

Original Correspondence.

THE "ADVERTISER AND MAIL" VERSUS MODERN THEOLOGY.

14th June, 1869. Sir, - On former occasions and also last week we observed that the Editor of the Advertiser and Mail although he calls himself "Liberal" in theology as well as in politics, has girded on his harness in a most formidable manner against the so-called "Modern Theology."

European News.

(For their extracts from our London Correspondent's Letter.)

London, May 10, 1869.

Politically the events of the last fortnight have been important and exciting, although it cannot be said quite satisfactory. The antipathy with which a large portion of the American people continue to regard England, which no far appearance and no coalition on our part will, it appears, ever be able to allay, has looked out again with greater violence than ever, and, as it would seem, from the fact that our concessions in the recent negotiations with Mr. Reverdy Johnson, if they have not been regarded as likely to put an end to the existing differences between us, merely oblige us now that the tone adopted not only by the newspapers and stump orators, but by responsible politicians, and their organs in the most ominous and although our public and newspaper seem to ignore the danger, is very clear that all who know America or who have the slightest business relations with it, regard the situation as really serious.

Another and more unsatisfactory question is the state of Ireland. I have from time to time pointed out how the miserable Fenian agitation, which is one of the offshoots of the American Civil War, has disturbed that unhappy country. The loss of that war has let loose upon us a host of kee-irish roddies, who have become habituated to the licentiousness of camp life and fired with hereditary and insane hatred of the Irish to the Saxon, which seem to grow fiercer than ever in the case of their Yankee descendants, who certainly can have no actual, but merely sentimental grievances to satisfy. Up to that time Ireland was rapidly progressing, wages were rising, confidence was being restored and English and Scotch capital was beginning to pour into the country, but all this is now changed, and I doubt if the general feeling of insecurity and despair has as ever been stronger than it is now. In the counties of Tipperary and Westmeath especially, the worst symptoms of "Ribbonism" as it is called, have broken out. Formerly it was only the landlords and their agents, who were shot if they were too urgent in the matter of rent, but now it is no longer a person is safe however humane and charitable he may be, however he may be devoting his time, trouble and money to the improvement of his locality, if he has given the slightest cause of offence, no matter how trivial. Scarcely a week passes, I may say hardly a day, without the announcement of some cold blooded assassination, often in open day, and certainly within the knowledge of every peasant and person in the neighborhood, and this is the worst feature of the case. In no one instance have the assassins been discovered; for the peasantry always inclined to sympathetic with any violation of the law, not only protect the murderers and connive at their escape, but refuse to aid or give the slightest warning to the victim. Two murders last week are significant examples of this dreadful system, a Mr. Bradshaw, a country gentleman, utterly inoffensive, either as regards politics or religious questions, was shot in his own ground. Again Capt. Turlington, a fine young man living on his estate and doing great good in the neighborhood, was shot just as he was leaving some labourers within a quarter of a mile of his house. These men heard the shots, but not one offered to assist the victim or will stir a finger to discover his assassins. Mr. Bradshaw's widow has received a secret letter expressing regret that her husband was shot in mistake for another man. Capt. Turlington's offence was that he had discharged two labourers. A short time ago a station-master on the Ladbroke railway was shot for having procured the dismissal of a porter. There is no doubt but that the present and recent Liberal Government are a great deal to blame for this retrograde state of things. When political parties are equally balanced, the "Irish vote" becomes of importance, and the policy which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright have adopted towards Ireland, and their most sincere and benevolent intentions with their part, has evidently been misunderstood in Ireland. It is an every well politically to make much of the religious grievances and Protestant ascendancy, but that is a pure sentimental ignorance to the "land question" upon which has lately been engrained the wild ideas of the Fenians and the dreams of

