

THE Sud Afrikaan.

Cape Town, December 17, 1868.

The news from Europe by the last mail steamer is of very considerable interest. The great electioneering campaign between the Conservatives and the Liberals in England was about being terminated when the mail left and has long since been decided it would appear, in a triumphant majority in favor of Mr. Gladstone and his party, so at least the organs of both parties confidently state, the one exultingly, and the other of course submissively. It is conceded by both parties that Gladstone must now occupy the place of Disraeli, but there is just a slip between the cup and the lip, and it is just possible, that should Gladstone's party come into power, it may not turn out that he has the reliable working majority that is necessary to the maintenance of a Responsible or party-Government. It is easy enough by activity, and shall we call it "soft-sawder," to wheedle electors into their choice of a representative, but when he has once got his seat, and feels comfortable in it, he is sometimes found to be, not the pliant and reliable friend that he was expected to be. He occasionally gets strong views of his own, and merges partisanship in individualism. It is said that the Liberal party have, or will have, a majority of 100 members or more, in such case it will not be very difficult for Mr. Gladstone to shape his policy. Should it however turn out, and the chances are doubtful, that he has not got that reliable majority, we may soon expect that the seals of office will slip through his fingers, and that "Church and State" may carry the day. Considering the attitude Mr. Gladstone has taken in regard to the Irish Church or rather to the Anglican Church in general, it is somewhat surprising to us, that England listened to him in those measures of Reform, which he inaugurated, Scotland of course did so. Sawney perhaps thought of Meg Dodds and the cutie stool, and therefore went in for social and religious reform.—The Social part of the business is, or may be simply imaginary. The religious element may be discarded for the present, yet it put forth its power. It may be that the church of England believed rather strongly in its formulas and does so still; it may also be that there is a mistake in the mode and manner of subscribing an adhesion to certain formularies, but the standing fact is clear enough, that the days of subscription to this or that formula in divinity have nearly ceased to be.

In glancing over the European papers, the most remarkable feature in them is the steady progress towards consolidation of one of the most wonderful revolutions, or perhaps the most wonderful revolution that History will record. The deposition and expatriation of its sovereign—the entire change of its mode and form of Government—the vigorous action taken against those who hitherto, like Jehu, waxed obstreperous and fat on the ignorance and superstition of the land, and kept the bulk of the people in a pitiable state of priestly bondage—and all these results achieved, in one of the most Catholic countries in the world without bloodshed, is certainly one of the most striking events that have occurred in the nineteenth century. It will of course require a great deal of caution and prudence on the part of the provisional government to reconstruct the state machinery of Spain, yet it is to be hoped that one of the finest countries in Europe will, under the new regime, vindicate for itself that position among the nations of Europe to which its soil, climate and capabilities, if properly turned to account, prominently entitle it. Priestcraft has been the bane of that, as it has been of every other country where it managed to get the ascendancy; but Spain seems at last to have realized its deplorable condition, and at the same time to have ascertained its cause; it therefore vigorously applies the knife to the festering sore, and it is to be hoped that Spain may once again occupy that proud position which she once did among the nations of Europe.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estates of Isaac Charles Verster, of Warm Bokkeveld, first and second meetings at the magistrate's office, Tulbagh, 28th December and 4th January; Herdrik Johannes Viljoen, of Hex River, first and final meeting, at ditto, Victoria West, 4th January; Thomas Schmidt, of Eindekel, first and final meeting, at ditto, Somerset East, 4th January; Roeloff Antonie Bosch, of Wenfontein, first and second meetings, at ditto, Queen's Town, 28th December and 4th January.

By the mail steamer *Roman*, letters have been received by the French consul, addressed to the commander and officers of the French iron clad steamer *La Bellepense*. It is therefore anticipated that this splendid vessel will call at Table Bay. The vessel cannot be far away if she intends to call, as she must have left France previous to the *Roman* leaving England. The Austrian war steamers on their way to China are now daily looked for by Messrs. Anderson and Co. It is likely that they will remain in Table Bay some days.

A NEW REAPING MACHINE. ordered by Mr. Charles Barry some time ago, has just arrived, and Mr. Jan van Riebeeck, of Tiger Vlei, who has still some crops standing, has kindly undertaken to exhibit it in work to-day. It is one of Wood's American two-to-side delivery, of the very latest improvement, and expected to be admirably adapted for this Colony. Mr. van Riebeeck will begin to work it at ten o'clock, and although the time is necessarily very short, because the crop requires immediate reaping, there will be, it is understood a fair attendance in order to test its usefulness.

The Supreme Court gave judgment on Tuesday last in the case of J. O. Smith & Co. vs. the Standard Bank, for plaintiffs, with costs; Mr. Justice Dwyer dissenting.

By a proclamation in last Tuesday's *Gazette*, Parliament has been further prorogued from the 16th instant until the 12th of next month. No intimation has yet been given with reference to the dissolution of the Legislative Council.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.—We understand that a firm here which has recently suffered considerable loss from their store being infested with rats, got rid of a large number of these destructive pests last night. They quietly entered the store after dark taking with them a sagacious dog notorious as a "rat-ter." Leaving the dog on the first floor they "overhired" the rats from above, where they had been playing great pranks, and in a very short time he killed no fewer than forty-one of them. A few such slaughters as this will effectually clear the store of these destructive vermin.—*P. E. Telegraph.*

ACCIDENT.—We regret to announce that a painful and very severe accident happened to Mr. H. Smith, clerk to Messrs. A. C. Stewart & Co., on Saturday last. He was entering the gate-way of the barrack-yard, on horseback, in order to be present at the muster of the Volunteer Artillery Corps, when something started the horse, which reared suddenly, bringing its rider's head violently against the brickwork above. He was taken over to Mr. Lacy's shop and medical assistance at once sent for. We are happy to state that the patient is improving.—*P. E. Herald.*

GRAFF REINER.—Sir Christoffel Brand arrived at Graff Reinet on Monday afternoon from Aberdeen. He proceeds from thence to Richmond, to open the new temple belonging to the Masonic Lodge "Harmony." From there he proceeds we understand, to the Free State, and will pay another visit to Graff Reinet on his return. The worthy speaker of the Assembly appears to be in excellent health.—*P. E. Telegraph.*

ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred at Quagga's Gat, during the early part of last week, to a little girl, the daughter of Mr. H. Davis. The poor child was, with others, riding on the shafts of a horse mill which was working, and fell between the cog wheels. The horse was stopped as soon as possible and the child extricated from her painful position, but not before she had sustained injuries of a dangerous nature, of which a gash in the thigh, about 7 inches long and penetrating to the bone is the most serious. Dr. R. did was in attendance as soon as time and distance would permit and dressed the wound with his usual skill and promptitude, but the injuries sustained are of such a serious nature that the sufferer lies in a precarious state.—*Colesberg Advertiser.*

