









# THE ZUID-APRIKAAN.

Cape Town, February 28, 1859.

**MR. BOSHOFF**, like that Roman General who had been defeated by Hannibal, deserves the thanks of the Free State for not despairing of the Republic. There are in his opening speech of the Volksraad several particulars worth noticing. There are germs of future strife but also of future prosperity; there are moreover indications that various causes are working together to increase the material comforts of the agriculturist. The principal disadvantage, though perhaps less generally than before, is still the insecurity of live stock. The parts in the direction of the Winburg and Caledon River districts are represented as most infested with robbers; so much so indeed that it is not safe for patrols to go on the traces of stolen cattle. Certain robber bands, who have their haunts chiefly in the territories of Moltesani and Bushuli, are described as formidable depredators and the President had directed the attention of Moshesh to their doings. On the other hand the President bears testimony to the "noble behaviour" of the Chief Maroko during all the time that he (the President) has been in office. The Chiefs Adam Kok and Waterboer and Malopo, a son of Moshesh, are also eulogized for exerting themselves in repressing robberies. That, after all, the insecurity of property is great enough to blight the fruits of industry in those parts that are most exposed, may be inferred from the 6th paragraph of the President's speech; which deserves special notice both for the facts which it contains and for the comments of the speaker:

"You will have perceived that I have caused the publication, from time to time, in the Gouvernements Courant, of cases of cattle-stealing, but I have reason to believe that very many robberies are committed, which are not reported; for not merely does the farmer constantly lose horses and horned cattle from his own grazing grounds, but, in spite of every exertion and watchfulness, his valuable wooled sheep are being perpetually carried off from his kraal at night, and that, on such a scale, that an individual, known to myself, has lost no fewer than 80 head in less than 4 weeks.

"That the farmer cannot, amid such proceedings, be expected permanently to exercise patience and forbearance, and that he will be driven, sooner or later, to take revenge on such warring pests, may be naturally expected, and such can be viewed as unreasonable only by the advocates of barbarism, or the systematic champions of such robbers as happen to have a colored skin, or perhaps by such as are incompetent to feel any sympathy with the sufferers, because they themselves have been privileged to enjoy, without interruption, the ample safety and protection which good laws, substantial walls, secure locks, and a well-organized police force can yield them."

There is a mysterious allusion to a difference between Adam Kok and the Chief Lepuy, the latter of whom had written to our Governor, which circumstance the President mentions as a reason for his not writing to His Excellency. The destruction by fire of the public office of Smithfield is supposed to have been intentional and a reward of £50 is offered for detecting the author. The expenses incurred by the late war seem to be a subject that nobody is very anxious to meddle with: the former Volksraad had referred them to the Executive Council, and the Council has now referred them back to the Volksraad. The collapse of a powder magazine at Winburg, on which £113 had been spent, is a set off against the acquisition of two guns, the one a six- and the other a twelve pounder. Such little arrangements remind us of the days of Van Riebeeck. It is encouraging to read that there is a considerable balance in the chest. But still more encouraging, because giving promise of more valuable results, is the 16th paragraph with which we shall close these cursory remarks:

"You will doubtless have learnt with much satisfaction, that the building for the seminary has been completed, and that the Rev. Mr. Andrew Murray, the minister of Bloemfontein, has consented to take upon himself its temporary superintendence.

"The school has accordingly been opened since the 17th ult., and two competent teachers are giving instruction in it, the one in the English, and the other in the Dutch language. It has, however, been found necessary to continue the use of the old Government building as a schoolroom, from the impracticability of carrying it on in the other building without much inconvenience to the boarders, the number of whom will shortly amount to 15.

"The commission, therefore, find it necessary that a schoolroom should be erected on the seminary erf, as expeditiously as possible. The expense of doing this is estimated at about £300, and since the commission are already upwards of £200 in debt, by reason of this amount having been expended on the buildings, beyond the granted funds, I have deemed it advisable (in consideration of the benefit this institution is likely to confer on the State) to bring the fact to the knowledge of the Volksraad, not doubting that you will be disposed to assist the commission with what it needs, inasmuch as Sir George Grey has generously contributed to that object the considerable sum of about £5,500."

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Dr. M. T. C. Besig, as district surgeon for Hopetown.

Mr. R. A. Beyers, as fieldcornet of the ward Elim, division of Bredasdorp, vice Preada.

R. C. B. Boyes, esq. as civil commissioner and magistrate of Middelburg.

Col. E. S. Smyth, as acting Secretary to the Lieut. Governor.

Mr. C. T. Gelderblom, as poundmaster at Rietvallei, ward Langeberg and Mr. J. D. Nel, as ditto, at Opzoek, ward Springfontein, both in the division of Riversdale.

Mrs. M. Hawkins, as postmistress at Humansdorp.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**—The published customs returns for the quarter ended 31st Dec. 1858, show that the imports have amounted to £672,406, being £30,399 less than during the same period in 1857. The exports amounted to £394,734, being £62,512 less than in 1857.

**POST OFFICE AGENTS.**—The following persons have been appointed as post office agents:—  
Mr. P. A. Myburgh, farm Vogelzang, division of Bredasdorp; Mr. J. H. Cloete, farm Klipdrift; Mr. J. Parke, farm Wheatlands Mr. N. J. Smit, farm Uitgeleide Zeekoegat, Mr. P. J. Loois, farm Quagga fountain, all in the Graaff Reinet division; Mr. P. A. van Zyl, farm Langevallei; Mr. P. B. van Rhyen, farm Troetree, Mr. P. J. A. de Villiers, Kookfontein; Mr. R. Grisold, Lamberts Bay, and Mr. A. J. van Zyl, Pa., farm Langevallei (ward upper Oliphants river), all in the Clanwilliam division.

**TULBAGH.**—Persons neglecting to pay their arrears road rates before the 15th March, will be prosecuted.

**RIVERSDALE.**—Mr. S. Kloppers having resigned his seat as the representative of district No. 2 in the Divisional Council, the election of a new member will take place on the 25th March.

**INTESTATE ESTATES.**—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the estates of—  
W. Arends and surviving widow S. Magerman.—At the Magistrate's office, Elands Post, on the 8th April.  
H. P. Seaward.—At the master's office, on the 12th April.

**THE MUNICIPALITY.**—Mr. Arderne has resigned his commissionership, and Mr. E. Landsberg, who has been elected a Commissioner, has refused to act.