Penian republic under the wing of the United States. The Irish, like all Celtic people, have an inordinate passion "for a bit of land" and the result is that nine tenths of the peasantry are to be seen, slaving on miserably small patches, at rack rents, for which they will eagerly compete and offer at a rent at all, earning a hard and bare subsistence, instead of being able to cultivate it with profit to themselves and benefit to the community. Amongst the old Celtic tribes the land was held in common, and I believe this idea was ineradicable in the Irish peasant, who is utterly unable to understand the tenure of a more civilized state of things, and cherishes in his miserable condition the revengeful ideas that he is being robbed of his own. If they would only allow the landlords to invest capital in building, to increase the size of the farms suitable to modern agriculture, they would become far better off as labourers than they are now as miserable cottiers, with no hope of prospect of improving their condition. Just now there is an extraordinary agitation amongst the Irish peasantry. Mr. Gladstone's policy, which right as it is in itself, is utterly misunderstood in Ireland. No doubt the wretched legacy of past tyranny and mis-government for years are still felt, and it is quite right that the Irish people should put themselves right in this respect, but our present Liberal Government is overdoing it. The dis-establishment of the Irish Church which Mr. Gladstone has taken up as an act of justice and policy, is in Ireland regarded as the triumph of Catholicism over Protestantism, and as Mr. Bright and others have identified themselves with the agitation on the land question, which in Ireland is a really means an aid for every political adventurer to tread upon. The great hope of the Irish peasantry now is that the turn of the landlord will come next year, and they have a right amongst their crazy faith to think that the best means of coercing the Government, which made a great but not unprofitable mistake in releasing the Fenian conspirators into gratifying their wishes. Hence all these diabolical murders and outrages which are "increased by the release of the Fenians" who are still persists in maintaining with respect to its land policy for Ireland. Lord Stanley in a very able speech the other day showed the general state of insecurity in Ireland, and the consequent stoppage of all progress and improvement. His judgment includes all the prominent statesmen and writers on the Liberal side; and he charges them with a general ignorance or disregard of the Irish character. The Irish (he says) are a far-vid imaginative race. Indefatigable justice awes them; severity is yielded to as a fact; crime, if followed by stern, speedy punishment, is soon driven from amongst them; but mercy is taken for his knees; clemency is attributed to fear; crime unpunished soon grows and multiplies. Yet it is to the people that Mr. Mill spoke of the immediate creation of a peasant proprietor, that Mr. Bright pronounced against English landowners, and spoke of an Ireland two thousand miles away in which the population would die and exterminate the dominant race; and that Mr. Gladstone declared that he would try to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas. If they would make Ireland a peaceful, happy, contented nation, they must go very differently in the future.

We are promised a great scene in the House of Commons to-morrow. A certain hot-headed Irishman, named O'Sullivan, a fanatic in patriotism and probably inspired by whisky, is this year mayor of Cork, and he has signalled his office by a series of most outrageous acts of folly and disloyalty, quarrelling with his brother magistrates, and using his speeches to the mob whose idol he is, discharging persons just as his mood was and other follies. His conduct however, has culminated in his attending a banquet given in honour of two released Fenians - as which he eulogised the heroes of the Manchester affair, and the man O'Farrell who shot at the Duke of Edinburgh in Australia, as patriots and saviours of his country, whose memories ought to be forever held in honour. This, too, with a significant allusion, to the visit of Prince Arthur who was at the time in Ireland. This has proved too much for the tenderness with which the present Government ever regards Irish follies and crimes, but our laws provide no remedy for getting rid of a drunken rebellion mayor - one contemplating the existence of one. So a special act of Parliament has been passed to dignify him, and with that strange solicitude for offenders, which characterises our customs, in lieu of passing the measure sharply and summarily, for there is no doubt about the offence, the Attorney General will have to prove if the act of Cork is at liberty to appear at the bar of the House of Commons and make such a defence as he can.

