

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kampstad, den 27 Augustus 1855.

De aankondiging van het een-en-twintigste openbaar examen van het Opvoedings Instituut van Dr. CHANGIUN, is berekend vele overwegingen...

Er zijn zes onderwijzers, en die in de hogere departementen, — mannen van goede geringe bekwaamheid, — zijn uit Europa ontboden.

In het Letterkundig en Wetenschappelijk Departement.

WETENSCHAP. Rekenkunde, 3 klassen. Natuurkundige Aardryks-beschrijving, 1 klas.

LETTERKUNDE. Eng. Spraakkunst, 2 klassen. Latyn, 2 klassen.

In het geheel 15 onderwerpen gevende en negen en twintig verschillende klassen, behalve teekenen, schrijven, muziek en welsprekendheid.

Maar volledigheid op papier is van weinig waarde, en indien de openbare examens, welke altyd wel worden bygewoond, gefaald hadden, zou de inrigting reeds lang te gronde zijn gegaan.

Het feit voor ons, uit een economisch oogpunt beschouwd, van het meeste belang, is dat zulk een kostbare machinerie, is staande gehouden zonder Gouvernements hulp, door een individu, die zich, gekonnen wy, op geen anderen rykdom beroemen kan dan op een talryk gezin, terwyl de schoolgelden voor een tydvak van tien jaren, geen £2 per jaar te boven gaan, zynde de minste pry 7s. 6d. per maand en de hoogste 18sh.

Wij hebben deze feiten vermeld als overweging waard, het aan diegenen die in zulke zaken belang stellen overlatende hunne eigen gevolgtrekkingen te maken.

LAATSTE ERVENISSENIEN. Met de stoomboot Lightning, welke Simonshab Donderdag avond beriekt, zijn berichten uit Engeland ontvangen tot den 9 July.

De aankondiging dezer voordeelen wordt ongelukkig beoedeld door het nieuws juist van de Oostzee vloot ontvangen omtrent den moord van 16 Engelschen door de Russen.

De cholera en de koorts hadden weder derzelver verschijning gemaakt in de gaderen der groote, en vele slaafschepen gemaakt. Lord Raglan, de Engelsche Opperbevelhebber is dood, en was tydelijk opgevolgd door Generaal Simpson.

Brief van onze Londenchen Correspondent.

Londen, 21 Juny 1855. Het vertrek van de stoomboot Lightning naar Kaap...

Het lang verachte voorstel van den Hr. Layard over den staat der natie, of, zoo als men het nu noemen moet, over "administratieve hervorming" heeft het Lagerhuis gedurende twee avonden bezig gehouden en staat nu geadjourné.

Het Sebastopol Comité van den Heer Roebuck heeft zijn verslag ingediend — een zeer uitgewerkte en lyvig stuk.

Op veel meer afgelegen plaatsen wordt onze zemaakt op tegen Rusland gericht. Een ligte smaldeel werd verleden maand afgezonden om Petropaulski te blokkeren, waar wy voorleden jaar de nederlaag gekregen hebben.

Daags na onze laatste berichten werd het bombardement van Sebastopol hervat. Generaal Pélissier, die de 9000 mans vernieldde, zegt: "Heden hebben wy met onze bondgenooten, het vuur geopend op de buitenwerken, en, zoo God wil, zullen wy dezelve op morgen nemen."

De Fransche vloot heeft zich vereenigd met Admiral Dundas in de Oostzee. De geheele vloot, bestaande uit 16 linienschepen, 6 frigaten en 10 kanonneerboten, was op den 4de binnen 18 mylen van Kronstadt geankerd.

De uitvoering der in overleg met onze bondgenooten gemaakte plannen gaat haren gang. De Turken en een gedeelte Fransche jagers hebben een verkenning naar Aidoud gedaan.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 18 Juny zegt: "De aanval is mislukt, alhoewel de troepen, met veel drift voortwaarts dringende, in den Malakoff-toren gedeeltelyk voet gevat hebben."

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De Fransche Moniteur van gisteren bevestigt de depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De twee eerste aanvalen, die laatste aan eenen verwarloosheid woud. Sir George Brown zal het bevel aanvaarden, zoodra hy hersteld is, inmiddels voert General Simpson tydelijk het bevel.

De wakerste toestand bleef tot den 27n. Het gemak tot eenen tweeden en kruichdiger aanval op de Malakoff en Redan, door het versterken van de werken van de Malakoff enz.

Eene tweede expeditie, werd gezegd te Balacava en in gereedheid te worden gebracht en men zeide dat Odessa het punt van zijn zonde zou.

De Morning Chronicle van 20 Juny, bevat het volgende: "Het West-ontwerp voor de Kaasche Spoorweg en Dok Maatschappij" is het Huis der Gemeente op 11 Maandag gemaakt.

Den 18den dezer heeft de lang voorbereide bestorming van Sebastopol plaats gehad, doch de uitslag heeft niet beantwoord aan de verwachting welke door verscheidenen voor de geallieerde krygsmagt gunstige omstandigheden opgewekt was, vooral door de oogenschynlyke verlaauwing van den stryd aan de zyde der Russen.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 17 Juny zegt: "De aanval is mislukt, alhoewel de troepen, met veel drift voortwaarts dringende, in den Malakoff-toren gedeeltelyk voet gevat hebben."

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

lyk schroetruw van Russische stoomoorlogschepen, in de Kalfathaven over de zee voor anker gekrop, terwyl uit de batterijen van de overzide der haven algemeen werd gevuld.