BURGHERSDORP.—At a public meeting held at Burghersdorp and presided over by Mr. G. Siebel, it was resolved to memorialize the Governor to restore the salary attached to the Civil Commissioner of Burghersdorp to £500 per annum. There was a considerable fall of rain at Burghersdorp last week, and the country is looking everywhere fresh and green. Unfortunately swarms of locusts, both winged and unwinged, have made their appearance in every direction of the district.—*P. E. Telegraph.*

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—While on a tour through New England last week, Mr. A. J. Kidwell was called upon in his capacity as provisional Field-cornet to hold an inquest over the body of a man named John Lancer, who was struck by lightning on the 27th November. Mr. Kidwell was at the farm of the deceased half an hour before he was killed, and when he left him at an hour before his death he was as merry as a lark; the lightning was most vivid, and each flash so accompanied by deafening thunder. The lightning struck the deceased at the back of the neck, passing through the left side of his neck, down his chest and out at the hem of his trousers, causing instantaneous death. Fifteen hours after his death he turned quite yellow, but the parts where the lightning had passed over him turned as black as pitch. In 18 hours after death the smell of sulphur was something beyond description, and no one could enter the room where the corpse lay, without turning sick at the stench. A person named Thomas Quill thus describes the occurrence: He said he was on his way from the lands to the house, and when within one hundred yards from the house, observed a streak of lightning come direct from the heavens, and penetrate the kraal about thirty yards from the house. He then saw something like a cake of manure fly over the wall. He at once proceeded towards the kraal, went in and found Lancy lying on his back, with his mouth open. He lifted the body, and found life to be extinct. The object which he saw fly over the wall was Lancy's hat which was completely torn and burnt by the lightning.—*Q. T. Free Press.*

QUELEGA.—From this part of the country we hear that the crops are looking very promising, although they would have been better had the farmers not had to plough over again, on account of the locusts; or had the crops not been retarded by the incessant rain. We hear further that the stock are in prime condition, and that slaughter oxen have been purchased there for the butchers of Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, and Burghersdorp; the oxen having been pronounced by competent judges, as more like English stalfed oxen than any they had seen in the country. Several flocks of sheep have left there for the high country, on account of the sickness called "heart water," and the fever.—The Surveyors are working away, and also the contractors for the erection of beacons.—All the young locusts have been destroyed, either by the farmers or the locusts tigers; but many people think that most of the eggs hatched in the rainy weather, there being an insufficiency of heat to hatch the destructive insects.—*K. W. Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, a wagon belonging to the Stock and Produce Company, loaded with ploughs and tools for the Thomas River farm, was capsized on Greyton hill; three men were with the wagon, all of whom were drunk. Two of them were under the wagon but one was got out; the other was killed on the spot, one of the wheels resting on his neck.—*Wachman.*

Original Correspondence.
TULBAGH CORRESPONDENCE.
Sir,—In your issue of November 2nd, "No Spacious Fabricator" discusses at length such topics as are convenient to him, taken from the resolution passed at the Executive Council of Tulbagh, in reply to the Ceres memorial, and supporting "Fair Play" of another paper, identifying himself as the exponent and defender of that memorial.
We are the names of "Fair Play" and "No Spacious Fabricator" an index of their mode of treating the subject they undertake, we could not trouble you, but as they

together with the framers of the Ceres memorial at their recent public meeting, claim for that memorial the reverence due to the immediate past, we are constrained to beg space for reply to it. They say that we of Tulbagh are all asleep, aged and lunatic, already they have appropriated our magnificent court room for our fast keeping, they wonder that our moral delinquency is not more apparent, and they said at their recent public meeting that if we had lived at Tulbagh they could account for her peccant propensities. We gladly turn from this trifling to matters more nearly concerning the people of Tulbagh.

We are charged with styling the Ceres memorial as one-sided and erroneous, with having omitted to contain specious fabrications, and as having, favored the whole document an imposition prevailing on the government. Now, if we can show that the memorial contains grave errors of omission and commission, in order to make the worse cause (their cause) appear the better, then we think that it will not require much mental acumen to discover that the first and second charges are supported by fact. And then, in attempting to palm off this faulty document as immaculate upon his Excellency Sir P. B. Wodehouse, who will deny that it is an imposition of no mean magnitude?

We do not say that the framers of that veritable document or its two luminous supporters, intentionally imposed—first, on the Ceres municipality, in getting that civic body to stamp its municipal sanction upon it—second, on His Excellency Sir P. B. Wodehouse, which was a vast thing to do, considering that Sir Philip's pronounced eye is quick to mark what is false—and third, on the public, in exposing its pretensions to public gaze, which was rather a thing still. All that we say is that the triple fact of imposition, in getting these people, with the best possible intentions, to have signed of blue book letters and census figures.
Let us see what these letters and census figures, Ceres—some of the period who is worth having no census—have done and omitted to do. By comparing the census for 1865, with the memorial statement, we find that items of stock and produce are picked out that show up the importance of Ceres, and that all the items that mark the high superiority of Tulbagh are omitted. We know that the census contains a list of figures and the relations of figures, and of course the magnitudes and proportions of figures? In this way we account for the extraordinary, and to Tulbagh unfair, in these people, with the best possible intentions, to have signed of blue book letters and census figures.

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We will ask why the following statistics were omitted in the memorial? We saw and understand the kind of musing with which his Excellency read the *Memorial* in which the Prince of Denmark was mentioned.
Census 1865, p. 211—5

Tulbagh on Census for Increase in	Tulbagh
137 morgen, 249 morgen, Tulbagh.	Oct. 1868.
Wine, 48768 gals. 18174 gals. 53000 gals.	
Brand 8534 3397 4137	
D. fruit 7566 lb. 51290 lb. 24400 lb. 68340 lb.	

Tulbagh therefore with about half as much land under cultivation produced in the following proportions:—

Tulbagh.	Ceres.
Dried fruit 3 1	
Wine 4 1	
Brand 3 1	
Vine Stocks 7 2	

Showing a comparative yield, morgen for morgen, of nearly 3 to 1 in favor of Tulbagh.

Summary: we find the increase in Wine Stock, Wool, Grain and Tobacco:—

(Tulbagh yield)	Census 1865.	Statistics Oct. 1868.
Wool Sheep	2 985	49367
Cape	1 483	3303
Goats	3262	9277
Wool	47238 lbs.	13 500 lbs.
Wheat	1981 mt.	2455 bis.
Peas	74 mt.	124 mt.
Potatoes	120 mt.	625 mt.
Tobacco	22450 lbs.	33665 lbs.

The memorial misquotes Census 1865, when referring to trees planted:—

Memorial Statement.	True Statement.
Tulbagh 295	167
Ceres 2174	80

Here the labour of Saron, a village on the W. of Tulbagh is appropriated by Ceres which is on the E. Again, why were omitted and not included in the estimate? Was it because the comparative yield for Tulbagh and Ceres was in the proportion of 19 to 1?

(To be continued)

Arrival of the Mail.

Our London Correspondent's Letter.