Social news are of little interest. The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned from the East; the weather has been mild and wet; the country has been looking splendid, but the corn is if anything, too luxuriant, and may, if we may have not some dry weather, become rank. Scientific authorities prophecy a very hot, dry summer, even more so than the last. "Pleur-pneumonia" still continues to spread in the London dairies. It also prevails to a serious extent in many parts of the country, and with few exceptions, its virulence is unabated. Nothing short of stern legislation on the subject, which practically will have the effect of isolating animals, can arrest the disease and save the country from continued loss from this fatal malady. The time has fortunately arrived in which we can see the end of the supineness which has marked our dealings with this insidious foe during the long period of its existence here. The visitation of the cattle plague has taught us how rightly to deal with infectious diseases, and especially with such a one as pleuro-pneumonia. This knowledge which is now being turned to good account.

The directors of the Bank of England have raised their rate of discount, which have stood at 4 per cent, since the 1st of April, to 4 1/2 per cent. The weekly returns shows that this step could not have been avoided. The bullion is now reduced to £16,582,086, a smaller amount than has been held since the 24th October, 1866; while the reserve of notes, which has been reduced during the week by the sum of £236,250, is now smaller than at any period since October, 1866. It is probable that a still more vigorous course of action would have been justified, but as it is, the knowledge that it will be promptly taken may probably render it unnecessary. The demand for money has been becoming more and more active recently, but it is nevertheless, confidently maintained in most quarters that the commercial and manufacturing demand for money is not very and is very slowly, if at all, increasing, and that the stringency which is gradually becoming apparent is mainly to be ascribed to the expensive speculation in foreign stocks, and especially in American bonds, that has been for some time in progress. These securities have been

bought to a very large extent by weak operators who depend on advances from the banks, and it is the latter who have temporarily provided the means of payment for the shoals of five-twenties and other bonds that have recently deluged the market. The Scotch banks are generally believed to have had the largest share in these transactions, and much of the bullion which has left the Bank of England is supposed to have gone to meet their necessities. If these speculative operations in foreign securities are the real cause of the present position of affairs, the step now taken by the Bank, will in all probability put a stop to it, for it is very clear that the excessive inflation of securities, especially in New York, cannot be maintained.

On the Stock Exchange, as soon as the rise in the minimum was known, a strong reaction set in once set in with respect to all classes of securities, and at first it almost assumed the proportions of a temporary panic. Consols and other English securities have not been so much affected, but the fall in foreign and American bonds was sharp and decisive. Today, however, the feeling is more confident, and this result has been confirmed by the feeling that the policy of the Bank is sound and will if requisite be vigorously applied. Colonial Government bonds have receded to a slight extent, but this remark chiefly applies to those of the British American provinces.

Rudd, Jones, & Co.
ARE NOW LANDING
EX "ASIA" & "ARTIUR PARDEW."
Single and Double Tent Beds, Children's Cribs and Stump Bedsteads, Military and Percussion Caps, Tinned and Enamelled Stovepans, Tinned Kettles, Gridirons, James's Softening Wood Screws, Cape Horse Shoes and Nails, Patent Sd Irons, Mill Patent Axes, Grasshopper and Elliptic Springs, Japanned Bullock Wagon Chains, 1 to 1 1/2 inch Stafford, Sponger, and Hip Baths, Galvanized Baths and Toilet Sets, Do. Soap Pans and Water Jugs, Tea and Coffee Boilers, Jugs, and Candlesticks, Glass Water Pots, Egg, Cup, and Carafes, Carafes, Pipes, Boxes, Pickle Jars, Sugar Basins and Pots, Salt Cellars, &c. &c. C-carroll Tin Plate, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX, Galvanized Iron Buckets, Forster's, Lynn's, and Parke's Diamond Steel Spades, Forster's Shovels and Trow Spades, Saddles in variety, Bottling Wax, in Green, Yellow, Black and Red Letter Wax, good and common qualities, Brushware in scrub, Shoe, Bannister, Hair, Cloth Plate, and Crumb Brush, Hair, Carpet, Bank and White Straws, Copper Tinned and Nailed Stock, Panes Painter's Dusters, Ground Brushes and Sash Tools, Folding Chairs, and Bedsteads, Toilet Glasses, in Plain, Enamelled and Marble Trays, Eberhart's Patent Rose Nails, American Nails, Dito Hatchets and Axes, Dito Lamp Chimneys 1/2, 3/4, and 1 inch.

