

In the Legislative Council on Wednesday, it was agreed that the Governor be requested to bring in a Bill for the suppression of vagrancy. It was also agreed that His Excellency be requested to introduce a Bill for the execution within prisons of criminals condemned to death. The Divisional Councils Toll Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Bee Protection Bill passed through Committee.

On Friday a message was received from the Governor relative to the Transvaal Territory. Mr Goddard's resolutions relative to the same territory and the natives generally were referred to a select committee. The Religious Disabilities Act Amendment Bill was read a third time, as were also the Bee Protection Bill and the East Province Bank Bill. The Council then adjourned till this day Monday.

On Wednesday the Assembly, after a long debate, adopted a resolution proposed by Mr Porter, that the House adhere to the offer made to the Kowie Harbour Company last year. On Thursday and Friday the resolutions respecting Retrenchment were under consideration. Up till 6 o'clock on Friday evening, thirty-three resolutions had been approved, thirty remained. One of the latter referred to salvage to Port-captains of Algoa and Table Bays; the second to the office of Assistant Registrar in the Supreme Court, and the third to the office of Assistant Registrar in the Court of the Eastern Districts. In committee it was resolved to abolish the two latter offices. This the House now refused to do.

PARLIAMENT AND COUNTRY.—Nothing is more surprising than that Parliament should appear so utterly ignorant as it does, of the feelings of the country on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. Every member of the two majorities which rejected the Governor's scheme, and Mr. Probert's resolutions, seemed to act as coolly and confidently as if he had the whole country at his back. Nothing can be more fallacious. As the country speaks out, it is plain that the press interpreted its judgment rightly when it pronounced decidedly that Reform was waiting. The great guns of the majority are found to be standing on nothing. Beaumont West, at a public meeting, repudiated Mr. Molteno. Swellendam sends a special remonstrance to Mr. Molteno. Colesberg gives its members a broad hint that they are doing just the very opposite of what they ought to do. Middleburg at a public meeting says ditto. And last, but not least, Graaff-Reinet, by a petition which in 2 days received 100 signatures, including all the principal inhabitants of the town, emphatically endorses the action of its junior member.

There is something almost comical in the idea of our representatives going down to Cape Town, calling out open-mouthed for Retrenchment, threatening everybody and everything with the knife, even, in its resolutions respecting the pension list, showing a shameless hankering for reduction;—and yet the moment the Governor supported by the country, proposes a reduction in Parliament, this patriotic body turns round and says "No, you must not touch the Constitution."

Is the Constitution, then, greater than the people? Is the Parliament of more importance than the country? We can tell that party which consists of Mr Molteno and his tail, and they are doing all they can to render the House more unpopular with the country than it is. Badly as the Governor stands in public estimation, it is far more common to hear Parliament reviled than him. And, rightly or wrongly, the impression is far more general that our present difficulties are rather attributable to the action of Parliament, than to that of the Executive Government. It is true, it is true, that there have been errors on both sides. But the majority by its present course of action is living in the face of public opinion.—*See also Reinet Herald.*

EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT.—An esteemed correspondent, writing to the *Watchman* from the Wachobauk, under date 27th August, says:—"The drought broke up on Monday evening last; we had had neither rain nor snow since May last. The snow commenced about eight o'clock on Monday night, and continued without ceasing until midday on Wednesday. It was accompanied by a fierce south-east wind; so fierce that no person could attempt to go out in it, or he would be blinded with drift snow. In many places the snow lay from two to six feet in depth, and in kloofs it was dangerous to enter, as the snow was in some parts 20 feet deep. It is rather strange for a person from Europe to find himself in South Africa hemmed in as we were on Tuesday morning, and obliged to cut a passage from the doors, against which the snow was piled many feet in thickness; looking at our usually warm climate, a person on leaving England would think to have done with this sort of work. The losses in sheep and cattle have been fearful. Several of the farmers have lost from 100 to 500 sheep. There are no sheds amongst them, so the sheep are completely at the mercy of the weather. This is Friday, and the country has still its coat of snow."

FRENCH STATE.