**WATER.**—It is said that just now the two Municipal reservoirs contain very little, if any water. If that is the case, it becomes a problem how Capetown, Greenpoint and the daily increasing shipping in our harbour are to be supplied. That a better supply of water is however procurable, is beyond dispute—witness the springs on the properties of Messrs. Versfeld and Kotzé, which now run to waste, because the Commissioners of the Municipality labour under the erroneous notion that the owners of these springs ought to give it them for nothing! But the quantity supplied by these springs dwindles into nothing when compared with the hundreds of thousand gallons now running into the sea at Camps Bay, and which may be secured at an outlay of some £22,000 (the amount estimated for the purchase of the right of property, construction of reservoirs, laying down of pipes, &c.) Mr. Henry Solomon proposes that a water company should be formed for the purpose, and has applied to the Municipality to know whether it would purchase 200,000 gallons per diem, at the rate of £1 per 100 gallons per annum, if such company were established, but as yet no decision has been come to by the Commissioners, nor is it likely that they will; for so long as the constitution of that body remains as it is, no action in the right way can be expected. A company, if established, will act for itself and employ its own resources—and eventually the Municipality will be forced to take, at an advance perhaps, what can now be had at a discount.

**ALBERTUS V. ALBERTUS.**—On Thursday last the Supreme Court gave judgment in this case. It held that if it could be proved that at the time the deed of separation was executed between the parties (27th February 1857), there was just cause to obtain a judicial decree of separation, the deed will hold good and Mrs. Albertus will not be entitled to claim any portion of the joint estate; but if on the other hand there was no such just cause, then the deed of separation was invalid, and Mrs. Albertus was entitled to take her portion. The Court considered its duty to be to maintain the community of property between married persons. It would be dangerous, the Court said, if parties married in community of property were allowed to execute a deed of separation (by which that community is destroyed), without sufficient grounds to induce the Court to grant a judicial decree of separation.

**CLANWILLIAM.**—A few additional particulars relative to the two unfortunate men executed on the 15th February 1859.

After sentence had been pronounced upon them in the Circuit Court, they returned to prison. The first days passed by as usual. *Klaas Toontje* fell into a state of quiet sadness, was deeply sensible of his unhappy condition, and occasionally engaged in prayer to relieve the pains of a contrite and tortured heart. Quite different was it with *Adam Adams*, who, with hellish features depicted in his countenance, scoffed at his devotion, and frequently said to him: "No, it is not that baas (the Chief Justice) he has nothing to say; but the great baas at the Cape (the Governor) yes, he takes care of us black people! Leendert Kok, who committed so great a crime and murdered and burned his woman, got mercy, and why not we?" Never did this hope forsake him throughout his incarceration; on the day previous to the execution, it certainly did grow a little faint, but he so shaped his first confession as to prove provocation, and justifiable self-defence, and still wavering was he found when the last morning of his life dawned upon him.

*Toontje*, quiet and submissive in his last days, directed his thoughts especially to his acquaintances, requested that a letter should be written in his name to his parents, and dictated the words which were written to his mistress, which bore the impress of his feeling and contrition; he begged forgiveness for the evil he had done, and beseeched her to pray to God to have mercy on his soul, and to bear nothing in her heart against him. *Adam Adams* passes that same time in blasphemy and scoffing and the cunning concoction of all kind of inventions; at one time it is a mad (malloep) sheep which fell into his hands not far from the place where the murder was committed; at another it is a stray sheep, three hours from there in the mountain; again the wounded lamb of an antelope (duiker) which he chased; or he accuses the witnesses of perjury, or finds fault with his relations, and remains in this unsettled state until the last.

We consider ourselves in duty bound to state that during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Murray, the Rev. Mr. Smit of this place visited both prisoners every day, and during the last weeks more than once a day. It was more than heartfelt sympathy which filled his breast when he spoke words of consolation to them, and admonished them to prepare for their doom. *Klaas Toontje* keenly felt this and was grateful. Without his assistance, *Adam Adams* would never have made his confession.—*Correspondent*

Now when in conclusion, with both his confessions before us, with the evidence of two excellent and oft tried "spoorvinders" (men who are adept in the tracing and comparison of foot-prints), and borne out and confirmed by the assertions of the widow Philida Willems and Isaac van Rooyen,—the last named two of whom had been constantly engaged for two days in investigating and considering everything minutely; when we consider all this taken together, then we come to the greatest probability, if not equal to the truth itself, that—

*Adam Adams* did, with malice aforethought, commit that most heinous murder. On seeing *Willems* approach with his flock, he hid himself, and lay hid with his gun loaded with a ball. At 5 or 6 yards distance he shot him through the arm and side; then, going round the bush he struck him with a large stone on the back of his head, and repeated this until he lay powerless on his back; he then sat upon him (as was clearly apparent from the deep impression of the toes), and with the nails and finger tops of the left hand in the eyes and face of the beseeching and afterwards struggling *Willems*, he forced him down, so as to be able, with the stone in the right hand, to smash his head.

(At the place where this occurred there was no water, neither was there any close by or in the neighbourhood, so that the body could not be cleansed of blood; but when it was brought to the house of *Willems* and was washed there, those scratches and injuries, lying alongside of each other, were clearly discernible.)

*Adam Adams*, in consequence of his wandering life in solitude, by day and by night seeking for prey, rightly nick-named *Adam Jaekel*, though born a man, never forsook his animal nature, and can be said in shocking barbarity and bloodthirstiness not to have been surpassed by a tiger or hyena.—*Correspondent*

**RIVERSDALE.**—February 25, 1859.—On Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we had a most awful thunder storm, which set in with a severe shower of hail. The hail stones were some of them as large as goose eggs, but generally as large as hen's; accompanied with a gale from the westward. The frightfulness of this visitation can scarcely be described. The village has suffered much. Not a house on the west side has been left with a single pane of glass. Of some houses upwards of 336 panes were broken. The Dutch church too has lost every pane on said side, as also the ridge of its thatch. Several houses with slate roofs have lost great portions of them. New wagons which stood before the shops were turned over and the upper parts smashed to atoms; other wagons were driven through the streets by the violence of the wind as if drawn by horses; large beams, 30 feet in length, floated in the streets by the mass of water; one house lost thatch and gable.

I regret to say that two colored children, whose parents reside in a miserable house about a mile from the village, were killed by the hail. As far as can be ascertained almost every goose on the neighbouring farms has been killed. We hear of severe losses sustained by several farmers, some having lost 50, others from 1 to 300 sheep, killed by the hail.

