

DE OORLOG.

genieten, zoodat, zoo als het schijnt, alle ver-
pichtingen die het staatsrecht behelzen,
zoodat, dan behoudende een ieder vrijheid te hebben,

Ter gelegenheid van Nieuwjaarsdag...
Bordeaux twee adreessen van adreessen aan het Gouver-
nement ter hand gesteld. Aan deze demonstratie nam

gen maer. De agitatieve handelwijze van Engeland
wordt door ons volk ten sterkste gelaet en is voor
ons een meest verlatene manne en bron van dien aard.

reepen voltrekt geen hinderlijken indruk gemaakt.
Ons totaal verlies bedraagt sedert 22 December on-
geveer 200 dooden en 200 gekwetsten. Byna alle dach-

THE
Suid-Afrikaan.
Cape Town, February 23, 1871.

De Diamantvelden.
De eigen correspondent van de Beaufort Courier
schryft, onder datteekening van 4 February, o. a. het

De afgevaardigden van de Staten-Generaal...
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dezes in de Tweede Kamer zitting hielden, hebben

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A SUCCESSFUL DIGGER.—Mr W J L Hofmeyer, who arrived in Cape Town on Monday, has brought with him, as the proceeds of 8 1/2 months labour at the Pael diggings, 23 diamonds, from 1/4 to 1/4 carats.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, a servant girl in the service of Mr Matton, in St George's-street, committed suicide by hanging herself.

A DIAMOND OF 102 CARATS.—Mr A Muller, from Burgersdorp, says the Journal, has arrived in Graham's Town. He is on his way to England in charge of the famous 102 carat diamond, the largest gem yet found in the South African Diamond-fields. It was unearthed close to the surface at Gong-Gong, and is pure white without flaw or speck. Four companies, numbering some thirty-six persons, are the owners. Its value is supposed to be about £100,000. Mr Muller has also in his possession thirty seven other diamonds ranging from 3 to 36 carats.

MALMESBURY DIVISIONAL COUNCIL.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the above Council was held in the Court room, Malmesbury, on 7th Feb., 1871. Present: The Chairman, E. S. Ford, C.C., Messrs. J. J. Albertyn, Hodges, Muller, Gird, Basler, Duckitt, C. J. Albertyn and Stirling.
Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed, also minutes of Standing Committee held 23rd Jan., 1871.
No tenders were received for the maintenance of the Mamre Road.

A letter was read from the Revd. A. Jaunasech, complaining that the road leading round the mountain at the back of Mamre had been cut through by Mr. Howse for the purpose of riding gravel, and had not been repaired by him in accordance with his promise.

Resolved, to write to Mr. Howse and send him a copy of Mr. Jaunasech's letter, and express the hope of the Council that he will fulfil the promise he made to Mr. Jaunasech.

A letter was read from Mr. Attorney Moore, demanding on behalf of Mr. Howse, certain balances alleged to be due to him on account of his contracts for the Mamre Road.

Resolved, to inform Mr. Moore that the Council do not consider that Mr. Howse is entitled to the £34 17s. 6d., claimed by him. That the other balance of £10 will be paid as soon as it has been ascertained that the heap of material left by him on the road has been removed.

It was also resolved to inform Mr. Howse, that the Council learn that a large quantity of gravel belonging to the Council had been taken by him without the sanction of the Council for which they expect to be paid.

A letter was read from Mr. Steytler on the subject of the road rates due on Noordhuip and Oliphant's Kraal, the joint property of the Messrs. Le Roux and Rive.

Resolved to inform Mr. Steytler, that the Messrs. Le Roux must pay the Road rates due on their shares in the property.

The Overseer's Report for the past month was read.

Mr. Gird was authorized to purchase a new Scotch cart for the Council, and the Standing Committee were appointed to select a suitable stable for the mules.

It was resolved that the Pounds at Ganse Kraal and Patrya Berg be abolished.

A further application was made by Mr. D. J. P. Kotze, for a grant towards the cleaning of the Dam at Klipfontein.

Mr. C. Albertyn moved, seconded by Mr. Gird, that £3 be granted.

Mr. Bregier moved as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Stirling, that £5 be granted.

