

THE FETE IN THE GARDENS.

The fete got up on Tuesday under the management of the Institute and Club was on the whole a success against circumstances. It was not much better, and certainly not worse than other entertainments of the kind have ever proved to be in Cape Town, but complete success in the face of the tremendous southerly which has blown during the last week was an impossibility. The attendance was moderately large, and probably 1500 people visited the enclosure during the afternoon. The entertainment for the evening had to be postponed, as it was not possible to provide illumination with the wind that prevailed. The committee were indefatigable, and the military band as usual, delighted all who were present. Of the Amateur Artists and other vocalists, the less said the better. It was an insult to the public intelligence to bring such performances to joint notice. The "gray pole" clamber for a joint created great amusement, and the running in sacks was also an attractive and mirth provoking item in the programme, but the great feature was the velocipede races for some really valuable prizes. The principal riders were Messrs Curtis, Thorne, Riddell, Harwood, Darter, Kears, and Allen. Some others competed, but these were, we believe, the foremost. There were many "croppers" at the corner of the course, from the side and up the centre walk, but no one came to any "grip," worth mentioning. Curtis who is a mere youth, appeared to be by far the most graceful, and at the same time "safe" rider; his management of the velocipede was really wonderful, and it was not surprising that he should prove a prizetaker. Mr George Darter won the "slow race" which is a great trial test. The other prizes were taken by Messrs Harwood and Riddell. The Miranda-Harper Company gave in the Great Western tent a concert which was appreciated as much as the weather would allow, for the singers were at a manifest disadvantage. Admirable order characterized the whole affair, for which we may most heartily thank Mr Inspector Evans.—Com. Muscivore.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DIVISION OF TULBAGH & WORCESTER.

Sir,—An article headed as above appears in your issue of the 25th, which invites reply. And although what Bekend says in 64 or more lines might have been said in 10, yet, to indulge him, we beg to say a word on the burden of his letter. He says he does not want learned men in the House, but local men; men who know the farms and the country, not men who never put their feet out of Cape Town. He wants men who will oppose the wool tax and the brandy and wine tax; those who will go in for retrenchment, and Responsible Government and increased Customs duties. Now we do not object to Bekend telling his benighted readers what they ought to have. We even think he ought to have told them who he was that they might lose no time in putting him up at the approaching nomination; but we do object to his coupling Mr. Advocate de Villiers with all these strings that he objects against. And we do not go with him so far as to wish to banish learning from our future House of Assembly. He says he wants men who know the farms and the country, not men who never put their feet out of Cape Town. Well this is just what we want and just what Mr. Advocate de Villiers is. He is a colonial born man and for years he has been moving about the country in his vocation, using his opportunities to enlarge his acquaintance with the farmer and the farmers' wants. Again, how can Bekend say that Mr. de Villiers advocates a Brandy and wine tax when he ought to have known that (he) de Villiers, explicitly in the House objected to that tax? Again how can he be called a Responsible Government, which the moment it became law would sound the death knell, to the present executive form of Government? That he will not be tied to the *ipsum verba* of Mr. Molteno no elector of the electoral division of Worcester can regret. We are of those who think there should be some sort of self dependence in the man whom we will like to represent; and as we know Mr. Molteno very well and respect him very much, we believe he thinks so too. With regard to increasing the Customs duties, that is an open question yet, and Mr. Molteno would regret that such a tax were necessary, knowing, as he has acknowledged, that that tax is surrounded by difficulties and objections. We fear Bekend aims at throwing dust in the eyes of the farmers of our division until the Election is over. Meanwhile he will gain votes for his own untried pet, by traducing the political character and misrepresenting the political principles of Mr. Advocate de Villiers.

Arrival of the Mail.

