













Rademeyer, on Thursday, picked up at the Good Hope claim, one of the most beautiful diamonds seen on the fields—it weighs 51 carats. He also found one of 15 1/2 carats on the same spot. That gentleman has started for home. Mr. Erasmus has picked up, it is said, a most valuable diamond. He had no sooner secured the stone than started for home. On the island next to the Good Hope, Mr. Wells, of "Port Elizabeth has picked up a diamond of 7 1/2 carats, and the little Bee party picked also one on the island of 2 1/2 carats. A beautiful stone. Webster's Kop is almost worked out, but on the slant on the far side the diggers are doing well. Mr. Isaac Sandler, of Port Elizabeth, has found three diamonds. Mr. Morrison, of the Bar, has been particularly lucky. He has in his possession 23 diamonds. Mr. Trower has pocketed 24 fine diamonds at the Good Hope, and one of them is sixteen carats. A large diamond something like 12 carats has been picked up by Mr. van As, at Gong Gong. A little party started by Mr. Armstrong, of Grahamstown, a few days ago, set to work on a jumped claim on the Pniel side. In the first six days they took one 5 1/2 carat diamond. A beauty. On the second day they took a diamond of 3 1/2 carats. Mr. W. Shine reports that he found a day or two since, a diamond, a most beautiful stone of 4 1/2 carats at the Good Hope claim. We were had in our first number, that we believed that though parties were leaving Klip-drift for other claims, and almost desquitting the place, that Klip-drift was not half worked out, but that those who were gone away would return. In proof that we were right, we have at least an indication. In one of the Klip-drift claims an old Klipdrifter set to work; he dug below the clay, which was held to be the end of diamond deposits, and on Friday, at a depth of seven feet, he picked up a diamond of 2 1/2 car. It.

**A FORTUNATE MAN.**  
Mr. Thomas King, M. L. A., has returned home a man of fortune. He will now be perfectly free to attend to his parliamentary duties in the Cape Colony, and his constituents will, no doubt, feel quite safe in his hands. Mr. King has throughout his career in this territory been a most popular representative man. The general opinion was, we have occasion to know, that he was the most popular of these gentlemen who look after the affairs of the diggers. Mr. King's fortune has not come along ther of good luck, but to some extent it has been so. One day he jumped a claim, and came out with a good large diamond in less than no time. He is one of many who will go back to the colony, and give employment to many men out of the wealth which these regions have afforded.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**  
In connection with the expedition that was sent from Klipdrift to Hebron, by the Digger-Mutual Protection Association, to release a Mr. Gilman, who had been arrested by the Transvaal authorities for refusing to pay his licence as demanded by them, as he considered himself to be under British rule, a very sad accident occurred. Sergt. McDonald, of the Klipdrift police, fired one charge from his revolver, and handed the weapon over to Private Muller. In handing it over, another chamber exploded, and the ball entered the neck of Macdonald, and lodged itself near the spine. The poor fellow died soon after, and was buried at Hebron. Mr. McArthur, who was in command of the force, remained at Hebron after the accident, for the purpose of superintending the funeral ceremonies. Mr. McArthur and Mr. Becton returned from Hebron, on Sunday, and they report to the credit of the Transvaal people, that every facility was afforded them during the fulfilment of their sad duties.

