

HOUSE DUTY TAX.—Householders are reminded in Tuesday's Gazette that the House Duty Tax, under Act No. 9, of 1870, is payable on or before the 5th of February. The duty will be received daily between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the office next door to the Treasury.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAIL.—The R. M. S. *Norwegian*, will leave Table Bay for England this afternoon taking the bi-monthly mail. She also takes a very large cargo of colonial produce, including a very valuable assortment of diamonds. A large number of passengers leave for England by this opportunity.

THE SC. ST. "MARELIN."—The sc. st. *Marelin* will leave for England to-morrow or Saturday. She will take a mail at the reduced rate, 4d per letter, also a valuable cargo including a number of diamonds.

THE SC. ST. "BEETHOVEN."—The steamer *Beethoven*, was to leave England about the 20th December, and may be expected in Table Bay in the course of next week, when important news from the Seat of War may be looked for.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. GRIMLEY.—It appears that this worthy prelate when he returned to the Colony from the Vatican Council was seriously indisposed. Since his Lordship's arrival he has got worse, and now lies in a dangerous condition. On Sunday the prayers of the Catholic community were asked for his recovery.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[Before Sir S. S. BULL, Knt., Chief Justice]
The criminal sessions in the Supreme Court commenced on Monday, when the following cases were tried.

Eliza Diedrick, pleaded guilty to the concealment of the birth of her child at Goedverwacht, district Piquetberg. Sentenced to three years hard labor.

Abram Jacobus van Wyk, pleaded guilty to an assault with an intent to do grievous bodily harm. Sentenced one year's hard labor.

Edward Nash, pleaded not guilty to an assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Sentenced 25 lashes and three years' hard labor.

William Samsen, pleaded guilty to the charge of rape. Sentenced one year's hard labor.

Gerrit Prens, a convict under sentence for assault, pleaded not guilty to the charge of arson. Verdict guilty. Sentenced one year's hard labor.

Tuesday, 17th Jan.

William Frederick, pleaded not guilty to the charge of rape. Verdict not guilty. Acquitted.

Piet Booyens, pleaded not guilty to the charge of indecent assault. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to receive 25 lashes and six months' hard labor.

Paul Abrahams, pleaded not guilty to the charge of robbery. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor.

John Hendrick, pleaded not guilty to the charge of storebreaking. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to three years' hard labor.

CRYSTAL.—We, *Mossel Bay Advertiser*, have been favoured with the view of a beautiful crystal, found by Dr. Atherstone, we believe in the neighbourhood of George. It is beautifully clear, and upon close examination, was found to have a small air-bubble in the centre, which, upon shaking the stone can distinctly be seen to move.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A most determined suicide was committed early the other morning at Port Elizabeth, by a stevedore, named George White. He was seen by some early risers to go along the breakwater, between four and five o'clock, and when he got near to the end of the works, to cut his throat with a knife or razor, and then jump deliberately into the sea. His body was rescued soon after, but life was quite extinct. What led him to commit the fatal act is not known.—*P. E. Telegraph*.

GOLD VERSUS DIAMONDS.—Mr. W. J. Smith, who was in one of the first parties who left Port Elizabeth for the diamond-fields, and who recently returned to spend Christmas with his friends brought down with him a specimen of black sand which is left after the earth and gravel has been washed for diamonds. This sand was shown to Mr. John Leslie, chemist, who, without any very close chemical analysis, discovered that it contained a number of small particles of gold. Mr. Leslie thinks the percentage would be sufficient to pay well, but the quantity of sand he saw was too small to make experiments with any satisfactory result. When Mr. Smith returns to the diamond-fields we believe he intends to send down a quantity of this sand for analysis, and if Mr. Leslie's expectations be at all realized, there will be a prospect of working at the fields on a much surer basis than searching for diamonds. If the percentage of gold dust in this sand be what it appears, then the search for gold may probably become more remunerative than diamond-seeking. Besides, this sand probably contains small diamonds, which are overlooked in the rough process of sorting by hand, and which would be detected on closer examination. We shall look forward with some curiosity to the result of a closer examination of this auriferous sand.—*E. P. Herald*.