The R.M. St. Briton, G.R. Vyvan, commandant, arrived in Table Bay on Monday afternoon, after a run of thirty-four days from England. She brought the following passengers for Cape Town: Mr. Hansen, Miss Lew's, Mr. Guines, Mr. Benneuse, Mr. and Mrs. Keller, and Mrs. Hausah, also several passengers for Algoa Bay and Port Natal. By the Briton intelligence has been received of the death of Mr. T.W. Bwiler, in London, from an attack of bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs. For a resumé of European news we refer our readers to the letter of Our London Correspondent. London, October 25, 1869. The chief event in political matters during the last fortnight is the death of the great Tory leader and statesman, the Earl of Derby, who expired on the 23rd instant, after one of the worst attacks of gout, from which he has been for some years a great sufferer. As a statesman the late Earl will not rank very high, he was too impetuous and fiery, too impatient of the drudgery and hard work, for which no abilities however brilliant will compensate. As a party leader too it is doubtful whether his rash, although generous temper did not do more harm to his own side than his splendid eloquence did to help him, but as an orator it will be long before we see his equal. Scarcely above the middle of his single look and fiery eyes well became the Rupert of Debate. Highly educated and accomplished, his language was pure and classical, his delivery highly impassioned and he seemed, as it were by instinct, all the arts of the summus rhetorician. Perhaps even a greater man than his fiery declamation and graceful vigorous delivery was the wonderful art with which he could so evidently imprudently arrange arguments and marshal his facts with a clearness and simplicity, readily apparent

neur, yet at the same time showing the highest oratorical skill and powers. Men who had heard Pitt and Fox gave the palm to Lord Derby, and in his own style neither Mr Gladstone nor Mr Bright could approach him. Perhaps in earnestness and rival knowledge and copiousness Mr Gladstone is his superior and Mr Bright in earnestness and excellence of diction, but their great excellence is the result too plainly shown of careful preparation which in Lord Derby was natural and spontaneous. His was the triumph of nature, this is the splendid result of ability and culture. In the House of Lords and with his party Lord Derby was a great power. Their reverence for his authority was only equalled by their confidence in his zeal and sincerity, a confidence honorable to both. Possessed of enormous wealth, a seigneur, by training, great, he was remarkable for the courtesy of his bearing, and that there was that in his bigoted dignity that, notwithstanding the freedom with which he would move amongst turf circles in other sports which are hereditary in his family although not so aristocratic as they used to be, the lowest tout or prize fighter never dreamed of taking a liberty with him. In his own country he was idolised. A strange fact considering that he was a Tory of the Tories, the greatest of grand seigneurs in the midst of the densely crowded democratic inhabitants of manufacturing Lancashire. Thrice Premier, the abolished leader of a great party, the autocrat of the Peers, an Oxford prizeman and the author of the best translations of Homer. I doubt if his pride of rank, his political fame or his literary tastes ever gave half the delight which he experienced when some fool or commoner, or Miss Dowson a great race, and he has been known to declare that he would have resigned them all, if he could only win the great race instituted by his grandfather and called after the family title.

Informed you in my last that there was a tremendous agitation going on in Ireland, and I may say also amongst the Irish decisions of all our great towns—who are Fenians to a man,—not a very comfortable thought to procure the release of the remainder of the Fenian captives. In this agitation monster processions have been organised in violation of the law and utter defiance of the authorities in Dublin, Cork and most Irish towns, in which certain political agitators have indulged in the most treasonable denunciations of England. Notably the most fiery talkers have been Roman Catholic priests, so that it does not appear so far that Mr. Gladstone's policy in disestablishing the Protestant Church in Ireland and his declared intentions of redressing the wrongs of Ireland, in the matter of the land, have earned the Government much title to the gratitude of their Irish proteges. No doubt their Irish friends are placing the Government in a very difficult position, and they ought to have spoken out long ago and at once put a stop to all this bombast and idle declaration. Public opinion in England was really getting angry, for an idea was rising that Mr. Gladstone might be weak enough to comply not so much yielding to these menaces but to his own well known good nature and humanity. He has at last sent the reply of the Government to the petition. Many of them, not of the most respectful kind, and his letter is really an able state paper. So able that we are inclined to forget how faraday it has been sent.

The Holborn Viaduct, which the Queen will open after the ceremony at Blackfriars Bridge, is only one of many vast improvements now being effected in and about the City of London; but it is the most important. It raises an extensive valley, one of the busiest scenes in London; to the level of long Holborn-hill had to be torn down one steep elevation and then up another. This difficulty has now entirely disappeared, and a magnificent level roadway stretches across the valley, along which the great stream of traffic will run unimpeded. The benefit this will confer on London may be readily appreciated. The new street from the Mansion House to Blackfriars Bridge is also opened for traffic, and it is a great relief to the old overcrowded city thoroughfares. The Thames embankment, the greatest work of all is completed on the river front, but as a railway is to run under it, it will be some time before it is available for carriages.