**Incidents of the War.**  
**SEDAN AFTER THE BATTLE.**  
Herr Wachenhusen, writing from Balan, near Sedan, to the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"The small drab-dress was already laid down, and a number of men and women hastened towards us, asking whether the Prussians would allow them to pass. The walls were empty; not a soldier to be seen on them. A peasant woman was standing like a sentry, with an umbrella under her arm, on the wall over the gate, probably seeking her son. We passed in unheeded. 'Prussians!' Prussians!' was the general exclamation. The narrow, dirty streets, soaked with rain, swarmed with townspeople, from whose hearts a heavy load seemed to have fallen, and with unarmed soldiers—Turcos and Zulus, cavalry, artillery, and Line, all streamed together, and amidst the throng rushed horses who had lost their masters in the battle. It was a frightful chaos. The townspeople seem to have escaped a bombardment. The soldiers were evidently glad to be free from their weapons. Many had thrown them into the moat. A cavalry soldier was engaged before us in thrusting his sword into a sewer. At our request, soldiers were ordered to conduct us through the mud and the crowd of French troops to the citadel. As we pressed through the streets in our abusive word was a 'dressed to us, though we were the first Prussians who had to-day entered the place. The troops allowed us to pass peacefully. If McMahon really declared he could do nothing more with such soldiers I endorse it. And yet on the 1st of September they had fought with great bravery. After a long promenade, in which loose horses rushed against us, and everywhere a picture of the direct confusion met our eyes, we reached the citadel. General Besumson was already displaced, and a Sax officer appointed commandant. It was interesting to me to talk with the French officers in the court of the citadel, while the other gentlemen visited the wounded. 'You have an excellent artillery' said a French officer to me, and they have reason to speak of it. I noticed among the officers no depression or military shame at so contemptible an end of their army, and I naturally avoided touching on the subject. They complained of great lack of provision. Everything convinced me that the fortress had not been provisioned for an emergency. After an hour we went out of the inner fortress into the suburb. The soldiers had already formed in companies in order, after surrendering their weapons, to leave the place and repair to the appointed rendezvous. At noon, on leaving Balan to visit General Scholer, my way took me through the desolation which our artillery had caused on the road from the still burning Bazailles. There lay the horses of the ammunition w-gos which our artillery had shattered; the wagons lay like barricade, with the dead horses in the path. There also lay the corpses of the unfortunate ones who the Bavarian soldiers had shot yesterday noon—two peasants and a woman even, found with gun in hand. Two wretches had shot at the Bavarians from a cellar. I am told, moreover, a priest had been shot who

fired on the soldiers from the church. Much may happen on the part of soldiers heated by battle which is not to be approved, but the fury of some peasants goes so far that after twenty of them had yesterday been led bound through streets our soldiers were fired at this afternoon from a house in Remilly. And yet the pretty village of Bazailles, now burnt to ashes, is a fearful warning! As I spoke in my last of the feeling of the population against Napoleon, I ought not to conceal the reverse. In spite of the hateful civilisation for which the provinces are indebted to the Second Empire, officers assure me that on entering the peasants' houses they were met by the cries of "Long live the Emperor!" and women in their presence kissed the Emperor's likeness. The number of these adherents it is difficult to judge, where the prudent conceal their opinions and the thoughtless express them with musket shots. The Mobiles who are everywhere organised, arrested by our soldiers as regular troops, and the peasants, who fire from the windows, are generally shot without ceremony, as halters are wanting. Many of them appear incited to such revenge through seeing themselves brought to beggary, and patriotism has, therefore, nothing to do with it. The officers in Sedan carefully avoid Napoleon's name."

**THE GERMAN PRESS ON NAPOLEON'S SURRENDER.**  
The German papers seem to be almost unanimously of opinion that the Emperor purposely allowed himself to be made a prisoner of war, a he had many opportunities of escaping through Belgium to England. But, understanding the feeling which had been excited against him by his own subjects, he dared not return, and to wander about France would have been highly dangerous. So he preferred being the prisoner of a chivalrous King to playing the role of a miserable political refugee. The whole of the German press is unanimous in rejecting any kind of intervention between France and Germany on the part of the neutral Powers. The Germans push the idea that Napoleon was the sole author of this war. He, of all Frenchmen, they say, perhaps least desired to engage in so hazardous a scheme, especially at his time of life, and in his state of health. It was the French people—more especially the Parisians—who forced him into it; and it is they who must, once for all, be taught that they cannot repeat this sort of thing at their pleasure.

**GERMAN LOSSES AT VIONVILLE.**  
The losses of the German armies at the battle of Vionville, according to the official accounts published in the German papers are—620 officers, 15,925 privates and non-commissioned officers, and 1,832 horses. In this statement the losses sustained by the 7th Regiment of Cuirassiers, the 16th Lancers and 13th Dragoons, as well as those of the Dragoons of the Guard, who had suffered severely on the 16th of August, are not included.

**THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND HIS ALLIES**  
The Prussian *Cross Gazette* states that the King of Prussia, on receiving the articles of capitulation, had them read out to the Princes and staff who surrounded them, and whom he then addressed thus:—"You now know, gentlemen, what a great historical event has happened. I am indebted for this to the distinguished feats of the allied armies, to whom I feel bound on this occasion to express my kindly thanks; the more so as these great successes are well adapted more closely to knit the bond which unites the provinces of the North German Confederation and my other allies whose numerous princely representatives I see assembled round me. We may thus hope for a happy future. Our task, however, is not completed with what has occurred under your eyes, for we do not know how the rest of France will accept and estimate it. We must, therefore, remain ready to fight, but meanwhile I present my thanks to every one who has contributed a leaf to the laurel crowning of Fame of our Fatherland. The King, in speaking these last words rested his eyes especially on Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Prince William of Wurttemberg, to whom he afterwards extended his hand. He afterwards rode down into the valley to visit the camp of the various army corps, by whom he was enthusiastically received. On his way, passing the quarters of the Emperor, he visited him, in order to console him in his painful position. After half an hour's private conversation the King resumed his ride, and it was then ascertained that the Emperor would be located at Wilhelmshöhe, instead of, as had been expected, at Brühl."

**ROMANCE IN WAR.**  
A Prussian journal is responsible for the following:—"The Crown Prince of Prussia, arriving at St. Michel on the 20th August, took up his quarters at the Town-hall part of which was inhabited by the mayor of the place. The Crown Prince being told that the lady mayress had on that very day given birth to a little stranger, expressed his regret to the mayor at being compelled to fill his home with so much noise, and requested him to offer his congratulations to the lady of the house. In the evening, on making inquiries from the mayor about the progress of a wife, who, true to her sex had immediately understood the profit she might derive from the occasion, he was told by the mayor, 'My wife had ordered me to give expression to her deep gratitude for the most gracious attention of your Royal Highness, and we should consider it our greatest happiness to be allowed to christen my first-born son upon the name of our most noble visitor.' The Crown Prince smiled and said:—"I do not object. You may put down my name in the register as godfather to your boy, and you may feel sure that, when your turn affairs may take, I shall always remember my godson." On his departure he left a valuable pin for the Lady Mayress and a present of 30 ducats for his godchild. Surely the Germans have not left a prettier memento anywhere on French soil."

**THE EMPEROR SOLD HIS ARMY.**  
According to a correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the people of Nancy believe that Napoleon sold their army for money. The King handed to Napoleon, at the famous interview when he surrendered and the two monarchs were united by themselves, the sum stipulated upon, namely, 200,000,000 francs—and in gold. And this, the correspondent affirms, is seriously believed and talked about by the inhabitants of Nancy.

A Berlin letter in the *Cologne Gazette* remarks that there will soon be 150,000 French prisoners in Germany, whose maintenance will considerably increase the bill which France will have to pay. It is proposed to employ them in the construction of State railways and roads. At Thorn the officers have found warm friends in the Poles.

The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt has received from the Emperor of Russia a telegram stating his desire to confer the Order of St. George, of the third class, on Prince Louis, in token of admiration for the brilliant courage shown by the troops under his command.

Intelligence has been received at the Prussian Embassy that M. de Twardowsky, who had been secretary to the Embassy for the last two years, received a rifle shot at Sedan on the 1st of Sept., from which he died twelve hours later.

A French journal says that General Sheridan has received orders from his Government to leave the Prussian headquarters and proceed to France to watch the operations of the war. General Ripley, who defended Charlestown during the American war, is in Paris.

A letter from Vendresse, near Sedan, in the Berlin paper, mentions that the Chateau of Bellevue, where the Emperor had an interview with the King of Prussia and where he passed the night, contained two parts of an illustrated edition of the "Life of Caesar," including the chapter on "The Germans in Gaul." The Emperor brushed a tear from his cheek after the King had left him. The inhabitants assert that he was quite invisible during his stay in that town, but he exposed himself the whole day during the battle, and visited the batteries.

General Billard has it is said, escaped from Sedan, where he was prisoner. He passed through Belgium to England. He has been appointed to the command of Fort St. Denis, which General Le Flo entrusted to him on his arrival, and is likely to be appointed a General of division.

Colonel de Tuce is said to have succeeded in bringing half of his regiment, the 12th Chasseurs d'Cheval, away from Sedan through a murderous fire.

**S. A. ASSOCIATION.**  
**SALE OF A LIFE POLICY**  
AND RIGHT TO THE Interest on an Entailed Inheritance.  
In the Insolvent Estate of PIETER HANS ZEEDEBERG, of Natal.

