

KOLONIALE
Weeskamer & Trustmaatschappy.
Publieke Verkooping
VAN KOSTBAAR
VASTGOED,
In Burg-, Lange- en Houtstraten.

In den Boedel van FRANCINA
ELIZABETH STOBER, wed. wylen
HERMANUS AUGUSTUS VERMAAK

OPMORGEN

10 September, 1869.

ZAL WORDEN VERKOCHT.

1. HUIS EN WINKEL, gelegen in Burgstraat nabij het Groothoofdplein, bevatende verscheidene grote kamers, een mede keuken, en achter de plaats met water ingebouwd.

2. BEN HUIS MET WINKEL EN PAKHUIS gelegen in de Langstraat, tusschen de Kerk en Langstraat.

3. EEN HUIS gelegen in Houtstraat, tusschen de Langstraat.

4. De Eigendommen bieden een uitmuntende gelegenheid aan tot het levering van Kapitaal, zynde de Huizen altyd goed verhuurd aan respectabele huurders.

Liberale Bonus zal worden gegeven.

De Verkooping begint te 11 ure.

G. W. STEYLER, Eenig Curator.
Kamer Gebouwen, No. 3, Kerkplein,
Kaapstad, 9 Sept. 1869.

J. J. HOFMEYR, Afslager.

Z. A. ASSOCIATIE.

**VERKOOPING VAN
Negen Huurhuizen,
GELEGEN IN**

Hoopstraat, Kaapstad.

In den Boedel van wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer JOACHIM LODEWIJK SMITS.

DE Executeuren in den Boedel van den heer SMITS zullen doen verkoopen op de Plaats, op Maandag, 13 Sept. 1869.

TE 11 URE IN DEN VOORMIDDAG,
ZEKERNE HUURHUZEN, gelyk in Hoopstraat, allen verhuurd, en een jaarslysch huur ophengende van £72 sterling, gelykstaand met de ruten van £1200.

A. DENYSSEN, Sec. Z. A. Associatie voor zelf en mede Executeuren.

Kaapstad, Kerkplein,
31ste Aug. 1869.
De Heer G. H. MOLLER, Afslager.

EXECUTEURS KAMER.

**VERKOOPING VAN
Vast- en Losgoed**

In den Boedel van wylen den Hee GEORGE WOLFGANG SPENGLER, v.v.
Kaapstad,

ZAL WORDEN VERKOCHT

Op Dingsdag,

DEN 14 SEPTEMBER, AANST.

Te 10 ure, op de Plaats,

DE Plaats genaamd "TAMBÖRS

KLOOF," gelegen in de nabijheid van

Kaapstad, langs de 4 ceulenstaart, in uit

gestrektheid omtrint 90 morgen, bekend

gelyk te staan met een eerste Klasse Plaat-

voor Wyn, Koorn en het dryen einer

melkkery; dezelve is mede voorzien van

Klei voor het maken van bakstenen, waar-

uit de vorige Eigenaar grote winsten ge-

trokken heeft.

Op het Eigendom staan een grote en luchige

WOONHUIS, Stal-en-Wagenhuis, en andere

Huizingebouwen, alsmede een afzonderlyke

Cottage, zeer geschikt voor een Familie die

aan heeft buiten de Stad te wonen.

Losse Goederen.

De gewone verschijnheil HUISRAAD, be-

staande uit Mahonyhouten Stoelen, met Pas-

sel, Zitgen, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Toilet-

en andere Spiegels, Langen, Tafels, Zilver en

Prettewerk, Diue Servies, Keukengereedschap

pen, etc.

Levende Have,

Twee Karparden, enige Koeien en Vaarsen,

alsook een geduchte Bul.

Graan.

De Staande Oogst op de Plaats, zynde de

opbrengst van

14 Mudden Haver,

3½ Do. Koren,

1 Do. Rog,

Het Vastgoed zal worden opgevald in drie of

vier Perceelen op voorlidge voorwaarden.

De Verkooping ligt met het Losgoed,

ommedelyk waaraan het Vastgoed zal worden

verkocht.

F. J. BROERS, Sec.

Kaapstad, 28 Augustus, 1869.

De Heer R. D. JONES, Afslager.

Uitgegeven No. 99, Halestraat, Kaapstad elken Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend, en met de eerstkomende post naar de Buiten Distrikten verzonden.
Tormen 1.—In de Stad per jaar, Rds. 22, per kwartaal Rds. 6 4. In de Buiten-distrikten voor de twee laatste Rds. in dezelve gekeel Rds. 28 per jaar, per kwartaal Rds. 7, doch waar al de stafe van de Maandags Courant (in een jaal) by wyna Supplement tot dat van Rds. 5 4, per kwartaal.

* Prijs 6d. per enkel Nommer.



Published at No. 99, Halestraat, Cape Town, every Monday and Thursday Morning, and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first ensuing post.
Tormen 1.—In Town, Rds. 22 per Annum: per Quarter, Rds. 5 4.—In the Country, for the two Papers, Rds. 22 per Annum, per Quarter Rds. 7; but where the whole of the matter of Monday's Paper (in one language) by way of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is preferred, Rds. 22 per Annum: Rds. 5 4; per Quarter.

* Single Paper, 6 pence.

De Suid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRIKTIEN.

De He. J. L. HANSELBURG, Blouwaterfontein; De Heer Truter & Kuyts, Burgershoro; De He. P. J. Donders, Beaufort West; De He. Z. J. Muller, Prins Albert; De He. L. W. GODELAHM, Calvina; De He. Hend. Kleyn, Caledon; De He. F. van Elster, Clanwilliam; De He. D. Verwoerd, Colesberg; De He. A. Arendse, Creres; De He. N. Meyer, Dr. Hartenbach Moesbaai; De He. M. W. TAKKINSON, Paarmanspoort, De He. J. M. Johnson, George; De He. M. NORMAN, et Graaf-Witwatersrand; De He. A. Steenberg, Pretoria; De He. G. W. WEINMEYER, Langkloof; De He. A. P. Haast, Paarl; De He. C. Smit, Swellendam; De He. P. Korten, Saldanah; De He. E. van Ludwig en Theron, Tulbagh; De He. A. van Bonten, Riebeek; De He. W. THEUNISSEN, Riversdale; De He. G. Brum, Uitenhage; De He. P. J. P. P. WILLEM, Wellington; De He. C. Beck, Worcester; De He. G. de Klerk, Winburg; De He. J. S. de Villiers, Maritzburg; De He. F. S. INNES, Namaqualand; De He. K. de Laut, Willowmore; W. S. VAN HYNEVELD, Kroonstad.