As the Circuit Court was to be held on the following day, Advocate Denysen had reached the village in time, but Mr. Cloete was overtaken by the storm about two hours from here, and so severe was the pelting the horses got that they made a bolt of it. Mr. Cloete at first closed the door of the wagon against the hail, but was soon obliged to open it again, so as to be able to make his escape should anything happen to the horses, but fortunately no accident occurred. Many cattle herds, as well as other persons who were out in the field, were seriously injured by the hail. Reports of losses continue to come in from every quarter. Such a severe storm has never been experienced here. All the gardens and vineyards have been destroyed.—*Correspondent*

**ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER BY KAFIRS.**—We have just received information of another of those atrocities which have of late been so frequent on the frontier, and which call for unslumbering vigilance on the part of our farmers. A son of Mr. Maringquitz, a boy of 12 years of age, was in company with an Hottentot boy, tending his father's sheep, in the direction of Somerset East, when nine Kafirs made their appearance and began cutting the throats of the sheep. On this, the boy expostulated with them, and told them to desist. They then threatened that unless he remained quiet they would treat him in the same manner. He still persisted in urging them to leave the sheep alone, when they seized him and cut his throat. The Hottentot boy immediately ran home, and told young Maringquitz's father, who immediately raised a small commando and pursued the murderers, overtook them, and fortunately succeeded in shooting three of them. It is also reported that two of them were taken prisoners, and have since been lodged in the Somerset gaol.—*E. P. Herald*

**THE EAST LONDON TRAGEDY.**—The *Banner* gives the following from its correspondent, under date the 16th instant, as the latest (we trust the last) act of the East London Tragedy. This is the fifth death.—Mr. Borcherds died yesterday and was buried to-day evening. These sudden and mysterious deaths have cast a gloom all over our small community. All causes being buried in mystery.

**PORT ELLIZABETH BI-WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.**—The favorable intelligence brought by the *Celt* respecting the state of the Home produce market, influenced very sensibly the transactions at our Produce Sale yesterday. The attendance was good, and the competition brisk. The show of produce was larger than usual, and the prices realized could not fail to be highly satisfactory to sellers. In Skins especially was the advance more observable. Good, heavy, well-cured sheep and goat skins were in demand, and sold for high rates.

Of Wool, 80 bales were offered yesterday, of which 50 were sold. The general quality of the wool offered was by no means first-class, some of the washed being brought to market got up in a careless and slovenly manner. We think an advance of from ½d to ¾d may be quoted, upon last sales.

As if to make up for the absence of skins of every description on Tuesday last, there was a large accumulation yesterday. Nearly 5000 skins were disposed of at an advance on former rates. The principal portion, of course, consisted of Sheep and Goat skins, there being about 2700 of the former and upwards of 1300 of the latter kind. For one

small parcel of superior heavy long wooled sheepskins, the long price of 2s. 9½d. was realized. Fine long-wooled skins, average say 2s. to 2s. 4½d. Cape skins 8d. to 9½d., and pelts 4½d. cash. About 600 Wildbeest Skins were sold at prices ranging from 2s. to 3s. 8d.

The trade in Hides is confined to the sale of a few parcels of dry hides, which sold readily at from 7s. 3d. to 8s. each. In salt hides there is nothing doing.—*E. P. Herald*

**BURBESDORP.—PUBLIC MEETING.**—A large and influential public meeting was held in the Court-house, yesterday (Sunday) at 11 a.m. It may appear strange to those residing at a distance to hear that a meeting was held on such a sacred day, but to remove erroneous impressions, we take the liberty of here stating that it was one of a purely charitable character and which required prompt exertion. The chair was occupied by our worthy Civil Commissioner, who stated in his opening remarks that it had that morning come to his notice that three more cases of small-pox had appeared in town—that it was his desire to secure the co-operation of the inhabitants—and that he convened this meeting for the sole purpose of ascertaining their opinion as to the course to be adopted, and likewise to have the opportunity of reading the Act for preventing contagious diseases—which he accordingly did. A discussion was then carried on as to the feasibility of erecting temporary buildings to be used as hospitals just above the town, which lasted a few minutes and was finally assented to.

We are gratified to note that on this occasion upwards of £70 were subscribed by those in the room. The Municipality and Benevolent Society have also come forward liberally—the former gave towards this object the sum of £30, and the latter, £20—which swells the amount up to £120. Ample provision will now be made, it is to be hoped, for the prevention of the Small-pox spreading any further. The thank of the public are specially due to our Civil Commissioner for the promptness exhibited on this occasion and for his desire to assist those who have no helping hand near.—*Albert Times*

**INDIA.**—By the *Lady Jocelyn* we have received Indian papers to the 10th January last. The following review of the state of affairs at the end of the previous year is taken from the *Press* of the 1st January:—

A new year commences this day, and, although upwards of 19 months have been spent in putting down the rebellion, the work is still uncompleted. During the past year much has been done towards the restoration of peace and tranquillity. With the exception of a portion of Oude, and a part of the districts of Goruckpore and Shahabad, the revolted provinces in the North West, have been re-occupied, and in many places martial law has been abolished, and the Civil authorities have resumed their functions. In Central India, insubordination, to some extent, exists, but that part of the country must soon yield to the superior power of our arms. We have the reports of the year being confined to the regaining of lost ground. The mutinous spirit that led to the murderous horrors of 1857, has been, at times, manifest during the year just ended. In the Deccan, the murder of Mr. Manson, was intended to be the signal for a general rising, but the prompt measures of the Bombay Government disconcerted the designs of the rebels. Throughout the Punjab, too, an insurrectionary movement was planned, of which the opening act was the mutiny at Dera Ismael Khan; but the disconcerting of the insurgent movements, and the steps taken by the Government, prevented any further outbreak. We are, therefore, warranted in taking a cheerful view of the state of affairs, as it behoves us to return our heartfelt thanks to His Majesty, through whose aid, these mercies have been realized.

In the early part of last year, the hopes were entertained by many that before Christmas, the rebellion would have been put down—and we were amongst that number,—and with the large influx of European troops last cold season we had every ground for the expectation. In this hope, however, we have been disappointed, and we refrain, at present, from commenting on the proceedings of the Military Authorities. Not a few most sweeping measures have been passed on the Commander-in-Chief and others for their dilatoriness in prosecuting the war, and for the tardy movements of the different forces that have been in the field. We have, at various times, been constrained to express our dissatisfaction at the proceedings of some of our Military Commanders; and it is possible that the history of this war is written, it may be proved that there was a want of energy and skill at times apparent. That several columns were in the field during the hot and rainy season, marching and countermarching in pursuit of an enemy who has fled from one side of the country to the other and is yet unaptured, is a fact patent to all. Blame may not be attributable to any one; it may even be shown that what we regard as an error in our Military tactics, has been of essential service in bringing about the desired peace. These points will sooner or later be discussed, and we shall be able to acquire the reason given why more was not accomplished within the period under review.

