

Publieke Verkooping AAN DE PAARL.

In front van de oude Koetserwooning

D'E Executorens des Boedel van wylen Mr. J. Nieuwoudt, Sr., zullen op

Heden, 16den Deczer,

Ovenstaande Plaats later verkoopen de Goederen

tot gemelde Boedel behorende, b staande in —

2 Liedekantoor, 2 Vaders Badden, 2 Klaedekantoor, 1 Sofa en ditz Tafel, 2 dozen Stalen, waaran

2 dozen Paarden Zittingen, Aanstaal en anderen

Tafel, een staande Klok, Glas en Aardewerk, Kon-

kerengedrogh en verschede andere goederen te

vele om te moeden.

J. C. NIEUWOUTD, 3 Test.

J. H. NIEUWOUTD, 3 Executorens,

Paarl, 16 Dec. 1866.

De heer J. D. Haar, Vendu Adm.

Publieke Verkooping

VAN REENE VERKIEZLYKE

HANDELSPLAATS,

TE DARLING.

D'E Ondergeteekende, behoorlyk gesuto-

riseerd door de Executie in den Boe-

del van wylen den Heer S. V. GIE, sal te

Koop bieden op MORGEN,

Dingsdag, 17den dezer,

OP DE PLAATS SELVE,

H. welbekende HOEK ERF, met groot

WOONHUIS, Winkel, Stal en Buitengebouw,

daarop staande, samedaak het oesterende gedeelte

van den Winkelvoorsaard, Toonboeken, Bakken,

enz.

J. J. HOFMEYR, Afslager.

Kaapstad, 16 Dec. 1867.

PAARLSCHE

Executorens Kamer.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

VAN KOSTBAAR

VASTGOED, ENZ.,

AAN DE PAARL.

In den Insolvente Boedel van ADRIAN ALBERTUS VAN NIEROP, van de Paarl.

OP MAANDAG,

Den 23den December naast,

Z'ULLEN aan den meestbedienende worden

verkocht op den Plaate zelve, te kif ure

pies :

1. Zeker STUK GROND, gelegen in het noordelyk gedeelte van dit Dorp, beplant met Wyngardstokken, in goede dragt, en voorzien van Loopend WATER; synde Lots Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 en 14 van het ver-

deelde Eigendom "OPTENHORST" en OLYFBOOM."

2. Des insolvents regt en aanspraak op den jaarschake verdeling van Renten in den Boedel van PIETER JACOBUS SANDENBERGH, onder een witt van "Cessio Bonorum." Het dividient ontvankbaar gedurende den leeftyd van den Heer SANDENBERGH, bedroeg voor 1867, £7 5s. 10d.

Bonus zal worden gegeven.

M. VAN DER SPUY, Hz., Gez. G. W. STEYTLER, Curatoren, W. P. Bank Gebouwen, Paarl, 11 December, 1867.

J. D. HAUPT Afslager,

Kantoor van den Baljuw,

13 Dec. 1867.

In Executie van Gewyds van het Oostendorpse District Hof, in die hierondergemaakte Zaken, zullen de volgende Verkoopingen pleats hebben :—

AFDELING HOPE TOWN.

GEBR. LILLENFELD vs. JOHN HOMES, J.zoon.

Op Zaterdag, 28 Dec. 1867, 's morgens 10 ure, vor het Kantoor van den A. junet Baljuw, te Hope Town, van 117 Schapen en Bakken, 3 Morris, 1 Ruijpaard, 1 Koé, 1 Kalf, 1 Os, 1 Paardewagen en Tuigen, 1 Buggy 1 Gewer, enz, enz.

AFDELING ALBANE.

JOHN CROXFORD versus WALTER TARRANT.

Op Donderdag, den 19den December, 1867, 's morgens 10 ure, vor het Kantoor van den A. junet Baljuw, te Hope Town, van 117 Schapen en Bakken, 3 Morris, 1 Ruijpaard, 1 Koé, 1 Kalf, 1 Os, 1 Paardewagen en Tuigen, 1 Buggy 1 Gewer, enz, enz.

PERCIVAL VIGORS, High Sheriff

500 Merino Schapen (met 10 maanden wol)

120 Kaapsche Do.

100 Kapater Bokken en

30 Ossen

Z'ULLEN worden verkocht op HEDEN, den 16den DECEMBER, aan Klapnus Statie, welke later present zullen syn en ten sterkeste kunnen worden gecommendeerd.