"Intusschen rukte ook de general d'Autemarre voortwaarts: hy kon, alhoewel sonder gevolgrijke verliezen, de regter voorzijde van den Malakoff-toren bereiken, en droeg, links van onze loopgraven, in den beveldeken weg, waarmede dat werk met de Kalfathaven verbonden is; na een heet gevecht bleef hy meester van een gedeelte van het terrein; doch stond bloot aan het vuur der schans, en desz kon men niet aantasten.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 18 Juny zegt: "De aanval is mislukt, alhoewel de troepen, met veel drift voortwaarts dringende, in den Malakoff-toren gedeeltelyk voet gevat hebben."

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

de Krim tot 26 Juny ontvangen. Zy meiden alleen, dat de Franschen hunne aanvalgen, om eenen nieuwen aanval tegen den Malakoff-toren te kunnen ondernemen en de gansche haven te beschieten, en dat er nog gedurig nieuwe cholera-gevallen onder de troepen voortwamen.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

De depeche van den generaal Pélissier van 22ste Juny, waaruit blijkt dat de geallieerden voortgingen aanstellen te maken tot eenen nieuwen aanval op Sebastopol, en dat de belegerde zich gereed maakte om dien aanval te weerden.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, August 27, 1855.

THE Notice of the twenty first public examination of Dr. CHAMBERLAIN'S teaching establishment, is calculated to suggest many reflections to those whose attention has of late been directed to public education, in connection with the expense annually incurred for that branch of our administration. Here is a private institution that, for a period of twelve years, has successfully competed with the South African College, without ever claiming a penny from the treasury. It neither does less for youth, nor exacts more from parents in the shape of class fees; it begins and finishes the work of education. It trains teachers as well as pupils, prepares young men for the government service, supplies junior clerks to the merchant's office and throws off on an average as many candidates for professional honours as the College; and, though the fact has never been publicly stated, we know on good authority that it has its free scholarships as well as any public institution. There are six teachers on the establishment, and those of the higher department, men of no mean abilities, are procured from Europe. The teacher of classical literature is the son of a late Professor of the Leyden University, and the teacher of Mathematics is at the same time a Lecturer on chemistry at the South African College. Whenever a vacancy occurs, neither expense nor trouble deters the Head of the Establishment from filling it in as prompt and efficient a manner, as is consistent with the great distance, that separates our Colony from the principal fountains of European learning. In proof of what we have said of the completeness of the system of instruction, which Dr. C.'s Establishment offers to the Public, we shall copy from the Prospectus of March of the current year the Synopsis of the Classes that were then in operation, in the Literary and Scientific Department.

SCIENCE.

Arithmetic	3	Classes.	Physical Geography	1	Class.
Algebra	2	do.	Natural Science	1	do.
Mathematics	3	do.			

Eng. Grammar	2	Classes.	Latin	2	Classes.
History of Eng.	1	do.	Greek	2	do.
Literature	1	do.	Geography	2	do.
Translation	2	do.	British History	1	do.
Dutch Grammar	2	do.	General History	1	do.
French	1	do.	Ancient History	1	do.
German	1	do.			

LITERATURE.

Giving in all 15 subjects, and 29 distinct classes, besides Drawing, Writing, Music and Elocution. But completeness on paper is of no value, and if the public examinations, which are always well attended, had come short of the mark, the establishment must have fallen to the ground long before this.

The fact most interesting to us, in an economical point of view, is that so expensive a machinery has been maintained, without Government aid, by an individual, who, we believe, has no wealth to boast of but a numerous family, while the charges for teaching, over a period of ten years, do not exceed £8 per annum, the lowest charge being 7s 6d per month, and the highest 18s.

We have stated these facts as worthy of observation, leaving it to those who mind such matters to draw their own inferences.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—By the steamer *Lightning*, which put into Simons Bay on Thursday evening, accounts from England have been received to the 9th July. Unfortunately the news from the seat of war disappoints the sanguine expectations which had been entertained relative to the approaching fall of Sebastopol, expectations fully warranted by the accounts previously received.

From the official despatches it would appear that a most sanguinary engagement took place on the 18th of June. After a sharp bombardment of the works intended to be taken on the 17th, it was arranged that on the morning of the 18th the English should attack the great Redan, the French the Malakoff Tower, the Redan of the Carreening Bay, and the entrenchments which cover that extremity of the fortification. At the appointed time the latter moved on in three columns, under Generals D'Autemarre, Mayran and Brunet, against the works of the Malakoff. They were received with such a shower of grape and musketry, that although some had actually penetrated into the works, they were speedily compelled to sound the retreat. Two Generals, Mayran and Brunet, fell on that occasion at the head of their men. The attack of the English on the Redan was equally unsuccessful. They also moved at the appointed time, but had scarcely shown themselves beyond the trenches, when they were greeted by a most murderous fire. Those in advance were either killed or wounded, and the others found it impossible to advance. "I never before," says Lord Raglan in his despatch, "witnessed such a continued and heavy fire, combined with musketry, from the enemy's works; and the long list of killed and wounded will show that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell."

Of a more successful nature appears to have been an enterprise entrusted to Major Gen. Eyre, who carried the fortification of the Redan by the force and command, which he retained for 17 hours, despite a concentrated fire. The General was severely wounded in the head, but according to the latest accounts he was fast recovering. Owing to the failure of the main attacks upon the Malakoff and Redan, the advantage obtained by him was considered useless, and the place was consequently evacuated. The failure is ascribed to various causes, respecting which it is of course impossible to come to any just conclusion. This much, however, is certain, that the object failed notwithstanding the matchless gallantry of the allied forces, whose losses have been awfully severe. On the side of the French the loss is 37 officers killed, including Gen. Mayran and Brunet, and 17 taken prisoners; 1541 non-commissioned officers and privates killed or missing; and 96 officers and 1141 men wounded. Total killed and wounded, 3321. On the side of the English is 21 killed and wounded, 3321. Gen. Sir John Campbell, killed; 69 missing; 2 non-commissioned officers and 14 privates killed; 141 wounded; 1053 missing; 159. Total, killed, wounded and missing, 1113.