There are signs that the holiday autumn season is over. Ministers are beginning to return to work, a cabinet session is called for to-morrow. The Queen and Court return next week, the Law Courts will soon be at work, and the official and legal world will all alike after the relaxation of the long vacation. The metropolis already has cast off its aspect of autumnal torpor. I cannot however say that the state of the body politic is altogether satisfactory. Notwithstanding the healthy character of the official returns the cheapness of food and other usually favorable indications, everywhere is complaining of the hardness and dulness of the times. I suppose we are still paying the penalty for living too full during the our warlike prosperity which culminated in the "crash" of 1865, from the effects of which we have not recovered, and the worst of which effects is the total destruction of public confidence in commercial and financial probity.

A short list of a man who was said to be Edward Martin, a quiet and humble journey man printer was killed by the upset of a cab. As he was taken to the hospital a detective recognised him to be the celebrated Fenian leader Kelly who was rescued out of the police van at Manchester, for which "the Fenian Martyr" who shot the constable in charge were hanged. The evidence of others who ought to know Kelly well contradicted the statement of the detective referred to, but whether Kelly or Martin he was no doubt an important Fenian. That much was proved at the inquest. His funeral took place the following Sunday when, to the astonishment of the police and all peacable cockneys, all the low Irish quarters of London, and they are all indeed—turned out and joined in the funeral procession to a cemetery several miles in the suburbs. They were perfectly orderly and well behaved, and after the funeral disappeared to their haunts as quickly as they had emerged, but it is clear that we have an organization in our midst of which we know nothing and the police authorities hardly any more. The order to join in the procession must have originated from some centre. It was kept with secrecy and implicitly obeyed, and what is the worst feature of all, there was an unpleasant degree of discipline or of administrative power somewhere in the manner in which the different bodies fell into the procession and in which a crowd of several thousands dispersed without the slightest breach of the peace. There was a time perhaps when Mr Gladstone was young and believed in ecclesiastical Utopias of Church and State—when he would have rejoiced at having to appoint half a dozen bishops. In practice he has no doubt found a great

trouble. There is little to complain in most of his appointments to the Episcopal bench, for they have been fairly apportioned amongst the different church parties, High and Low, Purse and Evangelical, except, that in one thing they have had rather too much of a political character—which of late years happily has not been the case. It is evidently a *sine qua non* to Mr Gladstone's favour that all the recipients of his patronage, should have been zealous supporters of his Irish Church policy. Having rewarded High and Low, Purseite and Evangelical, Mr Gladstone has turned his eyes to the Broad Church, and in selecting Dr Temple, the author of the first article in the celebrated Essays, and Reviews to succeed the late Bishop Phillips at Exeter, he has created such a storm in the church as never was before. All parties are coalescing to denounce the appointment, who never coalesced before Dr Pusey and Dr Shaftesbury, Dean Close and Mr Moschonic. Meetings are held every where to address the Queen and to urge the chapter of Exeter to treat the incumbent of the crown with contempt. I think if Mr Gladstone were to make Dean Stanley the next Bishop there would be a schism on a formidable scale in the Church.

The Irish Church laity are getting ahead of the clergy in the work of re-organisation. A very cumbersome work it was at first, so cumbersome that it is really surprising to find it pretty nearly accomplished. The bishops called together the provincial synods as a preliminary, and told the laity that they must get to business. The laity, however, did not know what to do, and the bishops did not in the beginning enlighten them. At last, after a little coquetting between shepherds and sheep, the laity sent a requisition to the bishops. The bishops replied by a requisition to the laity, and finally the diocesan conferences came about. The parochial machinery was set going. Lay representatives were first chosen—one for each clergyman—who met, and out of the whole number selected delegates, one out of every five, to attend a general conference of the laity, which first met on Tuesday. Thus the body of non-clerical representatives is organised, whereas the clergy have yet to choose their delegates to the General Synod, where both parties meet as one assembly. The correspondent of the Times is highly satisfied with the body of lay delegates. It has been chosen not merely with regard to social rank and influence, but to intelligence, earnestness, and practical ability, without any reference to political distinctions, and with a laudable disposition to blot out the remembrance of past differences. "It is an assembly worthy to represent any Church or country with honour and advantage, containing as it does 400 of the noblest and best types of Irish Protestantism."

