

Handwritten signature or initials in the top right corner.

WELLINGTON.

DE Ondergetekende... OP DONDERDAG, Den 3 February 1859. Met Liberale Bonus

En zonder de minste Reserve... 1. Zeker Huis onder Dubbele Verdieping... 2. Zeker stuk Grond...

De Terminus van den Spoorweg... De Grond is getyk beter dan enig ander in dit Dorp tot bouwen geschikt...

VERKOOPING VAN Huismeubelen, Wagenhout, enz. enz. In den Insolventen Boedel van THOMAS CHAPMAN...

Publieke Verkoop, In den Insolventen Boedel van THOMAS MOSTARD DE VILLIERS, van Stellenbosch, Grootm...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING 85 Extra vette Slagt en Trekossen. 20 Melkgevende Koeijen met Kalven, eenige Vaarsen en 2 Bullen.

BEKENDBAARING MET tuinge droefheid wordt ons Naburstaande en Vrienden bekend gemaakt...

Uitgegeven te No. 92, W. a. straat, in de stad... De Zuid-Afrikaan.



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De Zuid-Afrikaan.

AGENCIEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUIEN DISTRIKTEN... DEEL XXIX. MAANDAG DEN 31 JANUARY 1859. No. 2419.

Nieuwe Goederen.

Aan Stads en Buiten Handelaars. HAMILTON ROSS & Co., HEBBEN juist ontvangen per Maalboot Geo. Washington, Magnolia en Royal Arthur...

EEN GROOT ASSORTEMENT BRITSCHE FABRIEKGOEDEREN, Geschikt voor het tegenwoordig seizoen, Bestaande in:-

- KLEEDEN EN KLEEDSTOFFEN, DOESKIN EN TWEED, GEMAAKTE KLEEDEREN, DIAPER EN DAMAST, HOEDJES EN HOEDEN, DAMES OPGEMAAKTE MUTSEN, ORLEANS EN ALPACCAS, GAREN, BAND EN MUTSENMAAKSTERS-WAREN, HOEDJES EN FANCY LINT, HANDSCHOENEN EN KRUISBANDEN, KRAAGJES EN MOUWEN, PARASOLS, KOUSENWAREN, TJAALS, EN VERWACHTEN DAGELYKS, GROOTE BYVOEGINGEN TOT HUNNEN WEL GEASSORTEERDEN VOORRAAD

Stapel en Manchester Goederen.

MEDE VOORHANDEN, Mauritius Suiker, Rio Koffij, witte Ryst, Knopjes en Congou Thee, Vetwaren, Graan, Wol en Hessian Zakken...

EEN ASSORTEMENT Allison's Cottage Pianofortes, in Rozenhout, Okkernotenhout, Mahonyhout en Zebra...

Geland uit de 'Bebec' en 'Esbern Snare', 150 VATEN ALE en 150 VATEN RYSS'S PORTER, Alameda.

Tennent's Ale en Porter, IN FUST EN BOTTEL, TE KOOP AAN DE PAKHUIZEN VAN HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

Sazerac's donkere en lichte Brandewyn, In oxhoeden en kwartvaten, direct van de makers, te koop aangeboden tegen verminderde prijzen...

Graan, Wol en Hessian Zakken, DRIE-BUSHEL GESTREEPTE ZAKKEN, 27 x 46; ACHT EN NEGEN DITO WOLZAKKEN, EFFEN HESSIAN ZAKKEN.

PAARLSCH LAND EN TUINBOUW-KUNDIG TAK-GENOOTSCHAP.

HET Paarlische Land en Tuinbouwkundig Tak Genootschap, zal deszelfs Teutoonstelling houden op Woensdag, 2 Feb. aanst...

- 1. Voor het beste proefje Witte Wyn Van den laast... 2. Do. do. do. Boode dito... 3. Do. do. do. Zoete dito... 4. Do. do. do. van genoemde Wynen voor afschepping... 5. Voor het beste proefje Spiritus van Wyn gestookt... 6. Do. do. do. Bier... 7. Voor het beste monster Baard en Wit-tarw Koorn... 8. Voor het beste monster van enig ander soort Koorn... 9. Do. do. Rog... 10. Do. do. Gerst... 11. Do. do. Haver... 12. Voor het beste paar Koetspaarden, niet boren... 13. Do. do. Rypaard, riet boren de 6 jaren oud en die nog geen pryzen heeft behaald... 14. Do. do. do. melkgevende Koe, geschikt voor de Kolonie en die nog geen pryzen heeft behaald... 15. Do. do. do. Slagtoe... 16. Do. do. do. Kalf... 17. Do. do. do. 2 dito Schapen... 18. Do. do. do. 2 Lammers... 19. Do. do. do. Varken... 20. Do. do. do. Beer... 21. Do. do. do. Zog... 22. Do. do. do. gemakte Ham... 23. Do. do. do. vette en zwaarte Kalkoon... 24. Do. do. do. grootste Gans die de meeste Veren geeft... 25. Do. do. do. het beste paar Hoenders (Hoen en Hen)... 26. Do. do. do. Makauwen (mannetje en wyfje)... 27. Do. do. do. Eenden (dito dito)... 28. Do. do. do. monster (5 lbs.) Boter... 29. Do. do. do. Kaas... 30. Do. do. do. voortgekweekte en gefabriceerde Tabak... 31. Do. do. do. Byenwas (1 lb. monster)... 32. Do. do. do. 2 bottels Honig... 33. Do. do. do. 2 bottels Boechjes Syrop... 34. Do. do. do. 2 bottels Zuurlemoen Sap... 35. Do. do. do. gewonnen Hop... 36. Do. do. do. monster Zeeleemmoenen... 37. Do. do. do. do. Citroenen... 38. Do. do. do. do. Druiven... 39. Do. do. do. do. Appelen... 40. Do. do. do. do. Peeren... 41. Do. do. do. do. Verzikken... 42. Do. do. do. do. Nectrinen... 43. Voor het beste monster Abrikoszen... 44. Do. do. do. do. Pruimen... 45. Do. do. do. do. Vygen... 46. Do. do. do. do. Tros Piezangen... 47. Do. do. do. do. Pynappel (Annanas)... 48. Do. do. do. do. Meloen... 49. Do. do. do. do. Watermeloen... 50. Do. do. do. do. Komkommer... 51. Do. do. do. do. emmer Aardappelen... 52. Do. do. do. do. grootste Patattoe... 53. Do. do. do. do. beste Rode Beet... 54. Do. do. do. do. emmer Uijen... 55. Do. do. do. do. Bloemkool... 56. Do. do. do. do. Koptool... 57. Do. do. do. do. Stok Rhabarber... 58. Do. do. do. do. bottel Anysaard... 59. Do. do. do. do. Mosterd... 60. Do. do. do. do. alle soorten nuttige Werktuigen en Landbouwgereedschap... Al hetgeen men ter wedyvering inzendt, moet het voortbrengsel en fabricaat van deze kolonie zyn, met uitzondering van Werktuigen en Landbouwgereedschap. Alle Artikelen die men voornemens is naar de Teutoonstelling te zenden, moeten aan den Secretaris afgeleverd worden voor 9 uren des morgens, op den dag der Teutoonstelling. Wat ook voor mededinging gezonden wordt moet vergezeld zyn van een vergezeld brief, den naam bevatende van den inzender zoowel als van het motto dat aan elk artikel moet gehecht zyn, dat men laatste zal alleen gepreurd worden na de beslissing der beoordelaars, wanneer de namen daarvan zullen worden geacht, alvorens het publiek toegelaten wordt. De verdiensten der onderscheidene Artikelen voor de Teutoonstelling gezonden, zullen beoordeeld worden door heren door het Genootschap daartoe aangesteld, en wier beoordeeling final zal zyn. Het zal aan den inzender van elk artikel vrystaan deselve te laten opvelen, daar er een Verdu-Afslager tegenwoordig zal zyn. Niemand zal by de Teutoonstelling worden toegelaten, tenzij hy voor toegang betaald. N.B.—Het Comité is tevens ingesteld zynde in hun geldryk belang, is niet in staat de pryzen te bepalen, maar heeft in de hand te stellen worden gesteld billyke pryzen uittekeren. Op last van het Comité, H. BERGH, Hon. Sec. Paarl, den 15 January 1859. P.S.—Een Tiffin zal gevoerd zyn aan het Hotel van den heer GIES alhier, waartoe ieder deelnemer een ticket voor 5/6 kan bekomen, op aanvraag aldaar, tot 9 uren 's morgens op den dag der Teutoonstelling.

Berigt.

Kamers van de Weigevende Ver-gadering.

Kapitaal, 25 January 1859. OP last van Myheer Spreker worden de volgende Reglementen van dit Huis tot algemeen afdruk gepubliceerd:

Feitien. Petitiën aan dit Huis moeten alleen aan dit Huis geadresseerd worden. Iedere Petitië moet in geschrift zyn, niet letter of steendruk, en vry van inschrijvingen en doorstrepingen, getekend door ten minsten een persoon op het perkament of blad waarop deselve geschreven is.