DEEL XL.

DONDERDAG, DEN 9 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

No. 3.508.

UITGEBREIDE VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED,

Op de Stoep van de Koopmansbeurs,

OP

ZATURDAG, 11 SEPTEMBER,

TE 12 URE PRECIES,

MET LIBERALE BONUS.

ZULLEN door de Ondergeteekenden worden verkocht voor rekening van den Boedel van wylen den Heer R. J. JONES.

EEN STUK LAND, verdeeld in Perceelen, gelegen nabij de TREKWEG TERMINUS aan Zeepunkt, tusschen de HOOFD- en KLOOF-WEGEN.

En voor Rekening van den geassigneerde Boedel van den Heer R. D. JONES,

1. ZES STUKKEN GROND, gedeelte van het Eigendom van wylen den Heer Regter MUNZER.

2. DRIE STUKKEN GROND, gelegen te Groene Pant, gedeelte van het eigendom van wylen den Heer W. GADNEY, met fondament voor twa Huizen er op.

3. ZES STUKKEN GROND, gelegen achter de Kasteel, in Kaapstad, gedeelte van het eigendom van wylen den Heer R. J. ASPELING.

4. VIF STUKKEN GROND, gedeelte van de Plaats "STELLENBERG," te Claremont, het eigendom van den Heer R. H. ANDERSON beledende.

5. EEN STUK GROND, tegenover de SPOORWEG TERMINUS, te ROSEBANK.

6. VIER STUKKEN GROND; aan de Lide MYLSTEEN, op den GROOTEN WEG naar Simonstad,

7. TWEE STUKKEN GROND, gelegen te SOMERSET WEST, de Kerk beslendende, zynde 372 Vier Rds. Rooden en 72 Vierkante Voeten.

8. TWEE STUKKEN GROND, gelegen te McDUGAL'S BAY, Namaqualand.

F. PORTER.
J. R. ROSS.
R. LE SUEUR.

EXECUTEURS KAMER. VERKOOPING VAN KOSTBAAR VAST- EN LOSGOED, TE GROOT DRAKENSTEIN.

In den Boedel van wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer HANS HENDRIK WICHT.

DE Executeuren in opgemelde Boedel zullen publiek doen verkoopen op

Woensdag en Donderdag,

Den 15den en 16den September aanstaande,

(En indien noodig den volgenden dag),

TE BEGINNEN TEN 10 URE,

DE VOLGENDE VASTE GOEDEREN:

1ste. Des Overledens welbekende en kostbare Woonplaats, genaamd "GOEDE HOOP," met een gedeelte van "NIEUWE DORP," er aan, hebbende tweel suffisante huizen, alsmede een bykans nieuw Watermolentjen werkende orde. De plaat is beplant met circa 114,000 Wystokken, 476 Limoen- en Nartjesboom, en omtriek 1,000 Perzik, Abrikoos, Peer, Appel en andere vruchtbomen, benevens een menigte Bisschoppen tevens overloed van LOOPEND WATER, het geheele jaar door.

2de. DE VEEPLAATS, genaamd "LA ROCHE," gelegen te Wimmershoek, beplant met alle soorten van vruchtbomen, heeft volop WATER, goed Zaailand, en is byzonder geschikt voor alle soorten Vee.

Bovenstaande Plaatsen, algemeen bekend zynde, behoeven geene verdere omschrywing.

3de. DE LOSSE GOEDEREN, bestaande in KELDERGEREEDSCHAP: 17 Stukken, 12 Kuipen, 1 Wynpomp, compleet; 3 Brandewynsketels, Leggers, Pijpen, Half-Wyn.

Boerdery Gereedschap:

2 Paardenwagens, 2 Veerenkarren, 2 Open Karren, 1 Kafkob, Tuigen, Zadels, Graven, Pikken, Bylen, Ploegen, Eggens, Cultivators, Riemen, Stroppen, Jukken, Ladens, Kruis-hoevelen Akkers, en circa 3,000 voet gezagd hout, in soorten.

LEVENDE HAVE:

5 Ry- en Trekpaarden, waaronder een paar goedgeteelde Hengsten, 9 Ezels, 30 Aan-teelbeesten, waaronder eenige Melkgewend, 260 Kuiken, en een aantal Varkeus,

HUISRAAD:

1 Prachtig Melodium, met 19 Registers, geschikt voor Kerkgebruik, een frieze Cottage Piano, Mahonyhouten Stoelen, Couches, Sofas en Ottomannes, met Damasten Gitten Ronde, Aanzet- en andere Tafels, Tapeten, prachtige Schilderyen, een fraaye Hang-boek, Boek en Muziekstanders, Mahonyhouten Buffet, 1 Staande Klokk, Houten en Yzeren Ledekanten, Wasch- en Kleedtafels met Marmoreen Bladen, Mahonyhouten Kleedkasten en Waschtafels, Stinkhouten en andere Stelen, Dinner en Thee Serviezen, Zilveren en Pieten Likeur en andere Standers, Schenkborden, Koekbakjes, Lampen, Kandelaren, Trompetten, enz., benevens enige andere artikelen, te veel om te melden.

Ten 11 ure op den 16den zal worden verkocht des Overleden Bibliotheek, Catalogus waarvan te bekomen zyn ten Kantore der Kamer en by de Afslagers.

Bonus zal gegeven worden.

A. B. DE VILLIERS, P.zn., q.q.	Exe. Test. Executive Camer.
Wed. H. H. WICHT,	
E. J. BROERS, Secretaris	

Kaapstad, 10 Augustus, 1869.

De Villiers, Marais & Co., Afslagers.

MAIMESBURY
Executeurs Kamer.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING
VAN
VASTE EN LOSSE GOEDEREN
TE
"ROZENBURGH,"
NABY MALMESBURY.

DIRECTEUR N dezer Kamer zullen op last van den Heer STEPHENS PRINS van TOT, op Donderdag, 23 dezer, publiek doen verkoopen,

1. De Eigendomsplaats genaamd "Rozenburgh," met daaraanstaande Gebouwen, gelogen aan den Kleine Paardenberg, met twee stukken Burchtgrond, ter grootte van 60 morgen en 108 vierkante roeden Eigendom, en 160 morgen en 425

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

D' Ondergeteekende besloten hebbende zich van zyn **VAST EN LOS GOED**, gelegen aan Riebeeks Kasteel, te ontdoen, za lop

Dingsdag en Woensdag,

Den 21sten en 22sten September,

ZONDER DE MINSTE RESERVE,

EN MET LIBERALE BONUS.