DIAMONDS.—The Standard Bank has just received from the Diamond fields several consignments of diamonds for shipment to England, including some remarkably fine gems. Besides several smaller diamonds there are one of 54 carats, one of 38 do, one of 34 do, one of 22 carats, and one of 11 carats. The 38-carat diamond is a most valuable stone, a regular octahedron, and of great brilliancy, but with an amber tinge at the points. This is said to be in many respects one of the finest diamonds yet discovered. The 54-carat diamond is also a very fine stone.—*Ibid.*

LUNG-SICKNESS.—Mr. A. E. B. Plackett, writing us (*E. P. Herald*) from Susan Vale under date 3rd January, 1871, says:—"Lung-sickness is very prevalent on our farm at present, and is making fearful havoc amongst my oxen. Out of my herd I have only fourteen oxen left at present that I can use for traffic and to carry on farm pursuits with. Some twenty-three have died, and the others are so weak that they are at present unable to bear the burden of the yoke. In my humble opinion there is no cure for lung-sickness, melt-siekte, spon-siekte, or diarrhoea."

RIOUS CONDUCT. Yesterday morning says the *E. P. Herald*, five coloured youths, named respectively, Nicolaas Arends, Thomas Weston, Benjamin le Grass, William Hammond, and Stoffel Rynveld, were placed before the Resident Magistrate on a charge of breach of the peace,

and confidence have been restored to the existing corps, and time for training is all that is required for the new levies. This time we can hardly doubt they will obtain, for already the Prussians possess nearly as much territory as they can hold, and the day for Uhlan raid has passed away. Till D'Aurelle's army is broken up Prince Charles will not be able to venture far south of the Loire, while as to Manteuffel, he has the network of north-eastern fortresses to reduce and Brittany to vanquish before it can be said that the northern half of France is in Prussian occupation. In the meantime, from the fact that the four brigades of the First Corps only numbered when it fought at Amiens some 15,000 men, and from the reports sent by the various special correspondents with the besieging army before Paris as to the strength of the divisions which fought on the 30th of last month and the 2nd of this month, we are induced to believe that the German corps have less than two-thirds, or about 20,000 men, of the war strength present and effective. Every day the numbers will diminish even without sanguinary actions, for daily skirmishes and perpetual firing at the outposts, the continual casualties inflicted by the Frantireurs, and the sickness and death caused by sickness produced by the weather, make no large show of losses in any one day's report, but mount up to an alarming total at the end of a few weeks. It is said that the army of Northern Germany, 140,000 strong, is already being dispatched at the rate of 10,000 a day to France. Another report asserts that the Landwehr are to be augmented by 140,000 men, though we are inclined to suppose that the Northern army and the additional Landwehr force are one and the same. Let us admit, however, that 200,000 fresh men are poured into France by the end of the year, the reinforcement will still leave the French in a vast numerical superiority, and quite able to give two lives to one. Besides, we must remember that Germany is organized for a defensive rather than an aggressive war, and for a short, sharp, rather than a prolonged campaign. Already the productive power of the country being greatly weakened by the absorption into the army of the greatest part of the manhood of the country, and a further demand for soldiers will bring commerce and agriculture to a standstill. The nation also is sick of the war, and their dislike of it, and the discontent of their families at home, will become very intense when Christmas, without its usual rejoicings and family gatherings, and saddened by many memories, arrives. We repeat, therefore, that we do not despair of France, and should be even sanguine if Gambetta and his colleagues would only defer political considerations, jealousies, and partisanship till the country has been cleared of the invaders—if the Republicans would but cease to shriek in fatuous rage at the bogey of Imperial intrigues.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—On Saturday last an aged woman, named Samira, was engaged in baking some cakes for some of her neighbours, when the coals from the oven set fire to her clothes, and before assistance could be obtained she was severely burned. Dr. Dyer, District Surgeon, was quickly on the spot, and at once saw that the injuries were mortal. The poor creature lingered till Sunday evening and died. She seems to have suffered very little, so deep was the injury that the nerves were destroyed.—*Uitenhage Times*.

EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A Hottentot man named Hendrick Dork has been lodged in goal here, charged with having beaten and kicked his wife to death. It appears that the party had been drinking at Toegedacht, and on the way home the woman became very abusive. The man, in Hottentot fashion, administered a flogging so severe that the woman fell and was unable to rise again. The husband then made up a bed for her where she was lying, but she died before the next morning. The district Surgeon has held a post mortem examination on the body, which he found severely beaten and ill-treated.—*Ibid.*

PORTWATER ESCAPE.—A wagon driver in the employ of Mr. R. H. Amm, who was on his way to the diamond-fields, left off the wagon, and the wheels passed over both thighs and the right arm. Although the wagon had a load of over 8,000 lbs., the only ill effect sustained by the man was a slight stiffness, which soon wore off.—*Journal*.

THE NOTED THIEF "SWILL."—The Queen's Town *Free Press* says:—"Swill" the noted thief, who, it will be remembered, in one night broke into the stores of Mr. E. Parker and J. H. Parker, was released from goal about a fortnight ago, having been detained there for some six months. On the morning following the day he was released, a couple of horses were missed from the commonage. It now appears that immediately on release he appropriated to his own use two horses running on the commonage and made off with them to the very heart of Kafirland. Not satisfied with this, he returned and secured two other horses. In the meantime suspicion was created and Swill suddenly again found himself in the hands of the constable, and is once more safely lodged in goal.

LEAD.—We, *Alival Observer*, have to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful specimen of pure lead, which has been discovered in quantities in the Drakensberg mountains—somewhere beyond the spot lately reported to be auriferous.

THE ALBANIAN MURDER.—Gert Schalkwyk, who was charged with having murdered his wife in Albania, is now in the goal at Hope Town, having been handed over by Capt. Waterboer to the Colonial authorities.—*Alival Observer*.

LOCUSTS AND LOCUST-BIRDS.—Immense swarms of locusts have been destroying the veldt and corn-lands in this division during the past two weeks. Thursday and yesterday large flights of locust-birds passed over the town in pursuit of their prey.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

THE WAR.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

(London Standard.)
To the casual observer it would seem as if the cause of France had now become hopeless, and that further resistance to the Prussians had become a folly, nay, almost a crime. We confess that we do not share that opinion. It is now a duel à la mort between the German army and the French nation, a nation—it must be remembered, with a special military aptitude. That nation has risen en masse, roused not only by patriotic fervour, but by hatred felt by every one in France worthy to be called a man against invaders who have not only sorely wounded national susceptibilities, but have, by their brutal method of carrying on war, excited against them a reckless ferocity which must vent itself in blood. France was, in many districts, owing to the beneficial system of centralisation, at the commencement of the war shamefully sluggish; but Prussia has at length thoroughly succeeded in stimulating the heart of the nation, and in exciting an active hostility, which is daily becoming hardened into stubbornness. We believe that the French have at length learnt to bear reverse, and as long as the enemy does not go unscathed are prepared to suffer which a few weeks ago would have cowed them. Who can despair of a nation when the ladies come to the House of God, as they did the other day at Tours, wearing their richest jewels only that they might give them up as a contribution in aid of their countrymen who are lying in the enemy's prisons. Again, we find the Archbishop of Algiers and the Bishop of Orleans preaching the duty of resistance with all the energy and eloquence at their command. Nor are the inferior clergy less patriotic, for we learn that 20,000 parishes in different parts of France, and the entire diocese of Algiers, speaking through the archbishop, have offered to surrender all their bells, save one to each church, to be cast into cannon for the defence of the country. Priests and women banded together may be able to do little to support a tottering Papacy, but they can intensify patriotism to an almost incalculable extent. By the end of the year there will be a million and a half of soldiers in France, and there will be no difficulty about arming them, for rifles have been constructed and imported by thousands per day, and cannon by scores per week, and the supply is still flowing in to the arsenals. Discipline