THE STATE PRESIDENT.—His Honor the President, after just six days' stay, left on Monday for the Cape, on another two months' leave early on Monday morning last, with the avowed object of teaching his family and again taking up his first abode in this town. Since this second departure of Mr Brand, there are those in our midst who openly declare that neither he nor his family will ever return to Bloemfontein; and there are others again who just as positively assert, that he will assuredly return, but for a short time only, say a few months, or at utmost one or two years. We believe this second visit to be correct, and that Mr Brand has serious thoughts, ere long, of resigning his high office; in fact he has all along said as much both in public utterances and in replies to requisitions. Mr Brand has fixed the 15th November next for meeting the Transvaal Commission on the line question in presence of the Lieut-Governor of Natal as arbitrator or mediator, so that he (Mr Brand) evidently reckons upon being back by that time. Whether Mr. President Pretorius will make it convenient to attend, with his Commission, on the day named, is, however, matter of doubt. He (Mr Pretorius) may at that time be in Europe, on the sea, or elsewhere; nothing, we believe, but the *harde geld* being required to enable him to start on his projected journey. It does not at any rate seem probable that Mr. Brand will think of sending in his resignation before the Alwal Convention shall have been finally ratified and confirmed. Depend upon it, the President has spent too many anxious days and years over the Basuto question willingly to leave it unsettled. Having spent on it at least

five years of his life, and during the whole of that period having devoted his nearly every thought, and strained every nerve, to carrying out his policy of breaking down the power of the Basutos, he will not, if possible, leave that work unfinished. At the same time, it is very evident that Mr. B. is still strongly attached to the Cape, and if anything advantageous to his prospects, or those of his family, should there offer, he would undoubtedly accept of it; and who could blame him? We certainly could not. We believe that in times of peace he (Mr Brand) would have still more trouble and anxiety in carrying on the Government here than in time of war, inasmuch as that much greater things, in the way of improvement, would be expected of him.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Mr President Brand has, we are glad to learn, brought the question of postage, with a view to a mutual arrangement between this State and the Cape Colony, before the Colonial Government, but press of Business at the time, connected with the Parliament, has prevented anything being done in the matter. Mr Brand will doubtless mention the subject once more on his return to the Cape. The proposal, as before stated, is to the effect that letters and papers provided in the Cape Colony shall pass through or be delivered in all parts of this State free; and that a like privilege shall be extended to us, viz., that letters and papers, on which the Free State postage has been paid, shall pass through, or be delivered in any part of the Cape Colony free. This regulation, or mutual arrangement, has for years existed between this State and the Colony of Natal, to the great and manifest advantage of both. Now that the Transvaal Government has inaugurated a system of stamps for the prepayment of postage on letters and papers, a like understanding should without delay, be come to with that Republic. A people must remain barbarous where such high rates of postage are paid.

THE WEATHER.—In the Harrismith district snow has fallen very heavily. The pass over the Drakenberg to Natal was impassable for three days. At Abrikosop many rocks succumbed to the cold; and several farmers who live on the border have suffered severely. At Philippolis the snowfall was almost unprecedented and all hands set to, and rigorously assailed each other with snowballs. The temperature this week is soft and genial, a north-easterly breeze has prevailed, and mild rains are anticipated. The drought generally throughout the State has brought up. This is a good thing for the Transvaal, which, however, does not appear to have been reduced to such straits as the Cape Colony. But it is an established fact, that owing to the superiority of our soil and pasturage, we can go a twelvemonth without rain better than the colony can for six months. Hence the jubilant tone of the Eastern Province Press on writing about the recent showers. The day has been laid, and the colony is redeemed! Twice happy colony!

CAPTAIN FAULKNER'S EXPEDITION.