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE ABOVEMENTIONED INSOLVENT ESTATE** will cause to be sold on the stoep of the Commercial Exchange at noon, **ON SATURDAY, The 12th November next.**  
A Life Policy effected with the Mutual Life Assurance Society on the Life of the Insolvent, No. 50, for £500, now amounting, with vested additions to the 1st June, 1883, to £901 0s 8d. Premium paid up to 5th of June, 1871.  
Also, the Insolvent's Right and Title in and to the Interest on an Entailed Inheritance of £2,25, from the Estate of his Mother, the late Mrs. A. ZEEDEBERG, which has been paid into the Guardian Fund, to the Interest on which the Insolvent is entitled during the term of his natural life.  
Further particulars may be ascertained from the Secretary of the South African Association.  
J. P. HERMAN, Sole Trustee.  
Cape Town, Church-square, No. 5, 6th October, 1870.  
Mr. J. J. HOFMEYER, Auctioneer.

**Board of Executors.**  
**PUBLIC SALE OF Movable Property, HORSES, &c., AT TULBAGH.**  
In the Insolvent Estate of JACOBUS NICOLAAS DE VILLIERS, of Tulbagh, Tugtanger.

**WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder on the Farm of Mr. D J Malan, Drostdy, Tulbagh, ON WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.**  
The following MOVABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the above Estate, viz:  
1 Spring Cart  
1 Pair Harness  
3 Saddle and Draught Horses  
6 Draught Horses  
1 Gun  
1 Revolver  
2 Watches  
1 Saddle and Bridle  
1 Canvas for Tent  
Household Furniture, of all sorts.  
And whatever may be offered.  
S W THERON, Sole Trustee.  
W P Bank Buildings, Paarl, 3rd November, 1870.  
Mr. B. J. DE VAAL, Auctioneer.

**Flowers of Sulphur.**  
**Now landing ex 'Dora,'**  
A supply of the finest Sulphur of the following Marks:  
BRANDRAM  
POYNTE  
CANDERY  
In Barrels and Kegs  
For Sale at 28, St George's-street,  
J. G. STEYLER.

**EDUCATION.**  
AN ENGLISHMAN of many years experience as a private Tutor, is at liberty for a similar engagement in the Country. He teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, English Letter Writing, Farmer's Book-keeping, &c., &c. He furnishes all School Books, Slates, &c., liberally free of charge. Enquire at this office for terms.

**S. A. ASSOCIATION.**  
**SALE OF MERINO SHEEP, HORSES, AND CATTLE, &c., &c., &c., AT CALEDON.**  
In the Estate of the late Dr. JAMES HUTCHINSON.

**THE Executors of the above Estate will cause to be sold at the Farm "Dunhye Park," near Caledon, On Thursday, 10th Nov. next, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,**

**THE UNDERMENTIONED LIVE-STOCK, OF SUPERIOR BREED:**  
1,000 Merino Wethers, full-mouthed  
1,000 Do. do., young  
500 Do. Ewes, do.  
1,000 Do. do., 2 to 4 years old  
150 Do. Rams, well-bred  
6 Cows with Calves  
A Lot of Young Cattle  
50 Well trained Asses  
8 She Asses with Foals, and several Horses.  
4 Merino Rams  
4 Do. Prize Ewes, got by "SIR LANCELOT," (an imported Sturgeon Ram), out of Dorien Rams  
12 Cows, with Calves less than one month old  
1 First-class Dutch Bull.

CHAS. A. DICKSON, } Executors  
A. DENYSEN, Sec. }  
S. A. Association, } Testamentary.  
Cape Town, Church-square, 27th Sept., 1870.

**Mr. J. H. F. KLEYN, Auctioneer.**  
**FORAGE AND REFRESHMENTS.**

**ANGORA RAMS.**  
**MESSRS. JONES & Co.**  
WILL SELL  
On Wednesday next, the 9th instant, AT 12 O'CLOCK,  
**30 Pure-Bred Imported Angora Rams,**  
Which were not sold at the Agricultural Show, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the Weather.  
GOODLIFFE, SMART, & SEARLE.