And a general Assortment of Ironmongery.
Hout-street. RUDD, JONES, & Co.

Rudd, Jones, & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED
Ex "Arthur Pardew."
Arsenic, Thumb Blue, Indigo, Boiled Lard and Goshall Oil in drums, Crystal and Jujubes, Ginger and Rose Logenges, Acid Drops, Ointment, Cocoa Nibs, Brass's Porter and Bass's Ale, Lieb's Extract of Meat, Sugar Bags, Salt in Packets, &c. &c.
St. George's-street.

20 Mares in excellent condition, 6 Saddle and Draught Horses.
ON TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, the above number of Horses will be publicly sold at Klapmuts Station.
DE VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co.,
Vendue Adms.
Paarl, 16th June, 1869.

WESTERN PROVINCE BANK.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Banking-house, ON THURSDAY, 15th JULY NEXT, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, for submitting to the Shareholders the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank and the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 30th June, 1869; to declare the amount of Dividend; and to elect three Directors in the room of J. R. ZEDERBERG, Esq., M. D., A. P. PROCTOR, Esq., M. D., and J. SMITH, M. D. who retire, but one of whom is re-eligible; and, finally, to decide on the continuance of the Bank in pursuance of the 47th Section of the Trust Deed.
By order of the Board,
R. P. du PLESSIS, Cashier,
Western Province Bank,
Paarl, 4th June, 1869.

Divisional Council, MALMESBURY.
MAMRE TOLL.
The Lease of the Revenue of the above Toll for one year commencing on the 1st July next, will be put by Public Auction in front of the Public Offices, Malmesbury, at 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.
By order of the Council,
GEO. G. RAINIER, Sec.
Divisional Council Office,
Malmesbury, 3rd June, 1869.

Division of Alexandria.
ROBERT STUART N.O. versus TINDALL THOMAS WALTON and AUGUSTUS REED WALTON.
On Monday, the 21st June, 1869, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the "Three Vies," consisting of 2 1/2 Head of Breeding Cattle, more or less, about 200 of Bulls, Cows, Oxen, Calves, &c.
SPERCY VIGORS, High Sheriff.

SALE OF SINGULARLY VALUABLE House and Grounds, AND BUILDING LOTS, AT GREEN POINT, UPON Monday, 5th July, 1869, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ON Wednesday, the 7th July.
THE Undersigned, purposing early removal to the Concordia Property he has recently acquired in Namaqualand, will offer for Public Competition, On Monday, the 5th July next, His comfortable and pleasantly-situated 'GREEN POINT RESIDENCE,' as for so many years occupied by himself.

It is placed well back (in its own Grounds) from the Main Road, near the Tramway Junction at Three Anchor Bay, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sea and adjacent Country for many miles around. THE HOUSE is SURROUNDED and SHADED by a variety of Trees and Shrubs of choice kinds, and in itself is replete with every CONVENIENCE. The Rooms are LOFTY, WELL-PLANNED, and FINISHED most tastefully. The Out-Buildings and Offices are of quite a convenient character, and include FOWL and COW HOUSES, STABLES, &c. &c. Adjoining the House is a RESERVOIR, capable of holding 6,000 gallons of Water, and from which the Flower and Vegetable Gardens can be IRRIGATED at pleasure.

After the Sale of this Property will be put up THE WELL-SITUATED AND ADJOINING BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, AND FURTHER THE LARGE FIELD NEAR MR. DE KORT'S PROPERTY, Admirably adapted as Sites for Villa Residences, HAVING AN OPEN SEA VIEW.
Subsequently, the BUILDING LOTS situated near the Properties of Messrs. LE SUZUR and POPPE, and within a short distance of the Green Point Church.