The return of Mr Belville enables us (*Natal Mercury*) to give an outline in connexion with the little band who left our shores by the schooner *Florence* in August last for the districts of Zumbani and Nyassa. The last previously heard of the expedition was by Mr Arnold, who returned to Macao on the Cape in May, having left the party in January, some ninety miles up the river Zumbani, which river they entered on the 9th Sept. The whole party endured great hardships, suffering also from fever and ague. On the 23rd December Captain Casement (late 68th Regt.), died of small pox at Matingua, and was buried on a colonial hill, on the banks of the Zumbani, between two trees, noticeable to passers-by. By the *Congona* last week another member of the party, Mr Belville, reached this port, having left Captain Faulkner (late 17th Lancers) and Mr Norman (late 60th Regiment), the only survivors of the party (which originally consisted of six Europeans), on the 20th May at a point above Chibisa, on the Shire, when Captain Faulkner and his companion intended pushing on to Grigoro, a long way further north, and on the western side of Nyassa. Their little steamer, *Faugh-a-Ballagh*, as has been previously stated, proved a failure, owing to her boiler being too small to enable them to get up steam sufficient for the power of the engine. In other respects she might have done very well, although on first entering the river the water was so shallow, light as was her draught of water. On the 17th February Mr Donovan, the second engineer, died of fever, near the junction of the Ruo and the Shire rivers, where he was buried, by the side of the grave of the lamented Bishop Mackenzie. On the 13th April Mr Perrin, the chief engineer, succumbed, having suffered from acute diarrhoea. He, poor fellow, had an aversion to medicine, and could not always be induced to take the prescribed remedies. He died at Massaba's village, near Chibisa (the Tchibisa of Dr. Petermann's map), on the Shire. Mr Belville himself appears to have undergone on his way back hardships enough to have killed any man not possessed of an iron constitution, and such a few could have survived, the effects whereof he will be some time in shaking off, if ever. Such a *vice versa* detail of travels as his would, with ordinary mortals, go a long way to annihilate the romance of African travel. Launched alone on the Shire, he literally "paddled his own canoe" down that stream, meeting no very striking adventure until he reached a point where the river, overflowing its banks, formed a huge lake, bounded, as far as the eye could reach, by coarse grass which overtopped the watery expanse. Here the solitary *royalgour* was overtaken by a storm which raised such a sea as momentarily threatened to engulf his frail bark, which was all he had to depend on for dear life. Life under such circumstances is not, we believe, enlarged upon in the popular song "Paddle your own canoe," and to be appreciated, ought we fancy, to be experienced, distance lending enchantment to such views. It was only by dint of the greatest exertion that Mr Belville managed at length to shelter himself by forcing his canoe a little way through the grass (on one side of the lake), which is so matted together, as, at times, to bear being walked upon. Even there the swell was still so great as to all but swamp the canoe, which at length became water-logged, so that all chance of exit was utterly cut off, and our prisoner was driven, arms by forcing to walk on the grass, pretty much skin to skin, walking upon water, but very soon became immersed up to the breast, and was rejoiced when he once more found himself seated in his old place in the canoe. In this frightful predicament he remained some sixteen days, his only subsistence ants, grass, and fungi. At intervals his hopes were raised by hearing the noise of passing natives in their canoes, to whom he shouted, but in vain, as they, not unnaturally deemed the sounds to proceed from something

unearthly, and used all speed in getting out of the way. Meanwhile Mr Belville hoisted his trousers on top of the pile with which he paddled his canoe, and this, together with shouts, attracted some Shupanzas—natives who had been in Capt. Faulkner's service, and were returning down the river—who recognised the voice and hastened to the rescue. By means of poles placed on top of the grass, as is done on ice in soldier regiments, Mr Belville was at length released from his perilous position, more dead than alive, and every kindness and attention was shown him by these people. Reaching the farm of Senor Azevedo, he was landed on the bank of the River at Murura, and assisted by the Chupungas, managed to crawl rather than walk to that gentleman's house, where he was received with the greatest kindness, and hospitably entertained for a fortnight. The Senor is an educated man, possesses several nice farms in that locality, and lives in comparative comfort. He had resided two years in America. At this place Mr. Belville met the Commissary-General and some other officers of the Expedition recently arrived from Portugal, and passed a very pleasant time with them. As soon as sufficiently recruited, they kindly furnished him with clothes and means to reach Quillimane, at which port he embarked on the *Congona* for Natal. We ought to have stated that when he first started in his canoe his entire worldly possessions consisted of two pieces of cloth (white pajamas), which were the only means he had available to reach the coast. He had with him a small microscope, with which he examined the *debris* of the various streams, but found no trace of gold, nor did he learn of its existence in the localities through which he passed. Of Dr. Livingstone no tidings could be learnt. The son of one of the natives in Capt. Faulkner's service accompanied the Doctor when he started for the interior, of whom nothing had subsequently been heard; the store, the worst results were all that could be anticipated.

Original Correspondence.