The Commander-in-Chief will now, we hope, set to work in earnest to rid the country of those rebels who would not accept the proffered terms of the amnesty. It is not likely that any more great battles with the rebels will take place, but there will be skirmishes and encounters with the fugitive bands, whose only hope of safety now is in moving about from one part of the country to another, and gradually reducing their numbers by taking service in places where they are not known.

Another review, appearing in the same paper, contains, amongst others, the following observations:—

The political and Military drama of the past year has been of a truth, one not unlike a "Comedy of Errors." The stubborn hereditary love of English in have stuck to them as of old; and in spite of all our blunders, we are gaining fast over the rebellion; not only now we are considered without a head, without materials for recruiting, and the remaining marauding bands are shattered and broken, and in the manner that most things eventuate by the efflux of time, so will this rebellion subside and pass away after it has worn itself out in its fruitless exertions, in one, two, or not three years. It would be senseless to anticipate an earlier termination because it is not one or two years campaigning that can annihilate, and subdue two hundred and fifty thousand men, trained to the use of arms, like the Sepoy Armies of the East India Company, and the Ex-King of Delhi and Lucknow. Men who cannot go back to take the plough again in hand to eke out an existence, will by the laws of nature live by, and die by the sword. Having been marked as rebels, having revelled in scenes of blood on the battle field, and in the guerrilla warfare they are now carrying on, they will never make good subjects. The whole race must be exterminated, or some peculiar policy towards their castes must be adopted, before we can see the end of this revolt. The Army under Lord Clyde in the last week of the old year was driving the rebel forces into the Forests of the Terai in Northern Oude, breaking up their numbers into marauding bands. He will meet with no enemy to give battle to, in the open field, and our speculations on the past and their effect on the future will remain fulfilled.

The Service Messengers that have come to hand the week ending 31 December, refer to Budeikand and Central India. The first mentions that "on the 23rd instant the rebels under Feroze Shah were surprised by troops from Goodna (sic) and were dispersed." A few only were killed, as the jungle was very dense. One hundred horses, and some camels were captured.

The next telegram, despatched from Kirwee on the 26th ultimo, informs us that a body of rebels consisting of one hundred and fifty Cavalry, six hundred mutineer sepoys, and from three to four thousand matchlockmen were encamped at Banpore, three miles from Kirwee. On the 21st they had attacked Nyagore, and taken two guns from the Rans. The next day Mr. Power reported that Kirwee had been relieved, and that a combined movement on the rebels would be made as soon as Brigadier Carpenter arrived in this rear.

The telegram received from Government yesterday, and dated Allahabad 30th December, contains the gratifying intelligence that "Tantia Topce's party of rebels after wandering about jungles in the territory of Meywar were met by the Nizam's detachment at Purnagore on the 24th instant, and repulsed with severe loss." One leader was killed, but his name is not known. Several of the rebels were taken prisoners, and two elephants were captured. On our side the casualties were one officer, Captain Bolton, and nine men wounded. The main body of the rebels had retreated to Banwarah, but some had fled Eastward. The Mhow column was to pursue. Another engagement with the rebels took place on Christmas day. This is communicated in a telegram received from the local authorities on the 29th. The battle lasted from 4 p.m. until after dark. The enemy, in considerable strength, came boldly on in two divisions, and on being repulsed went off to the Eastward." They were being pursued by Major Roche.—*The Press*

The following account of the fight at Pertabgarh will be read with interest:—Major Roche's small column engaged Tantia's immense army on the evening of the 24th December. Had daylight shined, Tantia would in all probability have been left without a follower. About four in the evening, a rebel brought intelligence of the advance of Tantia to attack us, he, having heard there was only a small body of Cavalry to contend with, and, as the prisoners have stated, Tantia was determined to break through and get to the Chumbal River once more; as he was pressed in rear by Brigadier Carpenter's horse and foot, he resolved to fight a strong little body of 400 men of all arms, with two guns ready to dispute the road. Tantia's Army advanced in three divisions, the right being commanded by himself. The skirmishers occupied more than two miles. Talk about his having no infantry, he showed, at least 1,500, with between 3,000 and 4,000 Cavalry. He had no guns, however; and the English of the 72nd total 1,200 yards. The fire from the two guns was excellent, and did great execution, bowling over horses and riders in numbers. Captain Bolton, Royal Artillery, ably assisted by Lieutenant Maule, of the same corps, commanded the Artillery. The former was wounded in the side, but is again, and the hurt being more of a contusion than a wound, he suffers but little. Lieut. Cameron, commanded the 78th, Captain Brooke, the 95th, Major Simpson, the Cavalry, and Captain Adams, the 13th N. I., the whole being under Major Roche. No officer was hit; three of the men of the 75th and four of the 13th were wounded. The Sikh horse, numbering seventy sabres, under Lieutenant Banerman, behaved well. The Wurdee Major got a bullet through his coat, one or two horses were also struck, the fire being very hot, particularly, I hear, on the right, which was well repaid by the 15th. It was thought at one time, that the enemy would have charged at that point. Darkness however, prevented us finishing the work. Tantia moved off to the right and left, leaving a number of dead men and horses on the field: the wounded he carried away. Two elephants were taken, one carried the King's cooking apparatus, and the driver of which states the King was wounded, and Tantia's cousin killed: his body was found without the head. At first it was supposed, it was Tantia himself, and this remains still a doubt. The rebels got to the Chumbal on the 26th, and Colonel Benson, 17th Lancers, took up the pursuit. Captain Stowers, Political Agent, was present during the action, and mainly through him we got good intelligence. Capt. Malcolm, Bombay Engineers, acted as Staff Officer, and ably assisted Major Roche, the Commander of the Field Force. The Cavalry were unable to charge, owing to the darkness. Had they been permitted, the slaughter must have been tremendous. The enemy were followed up the next day, but our guns being drawn by bullocks, the force was unable to go the pace that the rebels did. The town of Pertabgarh was saved from plunder as five days previously had been that of Oodeypoor; so that Major Roche's little force may be said to have done good service.—*Bombay Times*