J. V. BERNARD.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gez. Vendu Afslager.

450 Kaapsche en Merino Schapen

250 Kapater en Aanteel Bokken,

G'EKOCHT in het district Murraysburg,

sullen in het dorp D'Urban, op

DINGSDAG, 24sten December, publiek

worden verkocht voor rekening van den

leer

ABR. B. DE VILLIERS.

J. J. HOFMEYR, Afslager.

MALMESBURY.

VOORHANDEEN

Amerikaansche Graan Zeissen,

Ondervindt en oordeeld d.m.

L. COATES & Co.

HAVER.

BENOOGDID, 1000 Mudden

Haver.

H. E. RUTHERFOORD &

BROEDER.

Uitgegeven No. 92, Waterstraat Kaapstad, elken Maandag, en Donderdag Ochtend, en met daer omtrentige post naar de Buiten-Districten veronden.

Termen :—In de Stad per jaar, Eds. 22, per kwartaal Rds. 6 4. In de Dutch-districten voor de tweekommerige derde, geschat Eds. 28 per jaar, per kwartaal Eds. 7, doch waar al de stof van de Maandags Courant (in een taal) by wege van Supplement tot de Donderdays Courant wordt begeerd, Eds. 32 per jaar of Eds. 6 4, per kwartaal Rds. 6 4. Per enkel Nommer.

Published at No. 92, Waterstraat, Cape Town, every Monday and Thursday Morning, and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first evening post.

Terms.—In Town, Eds. 22 per annum; per Quarter, Eds. 6 4.—In the Country, for the two Papers, Eds. 28 per annum, per Quarter, Eds. 7; but where the whole of the matter of Monday's Paper (in one language) by way of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is preferred, Eds. 32 per annum or Eds. 6 4 per Quarter.

* Single Paper, 6 pence.

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Terms.—In Town, Eds. 22

gement mad by them to meet the views and arrange a general time-table, has been temporarily defeated, state that had it not been for the adverse decision at the Central Criminal Court against picketing, they would have carried on the strike until the next summer season, when they would have been certain of success. An emigration fund has been established, extending over the whole kingdom, by the agency of which they have been, and will still be, enabled to send twenty men weekly to the United States. The partial lock-out in the tailors' trade in Scotland is now drawing to a close.

There has been no case of the plague reported for several weeks. The weather during the past month although cold at night with sharp frost, has been most favorable for ploughing and sowing. The price of corn and meat are very high, and the evident determination among the rural butchers and bakers to keep up the high prices by all means, has caused some serious riots in several parts of the country, which is another symptom of the dangerous spirit only too ripe at present.

The Bishop of Cape Town having plainly intimated that he is no longer a bishop of the Established Church of England, but Metropolitan of a Free Church, Miss Burdett Coutts, through her solicitor, Mr. W. J. Farmer, in a communication to the Times, publicly calls upon him to resign an endowment which she provided with a totally different intention. That no doubt may exist as to Miss Coutts's meaning, Mr. Farmer prefix'd a letter which she addressed to Bishop Gav in February, 1867.

The interest which was attached to the proceedings of the Pan-American Synod has not yet entirely abated. The public only learn what the like chose to tell them; during the meeting no reporters were admitted, but it is said a short-hand writer was engaged by ecclesiastical authority, and within the last few days some information has been given us, but nothing in detail. An official copy of the resolutions has been published, as well as the report of the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the commencement of the proceedings. The latter is only an Evangelical address, and of the resolutions the only one worth mentioning, perhaps, is that relating to the Bishop of Natal. It proposes that "a godly and learned man" be chosen by the clergy with the agent of the lay communicants, who shall be presented for consecration, as a new bishop, in place of Bishop Colenso; and a committee shall be appointed to report on the best mode by which the Church may be delivered from the continuance of the scandal caused by the present occupancy of the See of Natal.

News from the Abyssinian expedition are awaited with great interest, for the chances of the venture for which the most careful and elaborate preparations "regardless of the cost" have been made, are regarded with quite as much apprehension of failure as hope of success.