Iedere Petitië moet getekend zyn door de personen zelve wier namen daarvan geticht zyn, met hunne namen of merken beoorlyk getekend, en door in maand andere, behalve in geval van ziekte of onbekendheid. Iedere Petitië moet in de Engelse taal geschreven zyn; of, in eenige andere taal geschreven zynde, vergezeld van een vertaling in het Engelsch, gecertificeerd door het Lid dat deselve indient, of door eenen getrouwen Transla-tuur.

Geene brieven, affidavits of andere documenten zullen geacht worden aan eenige Petitië, behalve in geval van Petitiën voor Private Bills, als bepaald in de reglementen onder dit hoofd. De taal der Petitiën moet eerslyk en gematigd zyn, en vry van aanstootelyke aansprijgingen en het karakter of gedrag van het Parlement of andere inges-telde overheden.

Petitiën, vragende om verzuimingen van publiek geld of kroonland-ryzen, zullen niet ontvangen worden; maar dese regel zal niet uitgeleed worden zoo als om enig persoon te beletten het Huis te verzoeken zyne zaak in overweging te nemen, met het doel om voor hem zoodanig herstel te zoeken als waartoe aan het Huis blyken zal dat by gerechtigd is.

Petitiën mogen ontvangen worden verzoekende dat voor-ziening moege worden gemaakt ter schadeloosstelling van suppliënten voor verliezen te worden veroorzaakt door het passeren van Bills, behalve in het Parl. ment.

Geene Petitiën en een vertoog bevattende zooder een verzoek, of zijnde op de debatten of voorgenomen voorstellen in een van beide Huisen, kunnen ont-vangen worden.

Publicatie van Bills voor de Zitting. Wanneer het Huis niet in zitting is, mogen kennis-gevingen van motien, bills, besluiten of andere bezigheden, welke eenig lid voornemens mogt zyn voor het Huis te brengen by de naast volgende zitting van hetzelfde, door zoodanig lid overgeleerd of overgezonden worden aan den Klerk, met het doel tot dierzelver publicatie als hierna bepaald.

Wanneer de Klerk eenige zoodanige kennisgeving, bill, of vertoog zal by deselve nauden Spreker brengen ter ver-zig, die, zoo als de zaak kwestie van betrekking is, zal de vaste Reglementen en Orders, het onrecht-matig zyn voor het Huis te brengen, wanneer hetzelfde in zitting was, dien Klerk gelast zal deselve in de 'Gouver-nement Gazette' te doen publiceren. H. L. SLEUR, Kerk van de Weigevende Verzadering.

Aan Stads en Buiten Handelaars.

JUST ontinkt een groote verscheidenheid Manu-facturen, onlangs ontvangen met verschei-dende Vaartuigen van Engeland, bestaande in: MAAKT: KLEEDEREN, in wollen, katteenen, zyden en andere stoffen, van beste maake-sel en smaak, LAARZEN en SCHOENEN, van alle soorten, DOEKJES, enkele en dubbele breedte, zwart Laken, Wollen, Bedford en Pollock Koordgoed, Koord Moleksin, Diagonals Velveteens, Leviathan KOORD, Coburgs, Cir-cassian, Challis, Dames Kleeden in groote verschei-denheid. Muslin Kraagjes en Mouwen, Kat. Blond, Stuijer, Gingham, Tafelgarn, Maas en Jongens HOEDEN en PETTEN, Zyden Korrahs, esponnen Bandannas, Chi-nasche, Madder, Surat, Keemik, en Malaische Doeken, witte, regatta, sterke gestreepte Jeasche Hemden, Kruis-banden, elastieke en ledereen Banden, Kamman, Spelden, Duitschilveren Lepels, Vorken, Soupplepjes, Plattywerk, Kleekijzen, Werkdoosjes, enz. enz.

TE KOOP, GOEDKOOP, by S. RODOLF.

Paarden voor Indie.

DE Ondergetekende gaat nog voort REMONTE PAARDEN te koop voor het Indisch Leger en verzoekt Teelers en Handelaars te berichten dat hy bereid is alleen goed geteelde Paarden te koop, te tuschen, drie en zeven jaren oud. Die van drie jaren oud moeten vier tanden uit hebben in elke kaak en goed bevelschikt zyn en niet minder dan 14 handen 2 duimen hoog.— Slecht geteelde Paarden zoo als de afkomst van Holland-sche Kar-Hensten, en soortgelijke, zullen tegen geen pryze hiegenaamd genomen worden; als geheel ongeschikt zynde voor de dienst in Indie; en alle Paarden uit con-ditie, moeten mede afgekeurd worden. Er bestaat geene objectie tegen goede Paarden van eenige kleur, hetgeen Teelers die begeert zyn met dit Agentschap te handelen, minder keurig diende te maken in hunne keus van Hengsten. Oprechte Engelse Paarden, goede benev en kracht bezittende, behoven niet afgekeurd te worden om dat zy een paar witte poten hebben, of een weinig wits in het gezicht. Vele zulke Paarden zyn beter bekeurd, als het Afrikaanse Paardernaas te verbeteren dan slecht geteelde Paarden van enig ander land, hoe fraai hunne kleur ook moge zyn. W. W. APPERLEY, Remonte Agent. January 1859.

BENOODIGD,

DE betrekking als Onderwyzer in de Elementaire School te Wazemakers Veld, in de Parochie van Wellington, vacant zynende, worden by deze persoonen die te rooide h kwamen dien bezitten om grondig on'wys in de Engelse en Hollandse talen te kunnen geven, en van behoorlyke getuisschriften voorzien zyn, uitte-voerdig zich per brief aan den Ondergetekende te adres-seren, dan wel in persoon aan het Schoolgebouw, voor of op den 14 FEBRUARY aanstaande. Het salaria is £120 's jaars, benevens vrye Woon-g. Een gehuwd persoon, wiens vrouw de bekwaamheid bezit om de Meisjes in Ha-dwerk te kunnen onderrichten, zal de voorkeur hebben. Uit naam der gezamenlyke Directoren: P. L. RUSSEW, D. G. Wazemakersvelden, 27 January 1859.

Landbouw Genootschap.

DE Inceel-onnen van dit Genootschap worden eerslyk berigt dat de Inceel-onnen Penningen voor het loop-jaar nu moeten betaald worden. R. W. MURRAY, Sec. 26 January 1859. Vrystaat Hulp Fonds. TOT onderdast van zoodanige Personen in den Oranje Vrystaat woonachtig, als geldloos hebben door den tegenwoordigen Basuto oorlog. Bedrag reeds geleverd £1455 19 5 Van Mosselbaai, per d'n heer de Graaf 5 0 0 Van Huislandorp, per Ew. heer Hugh 5 0 0 De remise 11 0 0 Eilford, per den heer W. Liddle 5 0 0 K. G. ASPETINO, Theasurier.







# THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, January 31, 1859.

The few weeks that must elapse before the opening of our second Parliament should not be allowed to run to waste. That the interval will be a period of expectation we have no doubt, but we would rather see it a period of activity. Our representatives will naturally be anxious to be more or less guided by their constituents. Let us not imagine that they will become acquainted with the wishes of the public by inspiration. If we desire them to direct their attention to any particular matter in which a large section of our population is concerned, be it remembered that a Memorial in due form is the constitutional way of approaching the Legislature. Should any contemplate availing themselves of this privilege, let them begin operations in time. People should meet and deliberate on what they wish the coming Parliament to do for them, and having agreed upon the objects to be secured, let them lose no time in getting up their petitions, and submitting them to the public for signature. It is a great advantage to have all these preliminary matters done by the beginning of the session.