LATEN VERKOOPEN,

ZYNE aangename en Vruchtbare Plaats genaamd "KLOVENBURG," gelegen aan Bot-

manskloof, Riebeeksknusse. Seldert de Ondergeteekende Eigenaar van gemelde Plaats geworden is, heeft hy vele verbe-

teringen aan de Gebouwen, zwel als aan de Plantaties gemaakt; een fraaije nieuwe Winkel, enige

nieuwe Buitengebouwen, prachtige Schuren, enz., enz., gebouwd; en g-noegzaam een gehele

nieuwe Wyngard aangelegd; waaruit in het laaste jaar Zestig Leggers Wyn zijn geproct worden,

en waarvan de Opbrengst jaartijds grootst zal toonen. Men zou zelfs op geschikten grond

nooit kunnen aanplanten, en de Opbrengst daardoor tot 300 Leggers veranderen.

Hei is algevonden, dat Riebeekskasteels Wyn als de best in de Kolonie word beschouwd.

Geene kosten syn gespaard geworden om gemelde Plaats in die orde te brengen waarin dese

zich thans bevindt, zoodat de Kooper slechts te oogsten zal hebben van den arbeil van den tegen-

woordigen Eigenaar.

De nabijheid aan de WELLINGTONSCHE SPOORWEG STATIE, voor het tegenwoordige,

en KOOPMANSRIVIER als toekomende Statie, zoodat de Weg verlengd wordt, zal niet weinig

tot de waarde toeden. In h. voeging tot alle voorregten kan gezegd worden, dat gemelde Plaats

een der aangenaamste Woningen uitmaakt, met een prachtig Gezigt op de daarovergelegen Bergen

en daartusschen gelegen Plateau.

Voorts, zullen mede worden verkocht,

LOSSE GOEDEREN.—bestaande in Keldergereedschap, als Stukken van Zs. Leggers en Ryders, Negen Gestukken (Kajatenthou), Leggers, Pijpen, Askers, Trap- en Onderballes, Trechters, Emmers, Kransen en Pompi, een Brandwesketal, enz., enz., alles van de besta kwaliteit.

Twee Paardenwagens, met Hocken, (waarvan een geheel nieuw). Twee Karren, Vier Span Ploegtuigen, Vier Paar Achterwagen, Zadel, Toomen, Graven, Pikkens, Bylen, Manden, Lange en Korte Ladders, grote en kleine Zagen.

Een Dorsch Machine, door Ransom & Sims, *{* Een Wan do. door Grant. *}* Genoegzaam nieuw.

EEN KOORN HARP, Bushels en Schepels.

DRIE dubbele en DRIE enkele Voor lopen (Howards).

DRIE grote en slig Ploegen, EEN grote Braakland Eg, DRIE Howards Eggen, alle soorten

Ploeggereedschap, enz., enz., allen in de beste orde.

NEGENTIG platen gegaranseerd Yzer, een grote hoeveelheid oude en nieuwe Looden Pijpen,

Eiken & Populier Planken, Blaasbalg, Aanbeld en verder, Smids gereedschap, enz., enz.

Levende Have,

23 RY EN TREK PAARDEN

8 EZELS

400 BOKKEN, 600 MERINO SCHAPEN, 60 VARKENS, enz., enz., en hetgeen verder

ter verkop zal worden aangeboden.

De Verkooping zal precies ten 10 ure beginnen.

J. E. DE VILLIERS LOUW.

J. G. STEYTLER. G.z., Vendu-Afslager.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

TER PLAATSE

"KRUISRIVIER,"

Afdeeling Piketberg.

D' Ondergeteekende last ontvangen hebbende van de Executrice des boedels van wylen den Heer ISAAC PETRUS ALBERTUS SMIT Jr. zal publiek verkopen

Op Dingsdag, den 28sten,

en, indien noodig

Op Woensdag, 29sten September 1869,

De Volgende Goederen, tot Bovengemelden Boedel, behorende BESTAANDE IN:

2 Paardenwagens compleet, 1 Kar, 2 Span Tuigen compleet, 1 paai nieuwe Kar Tuigen, 2 Span Jukken met Touw, 2 Zweedsche Ploegen compleet, 4 Dubbele Voor do. 1 Koochharp, 20 Gelooide Leider Zakken, 20 ongelooide do. 6 Zweepen en stokken, 3 Half-Legger Vaten, 1 Lot Populier Planken en Deelen, 1 Hollandsche Zadel, 3 geleide Beesten Huiden, 4 ongebredie do., 16 Trek Ossen, waaronder Zware Slagflossen zyp, 60 Aanteel Beesten, 8 Ry en Trek Paarden, 2 Aanteel Paarden, 600 Schapen en Bokken, Graven en Pikkens, 1 Blaasbalg, Aanbeld Hamers en Tangen, &c. &c.—Timmermans gereedschap, enz., enz.

HUISRAAD:

Tafels en Steeleen, Kasten en Kisten, Ledekanten, Katels, 4 Veder Bedden compleet, Keukengereedschap, Potten en Pannen, enz., enz. De op het land staande gezaaide, synde 7 Zakken Haver, 3 do. Koorn, en wat meer ten doce der verkooping aangeboden zal worden.

G. E. SMIT, Jr. Vendu-Adms.

Vendu-Kantoor, Klein Valle, den 1sten September, 1869.

Wood's Patente Maaimachines.

DE HEEREN LEVICKS en SHERMAN hebben juist ontvangen en landen ex "CALDERA" van Londen, eenige van boven-gemelde ZEER GEZOCHEDE en ALGEMEEN GEBRUIKTE

Machines,

Met Maai en zelf-harkende Toebehoeven, en die gerust kunnen wor-den aanbevoller, alle voordeelen bezittende welke door geen andere Machine kunnen overtroffen worden.

Prys MATIG; en vroeg aanzoek moet worden gedaan, daar slechts eenige nog overgebleven zyn.

No 6, Adderley-straat, tegenover de Spoorweg Terminus, September, 1869.

PRYS ZEEPEN.

DE HEEREN G. S. HOLMES & CO.

MAKEN EN HEBBEN ALTYD VOORHANDEN EEN VOORRAAD VAN DE VOL-

BESTE KROON GEEL ZEEP, in Kisten of Kistjes

BESTE KROON LICHTE do., do.