**LATER.**—The last intelligence from Allahabad—on the 5th instant—is "that Colonel Benson attacked Tantia Topce at Tigrapore after a pursuit of one hundred and forty miles in five days, defeated him with much slaughter and took 6 elephants." On our side the loss was trifling. According to a report, sent by Major Macpherson from Gwalior, it appears that Tantia Topce and Feroze Shah had effected a junction of their forces, and it was thought they were endeavouring to work up north the Shoopore range to Rudekambur in the Jeypore territory, with the intention of menacing Kurworee, Bhurtpoor and Jeypore. After the several defeats they have sustained, the combined forces cannot be very formidable, either in men or material.—*The Press*

The following is from our correspondent "One in a Wood," dated Lucknow, the 4th January, 1859." "Yesterday intelligence arrived of an action fought by Lord Clyde with Baturam, Mehdie Hussain and his party. The battle raged from break of day until about 4 p.m. when victory, as has always been the case, declared for the invincible Britons. The loss of the enemy is said to be about 1,500 killed and wounded, with the capture of their ammunition, baggage, camp equipage, &c. This, on our side, was very trifling. The survivors retreated into the jungles, and the past week upwards of 1,000 sepoys have surrendered, and daily others are returning to their allegiance, which proves that they have not been dealt with as was thought when thousands in a week are still forthcoming.—*Dungli Harkara*

**IRISH SECRET SOCIETIES.—THREATENING LETTERS.**—The *Belfast News Letter* states that during the last few days a gentleman highly respected in that district for his integrity and moderation has been favoured with a series of anonymous letters threatening his life if he should venture to discharge the duties of an office of honour and responsibility for which he is well qualified, and in which he is entitled to act. It had been deemed necessary for some of the friends of the gentleman referred to that precautions should be taken against the execution of the threats. Another gentleman, residing at a short distance from Belfast, who has in some way or other given umbrage to the clubbers, has been similarly warned.

A correspondent of *Sunder's News Letter* says, a letter bearing the Dublin postmark was received on the 12th inst., through the Banagher post-office, by a man named Martin, residing at Ballynacoolahan, in the parish of Lussough, King's County, threatening him with death in case he should act as the office of bailiff on the property of Mr. Joseph Radcliffe, who has recently purchased a portion of the estate of Sir R. Blouse Lynch in this county. The letter also threatened the agent of Mr. Thomas Walsh, who has been appointed the agent of Mr. Radcliffe. The writer designated Mr. Walsh as a "heartless scoundrel" and a "rascal," and intimated that his "friends in the county would not suffer him to do as he had done on Mr. Longworth's estates; that he would not be permitted to evict families, or make their homesteads roofless. The author also professed great friendship for Martin; and having intimated that this was a warning, concluded by inquiring what was the third death? and subscribed himself "Furious." This letter was evidently intended to intimidate Mr. Walsh, as a few days immediately preceding its receipt, Mr. Walsh was at Banagher receiving remitted in that county asserted that several landed proprietors in that county have, within the last few days, received similar threatening epistles.

A Galway correspondent writes, that on the 5th instant, the Rev. Mr. Whelan, the Roman Catholic administrator of the parish of Tynagh, in consequence of some threatening notices being posted in that parish, after mass concluded in strong terms the authors of such villainous proceedings, and warned his flock at the chapel, near Killenaductia, and warned the evils attending any construction of Mills, Portunus, a list of the names of the persons who had secreted and unlawful societies. On the following Tuesday night the chapel was set on fire, and the confessional box and a portion of the gallery destroyed. Fortunately the flames were observed, the pestiferous haste led to the spot, and after much exertion the fire was extinguished before further injury was done.—*The Press*



# MYBURGH & CO.

HAVE NOW LANDED EX "HEINRICH,"  
FINE SOUCHONG & CAPER TEA IN 10-CATTY BOXES, AND CONGOU,  
I HALF-CHESTS,  
WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE, AT THEIR STORES,  
ST. GEORGE'S-STREET.

## AUTUMN GOODS,

PER  
MAIL STEAMER "CELT."

# Myburgh & Co,

Are now landing from the above Vessel a splendid assortment of  
**FINE & FANCY GOODS,**

Selected with great care by Mr. MYBURGH, and well worth the attention of  
TOWN & COUNTRY DEALERS.

FURTHER ADDITIONS ARE DAILY EXPECTED,  
Per "Hurkaru" and other vessels.  
St. George's-street.

## Bellevue House and Grounds, AT GREEN POINT.

THIS FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY, which is equalled by few, and comprises all the requirements of  
a large Family, is now for Sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT, in consequence of the Proprietor,  
JOHN KING, Esq., having determined to remain in England, and the recent departure of his Family to  
join him there. The Property may be viewed, and terms ascertained, on application to the Under-  
signed. A portion of the extensive Grounds will be detached, and sold separately, if desired.

E. J. M. SYFRET, 42, St. George's-street.

## The "Day Dream."

THE Undersigned are now landing ex above Vessel,  
direct from China, AN ASSORTED CARGO OF  
CHINESE PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE, selected  
expressly for this Market.

The following amongst other articles may be named:—  
Caper Tea, superior quality, in 10 catty matted boxes  
Souchong and Orange Pekoe, in ditto  
Gampowder and Impl. Hyson, in 5-catty and 10 catty  
matted boxes  
Scented Caper, in 16 lb. boxes  
Congou, in 16 and 40 lb. chests  
Casia  
Matting, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4, white and colored  
Campoor wood Trunks  
Ditto Chests of Drawers  
Black Leather Trunks, in nests  
Pongee Silk  
Ditto Handkerchiefs  
Silk Gause Dresses, founced  
Silk Fans  
Clothes Baskets, in nests, round & square  
Rattan Chairs  
Porcelain Bowls, and  
Earthenware Tiles.  
Superior in quality, the foregoing Teas and other Goods,  
are offered to the Trade at prices even considerably below  
those of last Season.

JAMIESON & Co.

## NEW GOODS

EX R. M. S. "CELT."

## L. H. Twentyman & Co.

HAVE landed from the above Vessel an Assortment  
of FINE and FANCY GOODS,  
amongst which will be found,—

Ladies' Chene Flounced Dresses  
Do., Corded Liney Ottoman & Winsay do.  
Fancy Dress Stuffs, fashionable style  
Fancy Figured Alpaca and Coburgs  
Black and Colored Alpaca  
Do. do. Coburgs  
Printed Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs  
Fancy Wool do.  
Cashmere Mufflers and Wool Sleeves  
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Neck Ties  
An assortment of Ribbons  
Do. Velvet do.  
Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs  
Gloves, Gauntlets, and numerous other  
FANCY GOODS  
24, Heerengracht.