There are many things that require to be attended to with as little delay as possible. Among these we would mention in the first place the Municipality of Cape Town; not because it is the most important matter to the colony at large; but because it is natural for us, who live at the seat of Government, to feel most interested in a reform of our own locality. There is not a place of any importance in the colony that has not in like manner some great local interest to bring under the notice of our legislators, and we hope that all may avail themselves of the opportunity. Let us hope on the other hand that our representatives will not wait to be moved by petitions, but will move of their own accord, especially in all matters for which large sums of money have been voted, as for immigration and public works, and in which little or nothing has been effected. The Immigration Commissioners will probably render an account of their proceedings, it is certainly fit that they should. We have a right to know to a penny how much of the money voted for these and other purposes has been used, and what has been effected in furtherance of the objects for which it was voted. The time is now come for the frontier districts to petition for some Act, by which the personal safety and property of the farmer may be effectually protected against robbers daily committed by vagabonding Kafirs who, because they have nothing to eat, have obtained the free run of the Colony with apparently as little restraint on their movements as there is on those of wolves and hyenas. It will also be the time of the friends of education to represent respectfully, but urgently and emphatically, that the dearest interests of the rising generation are not attended to as they should be. Let the question be put pointedly, why this matter does not progress? That the Government Education Bill fell to the ground, can hardly be a reason for obstructing every measure that is proposed for placing the public schools on a better footing, and bring at least elementary education within the reach of all that have learned to value it. It will not do, in this instance at least, to blame the Superintendent General of Education. Had Dr. Innes's Memorandum been acted upon, much good might already have been done. And as education and religious instruction are intimately connected, it will also be the time for all religious bodies who think they have claims on the treasury manfully to assert those claims, and not to acquiesce in the empty declamations of a handful of extreme voluntaries, who insist on a divorce between Church and State, and would make the Ministers of Religion the hired servants of their flocks. These and other less important questions should now occupy the minds of the people.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—P. E. Foulkes, esq., as clerk to the Civil Commissioner and Magistrate of Humansdrup.  
F. J. van der Niet, esq., as Clerk of the Peace for the district of Swellendam, and Justice of the Peace for the districts of Riversdale and Caledon.  
G. Cromar, esq., as Clerk of the Peace for the district of Albert, and Justice of the Peace for the districts of Albert, Alwal North, Cradock, Colesberg, Middelburg and Queen's Town.  
W. de Smit, esq., as Acting Under Colonial Secretary, vice Montagu, absent on sick leave.  
M. R. Robinson, esq., as Deputy Chief Commissioner of Roads.

**SEQUESTRATION.**—The estate of J. G. Weinmann.—First and second meetings at the Master's office on the 9th and 10th Feb.  
A. Gimenez.—First and final meeting at do., on the 16th Feb.

**PRINCE ALBERT.**—Mr. W. J. Moore, has been appointed poundmaster at the "Willow," field-cornetcy of achter Krooduw.

**BREASDORP.**—Debtors of Arrar land rent, must pay up before the 31st March next, on pain of prosecution.

**VICTORIA WEST.**—Messrs. H. J. Wernich, C. P. Engelbrecht, P. J. Hugo, J. P. Hugo and G. F. Smyman, have been elected as members of the Divisional Council, for districts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. For district 5 no member was elected. The Council will meet on the 15th February.

**CALVINIA.**—A pound has been established at Kliprug, field-cornetcy of before Hantam, of which Mr. J. Callaghan has been appointed poundmaster.

**TENDERS FOR GEORGE.**—Tenders will be received at the Audit office till the 5th February, for the supply of barley, oats and oat sheaves required by the police till 30th June next.

**THE CASE OF PIRACY ON BARRATRY.**—Early on Friday morning, H. M. S. Sloop *Lyra* returned to Table Bay, with the schooner *Prince Edward* in tow. The *Lyra* reached Hondeklip Bay on Sunday afternoon and found the *Prince Edward* anchored in the outer harbour. It would appear that Hamilton, the mate, proceeded to Hondeklip Bay

direct, and there landed the passengers. He would also have landed the cargo, but having no papers objections were raised by parties interested to such a proceeding; nor would the managers of Messrs. Phillips & King's business entertain Hamilton's proposal to take in a cargo of copper ore after he should have landed his original freight. Whatever may have been Hamilton's real intention in running away with the vessel, has not been clearly ascertained, but the stories invented by him to account for the absence of his papers and other circumstances which came to the knowledge of Commander Oldfield, determined that officer to arrest the mate and crew and bring them to Table Bay to await the decision of the authorities. Hamilton and the crew were landed on Friday, about noon, and brought to prison in irons. Besides Miss Lucas and the two miners there had been no other passengers on board, and no violence was attempted upon any of them. It is believed that the charge against the mate will now be simply one of barratry. The plea of his having been the sailing master and Capt. Maple only the nominal master, will not free him from punishment, although it may exonerate the sailors who look up to him as their real captain; neither will he profit by the plea of having labored under the effects of drink, for how came he, when hailed by Captain Maple, to crowd sail and be off? or how came it that when beckoned off Robben Island next morning, he did not think of returning to Table Bay? A strict inquiry into the matter before the Magistrate will doubtless bring out the real facts and set all conjectures at rest.

**THE RAILWAY.**—At the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners on Wednesday last, a letter was read from the Colonial Secretary, asking to be informed whether, should the line be extended from Fort Knokke through the Inhoff battery, the public would be willing to forego their right to the road through said battery. Messrs. Jarvis, Maynard, De Korte and Breda, were fully impressed with the importance of bringing the terminus into Cape Town and would be willing to give up the right to the road. Mr. Arderne, however, was against giving up the right to the road, and agreed with Messrs. Louw and van der Piel that it would be desirable to call a public meeting for the purpose of taking its opinion. Messrs. Louw and Arderne were also of opinion that if the terminus were fixed on the vacant space at the Townmarket it would answer all purposes, and nothing, said Mr. Arderne, could prevent the construction of a tramway from there to Cape Town. Eventually a motion was carried to allow the question to stand over till next Wednesday.

**CLANWILLIAM.**—Just when the post left Clanwilliam on Wednesday last, the last polling returns came to hand, from which it would appear that the votes stand thus: Brand, 205; Shaw, 195; Tancred, 193. It is believed that the official declaration of the poll will not alter the position of the candidates.

The sentence of death passed on Adam Adams and Klaas 'tontjes, has been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor and will soon be carried into effect.

Our informant states that another man is now confined in goal for the murder of his wife, and that the authorities are on the track of another charged with a similar offence.

Owing to the want of free laborers for effecting the road improvements in the district, His Excellency the Governor, upon the representation of Mr. Bain, has consented to place 48 of the Kafir convicts now confined in Amsterdam battery at his disposal.

**COLESBERG, JAN. 21, 1859.**—Yesterday Mr. J. de Wet initiated 21 individuals into the art of horse-taming. Mr. de Wet took two horses in his hands, one an untrained mare of Mr. W. Wessels, the other an aged vicious gelding of Mr. C. Wright. With both he succeeded most admirably. Those initiated into the art have pledged themselves to keep it secret for six months.  
To-day Mr. de Wet left for Mr. A. Pionar's, Vlakfontein, to make a number of useless horses useful.

**JAN. 22.**—Who are to be our representatives in the Assembly is not known yet. As far as we know P. Watermeyer is at the head and T. H. S. Orpen at the bottom of the list. The contest is between R. A. Green and N. H. Themissen. Thrice already has the Civil Commissioner appointed the day and hour, for declaring the poll, but could not do it, owing to the non-arrival of all the field-cornets' lists. How long the uncertainty will last, is unknown.—*Correspondent.*

**PORT ELIZABETH.—ARRIVAL OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP "VOCALIST."**—We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival, on Sunday morning last, of the Emigrant ship *Vocalist*, 1001 tons, Captain Flett, from Liverpool, 10th November, after a pleasant passage of 68 days.  
By this vessel—the fifth to the Cape—we receive an addition to our population of 413 souls, viz: 210 males, and 203 females, equal to 351 statute adults. There have been during the voyage, 5 deaths (children) and 4 births—and the general health of the passengers has been remarkably good. The hospital for the men has not been once used during the voyage, and that of the females only in cases of accouchement. The behaviour of the emigrants whilst on board is highly spoken of both by the Captain and by Dr. Culhane, under whose medical charge they were placed, and, with one or two exceptions, their conduct has been exemplary.—*Z. P. Herald.*

**THE GEMSBOK.**—This beautiful Am. barque sailed for Boston, on Saturday last, with a valuable cargo of Cape Produce, amounting to a total of £19,702. She takes 623 bales wool, 222 bundles goatskins, 138 bundles sheepskins, and 1066 bundles hides.—*Ibid.*

**THE WEATHER.**—The weather during the past week has been excessively oppressive, the thermometer's good part of the day ranging upwards of 80 in the shade, considerably over 100 in the sun. On Sunday night a thunderstorm gave some little relief, the atmosphere during the day having been almost suffocating. The storm was very severe at Uitenhage. The lightning was more vivid, and the thunder louder, than has been experienced in that village for years.—*P. E. Telegraph.*

## MR. BLAKE'S COMMITTEE FOR KOEBERG.

Sir.—A scribble, signed "One of Mr. Blake's Committee," appeared in Tuesday's "Argus." This scribble, the author wishes people to believe really came from Koeburg; but the general language, with which it is adorned, at once shows that none of the Koeburgers had anything to do with it, but seems more likely to be the production of a citizen, whose brain laboured under the effects of Brandy and water of strong urea.  
Let us ask the scribbler, how many members did Mr. Blake's committee consist of, and who were they? For further particulars as to the right of one or two of Mr. Blake's "Great Committee" withdrawing their support from an individual, whom they considered was going to "jockey" them, I will refer any one interested in this matter, which by the bye has already become stale, to the large remnant of Mr. Blake's committee who did not vote for him, or if that is too much trouble let him read the letter signed "A Farmer" which recently appeared in one of your numbers.