Cholera and fever had again made their appearance in the ranks of the allies, and found many victims. Lord Raglan, the British Commander-in-chief, is dead, and has been provisionally succeeded by General Simpson.

The allies were again preparing for another, and, if possible, a more vigorous assault.

Although the advantages were on the side of the Russians, who poured an incessant fire of grape and musketry upon the assailants, and also brought their steamers into action, by the thunders of which the lines of the allies were mowed down, their losses have not been less severe, amounting, according to Prince Gortschakoff's account, to 1 superior officer, 4 subalterns and 530 men killed; and 6 superior officers, 42 subalterns, and 3378 men wounded. Total, killed and wounded, 3913, being only 731 less than the loss of the allies.

Letter from our London Correspondent.

London, June 21, 1855.

The departure of the private clipper-steamers *Lightning*, from the Clyde to-morrow, affords me an opportunity of presenting my narrative of the 6th by the *Flyer*. I am glad to do with the succession of good news

that now comes upon us in such rapid succession from the seat of war. Our Parliamentary Debates have likewise been of an interesting character. The management of the war, the Australian Constitutions and administrative reform have all each in their turn afforded scope to our heroes at St. Stephen's for the exercise of their abilities. It is long since we have had such a strong gathering of redoubtable debaters; scarcely one of the leading men of the day but have taken an active part in the conflict of words and opinions. Some have come out with laurels, some, and those not a few, come out pretty much as they went in, whilst others of the Peelite persuasion have been much damaged in the turmoil, indeed it is difficult to see how Gladstone, Graham and S. Herbert can again find favour with the British people after their recent pro-Russian harangues.

All those debates are well worth a perusal, though far too long to attempt even the merest digest of them. Mr. Layard's long looked for motion on the state of the Nation, or as it should now be termed, on "Administrative Reform," has occupied the House of Commons during successive evenings, and now stands adjourned to the 22nd (to-morrow). I should rather say that the debate on Sir E. Bulwer's amendment stands adjourned, for Layard's motion was negatived last night by a large majority. The cause of Administrative Reform, however, continues to make good way, and will do so in spite of Parliamentary defeat and official pool-poohing. The days of privileged immobility are numbered, and a better state of things is dawning upon us.

Mr. Roebuck's Sebastopol Committee have at length made their report and a very lengthy and heavy affair it is. In abundance is attached to the System and the Government of that day, i.e. Lord Aberdeen's but not a word of rebuke or comment is passed in regard to a grievous want of management, forthought or care on the part of our General and Admiral in the Crimea. A few of the smaller fry are condemned by name, but beyond them none are touched. Still the Enquiry has done much good in giving us the facts and we must be thankful. (Having given an account of the operations in the S of Azoff and of the late success before Sebastopol as well as at Anapa, the particulars of which are already before the public, the writer proceeds thus:—)

The French fleet has joined Admiral Dundas in the Baltic. The whole of the fleet, consisting of sixteen line-of-battle ships, six frigates, and ten gun-boats, were anchored on the 14th thirteen miles below Cronstadt, and forming an impassable line-of-battle across the Gulf of Finland.

In places far more distant our naval power is also directed against Russia. A light squadron was despatched last month to blockade Petropavloski, where we suffered a check last year. An English and French fleet was to follow powerful enough to take the place and destroy the fortifications. Afterwards the fleet would join the Chinese from the Sea of Okhotsk, with a view to an attack on the Russian settlement at that mouth of the river Amoor.

The day after the date of our last communication the bombardment of Sebastopol re-commenced. Gen. Pelissier, announcing this event, says:—

"To-day, with our Allies, we opened fire against the external works, and to-morrow, please God we will take them." And such was the fact, for the formidable fire which was opened on the 6th was kept up with great spirit on the 7th and on the evening of that day the French made their attack on the strong work known as the Mamelon, and in an hour their standards surmounted the Mamelon-hill. They pursued the Russians to the works of the White Tower, six hundred yards in the rear, and pushed forward until they captured and occupied two redoubts resting upon the Carreening Harbour. In this brilliant affair the French took 500 prisoners, including 20 officers, and 47 heavy guns and mortars. The remains of the Russian fleet were forced to take refuge in Artilley Bay, but even there the mortars captured by the French were able to reach them, and they were obliged to move further off.

While the French attack was in progress, the British troops were vigorously and successfully employed on their right. They attacked a position in front of the right attack, known as the "Quarries," and effected a lodgment, driving out the enemy with the greatest determination and bravery. This work was commanded by the Mamelon, hence the necessity for taking both simultaneously. On our side the loss was not small, and we have to deplore the fall of a large proportion of officers, killed and wounded.

The successful result of these most important operations gives the Allies a hold on the town which they never before possessed. The Mamelon commands the Malakoff battery, the Carreening harbour, the military buildings belonging to it, and the communication with the northern side, while the occupation of the "Quarries" will enable the British to combine with the French in the attack on the Malakoff batteries. The Russians made some demonstrations between the 7th and 10th, against the captured works, but without effect.

The commencement of these successes are unfortunately alloyed by intelligence just reached us from the Baltic fleet of the murder of sixteen Englishmen by the Russians. It appears that on the 6th instant as a boat from the *Cossack*, under a flag of truce, was approaching the shore to land some Russian prisoners taken in prizes, it was fired upon and all hands except one man were killed. There were three officers in the boat, Lieuts. Geneste and Sullivan, and Mr. Easton Surgeon. All of whom were killed. There is little to advise you of since my last of the 6th, concerning our produce markets, that little is however of a favourable character influenced to a certain extent by the reduction of the bank rate of discount to 3 per cent and also by an increasing confidence in the general state of trade.