Further projects are on foot for extending our telegraphic system in the East. The Indian Extension Company proposes to lay a cable from Ceylon to Singapore, to be connected with the lines to England. Negotiations are in progress for extensions from Singapore to Australia and the Dutch East Indian Islands, as well as to Hong-kong. It will be strange indeed if these improvements are not brought about; for if once the chief difficulty of a good service from England to India be overcome, the distance to Australia and China is comparatively small.

News from Alexandria states that three several parts of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition have left for the rendezvous at Khartoum. Twelve hundred soldiers started from Cairo about three months ago, to form part of a small army of 2,000 infantry, 250 irregular cavalry, and three batteries of guns, mustering at Khartoum. The second detachment consisted of a quantity of merchandise, and the third of thirty-five barges and seven river steamers, which have safely passed the formidable cataract at Dongola. These vessels are intended to convey the expedition from Khartoum to Gondokoro, the least impassable of those points being so marshy as to be impassable for troops. Two other portions of the expedition remain, and are to leave as soon as Mr Samuda's steel steamers arrive from England. Sir Samuel Baker, who commands the first party, will be accompanied by Lady Baker, his nephew, and Dr G-dge. His firm style is "Governor-General of all the Provinces that he may succeed in annexing Egypt." At Khartoum Sir Samuel will reassemble the command of the whole expedition, and go by the river to Gondokoro. Fifteen miles south of that point the grand depot and first station is to be made. The chief difficulty is expected from the Barr tribe who are very warlike and unmanageable. There is no road through their country, and the expedition will, therefore have the arduous task of making one before them. Arrived at the point where it is supposed the rapid cascade, one of the steel steamers will be put together, and Sir Samuel will proceed on an exploring expedition as far as the Lakes. If he finds the river navigable, the other steamers will be constructed on his return, and he will proceed with a number of men to the lakes. He will establish fortified posts at every available spot, and endeavor to subjugate the different tribes, and make them pay tribute to the Egyptian Government. Troops will be forwarded from Cairo until all the posts are manned. All the soldiers chosen for the expedition are agriculturists, and will cultivate farms round the forts. They are provided with several kinds of cotton seed, and at every post a commercial depot will be established.

There has been some very severe fighting in Spain, but the Republicans have everywhere got the worst of it, but not without an obstinate struggle and great bloodshed in several of the towns where their position was stormed at the point of the bayonet. The army remained firm to the Provisional Government, that is to say to General Prim, who is master of the situation. The Cabinet seems to be in a difficulty to select a king, which it must do at once. Matters might then settle down especially as the Republican party is for the present *hors de combat*. The state of things in France is by no means satisfactory. Some time ago, as you are aware the Emperor by what is called a *Senatus-consultum* abolished the system of personal government giving great power to the Legislature to which his minister, the finances and other matters were to be responsible. On paper in fact, he established a very perfect form of constitutional government, but seems in too hurry to carry it out. The time for the meeting of the constitutional Legislature is gone by, and the Emperor makes no sign of calling it together, and it is alleged that he cannot find ministers who will enjoy the confidence of the Chambers and at the same time carry on the government of the country. The press is all wedded freely which is rapidly degenerating in rabid license, the extreme republicans are furious at the delay and threaten to go down to the Legislature unsummoned, and it would seem either that the Emperor is afraid to complete his work, or that he wishes the extreme party to go

small lengths that he may either by another coup d'état with the assent of public opinion frightened at their excesses, and ready to rally round him as the only person able to "save society and carry on the Government." If this is the case it may do as long as the Emperor lives, but the prospects of his dynasty are poor indeed. The Empress of the French has gone in great state to visit the Sultan at Constantinople on her way to the opening of the Suez canal, whither nearly all the Sovereigns and Princess of Europe are flocking to be the guests of the Pacha of Egypt. The absence of any of our royal family is conspicuous. In England we do not even yet believe in the success of the Suez canal. The reports of M de Lesseps are most astonishingly flattering, but on examination turn out to be very fishy, and the canal is a long way yet off being ready for useful purposes. When we hear that a P & O steamer has come through we shall have some faith, but until some such solid and tangible success has been accomplished.