and confidence have been restored to the existing corps, and time for training is all that is required for the new levies. This time we can hardly doubt they will obtain, for already the Prussians possess nearly as much territory as they can hold, and the day for Uhlan raid has passed away. Till D'Aurelle's army is broken up Prince Charles will not be able to venture far south of the Loire, while as to Manteuffel, he has the network of north-eastern fortresses to reduce and Brittany to vanquish before it can be said that the northern half of France is in Prussian occupation. In the meantime, from the fact that the four brigades of the First Corps only numbered when it fought at Amiens some 15,000 men, and from the reports sent by the various special correspondents with the besieging army before Paris as to the strength of the divisions which fought on the 30th of last month and the 2nd of this month, we are induced to believe that the German corps have less than two-thirds, or about 20,000 men, of the war strength present and effective. Every day the numbers will diminish even without sanguinary actions, for daily skirmishes and perpetual firing at the outposts, the continual casualties inflicted by the Frantireurs, and the sickness and death caused by sickness produced by the weather, make no large show of losses in any one day's report, but mount up to an alarming total at the end of a few weeks. It is said that the army of Northern Germany, 140,000 strong, is already being dispatched at the rate of 10,000 a day to France. Another report asserts that the Landwehr are to be augmented by 140,000 men, though we are inclined to suppose that the Northern army and the additional Landwehr force are one and the same. Let us admit, however, that 200,000 fresh men are poured into France by the end of the year, the reinforcement will still leave the French in a vast numerical superiority, and quite able to give two lives to one. Besides, we must remember that Germany is organized for a defensive rather than an aggressive war, and for a short, sharp, rather than a prolonged campaign. Already the productive power of the country being greatly weakened by the absorption into the army of the greatest part of the manhood of the country, and a further demand for soldiers will bring commerce and agriculture to a standstill. The nation also is sick of the war, and their dislike of it, and the discontent of their families at home, will become very intense when Christmas, without its usual rejoicings and family gatherings, and saddened by many memories, arrives. We repeat, therefore, that we do not despair of France, and should be even sanguine if Gambetta and his colleagues would only defer political considerations, jealousies, and partisanship till the country has been cleared of the invaders—if the Republicans would but cease to shriek in fatuous rage at the bogey of Imperial intrigues.

THE PRUSSIAN AT HAVRE.

From Havre, a telegram states that all communication with the interior is cut off; that the Germans were rapidly advancing on the town, and that they had on the afternoon of the 5th arrived at Yerville, about 48 miles from Havre. As the Prussians are proceeding by forced marches we ought in the course of the day to learn that their advanced guard has summoned the town. This column was previously signalled at Yotes; it must therefore, have come from Amiens, and not from Rouen. The 8th Corps, it must be remembered, took Amiens, and the 1st Corps Rouen. We are told that Havre is determined to resist, and that two iron-clad batteries are hourly expected to arrive. The navy will be able to render powerful assistance, and there is not, of course, the slightest fear of even scarcity of provisions, which can be imported from Southampton. The town is defended on the land side by two large batteries on neighbouring heights and a citadel. It is probable also that earthworks have recently been constructed.

BOULOGNE.

From Boulogne the only intelligence received is that 2000 Mobilised National Guards have been dispatched to the camp at St. Omer. They are represented as being a very fine body of men, averaging 5 feet 8 inches in height and varying in age from 25 to 30. They presented an appearance of the rudest health and were well and comfortably clothed.