The next colonial wool sales are fixed for the 30th July. There will be a large quantity up for sale, but the general impression is that the demand will be fully equal to the supply. In the German markets prices are now ruling higher than a few weeks since, and some are disposed to believe that that state of things must be felt here, as goods from Liverpool and the manufacturing districts, are produced in a very satisfactory state with a fair business doing at paying rates.

Tallow has been rather firmer since my last and may be called its dearer. Cape 47s to 53s. 6d.

Copper continues in steady demand at full rates viz., £126 for tough cast, £129 for best selected.

Bees wax continues to be sought for at fair prices. In other produce there is little if anything of moment doing.

June 23rd.—A delay in the departure of the *Lightning* gives me the opportunity of adding the substance of a telegraphic despatch received from the seat of war since writing the foregoing. It was given in the morning papers yesterday in the following words:—

Lord Panmure regrets to have to inform the Editor of *The Times* that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan and the French the Malakoff Tower at daylight on the morning of the 18th inst., without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts.

Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably.

The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th inst., at soonest.

We have nothing more on this subject to day, though there are several reports afloat far from encouraging. From the north we learn that the detachment of the fleet under Rear-Admiral Baynes, consisting of five liners, two frigates, and ten gun-boats, left Kiel harbour early on Wednesday the 20th of June, for Cronstadt.

It appears that the three officers of the *Cossack's* boat reported to have been killed at Hango under a flag of truce are not dead, but prisoners and wounded.

Postscript, July 2nd.

The detention of the "Lightning" at Hango enables me to add a further few paragraphs concerning the course of events since my letter was written. The chief occurrences at the seat of war have been the death of Lord Raglan, Major Gen. Bullen's fall, and the death of Capt. E. Lyons of the *Miranda*, son of the Admiral. The two former from sickness, the latter from a neglected gunshot wound. Sir George Brown will succeed to the command of our army as soon as he has recovered from indisposition, meanwhile General Simpson is in command pro tem.

The more active preparations were making up to the 29th ult. for a second and more formidable assault of the Malakoff and Redan by means of strengthening the works of the Mamelon and other approximations. It is said that Pelissier is confident of success if well supported, by us and which he complains of not having been on the 18th; indeed rumour speaks of serious differences having

occurred between the French and English Generals.

A second naval expedition was said to be in active preparation at Balaklava and Odessa was thought to be the object of attack.

The Hango massacre has been the subject of a protest by our Government forwarded to St. Petersburg through the Danish Minister, but no one looks for any result but that of insult from such a quarter. It appears tolerably certain that all the boats crew were not killed, some being made prisoners, but though less sanguinary than at first stated it is not the less atrocious.

A second meeting of the Administrative Reform Association has been held in Drury Lane Theatre at which Mr. Dickens delivered a more eloquent and telling address. He did not spare Lord Palmerston who will now be sorry that he has made so light of this movement.

We hear to day that a part of the Allied fleet in the Baltic have bombarded Sveaborg with considerable effect, setting fire to many of the buildings and some shipping. The remainder of the fleets remain close to Cronstadt, awaiting the arrival of bomb vessels and steam gun boats.

Yesterday a monster demonstration took place in Hyde Park against the Sunday Trading Bill brought in by Lord R. Grosvenor. Upwards of 100,000 persons assembled and the meeting ended in a collision with the police and some captures.

The *Morning Chronicle* of June 20, contains the following paragraph in its Money Article:—The Cape Town Railway and Dock Company's Bill passed the House of Commons on Monday last. This bill of incorporation is promoted under the sanction of the Colonial Office, and is for the purpose of enabling the company to construct such railway and other works in the colony as the local Government may direct to it. In consequence of the late disturbance in the copper country of Namagaland, and the report of the surveyor general of the colony in favour of the immediate construction of a mineral line between the coast and the mines, this company has, at the request of those interested in the copper mines, forwarded a tender for the immediate construction of such a line to the copper country as the local authorities may select, on the condition of receiving a colonial guarantee of not less than 6 per cent, the current rate of interest at the Cape. The principle of conceding a guarantee to railway companies was carried at the close of the late session of the Cape Parliament in September, 1854. Among the directors named in the bill are Messrs. the well-known Cape firms, J. R. Thomson and Co., Venning, Bask and Co., and Borradaile and Co.

OPERATIONS AGAINST TAGANROG, MARIOPOL AND GHEISK.

Despatches from Admiral Lyons and Captain Lyons detail the operations against Taganrog, Mariopol, and Gheisk, and give a fuller account of the abandonment of Anapa, and the dismantling of that fortress by the Allies.

The English squadron of the steam flotilla arrived off Taganrog on the 1st June. It was rather deficient in means of attack calculated for the shallowness of the water; but Commander Coles of the *Stromboli* constructed a raft of casks and spars to carry a 32-pounder, and Lieutenant Haughton of the *Arden* stowed a number of hammocks in a cut-rig and lashed upon them a 32-pounder—thus two effective gun-boats were devised. But, fortunately, in the evening of the 24th three English and six French steamers, having several shrapnel shells on board, proceeded to the defence of the fort. Of exactly the description of force required," Captain Lyons writes, gave the assailants an overwhelming force, although there were 3500 troops in the town. In all, forty boats mustered round the *Recruit* steamer, and at dawn on the 3d June they proceeded to summon the place.