**McDONALD, BUSK & Co.**  
Direct the attention of the Trade generally to their late importations. They consist of  
**Staple and Fancy Manufactures,**  
IN GREAT VARIETY, AMONGST WHICH ARE:  
PUNJUMS and White Longcloths, Batias, Shirtings, Steerings, Vercitz, Corlurors, Furniture and Belgian Cheques, Dotted, new pattern Summer Prints, Linen Damask, Blouse Holland, Drills, Bed Tick, Oil Cloth, Counterpanes, &c., &c.  
DOESKINS, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinette, Flannels, Coburges and Alpaccas, Men's Hats, in variety, &c.  
EONNET AND BONNET SHAPES Flowers, Kid Gloves, Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Cap Fronts, Coloured and Black Sewing Silk, Dresses, and Dress Stuffs in variety, Muslin, Llamas, Tulle, Stays, Cambrie and other Handkerchiefs, Hosiery in variety, Straw Hats, Overshirts, Collars, Puggarries, Bruffs, Frillings and other Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.  
WOOL, GRAIN, CANVAS AND FLOUR BAGS, Gentlemen's Suits and Top Clothing in variety, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Boots in variety, Carpeting, Wagon Canvases.  
CONCERTINAS, Wooden Pipes, Strike Fire Knives, Sugar Candy, PARK'S Vineyard Spades, ATKINSON'S and GOSWAGE Soap, Composition Candles, Indigo and Thumb Buds, Rio Coffee, Natal Sugar, Chicory, Souchong Tea, Bar Lead.

**BRANDUM'S SULPHUR, &c., &c.**  
ALSO ON HAND,  
**Heidelberg and Congo Tobacco.**

**VILLIERS & Co.**  
HAVE FOR SALE  
**AT THEIR STORES, LONG-STREET BETWEEN STRAND AND CASTLE-STREETS,**  
FRENCH BRANDY, of the following Brands:  
Larrosse Freres  
Grange & Bonnal  
Dandicolle & Gaudin, Managers of the Great Cognac Company  
Jas. Hennessy & Co.  
Jules Robin & Co.  
EXTRA CHAMPAGNE:  
Bouche, Fils, & Co., in quarts and pints  
Benjamin & Eugene Perrier  
Gin, Spengler and Rybende  
Best Old Jamaica Rum  
Best Punch Syrup  
Standard Old Tom  
English Beer, of the best Brands.  
**Also Superior Foreign and Cape Wine**  
**WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.**

800 excellent fat Cape Sheep  
300 do do Merino  
100 do do Goats.  
WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 11th Novemb., at Klipmuts Station.  
D. H. ROUX.  
DR. VILLIERS, MARAIS, & Co., Vendu Adms.

**High Sheriff's Office.**  
Cape Town, 3rd November, 1870.  
IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases, the following Sales will take place, viz.:—  
Division of Albany.  
E J M SYFRET, N.O., versus COLIN TURIN CAMPBELL.  
On Wednesday, the 9th of November, 1870, at 11 o'clock a.m., at Graham's Town, 50 Cases Type, Printing Machine, 3 Presses, 1 Bale Paper, 10 k's Stationery, Household Furniture, &c., &c.  
Division of Fraserburg.  
J. J. D. BUYSKES, N.O., versus PETRUS STEPHANUS NAUDE.  
On Tuesday, the 22nd November, 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Vogelstein, 200 Sheep, 3 Horses, 5 Mares, 1 Wagon, 1 Cart, &c., &c.  
PERCY VIGORS, High Sheriff.

**High Sheriff's Office, Cape Town, 3rd November, 1870.**  
IN execution of the Judgment of the Eastern Districts Court, the following Sales will take place, viz.:—  
Division of Peddie.  
THOMAS BROOKS versus ALFRED S. REYNOLDS.  
On Monday, the 14th November, 1870 at noon, at Peddie, Household Furniture, Blacksmith's and Wagonmakers' Tools, &c., &c.  
Division of Aliwal North.  
PHILIP FOUCHÉ versus JAN KOTZE. STEPHANUS FOUCHÉ versus JAN KOTZE.  
On Wednesday, the 16th, or Thursday, the 17th November, 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Dorecht, of 1 Ox-wagon, 2 Oxen, 1 Horse, 1 Mare, 1 Saddle, 1 Bridle, 2 Head of Cattle, 199 Sheep, &c., &c.  
PERCY VIGORS, High Sheriff.