London, Nov. 9, 1868.
Next week we shall be in the midst of the general election, for in reply to the rumours lately prevalent, the government intended to defer the dissolution until after Christmas; it has been semi-officially announced that the proclamation dissolving Parliament will appear in the *Gazette*, probably on the 11th inst., and the writs issued forthwith, in which case the elections for the boroughs will take place on the 12th or 13th, and those for the counties on the 13th or 14th. I so, the first session of the Reformed Parliament will commence on the 6th or 8th of December next. As the time for the coming draws nigh, both parties express themselves most sanguine as to the result, but I think there is little doubt that Mr. Gladstone will have a considerable majority, although not by any means a large one. His friends and newspaper organs appear to anticipate, that the contest will be very fierce is evident, for party spirit is running very high, and there never yet was such a number of seats contested. If we may judge from the example of Blackburn and some other towns there will be no slight amount of rioting and violence.

The Queen and court have returned to Windsor, where her Majesty will spend Christmas. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia is paying a visit to her royal mother, which is likely to be of some duration, but it has excited some comment that the Duke of Edinburgh is just about to sail for a long voyage to the East, and the Prince and Princess of Wales are about to make a trip as far as Egypt for the winter.

According to the route sketched in the papers, the Prince and Princess of Wales, leaving England in the middle of November, will proceed to Paris, Germany, and Denmark; afterwards visit Greece and a portion of Asia Minor; finally proceeding up the Nile to the Second Cataract, accompanied on this part of the journey by Sir Samuel Baker. To see all that is to be seen in Upper Egypt involves severe exertion, undertaken in a climate which presents great and rapid changes of temperature, the thermometer frequently marking a difference of 40 deg. or 60 deg. between day and night, and a heavy dew at nightfall. We should imagine that the Princess would keep very much on board the Dahabeah, which takes her up the Nile, making occasional short visits to the villages contiguous to the shore. Excursions to the various temples and are performed partly on the backs of camels or Arab horses, and partly on foot; and should the trav-

ler not set out at five or six o'clock in the morning, these necessitate exposure to a powerful sunshine, succeeded by a temperature which, by comparison, is extremely cold. The heavy dew at night render camping out an extremely hazardous proceeding, especially after a fatiguing day. The risks which must thus be run are, of course, well understood by African travellers and physicians; and under the constant care of Sir Samuel Baker and of Dr. Minter, who also accompanies the Royal party, we feel sure that health of the Princess will never suffer in her journey from evils which judicious foresight can avert.

The Duke of Edinburgh would have sailed on Monday last the 2nd inst., but the *Galatea* was run ashore on going out of harbour and had to put back. The damage was slight and the *Prince* will probably sail in a day or two.

Mr. Disraeli is fortunate or perhaps as he may think it very unfortunate in the patronage which has fallen into his hands. He has had nearly all the highest and many of the lowest places on the judicial and a fair share of those on the Episcopal bench. Now the highest prize in the Church, the Archbishopric of Canterbury, is vacant by the death of the late Primate Dr. Longley who died after a very short illness. Without possessing any great abilities or learning, the late Archbishop was a sound scholar, but was chiefly remarkable for his tact and dignified, although conciliatory manners, by which he maintained his position with firmness, but without offending either friend or opponent. It was these qualities that raised him from being the son of a pious magistrate at Rochester to the tutorship of a crack college at Oxford, and after he had retired to a country living from that great post to the headmastership of Harrow, one of the first public schools, thence to a Deany and thence successively to the Bishoprics of Ripon and Durham and also to the Archbishopric of York and Canterbury—who will succeed to the Primacy is a difficult question to speculate upon. The Bishop of Oxford is a personal friend to Mr. Disraeli and near neighbour, but his High Church tendencies are very unpopular and his appointment would be prejudicial in a party point of view, although the learned prelate has done it good service; being a powerful debater in the House of Lords and always ready to come to the rescue of his friends.

A lady who was long one of the Queens of fashion, the Dowager Duchess of Sunderland, died last week at the age of 61. Latterly she had lived in great seclusion, from which she only emerged to visit the Queen with whom she was a most intimate friend. For more than 30 years she was one of the greatest ladies of the court and par excellence the great leader of fashion for the hundreds of would-be fine ladies, who to the east of their fathers' and husbands' purses hung on the skirts of the upper ten, and fawned themselves members of the aristocracy. Born a beauty, and a Howard, she married at seventeen the eldest son of the then Marquis of Stafford, as one of the heirs of the Bridgewater Canal estates, one of the wealthiest noblemen in Europe; but he married the Countess of Sutherland, the heiress of vast estates in Scotland, including nearly the whole of the country from which she took her title. His political friends at the earliest opportunity made the Marquis of Stafford Duke of Sutherland. The Duchess of Sutherland was a wonderful matchmaker. She married her eldest son, the present duke, soon after he was out of his teens, to the lady who has been since created Countess of Cromarty, heiress of a vast estate adjoining the Sutherland estate. One daughter is Duchess of Argyll, another will be Duchess of Leinster and Lady Constantine Grosvenor, a more celebrated beauty than even her mother, will be Marchioness of Westminster and wife of the richest peer in the land. Her eldest grandchild daughter of the Duke of Argyll will shortly marry the heir to the Duchy of Northumberland.

The proper course has at last been taken, with "Amelia," *sic-diant* "Countess of Derwentwater," who has been declared trespasser on the Queen's highway. Why she should have been allowed to remain there so long, snapping her fingers at the authorities and playing with her sword, when the policemen appeared, is more than one can understand. Other claims to be counted we cannot judge, seeing that the very papers which we say would prove it have never been produced. But the story is a string of improbabilities. It commenced with the contradiction of an omnium-receptum tradition, to say the least—the death of the real Count before marriage—and it ends with an absurdity, that Lord Palmerston stole her papers. It sets aside also a settlement which was come to with the supposed representatives of her family, on the part of the government, and ignores the confession which preceded that settlement. But still that the case may be settled, we are glad that it is not to rest on the decision of the magistrates, but that it is to be carried to a higher court.

On the 30th ult a slight shock of earthquake was felt in the South-Western counties of England, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. The different reports merely describe the motion of furniture the jingling of glass, and the oscillation of beds, but nearly agree that the sensation felt was attended with a slow rumbling noise like that of a high wind or a heavily laden vehicle passing.

At present there is every appearance of an early and as severe a winter as the last summer was hot. The weather recently has been very cold and snow fell for the first time yesterday the 8th inst. It did not last more than a few hours, but it is very early. The sowing time has been very good and the agricultural reports are very favourable.

The past week and the close of the previous have brought us large quantities of rain; but we hear of no such floods as in France, or of such disasters from this cause as have emphasized the views from Italy. A wet time is considered well for wheat-planting after good tilage, so everything for the future of this country looks cheerful. The young plants up are healthy and strong, and a generally fine growth will no doubt be presented to face the ordinary severities of winter. But with terrific earthquakes and floods abroad, and some such signs in Ireland, we are cautioned not to be over-confident.