## Boots and Shoes.

JUST landed from the "Glendower" 55 Trunks, consist-  
ing of—MEN'S & BOYS' BLUCHERS, best calf  
and Patent Leather Half & Long Wellingtons; Patent Ox-  
oniens, in variety; Women's Cashmere, Lasting, and Kid  
Boots; Ladies' and Maids' Enameled Seal, Patent, and  
Bronze Shoes; Women's Cardovan do.; Girls' and Child-  
ren's Balmoral Boots and Strap Shoes, Gentlemen's and  
Ladies' Patent Morocco, Venetian, and Carpet Slippers.

## Ready-made Clothing.

Just unpacked, 20 Cases of CLOTHING, of superior make  
and style, consisting of—Superfine Blue, Black, & Brown  
Cloth ALBERT & SAC JACKETS; BLACK FROCK,  
Melton, and Tweed SHOOTING COATS; Woollen Cord &  
Seal Skin and Tweed Hip and Riding JACKETS; Bedford  
Cord, Basmindikita, Royal ribbed Mole, Shepherds  
Plaid, Albert Sack, and riding JACKETS; a very large  
variety of TROUSERS & VESTS, made up of the  
same materials as the COAT & JACKETS. Also, Embroid-  
ered Cloth, Silk, and Satin Vests; White, Regatta and  
Flannel Shirts; Men's and Boys' Caps and Hats.  
DOE & BUCKSKINS, CLOTHS, WOOLEN CORDS,  
and a variety of other articles. For Sale at moderate prices,  
by

S. RODOLF.

## Wagonwood, Stinkwood & Deals.

JUST received and for Sale at the Stores of the Under-  
signed, a fine lot of STINKWOOD PLANKS, 3 x 4  
& 5 inches thick; also WAGONWOOD, DEALS, MA-  
HOGANY, and CEDARWOOD,—All at reduced prices.  
J. C. VOS.

Cape Town, 94 Long-market-street.

## A House and Garden FOR SALE

By Private Contract.  
MR. GEO. KETTLE, Birmingham and Sheffield Ware-  
houseman, of St. George's-street, has recently pur-  
chased the

**Spacious Premises,**  
in LONG-STREET, corner of Shortmarket-street, formerly  
the Booking Office of the Paarl and Stellenbosch Com-  
panies—which afford ample accommodation for both his  
Business and Residence.

He is therefore desirous of parting with his present Resi-  
dence in Hof street (Gardens), adjoining that of the V. R.  
the Dean of Cape Town, and has instructed the Undersigned  
to dispose of it by

**Private Contract.**

The HOUSE was purchased by him in June last from  
the Estate of F. A. BOON, since which it has been improved  
by the addition of a BATH-ROOM, an ORNAMENTAL  
FOUNTAIN, &c. Mr. K. has also purchased a Plot of  
the

**"Taunton House" Garden,**  
in the immediate neighborhood, which he has had walled  
and fenced in, and which can be had with the COTTAGE  
if required.

In again offering TAUNTON COTTAGE for Sale, under  
the circumstances above mentioned, the Undersigned has  
only to repeat that it is both in substance and arrange-  
ment one of the best finished Dwellings to be met with in  
the Environs of Cape Town, and that the chance of acquiring  
so desirable a Residence, and one of such pleasant access  
through the Government Gardens, is not of frequent occur-  
rence.

The COTTAGE contains eight Sitting and Bed Rooms,  
Bath Room, Pantry, Kitchen, three good Cellars, Water-  
closet, &c.; and the House-loft is floored throughout in the  
most substantial manner, this forming another large Apart-  
ment. It has excellent Stabling for four Horses, Coach-  
house, Loft, &c.—all which might at little expense be  
converted into valuable additional Rooms to the House.

The Premises may be viewed on application, and further  
particulars may be ascertained of  
E. J. M. SYFRET, 42, St. George's-street.

## 18 BUILDING LOTS.

Sale at the Paarl,  
WITH LIBERAL BONUS.

SEVERAL applications having been made to the  
Undersigned for the purchase of BUILDING  
GROUND, he will cause to be sold by Auction,

**ON WEDNESDAY,  
THE 2ND MARCH NEXT.**

1st. Certain portion of his ERP, situate in the most  
central and populous part of this Village and opposite the  
Public Offices, to be sold in

## 14 Building Lots,

All fronting the public thoroughfare, running from the  
Main-street to the Berg River, between this Erf and that  
of Mr. J. M. ENSLIN. One of these Erven is moreover  
situated on the Main-street, opposite that of Mr. A. J.  
BUCKWA, and another on the New-street, running across  
Meyersburg to the Public Market; both are Corner Lots.  
They are all (with the exception of that on the Main-  
street) planted with Vines.

2nd. Four BUILDING LOTS, marked Nos. 3, 4, 5 and  
6, each in extent 280 square rods and 48 do. feet, being  
part of the divided Estate Zandwyk, situate in the southern  
part of and at the entrance of this Village, near the proposed  
Railway Station.

The Plan, Diagrams and Transfers may be seen at the  
office of Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUFF, where further  
information may likewise be had.

The Sale will be held on the Erf opposite the Public  
Offices.

The Purchase amount can remain at interest, provided  
sufficient security be given.

After the sale of the BUILDING LOTS, the Under-  
signed will also cause some FUSTAGE to be put up for  
Sale.

Paarl, Feb. 14, 1859.  
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUFF, Vende Adms.

## Sale at Zwartland,

ON THE FARM "VOGELGEZANG"

THE Undersigned having resolved to relinquish farming,  
will cause to be sold on the above farm Vogelgezang,  
on FRIDAY, the 4th March next, at the usual long credit  
of nine months.

30 selected Oxen, in superior condition  
50 trained draught Cows and young Oxen &  
Heifers, also in good condition, and of the  
best breed

12 trained Saddle and draught Horses  
Howard's Ploughs, Harrows, Spring and Scotch Carts,  
Harnes, different descriptions of Furniture, and all the  
other moveable Effects on the Farm.

Malmesbury, Feb. 14, 1859.  
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUFF, Adms.

## VALUABLE HOUSE,

IN LOOP-STREET.

MR. STEYTLER, instructed by the Proprietor, will sell

**FRIDAY, 4th March,**

after the Sale of Mr. BAARD's Property, that substantially-  
built House, formerly the property of the late Mr. DANIEL  
FOCK, replete with every convenience; has very large yard,  
Outbuildings, and Stabling, with Water laid on.