PRYS GEEL ZEEP, in 50lb. Kisten

2 do. do. do. do.

BLAUWE ZEEP, in 20lb. Kisten

GLYCERINE do., in 10lb. do.

ZOUT WATER do., in 50lb. Kisten

BRUINE ZEEP voor Huisgebruik, per 100lb.

Desoorten van Zeep kan men gerust komen nien, en sy hebben dit voordeel boven Utian- sche Zeep, dat sy niet inkrimpt by het droogen.

Berigt aan Diamantvinders.

DE hoogste Prys voor RUWE DIAMANTEN wordt gegeven door

S. LASKER,

Horologemakeren Juwelier in de Adderleystraat,

NO. 12,

HOEK VAN DE HOUTSTRAAT, WAAR DE GROOTE KLOK IN DEN GEVEL STAAT

Tegenover de Koopmansbeurs te Kaapstad.

Oloff John Horak's
PAKHUIZEN,

Ter Verkoop in het Groot en Klein.

Groenteplein, Kaapstad,

Geopend op Zaturdag, den 4 dezer.

— Schepen voorzien met alle Bereidigheden, insluitende Levende Have, zoodaas Oase, Schapen, alzamede Pluimvee, enz.

Stoomscheepen van Steenkolen voorzien.

Vaten Spek en Rundyleesch,

Alle soorten Koloniale Produkten wor-den voor kontant gekocht.

BLOEM VAN ZWAVEL.

DE Ondergeteekende landt uit de "Major van Soft" synne eerste ontvangst voor dit Saizen van Zwavel van de beste kwaliteit, en verwacht binnen kort een verdere voorraad. Te koop No. 28 St. Georges- straat,

J. G. STEYTLER.

KAAPSCHÉ HANDEL'S BANK.

Tenders voor Aandeelen.

TENDERS zullen ontvangen worden door den Ondergeteekenden tot

Zaturdag den 11 September aansta.

voor

40 Westelyke Provincie Bank Aandeelen.

Op last van den Raad,

TOBIAS MOSTERT, Kassier.

Kaapsche Handels Bank, 27 Augustus 1869.

Onderlinge Maatschappij van Levensverze- ring van de Kaap de Goede Hoop (Mutual).

Kennisgeving aan Leden.

IN den Raad van Directeuren een vakature ontstaan synde, door het overlijden van den heer EDWARD HULL, zo zullen by den Secretaris Nomina-tion voor het aanvullend dien vakature worden inge-wacht, tot den 14den September aant.

J. C. GIE, Jr. Sec.

25 Augustus, 1869.

HOEST, ENGBORSTIGHEID, EN AAN- VANKELIKE TERING worden volke-men genezen door

KEATING'S HOESTKLONTJES.

Oordeelde volgens de ontzaglyke aanvrang, staat dit ALGEMEEN GENEESMIDDEL nu boven aan in de publike gunst en vertrouwen; deze uitkomst is verkregen door den toel van vyfj jaren onder-

winding. Dese Klontje syn verkybaar in iedere

Britsche Koloni, en door gehel Indie en China

was eyk ingewordt syn ze hoo gevoerd

voor Hoest, Engborstigheid en alle aandoeningen

Van de Keel en Borst, syn ze het aangenaamste en krachtigste geneesmiddel.

Toeverelde en verkocht in doosjes en fleschies van verschillende groottes door THOS. KEATING Chemist, enz., 79 St. Pauls Kerkhof London. In het klein verkocht door de Droogisten en Patenten Medi- cyna verkopers der wereld.

Wood's Patente Maaimachines.

Met Maai en zelf-harkende Toebehoeven, en die gerust kunnen wor-den aanbevoller, alle voordeelen bezittende welke door geen andere Machine kunnen overtroffen worden.

Prys MATIG; en vroeg aanzoek moet worden gedaan, daar slechts eenige nog overgebleven zyn.

No 6, Adderley-straat, tegenover de Spoorweg Terminus, September, 1869.

Op last van Directeuren,

J. C. GIE, Secretaris.

Kapstad, 1st Sept. 1869.

Executeurs Kamer.

Publieke Verkooping

VASTGOED,

TE SALDHABAAL.

In den Boedel van wylen den Heer GEORGE MARSH.

DIE uitteuntende Geasp. is, genaamd "Meen-

winkel." Ooste wal belendende, sal per publieke

veiling werden verkocht op de plek, in het begin

van October aast., datum zodat te worden bepaald.

F. J. BROERS, Secretaris.

Kapstad, 8 September, 1869.

Publieke Verkooping.

DE Ondergeteekende daartoe behoorlyk gelast door

den Heer JASPER SMIT Sr., die door

ietelyke omstandigheden sich van syne bezigheden

vereist te ontdoen, sal per plaatse "VILENKRAAL"

an den "GROENKLOOF."

OP MAANDAG AVOND,

Den 13den September,

"De Kluizenaar op Formentera,"

Te worden

THE Suid Afrikaan.

Cape Town, September 9, 1869.

A PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE.

In these days of stern economy and severe retrenchment, it looks like a move in the wrong direction to make any effort to multiply our functionaries, or effective officers, but still, at the risk of being twisted with an apparent though by no means real inconsistency, we are decidedly disposed to advocate Agriculture, even should some of the other existing means of enlightenment have to be for a time abandoned. There can be no question, that we are a purely pastoral and agricultural people "fruges consumere nati," but there can be as little doubt of the fact that remains behind, that as a Colony, or as colonists, we are now no longer able to contend successfully against the difficulties that the country offers us in these pursuits. We are getting from bad to worse by the day, but there seems to be in us an indifference to consequences which is not at all in keeping with the well known provident habits of our Agriculturists. Economy is a virtue, but all virtues are allied to their cognate vices, and a steady persistence in economy, however carefully managed, will not long, in the absence of tangible income, keep the wolf from the door. This is about the stage the Agricultural population has now reached, and it is steadily going backwards and downwards. No helping hand seems to be held out to its rescue; and although every one very well knows, that the very existence of the citizen depends on the prosperity of the farmer, yet with this fact clearly staring them in the face, the colonists or rather their representatives seem to show an inclination to ignore it.