A letter from Mr. Itasam is published, bearing a date as recent as September 7. In it the writer complains of Colonel Merewether's bad management. He insists upon sending money to Magdala by one route only, and that route has been blocked up for some time, partly by the rains, partly by the rebels. Mr. Rassam has repeatedly urged Colonel Merewether to use the only route which is open, but he refuses, and the consequence is that the Magdala captives are nearly starved. Mr. Rassam says that if help does not come to them in five or six weeks there is no knowing what will become of them. He fully confirms all the terrible accounts of the horrors which have been published recently. He says: "The carnage which takes place daily in the royal camp from famine, pestilence, and the sword is quite terrifying. 2,500 men who had intended to run away were beaten like sheep, and 295 chiefs were starved to death, after they had had their arms and feet cut off, for the same reason. For two whole days, from morning till evening, nothing was heard but reports of musketry, and at each discharge either the wife, mother, or child of a deserter was killed. Ladies of noble families were tortured to death, and the poor creatures beat their last under most painful agony. Men are now held responsible for the desertion of their brothers-in-law, sons-in-law, or father-in-law, as they are expected to know the movements of their marriage relations. As to the Emperor himself, he is becoming quite desperate in consequence of the rebellion. He spares no one who falls in his way, and the rebels retaliate with equal mercilessness. To Mr. Rassam he has hitherto been particularly civil, and declares that he has no other wish than to be the friend of his captive and of Queen Victoria."

The Papal question has come to a crisis, and the state of things in Italy during the past month has been of the most critical kind. It is just possible that they have been patched up for the present, but there is too much reason to fear that this outbreak which has passed with inconceivable rapidity is but the forerunner of a far more serious crisis.

Your readers are aware that the French occupation of Rome was a legacy bequeathed to the Emperor of the brief reprieve which preceded his regime, and much probably against his will, he was obliged to maintain it in deference to the desires of the French clergy and the larger portion of the French people over whom they hold considerable influence. To get rid of his difficulty two years ago, what is called the September Convention was entered into, by which the French Emperor agreed to withdraw his troops from Rome and the Italian Government pledged itself to respect the Pope's territory and prohibit any invasion of it on the part of Garibaldi or any irregular forces or leaders. Neither side has quite acted up to the stipulations or the spirit of the Convention which was that the Pope and his subjects were to be left to settle their own affairs without any foreign interference. All along Garibaldi has been crying for the seizure of Rome and he no doubt has had the sympathy of the great mass of the Italian people. On the other hand the Emperor has tacitly acquiesced in the Pope obtaining recruits and volunteers in France, and probably from the French army itself. Your readers will recollect that a month or two ago Garibaldi began openly to make preparations for invading Rome, and that the Italian Government is ready to the vigorous remonstrances of the French Government had been arrested and conveyed back to his island of Caprera. In the mean time, however, Garibaldi's son and his friends never for a moment relaxed their endeavours, and there is too much reason to believe that their preparations were not only winking at but even assisted by the late Rattazzi ministry. Recruiting offices were opened without hindrance in all the towns, and the volunteers were allowed to traverse the country with arms to the rendezvous on the Papal frontier with the utmost impunity. The French Emperor has consistently warned the Italian Government that he could not permit the September convention to be violated with

impunity, and indeed after his Mexican failure it would have been a blow almost fatal to his prestige and position. A large French force was ready to sail for Rome, but it was countermanded on the arrest of Garibaldi. However a fortnight ago a force of volunteers under Garibaldi's son invaded the Papal States. Rattazzi threw off the mask, alleging that it would produce a revolution if the Italian Government restrained the ardour of its people, and actually threatened that a re-occupation of Rome by the French would be regarded as a *causus beli*. Rattazzi hitherto had been regarded as a friend, and even a subordinate of the French Emperor, and it is probable that he relied upon the secret aid of Prussia, but hitherto Sismar has made no sign, and it is believed that the Italian Government is not to be relied upon. The wily German has enough to do at home and probably would not be sorry to see the French Emperor fully occupied in Italy, whilst he is engaged in his arduous task of consolidating Germany. The French emperor acted with energy and promptitude, and it is impossible not to admire the skill and order with which a force of 20,000 French troops with all its equipment of cavalry and artillery was despatched and landed at Rome in 48 hours, whilst a still larger force was ready to follow, and active preparations made for war on a large scale. Meanwhile Garibaldi was allowed to escape, but the Papal forces, strengthened by the volunteers who rushed to aid the Pope from the best Catholic families of France, Spain, Bavaria and even Ireland, proved themselves quite a match for the Garibaldians. The Rattazzi Ministry resigned, and another was formed under General Menambra, who did what ought to have been done before, issued a Proclamation stating the desire to adhere to their engagements, but owned their inability to restrain Garibaldi. They, however, took the dangerous step of also entering the Papal territory in which there are four armed forces, the Papal troops, the French, the Garibaldians, and the Italian regular forces, a very critical position. However, whether aided by the French or not, the Papal General Kanzler surprised and totally routed the forces of Garibaldi with great slaughter and the fugitives were dispersed by the Italian forces who also arrested Garibaldi. This is the present state of things.