Continental advices are certainly more pacific, and the idea of a collision between France and Prussia at least, for the present, is gradually subsiding, although the relaxations of the two countries are still watched with considerable anxiety, not that any aggressive intentions are attributed to Prussia, but it is thought that they are likely to provoke French susceptibility either by too eagerly grasping at South Germany or by showing too great stubbornness on the question of the boundary between German Silesia and Danish Jutland. It is tolerably well understood that it is only the indecision of the French Emperor that has averted a war, and he is naturally reluctant to shake his own and the fate of his dynasty so per se a venture, but it may become

necessary, for France is beginning to consider the Imperial regime a failure after the results of the Emperor's policy in Mexico, and his interference in Italy and Germany, which has led to the creation of two united and formidable neighbours, a matter of French pride and jealousy deeply resented, for France or rather France's master is no longer arbiter of Europe and without this a blow to her national vanity. France feels her own chains and domestic thralldom.

The Revolution in Spain has now been recognized by nearly all the Powers of Europe. Among the latest recognitions are those of Austria, Belgium, and Sweden. They all, of course, regard it as a *fait accompli*, and treat it accordingly. It may be presumed perhaps, that Queen Isabella herself, though probably with very different feelings, takes a similar view of it; for she is said to be reconciling herself to her position. She intends, it is now stated, to take part in all the leading festivities of the Paris winter season. It is still uncertain whether there is to be a monarchy or a republic in Spain. It appears that the Democrats are striving hard to inculcate the country with their republican doctrines, though so far the movement is conducted with moderation, and no disturbance of public order is apprehended.

Rumours respecting the chances of various candidates for the Spanish throne are still very prevalent, but in most cases there is not the slightest appearance of fact to support them. The most important—though it is strangely at variance with other statements—is given by the Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*. This writer says, the Provisional Government is unanimous in supporting the candidature of King Ferdinand of Portugal. General Prim, before his departure from England, entered into an agreement on this subject with the British Government—with the view, on the one hand of promoting an Iberian Union, and on the other of strengthening British influence in the Peninsula. Against this report must be opposed the most positive affirmations that King Ferdinand would have nothing to do with the Spanish crown.

A month of peace and perfect order at Madrid is producing a good effect. Business begins to be carried on, not as before, but much more actively. The various trades are resuming operations. But some difficulty is experienced in the case of those destitute workmen who were employed upon public works just after the success of the Revolution. As they were starving, and it was made a condition of their employment that they should give up the arms that were first served out to them, the measure was prudent. But now they prefer the certainty of public labour to serving under private employers. The municipal authorities are taking steps to ascertain the names of all those who have left private establishments, in order that the directors of public works may refuse employment to them.

The elections for President and Vice-President of the United States took place on Tuesday the 27th ult., and although the returns are not complete, they leave no doubt that General Grant and Mr. Schuyler Colfax have been returned by a majority which gives one of the Northern States is larger than that obtained by Mr. Lincoln in 1864. In Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas there were no elections, those States being excluded from voting. No disturbance of the public peace is reported except from Savannah, in Georgia, where a fight occurred, in which five negroes were killed, and others wounded. General Butler has been again returned to Congress, and the prize-fighter Morris Pugsley Train who was opposed to him, being defeated.

A reaction at last appears to be coming over the stagnation which has long prevailed in monetary matters, but whether the causes which are leading to the change are of a permanent character still remains to be seen, and at present the question is somewhat doubtful. The weekly court separated without making an alteration in the rate of discount, but the probability of an advance in the official minimum is anticipated in many quarters, and the appearance of the accounts indicates that the value of money has a tendency to improve. The last return proves that there has been a considerable demand upon the Bank during the past week, and it only points to a probable change in the rate before long. The reserve of notes and coin, which by last return stood at £10,668,981, has been reduced to £9,934,363, or a diminution of £734,618; and the bullion, which now stands at £19,477,738, shows a decrease of £367,123. The chief change has been in the item of private deposits, which shows a decrease of £1,298,459. Probably the near approach of the elections may partly account for this, the country banks finding it convenient to have larger balances than usual. It is undoubtedly also that an active general trade is doing, which may oblige the bankers to have a larger sum of money at command. In the open market there is a good supply of capital, but the bankers and brokers refuse to work below 1 1/2 per cent. The quantity of paper offering has slightly increased, and more foreign bills are seeking negotiation, which is considered a favourable symptom. The joint-stock banks make no advances under 1 1/2 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange the business in public securities has not been extensive, and prices generally have fluctuated in the unfavorable direction. Little activity is apparent in any department. Foreign securities are slightly weaker and railway shares in some cases lower. The probable advance in the value of capital, and the expectation of augmented activity in trade at the turn of the year, checked a little of the speculation for the rise. The various banking and miscellaneous shares show no important movement, the engagements remaining limited. On the other hand, there was a renewed demand for Colonial Government debentures several of which advanced 1/2 to 1 per cent. Home railway stocks are less unsteady than other securities.

I enclose the latest wool report. A meeting of the importers of wool was held on the 5th inst., for the purpose of fixing a day for the commencement of the next series of colonial wool sales; but in consequence of the uncertainty about the elections it was adjourned to Tuesday next. The arrivals to date amount to 63,865 bales. Mr. Edmund Schwartz's circular states that the arrivals to date are:—

	Bales.
Sydney	15,485
Port Phillip	7,892
Van Diemen's Land	1,754
Adelaide	1,198
New Zealand	8,748
Cape	24,508
Total	63,585

To which the next two weeks may add further 17,000 to 18,000 bales, mostly from the Cape. The stock of wool in London is larger than was reported at the close of last series. It appears

from inquiries that there are 22,000 bales held over from last sales, and about 18,000 bales withdrawn. That putting the fresh arrivals at 80,000 bales, the total offered will probably reach 120,000 bal.

Messrs. Winder and Bows also report:— Although the home trade is reported in most departments to be dull, there is in the aggregate a large consumption of wool and a more hopeful feeling exists than for a long time past. Our market here has shown little activity in colonial wools during the past two weeks, but there has been fair inquiry, and more business would have resulted if holders had been better disposed to take last auction rates. A slight advance next sales is hoped for, especially on good staple wools, although it may not extend to inferior kinds, the proportion of which will be excessive.

Capes are likely to be in demand for the home trade, but continental advices report less doing in the manufacturing towns than usual at this period of the year. Clothing wools selling slowly. A meeting of importers was held to-day to fix opening of next sales, but adjourned till next week without any definite conclusion being arrived at. The elections may delay the commencement beyond the 19th instant.

From the number of bales of Australian and Cape imported into England and of River Plate into Europe, we estimate that the increase of 1869 upon 1867 will be 16 per cent., while the average of the annual increase of the four years ending 1867 was 49 per cent. One cause of the large import into Europe during the last three years was that the United States reduced their import of Cape and River Plate wool, and the overplus came to Europe. To enlarge the area of competition, we estimate that the increase of import of the three kinds of wool before mentioned into Europe and the United States will be 13 per cent. larger in 1868 than in 1867, while the average annual increase of the four years ending 1867 was 15 1/2 per cent. This looks as if declining value had already checked the rate of increase in production.