We think, if there is any branch of industry or political education, which more than any other deserves the consideration of our Parliament, it is the present condition and future prospects of those who are really the thumbs and sinews of the Colony. What is it much to us, whether so many coloured people have been engrossed into attending a school or schools, the funds for the maintenance of which are principally, if not entirely provided by government. It is no doubt very pretty to see a handsome Blue Book of elaborately manipulated details annually presented to the Parliament, but we should like to know what is the real amount of good that these minor means of civilization and education operate upon the bulk of the community, except that we are fully aware of the fact that the same, such as it is, costs the country upwards of £20,000.

It is all very well to see a schoolroom full of tolerably well dressed natives chirruping hymns which they cannot understand, and being put through their facings to the satisfaction of the inspector, but still can we in these times manage to afford £20,000 a year for such exhibitions? We rather think that the return is not exactly proportionate to the expenditure, and were we in Parliament, we would feel disposed to cut down a considerable amount from this item of our annual expenditure. The annual reports of such a Head Centre of Agriculture as that to whom we refer would be an infinitely more interesting and practically valuable document than all the stuff we get in the educational Blue-book, never mind how elaborately noted and how painfully particularly classified.

Supposing we had a Professor of Agriculture—we do not of course wish to give him a seat in the Executive, or indeed in any branch of the Legislature, in virtue of his office,—but we certainly wish to have some focus to which our agricultural energies ought to be directed. It may be said, that you have a free press, and that every one is at liberty to convey to the public the results of his own individual experience, but will he do so, without the encouragement and exhortation that attends upon an association of those interested in the same pursuit, and presided over by a man who at once, commands the respect and enlists the sympathies of all engaged in it. Such a man we have in our view, although it would be difficult just now to name him. But it is the Institution, and not the man, we now contend for. While various sources of colonial enterprise are now in every body's mouth, Cotton—Silk—Angora hair, &c.,—it is not singular that we have not hitherto been able to devise a means for collecting and recording the experiences of the country farmers and presenting them in a book of readable compaction. The experiments of A in cotton-growing, might be made to figure with those of B on the opposite page, as a successful experimentalist in sericulture, while C less ambitious, has devoted his time and attention to the cultivation of tobacco. We mention these three products because they are most talked about at present, not because there are not other products of equal value and importance which might be improved by a more judicious and scientific system of Agriculture.

OURSELVES (No. 2).

ON—THE CAPE AND ITS PEOPLE, and other Essays, by South African Writers.—J. C. JUTA.

In our notice of this volume last week, we promised to return to the consideration of it at an early date, and we now do so.

The happiest writer of the Augustan reign, with the honeyed sarcasm that graced his ordinary observations of the men and the manners of his age, remarks, that to admire nothing is about the one and only thing to make and keep a man happy. It may have been an axiom applicable to the Italians of those times, and intended to indicate that men then only thought of, or lived for, the gross things of life. Judging by the smallness of the number of those who in this our day and our country, take the pains to record their observations of what is passing around them, it is several circles of Nature, one might almost be persuaded into the belief, that Horace's doctrine, with its fatalistic tendencies, had like the Indian chatty prior to the exhibition of any great social pulsation, been passed from home to home, throughout the length and breadth of the land, had been comprehended therein—and its directions most religiously obeyed. The cold-hippies are amused by passing his time whittling a stick, basking in the curse his fathers pursued, satisfied with things as "they are, seeing more, but admiring nothing, and therefore he does not labour for improvement as well as profit. In the next class, the educated farmers aid the town business men, with every opportunity given them to study Nature in her manifold forms, and in her subtle operations, there are few, very few indeed, who with patience observe carefully, and fewer still who will record the results of these investigations. Broad as is our territory, numerous the human races that dwell upon it, various the

climates, interesting the languages, and rich and abundant the very many features that contribute to make up the whole colony, above and below the surface of it, how singularly small is the class of systematic observers, thinkers, and recorders of what they observe under our warm sky. How thankful then ought we to be to those who do work for us in thought and by pen, who, *con amore*, devote portions of their time to observing for the instruction, the elevation, and the prosperity of our fellow colonists; especially when it is remembered, that the pursuit of Literature, Science, and Art, as such, in this country, do not pay; and that the mass of the people of the South African Colonies, being intensely ignorant, in spite of all the work of the churches and the skill of the schools, have now to be educated, almost *ab ovo*. To the authors, the editor, and the publisher of the volume before us, *The Cape and its People*, let us then express our gratitude in the true Johnsonian sense.

The arrangement of the Essays in the volume, whether accidental or not, is somewhat felicitous—it opens with observations on our civilization, and closes with measurements of the territory we inhabit, and the importance of those Earth measurements to other sections of mankind.

The several contributions are properly designated, Essays. Looking over them with a remembrance of Lord Bacon's definition of an Essay, they are but the skeins or threads of a goodly web of many colours, deeply tinged by the thoughts of various and pleasing writers. The whole form an acceptable gift. Some have defects, but they have more bright merits. The former let us look out first, and dispose of—that we may the better appreciate the latter, the good qualities.

Favored by his official position, as Superintendent General of Education, Dr. Dale should be able to speak with authority on the subjects of which he treats, when they are such as emanate from observations originally made as a duty.

At great labour, with much kindness, large self denial, and unexceptional courtesy, and at the same time keen observance, he personally inspects almost every aided school in the colony.

He therefore, necessarily, traverses the land in all directions. He moves in every class and race of our heterogeneous population. All creeds meet him; the condition of the whole people comes under his view. His notes thereon, as a rule, are models of precision of composition, and accuracy of statement. The statistic's vocation, in his hands, suffers nothing. But the best of writers sometimes fall into slack ways, and Dr. Dale is not an exception to the rule. We are however surprised to find him following the long received and popular notion—which is a fallacy—namely, that the larger section of the colonists—are as he says—of Dutch origin. We shall return to this presently. There is a looseness of statement of other ideas, which one would not have looked for from the author. He speaks, for instance, of the short and genial winter rains, as if descended on the whole colony at that season, and were not destructive, while it is a well-known fact, that the rains which fall upon one large slice of the country are distinctly summer blessings; and those that do fall in winter too often kill by their coldness, or breed disease, in stock. And he cannot be correct when he ascribes to him, the "inertness, physical, political, and moral, which characterizes the bulk of the inland colonists, to the old slave-labor system." His opinion, thus given, may partly apply to a portion, perhaps large section, of the Western Province, but they certainly do not to the whole of it—and much less to the Northern, Midland, and Eastern parts. The cause of apathy and inertness is deeper, yet plainer.