THE EMPEROR'S DESIRE TO REGAIN THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

The *Times* gives currency to a strange rumour about intrigues for a Bonapartist restoration. The Prussian position in France is one of extreme difficulty, nor would the capture of Paris materially lessen the embarrassment. The absence of any regularly constituted power with which to negotiate, and the fact that the spirit of the whole nation is now deeply stirred, make the prospect anything but pleasant for the conquering Prussians. They too, as truly as the French, have their strong reasons for desiring some speedy settlement of the war. It is now confidently declared that Count Bismarck has fallen back on his old notion of slipping out of his present position and of putting Louis Napoleon into it. According to the report, terms of peace are settled, if not actually signed, between the King and the ex Emperor; and the fact that the Empress has passed over to Brussels is cited as corroboration of the plot. "The Emperor sends Strasburg and Metz, and, accompanied by his marshals, puts himself at the head of the Imperial Guard, who are conveniently placed at Mayence, and reinforced by the 300,000 prisoners in Germany, or by many as may be trusted to support the Empire, relieves the German guard before Paris, the German forces going home, except such part as may be necessary to keep under the ceded provinces." This arrangement seems for a moment plausible on paper; but for Napoleon and for France it is equally impracticable in the long run. The Bonapartist cause is for the present defunct, as M. Thiers told Count Bismarck, and any attempt now made to revive it would at once give rise to Civil War. The French nation would be exasperated beyond measure at the mere notion of any ruler being in a manner imposed upon them by a conqueror. Nor would the prospect be in any sense bright for the Bonapartists. An army the might get together would certainly melt away before an outraged nation. We are not of those who consider that the cause of Bonapartism is necessarily extinct finally; but any attempt at a forced restoration would ensure its extinction. Napoleon would be a sovereign on sufferance, like the Pope-King; and the French would not tolerate a rule the counterpart of which has just been kicked aside by Italians. The intrigue, if such there be, may end in smoke, and collapse at the beginning; if not, it will do so whenever any attempt is made to carry it out. But this very rumour ought to help the French to call out for some properly constituted government.

A Rare Investment of Capital.

ON THE 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT.

Will Positively be Sold by Public Auction, the Entire Stock-in-Trade, INCLUDING.

- 32 Large Strong Stukvats
- 10 Ryders to match
- 1 Complete Wine Pump, of large size
- 100 Pipes of Wine—12 years old and in the highest condition with—
- 1 Pipe of COLYNS Pontac Constantia.

- 21 Cases, 73½ dozen } same old Cape
- 19 do. 27½ do. } Wine as above.
- 100 dozen, not in cases
- 37 Cases Dutch Liqueurs,
- 5 do. VON PATRIS Cherry Cordial,
- 5 do. Sweet Pontac,
- 2 do. German Hock,
- 17 Cases HUNTS Port Wine,
- 6 Cases FERRAR DOM SCA'S Brown Sherry,
- 2 Cases OFFLERS Port Wine,
- 3 do. Champagne,
- 3 do. MARTELL'S Cognac,
- 2 do. Jamaica Rum,
- 3 do. Highland Whiskey.

Dutch Gin and Liqueurs, Italian Maraschino, French Liqueurs, Danish Cherry Brandy and Scotch Whiskey—Not in cases.

- 2 Copper Cyphons
- 2 Glass Pumps
- Coopers' Tools
- Burg Borer
- 2 Gauging Rods
- Empty Bottles
- Bottle Baskets
- A large Teakwood Desk and Stool to the same
- MORDAN'S Patent Iron Fire Proof Book
- Safe
- 2 Wine Books
- 6 Teakwood Buckets
- 3 Trucks
- Stukvat, Ryder, and Botling Cooks
- AVANT'S Patent Iron Scales and Weights
- Empty Casks of all sizes
- Packing Cases
- Bottle Racks
- Corks, Cork Bungs, and Botling Wax
- Tackle Fall and Blocks complete
- A Large Yellow Metal Pan for making Preserves or Lemon Syrup
- Empty Jars, Bath Bricks
- Hall Bag Pepper
- Gunny Bags, Soda, &c.

EDW. J. HANBURY.

No. 17, Grave-street, Cape Town, 29th December, 1870.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Messrs. R. D. JONES & Co., Auctioneers.

VILLIERS & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR STORES, LONG-STREET, BETWEEN STRAND AND CASTLE-STREETS,

FRENCH BRANDY, of the following Brands:

- Laronde Freres
- Grange & Bonsal
- 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 Rynbende
- Best Old Jamaica Rum
- Best Punch Syrup
- Standard Old Tom
- English Beer, of the best Brands.