Rumours of an alliance, or at least of a reconciliation between the rulers of Austria and Prussia, are still rife on the Continent. An interview between the Emperor Francis Joseph and King William is, it is said, to take place at Biden, that spot having been chosen as a neutral ground in preference to Gastein, which had unpleasant associations for the Emperor. Count Beust and Count Bismarck will, it is thought, accompany their respective sovereigns, and the heads of the Bavarian and Wurtemberg Cabinets, who represent the policy of the Southern States, will be present. The *Liberte* doubts the report of an Austro-Prussian Alliance, and asserts confidently that at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs no faith was placed in it. The pacific language of King William is believed to be due to French diplomacy, which, by isolating Prussia from Russia, has forced the conqueror of Sadow to adjourn indefinitely his projects of annexing the provinces of Southern Germany.

The New York papers contain particulars of Dr. Hall's expedition to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Hall arrived at New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the 28th of August. He brought the most interesting intelligence in regard to the death of Sir John Franklin and his companions, and conclusive proof that none of them ever reached Mantral Island. He has a number of articles reaching to the explorer, including some spoons and a chronometer box. He was also successful in finding the skeletons of several of the men and the remains of some of their boats. The skeletons were found at King William Land. Dr. Hall found a native who claims to know all about the party. He says that their ship was stove. The crew took to their boats and went ashore, where their provisions were exhausted, and they died from starvation. The ice and snow prevented Dr. Hall from making full exploration. He will return next summer and prosecute the search still further. The whaling schooner *Cornelia* brought an anchor found at the extreme north, marked E. S. 1775, supposed to have belonged to the first explorers. The same year that the *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned one of them commuted the Great North West Passage, having five men aboard. This vessel was found by the Ook-jook natives near O'Reilly Island, and it being frozen up in the midst of a smooth and unbroken floe of ice, of only one winter's formation. In order to complete the history of Sir J Franklin's expedition, it is necessary to append a summer in King William's Land, for little or nothing can be done while that land is clothed in its winter garb. All over the Arctic regions the natives possess relics of the ill-fated expedition. The result of Dr. Hall's taking with him in his sledge journey to King William's Land, is such that neither he nor his captains knew much about what was most unfortunate, and he narrowly escaped the fate of Henry Hudson. He adds that this report is a slight installment towards giving a full idea of the interesting information he has gained from the natives, relative to the fate of Sir J. Franklin's expedition.

Trade and financial matters present nothing new. Prices are firmly maintained and it would therefore seem as if public confidence was slowly reviving, but business is at the lowest possible ebb. WOOL SALES.—For the next auctions, to commence here early in November, the quantities to come forward, including about 27,000 bales held over from the late series, will amount to about 120,000 bales, fully as much as at the same period last year. A question has been raised as to holding monthly instead of quarterly sales here, and, as an experiment, it might be tried, but while the objection to the present system is raised, that the sales are held only when there is a glut of wool, it must not be supposed that buyers in any case can be kept in the dark as to the actual stock of wool here and afloat. The knowledge of a diminished production will do more to assist the growers than all the many alterations, mostly very unpractical, that have been suggested for the better working of the trade here.

Mr. Melmuth Schwartz, in his Wool Price Current states that the market shows no change; a fair quantity of wool has been turned over at firm prices since the sales closed. The accounts from abroad, especially from France, are satisfactory. Stocks are moderate, and the wools bought in the last series are said to pass rapidly into consumption. There seems little doubt but that we shall see a brisk foreign demand for combing descriptions in November. At home matters are in a less satisfactory state; business is dull, and manufacturers find difficulty in moving their goods. Still most of the mills run full time, and as the rate of consumption thus remains undiminished, the price of the raw material keeps up steadily.