This Property is fit for the carrying on of any business,  
and particularly suited for a Lodging House. Threefourths  
of the purchase money may remain at interest.

## Sale of Landed Property.

THE Undersigned being desirous further to divest himself  
of part of his Landed Property, has instructed Mr.  
J. G. STEYTLER, to sell by public auction,

**On Friday, 4th March,**

AT 11 O'CLOCK,  
With Liberal Bonus.

1. That large, airy and well built HOUSE at the corner  
of Long and Pepper-streets. It is double-storied; contains  
Hall, 6 Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen, &c. GAS and WATER  
have been laid on. For the GROCERY BUSINESS,  
which has been always carried on there to advantage, THE  
SITUATION CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

2. The adjoining HOUSE, likewise under Double  
Story, and containing Hall, 5 Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen,  
&c., besides private waterleading.

Both Houses are always well tenanted, and produce the  
INTEREST of £1700.

The conditions of Sale are very favorable and may be  
ascertained from Mr. J. J. HORMEYR.

Wellington, Feb. 25, 1859.  
S. H. BAARD.

## Public Sale of Landed Property, Shipping Intelligence,

IN THE  
Thriving Village of Wellington.

THE Undersigned wishing to divest himself of his super-  
fluous Landed Property, has instructed Mr. F. J.  
FANZ, J.F., to sell by public auction,

**On Wednesday, 2nd March, 1859,**

AT 10 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,  
**With Liberal Bonus.**

Certain Erf, situate in this Village, on the Spruitver-  
between Church and Malherbe streets, with the Dwelling  
House erected thereon, fronting Bain's Kloof, which was  
finished a year ago, and is adapted for a genteel residence.  
It comprises 3 large Rooms, Dining Room, Hall, Pantry,  
Kitchen and spacious Loft, and is adapted for any kind  
of business. Said Erf is planted with Vines and every  
variety of Fruit Trees, and has a never failing Well.

As Landed Property here continues to increase in value  
and dwellings are difficult to be obtained, a favorable  
opportunity is now offered to those desiring to settle here,  
and to capitalists for the safe investment of capital.

Wellington, Feb. 17, 1859.  
E. J. DANCER.

## PUBLIC SALE, At Somerset (West.)

THE Undersigned has been instructed by the Shareholders  
of the Somerset West Omnibus Company to sell with-  
out the least reserve on

**Thursday, 3 March next,**

2 Omnibuses  
13 Horses  
2 Sets of Harness (new)  
3 or 4 loads of Chaff more or less  
J. WEGE, Auctioneer.  
Stellenbosch, 22nd Feb. 1859.

## SALE AT KOEBERG, ON THE FARM

**"Vrymans Fontein,"**  
Half an Hour's ride from D'Urban.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold

**Tuesday, 8 March next,**

3 Teams trained Draught Horses, from 4 to 7 years  
old,  
8 Excellent Saddle Horses,  
3 Shooting Horses,  
2 Thoroughbred Stallions, 2 years old, from the stud  
of Mr. J. LOUW, Groot Toren,  
30 Well-bred Mares, covered by a Jack Ass, all trained  
in harness, 8 of which reach 8 hands,  
2 Large strong Cart Mules,  
1 Sheldand Pony, quiet to ride, 5 years old,  
150 Superior Cape Wethers,  
100 Sheep,  
300 Muids of Corn, 300 ditto Barley, 400 ditto Seed  
Oats, 100,000 lbs. Oat Sheaves, 1 Spring Cart, (quite  
new) 1 open ditto, 2 Horse Wagons, 6 double Howards  
Ploughs, 1 new pair of Smiths Belows, 2 Winnowing  
Machines, 1 Reaping Machine, 1 Corn Harp, 1 double  
barrelled Gun, &c. &c.

N.B. A liberal Credit will be given  
J. VAN RENEN VAN NIEKERK,  
J. C. STEYTLER, Auctioneer.

## SALE OF Slaughter and Draught Oxen, Grain, &c.

**At Zwartland.**

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on WED-  
NESDAY, the 2nd March next, on his dwelling place  
called Diepriver, situate at Zwartland,

50 fat slaughter and draught Oxen  
150 muids of Wheat  
200 do. Seed Oats  
100 do. Rye; also a lot of Lumber.

Feb. 17, 1859.  
Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Auctioneer.

## FOR PRIVATE SALE, at the undersigned's, 10 MULES

quiet in harness, 3 and 4 years old; also a Horse  
Mill, for sale or barter for Grain.

Great Drakenstein. G. H. DE WET.

## 5b Superior Slaughter Oxen.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold, on WEDNES-  
DAY, 2nd March, 1859, on the Place of Mr. J. D.  
REYER, Wellington, the above number of superior Slaughter  
Oxen.

Wellington, 25th Feb. 1859.  
P. J. PENTZ, J.F.S., Auctioneer.

## 90 superior Heavy Slaughter Oxen.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on MONDAY,  
the 7th March, 1859, in the Market Kraal at Wel-  
lington, the above number of excellent fat SLAUGHTER  
CATTLE, superior to any brought up this year.

Wellington, 23rd February, 1859.  
W. H. LATEGAN,  
P. J. PENTZ, J.F.S., Auctioneer.

## Public Sale at Durban.

1000 extra fat Cape Wethers.

65 do. Slaughter and draught Oxen

ON THURSDAY, the 3rd March next, the undersigned  
will publicly sell at Durban, the above number of  
Sheep and Oxen, which are in excellent condition, and will  
be positively present.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Adm.  
Cape Town, Feb. 23, 1859.

## 1500 Superior Cape Wethers.

30 Extra large Draught and Slaughter  
Oxen.

ON THURSDAY, 10th March next, the undersigned  
will cause to be sold on the Farm of Mr. JAN DE  
WAAAL, Saxeberg, the above number of excellent fat  
Wethers, & Oxen, well worthy the attention of Butchers  
and others.

HENDRIK J. MORKEEL, Hs.,  
Mr. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

## Sheep and Oxen.

ON MONDAY, the 7th March, at 10 o'clock, a.m., the  
Merino EWES, in excellent condition, selected from a  
stock of 400. They are fit either for breeding or the  
Shambles. Likewise a team of trained YOUNG OXEN.