THE FURNITURE, Of European, Colonial, and Indian Manufacture, will be sold On Wednesday, the 7th July, And in point of excellence and variety has not been surpassed by anything offered for competition for a long time past. It comprises in
DRAWING-ROOM:
Rose and Walnutwood Suites, French Clock, 14 days, the finest and most correct time-keeper, probably in the Colony, Oil Paintings, superior Piano, Musical Box, Guitar, Violin (Cremona), all good instruments, Cheffonier, Glass Panels, very handsome, Alabaster and Marble Statuettes, Velvet Pill Carpet and Rug, Loo and Card Tables, Curtains, Poles, &c.

DINING-ROOM:
Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, Mahogany Dining Chairs, Mahogany Sideboard, Pier Glass, Chimney Ornaments, Silver and Platedware, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Services, Glassware and Cutlery in variety, and of superior quality, an 8-Day Clock.
PARLOUR:
Velvet Pill Carpet, Pier Glass, Chimney Ornaments, A collection of Books, by best authors, Loo and Card Tables, Mahogany Suite, (in Damask), Book Cases, Telescopes, Opera Glasses, &c.
BED-ROOMS:
Mahogany and Iron Bedsteads, Couches, Bedding, 2 Splendid Winged Wardrobes (one Glass Panels), Mahogany Tables and Washstands with Marble T. S. Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Curtains, &c. &c.
KITCHEN:
Swedish Store, with Copper Boilers and Saucepans, &c. &c.
DAIRY:
Glass and Tin Milk Pans, Churns, Tubs, Buckets, &c.
LIVE-STOCK:
Cows and Bull, bred from Alderney, Brittany, Kerry, and Avonshire Stock, Fines Poultry, an Ireland Pony, a Namaqualand dog, and Phaeton, Harness, Saddles, &c. Further a rare assortment of Plants in Pots, and a quantity of Fencing Wire.

Market-square, June 14, 1869.
HENRY HOME LEY.
Plans and Diagrams of foregoing will be exhibited at Sale, and it meantime may be inspected at No. 3, Market-square.
THE MARKET-SQUARE, KLOOF-STREET, REEDE-STREET, and ST. JOHN-STREET PROPERTIES are in meantime for PRIVATE SALE. If not disposed of before 5th July, will thereafter be advertised and sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at a date hereafter to be named.
HENRY HOME LEY.

Selling off! Selling Off!!
BELOW COST PRICE,
The extensive and well-assorted Stock of the Undersigned.
EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED, AND FIRST COMERS WILL OBTAIN BARGAINS.
HENRY HOME LEY.
No. 3, Market-square.

MYBURGH & Co.
ARE NOW LANDING
EX R. M. SIMR. "SAXON," & "ASIA,"
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF FINE STAPLES & OTHER GOODS.
St. George's-street, 15th June, 1869.

50 Excellent Slaughter Oxen,
DROUGHT up by Mr. J. G. KURT, will be publicly sold at KLAPMUTS STATION, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th June.
PORTER, HODGSON & Co.
Mr. J. J. HOFMEYER, Auctioneer.

600 fat Merino and Cape Sheep and Goats.
DROUGHT up by Mr. J. H. BADENHORST, will be sold by Public Auction at Klapmuts Station, on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., COLLISON, SONS & Co.,
Mr. J. J. HOFMEYER, Auctioneer.

120 Fat and heavy Slaughter Oxen, 30 do. do. do. Cows, 12 Good Draught and Saddle Horses, from 2 to 6 years, among which are Carriage Horses.
On TUESDAY, 22nd inst., WILL be publicly sold at Klapmuts Station, the above number of Cattle, brought up by the undersigned with great care.
G. J. HAUPT.
1st June, 1869.
J. WROX, Auctioneer.

80 fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen.
600 Wethers.
ON FRIDAY, the 25th inst., the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at Klapmuts Station, the above number of excellent fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Wethers.
J. P. ROUX.
12th June, 1869.
J. WROX, Auctioneer.