The quantity of wool (sheep and lambs) imported into the United Kingdom in the first three quarters of the year 1868 has been no less than 196,466,026 lb. The quantity in the corresponding period of 1867 was only 184,025,929 lb., and of 1866, 171,135,809 lb.; and in those two years the import was the largest that had ever been received. Until 1864, a whole year's import never reached the quantity that has been received in the first nine months of 1868. The great increase has been in the arrivals from Australia, amounting in the first nine months of the year to 102,047,661 lb. in 1868, 118,672,805 lb. in 1867, and 133,346,569 lb. in 1866. From South Africa there came in the three periods—12,444,280 lb. in 1863, 22,494,500 lb. in 1867, 22,629,963 lb. in 1868. From British India, 16,414,105 lb. in 1865, 10,116,551 lb. in 1866, 10,961,593 lb. from Europe, 24,587,362 lb. in 1865, 13,498,995 lb. and 13,856,947 lb. From other countries, 15,612,189 lb. in 1863, 19,243,009 lb. and 14,640,984 lb. The supply of Apacca wool has fallen off; the nine months imports have been—2,820,035 lb. in 1865, 2,106,228 lbs in 1867, and only 852,303 lb in 1868.

COLONIAL
Orphan Chamber & Trust Company.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
LANDED PROPERTY,
Situated in the Village of D'Urban.

In the Insolvent Estate of JEREMIAH MURPHY, deceased and surviving Spouse.

ON MONDAY,
the 28th instant,

Will be sold on the spot,

1st. THE well-known comfortable "DURBAN HOTEL" with YARD, STABLES, and COACH HOUSE attached. The whole of the buildings are of the most substantial and improved character, and the Property especially recommended to any enterprising Purchaser or capitalist, who will find that a handsome fortune may be secured in a few years from the Hotel Business, as it commands the whole of the passenger and other traffic from Koeberg, Midm-sbury and Cape Town. The premises are complete and fitted in every respect for an Hotel, so that the purchaser will not be put to any additional expense in carrying on the business.

Lot 2. Is a substantial well-built STORE, with large enclosed Yard fronting the Market Place, and in the Main Road to and from Cape Town. This offers a profitable investment.

Lot 3. A neat comfortable COTTAGE, under Corrugated Iron Roof, situated in Van der Byl-street.

Lot 4. A piece of Ground, with a COTTAGE erected thereon, part of the Farm "Jonasus Poutin."

Lot 5. 6 ERVEN, situated at "Harde Kraaltje," Marked Lots 127 and 132.

At the same time will be sold a Cow, some Household Furniture and a few Casks, &c. &c

Sale to commence at 10 o'Clock.

Bonus and Refreshments.

G. W. STEYTLER, } Trustees.
J. A. BAM, }

Chamber Buildings, No. 3, Church Square, Cape Town, 16 December, 1868.

J. A. BAM, Auctioneer.

DINNEFORD'S

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

It has been during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDIFIED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an "agreeable and refreshing Draught," in which its special qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and above all in Hot Climates the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (from the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond-street, London and sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the World.

SALE
By the Master of the Supreme Court.
OF
Landed Property,
In the Division of Malmesbury.
On Tuesday,
the 22nd December, 1868.

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD, by Public Auction,
on the spot, before the Resident
Magistrate of Malmesbury, as Special
Commissioner of the Supreme Court,
in Two Lots and afterwards in
One,
certain PIECE OF PERPETUAL QUIT-
RENT LAND, being a portion of the
Farm *Olipphant's K aal* situated at Zwartland,
in the Division of Malmesbury, measuring
1,550 morgen, 418 square rods and 37
square feet.
This Property is to be sold under process
of the Supreme Court, in a Suit between
JAN HENDRIK HOFMEYER, Plaintiff, and
JOHANNES FREDRIK HUISMAN, Defendant.
The Conditions of Sale, and further
particulars may be ascertained at the
Master's Office, Public Buildings, in Cape
Town; at the Office of the Attorneys,
Messrs. HOFMEYER, FREGGOLD, and WATER-
MEYER; and at the Office of the Resident
Magistrate of Malmesbury.
J. STEUART, Master.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Movables, &c.,
AT WELLINGTON.

In the Insolvent Estate of Francois Roos, P. son.
THE Undersigned in the capacity of Sole
Trustee in the above Estate, has resolved
to sell by Public Auction,
ON TUESDAY,
THE 22ND DECEMBER,

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
At the Residence of the Insolvent in Bain-
street, all the Movables belonging to the
abovementioned Estate, such as—
Dining, Tea Tables, Washhand Stands,
Dressing Tables, Bedsteads and Stretchers
with feather Beds and Mattresses complete,
Chairs, Wardrobes, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Cradle
with Mattress, 1 Baking Trough, Spades,
Pickaxes, 1 Ladder, Glass and Crockery-
ware, Kitchen Utensils, Lumber, &c., &c.
P. J. PENIZ, J. F. son,
Sole Trustee.
Wellington, 11th Dec., 1868.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
MOVABLE
AND
Immovable Property,
AT FRANSCHÖEK.
THE Undersigned has resolved to sell, by Pub-
lic Auction, on
Wednesday, 23rd inst.,
ON THE SPOT,

The valuable and well-known Farm, situate at
Franschhoek, called LA TERRE DE LUC,
planted with 25,000 Vines and a quantity of
Fruit Trees of all sorts, and containing five
Kitchen Gardens. The Buildings, consisting in
a well-built Dwelling, Cellar, and two Outbuild-
ings, are in excellent repair. This Farm
possesses, besides other advantages, also the right
of adjoining extensive Pasturage.

Also—The Movables,
Consisting in—Stukrats, Fermenting Tubs,
Languers, Half-aums, Buckets, Funnels, Cooks,
1 Treading and Receiving Tub, 1 Brandy Still,
and whatever may be brought forward on the
day of Sale,
Wid. P. J. MARAIS.
Franschhoek, 10 Dec., 1868.
DR VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Vendue-Admin.

Public Sale
OF
Movable & Immovable
PROPERTY,

At Berg River, near Wellington.
THE Undersigned being about to make a change
of Residence, has resolved, to sell by Public
Auction on
Saturday, 26th Dec.,
His well-known and fertile Farm, called
ZOETENDAL, situate at Berg River, near the
Wellington Station; consisting of Dwelling
House, Cellar and Outbuildings, in good state
of repair; planted with about 50,000 Vines and
all sorts of Fruit Trees, provided with an abun-
dant supply of Water and excellent Pasturage.
Also—Cellar Implements,
4 Stukrats, 4 Teakwood Fermenting Tubs,
Brandy and Raisin Stills, and whatever is
required for a Cellar, &c. &c.
G. D. MARAIS, Groom,
Wellington, 11th December, 1868.
P. J. PENIZ, J. F. son, Auctioneer.