## Foreign Intelligence.

**EASTERN MISSIONS.**—A meeting of friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, to promote missions to China and Japan. The Bishop of London occupied the chair, the Bishop of Oxford and Lincoln, and Admiral Keppel were present. Dr. Tait, in his opening discourse, explained the religious state of the East, and the changes that have been produced there from time to time. He looked hopefully to the progress of the true religion.

In Japan, as they were probably aware, in the century between 1550 and 1650, Christianity had almost promised to become the dominant creed of the country. Very imperfect though it might have been in its form, it still was Christianity, and called forth on its first propagation examples of heroism from which they might well take courage to persevere in the evangelizing work which now lay before them. But, while they gathered hope and comfort from the past, they might well also take warning. If Christianity under the Portuguese was so powerful in Japan for a hundred years, how was it that it had since then altogether died out there? How was it that for the last two centuries so great had been the hatred of the Japanese towards it that a decree was passed declaring that if any Christian missionary showed himself there he should be immediately punished? Nay, in its arrogance this barbarian Court threatened that if the King of Spain or Portugal came himself he should share the same fate; nay, that if the God of the Christians, the great Lord of heaven and earth himself came, he should be expelled as ignominiously as the humblest missionary. This antipathy towards the preachers of the Gospel arose from two causes, both of which they would do well to lay to heart. One was that Christianity had mixed itself up with political intrigue; and there was a deep-seated conviction in the minds of the Japanese authorities that those who were ostensibly promoting the religion of peace were in reality endeavouring to subvert the empire which tolerated them. We must, therefore, let it be distinctly understood that when we went to proclaim the Gospel tidings to this people we went as true disciples of Him whose kingdom is not of this world. The other evil which led to the banishment of the Christians from Japan was—shame that they should have to say it!—their quarrels among themselves. Those who were divided sect against sect, and religious order against religious order, could not expect to command the respect of those heathens among whom they were placed; and, as suspicion was excited by their political intrigues, so their influence was weakened by their internal dissension. Let them, therefore, remember, if they would avoid the failure of those who had preceded them in this enterprise, that they were the servants of one Lord, and endeavour to prove the truth of their religion by that most convincing of all arguments, the love which Christians ought to bear to one another. One or two more facts to show that they were not engaging in a hopeless task, and he would give place to those who were better able to address them. The Chinese Bible could not be purchased, he believed, for a smaller price than even the English Bible. A complete translation of the Bible into the Chinese language might now be had for 2s. This was a good beginning to make for the evangelization of that vast country. A translation into Japanese of the Gospel according to St. Luke had all of been executed, under the supervision of the Bishop of Victoria, by a missionary formerly employed in the Island of Loo-choo.

Resolutions were agreed to declaring that advantage should be taken of the opening of new lands to preach the Gospel therein, and making an appeal to the public for funds to establish a well-organized mission in China.—*Spectator.*

**ITALY.**—The secular struggle of Italy for life appears to be about to enter into a new phase. There are symptoms abroad which appear to indicate that a new era is at hand. Europe is filled with rumours of French and Piedmontese preparations. The Sardinian King, who has the reputation of a traddler, tells his officers, out of the fulness of his heart, that next spring they will again swell convulsions together. All French officials, whose reputation is of a different description, augment the general uneasiness by declaring that there is not to be war, a declaration which well-known peculiarities of the present French régime induce men to interpret in the contrary sense. The tension of the Napoleonic despotism is such, the stiffness which it has succeeded in creating, for the time, in the feverish breast of the most turbulent society of Europe is so oppressive alike to Government and people, that it must needs be broken by some crashing event. In the midst of the ample food for excitement which this stirring century affords, abundant as it does in scientific and commercial progress, and in a political activity due to the various many news of public discovery by the age, it is not believed, by any observer, who has average intelligence, that the vacuum which the French Government has created can fall to be filled up ere long. As a mere means of government, the Emperor must, as has been felt from the first, make war, or grant liberties to France. The Moutanber trial proves sufficiently what his chief is, and henceforward England must deliberate upon the present juncture of affairs with tenderness, and so as to find the best mode of being herself in the grave events that may be approaching worthy of her history, her hopes, and her duties.

It cannot be concealed that this will require no small discrimination on the part of people and statesmen. For the problem of Italian independence and the general question of European liberties and progress are entering into a phase which will render it difficult in the extreme for England to know her right course of action. A war between Austria and France on the subject of Italy would be one in which English sympathies would be perplexed and at fault. Both these empires appear to be identified in domestic polity with every political principle abhorrent to the soul of an Englishman. Austria is the oppressor of Italy, the incubus on her future. But that the France of Louis Napoleon can renew her attempts to be aerry France indeed. It appears to us that Piedmont is exposed at this moment of her history to a great temptation, and that if she succumb to it all hopes of the dynasty of Savoy as the future Constitutional

monarchy of a great Italian kingdom may be given up for ever. It appears but too likely that Piedmont is listening to French proposals for expelling the Austrians as a preliminary to a virtual partition of Italy between the French and Sardinian crowns. Such a step would be nothing short of treason on the part of Piedmont to the liberties and future of Italy: such a step would involve the sacrifice of constitutional government: it would be counsel from the beginning, and fall miserably, dragging down its authors to destruction. Indeed, the more we reflect upon the present state and political structure of France, the less are we able to believe in the possibility of such an alliance being entered into between Piedmont and that power as shall afford anything like a firm foundation for Italian liberty. The French Emperor cannot be serious in any projects save those of dynastic aggrandizement, and can have no motive of self-interest except the necessity of an excitement, and a European motive to occupy the minds of Frenchmen. It is demanding of a nation, situated as Piedmont is, almost superhuman patience and self-restraint, when we say, that according to the best opinion which the most anxious reflection and the deepest sympathy for the cause of Italy enables us to form, for the present, self-defence and regular immobility appear the wisest and best course for her to adopt. For the sacred cause of Italian independence should not be mixed up with the equivocal fortunes and gloomy repute of the author of the *coup d'état*, and to expect that the gainer of Montebellert will strike her fetters off, is to forget what Scripture and common sense concur in teaching, that Beelzebub never was and never will be cast out by Beelzebub.

Such a war it will be doubtful whether it will not be the duty and interest of England to preserve a strict neutrality, at least until she has fully made up her own mind as to the purpose for which the sword should eventually be drawn, and until she find a moment in the course of the hostilities favourable for the promotion of her views. In this matter the conduct and policy of the French Emperor may provide suggestions for the policy which England should adopt. It is scarcely to be expected that the secret of Cherbourg and its kindred manifestations of deprecatory insult directed against us, have for their object the incitation of a salutary terror, whereby we may, as he trusts, be content to be helpless spectators of his warlike movements in Europe. Let us then, if his enterprises seduce Piedmont into a war which we cannot join in the attack or sympathize in the defence, be spectators, but not helpless. In such an event it will be our part to collect and concentrate our purposes, and our material strength, and to throw our weight into a scale, so as to supersede the original intentions of the belligerents, and impose our own will as the law of the contest. In all previous European contests England has been looked to from the first to play a principal, and an early part. And heretofore the issues, on the one side and the other, have been sufficiently plain to admit of her doing so. But in a war such as European politics in its present state, and in the promotion of which she will not be consulted, any of which one of the preparations appears to have been a scheme for neutralizing her power, and degrading her reputation, she may well hold aloof, indignant and prepared; but watching for the moment when she may intervene to deal an effectual blow upon the enemies of her cause, which will always be the cause of liberty and progress.

The iron despotism established in France, and its threatening aspect towards the world, constitute the first great question for Europe at this moment. It appears but too likely that the army which he has erected into the first and only power in the state, in the event of the Emperor's decease, and even during his lifetime, demand a field for military glory and rapine, which cannot be refused. How to ward off or avert this danger is as serious a problem as was ever raised for the consideration of the politicians of Europe. It is probable that the faults of European dynasties and cabinets may yet have to be washed away in a general and a revolutionary war. It appears but too likely that those who would not be wise and prudent in times may be involved in calamity, from which they shall not have the power of extricating themselves until their cup of chastisement is filled up. A war between Austria and France would appear to be a war without any other cause except that superior controlling will of Heaven which obliges rogues to fall out that honest men may have their due. But in such a case the honest men side with neither party, nor will Piedmont do as if she be sound of heart, or rather, she should say, Piedmont will do nothing to provoke such a contest, for from her position she could not be neutral. But for England we repeat, neutrality in the outset would appear the only possible course. The debates in the Chambers of Piedmont, Portugal, and in our House of Commons, will necessarily do much to develop the international questions of the hour. And we suspect that the great question of the session of 1859 for the English Parliament may not be a Res. Bill after all.—*Spectator.*