"The town," says the diary of an officer, "was exceedingly picturesque, situated upon an elevation of some 12 feet above the sea; the buildings exceedingly large, and of exceeding lofty. Several large churches were to be seen, with handsome domes, large trees and gardens intervening. The ladies came out in a variety of colours; horsemen and drovies were to be seen going the pace, in the height of our imagination, taking the four horse drovies for flying artillery. Mounted Cossacks and few troops at present."

"Having concerted measures with M. de S. daiges, commanding the French steamers," Captain Lyons again writes, "I proceeded at three a.m. in the *Recruit* with the vessels and boats, and accompanied by the lightest French troops, the *Arden* being on board one of them, to towing their launches. Having anchored the *Recruit* at 1400 yards from the mole-head, collected all the boats, sterns, I sent Lieutenant-Commander Horton with a flag of truce, accompanied by a French officer with similar orders from M. de Sodaliges, to demand the surrender of all Government property of every description whatsoever, and of all grain, flour, and provisions, (which I considered as contraband of war, knowing that, even in the event of its not being Government property, it could only be intended for the supply of the Russian army in the Crimea) the whole to be delivered to us to destroy; the troops to remove during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. On these officers came off, and the firing during this necessary destruction to a place five miles from the town, and within sight of the ship, the inhabitants to withdraw, except those appointed by the authorities to open the stores and assist us; any approach of troops, or any infraction of these terms, if accepted, to be considered as cancelling them, and to be punished with instant bombardment; one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour, Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms; and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended

THE BALTIC.—The latest news from the fleet is reported from the Baltic by telegraph yesterday. It is of considerable interest though brief.

A LOOK AT THE MAMELON.

The hill is far steeper than one would imagine by looking at it from a distance; and, although the distance to the top cannot be more than two hundred yards, the pull is very hard.

SALE OF VALUABLE Landed Properties, Furniture, Carriages and Horses, &c.

In the Joint Estate of J. C. BERRANOS, and deceased Spouse.

The Landed Properties of this Estate, situated in Orange and Burg-streets, (with the exception of the Cottage occupied by Mr. FAURE, and part of the Garden), the New Residence at Green Point, now in course of completion, with Land attached, which will be divided into Lots, and Property in the district of Wynberg.

Stellenbosch Bank.

Notice to Shareholders.

PURSUANT to the 26th and 48th Sections of the Deed of Settlement, the first ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will take place on

To Horse Breeders.

CAPT. BIRD, having left the Colony, has instructed the undersigned to offer FOR SALE, the dark Brown Arab Stallion "WHALEBONE," and the Grey Arab Stallion "DAMASCUS," both imported by himself.

PUBLIC SALE OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

At Klampnuts near Stellenbosch.

On Wednesday, The 24th October next.

AND, IF NECESSARY, ON THE FOLLOWING DAY, at a liberal credit, all his Moveable Effects, consisting of Household Furniture of every description, viz. Tables, Chairs, Washingstands, Bedsteads, Stretches, Wardrobes, Couches, Mirrors, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, Paintings, among which the Battle of Waterloo, and a Dutch eight-day Clock.

Fustage and Wine.

- 50 leaguers of good Wine
1 do. Vinegar
17 extra 6 leaguer blue stave Stukvats
6 Teakwood Vats
3 blue stave do.
1 two-leaguer teak Brandy Cask
14 blue stave Leaguers (6 of 2 half-tuns)
2 Half-tuns
3 Teakwood Funnels
12 do. Buckets
2 half Leaguers
1 Copper Raisin Boiler
2 Cocks

Vehicles.

- A new Spring Cart
A do. with fixed body
A small luggage Cart
A mule Wagon complete, with appurtenances

LIVE STOCK.

- 2 EXCELLENT CART HORSES
14 WELL TRAINED MULES, AND
200 BREEDING GOATS

Klampnuts, Aug. 14, 1855. Mr. J. Wagon, Vendue Adm.

THIS DAY, MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

MEMBERS INTERESTED IN THE ELECTION OF Mr. Pieter Gerhard van der Byl

To the Vacancy in the Direction of the above SOCIETY, are reminded that the Meeting of the Members will take place at the Commercial Exchange Building,

THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Monday, 27th August, 1855.

Public Sale of Landed Property, IN CAPE TOWN.

In the Assigned Estate of Sir ROBERT STANFORD, Kt.

MR. J. G. STEYTLER will offer for PUBLIC SALE,

THIS DAY, Monday, the 27th August, 1855.

At 10 o'Clock precisely.

The PREMISES, well known as "Stanford House," situate at the top of Plein-street, in Stal Plein, in the immediate vicinity of Government House and Gardens, commanding a splendid view of Table Bay and Shipping.

The above Premises may be inspected three days previous to day of Sale, between 12 and 3 o'clock p.m.

GEORGE D. BRUNETTE, F. HOPE, J. G. STEYTLER, Assignees.

Cape Town, 27th August, 1855.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the 17th and 36th Sections of the Deed of Agreement, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the said Society will be held

THIS DAY, THE 27th INSTANT,

At the Society's Office, No. 12, Adderley-street, Cape Town, for the purpose of electing a Director in the place of EDWARD EGAR, Esq., who has resigned.

The Chair to be taken at 12 o'Clock.

By Order of the Directors, E. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Cape Town, August 27, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF 200 ERVEN

In a proposed New Village, ON THE FARM "OVER DE BERG."

To be called "LADY GREY"

It being proposed to erect a new Village on the above Farm, situated in Middel Boesjesveld, District of Worcester, measuring about 3200 morgen, and which from its important site, the fertility of its ground, good pasturage and abundance of running water, is particularly adapted for such an undertaking.

The Undersigned duly qualified thereto, will sell on

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, The 4th and 5th September,

ON THE SPOT,

200 very fertile Erven with right of Water, the extent of each stated in Plan (vide Dutch); also with right of the Pasturage.