THE "TROVATORE" AT THE MUTUAL.

BY THE MIRANDA-HARPER COMPANY.
Mr. Editor.—The ordinary frequenters of the Mutual Hall must have been surprised on Tuesday evening by two things, firstly, the close pack of human beings assembled there to witness Verdi's famous Opera, and secondly by the unexpected manner in which the company put the tragedy up on the stage, and performed it in such a band-box theatre as they did. His Excellency the Governor and party honored the company with his patronage and presence, and was not among the least hearty of admirers who applauded the excellent points in this artistic performance. The announcement that it was to be performed, after it had been said of the *Sonnambula*, was sufficient to cause the seats to be very quickly taken. Little did the public expect that an opera could be so well got up,—even by professionals, as it was on Tuesday night, when one knows how exceedingly limited are the means at their disposal. But, from first to last, the story of the "Trovatore," or the Gipsy's Vengeance, was so presented to the audience as to command riveted attention and intense admiration. The story is a short one, and as it has been succinctly put lately by a contemporary, I extract here for general information.

The mother of Azucena (Madame Leffler) an old fisher, has been banished as a witch by the father of the Count di Luna (Mr. Harper), and Azucena, in revenge of her mother's death, steals the young brother of the Count, and brings him up as her son, under the name of Manrico (Mr. Miranda). He becomes a troubadour, and gains the love of Leonora (Miss Hirst), who is also beloved by the Count. The first act shows Manrico and the Count in pursuit of Leonora; and it ends with a challenge and a duel. In the second act, the gipsies are introduced. Manrico being wounded. He learns that Leonora is about to take the veil; and in the convent the rivals again meet, Manrico's followers overcoming those of the Count, and Manrico bearing off Leonora. In the third act the lovers are about to be united; but Manrico learns that Azucena is in the power of the Count, and condemned to be burned; and in his attempt to release her he is himself captured. The last act shows Leonora offering to marry the Count, as the condition of Manrico's freedom, but presenting herself to prevent the Count's possession of her. The Count sends Manrico to the scaffold, and only after the death has been struck does he learn from Azucena that he has sacrificed his long-lost brother.

The appearance of Miss Hirst, as Leonora, was the signal for deep silence; and as usual, her first note listened for in the remotest parts of the Hall. In the air, "Twas night, and all around was still," she was most pathetic—while she gave the following evasives "To tell of love so glowing," in a brilliant manner, infusing into it the gleam of the *trine passion*. Again, in the fourth act, the scene and aria "Breeze of the night" was rendered with an unsurpassed sweetness and beauty. And her singing, with Manrico, in the prison, was a finished piece of acting. Madame Leffler, as the Gipsy mother, Azucena, was a grand conception. Her impersonation of the agonised, remorseful mother, labouring under all the horrors of the acts which mischance had made her inflict upon herself and her children was terribly real, and thrilling. Her effect upon the audience, her voicing of "Fierce flames" was given with intense force, character, and truth, and that modern character which she was supposed to be labouring. The duet with Manrico, "Thou art all too weak and weary" was given with much pathos and artistic dramatic effect; while in the prison scene, in the last act "Come to our mountains," she carried away the feelings of the audience that they would have joined her in the last lines if it had not been contrary to the common rule of theatrical assemblies. It still rings in the ears of many—and portions of it are chanted in many directions. Mr. Miranda, as Manrico, to admit of a Paddyism, made his first appearance behind the scenes, romantic as a troubadour, and singing "Lonely I wander," beneath the balcony of Leonora, while the Count de Luna (Mr. Harper) indignantly refused to be within hearing of his rival, and that modern character, noble. The full rich tones noted well in and round the Hall, as the troubadour serenaded his lady-love, and had he been where all could view him he would not have escaped the applause he deserved. In the second act, his rendering of the air "In the combat with me he contended," Mr. Miranda, freely portrayed the son's feelings as a warrior jealous of his honor and of his arms, and of the generous character, yet secret bitterness that controlled his sword against fallen foe. The third act, "Ye, thou art mine, love" was delivered in a style worthy of Old Drury's best days—and where it was first placed on English boards. It was sung as if by a first artist on give it, and therefore charmed the audience. His song of vengeance, when he thence away to the rescue of his tortured mother Azucena, "Strike down that dread pyre" was full of dramatic power, and was masterly sung. In the tower song, "Ache la morte," Mr. Miranda as a tenor singer sustained his high reputation and brought down the house, and an encore was the result. It was fine. I have merely to add to this that Mr Miranda, as an actor as well as a vocalist,