Wellington Bank.
Notice to Shareholders.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held on Monday, 6th December next, at 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY, in the Market Building at this place, for the purpose of amending or altering Section 19 of the Trust Deed in such a manner as will settle Brothers in Law in future to sit in one and the same Board of Directors; further to sit in the Section 23 in such a manner as to provide that whenever two Directors were to retire only one—and whenever according to the said Section three Directors must retire, two of them are immediately eligible for re-election and finally for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of A. P. Collins, Esq. (deceased). By order of the Directors, A. W. LOUW, J. van, Cashier, Wellington, 3rd November, 1869.

Wellington Bank.
Notice to Creditors and Debtors.
ALL those indebted or having any claims against the Estate of the late Mr. PETRUS JACOBUS STEPHANUS DE BEER, are requested to settle their debts and send in their claims, within six weeks from this date, to H. H. DE BEER, born DE VILLIERS, Executrix Test. Malmesbury, 23rd Nov., 1869.
800 Fat Cape Sheep 60 do Goats.
ON TUESDAY, the 7th December, the above number of Fat Sheep and Goats will be publicly sold at Klapmuts Station. J. J. JOUBERT, Karoo Poort, 17th Nov., 1869.

MIRANDA-HARPER COMPANY.
POSITIVELY THEIR LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE IN THE COLONY.

BENEFIT OF MADAME MIRANDA-HIRST AND Madame Leffler.
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, WILL BE PRODUCED

In the Mutual Hall, For the First and Only Time, Flotow's Melodious Comic Opera of "MARTHA!"
Tickets to be had at MESSRS. DARTER'S. Reserved Seats 3s. Family Tickets to admit six, 15s. Unreserved Seats, 1s. 6d.

Accompanist... Mrs. MORRIS, Stage Manager... Mr. DAVID MIRANDA.
Special Train and Tram.

Board of Executors. PUBLIC SALE OF IMMOVABLE AND Movable Property, AT THE PAARL.
In the Insolvent Estate of COENRAAD HENDRIK BASSON, of the Paarl.

Will be sold to the Highest Bidder, ON Friday, 10th Dec. next, 1. The Insolvent's fertile ERF, with spacious and substantial DWELLING-HOUSE erected thereon, situated in the northern part of this Town, close to the Main-street. The Erf is planted with a considerable number of Vines, and is well supplied with Water at all times of the year. 2. THE MOVABLES, consisting of Tubs, Leaguers, Pipes, 11 Leaguers Casks, 18 Half-stuns ditto, Pressing and receiving Tubs, 1 Brandy Still, Buckets, Funnels, Cocks, 1 Lot of Oak Wood, 1 ditto Oak Planks, 1 Cart, 1 Gun, 1 Watch, 2 Wagon Chests, 1 Pig, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO, Household Furniture, the usual variety. J. D. BEYERS, H. son, Sole Trustee. W.P. Bank Buildings, Paarl, Nov. 27, 1869.
BONUS WILL BE OFFERED. DE VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Auctioneers.

Divisional Council Malmesbury.
Tenders for Repairs of Roads.
TENDERS will be received by the Undersecretary until MONDAY, the 6th December next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the repair and keeping in repair for a period of one, two, or three years, from 1st January, 1870, of the undermentioned Main and Branch Roads in this District, beyond a radius of 9 miles from the Town of Malmesbury:—
MAIN ROADS.
Section 1. Malmesbury to Diep River.
2. Do. to Berg River Bridge.
BRANCH ROADS.
Section 1. Malmesbury to Mosselbans River via Droogje Vlei.
2. Do. to Bot River's Vlei (Paarl and Wellington Road).
3. Malmesbury to Darling.
4. Do. to Hopefield.
5. Darling, via Mamre, to Dri-fontein.
6. Do. to Hopefield.
7. Vlerij Valley, via Riebeck West, to Twist.
8. Twist, over Rainier's Pass, to Malmesbury.
9. Twist behind Potteberg, to Mr. R. Louw's Place, Leeuwendans, Mosselbans River.
Parties may tender for one or more Sections, also for one year or more, the longer period will have the preference. Each Tender must be accompanied by a written undertaking, signed by two persons binding themselves to become Sureties for the performance of the Contract in the event of the Tender being accepted. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersecretary, where the form of Contract may be seen. GEO. G. RAINIER, Secretary, Divisional Council's Office, Malmesbury, 16th October, 1869.