The defect is in the law, but mainly in the mortgage system, which impoverishes the land, disheartens the occupiers, and, as a matter of course, deadens and demoralizes the spirit of the public. Occupiers have no interest in spending the best of their means, pecuniary, physical and mental, upon the improvement of their property, when they may at a short notice, and upon the caprice, malice, or misfortune of the bond-holders be crippled, turned out, ruined, from their homes. Therin lies the secret of a great deal of the inertness, physical, political, and moral, of which Dr. Dale writes. That com'ned with the want of these very winter, genial winter rains, to be depended upon year by year, which he mentions, is the incubus from which the country must shake itself before it can have life instead of inertness, physical, political, and moral. Release them from the mortgage system, and give them a colonial currency, which cannot be shipped to England for imports in lieu of produce—a symbol of value to circulate for value received—took that can be made as legal a tender as the British sovereign, the French franc or the American dollar, in their respective countries, and then see whether the cause of our present condition is to be attributed to the old slave-labor system. Self-interest in the Legislative Council defeated the Currency Bill a few days ago, but had it passed into the law of the land, Dr. Dale would have seen streams of new life infused into every vein of the public body. Another and an earlier cause however, long since into the dispositions of our old settlers, and left its moral corrosion upon their habits; and among the fathers of the present race it is still visible. It is traceable to a cause which originated with a monopsony trading company, and for whose wicked policy the good name of the whole Dutch Company was, justly, to suffer—it is traceable to the greed of the Dutch East India Company, who made the settlers at the Cape more abject to them by their tyrannical rule than the white man made the colored, and whose regime was, if Judge Watermeyer and History quote correctly—as iniquitous as it was finally suicidal, to the Company's interests, and such as called for the interference of the Imperial Government of the Netherlands, for the luckless colonists, up to even the days of Commissioner de Mist, 1803 to 1805. Our fathers have not forgotten yet the terror that the Fi-dal's approach or power inspired, nor the lightness of the offence for which a good citizen might, in their boyhoods, be deported from this settlement, beyond the seas, without warning, without preparation, without cause assigned, or opportunity given, for the possibly innocent offender (?) to explain his innocence. Dr. Dale overlooks these facts. Nor does he appear to remember with what a fatal disposition the colonists had been accustomed always to look up to their rulers to make laws for them, to dictate what they should and what they should not do without consulting them, their convenience or their welfare. And the respectful and tacit example of the fathers has had its effect upon the sons. Where the former do not like to move on the road to increased liberty, to freedom of thought and of action, because of their almost superstitious reverence for constituted authority, we ought not to be surprised if we see the latter hesitate to step in and do what their fathers would not like to do themselves, due allowance being made for the small educational chances which the two,

especially the fathers, have had. It is not on the 'old slave-labor system,' that Dr. Dale can lay the whole responsibility of the dead-and-alive condition of 'the inland colonies.' It is hoped the reader sees this as well as we do.

Again: Dr. Dale says—"The larger section of the colonists is of Dutch origin." We have said this is a fallacy. Does any one require proof, let him peruse Moodie's Records, Judge Watermeyer's Historical lectures, Mr. Burcher's Memoirs, or the names on the census lists of the European settlers. The first hundred names were, literally, men of all nations in Western Europe, and did not at all expect to remain here. They were, however, deceived. They did stay—and were joined by other motley gatherings of nationalities. In fact, Dr. Dale most curiously and within a dozen lines of the remarks we have quoted, says the white population is a composite of Dutch, French, British, and a fair number of German and other immigrants—which he can find clearly set forth in the authorities to which reference has already been made. A scrutiny too, of the names of the original party with Van Riebeek, will undeceive him as to who they really were, and what their proximate origin.

And the Doctor is contradictory, and not quite just, when he writes of our institutions being colored by old local causes. "An isolated colony long under the rule of a Government which was at once patriarchal and pedagogic," for it was neither, as we have shown—"learned to acquire in the apostrophe state of having all its matters controlled and directed by an agency which formed no part of itself." There was no "acquiescence." It was the case of doing what you had to do with your guide's pistol at your head. The settler attempts to memorialize the Chamber of XVII., and the Government, and their results clearly prove that it was not from "apathy" that they did not rise above their degraded state, but because they had not the opportunity to do it.

There are many strange contradictions in the article under notice—and we had marked several passages for comment and correction; but to deal with them fairly would engage too much of the reader's present time, and the available space of our columns.

Before resting here, there is one fault, (for fault we must deem it in a popular treatise) which we must notice—that is—the free Latin dredging with which the writer has duced *The Cape and its People*. If it had been written for a learned society or an University prize, the liberal use of the words of the old classics, in the original, would be quite admirable, but they certainly are not in a tract for the million. The great English masters of Composition set us a good example—they were sparing of the "dredger," Addison and Macaulay to wit—unless they gave the vulgar readings as well as the quotations;—and they found our mother tongue quite sufficient to enable them to give play to their fancies, to be chaste in their expressions, and perspicuous in their phrases. Can we venture to surpass them?

(To be continued)

APPOINTMENT.—Mr Philip August Luckhoff, to be storekeeper of the private gunpowder magazine at Graaf-Reinet belonging to Mr S. E. Wimble, in the room of Mr. Haarhoff, resigned.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estates of Joshua Benjamin Adam Blanl, deceased, first and second meetings at the Magistrate's Office, Mossel Bay, 20 and 27 September.—Philip Johannes Botha, first and second meetings at ditto, Oudtshoorn, 20th and 27th September.—Willem Adrianus Wentzel, first and second meetings at ditto, Middelburg, 20th and 27th September.

INTERSTATE ESTATES.—Meetings of the next kin of creditors will be held in the estates of Erbertus Berg's and subsequently deceased spouse Gertrude Ernestina Johanna van Riebeek van Oudtshoorn, at the Magistrate's Office, George, 15th October.—Willem Gerard van der Gryp, and surviving spouse Elizabeth Adriana Schuld, at ditto, Mossel Bay, 25th October.

In the Legislative Council on Monday, Mr de Smidt moved that His Excellency the Governor be requested, by respectful address, to cause a Bill to be submitted for the consideration of Parliament, whereby, in addition to the requirements stipulated in the Constitution Ordinance, in reference to the qualification of electors, it shall be determined that every registered voter must produce to the polling officer, a registry certificate, and only upon such production be allowed to vote; and that to such registry certificate shall be attached a stamp of the value of five shillings sterling. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

"Report from Breda—of total wreck of the French ship *Sparfel*, of Nantes. Literally

smashed, supposed to have struck the reef at Strue Point on Saturday night. So far as

known, no lives saved. Beach strewn with

wreck. Lifeboat marked *Sparfel*. Ship bread

or biscuit marked "Nantes," and maker's name.