What course the French Government intend to take seems to be unknown at Paris. At the Italian capital affairs are divided. According to one party all is lost, and without even Francis the First's reservation, "except honour." A large party, however, take a different view. The situation cannot remain as it is. France will be driven to accept the advice of the other Powers, and Italy will not suffer by a reference to their arbitration. The first party counsel to give Baron Villiers his passports, recall the Ambassador from Paris, and wait the hour. One of the suggested solutions of the Roman question, given by the Florentine correspondent of the Times, is to guarantee the Pope, as the head of the Roman Catholic religion, absolute personal independence. Not to wound the susceptibilities of the Church, the Great Powers should guarantee that his Holiness shall be the subject of no temporal power. He would then possess what is called an *exterior diploma*.

Italy affairs are very critical and a revolution is quite possible. Since the death of Cavour Italy has been drifting from bad to worse. The two upholders of its Ministers, the interests of many of the representatives of Parliament, together with the whole corruption, robbery and selfishness, which is revealed in the rotten state of the army and navy after all the sums wasted on them, threaten Italy with bankruptcy, revolution and anarchy.

The International Exhibition in Paris was finally opened on the 3rd of November without any ceremonial. An imperial marriage was celebrated the other day at St. Petersburg between the King of Greece and the daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. The bride is scarcely seventeen years of age, and King George of Greece is in his twenty-third year, therefore the joint ages of the young couple do not reach ten. The most interesting feature in the marriage of his Hellenic Majesty with a Russian princess—is Roman eyes least—the indissoluble union between Russia and Greece, who religion and interests in the East are identical.

Quite a reaction is going on in the United States against the policy of the hitherto dominant Republican faction, although it would be too much to say at present that it is in favour of that of President Johnson. The Republicans have failed to carry the elections in New York, and most of the leading States, and will in all probability be in a minority in Congress, which if the Southern States were admitted to the Union with some white voters, they would every one of them, with Maryland, Kentucky, and Delaware cast their vote with a Democratic President and send an unbroken Democratic representation to Congress. They would send 26 Democratic senators and 95 Democratic representatives to reinforce the Northern Democratic now in Congress; and the Union would be what it was in 1861, with the single exception that, notably, slavery would be abolished. Practically, it would exist as it practically exists to day in Maryland, Kentucky, and Delaware; and the Abolitionists would have to commence at the bottom of the hill, and do all their work over again.

Full accounts entirely confirm the report of the overwhelming defeat of the Repub in the United States. It has been a complete negro suffrage in a now completely deadlocked, and in favour of paying off the Five-Twenty United States Bonds in greenbacks. Some genuine Democrats have assumed President Johnson for re-election, with General Sherman Vice-President, and it is scarcely possible that the fit candidate can succeed. The moderate Republicans finding that their extreme policy has brought disasters upon them, are now mode rating their programme, and are putting forward General Grant as their candidate for the White House. The present Minister of War is believed to be strongly opposed to the Congressional plan of ruining the South. It is thus by no means improbable that he will be the successful candidate, but it is not as yet certain which side will nominate him.

The rate of discount remains unaltered.

The wool sales commence on the 14th instant. The arrivals up to the present time are 78,789 bales, including 46,731 from the Cape.

NOTICE.

DIVISIONAL COUNCIL—TULRAGH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the farm of the Revenue of the undermentioned Tolls for the term of one year, from the 1st January to 31st December 1868, will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, on the steps of the Public Offices at Tulbagh, at 10 o'clock a.m., on Saturday, the 28th December 1867, namely

Tulbagh Pass Toll,
Mitchell's Pass do. and
Karoo Poort do.

Two good sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the contracts to be entered by purchasers for either of the said Tolls.

J. C. WINTERBAGH, Sec.
Divisional Council Office,
Tulbagh, 12th Dec., 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS LANDING From the "Mary:"

Day and Martin's Blacking in Jars
Crushed Sugar, in barrels and half-barrels
Coleman's Starch
Pear Barley and Canary Seed, in Kegs
Mustard, Oils, Jams, and Bottled Fruits
Brimstone, in Kegs
Fresh Currents
Raw and Boiled Oil, in 2-Gallon Drums
Sugar Candy and Edam Cheese
Assorted Sauces.

ALSO,

Bass & Allsopp's Ale, Bottled by Came-
ron and Saunders
Byssor's Porter, in Quarts and Pints
Barclay & Perkins' Porter, in Quarts and
Pints
Guinness's Stout, Quarts and Pints
Corks of all Qualities.