MALMESBURY
Board of Executors.
PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Landed Property
AT MALMESBURY.

In the Insolvent Estate of JACOBUS HANDEK LAYMAN,
of Malmesbury.
THE Undersigned, in their capacity as Joint Trustees
in the above Insolvent Estate, will cause to be
publicly sold to the Highest Bidder,
On Tuesday,
the 29th inst., on the Spot,

A Piece of GROUND at the Upper end of the Main-
street, having two Dwelling-houses erected thereon,
under Slate Roofs.
A DWELLING HOUSE under a Thatch Roof, situ-
ated at the corner of the street, and adjoining the above,
well adapted for a Shop, or for carrying on a Retail
Trade.
A DWELLING-HOUSE under a Thatch Roof,
adjoining the above.
THREE BUILDINGS adjoining the lastnamed, each
containing a suite of Tenements lately to labouring
people.
Also the ERF and PREMISES lately leased by the
Malmesbury Agricultural and Commercial Bank, a
substantially-built and roomy Double-storied House
under a Slate Roof with a Piece of Ground attached well
enclosed, and having an excellent Well therein.
The above offers an excellent opportunity for the
advantageous Investment of Capital.
J. P. HERMAN, } Joint
H. D. J. du TOIT, } Trustees.
Malmesbury, 12th December, 1868.

Wellington Bank.
Notice to Shareholders.
THE Annual General Meeting of Share-
holders will be held in the Market
Building at Wellington,
ON FRIDAY,
the 15th Jan., 1869.

for the purpose of receiving from the
Directors a General Statement of the Affairs
of the Bank, and to elect two Directors in
the room of G. J. du TOIT, E. J. son, and
P. L. ROSSOUW, J. D. son, Esquires, who
retire by rotation, but who, on this occasion,
are not eligible for re-election.
The Chair will be taken precisely at 10
o'clock.
Notice is also given that no Shares in this
Bank will be transferred from the 15th
December, 1868, to the 16th January, 1869.
By order of the Directors,
A. W. LOUW, J. son, Cashier.
Wellington, 12th Dec., 1868.
For list of Shareholders eligible for
Directors see Dutch.

NOTICE.
Divisional Council.—Tulbagh.
NOTICE is hereby given that the farms of
the Revenue of the undermentioned Tolls
for the ensuing year, will be sold by public Auc-
tion as follows, namely:—
Mitschell's Pass Toll, on Thursday, the 17 day
of December next, at 10 o'clock a.m., in front of
the public office at Ceres.
Tulbagh Kil of Toll, on Thursday, the 24th
day of December next, at 10 o'clock a.m., in front
of the public office at Tulbagh.
The purchaser or purchasers of either of the
above Tolls will be required to give two good
Sureties for the due fulfillment of the Contract to
be entered into.
By order of the Council,
J. C. WINTERBACH, Secretary.
Divisional Council's Office,
Tulbagh, 24th Nov., 1868.

High Sheriff's Office,
Cape Town, 10th December, 1868.
IN execution of the Judgment of the Eastern
District Court, the following Sale will take
place, viz:—
Division of Graaff-Reinet.
WM. GREGOROWSKI, N.O., versus JACOBUS
LODEWICUS BOTHA.
On Saturday, the 19th December, 1868, at 10 o'clock
a.m., at Graaff-Reinet, 150 Goats, 10 Oxen, 1 Cart,
3 Wagons, 2 Cart Horses, 1 Set Harness, Household Fur-
niture, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
PERCY VIGORS, High Sheriff.

Flowers of Sulphur.
The Undersigned is landing
Ex Eastern Province,
A FURTHER SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE,
Of the very best Quality
J. G. STEYTLER.
28, St. Georges'-street.

Mules! Mules! Mules!!
A SALE OF
50 Trained and Untrained Mules,
2, 3 and 4 years old.
10 Trained Saddle and Draught
Horses, among which are
pairs to match, from 4 to 5
years old
WILL BE HELD

At Klappmuts Station,
This Day, Thursday,
17th December.
The Mules and Horses are large and strong,
and in good condition, bred in the district of
Burgersdorp and Colesberg, and purchased
for Cash.
H. P. BEYERS, H.S.
Mr. J. J. HOFMEYER, Auctioneer.

By Authority of the Consul-General for the
Netherlands.

A PUBLIC SALE
WILL BE HELD AT SIMON'S TOWN,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
the 17th December, at half-past 11 o'clock, of

823 Bags Java Coffee,
All more or less damaged by sea-water, landed from the Dutch Bark *Asia*,
Capt. C. A. TRAPPEN.
JUTA & Co., Agents.
MR. L. F. CAUVIN, Auctioneer.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD
Condemned Boats, Casks and Pump of
said Ship.

New Fashionable Summer Goods.

HAMILTON ROSS & Co.,
ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR FRESH ARRIVALS OF THE ABOVE
EX ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "SAXON,"
WHICH CONSIST OF LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
Fine and Fancy Goods suitable to the require-
ments of the season.

MANCHESTER STAPLES,
A large Assortment of Brown Baftas and Punjums, at very low Rates, Mole-
skin, Fancy Cords, Tweeds and Doeskins, Milton and Venetian Cloths, &c., also
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Boys and Men's Bluchers, Men's Kid Elastic Sides, all qualities,
English Batts, Harness Leases, &c.
HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 380, 1868.
Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,
11th December, 1868.

IT is hereby notified to the Inhabitants of the Cape Division (including the Municipality
of Cape Town and Green Point), that His Excellency the Governor has this day, by
an instrument framed for that purpose, appointed Mr. JOHANNES ADRIAAN SMUTS,
Attorney-at-Law, to collect, under the 3rd Section of the Act No. 10, 1863, all Arrears of
the Rate assessed by the Divisional Council of the Cape Division on the 14th June, 1867,
for the purpose of raising a certain sum of £9,227 5s. 9d. due and owing by the Cape
Division upon the Sub-Guarantee for the Cape Town and Wellington Railway, up to the
30th day of June, 1865; and all Persons in arrear of payment of the said Rate are hereby
required to pay the said Rate to the said JOHANNES ADRIAAN SMUTS, without delay.
By command of His Excellency the Governor,
R. SOUTHEY, Colonial Secretary.

THE Arrears of the Rate above referred to are now payable at the Office of the
Undersigned, in Bureau-street, opposite the General Post Office, Cape Town; and
legal proceedings will be instituted against all defaulters after MONDAY, the 4th of
January, 1869, without any further notice.
J. A. SMUTS, Junior, Attorney-at-Law.

60 Slaughter and Draught Oxen,
AMONG which are some Coloured Teams
will be publicly sold at Klappmuts Station
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th December.
JOHN WARD,
J. J. HOFMEYER, Auctioneer.

400 excellent fat Cape Sheeps 3 and 4
years old
40 excellent fat slaughter Oxen.
WILL be publicly sold on MONDAY,
the 21st December, at Saldanha River.
JAN C. H. VAN NIEKERK.
Mr. J. J. HOFMEYER, Auctioneer.