gave only another proof by this opera, that he has truly "written" all the economies I have read of him. Mr. Leffler, as Ruiz, had not much to do, but he did his work with excellent effect. Mr. Harper, as the Count, stern, wicked, revengeful, looked the distinguished and morose and lived lower from first to last. His song "The tempest of the heart," won the hearty applause of the audience, and in the duet with Miss Hirst he was most effective. The concerted pieces were given in a most finished style, and in some parts were very impressive, beautiful, and admirable. Referring for a moment to the gipsy scene in the second act, the tableau was exceedingly fine, impressive, and admirable. It forced upon the audience an admiration that was expressed by the deepest, almost painful silence. And the duet scene in the fourth act—was, theatrically speaking—indeed great. In the whole arrangement the audience had to thank Mr. Miranda, whose duty, as stage manager, must have been exceedingly arduous. The accompaniment throughout was a vast improvement upon preceding ones, and gained Mrs. Morris well deserved commendation. I am glad to see the Opera is to be repeated on Tuesday next.

MIRANDA-HARPER COMPANY.

Unparalleled Success
OF
Verdi's Grand Tragic Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
OR THE
GIPSY'S VENGEANCE!
WILL BE REPEATED
To-Morrow (Tuesday) Evening,
SEPTEMBER 14, 1869,
ACCOMPANIST—MRS. MORRIS.
STAGE MANAGER—MR. DAVID MIRANDA.
Secure Seats early at Messrs. PARTER,
A Special Train and Tram.

Flowers of Sulphur.
THE Undersigned is now landing from the *Major* one Soft his first supply for this season of SULPHUR of the best quality, and has further shipments close at hand. For Sale at 28, St. George's-Lane.
J. G. STEYTLER.

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.

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

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,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
THE 14th SEPTEMBER,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, ON THE SPOT.
THE Farm called "TAMBOERS KLOOF," situated near Cape Town, along the Lions Hill, in extent about 90 morgen, being known as equal to any first-class Farm for Wine, Corn, and for carrying on of a Dairy. It is also provided with Clay for Brickmaking, from which the late Proprietor derived considerable profits. 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 the city and out of Town.

MOVABLE PROPERTY.
The usual variety HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising of Mahogany Chairs, with Horsehair Seats, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Tables 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 MUDDS OATS,
3 1/2 WHEAT
1 RYE.

The Landed Property will be up in three or more Lots, on favourable Terms.
The Sale will commence with the Movable Property, after which the Landed Property will be sold.
F. J. BROERS, Sec.
Mr. R. J. JONES, Auctioneer.

PROTECTOR
Fire Assurance Company.
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

In pursuance of the 25th Section of the Deed of Settlement, notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the Office of the Company, on
Wednesday, 6th October, 1869.
AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M. PRECISELY.
For the purpose of receiving from the Directors General Statement of and Report on the Affairs of the Company for the year ending 31st August, 1869; to declare the Dividend to be paid to the Shareholders in the room of those who retire, and for the appointment of two Auditors. The retiring Directors are Messrs. W. K. Kuy, A. H. Hornum, and J. C. Wessels, but who are, in accordance with the 21st Section of the Deed of Settlement, eligible for re-election. The retiring Auditors are Messrs. J. J. Steytler, Sen., and S. V. Hornum, who are eligible for re-election.
By order of the Board of Directors,
S. J. DE KOCK, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Undersigned having resolved to dispose of his IMMOVABLE and MOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at "Riebeeks Kasteel," will cause to be sold

On Tuesday and Wednesday,
THE 21st AND 22nd SEPTEMBER,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,
AND
WITH LIBERAL BONUS.

His pleasantly situated and Fertile Farm called "KLOVENBURG," situate at Botman's Kloof, Riebeeks Kasteel.