For Sale at 28 St. George's-street.

J. G. STEYLER.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.

NOW LANDING Ex "Mary," further
supplies of the above, of all Qualities

J. G. STEYLER.

29 St. George's-street.

OATS.

WANTED, 1000 MUIDS OATS.

J. E. RUTHERFOORD &
BROTHER.

To Corn Farmers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive any quantity of Wheat on their Mills, Cape Town and Rondebosch, at the usual terms and conditions as heretofore.

For Sale at 28 St. George's-street.

J. LETTERSTEDT & Co.

1 October 14, 1867.

Notice to Corn Farmers.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned until This Day from such Persons as may be willing to supply the following, viz : 1000 sacks, each 3 bushels best Barred Wheat

500 " " du Toit or Hid-
dings do " Klein or Brink's
500 " " Bengal do
500 " " Rye
1000 " " Sow Oats

The above may be delivered at any time and in any quantities within 4 months from the 16th instant, at our Stores in Cape Town, or at Maltembury, Worcester, or Wellington, and payment made at these different places in Cash on receipt of such delivery of not less than 10 Sacks, and parties may tender for the supply of the whole or any portion thereof not less than 50 Sacks of any one sort, stating price and where they will deliver.

Wm. McLEOD, & Co.,
Star Steam Mills, Caledon-square.

Cape Town and Green Point
Tramway Company.
(LIMITED.)

Tenders for the supply of Forage.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Mr. N. H. MARAS, at the Cape Town Terminus, until MONDAY, the 30th Inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., for the supply of Forage, of the undermentioned qualities (more or less) and description, required for the Company's service during the ensuing year, to wit :—

About 60,000 lbs. of Oatsheaves, best quality, à per 100 lbs.
5000 " Bran, do. do. do.
450 muids of Oats, do. à per muid of 3 Bushels,
100 " Barley, do. do.
5 Loads of Chaff do, à per 16 sacks.

Samples of the Forage to accompany the Tenders sent, duly labelled with the name of the party tendering, either for the whole quantity required, or for part thereof, delivered either within three months from the day of acceptance of the Tender, or else for supplying the Forage Monthly at Sea-point in quantities on the requisition of the Superintendent.

Any further information that may be required can be learnt on application to the Undersigned.—The Directors do not bind themselves, however, to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
A. J. BRINK, Hon. Sec
Cape Town, 14th December, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED PER "TAI LEE,"
From Montevideo.

68 Fine Montevidian Mules,

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION,

FROM 3 to 4 YEARS OLD

WILL be sold by Public Auction at Klap-

muts Station, 11th Dec., 1867.

J. D. HAURT, Auctioneer.

Mules !! Mules !!

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J. D. HAURT, Auctioneer.

On Friday next,

THE 20th INSTANT.

Sale to commence at half-past 10

o'clock precisely.

POPPF, SCHUNHOFF, & GUTTERY.

J. J. HOFMEYR, Auctioneer.

For self and Children,

J. C. STEPHEN.

SMUTS, LOUW & Co.

Cape Town, 13th December, 1867.

Manchesters Good,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

HAMILTON ROSS & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED

Ex Mail Steamer "Cambrian" & "Celt,"

Heavy Brown Punjums, White Huis Linen, Furniture Checks, Derries Chambrays, Moleskins, Corduroys, Bedford Cords, Union Cords, Swansdown Voeritz, new patterns, 6 yds. and 8 yds., Hoyles Prints, Shirtings, Sheetings, Baftas, Waggon Canvas, Hollands, Silcias, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A large Assortment Men's Shirts, Slop Clothing, and Boots, which they Offer at Lowest Market prices.

ALSO,

BLU BEAN RIO COFFEE.

WHITE & BROWN RICE,

BROWN, YELLOW & WHITE SUGARS,

CANDLES, LIVERPOOL SOAP,

ALES, PORTER, WINES, BRANDIES,

GIN, BITTERS, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Private Boarding Establishment.

M. R. J. A. DU TOIT P. son., of the Paarl Hotel, has opened a Private Boarding Establishment, altogether separate from his Hotel, where Boarders will receive every attention that possibly can be paid.

The terms are most moderate, either for Gentlemen wishing to Board by the month, or for Excursionists visiting the Paarl.

The charges for Boys attending School in the Town, £2 10s. per Month, which includes Board, Lodging, Washing and mending of Clothes.

CERTIFICATE.—I hereby certify that I have been living for some months with Mr. Du Toit as a private Boarder and have received every kindness and attention (especially in times of sickness) that I could