L. PAPPENFUSS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Sworn Translator, Appraiser and
General Agent.
BLOMFOONTEIN, ORANGE FREE STATE
1854.
Near the Public Offices.

TO LET,—A HOUSE, pleasantly situated in
Buitengracht, next door to Dr. J. WERNER
containing 10 Rooms, Servant's Room, Stable
and Forage Loft, &c., &c. Water laid on up
and downstairs. Rent Low.—Apply to F. VAN
DER BERG, at Messrs. Barry & Neuwens.

Notice to Relatives and Friends.
DIED, at Cape Town, on Sunday the 13th
instant, our dearly beloved Father, DAVID
SUNLEY SAMPSON, at the age of 67 years and
7 months, of which notice is given to Relatives
and Friends.
We hereby thank Dr. KIRKMAN, for his
unremitting attention to the deceased.
J. T. SAMPSON,
J. H. SAMPSON,
For Infant Children.
Cape Town, 15th Dec., 1868.

COLONIAL
Orphan Chamber & Trust Company
ESTABLISHED 31st of MARCH 1856.
Capital £20,000 Sterling.
FOR administering Properties and Estates, as the
same may be lawfully appointed to, as Executors,
Administrators, Tutors, Curators, Agents and Trustees
in Insolvent Estates.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. P. E. DE ROUBAIX, Esq., M.L.C. Chairman
H. M. ARDERNE, Esq.,
Hon. E. LANDSBERG, Esq.,
J. G. BLANCKENBERG, Esq.,
L. P. CAUWENBERG, Esq.,
F. P. F. TER, Esq.,
W. J. VAN DER VEN, M.L.A.
AUDITORS
J. J. HOFMEYER, Esq.,
J. G. STEYTLER, Sen., Esq.
Persons desirous of appointing them will be pleased
to nominate and appoint them as "The Board of
Directors of the Colonial Orphan Chamber and Trust
Company."
The Insolvent Branch will be conducted by the
Secretary, for whose acts the Company will be responsi-
ble.
The Directors meet every Thursday, at 11 o'clock, for
the despatch of Business.
Office No. 3, Church square,
G. W. STEYTLER, Secretary.

Colonial Bank,
12, ADDERLEY-STREET,
ESTABLISHED 1841.
Capital £100,000
Paid-up 60,300
Reserve Fund 10,000

DIRECTORS:
J. J. L. SMUTS, Esq., Chairman
R. P. DOBIE, Esq.,
C. BARRY, Esq.,
W. G. ANDERSON, Esq.,
G. J. NICHOLLS, Esq.,
J. C. WILSON, Esq.,
J. H. REOFLINGHUYSEN, Esq.,
Hon. JAMES ABERCROMBIE, Sr. M.P.
EWAN CHRISTIAN, Esq.
COLONIAL AGENCIES.
The Frontier Commercial and Agricultural Bank
Graham's Town.
The Port Elizabeth Bank
The Western Province Bank, Paarl
The Southern East Bank
LONDON AGENCY
The Union Bank of London.
Applications for Discount received and attended to on
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS
until 11 o'clock.
By Order of the Board,
A. SHIRREFFS, Cashier.
Cape Town, 12th October, 1868.

Malmesbury Agricultural and
Commercial Bank.
Present Nominal Capital £22,075
Paid-up Capital ... £15,215
Reserve Fund ... £1150
DIRECTORS:
DR. P. DE LETTRE BICCARD, M.D., Chairman
A. H. MOORREES, Esq.,
H. J. SMIT, Esq.,
J. COB MULLER, Esq.,
D. J. ACKERMAN, Esq.,
H. E. GREFF, Esq.,
J. G. L. CROESER, Esq.
THE Bank allows interest upon Fixed Deposits, in
sums of £10 and upwards at the undermentioned rates
viz:—
For 3 months and under 6 months at 3 p.c. per annum
" 6 " " 12 " " 4 p.c. " "
" 12 " " 18 " " 5 p.c. " "
Office hours from 9 o'clock a.m. to
4 o'clock p.m.
Application for Discount received and attended to on
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
By Order of the Board,
J. W. MOORREES, Cashier.

General Estate and Orphan
Chamber
Deed of Partnership dated 9th
March 1856; incorporated by Act
of Parliament, No. 21, 1861.
CAPITAL, £20,000 Sterling
FOR administering Properties and Estates, as Execu-
tors, Administrators, Tutors, Curators, Trustees
and Agents.
DIRECTORS:
O. M. BERGH, Esq., Chairman
F. F. RUTHERFORD, Esq.,
R. D. JONES, Esq.,
J. R. MARQUARD, Esq.,
C. H. ROSENBERG, Esq.,
J. SHEPHERD, Esq.,
D. TENNANT, Esq.,
Auditors
T. MOSTERT, Esq.,
J. J. HOFMEYER, Esq.,
J. F. G. PIETRESEN, Secretary.
Chamber Buildings, 45, Adderley-street.

Western Province Bank
Paarl.
Nominal Capital £50,000
Paid-up Capital 30,000
Reserve Fund 10,000
DIRECTORS:
J. R. ZEEDERBERG, Esq., M.D. President.
J. J. PROCTOR, M. F. Esq.,
J. SMUTS, M. D. Esq.,
C. C. DE VILLIERS, Esq.,
A. B. BOSMAN DE VILLIERS, Esq.,
J. D. BOSMAN, Esq.,
A. I. LOUW, Esq.
The Bank allows interest on fixed Deposits at the
following rate:
3 Months and above 3 per cent.
6 " " 5 " "
12 " " 6 " "
Directors attend TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10
a.m. for the purpose of deciding on applications for
discount.
B. P. DU PLESSIS, Cashier.

THE
PAARL BOARD OF EXECUTORS.
Capital £20,000
In Shares of £200 each,
FOR the Administration of Properties and Estate
which it may be appointed as Executors, Admin-
istrators, Agents, Curators and Tutors of Minors, as well
as Trustees in Insolvent Estates, &c., &c.
DIRECTORS:
J. R. ZEEDERBERG, Esq., M.D., Chairman
B. P. DU PLESSIS, Esq.,
M. VAN DER SPUI, Esq.,
P. J. HUGO, Esq.,
I. A. J. ROOS, Esq.,
J. L. BYRNE, Esq.,
A. J. LOUW, Esq.
AUDITORS:
H. J. HUGO, Esq.,
T. ROOS, T. Esq.,
The Directors attend for the transaction of business
every WEDNESDAY, at the Office of the Board Western
Province Bank Buildings.
L. HORAK DE VILLIERS, Sec.

UNION BANK.
No 28, ST. GEORGE'S-STREET
Capital £150,000.—Paid up £75,000
Reserve £10,000.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN STRIN, Esq., Chairman
F. S. BERNING, Esq.,
D. G. DE BONGH, Esq.,
The Hon. E. DE ROUBAIX, M.L.C.
J. PHILIP, Esq.,
J. W. SALOMON, Esq.,
G. MYBURGH, Esq.,
The Hon. E. LANDSBERG, Esq., M.L.C.
J. J. STEYTLER, Sr., Esq.
THE BANK allows Interest on Fixed Depo-
sits, at the following rates per annum:—
For 3 Months and upwards 4 p.c. per annum.
Applications for Discounts attended to on TUESDAY
THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, in each week.
S. V. HOFMEYER, Cash.