Two bags sesame seed ashore.

The telegram is as follows:—

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Board of Executors.

SALE OF MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

In the Estate of the late GEORGE WOLFGANG SPENGLER, Esq., of Cape Town.

WILL BE SOLD,
ON TUESDAY
THE 14TH SEPTEMBER NEXT,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, ON THE SPOT.

THE Farm called "TAMBOERS KLOOF,"
situate near Cape Town, along the
Lions' Hill, in extent about 50 morgen, being
known as equal to any first-class Farm for
Wine, Corn, and carrying on of a Dairy. It
is also provided with Clay for Brickmaking, from
which the late Proprietor derived considerable pro-
fits. On this Property is a large and commodious
DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, WAGON-
HOUSE, and other OUT-BUILDINGS, also a
DETACHED COTTAGE, well adapted for
a Family desiring to live in and out of Town.

MOVABLE PROPERTY.

The usual variety HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
TURE comprising of Mahogany Chairs, with
Horsehair Sittings, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Toilet
and other Glasses, Carpets, Tables, Silver and
Platedware, Dinner Sets, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

LIVE-STOCK.

Two Cart Horses, a number of Cows and
Heifers, also a well-bred Bull.

GRAIN.

The Standing Crops on the Farm, being the
production of

14 MUDS OATS

3 " WHEAT

1 " RYE.

The Landed Property will be up in three or
more lots, on favourable Terms.

The Sale will commence with the Moveable
Property, after which the Landed Property will
be sold.

F. J. RHOERS, Sec.
Cape Town, 28 August, 1869.

Mr. R. D. JONES, Auctioneer.

Board of Executors.

SALE OF VALUABLE MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

AT GREAT DRAKENSTEIN.

In the Estate of the late HANS HENDRIK WIECH, Esq.

The Executors to the above Estate will cause to be
publicly sold.

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
THE 16th AND 17th SEPTEMBER, NEXT,
(And if necessary, the following Day),
TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES:

1. The deceased's well-known and valuable Farm,
called "GODE HOOP," situated at "NIEUWE
DORP," adjoining containing Two well-built Dwellings,
Cellar, Sheds, Wagons, Hoses, and Outbuildings, and
Hire Houses, also a Water Mill, in working order. The
Farm is planted with about 1140 "Vines, 75 "Apple
and Nectarine Trees, and about 110 "Peach, Apricot, Pear
Apple and other Fruit Trees, besides Oak, Pine and
other trees, from which a large amount of Sheep may
be raised; there is also an abundance of RUNNING
WATER throughout the year.

2. The Farm named "LA ROCHE," situated at
Wiesenberg, planted with all sorts of Fruit Trees, has
abundance of Water, good Sowing Lands, and is partic-
ularly adapted for all kinds of Cattle.

The above Farms being so well known require no
further commendation.

3. The MOVEABLE consisting of Cellar Requirements:
17 Stuks, 12 Fermenting Tubs, 1 Wine Pump, complete, 3 Brandy Still, Leaguers, Pines, Half-
puns, Cocks, Buckets, &c., also 96 Leagues
of Old and Young Wine.

Farming Implements.

2 Horsemen, 2 Spring Carts, 2 Open d.s. Chaffcut-
Harness, Saddles, Snares, Pictures, Choppers, Ploughs,
Harrow, Cultivators, Hoes, Stroops, Yokes, Ladders,
Wheelbarrows, &c., all sorts of Carpenters Tools.

Also—5 muids of Wheat, 1 quantity of Acorns, and
3000 feet Sawed Wood in sets.

LIVE STOCK.

5 Saddle and Draught Horses, among which are a pair
of well-bred Stallions, 9 Miles, 33 Breeding Cattle,
amongst which are some Milk Cows, 250 Goats, and a
number of Pigs.

Household Furniture.

1 Fine Melodium, with 10 registers, adapted for Church
use, a Fine Cottage Piano, Mahogany Chairs, Couches,
Sofas, Bedsteads, with damask sittings Round
Dining and Table Tables, Carpet, beautiful Pictures,
a fine Hall Lamp, Book and Music Stands, Mahogany
wood Sideboard, 1 Standing Clock, Wood and Iron
Bedsteads, Wash-hand Stands, and Toilet Tables with
marble slabs, Makarons, Wardrobes, Dressing Stands,
Stinkwood and other Chairs, Dinner and Tea
Services, Silver and Plated Liqueur and other Stands,
Trays, Laundry, Candlesticks, Tins, Porcelain, Glass, &c.,
Crockeryware, in sorts, Kitchen Utensils, Hot Plates, Pots,
&c., besides a lot of other articles too numerous to
particularise.

At 11 o'clock on the 16th will be sold the Library of
the deceased, catalogues of which may be had at the
Office of the Chamber and at the Auctioneer.

BONUS WILL BE GIVEN.

A. B. VILLIERS, P. son, q. q.
W. J. WIECH, Esq., Testator
F. J. RHOERS, Secretary
Cape Town, 16 Aug. 1869.
Da VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Auctioneers.

Public Meeting.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Dur-
ban and surrounding District will be held in the
Court Room, on TUESDAY, the 14th September, next,
at 11 o'clock, to consider what steps it would be ad-
visable to take with regard to the proposed abolition of
the Periodical Court in this Village.

N.B.—All interested are invited to attend.

OPENED

OLOFF JOHN HORAK'S WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORES,

MARKET-SQUARE, CAPE TOWN,

Shipping supplied with all requisites, including
Live Stock, such as Oxen, Sheep, Poultry,
&c., &c., &c.

STEAMERS COALED & C.

BARRELS AND TIERCES OF PORK & BEEF.
All kinds of Colonial Produce Purchased for
Cash.

On Saturday, 4 instant.

OLOFF JOHN HORAK'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORES,

MARKET-SQUARE, CAPE TOWN,

Shipping supplied with all requisites, including

Live Stock, such as Oxen, Sheep, Poultry,
&c., &c., &c.

Board and Lodging.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be Accommo-
dated with Board and Lodging in a respect-
able family, in an airy and healthy part of the
Town, within a few minutes walk of the Public
Offices.—Apply to the office of this paper,

COLONIAL Orphan Chamber and Trust Company.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,

In Burg, Long, and Hout-streets.