Mr. Hodges moved a further amendment, seconded by Mr. Muller, that £2 be granted.

Both amendments were lost, as well as the original motion.

A letter was read from Mr. S van der Merwe informing the Council that he had repaired the drift at Vleschbank, and requesting repayment of his expenses.

Resolved that £1 be paid to him.

Mr. Duckitt was authorized to expend £21 in cleaning the Dam at Orangefontein outpen.

Mr. Hodges and Mr. Gird were appointed to inspect the Mamre Road.

Accounts amounting to £78 1s 8d., having been approved of, the Council adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PORT ELIZABETH.

On Wednesday morning, shortly after one o'clock, the market bell rang out an alarm of fire, and a ruddy glare illumined the sky. On proceeding to the spot indicated by the reflection we found a wooden building in Damant-street, nearly adjoining the Phoenix Hotel, and immediately in the rear of Mr. Jones's furniture store, one mass of flames, which, leaping high into the air, threatened with destruction the surrounding buildings. Luckily, the south-west wind, which blew freshly a few hours before, was lulled, otherwise considerable damage must have ensued. At one time the hotel was in great danger, and a portion of the verandah on the north sides was cut away to prevent its becoming ignited. The detachment of the 32nd Light Infantry stationed here was early on the spot, and rendered signal service, before the arrival of the engines, in throwing buckets of water upon the heated walls of the contiguous buildings. Some time after the outbreak of the conflagration the Fire Brigade made its appearance, but, on commencing to work, the hose was found to be broken in several places, and a delay was the result. It is high time this Brigade was reorganised, and placed upon a more efficient footing, and we are glad to learn that the agents of the various insurance companies are about to take steps in the matter. However, when the engines began to play, all hope of saving the burning store was lost, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to confining the fire to its original seat, and before four o'clock it was entirely subdued. The store was the property of the hon. Mr. Chace, and was in the occupation of Messrs. J. Benjamin & Co. It was filled with oilman's stores, sheepskin, and general merchandise. The total value of the property destroyed is estimated at about £2,000, none of which was insured. The sufferers are Messrs. J. Benjamin & Co., £850; Mr. C. E. Jepson, £580; Messrs. A. C. Stewart and Co., £600; and Hon. J. C. Chace, £100. Mr. Dreyer's property also sustained some damage, but it was fortunately insured. The origin of the catastrophe is shrouded in mystery, but it is probable that some of the numerous "loafers" who infest the neighbourhood may have accidentally set the building on fire during the night.—E. P. Herald.

SIR HENRY BARKLEY'S VISIT.

Very extensive preparations are being made at Graham's Town in view of Sir Henry Barkley's visit on

his return from the Diamond Fields. He will be the guest of the city, Mr W R Thomson's commodious residence having been secured for the occasion, and the cuisine department will be attended to by the Graham's Town Club. Committees have been appointed to draw up an address to His Excellency—to arrange an exhibition—to provide a public dinner—and these committees include the names of all the leading residents. A letter received at Graham's Town from the Colonial Secretary states that His Excellency intend remaining in and about Graham's Town during three days, and that he will visit the Kowie.—15.

DAIRING ROBBERY.—A few days ago a daring and effective robbery took place near Fort Murray. It appears that a German immigrant had lately removed from the Ballasi on to some land he had purchased near Fort Murray. One morning he turned the only two horses he had out to graze, and they remained feeding all day close in front of the dwelling. Towards evening he heard a noise, and on going out to ascertain the cause he saw two Kafirs mounted on his horses and coming towards him at full gallop. In passing him, one of the natives brought the horse so close to him as to nearly knock the German down. They then made off with their booty. Information was lodged with the police, but as yet, the horses, a valuable pair, have not been recovered.—Wachman.

CHINA.

By the arrival of the ship Yatala from Australia, in Table Bay on Monday the subjoined China intelligence has been received:—
Hongkong, 8th Dec. 1870.

A terrible mutiny has occurred at sea on board the Italian ship *Umana*, bound with 54 coolies to Callao. After a desperate conflict the coolies fired the ship. The captain, officers and crew escaped in boats.