MUTUAL
Life Assurance Society
OF
THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
OFFICE, DARLING-STREET, CAPE TOWN.
Established 1845.

On the 31st May, 1868, the
Amount of Accumulated Fund
was £ 272,800 10 3
No. of Policies on the Books, 2,222
Sum assured, including Profits ... 1,432,966 8 0
Claims paid last year were ... 20,211 8 7
Annual income 45,958 1 2

DIRECTORS:
CHARLES BELL, Esq., Chairman.
P. A. BRAND, Esq., P. F. van der BYL, Esq.
JAMES MURISON, Esq., J. R. MARQUARD, Esq.
C. J. MANUEL, Esq., M.L.A. EDW. HULL, Esq.
S. SOLOMON, Esq., M.L.A. G. MYBURGH, Esq.
TRUSTEES:
P. A. BRAND, P. G. VAN DER BYL, and J. MURI
SON, Esq.
AUDITORS:
J. P. HERMAN, and S. V. HOFMEYER, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. GIE, Jr., Esq.

AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS:
Allval North, J. H. BARNES, Esq.
Bedford, H. HUTTON, Esq.
Beaufort, C. PATRICK, Esq.
Bredasdorp, Messrs. BARRY & NEUWENS,
Burgersdorp, Messrs. GOLDMAN BROS. & CO.
Caledon, Messrs. BOUWER & CO.
Ceres, W. MELSTRA, Esq.
Claremont, G. M. FAYE, Esq.
Collesberg, J. T. OBLEFF, Esq.
Craddock, C. SCANLON, Esq.
Calcutta, F. M. STERT, Esq.
Fraserburg, W. J. SMITH, Esq.
George, MICHAEL O'CONNELL, Esq.
Grand-Haïnet, BOARD OF EXECUTORS,
Graham's Town, W. OULIVEY, Esq.
King Willem's Town, RICH. WALKER, Esq.
Kynsna, P. C. METZELKAMP, Esq.
Malmesbury, BOARD OF EXECUTORS,
Mossel Bay, G. H. MEIRING, Esq.
Murraysburg, T. SHEPHERD, JUN., Esq.
Natal, THEODORE MEYER, Esq.
Oudtshoorn, R. ZEEDERBERG, Esq., M.D.
Paarl, F. L. NIFF, Esq.
Port Elizabeth, R. JEFFERS, Esq.
Queen's Town, M. M. TAYLOR, Esq.
Richmond, Messrs. BARRY & NEUWENS,
Robertson, Messrs. BARRY & NEUWENS,
Riversdale, S. J. ANNEAR, Esq.
Somerset East, J. WEGE, Esq.
Stellenbosch, A. R. H. BLENKLEY, Esq.
Springbokfontein, Messrs. BARRY & NEUWENS,
Swellendam, M. E. SMIT, Esq.
Stoutstroom, J. B. AUBERT, Esq.
Victoria West, J. D. HUGO, Esq.
Worcester.

Premiums for Assurance of £100
ON SINGLE LIVES,
FOR THE WHOLE PERIOD OF LIFE.

Age.	Premium	Age.	Premium
14	£ s. d. 2 17 6	35	£ s. d. 2 17 6
15	1 16 5	36	2 19 0
16	1 17 6	37	3 0 6
17	1 18 0	38	3 2 3
18	1 19 7	39	3 5 6
19	2 0 7	40	3 9 5
20	2 1 6	41	3 7 5
21	2 2 5	42	3 9 5
22	2 3 3	43	3 11 3
23	2 4 1	44	3 13 4
24	2 4 10	45	3 15 6
25	2 5 10	46	3 17 9
26	2 6 10	47	4 0 3
27	2 7 10	48	4 2 9
28	2 8 11	49	4 5 6
29	2 10 0	50	4 8 3
30	2 11 1	51	4 11 2
31	2 12 5	52	4 14 2
32	2 13 6	53	4 17 4
33	2 14 9	54	5 0 8
34	2 16 1	55	5 4 2

The Premiums are payable yearly in advance; or at
the option of the Assured, half-yearly, with a slight in-
crease of the rate.
This being a MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, the
profits are not as in Proprietary Companies, divided
between the Partners and the Assured. The whole
belongs to the Policy holders.
The Profits are divided among the holders of
Policies, at the termination of every period of THREE
YEARS, and each holder may determine that his Share
shall be added to the sum assured by him;—or converted
into present payment;—or applied in reduction of the
future annual premiums payable by him.
The last Division of Profits was declared at the Annual Meeting
held on the 6th July, 1868. The Profits then divided
were at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, of £70,000
taken out before 1st November, 1865, has £37,004, three
years' Profits, added to it; a Policy of the same amount,
taken out before 1st November, 1867, has £12,198,
one year's Profits, added; while the total accumulated
Profits on a Policy of £500, taken out in 1844, the first
year of the Society's existence, now amount to the large
sum of £4 1/2 Os. 4d.
The next Division of Profits will take place in July
1871.
Persons proposing for assurance will be required to
produce Certificates of Baptism, or such other proof of
age as the Directors may deem to be satisfactory.
Candidates for assurance are not charged with fees
payable to the Medical Officers of the Society.
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and all information
respecting the Society may be obtained at the Office in
Cape Town, or at any of the Agents throughout the
Colony.
By order of the Board,
J. C. GIE, Jun., Secretary.

CAPE COMMERCIAL BANK.
36, ADDERLEY-STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Subscribed Capital £100,000 0
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Profits, £64,511 5
DIRECTORS:
J. C. BERRANGE, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
W. M. PORTER, Esq., L.L.D.,
N. W. MEYER, Esq.,
J. S. PRINCE, Esq., M.L.A.,
R. M. ROSS, Esq.,
J. J. STEYTLER, Jun., Esq.,
W. J. VAN DER BYL, Esq., M.L.A.,
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Esq.,
J. HOFMEYER, Esq.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCOUNT extended to
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in each week.
The Bank allows Interest on Floating Deposits at
the rate of 2 per cent. on the Floating Balances of the
several Depositors—on Sums not less than £10—
during each month.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months 3 per cent. per annum.
LONDON AGENCY.
The "London and County Bank" having accepted
the London Agency of this Bank, this Bank is pre-
pared to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit upon the
London and County Bank.
Notice is also hereby given, that the London and
County Bank will receive Deposits and grant Letters of
Credit on this Bank to persons proceeding to the Cape
Colony;—or to those who have payments to make there
payable in Cape Town.
The Cape Commercial Bank also purchases English
and Foreign Bills.
By order of the Board,
TOBIAS MOSTERT, Cashier.