In the Insolvent Estate of FRANCINA ELIZABETH
SOUZA, Widow of the late HERMANUS AUGUSTUS
VERMAAK.

TC-MORROW,
Friday, 10th Sept., 1869,

WILL BE SOLD:

1. THE HOUSE AND SHOP situate in Burg-street,
close to Greenmarket square, comprising several spacious
Rooms, besides Kitchen, Yard with Water laid on.

2. A HOUSE with SHOOP and STORE situate in Long-
street between Church and Longmarket-streets,

3. A HOUSE situated in Houtstreet, between
Long-street and Long-streets.

The above Properties offer an excellent opportunity for
the investment of Capital, the Houses being a safe well

adapted for respectable Tenants.

LIBERAL BONUS WILL BE GIVEN.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock,
G. W. STEYLER, Sole Trustee.

Chamber Buildings, No. 3, Church-square.
Cape Town, 9th Sept., 1869.

J. J. HOFMEYR, Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY,

THE 21st SEPTEMBER NEXT,

WILL be publicly sold by the Undersigned at the Farm "KLIPVALLEY," Groene

Kloof,

3 Teams Excellent Draught Oxen, adapted for the
Butcher

4 Excellent Saddle and Draught Horses, from 4 to
6 years old

8 Well-trained Mules, from 7 to 8 years old

5 Breeding Cattle of good breed

1 Bull-neck and one Horse Wagon

1 Set Horse and 1 ditto Mule Harness

1 Four-wheeled Covered Spring Cart

1 Span Yoke, complete

1 Double Furrow Howard's Plough

2 Swallow Ploughs

1 Fallow and 1 Sowing Harrow

J. A. STEYN.

Malmesbury, 9th August, 1869.

A. H. MOORELLS, Auctioneer.

MUTUAL Life Assurance Society.

OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Board of
Directors by the death of Mr. EDWARD
HULL, Nominations of Candidates to fill the
vacancy will be received by the Secretary up to
the 14th of September next.

J. C. GIE, Jun. Secretary.

25th August, 1869.

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25th August, 1869.

English Bray Stallions.

THE Undersigned is now landing from the Major von

Safti his first supply for this season of SULPHUR

of the best quality, and has further shipments close at

Hand.

For sale at 23, St. George's Street.

J. G. STEYLER.

Flowers of Sulphur.

THE Undersigned have just received and landed ex "CALDERA,"

from London, some of the above LARGELY-PATRONISED and WIDELY-

USED.

MACHINES.

With Reaping and Self-raking Attachments, and which can be safely recommended posses-

sing, as they do, advantages unequalled by any combined Machine in existence.

PRICE MODERATE; and early application requested, as only a few remain on hand.

No. 6, Adderley-street, opposite the Railway Terminus,

September, 1869.

Wood's Patent Reaping Machines.

300 Fat Cape Sheep,

700 do. Merino do.

300 do. Goats.

10 MORROW, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, the above

number of Sheep and Goats will be publicly sold at Klipnoss Station, for account of

DR. VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Vendus Adms.

Paul, Sept. 9, 1869.

J. K. BUXMAN.

Wellington, 9th Sept., 1869.

P. J. PENTZ, J. F. son, Auctioneer.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WM. HEROLD, Cashier.

23rd August, 1869.

Board and Lodging.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be Accommo-

dated with Board and Lodging in a respect-

De heer Neethling stelde voor, den Gouverneur te verzoeken, ter tafel te laten leggen alle correspon-

dentie, gewisseld in 1868 en 1869 tusschen ZExC en zekere houders van licenties om wijn, ent., te verkopen te Kaapstad. De voorsteller merkte aan, dat de prijs van licenties voor het verkopen van wijn te Kaapstad tot £50 per jaar was. In October, 1868 echter, werd de prijs tot £30 vermindert; diech intussen hadden enkele wijkoopers licenties voor het gehele jaar uitgenomen en betaald. Deze lieden hadden bij de Regering aanspraak gedaan om terugbetaling van het onderscheid tus-schen de £50 en £30; maar de Regering had niet verzoek geweigerd en de memorialists verwezen naar het Parlement. Hij self wilde over het blikje of onbillijke der weigering de Regering geen uitspraak doen, voor dat hij al de stukken had gezien, en deed daarom zijn voorstel.

De Koloniale Secretaris opperde als bewaar tegen.

Na een korte discussie werd besloten, een actie-

mat betrekking tot de vraag, of de spoorwegmaat-

schappij Mactaquac wenscht, dat de Kaai, zoo by

zich de gelegenheid hadden om dezelve te teke-

nemen, en uw gezegde, dat men weinig tyd kon gehad-

en, om de zaak te ontdekken. Van Dr. Living-

stone had men niets kunnen vernemen.

De Basuto-kwestie.

Woensdag in een correspondentie in den Wet-

tenraad ter tafel geleid, die gevorderd is tusschen

de heer Gouverneur en de Rijksoverheid over de Basuto-

kwestie. Het blijkt uit de correspondentie, dat de

zogenoemde deputatie ten behoeve van Basutoland bestaande uit Tsekelo Mosesh, Ad. Buchu-

man (van Natal) en Zendeling Daumas, gerustgesteld door een memoria uit Natal, er in geslaagd is op de goedkeuring of bekrafting te vertragen dat het traktaat, door den Gouverneur met den Vrijstaat in Februari aastelde, waarop de omtrekken van het aantal, als oene

eerste schade tot bezuiniging, dat zal worden afge-

worpen door een vermindering van het aantal ver-

tegenwoordigen in het hōs "Huis, en de algemeen-

tegenwoordigen, dat hy by zich had, het aantal der ver-

tekeningen, dat men weinig tyd kon gehad-

en, om de zaak te ontdekken. Van Dr. Living-

stone had men niets kunnen vernemen.

De heer Gouverneur had de zaak te uitzien; 2. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 3. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 4. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 5. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 6. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 7. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 8. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 9. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 10. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 11. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 12. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 13. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te uitzien; 14. Dat,

indien de moedzaklikeheid voor onmischijske actie

maar dringend was geweest, de allermoechte kies-

ter in de afdeling de gelegenheid zoude h. b. b. te

gaat genomen, om huise overeenstemming met ons

gevoelen te betuigen.

Het lang door ons gekoesterde vermoeden, dat deze

onberedelijkhed, om overeenstemming met het

Uitvoerend Bewind te handelen, gedektelyk dienen

moest om het Gouvernement in het nauw te brengen,

om ons gevoelen over te zaaien te