Chung How, who proceeds by the present mail to Europe does not appear to have had the friendly reception at Canton he had no doubt anticipated. The Cantonese in fact thought very little of him, but Chung nevertheless succeeded in taking with him one hundred thousand dollars from that port for the expenses of his mission.

The young nobleman who had succeeded to the Earldom of Aberdeen has been drowned at sea. The romance and mystery attending the beirship of the Earldom and the efforts which the family have made to find the missing scion will be remembered no doubt by many. The young Earl, who was marked by a roving and adventurous disposition, shipped at Boston, America, under the name of Charles Oswill, as the chief officer in the American schooner *Hera*, bound eastward. Whilst engaged at sea he became entangled in the rigging, and a lurid of the vessel hurled the unfortunate nobleman into the sea, which was running too heavy to enable his shipmates to make an effort to save him. The formalities necessary to prove his death have been gone through at Hongkong, and the family honours will now devolve on the last surviving son of the fifth Earl, the Hon. John Campbell Gordon, born in 1847.

There is no fresh news from the North. The Danish cable, says the *Colombo Observer*, is not yet laid between this and Shanghai. The vessels after endeavouring to pick up the shore were obliged to return, and they have proceeded to Shanghai to lay the cable with the monsoon instead of against it. All the proceedings connected with this line have been kept very quiet, and up to the present time no tariff or other information has been made public.

The *China Mail* of 13th December says: The political situation at Peking has been improved.—The Hon W H Seward has been received at Peking after all the first refusal having been brought about by an alleged misunderstanding.—M. Rochechouart, the French Minister, has accepted the £250,000 indemnity two fifths of the blood money having been paid from Canton.

AUSTRALIA.

The following news from Australia has been received by the ships *South Australian* and *Yatala*, which left Adelaide on the 7th and 10th January:—

The *South Australian Register*, considers that the yield of wheat will rise from 15 to 30 bushels per acre, and that about 150,000 tons of breadstuffs would be ready for export. The farmers and also the merchants were in excellent spirits at the bright prospects of the harvest before them.

The Gold mines were becoming very important. The *Register* says that the improving returns of this article will only tend to show that South Australia will become an important gold producing colony. On the 5th of January, a nugget weighing 140 lbs was found at Bertha.

At Victoria there has been a falling off from the receipts of the Government Railways for the year 1870 of £50,583 from the previous year.

It is said that upwards of £1000 had been raised in aid of the Franco-Prussian Fund.

The Murray Flats Bill has passed both the Assembly and the Council. The measure provides for the gift of 10,000 acres of land on these flats on its being shown that an amount of £10,000 has been spent in a bona fide search for gold.

A Bill to amend the Insolvency Law has been read a first time in the Assembly.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Bill has been again passed by both Houses.

EXCHANGE.—The banks sell 60 days' drafts on London at 1 per cent. premium, and buy at 1 per cent. discount.

COPPER.—Burra Burra and Wallaroo, £73 per ton.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

(From European Papers.)

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE PARIS FORTS.

Versailles, Jan. 6, 3 pm.

The bombardment of the French positions south of Paris by the German batteries commenced this day. At first there was a slight mist over the lower ground; but the sun gained in power as the day wore on and the breeze was just strong enough to blow away the smoke.

Owing to the direction of the breeze, much less noise was heard in Versailles itself than might have been expected, and the people of the town seemed hardly aware that anything unusual was going forward. There was a steady growling and

rumbling in the neighbourhood of Meudon, which showed that the Germans were at work, and that was all.

As one rode towards the scene of action, the sound of firing grew more distinct. Heavy shocks could be felt from the great guns which thundered forth upon the French, and shocks almost as heavy from the bursting of shells flung back in return. Nearer and deadlier came the sound with each forward step.

On the plateau behind Meudon, and along the hill west of Chateau, there was a din of shells which burst, and of shells which were quickly served. Now the Germans fired down upon the forts, and a white smoke-cloud rose above their guns. Now the forts sent back their iron messenger with a scream and crash to the crest of the hill. Dust flew up from the hard ground where shells had burst, and showers of frosty sprinklings fell from the trees or bushes near. Then, before humming and whizzing of the fragments had died away, another rush would be heard in the air, and another shell had come. Or it would happen that the booming of the German guns drowned the noise of the French projectiles; that both swelled up together to a crash as the action waxed.