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Accompanist... Mrs. MORRIS, Stage Manager... Mr. DAVID MIRANDA.
Special Train and Tram.

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

Flowers of Sulphur.
THE Underigned is now landing from the Major to 500 lb First quality for the Season of 1869-70 of the best quality, and has further shipments close at hand. For Sale at 28, St. George's Street. J. G. STEYLER
L. PAPENFUS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Sworn Translator, Appraiser and General Agent, BLOENFONTEIN, ORANGE FREE STATE 1854.
Near the Public Offices.

500 Cape and Merino Wethers (long wool). 50 Kapater Goats 6 Trained Mules.
IN splendid condition, will be sold at the EERSTE RIVER STATION, on THURSDAY, the 9th December, for account of BOURHILL & Co., J. J. HOFMEYR, Auctioneer, 500 Fat Cape Sheep, 500 do, Merino do. 100 Wether Goats.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th December next, the above number of Cattle will be publicly sold at Klapmuts Station. J. H. STIGLINGH, Likewise will be sold 8 Draught Oxen, 1 Togg Wagon, with gear complete. Paarl, 23d November, 1869. DE VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Vendue-Adms

500 Fat Cape Sheep 500 do, Merino do. 60 Wether Goats.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th Dec. next, the above number of Sheep and Goats will be publicly sold at Klapmuts Station. H. J. OTTO, Paarl, 27th November, 1869. DE VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Vendue-Adms.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
100 Excellent Fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen (Well Trained).
ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, the above Cattle, will be sold without the LEAST RESERVE at Klapmuts Station. The Oxen are all in excellent condition, having grazed at 24 Rivers for the last 5 months, and are especially adapted for Draught Oxen. Further will be sold all kinds of Tanned Hides. J. C. VOIGT, Jr., Paarl, 29th Nov., 1869. DE VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Vendue-Adms.

High Sheriff's Office.
Cape Town, 26th Nov., 1869.
IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Case, the following Sale will take place, viz:—
Division of Bredasdorp. J. J. de VOS versus PHILIPPUS MOSES and WILLIAM SMYTH.
On Friday, the 10th December, 1869, at 10 o'clock a.m. at Geel Rug, near Bloemfontein, 5 1/2 Merino Sheep, 4 Horses, 2 Mules, 2 new Carts, 1 old Cart and Harness, &c., &c. PERCY VIGORS, High Sheriff.

MUZIEK.
DE HEER C. L. VAN VLOTEN geeft Leszen op de Pianoforte en het Harmonium, alsook in het Zingen.—Termin Naag. Men verveege zich aan syn woning, No. 30 Roelandstraat.

Shipping Intelligence.
ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.
Nov 27—Annie Bean, bound for Mossel Bay, put back through at sea of weather.
29—Natal, R.M. St. 497 tons, F. Diver, from Natal 22nd Nov., East London 24th, Algoa Bay 26th, Mossel Bay 27th, to this port. Cargo wool, oil and wine.
19—Asia, sea st., 1,126 tons, J. Blaizel, from Mossel Bay 27th Nov., to this port and London. Cargo general.
29—Briton, R.M. St. 1,000 tons, G. E. Vryvan, from Plymouth 26th Oct., to this port and Algoa Bay. Cargo general.
30—Northam, R.M. St. 1,500 tons, J. D. Joffe, from Algoa Bay 28th inst., to this port and Soc. hompans. Cargo wool.

MARKT PRYZEN
En hoeveelhed ter markt graagt
Van den 29 Nov. tot den 1 Dec. 1869
£ s. d. £ s. d.
Aardappelen, p. 3 b. 0 4 1 0 5 3
Boter, per pond, 0 1 0 0 1 4
Eenden, 0 2 1 0 2 1
E. erer, per 100 lb. 0 6 8 0 7 6
Havergerv. 100lb. 0 1 10 0 4 1
Koor, per 3 bus. 0 17 9 0 15 Q
Pampoenen, elk. 0 0 14 0 0 14
Zootelemees, p. 100 0 3 3 0 3 1
J. J. H. SMYTH, Editor No. 10 Greenmarket Square.