**FRENCH SEQUESTRATIONS IN ITALY.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Continental Review* writes the following rumours:—"The relations between the French Government and the court of Rome are far from being amicable. Besides other matters, which have led to a collision between Napoleon's government and the Holy See since the Mortara affair, must be added the discovery recently made by the court of Rome, of a correspondence which exposes the whole of the plots formed by the Emperor for the re-annexation of Italy. According to this plan for the campaign, France was to be placed in Italy with 80,000 men, Piedmont with 60,000, besides a reserve of 40,000. No one doubts that if the main features of this *coup d'état* are correct, and if the diplomatic manoeuvres of France should succeed in isolating Austria, that this latter power will be promptly and completely expelled from Italy. This Italy will (such as all events is the report) be divided as follows:—Piedmont will receive the Duchies of Modena, Parma, and Piacenza, besides some portions of Lombardy. The ancient kingdom of Italy in Lombardy and Venice will be re-established in the person of Prince Napoleon, and the real object in placing that prince at the head of the department of Algeria and the colonies is to give him habits of business and to prepare him for the affairs of government. The Romagna will be a part of the States of the Church and added to the kingdom of Italy under Prince Napoleon. The intention is that the dynasty of that prince should be established at Naples; and it is very certain that the only object of the Emperor's rupture with the King of the Two Sicilies was to prepare for this end. The dynasty of Murat would add the whole of the Pope's dominions to the kingdom of Naples, with the exception of Rome itself, and the Campaign of Rome, which would be the only temporal territory left to the Pope; and as the papal sovereignty would be so much reduced as to be insufficient for the support of the position of his Holiness as head of the Catholic church, an arrangement must be made between the Emperor and the Pope, with a view to their raising a subscription themselves which would identify his Holiness for the loss of his territorial possessions and power. The whole of this grand comedy is to be completed by the establishment of universal suffrage as practised with so much success in France—that is to say, all the arrangements would be submitted to the ratification of the people and the form of proclamation for the first act, and of vote universal for the second act of this great Napoleonic farce. I can say no more than that it is believed in high places, and that belief is universal here that we are on the eve of great events."—*European Times.*

**EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF THE SHIP EXCELSIOR AND 200 PASSENGERS.**—The ship *Excelsior*, Captain John Q. A. Swift, which left Liverpool on the 26th September for New York, arrived at her dock at New York on the 19th ult., and presented fearful evidence of the terrific hurricane of the 25th, 26th and 27th of October, through which she passed, losing all her masts and most of her canvas, besides four of the crew and one passenger. The following are the names of those who lost their lives:—Wm. Stevens, second mate; Michael Towery, Henry Thompson, and Geo. Propert, seaman; W. W. Fisher, passenger. The ship was blown from the 25th to the 26th of October, the ship going from ten to eleven knots per hour when she was struck by the gale, when the fore-mast was lost. The remainder of the ship, G. Butler, was washed over the side, but was saved by the firm grasp of the first officer, Mr. O. S. Pendleton.

As the ship now lies at her pier, with her jury mast, bulwarks stowed, and general appearance of desolation, the most unpraiseworthy eye could detect that she had been hard times, and the rest of the crew, and how their lives were saved must be a wonder to all.

## STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

The ship *Excelsior* of New York, left Liverpool on the 26th September last for New York, with a cargo of general merchandise and passengers. We made sail and discharged pilot, and making worthy of note took place until Sunday, the 24th of October, at four o'clock, when the wind commenced blowing from the eastward, with a heavy swell running. Took in all light sails. At midnight we had increasing breezes, and kept shortening sail. On the morning of the 25th it was blowing heavy, with a high cross sea running; we took in the foremast and foretop-sail, and hove the ship to under close-reefed main-top-sails. At sundown the wind was still increasing. At one o'clock lost our main-topmast, and went on our fore-topmast mast. At two o'clock the main-topmast went over the side; shipped a heavy sea; which washed away fire boats, pump-house, the second cabin, and stove-gate ways, skylights, forward house, and every movable apparatus about the decks. At four a.m. split the main-topmast and shipped a heavy sea, with a great deal of water between decks. Our outside and called them over the hatches to keep water out; hoisted up the reef, and the main-topmast officer, three seamen, and a passenger, at daylight gale still increasing, with terrific sea running, shipped large quantities of water. At two p.m. fore-topmast and fore-mast went over the side, carrying with them the jibboom and gear attached; commenced clearing away the wreck. At daylight on the 27th it was more moderate, and we commenced heaving-to; weather moderate, with very heavy sea running; worked all day clearing away the wreck and getting up spars and jury masts.

On the 28th but more sail and squared away. The passengers were very anxious all the time to pump the ship, and kept her dry nearly all the time; served out provisions. The last provisions had been served out seven days before, and were mostly wet. From this time we kept right along wherever we got any wind. On the 18th took aboard the schooner *Quadrant*, and discharged passengers and crews of the ship next morning.—*See Times.*

**THE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT AND HIS COURSE.**—(From the *Continental Review*) Charles Forbes, Comte Montalembert, was born in London on the 17th March, 1810. He is the representative of an old family of France, and his father was a Peer of France, and ambassador at Stockholm from the court of Charles X. His mother was an English woman. At the outset of his career he was an advocate of the union of Catholicism and democracy, of which Lamennais was the apostle, and was one of the editors of a journal founded to promulgate a sort of crusade against the Ultramarines, and opened in April, 1831, in a journal called *Le Libéral*. His opposition to the existing government brought him at last before the *Police Correctionnelle*; but during the process his father died, and as M. de Montalembert is in France a Peer of France, he claimed the right of being tried by the Upper Chamber, by which he was condemned to a fine of 500 francs, and his name was struck from the list of the Peerage. The condemnation of Lamennais by the Pope greatly increased the sympathy of M. de Montalembert's orthodoxy, and both by writing and speaking he made himself henceforward known as the great champion of Catholicism. He published his famous *Life of Elizabeth of Hungary* in 1836. In 1842 he strongly opposed the educational measure of M. Villermé, and in the following year he published his *Catholic Manifesto*. He was elected in 1843, the daughter of a British Minister, Mlle. de Mérode, and after a short absence from France he returned to deliver in the Chamber of Peers his three celebrated speeches on the liberty of the church, the liberty of education, and the liberty of the monastic orders. In 1847 he established a religious association, to work in favour of the Sonderbund. He also made himself notorious for the active part he took on behalf of oppressed provinces, and on the 10th of February, 1848, he had a solemn funeral service celebrated at Notre Dame in the memory of O'Connell.

After the establishment of the Republic, M. de Montalembert was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, and there acted sometimes with one and sometimes with another of the parties that divided the Assembly. He was opposed to the measure for again requiring journals to furnish security, to the continuance of the state of siege, and to the admission of Louis Bonaparte. But at the end of the session he supported the Republic, of which he was about to speak presently, is a bill for the restriction of the press, and was loud in his approval of the French expedition to Rome.

He was re-elected by the department of Duibs for the Legislative Assembly. He there distinguished himself principally by the part he took in preparing the law to restrict the suffrage within narrow limits, by his frequent collisions with M. Victor Hugo, his only rival in oratory, and by his defence of the President. When the *coup d'état* came he protested strongly against the imprisonment of the Deputies; but he nevertheless was named a member of the Constitutive Commission, a distinction he declined, and was elected in 1852 into the Corps Legislatif. As a French biographer laconically but happily expresses it, "il y représentait presque seul l'Opposition." At the last election, in 1857, he was defeated in the Department of the Duibs by the government candidate, and had since retired from public life until the year of 1858, when he elected to represent his country before the world. Of course M. de Montalembert is not a Liberal after an English fashion. But we cannot doubt that years and experience have taught him something, and, especially, as regards England, no one can now be more zealous, discriminating, and firm friend to everything that is English than M. de Montalembert. No one else can do that; he is one of the first and best Englishmen, and he is a writer and a speaker; and both by his eminence and his great natural talents, and education, he is among the leaders of the French Academy, of which he was elected a member in 1857.

M. Berryer, who is universally acknowledged as the head of the French bar, was born in 1790; he achieved a great professional success at an early period of his career, and after the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1815, occupied a legitimate position of increasing prominence. He was always a Liberal, ardent and unflinching, but during the government of the restoration he gradually came in accordance in favour of the moderate party. To the government of July he was a bitter enemy; but both in the Chamber of Deputies, when he sat for the department of the Haute Loire, and at the bar, he always united a certain love of liberty with a strong affection for the elder branch of the Bourbons. His three celebrated forensic speeches in favour of Lamennais (1832), Chateaubriand (1833), and Louis Napoleon (1840), not only placed him without a rival as an advocate, but indicated that he shared the ideas, but not the narrowness of the Legitimists. After 1848, for some time supported the president in the national assembly, until he saw that the cause of freedom was at stake, and he then took a very active part against Louis Napoleon, until the *coup d'état* drove him from political life altogether.