It was very exciting to hear them at work, for the struggle was tolerably equal, and both sides stood to their guns like men. There was great difficulty in getting a good view without being in a fire much too hot for lookers-on; but, as far as I could judge of the struggle during the first half of the day, the French seemed to answer shell for shell and something more. They fired perhaps too fast, though of this we cannot be certain until we know the result; at any rate, they sent many shells whizzing beyond the batteries, and had apparently resolved to make up for all shortcomings of aim by rapidity of fire. The Germans were more deliberate, and may have produced more effect.

Neither side had silenced the other up to one o'clock, that is certain; and as I write there is a distant booming, which shows that the cannonade is maintained by somebody by immense vigour.

The Germans seemed principally engaged with Forts Montrose, Vanvres, and Isly. It is said by the soldiers in the rear of the batteries that some few shells had been aimed too high, and had gone into Paris; but the main attack was clearly directed against the three forts above-named, and it was these forts which so stoutly replied.

I hear that the railway viaduct across the Seine, within the ramparts of the city, will be destroyed, if possible, to interrupt the French communications by the circular railway. But here is a far stronger wish to silence the forts than to throw shells into the city.

It was a striking sight to have glimpses of the towers and houses of Paris through the mist of a frosty winter's day, when all this din boded destruction to the fair city at our feet. Force is clearly to rival famine in deciding its fate. The bombardment has been slowly but admirably prepared, and has broken in upon the long expectation. I need not say that nearly all the German shells burst with due exactness; but it is noteworthy that the French shells do the same in much greater proportion than at the beginning of the operations.

A FRENCH VICTORY.

The disputed question of who was the victor at Bapaume is now decided. We were inclined to believe that whereas Fairdherbe drove the Prussians out of all the villages between Bapaume and Arras, he had gained a tactical victory; but that, as the Prussians successfully resisted his attempt to push them beyond Bapaume, he had strategically failed. It now appears that he gained a strategic, as well as a tactical, victory.

A Lille telegram, dated Jan. 6, states that the Prussians evacuated Bapaume on the 5th. Can we ever believe a telegram from Prussian Royal quarters again? The Lille telegram asserts that the loss of the Prussians in the recent engagement was estimated at 9000 men, that of the French at 4000 men. There is no doubt that the fighting was close and deadly, and that the Prussians suffered greatly, but we hesitate to accept the above estimate of their losses.

The head-quarters of Fairdherbe's army are at Boileux, about seven miles from Bapaume. We may expect him to follow up the Prussians with as little delay as an incompetent intendant will allow, and his line of advance will probably be in the direction of Peronne. As far as we can ascertain from General Fairdherbe's dispatch, three brigades were employed on the 2nd. They failed in capturing Behagnies, but the enemy seeing himself turned, evacuated that village during the night.

On the 3rd it would seem that only four divisions were engaged on the French side. On the Prussian side there were also three divisions of infantry and a large body of cavalry—from one to three divisions. The French army was, however, composed in great measure of Mobiles and Mobilises.

The fighting was very severe in the village, particularly at Avesnes les Bapaume. At length the Prussian centre being pierced they fell back. Some French detachments, carried away by their ardour, followed the enemy into the suburbs of Bapaume, where some of the latter had entrenched themselves. General Fairdherbe not wishing to destroy the town withdrew these parties at nightfall. He adds that the army has been placed in cantonments, between Adinfer and Boyelles, all the villages in front having been destroyed. The Prussians must have received a severe blow, for we learn that the old fortifications of Bapaume are quite strong enough, when garrisoned by requisite men, to offer a stout resistance for a short time. We hear with some amusement that Manteuffel has determined to stick to Fairdherbe till he has either broken up or captured his army. We suspect that he will find a little fighting required to free himself from Fairdherbe's clutches. If the French, after a series of defeats, fought a stout drawn battle at Pont Foyelles, and won a victory at Bapaume, they may be expected to achieve still greater triumphs now that they are elated by success and have full confidence in their commander. A French army after a victory is almost irresistible. Now that the frost has broken up the troops will suffer much less from the weather, and Fairdherbe's movements will no longer be hampered by the absolute necessity of placing his men under roofs. It is useless to speculate on his further operations, but we suspect that they have been already arranged with Gambetta, and form a portion of the latter's plan for the relief of Paris.