When the Undersigned has become the owner of this Farm, he has made several improvements to the Buildings, as well as to the Plantations; built a fine Cellar, new Outbuildings, Sheds, &c., &c., and planted almost 1000 young trees, which yielded in the last season Sixty Leaguers of Wine, and the proceeds of which will amount to £1000. Much more could be planted, and the amount thereby increased to 30 Leaguers. It is generally known, that Wine from Riebeeks Kasteel is considered the best in the Colony; 1400 Muids of Grapes were produced of the last harvest, notwithstanding the great drought of the past year. The pasturage is excellent, well adapted for Sheep and Goats and especially for the ANGORA GOAT. The expense has been spared to bring said Farm in that order in which it now is, so that the Purchaser has only to reap the labour of the present owner. The FERTILITY of the WELLINGTON RAILWAY STATION, for the present, and KOOPMANS RIVER as a future station, as soon as the line of rail is extended, will greatly increase its value. In addition to all these advantages the said Farm is one of the most pleasant residences, with a fine view on the surrounding mountains and found situate between them.

Also will be sold,
MOVABLES.—Consisting of Cellar Implements, such as Stukrats of Six Leaguers and Ryders, Nine Fermenting Tubs, Teakwood, Leaguers, Pipes, Treading and Receiving Tubs, Funnels, Buckets, Cocks and Pump, of Brandy Still, &c., &c., all of the best quality.
Two Horsewagons, (one of which quite new), Two Carts, Four Span Plough Horses, Four Sets Horse Saddles, Bridles, Spades, Pickaxes, Axes, Baskets, Long and Short Ladders, Large and Small Saws.

A Treading Machine, by RANSOM & SIMS } As good as new.
A Winnowing Ditto, by GRANT.
A CORN HARP, Bushels and Scheep.
FOUR Double and THREE Single Furrow Ploughs (HOWARD'S).
THREE large Ploughs, a large Fallowland Harrow, Three HOWARD'S ditto, all kinds of Plough Farming, &c., &c., all in excellent order.
A QUANTITY sheets Galvanized Iron, a large quantity of old and new Leaden Pipes, Oak and Poplar Planks, Deals, &c., and whatever belongs to a Sully, &c., &c.

Live-Stock,
SADDLE AND DRAUGHT HORSES
MULES
GOATS, 600 MERINO SHEEP, 60 Pigs &c., &c., &c., and whatever may be offered on days of sale.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

J. E. DE VILLIERS LOUW,
J. G. STEYTLER, G. son, Auctioneer.

TO BUILDERS.
Re-construction of Mr. BLANKENBERG'S Buildings at Bommels Hok, Koeberg.

PARTIES desiring of tendering for the reconstruction of Mr. BLANKENBERG'S burnt-down Farm House, situated as above, within 12 miles of Cape Town, and on the main road to Koeberg, are to inspect the Plans and Specifications at the office of Mr. SPENGLER, Architect, and obtain all information from him.
Sealed Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 17th instant, AT NOON. The lowest, or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
S. J. DE KOCK, Secretary
Protector, Fire Ass. Co.

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.

MUTUAL
Life Assurance Society.
NOTICE TO INTENDING ASSURERS.

THE attention of those who may be desirous of insuring their Lives is respectfully invited to 9th Section of this Society's Deed of Agreement, which provides that holders of Policies effected on or before the 1st November, 1869, are entitled to share in the Profits realized for the whole year ending 31st May, 1870. Forms of Proposals, Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained at the Head-office, or at any of the Agencies throughout the Colony.
By order of the Board,
J. C. GIE, Secretary.
Cape Town, 1st September, 1869.

IMPORTED
ANGORA RAMS.

DREEDERS are informed that Mr. CHARLES BARRY expects 20 very choice Angora Rams from Asia Minor in the course of next month. A new and successful Agency has been employed to obtain Animals superior to any yet imported here, and they will be offered at reasonable prices. Mr. BARRY will also be prepared to supply Colonial-bred Rams of good stock in the course of the coming season.
Cape Town, 8th Sept., 1869.

English Dray Stallions.

THE Undersigned has for Sale two very fine CART STALLIONS of the above Breed, got by Mr. Cubitt's "Champion"—both Dark Brown, and nearly 16 Hands, with great compactness. This stamp is much required in the Colony for Draught purposes, and Breeders should not lose this opportunity.
CHARLES BARRY.
J. J. H. SMITH, Editor, No. 10 Wake-street.

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