H. J. VAN DER SPUY, S.Js.  
Kalkfontein, Koeberg,  
Feb. 25, 1859.

## Shipping Intelligence,

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

Feb 24—S S Lady Justice, 2,240 tons, Capt G H  
Bird, from Calcutta 12th Jan, Madras 21st, Point de Galle  
26th, bound to London. Cargo, sundries. Passengers, for  
England: Dr and Mrs Curdell (India Army); Capt Crease;  
Capt Robinson (H M 43 Regt); Mrs Robinson; Mr Webb  
(H M 24th Regiment); Mr McNeil; Capt May (Madras  
Army); Major Hobart (Madras Army); Mr Eustrom (R.A.)  
Major Carter. A mail. Mrs May died during the pas-  
sage, from dysentery.

25—Marcellus, 5, 1121 tons, J Mosley, from London  
12th Dec, to Calcutta. Troops, 140 Officers, 408 men. One  
man died during the passage. Put in for supplies.

25—Augusta (Sw), 61, 401 tons, V D Landeberg, from  
Stockholm 26th Nov, bound to port Adelaide. Cargo,  
deals. Passenger; Miss Landeberg.

25—Sveinith (Sw), 60, 500 tons, J Adelberg, from  
Carlskrona 24th Nov, to this port, for orders. Cargo,  
deals.

25—Peri, 6, 189 tons, B Sinclair, from Waltham Bay  
7th inst, to this port. Cargo, guano, fish, and copper ore.  
Passengers: Mrs Sinclair and child; Mr Smuts; and Capt  
Clime, 4 in the steerage. De Pass, Spence, & Co, agents.

25—H I F M Traunt Dixon, 4 guns, G Picard, from  
Brest 29th Dec, bound to Singapore and China. 360 sol-  
diers. Put in for water.

25—Alfred the Great, ship, 649 tons, P. McIntyre, from  
London, December 9, to New Zealand. Cargo general.  
Put in for water. Passengers, Mr and Mrs. Tullamach,  
Mr and Mrs Butt, Mr and Mrs Bon and family, Mr and  
Mrs. Tinselman, Messrs Stafford, Hibbet, Purvis, and  
Smith, 16 second class and 38 steerage.

Dickson & Co., Agents.  
Florence Nightingale, ditto Stag, and a bark.

## DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY.

Feb 24—Stintfang, to Rio

24—Hearich, to Bahia

24—Rover, to Alago Bay

25—Burhanan, to London

25—Lord Raglan, to London

25—Nicholas Ist, to St. Petersburg

## ARRIVAL IN SIMON'S BAY.

Feb. 25—Prince Edward, brig, 107 tons, Ed. Rowland,  
from Prince Edwards Island December 1, Pernaubuco  
January 18, to New Zealand, with 40 men, women and  
children, (Emigrants.)

## Oggaaf van Koloniale Opbrengst, de Stads Markt gepasteerd, van 23 den tot den 25 Feb. 1859.

Amandelen, lbs.	Almonds, lbs.	348	
Aardappelen, mudden	Potatoes, mudden	1014	
Azyn, legger	Vinegar, leaguers	4	
Aloe	Aloe	2	
Boter, lbs.	Butter, lbs.	13	
Brandewyn, leggers	Brandy, leggers	54	
Bokkvelien, stukken	Skins, pieces	113	
Boonen, mudden	Beans, mudden	101	
Drooge Omschuiden, st.	Hides Ox, pieces	2	
Erwten, mudden	Peas, mudden	11	
Garst, mudden	Barley, mudden	98	
Hoorns, stukken	Horns, pieces	0	
Honig, lbs.	Honey, lbs.	0	
Haver, mudden	Oats, mudden	693	
Hooi, vrachten	Hay, loads	24	
Kaf, zakken	Chaff, sacks	21	
Koorn, mudden	Wheat, mudden	1274	
Linsen, do.	Lentils, mudden	0	
Malice, mudden	Flour, coarse	0	
Okkernooten, lbs.	Walnuts, lbs.	0	
Patates, mudden	Sweet Potatoes	0	
Rog, do.	Rye, mudden	45	
Rozynen, lbs.	Raisins, lbs.	3211	
Schapenvellen, st.	Sheep Skins	413	
Stroo, zakken	Straw, sacks	0	
Takak	Tobacco	0	
Talk, lb.	Tallow, lbs.	0	
Uijen, mudden	Onions, mudden	37	
Vederen, Ostr, lb.	Feathers, Ostr. lbs.	1	
Wyn, ordinaire, legger	Wine, common	54	
Do, Postak do.	Do. Postak do.	0	
Wax	Wax	0	
Wol, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	0	
Wyn steen	Wine Stone	450	
Zeep, lbs.	Soap, lbs.	0	
Zout, mudden	Salt, mudden	0	
Zuurlemoensap, 1-aam	Lemon Juice, 1-aam	0	

## MARKT PRYZEN

Van den 24 tot den 26 February, 1859.

Amandelen per lb.	Almonds per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Aardappelen per lb.	Potatoes per lb.	0 1 0	0 1 2
Appelen per lb.	Apples per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Abrikosen per lb.	Apricots ditto.	0 3 4	0 3 4
Aardappelen per mud.	Potatoes per mud.	5 0 0	5 0 0
Azyn per legger.	Vinegar per leg.	7 0 0	107 0 0
Bonen per mud.	Beans per mud.	14 6 0	23 0 0
Boter per pond.	Butter per pound	1 5 5	1 5 5
Brandewyn per legger	Brandy per legger	200 0	255 0 0
Bokkvelien per stuk	Buck Skins each	0 5 2	2 0 1
Drooge Omschuiden	Dry Ox Hides do.	5 0 0	15 6 0
Eenden en Makouwen Ducks and Musc.		1 2 4	1 4 1
Erwten per mud.	Peas per mud.	2 2 0	2 2 0
Garst per mud.	Barley per mud	7 0 0	8 4 0
Gansen per stuk.	Geese each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Haver per mud.	Oats per mud.	5 4 3	5 0 3
Havergerv. per 100lbs.	Oatsheaves 100lb	2 2 0	4 0 0
Hoenders per stuk.	Hens each.	0 6 0	1 2 4
Honig per pond.	Honey per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kalkoenen per stuk.	Turkeys each.	3 6 0	6 0 0
Koorn per mud.	Chaff, 16 sacks	5 0 0	70 0 0
Linsen per mud.	Wheat pr mud	12 5 0	18 1 3
Melies per mud.	Maise per mud.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Meel, fyn, per 100 lb.	Flour, fine 100lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Okkernooten per lb.	Walnuts per lb	0 0 0	0 0 0
Olifantstanden p. lb.	Elepha's Teeth lb	0 0 0	0 0 0
Periken per pond.	Pears per pound		