It seems a great pity that Fairdherbe should not have more men placed under his command. He has shown that he is a capable man, and he is in a splendid position for offensive operations.

THE OCCUPATION OF MONT AVRON.

Writing from the head-quarters of the 12th Royal Saxony Army Corps at Le Vert Galant,

a correspondent says:—A battalion of Saxon troops, consisting of four companies, ascended Mont Avron this morning. It remained as it was, deserted of French troops. Two 24-pounders were found there, but they had been spiked. The small arms left by the French were not very numerous, and they were of the Snider, not the Chassepot, pattern. While Saxon troops were on the Mont a skirmishing party of French approached from the village of Rosny. Their fire was at once responded to, and they commenced a hasty retreat, pursued by the Saxons. The Saxons called on them to halt, but they declined; on which their pursuers pelted them with stones and earth, but did not succeed in catching them. A deserter who has come in states that when the prof. of the German batteries began to fall on Avron there was dreadful consternation among the new artillerymen who served the guns on the Mont. Most of them fled to Paris during the first day's firing, and communicated the alarm to the troops and civilians there. A number of the soldiers, in presence of General Vinoy, raised the cry, "La Patrie! The General was indignant, and replied, "Messieurs, je vous fers marcher." The German engineers and officers who have visited Avron say it was admirably fortified. The parapats were excellent; it was provided with crenellated walls, and the ambulances were extremely ingenious. There were three or four series of trenches, one above the other; fascines in abundance, and earthenworks of admirable construction. No good artillerymen would have given up such a position on one day's firing."

THE GERMAN AT METZ.

At Metz the Germans are giving every indication of their intention to retain permanent possession. A strong police force has been established, and the postal and judicial arrangements are not at all of a provisional character. An East Prussian regiment has been ordered to transport all its equipments and stores to Metz, as it will garrison the place. German artisans and merchants are beginning already to settle there. French residents announce their intention of selling their property.

COLONIAL

Orphan Chamber and Trust Company.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,

In Ziekie-street, facing Caledon-square.

In the Estate of the late HENRY CRIGHTON, Esq.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 24th inst.,

WILL BE SOLD ON THE SPOT,

THAT substantial well built HOUSE, situated in Ziekie-street, facing Caledon-square, comprising several spacious Apartments, large Yard with Water laid on.

The above Property is always well let, and from its central position is well adapted for a Canteen or Retail Shop, being situated in a thickly populated neighbourhood.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Liberal Bonus will be given.

G. W. STEYTLER, }
P. J. D. CRIGHTON, } Executors.
W. J. CRIGHTON, }
Chamber Buildings, No. 3, Church-square,
Cape Town, 23rd Feb., 1871.

J. R. MOORE, Auctioneer.

COLONIAL

Orphan Chamber and Trust Company.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

LANDED PROPERTY,

AT CLAREMONT.

In the Insolvent Estate of GEORGE MORRIS,

On Monday, 27th inst.,

WILL BE SOLD ON THE SPOT,

TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES, under Slate Roof, situated at Claremont, facing the Main Road, with large Piece of GARDEN GROUND attached, planted with a variety of Fruit and other Trees.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

BONUS WILL BE GIVEN.

G. W. STEYTLER, Sole Trustee.

Chamber Buildings, No. 3, Church-square, Cape Town, 17th Feb., 1871.

SALE

By the Master of the Supreme Court

OF

LANDED PROPERTY,

IN CAPE TOWN,

ON MONDAY;

THE 6th MARCH, 1871,

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, pre-emp- torily to the highest Bidder, before a Special Commissioner of the Supreme Court, on the Spot:

Certain THREE LOTS OF GROUND with the Buildings thereon, being the "Southern Cross Lodge," situate in St. John street, and part of the Garden "Gede Hoop," Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and marked 1 and 2 on the General Plan, measuring together 40 square rods, 45 square feet, and 72 square inches.