Also Superior Foreign and Cape Wines, WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

REPORT of the Directors of the Wellington Bank to Shareholders at their Annual General Meeting, held on the 16th January, 1871.

IN submitting their Statement and subjoined Accounts of the past year, ending 31st December, 1870, the Directors have to report, that pursuant to resolution of Shareholders, they have purchased and written off from the Capital 326 Shares, so that the number of Shares in this Bank still amounts to 3674.

On two Bills, amounting together to £47, Directors have deemed it expedient to accept 10 shillings in the pound, by which a loss of £23 10s. has been sustained, which amount has been written off from the Profit and Loss Account.

The Balance of the subjoined Profit and Loss Account, now submitted, after deduction of Interest, Salaries, Bank Licence, Tax on Notes, &c., amounts to £1,301 1 8

Out of this amount, Directors propose to declare a dividend (payable on the 15th February next), of five shillings per Share, being 5 per cent on the paid-up Capital of said 3674 Shares, amounting to £918 10 0

as also an allowance to Directors of £60 0 0

Leaving a Balance of £322 11 0

Out of this amount £332 11s. 6d. Directors propose to apply a sum of for the purpose of writing off Three Bad Bills of the same amount, as will appear from the subjoined annexure.

Leaving a balance of £44 18 9 to the credit of Profit and Loss.

Pursuant to the 25th Section of the Deed of Settlement, Shareholders will have to elect two Directors in the room of D. P. J. RETZEL, and P. J. CILLIE, G.G.Son, who retire, one of whom is eligible for re-election.

J. J. MALAN, Chairman.

Wellington Bank, 16th January, 1871.

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Wellington Bank, on the 31st December, 1870.

To Shareholders, for Capital paid up... £18,370 0 0	By Safe and Office Furniture... £152 18 9
Reserve Funds accumulated... 316 14 7	" Bills and Notes under discount and not yet due... 21,979 0 11
Circulation, viz., Notes outstanding this day... 4,825 0 0	" Bills and Notes overdue and unpaid... 1,174 17 8
... 8,600 0 0	" Stamps... 12 3 3
... 2,883 13 4	" Coin in the Bank Coffers... 1,464 12 5
Deposits—Fixed... 743 13 5	" Notes on hand of other Banks... 720 0 0
Deposits—Floating... 51 18 0	" Balances in other Banks... 5,978 6 8
Balance due to other Banks... 193 11 7	" Other Debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads, secured... 5,802 13 0
Interest due on Fixed Deposits... 1,301 1 8	Profits and Loss Account... £37,284 12 7
... 1,301 1 8	£37,284 12 7

Profit and Loss.

To Balance of previous year... £164 12 4	Per Salaries, Bank Licence, Tax on Bank Notes, &c., &c. £478 17 2
Net Profit on purchase of Shares... 126 12 6	" Interest paid... 184 13 11
Discount... 1,386 17 1	" Do. due... 193 11 7
Commission... 29 3 7	" Loss on Bills... 23 10 0
Interest received... 474 3 4	" Balance available... 1,301 1 8
Transfer of Shares... 1 5 6	£2,181 14 4
£2,181 14 4	£2,181 14 4

M. PENTZ, J.F.Son, Accountant.

We the undersigned certify that the above accounts are true and correct.

J. F. MARAIS, }
J. F. MALAN, } Auditors.

TO BUTCHERS AND FARMERS.

600 CAPE WETHERS
400 MERINO SHEEP
100 GOATS
ALL IN GOOD CONDITION.
WILL be publicly sold by Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, on MONDAY, the 23rd January, at Klipmuts Station.

37 Fat Slaughter Oxen
400 do. Cape Sheep
300 do. Merino do.
WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 26th January, at Klipmuts Station.

J. J. DU PLESSIS,
DE VILLIERS, MARAIS & Co., Vendue Adms.

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. STEYTLER.

A RETORT (NOT A CHEMIST'S.)

WOOD'S HOTEL, KAROO POORT.