The Conditions of Sale which will be made very favorable, willenable parties to settle themselves in this Village with advantage.

The terms of payment will be:—the first instalment within 3 months, the second within 6, and the third within 9 months with interest.

If required, a part of the purchase money may be retained on interest under approved security.

Further particulars will be notified hereafter.

JACOB STEPHANUS NAUDE, D.s.

Worcester, 5th July, 1855.

INFALLIBLE Remedies for Lung Sickness, IN HORSES AND CATTLE.

THESE Infallible remedies for the above disease in Horses and Cattle, will be found more effectual and preventive than anything offered to the public.

Prepared by CHARLES LABSON, Chemist and Druggist, Cape Town, (late of the Royal Apothecaries Hall, London), and sold by

Messrs. SCHMIETTERLOEW & Co., J. T. POCKOCK & Co., Mr. H. C. ROBINSON, Mr. J. H. REELER, Cape Town.

And all respectable Medicine Vendors in Town and Country

WRIGHT'S VERMIN ANNIHILATOR, FOR DESTROYING RATS, MICE, AND OTHER VERMIN

WRIGHT'S VERMIN ANNIHILATOR stands pre-eminent and unrivalled, acting annually, in England America, and Australia, some Hundred Thousands of Pounds from destruction by these obnoxious depredaters; by its unerring and instantaneous effects all effluvia by decomposition is prevented.

Recommended by Dr. Urs to the Council of the English Agricultural Society, as prepared by T. W. WRIGHT, and sold by

Messrs. SCHMIETTERLOEW & Co., J. T. POCKOCK & Co., Mr. H. C. ROBINSON, Mr. J. H. REELER, Cape Town.

And all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in the World, at the following prices, 1s. 6d., 3s., and 4s. 6d., with directions affixed to each pot.

Warranted to keep in any Climate.

PUBLIC SALE OF Landed Property, FUSTAGE, WINES, FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSE, &c.

In the Estate of the late J. S. LEIBBRANDT, ESQ.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CAUSE TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, The 4th and 5th Sept. Next,

THE VALUABLE Landed Property

SITUATED IN

Leeuwe-street, between Long and Keerom-streets,

CONSISTING OF:—

A Substantially Built HOUSE under Teak Roof, containing Parlour, Drawing, Dining, Breakfast, Dressing and four Bed Rooms, beautifully fitted with Gas fixtures, large Store Room, Pantry, Kitchen with Hot-plate; Servant's Apartments and Stable for two Horses; also a neat GARDEN planted with a variety of rare Shrubs, Fruit Trees, and Vines laid on Iron Trellis, &c. &c.

Two Wine Stores attached, also under Teak Roof, in which deceased carried on his business with great success; adjoining which a wide passage and yard both covered with Iron Trellis.

The Wine Store Stock, consisting of STUCK-VATS, RIDERS, LEAGUERS, &c., &c., all of the best description, two WINE PUMPS complete, COCKS, SYPHONS, BUCKETS, FUNNELS, &c., and about 200 Leaguers superior Old Wines, such as CAPE SHERRY, MADEIRA, HOCK, PONTACK, PEARL CONSTANTIA of all kinds.

Elegant Furniture,

An excellent Zebra Wood COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE, by WILLIAM HARPER, with 64 Octaves and best string Metallic Plate, well known to be one of the best imported, and MUSIC STOOL to match, one ditto Mahogany, also by HARPER, an EIGHT-DAY DUTCH CLOCK, HORSE-HAIR SOFAS, CHAIRS, ROUND and OTHER TABLES, SIDE-BOARD, BOOK CASES, WARDROBES, BED-STEADS, MAHOAGANY WASHHANDSTANDS with Marble Top, MIRRORS, Chimney and other, PICTURES, fine CUT GLASSWARE, SILVER and PLATEDWARE, different DINNER SERVICES, &c. &c.

A fine collection of Books, & finally

Deceased's PHEATON and CART, both for one and two Horses, and made to order in Cape Town by Mr. RAYMOND, with HARNESS; also the well known and quiet HORSE, the whole of which is too much known as one of the best outlets to require any recommendation.

P. U. LEIBBRANDT, Assumed Executors, J. LEIBBRANDT, J. H. VOS.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Ga., Auctioner.

"Mermaid Cottage," Situate at Sea Point.

THE Day of Sale of this property and further particulars will be notified hereafter.

Board of Executors.

SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

THE Board of Executors as the Agents of Mr. J. W. J. HERMAN, will cause to be sold in the month of OCTOBER next, on the Estate

THORNLANDS, SWELLENDAM,

The whole of the Live Stock, consisting of Ewes, Lambs, Wethers, Horses, Mares, Colts and Fillies, Cattle, &c., all of the best breed and in good condition.

The day of sale and further particulars will be notified in future advertisements.

C. J. C. GIE, Secretary, Cape Town, August 25, 1855.

Village of "Haarlem."

Postponed Sale.

THE Sale of 250 WELL WATERED and 150 DRY ERVEN, in the newly erected Village of "Haarlem," as advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of August 1855, was in consequence of the fearful state of the weather at that time, postponed, and will now take place, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 21st and 22nd of Sept., 1855, at the place GROOT RIVER, District of George, on near Place "Haarlem," is laid out.

G. W. B. WEHMEYER, Auctioneer, Langekloof, August 18, 1855.

To Horse Breeders.

AT the Agricultural Show, to take place in SEPTEMBER, will be Sold by Mr. STEYTLER, a Thorough Bred BAY ARAB STALLION, the property of W. DOUGLASS, Esq. This Horse is of pure Blood and equal to any Arab ever imported into the Colony.