M. Dufaure, born in 1798, was known in early life as a leader of the Bourbons. In 1831 he entered the Chamber of Deputies, to which he was elected by the arrangement of Bonaparte. He was a moderate Liberal, and his legal reputation and great practical ability soon opened to him the path to office. He was Minister of Police-Works in the second Cabinet, but after the act. of the 18th February he was in opposition, and remained so during the remainder of his parliamentary period. He was Minister of the Interior under General Cavaignac, and although he had before accepted the same office under Louis Napoleon. After the *coup d'état* he excluded him from public life, he joined the Paris bar, and had since had, as a practicing advocate, an increasing reputation of a very high order.—*See Times.*

## Stuckvals.

MR. S. the editor J. H. B. M. will cause to be sold on MONDAY MORNING, at his Store in Graham street, 32 (including a lot of 50 coppers, as new silver and English, and a lot of the floor. H. C. J. van der Meer, 27th Jan. 1859.



NEW GOODS. TO TOWN AND COUNTRY DEALERS. Hamilton Ross & Co. HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER 'Geo. Washington,' 'Magnolia' and 'Royal Arthur,' A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, CONSISTING OF:- DRESSES and DRESS STUFFS—in white and black broadcloth, French de Laines all colors, Chintz, Balzamines, Mohair and Cross over Dresses, French printed Muslins, shot, check, and striped Gros de Naples, white, pink, and sky Tarlatan, lace and blond Dresses, broadcloth, black, cotton and silk Velvets, &c. &c. DOESKIN and TWEEDS—in bordered, Chevrot, and Scotch Tweeds, shrunken; West of England Does, grey, brown, and fancy; 6-4 Cloaking and Mantle Cloth, drab and black Does and Cassimeres, Albert and Cable Cords, black and colored. READY-MADE CLOTHING—in Heather Tweeds, Sattars and fancy Does and black cloth riding jackets; cord and mole Hips; silk moire, college, and tweed highroll Vests; black cloth, fancy tweed, and drab Mole Trowsers. DIAPER and DAMASK—white 8-4, Turkey-red, and crimson damask Table Cloth, damask Napkins, Turkish and huckaback Towels, Mantle Linens, blouse Hollands, worsted and colored union 3-4 Damask; drab, slate, and white Moireen; drab, buff, and white Sattten Jean; 36-inch twilled India Sheeting, white Toilet Covers, French Furniture Chintzes. BONNETS and HATS—in Ladies' Dunstable, Toccoan, Black, Fancy Colored and Braid, Bedford Chip and Luton Straw Bonnets; white, drab, black, and Fancy Horsehair Hats, in Princess Royal Turban, and Queen's Shapes; Men's white Eton and drab Straw Yachting Hats; Infants' and Boys' drab and White Felt Hats, dome tops, trimmed and untrimmed; Boys' and Youths' Black Cloth Caps, Oakleaf Bands; Men's and Boys' fashionable Tweed Caps; drab, black, and grey stiffened Felt Hats; drab, black, Mouse, and white soft Felt ditto. LADIES' DRESS CAPS—black, white, and colored, black Crape, and Silk Bonnets; white Silk and Fridal Bonnets, Colored and Mourning Cap Fronts, white and colored Down Plumes, Colored Coque Tails and Plumes, Catrich Tips and Feathers, Bridal and Colored Flowers, Cap Flowers, small and large Boses, unmounted Boses, Rouches, Tulles, Cambray, and Silk Net, Foundation and Brussels Net, Cambray Quilling. ORLEANS and ALPACAS—in 7-4 fine black Alpaca, colored Circassians, Challi Pique, Printed Clutz Cashmeres. HABERDASHERY and MILLINERY—in Silk, Acorn and Cotton Drop Buttons, Gilt Rim ditto, Crimped Silk Fringes, Prussian and Skirt Bindings, Colored Fancy Washing Trimming, Straw and Crinoline Edgings and Trimmings, traced Cambric Patterns; Maids' and Girls' White Straps and Bands, Boys' and Women's Cotton and Silk Girdles, Princess' Rolls, Case, Steel and Whalebone. Twilled and Fancy Steel Joupons, Silk Wire Piping and Bobbin Wire, Silk and Fluted Dress Laces. BONNET and FANCY RIBBONS—in Plain, Watered, and Fancy Oriental Lutes, all widths; white and black do., 40 dy. white-edged and Watered do., Fan-edge and Pad Ribbons, Foreign Crape do., Black and Plain Colored Cable Velvet, No. 4 to 100 Black and Colored Persians, black and colored Saracets. GLOVES and BRACES—in Habits, white, colored, and black Paris Kid, Gent's do. do., Gent's white and drab Lisle Gloves, Double-action and Military Braces, Diamond Lace Ties, Striped, Velvet, Eton, and Hemstitched do., Embroidered Cord and Lace do., Military Shirts, Gent's White Long-clothe do., Shirt Collars, Boys' and Youths' Shirts. COLLARS and SLEEVES—in Marasilla, Pique, and Book Muslin, Worked Cambric Engenie, Crape Collars and Sleeves, frilled Lace Tippets, Figured Window Muslin, Ladies' Glace, Moire and Summer Cloth Mantles, Holland and Grass Cloth Mantles and Jackets. FRENCH FURNITURE CHINTZ—Printed Corals and Chinese Bandannas, Cloth Table Covers, in Scarlet, Drab, and Ponceau, Printed do., Linen and White Web. PARASOLS—in Brown, Tobine, Ivory handles, and Chene Sun-flower Parasols; Alpaca and Silk Umbrellas. 6-4 and 8-6 WADS—Ne-plus-ultra and solid mixed Pins, Skirt Cord, Cotton Cord, Diamond Thread, Phillips' Linen and Chinese Average Tapes, 2-hole Ivory and Wood Coat and Vest Buttons, Hooks and Eyes. HOSIERY—in Men's half Merino Hose, Shirts and Fronts, Lambs' Wool Undershirts, Silk and Wool do., Boys' and Youths' Cotton Hose, Women's Black and Pearl Silk Hose, Women's Cot and Lisle Hose, Young Ladies Hose, Child's Super-white and Black Cotton Socks. SHAWLS—in Zephyr, Princess Royal, Alliance, Reversible, Cherbourg, and Mosaic Mantilla-shaped Shawls, Printed Cashmere Squares.

And are daily expecting, large additions to their well assorted STOCK OF STAPLE & MANCHESTER GOODS, Also on hand,

Mauritius Sugar, Rio Coffee, White Rice, Caper and Congou Tea, Oilman's Stores, Grain, Wool, and Hessian Bags, Galvanized Iron and Tiles, Rivets, Nails, and Spouts, Steele's Soap, Salt-water do., Cavendish Tobacco, Pipes, Salmon, Sardines, Candles, Blue, Starch, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Ironmongery and Stationery, Iron Fireproof Safes, Irish and Natal Buttar, Table and Coarse Salt, Earthen and Glassware, Ship Chandlery, Twine, Sazerac's Pale and Dark Brandy, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, Boots and Shoes.

AN ASSORTMENT OF Allison's Cottage PIANOFORTS, in Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany, and Zebra, with Canterburies, Stool, &c., for Sale at reduced Prices. HAMILTON ROSS & Co. Adderley-street, 15th January, 1858.

Landed from the 'Bebec' and 'Esbern Snare,' 150 CASKS ALE and 150 CASKS BYASS'S PORTER; ALSO, 30 CASES 1-LB. TINS SALMON, and a few TIERCES SALTED SALMON. HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER, In Wood and Bottle, For Sale at the Stores of HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

Sazerac's Dark and Pale BRANDIES, In Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, offered for Sale at reduced rates, to close accounts. HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

GRAIN, WOOL & HESSIAN BAGS. THREE-BUSHEL STRIPED SACKS, 27 by 46 EIGHT and NINE do. WOOL PACKS PLAIN HESSIAN BAGS, 30 by 40 inch. HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

To Town and Country Dealers. JUST opened a large variety of Manufactures lately received by sundry vessels from England, consisting of Ready-made Clothing made up of Woolen Cotton, Satin and other materials, of superior make and style, Boots and Shoes of every kind, Dressing single and double width, Black Cloth, Woolen, Bedford and Pollock Cords, Royal ribbed Molekins, Diagonals, Verveten, Laviathan Cords, Coburgs, Circassian, Challis, Ladies Dresses in great variety, Muslin Collars and Sleeves, Laces, Flonids, Veils, Gingham, Pajamas, Shirts, Men's and Boy's Hats and Caps, Silk Corahs, Spun Badannas, China, Madder, Zurat, Cambric and Malay Handkerchiefs, White, Regatta, Strong Striped Jean, Shirts, Braces, Elastic and Leather Belts, Combs, Pins, British Plate Spoons, Forks, Soup Lads, Platedware, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, &c. &c. For Sale, Cheap, by S. RODOLF.