THE Undersigned informs the public that when CARL VAN DER MERWÉ tells people that there is

No Forage to be had at WOOD'S Karoo Poort, NOR AT

LATEGAN'S, in Hottentots Kloof, HE TELLS A LIE.

The White-wash "KOPS" in the same neighbourhood had better give up running out into the road—THEY KNOW WHAT FOR—or Wood will advertise a due caution to THEM.

R. B. WOOD.

Cape Railway Company.

Stellenbosch Agricultural Show.
PER first up and down ordinary Trains on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, Stellenbosch 1st and 2nd Class Excursion Tickets will be issued at all Stations, at single fares, for the double journey, available for return by any Train on the same or following day, and the same also at Cape Town and Salt River by a Special Train leaving Cape Town at 9.15 a.m., and the Special Train will return from Stellenbosch at 5.30 p.m., and will stop both in going down and returning at the crossing at the entrance to the Village, (Stellenbosch), to set down and take up passengers.
JAMES DELL, Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, 18th January, 1871.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.
Jan. 16—John Dawson, Am bark, 173 tons, A B Wicks, from Whaling to Whaling. Cargo oil
17—Droede, Fr bark, 398 tons, J. L. d'Aming, from Calcutta Nov 2, to Martinique. Cargo rice
17—Telegraph, schooner, 44 tons, J. Roe, from Dyer's Island to this port. Cargo seal skins and oil
17—Norman, R.M.S., 1067 tons, C. D. Coswell, from Algoa Bay Jan 15, to this port and Southampton. Cargo general
18—Maradin, sc. st. 1,131 tons, J. Retter, from Algoa Bay 14th inst., Mossel Bay 16th instant, to London. Cargo general
18—Annie S., 121 tons, A. Mubery, from Walker's Bay 16th instant, to this port. Cargo fish.
DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY,
Jan 17—Ethels, to London
17—Northam, R.M.S., to Algoa Bay

MARKT PRYZEN

En hoeveelheid ter markt gebragt Van den 16 tot den 18 Jan. 1871.

Getal.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alces, per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Appelen, per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
159 lb Amandelen, per lb. 0 14 0	0 0 24	
894 lb Abrisosen, per lb. 0 2 0	0 0 24	
210 lb Aardappelen, p 36. 0 2 6	0 0 11	
4 leg Asyn, per legger... 4 14 0	5 10 0	
Brandwyn, p leg. 0 0 0	0 0 0	
28 lb Boter, per pond... 1 0 0	1 0 6	
Bokkenvelen, p st 0 0 0	0 0 0	
Boonen, p 3 busla. 0 0 0	0 0 0	
Drg. Oesehuiden... 0 0 0	0 0 0	
Erwten, per 3 bus. 0 0 0	0 0 0	
Eyden... 0 1 0	1 0 4	
Eyden, per 100... 0 6 9	0 9 0	
Genzen, per stuk 0 0 0	0 0 0	
6 bs Garst, p 3 bushel 0 7 0	0 7 0	
Hoorn, elk... 0 0 0	0 0 0	
330 bs Haver, p 3 bushel 0 6 0	0 6 0	
36 vr Havergerv. 100b. 0 2 0	0 3 8	
Hoenders, per stuk 0 0 0	0 0 4	
Kalven, per stuk 0 0 0	0 0 0	
43 sk Kaf, p 16 sakken 1 7 0	1 10 0	
808 bs Koorn, per 3 bus 0 14 1	0 16 1	
21 bs Rog, per 3 bushel 0 8 2	0 8 4	
Schapevel, per st 0 0 0	0 0 0	
Merinovel, disp. 0 0 0	0 0 0	
Stroo, per 16 sak. 0 0 0	0 0 0	
51 bs Uijen, p 3 bushel. 0 2 6	0 4 9	
Wol, grof, dito... 0 0 0	0 0 0	
Wyn, ordin. legger 0 0 0	0 0 0	
Wyntsteen, p 100 lb 0 0 0	0 0 0	
Zoetelemoen, p 100 0 3 6	0 6 11	
Zout, per 3 bushel 0 0		