75 Fat Slaughter Oxen, 500 do. Cape Sheep, 700 do. Merino do. 150 do. Wether Goats,
ON MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th June, the above cattle will be publicly sold at Klapmuts Station.
D. G. HORAK.
Paarl, 17th June, 1869.
DE VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Vendue Adms.

400 excellent fat Cape Sheep, 2, 3 and 4 years old, 300 ditto Merino ditto do.
ON MONDAY, the 21st June, the above Cattle will be publicly sold at Klapmuts Station.
J. C. W. DE VILLIERS.
Paarl, 15th June, 1869.
DE VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Vendue Adms.

80 excellent fat Slaughter Oxen 10 ditto Slaughter Cows,
ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, the above number of Cattle will be publicly sold at Klapmuts Station.
J. D. MINNAAR, J.P. son,
Paarl, 15th June, 1869.
DE VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Vendue Adms.

800 fat Cape and Merino Sheep 60 do. Wether Goats.
ON TUESDAY, the 22nd June, (instead of the 15th as previously advertised), the above Cattle will be sold at Klapmuts Station.
W. J. STIGLINGH.
At the same time the undersigned will sell
60 Excellent fat and heavy Slaughter Oxen.
B. J. du PLESSIS, C. son.

Shipping Intelligence.
ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.
June 14. - Arthur Pardew, bark, 280 Tons, C. Mead from London March 23. - Argos, schooner, 14 - Glad, schooner, 29 tons J. Pomeroy from Simon's Bay 12th instant, to this port. Cargo rice.
16. - Clipper, schooner, from Head Kop Bay, Telegraph, schooner, Kru. Prins von Pausen, North German brig, from London, standing in.

MARKT PRYZEN
Van den 15 tot den 16 Juny 1869
Aloes per lb. Aloes, per lb.
Amandelen per lb. Amandelen pr lb.
Appelen per lb. Appelen, pr lb.
Aardappelen per lb. Aardappelen, pr lb.
Asya p. legger. Viagar p. lea.
Bacon p 3 bushel Beans p 3 bus.
Butter per pond. Butter, per lb.
Brandewyn p. lea. Brandy p. lea.
Bokkevelen p. lb. Bokkevelen, pr lb.
Rg. Ousehuiden Dry Oxhuiden,
Eenden Ducks & Musc.
Erwten per 3 b. Peas per 3 bus.
Eieren per 100. Eggs per 100.
Barot pr 3 bushel Barley p 3 bus.
Jansen per stuk Gees, each.
Haver p 3 bushel Oats pr 3 bus.
Havergr. 100lb. Oatsva. 100lb.
Hoenders per st. Fowls each
Hoorns, elk. Horns, each.
Kalkoenen pr st. Turkeys, each.
Kalf p 16 sakken Clad, 16 sacks
Kalfen per stuk Calves, each.
Koren per 3 b. Wheat pr 3 bus.
Lussen, dito. Lentils, p do.
Meesle ditto. Maize do.
Okerroeten p lb. Walnuts, p lb.
P. rans p 3 bushel Potatoes, 3b
Pansen per pond. Peas, per lb.
Pampoenen elk. Pumpkins, ea.
Persten per lb. Peaches per lb.
Rog per 3 bushel Rye per 3 bus.
Rozenen per lb. Raisins per lb.
Schaapvelen, p st. Sheepskins, ea.
Merinoen, p st. Merino Skins, ea.
Stroop vracht Straw p. load
Uien p 3 bushel Onions p 3 bus.
Varkens, gemeste Pigs, fattened
Ongegemeste Do., unfattened
Do. speerk. Do., speck
Vieren. Sw. p. lb.
Bedde p lb. Bed per lb.
Vigen ditto. Figs per lb.
Wol, grof, ditto. Wool, ditto.
Wol, ordinaire Wools, ordina.
Wra Steen 100lb. Wine Stone.
Zout per 100. Wine Stone.
Zout per 3 bushel Salt, pr 3 bus.

J. J. B. SMITS, Editor No. 10 Walestreet.