Horses for India. THE Undersigned still continues to purchase Remount Horses for the Indian Army, and desires to notify to Breeders and Dealers, that he is prepared to buy on a well-bred Horse, at least the age of four or five years. The three-year-olds must have cut four teeth in even jaw, and be of good substance, and not less than fourteen hands and two inches in height. Under bred Horses, such as the produce of Dutch Cart Stallions and the like, being quite unsuitable for service in India, will not be taken at any price; and all Horses out of condition must be rejected also. Good Horses of any color are not rejected, but which should have the breeders who wish to deal with this Agency to be less fanciful in their choice of Stallions. English thoroughbred Horses, possessing good bone and substance, should not be rejected on account of a white leg or two, or a little white about the face. Many such Horses are better calculated to improve the value of the African Horse, than low-bred Horses of any other Country, however rich their coat may be. W. W. APPERLEY, Remount Agent. January, 1859.

RECEIVED per Reeberry from Montevideo, 91 MULES from 3 to 5 years old, in very good condition, which will be shortly sold by Public Sale. Date and Sale in a future advertisement. WM. BERG.

NOTICE. Chambers of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, 25th January, 1859. BY desire of Mr. Speaker, the following Rules of this House are published for general information. Petitions. Petitions to this House must be addressed solely to this House. Every Petition shall be in writing, not printed or lithographed, and free from interlineations and erasures signed by at least one person, on the skin or sheet on which it is written. The signature must be written on the Petition itself, not on another skin or sheet and pasted on. Every Petition must be signed by the parties themselves whose names are appended thereto, by their names or marks properly witnessed, and by no one else, except in case of sickness or incapacity. Every Petition must be written in the English language; or, if written in any other language, must be accompanied by a translation into English, certified by the member who presents it or by a sworn translator. No letters, affidavits, or other documents shall be attached to any Petition, except in case of Petitions for private Bills, as stated in the rules under that head. The language of the Petition must be respectful and temperate, and free from offensive imputations upon the character or conduct of Parliament or other constituted authority. Petitions praying for grants of public money or crown lands shall not be received; but this rule shall not be construed so as to prevent any person from praying the House to take his case into consideration, for the purpose of obtaining relief in which he shall appear to the House to be entitled to. Petitions may be received, praying that provision should be made for the compensation of petitioners for losses contingent on the passing of Bills pending in Parliament. No Petitions containing a request for aid without a prayer, or alluding to debates, or intemperate motions in either House, can be received. Publication of Bills before the Session. When this House is not in session, notices of motions, bills, resolutions, or other business, which any member shall intend to bring before the House at the next ensuing session thereof, may by such member be delivered or transmitted to the clerk, in order to the publication thereof, as hereinafter mentioned. When the clerk shall receive any such notice, bill, &c., he shall carry the same to the Speaker for his perusal; who shall, in case the matter in question shall contain nothing which, according to the Standing Rules and Orders, it would be irregular to bring before the House, if in Session, shall then direct the clerk to cause the same to be published in the Government Gazette. H. DE SUEUR, Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Wanted. THE situation of Teacher to the Elementary School at Wagonmakers Valley, in the parish of Wellington, being vacant, persons possessing the necessary qualifications to give sound instruction in the English and Dutch languages, and are provided with proper testimonials are hereby invited to apply by letter to the undersigned, or personally at the Schoolhouse, on or before the 14th Feb. next. The Salary is £20 per annum and free residence. A married person, whose wife is competent to give instruction in plain and fancy needlework to the Girls, will have the preference. For the Joint Directors, P. L. ROSSOUW, D. G. Wagonmakers' Valley, Jan. 21, 1859.

Free State Relief Fund. Amount advertised £1858 19 5 From Mossel Bay by Mr. de Graaf 5 0 0 Humanador by Rev. Mr. Heugh, 2nd remittance 11 5 0 Bedford by W. Little, Esq. 5 8 6 £1877 12 11 E. G. ASPELING, Treasurer.

FOR SALE AT Stigant's Furniture & Upholstery Manufactory & Warerooms, 54, PLEIN-STREET, AND 16 & 19, ZIEKE-STREET. EVERY description of superior Cape-made Furniture,—Also, Placed, Tongued and Grooved Pine Floor Boards, Mahogany Logs and Planks. At Reduced Prices.

SALE OF FUSTAGE, At No. 127, Loop-street. THE Undersigned has been instructed to dispose by Public Auction, without reserve, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 1st February, at the above Store, of Stukvats, Riders, &c., which had been lately filled with Spirits; as also Wine pumps, Gallon Measures, Truck, Cocks, Buckets, &c. all in good order. I. G. STEYTLER, Auctioneer.

Public Sale. In the Insolvent Estate of THOMAS MASTERS de VILLERS, of Stellenbosch, Blacksmith. ON MONDAY, the 7th, instead of TUESDAY the 1st of February 1859, as previously advertised, will be sold by Public Auction at the Insolvent's residence here at 10 o'clock a.m. the whole of the Moveable Effects of the above Estate, consisting in Mahogany and other Wardrobes, Sofa Car, Tea Dining and Dressing Tables, do. Sofa and Chairs, double and single Bedsteads, with Feather Beds complete, Looking Glasses, Washstand, a Public Clock, Writing Desk, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Also an excellent double-barrel Gun, Sadle and Bridle, Wagon and Harness, several Sets of good Blacksmiths Tools with Bellows, Anvil, and further requisites for three fire's complete, a Hoisting Machine, about 1000 lbs. new and 2000 lbs. of Iron, Smith's Coal, &c. A variety of Jit Cotton and Woollen Merchandise, and finally, 5 Shares in the Stellenbosch Bank. I do. do. Oudhuis Company. C. P. L'ESTER, Sole Trustee. Stellenbosch, January 1859. Mr. J. Wages, Auctioneer.

Public Sale of Household Furniture, WAGONWOOD, &c., &c. In the Insolvent Estate of THOMAS CHAPMAN ISEMONGERS of Cape Town, Wheelwright. ON FRIDAY next, the 4th FEB. will be sold at the Insolvent's residence, top of Boom-street, all the Effects belonging to said Estate, consisting of Chairs, Table, Sofa, Carpet, Mahogany Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Toilet Tables and Washing Stands, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, and all other articles required in house-keeping. LIKEWISE, the insolvent's Stock of Wagonwood, comprising Pine Planks and 'Dial Board's, Stanwood Planks, Spikes, Felli's Axes, Tungs, P. & Paints, &c. and a large variety of Wagonmakers' Tools, an unfinished Cart, an Iron Forge, Anvil, and sundry other useful articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. W. C. A. MOLLER, Sole Trustee. Cape Town, 29th Jan. 1859. Mr. R. D. JONKA, Auctioneer.

Wellington. THE undersigned being desirous to divest himself of his superfluous Land & Property in this village, has instructed Messrs. STEYTLER, SMITS & Co. to sell by public auction on Thursday, 3rd Feb. 1859, With Liberal Bids, and Without the least reserve, 1. Certain double storied HOUSE, situated in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch Reformed Church here, with some adjoining BUILDING ALLOTMENTS particularly adapted for Brickmaking, which in consequence of the great number of new Houses and Stores already constructed and still constructing, can be successfully carried on, the clay being of superior quality. 2. Certain piece of Ground, 8 acres in extent, divided into suitable BUILDING PLOTS, situated in the best part of the Village, at the lower side of the Dutch Church, near the Berg River, which Lots can be safely recommended to Speculators, because— 1. They are situated nearly annex The Railway Terminus. 2. The Ground is level, and better adapted for building purposes than any other in this village. 3. Roads and public thoroughfares surround it on all sides. The property lately purchased by Capt. Holtzma is situated in the immediate neighbourhood. No part of the property will be sold out of hand, so that purchasers will not be disappointed. Plans may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, Messrs. STEYTLER, SMITS & Co., at the 'Pari, Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, No. 5, Wals-street, Cape Town, and at the proprietor's, J. D. CILLIERS, Jr., Wellington. Refreshment will be given Agricultural Society. THE Subscribers to this Society are respectfully informed that the subscriptions for the current year are now due. R. W. MURRAY, Secretary. 26th January, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF 85 Fat slaughter and draught Oxen, 20 Milch Cows with Calves, some Heifers and 2 Bulls, 750 fat Cape Wethers, 200 Merino do. 21 well bred Horses, 2 to 4 years old, selected from several troops, among which 3 brown teams to match, and 3 pair Greys. A fine Phaeton and covered Spring Cart, A lot of cut Oak and Fir Planks. ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st February next, the undersigned will cause to be sold on his Farm in this Village, the above Oxen, Sheep, Horses, &c., which are sure to be present and will not be previously sold out of hand. Every Horse will be sold with his halter out of the Stable. The Oxen and Cows have grazed 8, and the Sheep the least 3 months on the farm listed Kiof. G. J. LOUW, J. Ws. Paarl, Jan. 14, 1859. Mr. D. A. De VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

Read Further, At the above Sale to be held by Mr. Louw, will likewise be sold a BULLOCK and a HORSE WAGON, complete, both new and covered. ON WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd February, will be sold on the Parade, two capital CART HORSES and a SADDLE HORSE. DIED at Great Drakenstein, on the farm Rust and Frede on the 19th instant, aged 25 years and 2 months, Mr. Jan FAZDRAK Boos, beloved son of L. W. C. BECK, J. F. Cape Town, Jan. 2, 1859.