This Property is to be sold under Process of the Supreme Court, in the Suit between the Executors of the late JOHN ANDRIES HEYSE WICHT, Plaintiff, and THE TRUSTEES OF THE LODGE "SOUTHERN CROSS," Cape Town, Defendants.

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 Attorney, G. J. de Korte, and at the Office of the Auctioneers, Messrs. R. D. JONES & Company.

J. STEUART, Master of the Supreme Court.

Notice to Farmers.

FALSEHOOD ANNIHILATED.

MR. C. G. ÅKERBERG having seen with indignation some party announcing themselves as sole importers of

Åkers Bruk Patent Plough,

begs to inform his numerous customers and the public in general that he has this year as well as for the last three years imported

direct from the manufactory of Åkers Bruk,

Swedish Single Furrow Ploughs,

PATENT No. 5 AND 4,

AND
Swedish Double Furrow Ploughs,

PATENT No. 4.

As also Appurtenances belonging to them, which he offers for Sale at the Lowest Prices.

Mr. C. G. ÅKERBERG feels confident that the many farmers, who have purchased their ploughs at his place, long ere this have found that they have NOT been deceived by an imitation article, and he therefore trusts to receive this year as many orders as in former years for the real Swedish Ploughs imprinted

ÅKERS PATENT SVEDEN,

No. 5, OR No. 4,

C. G. ÅKERBERG,

11, STRAND-STREET, 11.

CAPE TOWN.

RICE.

THE Undesigned are now landing ex Ship "DURHAM," from Calcutta,

T.R. WHITE RICE,
H.R. WHITE RICE,
B.R. BROWN RICE.

All of excellent quality, as per Samples, to be seen on application.

FURTHER,
Gunny Bags, in Bales of 250 Pieces,

and which are offered to the Trade in Bond or Duty Paid, at Low Rates, while landing.

Heerengracht, 22nd February, 1871.

JAMIESON & Co.

Wool! Wool! Skins! Skins!

VAN DER BYL & Co.

39, St. GEORGE'S-STREET,

The highest Market prices given for the above.

High Sheriff's Office,
Cape Town, 20th February, 1871.

In Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases, the following Sales will take place, viz:—

Division of George.

PRINCE VINCENT, & Co., versus JOHN WM. DU TOIT MELVILLE.

JOSEPH VINCENT, N.O., versus JOHN WM. DU TOIT MELVILLE.

On Monday, the 6th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at George Town, 1 lot of Thatched, one 50 lb Weight, Yoke and Kegs, lot of Wood, ten Piping, 1 Forge Cutter, Household Furniture; and on the same day, at the Mill near Blancoe, 1 Set of Scales, 14 Weights, 2 Millstones, 1 Wheel, &c., &c.

Division of Stellenbosch.

C. P. LINDENBERG vs. PETRUS JACOBUS BOSMAN, P.'s Son.

On Monday, the 27th February, 1871, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Stellenbosch, 1 Brandy Still, a quantity of Must, 3 rider Casks, 3 Tubs, 1 Vinegar Cask, some Timber, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

Division of Malmesbury:

G. W. STEYTLER, N.O., vs. JOHAN HENDRIK GENADE, and ANOTHER.

On Tuesday, the 7th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Hartbeestekloof, 1 Cart, 4 Horses, 20 Sheep, 10 Goats, Household Furniture, &c., &c.

PERCY VIGORS, High Sheriff.

20 well-trained draught Oxen
8 do do Mules (large and strong)

ALL in excellent condition, and fit for immediate work, will be publicly sold AT DURBAN STATION.

ON WEDNESDAY, 1st March next.

H. C. VAN NIEKERK,
J. G. STEYTLER, G. SON, Auctioneers.

50 excellent fat slaughter and draught Oxen.
ON FRIDAY, 3rd March next, the above number of Oxen will be publicly sold at Diep River, district Wynberg.
J. G. STEYTLER, Auctioneer.

J. J. H. BARKLEY, Editor, No. 10, Greenmarket-street.