MARRIED at Villiersdorp, on Monday the 13th August 1855, by the Revd. P. N. HAM, Mr. LOEWEN, CHRISTOPHER GRASSIE, eldest son of OLOF CHRISTOPHER GRASSIE, Esq., to Miss ALBERTA ELIZABETH JACOBA PARNONIS, eldest daughter of JOHANNES LUDOVICUS PARNONIS, Esq.

Bazaar. Behind the Paarl.

A BAZAAR towards paying off the debt of the Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Town, will be held in the Commercial Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, next.

Postponed Sale of 1000 very fat Sheep, and 100 do. Goats.

THE Sale of the above number of CATTLE, advertised to have taken place on the 21st, has been postponed on account of the very unfavorable state of the weather, until TO-MORROW, the 28th instant, when the same will positively take place.

Moddergat, 27th August, 1855. Mr. J. Wagon, Auctioneer.

1800 extra fat Sheep, and 200 do. Kappeler Bucks.

THE Sale of the above Sheep and Goats, advertised for the 3rd September next, on the Farm of Mr. J. C. DE WAAL, Sezenburg, has been postponed, on account of the swollen state of the Rivers, till WEDNESDAY, the 12th SEPTEMBER next, when it will positively be held on the place aforesaid.

August 22, 1855. Mr. J. Wagon, Auctioneer.

150 Excellent fat slaughter and draught Oxen

On TUESDAY, the 29th INSTANT, THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on the Place of Mr. A. LOUW, Paarlische Stokery, the above number of superior slaughter and draught Oxen, well worthy the attention of Butchers and others.

The above Cattle have been brought up by the Undersigned himself from Nieuwveld, and are guaranteed to be in excellent condition.

Paarl, August 24, 1855. Messrs. STEYTLER & SMUTS, Vendue Adms.

1,100 selected extra fat Sheep, 120 do. Kappeler Bucks.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place called Moray-waach, Paardenberg, the above number of very superior Sheep and Goats. Having been collected by the undersigned himself in the district of Hantam, it is unnecessary to recommend them, as it is well known that the undersigned always brings forward good cattle.

Paardenberg, Aug. 16, 1855. STEYTLER & SMUTS, Adms.

160 Superior Slaughter Oxen & Cows

On Thursday, 30th August next, THE Undersigned will sell on the Farm of Mr. A. DE WAAL, Sezenburg, the above number of excellent fat slaughter and draught Oxen, brought up by the Undersigned himself and in excellent condition.—They will not be disposed of privately.

7th August, 1855. STEYTLER & SMUTS, Vendue Adms.

800 Excellent Fat Wethers, 450 do. Merino do., and Wether Goats.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by Messrs. JAMIESON & Co. to sell on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, on the Place Eenzameid belonging to Mrs. the widow MYRMAN, the above number of superior Wethers and Goats, which will certainly be present and not previously disposed of.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendue Adm.

162 excellent fat large and heavy Slaughter, Draught and Young Oxen, 60 do. Slaughter Cows.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by Mr. C. F. ROOS, of Colesberg, to sell on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, on the Place of Mrs. the widow MYRMAN, "Eenzaameid," the above number of excellent fat Cattle which will certainly be present.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendue Adms. Vendue Office, Paarl, 13th Aug. 1855.

High Sheriff's Office, Cape Town, August 20, 1855.

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

CAPE TOWN. RICHARD WATKINS, vs. RICHARD FYFFE and ROBERT MULLER, trading under the firm or style of FYFFE, MULLER & Co.

On Thursday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'Clock a.m., at the Workshop and Stores of the Defendants, situated in Prentiss-street, near the North Wharf, Cape Town, of one Punching Machine complete, Steam Engine, 1 Turning Lath, Mill, and other Wheels, Models and Moulding Boxes, Anvils, Vices, Benches, and Smith's Bellows, Tools, Bar Iron, about 2 Tons Coke or Coals, and sundry other Iron Work.

DIVISION OF STILLENBOSCH. ERNST LANDSBERG vs. EGBERTUS BRINK, J. H. S.

On Thursday, the 30th August, 1855, at the Dwelling place of the Defendant, situate at "Hotenoot's" Hollands, at 10 o'clock a.m., of Household Furniture, of various descriptions, Kitchen and Pantry Utensils, Cellar Implements, a Brandy Still, &c., &c.

DIVISION OF MALMESBURY. ERNST LANDSBERG vs. ABRAHAM DANIEL BOSMAN.

On Tuesday, the 28th August, 1855, at the Defendant's Residence, Malmesbury, of a Cart, two Draught and one Saddle Horse, a pair of Harness, and 4 Rolls of Canvas.

P. J. HAUPT & Co. vs. ERNST FREDRIK RABE, A. S. ANDRIES RABE, A. S., GERT T. VAN SCHALKWYK and CHRISTIAAN JOHNS HENDRIK RABE.

On Wednesday, the 29th August, 1855, at Oude Post, near Groenekloof, of a Saddle Horse, with Saddle and Bridle, 3 Oxen and 10 Goats.

LOUIS MARTIN RIVE vs. NICOLAAS LOUBSER

On Friday, the 31st August, 1855, at the Defendant's Residence "Witteklip," Koerkap, of 10 Draught Oxen, 14 Cows, 7 Calves, and 6 Draught Horses, &c., &c.

DIVISION OF GEORGE. WILLIAM WALTER vs. JOHN PLETCHER RICHARDSON.

On Saturday, the 1st September, 1855, at the Defendant's Residence, "Eastjag," Field-courtesy of before Langekloof, of some Household Furniture, 12 Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, an Ox Wagon, a Spring Cart, 2 Ploughs, a Horse Wagon, on Springs, 50 Geese, 2 Pigs, &c., &c.

DAN. J. CLOETE, High Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE Behind the Paarl.