Shipping Intelligence. ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY. Jan 26—Wellfleet, S. 1012 tons, J. Smith, from Calcutta, 9th Dec. to London. Cargo, sundries. Passengers: Col. Beutneck, H. M. 8th Dogoon Guards, Capt. Gerahs, H. M. 20th Regiment; St. Magandie, R. H. A.; Dr. Rochs, R. H. A.; Mrs. Gerahs, and Mrs. Smith; 153 invalids, 6 women, and 17 children. Phillips & King agents. 26—Wilhelmsburg (Hann) ship, 1000 tons. H. Muller, from London 18th Jan., to this port. Cargo, sundries. W. Berg agent. 26—Rother, brig, 185 tons, W. Morris, from Plettenberg's Bay 20th Jan., to this port. Cargo, sundries. Passengers, Mrs. Morris and child. J. Seagriff & Co, agents. 26—Elizabeth Mary, brigantine, 102 tons, J. Barrett, from Plettenberg's Bay 20th Jan., to this port. Cargo, sundries. W. Billingsly, agent. 27—Gebuiva, smt, 420 tons, W. Berkett, from Amoy 20th Oct., to this port. Car, sundries. Thomson, Walton & Co, agents. 27—Jenny, (Ss) brig, 263 tons, J. E. Ryberg, from Alagon Bay 19th Inst., to this port in ballast. H & E suffix, agents. 28—Prince Edward, schr, 60 tons; Geo. Maple, from Hondeklip Bay 24th Inst., to this port. Cargo, general. Passengers, Mrs. Nicholson and 3 children. Crew of the Lyrn in charge. J. M. H. Danel, agent. 28—H. M. Steam Ship Lyrn, 9 guns, com. Oldfield, from Hondeklip Bay 24th Inst., to this port. Having in tow the schooner Prince Edward—crew of the schooner on board the Lyrn. 28—Gazelle, bark, 297 tons, Theo. Bide, from Singapore 2nd Dec., Augs, 13th Dec., to this port in ballast. J. Seagriff & Co, agents. 28—Causit, sch, 107 tons, E. Nibsett, from Plettenberg's Bay 20th Inst., to this port. Cargo, timber. J. C. Silberbauer, agent. 28—Doelwyk (Dutch) S. 824 tons, J. K. I. Swan, from Batavia 14th Dec., to Rotterdam. Cargo, sundries. Passengers: Mr and Mrs B. v. den Brink, Mr and Mrs B. v. den Brink, and family, Mr and Mrs B. v. den Brink, and family, second class do., Mr Martin and 120 soldiers. Put in for water. DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY. Jan 26—Zulu, sc, to Algoa Bay. 26—Lyme Regis, to London. 26—Fosin, to Port Natal. 26—Klein, to Natal. 27—Gottorp, (Oiden), to Akyah.

Oggaaf van Koloniale Opbronzet, de Stads Markt geparceerd, van den 28 tot den 29 Jan. 1859.

Table with 2 columns: Goods and prices. Amandelen, lbs. Almonds, lbs. 858. Appelen, mudden. Apples, mudden. 17. Asijn, legger. Vinegar, leaguers. 0. Aloo. Aloes. 0. Boter, lbs. Butter, lbs. 87. Brauwedry, leppers. Bandy, leaguers. 87. Bokkervellen, stukken. Skins, Goat, pieces. 127. Bogen, mudden. Bows, mudden. 72. Drooge Ossenhuizen, st. Hides, OX, pieces. 6. Sweten, mudden. Sweat, mudden. 6. Garst, mudden. Barley, mudden. 46. Hoorn, stukken. Horns, pieces. 0. Honig, lbs. Honey, lbs. 0. Haver, mudden. Oats, mudden. 52. Hooi, vrachten. Hay, loads. 25. Kaf, zakken. Chaff, sacks. 67. Koorn, mudden. Wheat, muiden. 1:39. Linsen, do. Lentils, muiden. 0. Meel, Grof. Flour, coarse. 0. Melles, mudden. Malt, muiden. 0. Oalkoorn, tos. Oats, muiden. 0. Patates, mudden. Potatoes, muiden. 0. Rosynen, lbs. Raisins, lbs. 229. Schapenvellen, st. Sheep, Skins. 272. Stroom, zakken. Straw, sacks. 0. Tabak, Tobacco. 0. Talk, lb. Tallow, lbs. 0. Uijen, mudden. Onions, mudden. 94. Vederen, Ostr., lb. Feathers, Ostr. lbs. 0. Wyn, ordinaire, legger. Wine, common. 0. Wyn, Postak do., Do. Postak do. 0. Wyn, Steen. Wine, Steen. 1709. Wyn steen. Wine Stone. 945. Zout, mudden. Soap, lbs. 0. Zout, mudden. Salt, muiden. 0. Zuuriemoozanap, 1 aan. Lemon Juice, 1-aun 0.

MARKT PRYZEN. Van den 27 tot den 29sten January, 1859. Table with 3 columns: Goods, price per lb., price per muid. Amandelen per lb. 0 0 0. Appelen per lb. 0 0 0. Appelen per muid. 0 0 0. Apricozen per lb. 0 3 3. Aardappelen per muid. 5 0 0. Asyn per legger. Vinegar per leag. 47 40 105 6. Bonen per muid. Beans per muid. 11 40 26 20. Butter per pound. Butter per pound. 1 3 5. Brandvyn per legger. Brandy per leag. 201 0 223 0. Bokkervellen per stuk. Buck Skins each. 2 0 0. Drooge Ossenhuizen. Dry OX Hides do. 92 0 16 0. Rendeen en Makouwen Ducks and Musc. 0 70 1 5 4. Erwten per muid. Peas per muid. 0 0 0. Garst per muid. Barley per muid. 6 5 3. Ganzen per stuk. Geese each. 2 0 0. Haver per muid. Oats per muid. 5 30 6 0. Haergeren per 100lb. Oatsenoven 100lb. 2 4 3. Hoenderen per stuk. Hens each. 0 6 3. Honig per pond. Honey per lb. 0 0 0. Kalkoeren per stuk. Turkeys each. 2 10 6 0. Kaf per 16 zakken. Chaff, 16 sacks 40 00 62 00. Koorn per muid. Wheat per muid. 14 6 3 17 4 3. Linsen per muid. Lentil per muid. 0 0 0 0 0. Melles per muid. Malt per muid. 0 0 0 0 0. Meel, fyn, per 100 lb. Flour, fine 100lb. 0 0 0 0 0. Oalkoornen per lb. Wainuts per lb. 0 0 0 0 0. Olyfplanten per lb. Olives per lb. 0 0 0 0 0. Peren per pond. Pears per pound. 0 2 0 0 0. Perseiken ditto. Peaches do. 0 0 0 0 0. Rog per muid. Rye per muid. 9 10 10 3 3. Rosynen per lb. Raisins per lb. 0 1 1 0 1. Tabak ditto. Tobacco do. 0 0 0 0 0. Schapenvellen per stuk Sheep Skins ea. 0 20 0 4 2. Meriovellen per stuk Merino Skins ea. 0 5 2 0 6 4. Stroom per 16 zakken. Straw p. 16 sacks 0 0 0 0 0. Tyger, & Leeuw vel. Lion, and Tiger. 0 0 0 0 0. Uijen per stuk. Onions each. 0 0 0 0 0. Varken, gemeste. Pigs, fattened. 0 0 0 0 0. ongemeste. unfattened. 0 0 0 0 0. Speen. sucking. 0 0 0 0 0. Vederen, Struis p. lb. Feathers, Ostr. lb. 0 0 0 0 0. bedde p. lb. Bed per lb. 0 0 0 0 0. Vet of Talk per pond. Suet or Tallow lb 0 0 0 0 0. Vyn ditto. Wine each. 0 0 0 0 0. W. schapen p. pond Wool, com. p. lb. 0 2 3 0 3 1. Wol, fyn, ditto. Wool, fine, ditto. 0 0 0 0 0. Wyn, ordinaire per Wines, ordinary legger. 84 40 84 40. Dito Postak ditto. Do. Postak do. 0 0 0 0 0. Wyn Steen p. 100 lbs. Wine Stone 100lb. 35 00 35 00. Zoetlimoenen pr. 100 Oranges, per 100 Zout per muid. Salt per muid. 0 0 0 0 0. Zuuriemoozanap per Lemon Juice per 1-aun 0 0 0 0 0. Zoolleder per 1 huid Sole Leather 1 h. 0 0 0 0 0. Zeeper pond Soap per lb. 0 0 0 0 0.

J. J. H. Skuur, Editor, No. 33, Wals-street. J. W. Lott, Printer and Publisher, No. 10, Wals-street. Agents in London—F. ALGAR, Esq's, Clement Lane, Lombard-street.