**COMMERCIAL Marine & Fire Assurance Company**  
Cape Commercial Bank Buildings, ADDELBY-STREET.  
ESTABLISHED 1855.

**CAPITAL £50,000.**  
DIRECTORS:  
W. BERG, Esq., Chairman.  
J. J. STEYLER, Esq., Jun., Vice Chairman.  
M. L. BERTHIAUX, Esq., Wm. McLennan, Esq.  
G. MYBURGH, Esq., C. J. M. VAN DER MERW, Esq.  
P. MARAIS, Esq., W. SEARLE, Esq.  
**Marine Department.**  
Policies issued of risk of craft, to and from the ship and sea warf payable, at the option of the assured, either in Cape Town or London.  
Risk are accepted in London by Messrs. W. DICKSON & Co., 38 Grace Church-street, and in Natal by Messrs. GOODLIFFE, SMART & BALDWIN.  
A Bonus of Five per cent, returned to the assured, at the close of every year.  
**Fire Department.**  
For the assurance of Movable and Immovable Property from loss or damage by Fire, at rates commensurate with the risk.  
By order of the Board,  
J. B. HERBERT, Sec.

**THE PAARL BOARD OF EXECUTORS**  
Capital £40,000  
In Shares of £200 each.  
FOR the Administration of Properties and Estates which it may be appointed as Executors, Administrators, Agents, Curators and Tutors' Minors, as well as Trustees in Insolvent Estates, &c., &c.  
DIRECTORS:  
J. R. ZEEDEBERG, Esq., M.L. Chairman  
B. P. DU PLESSIS, Esq.  
M. VAN DER STUY, Esq., M.L.  
P. J. HUGO, Esq.  
J. L. BAYEN, Esq.  
A. J. LOUW, Esq.  
J. SMUTS, Esq., M.D.  
AUDITORS:  
H. J. HUGO, Esq.  
T. ROOS, T. A., Esq.  
The Directors attend, for the transaction of business every WEDNESDAY, at the Office of the Board Western Province Bank Buildings, 11 HOKAK DE VILLIERS, Sec.

**Shipping Intelligence.**  
ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.  
Nov. 2—Telegraph, sch, 35 tons, J. Bos, from Elephant's Hook 29th Oct, to this port. Cargo sea skins and oil.  
2—Florence, sch, 89 tons, J. Parow, from Port Nolloth 28th Oct, to this port, in ballast.  
3—Sophia Amelia, (Sw.) sch, 200 tons, C. L. Asterberg, from Swallow 6th July, Start 6th Aug, to this port. Cargo deals.  
3—Princess Amelia (Dt.) sch, 320 tons, W. Driest, from Simon's Bay 8th Oct., to Japan. Cargo general. Put in for repairs; having been struck by a sea, carrying away stanchions, bulwarks, &c., &c.  
3—Queen, sch, 32 tons, H. Piense, from Port Nolloth 28th Oct, to this port, in ballast.  
3—Roxon, R. M. S., 1,300 tons, A. C. Davis, from Algoa Bay 31st Oct., Strays Bay 3rd Nov., to this port and Southampton. Cargo general.  
DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY.  
Nov. 4—Malay, to Simon's Bay and Mauritius.  
4—Haitienne, to Boston.  
4—Meda, to Holland.  
4—Phoebe, to Walwich Bay.

**MARKT PRYZEN**  
En hoeveelheid ter markt gebracht  
Van den 3 tot den 5 Nov. 1870.  
Getal. £ s. d. £ s. d.  
930 ba Aardappelen, p 3b, 0 3 0 0 5 8  
316-leg Azyn, per legger... 3 18 0 4 0 0  
311 lb Beter, per pond... 0 1 1 0 1 8  
1 Beter, per 100... 0 5 0 0 6 3  
39 ba Gars, p 3 bushel 0 6 7 0 7 0  
138 ba Haver, p 3 bushel 0 6 6 0 7 0  
3 vr Havergerv, 100lb, 0 3 0 3 0 5  
Hoenders, per stuk 0 1 5 0 1 5  
Kalkoenen, per st. 0 4 7 0 4 7  
24 ba Koon, per 3 bus 0 18 0 18 0  
223 ba Uijen, p 3 bushel, 0 6 6 0 11 11  
Zoetelemoen, p 100 0 2 4 0 3 11  
J. J. H. SAUVA, Editor, p. 10, Greenmarket-square