THE Farm LANGEVELLEI, situate behind the Paarl, having been privately disposed of, and the Undersigned intending to settle at Wellington, will cause to be sold on

TUESDAY, 4th September next,

24 well trained draught Horses, 20 trained draught Oxen, 6 saddle and draught Horses, 10 Cows, some with Calves, 1 Wagon, 1 Cart on springs, 1 open ditto, 1 Coach, 1 Plough, Harrows, Harness, Riems, and Straps, Smith's Tools, &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Chests, Bedsteads, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

IK. TOB. DE VILLIERS, LTA. Behind the Paarl, 14th August, 1855. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendue Adms.

A liberal credit will be given, and Refreshments provided.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY August 25. Rover, brig, 134 tons, W. Glanville, from St. Helena August 5, to this port. Cargo sundries. Brings a mail. Ross & Co., Agents.

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY. 23. Lightning, screw steamer, 400 tons, R. Durham, from Glasgow July 11, to Simon's Bay and Calcutta. Brings a mail. Anderson & Co., Agents.

Opnaaf van Koloniale Oprengel, de Stuks Mark gepussoid, van den 22 tot den 24 August 1855.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Melles, mudden, Okerkooten, Patates, mudden, Rog, do., Koeynen lbs, Schapevellen, st., Stroo, zakken, Tabak, Drooge Oosenhuiden, st., Uijen, mudden, Uijden, Ostr., lb, Vederen, Ostr., lb, Wya, ordinaire, legger, 3, Wya, Wol, lbs, Wyn steen, 26, Zeept, lbs, 6, Zout, mudden, 28, Zuurmoensap, 1-sam, 29.

Statement of Colonial Produce passed the Town Market from the 22 to the 24 August 1855.

Table listing market prices for colonial produce including Almonds, lbs, Potatoes, muids, 81, Sweet, do., Raisins, lbs, 1311, Rye, muids, 64, Salt, do., 6, Skins, Goat, pieces, 37, Sheep, do., 114, Soap, lbs, Straw, sacks, 4, Tobacco, 13, Vinegar, lbs, 28, Wax, 4, Wine, common, 3, Wh-st, muids, 94, Walnuts, lbs, Wool, lbs, Onions, Muids, Wine Stone, Peas, Muids.

MARKT PRYZEN Van den 23 tot den 25 August 1855

Table listing market prices for various goods including Almonds per lb., Apples per lb., Apricots ditto, Brandy per mut, Butter per mut, Cattle per mut, Cheese per mut, Eggs per mut, Flour per mut, Hides Ox, pieces, Honey, lbs, Lemons Juice, 1-sam, Lentils, muids, Maize, do., Oats, do., Onions, Muids, Peas, Muids.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples per lb., Apples per lb., Apricots ditto, Brandy per mut, Butter per mut, Cattle per mut, Cheese per mut, Eggs per mut, Flour per mut, Hides Ox, pieces, Honey, lbs, Lemons Juice, 1-sam, Lentils, muids, Maize, do., Oats, do., Onions, Muids, Peas, Muids.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples per lb., Apples per lb., Apricots ditto, Brandy per mut, Butter per mut, Cattle per mut, Cheese per mut, Eggs per mut, Flour per mut, Hides Ox, pieces, Honey, lbs, Lemons Juice, 1-sam, Lentils, muids, Maize, do., Oats, do., Onions, Muids, Peas, Muids.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples per lb., Apples per lb., Apricots ditto, Brandy per mut, Butter per mut, Cattle per mut, Cheese per mut, Eggs per mut, Flour per mut, Hides Ox, pieces, Honey, lbs, Lemons Juice, 1-sam, Lentils, muids, Maize, do., Oats, do., Onions, Muids, Peas, Muids.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples per lb., Apples per lb., Apricots ditto, Brandy per mut, Butter per mut, Cattle per mut, Cheese per mut, Eggs per mut, Flour per mut, Hides Ox, pieces, Honey, lbs, Lemons Juice, 1-sam, Lentils, muids, Maize, do., Oats, do., Onions, Muids, Peas, Muids.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples per lb., Apples per lb., Apricots ditto, Brandy per mut, Butter per mut, Cattle per mut, Cheese per mut, Eggs per mut, Flour per mut, Hides Ox, pieces, Honey, lbs, Lemons Juice, 1-sam, Lentils, muids, Maize, do., Oats, do., Onions, Muids, Peas, Muids.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples per lb., Apples per lb., Apricots ditto, Brandy per mut, Butter per mut, Cattle per mut, Cheese per mut, Eggs per mut, Flour per mut, Hides Ox, pieces, Honey, lbs, Lemons Juice, 1-sam, Lentils, muids, Maize, do., Oats, do., Onions, Muids, Peas, Muids.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples per lb., Apples per lb., Apricots ditto, Brandy per mut, Butter per mut, Cattle per mut, Cheese per mut, Eggs per mut, Flour per mut, Hides Ox, pieces, Honey, lbs, Lemons Juice, 1-sam, Lentils, muids, Maize, do., Oats, do., Onions, Muids, Peas, Muids.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples per lb., Apples per lb., Apricots ditto, Brandy per mut, Butter per mut, Cattle per mut, Cheese per mut, Eggs per mut, Flour per mut, Hides Ox, pieces, Honey, lbs, Lemons Juice, 1-sam, Lentils, muids, Maize, do., Oats, do., Onions, Muids, Peas, Muids.

J. J. H. SMUTS, Editor, No. 18, Bree-street. J. W. LORZ, Printer and Publisher, 92, Wale-street. Proprietors. Agent in London.—F. ALGAR, Esquire, Clemeat Lane, Lombard-street.