

THE ZUID-APRIKAAN.

Cape Town, January 18, 1918.

THERE is now in progress a Government measure, which is of far greater importance to the Colony than most people are aware of, namely a Bill to be submitted to Parliament at its next session for the future management of the South African College. His Excellency's letter to the Council of Directors of the College contains inter alia this paragraph:—

"With regard to the pecuniary interest which the present shareholders may have in the College, His Excellency will be prepared to propose in Parliament, if the shareholders should desire it, to purchase any such interest, which they may be found to have in the property of the College, after the liquidation of its outstanding debts, or to undertake the liquidation of those debts and to take over and vest in the College the buildings and other property of the College."

This paragraph is carefully worded: it speaks only of a pecuniary interest in the College, and delicately insinuates that no such interest exists, by making it dependent on a surplus after the liquidation of the outstanding debts. The fact is, the College is insolvent, and its insolvency is alluded to as an inducement to shareholders to part with their shares; for whatever pecuniary interest they have in the College they have in virtue of their shares. This paragraph also speaks of liquidating the debts of the College, and the Hon. Mr. J. B. EBDEN, at the late meeting of shareholders did not fail to point out, that such an offer is not to be despised, and all but hinted that the shareholders should jump at it. Now, for a man of business, this may be very conclusive, for he is not likely to think of any other interest in the concern than a pecuniary one. But we would remind the shareholders that there are far more valuable interests at stake. We would remind them that they are an electoral body, that of seventeen Directors fifteen are elected by them and from among their number, that those Directors thus elected are not only trustees of all the College property, including the Latin School fund and the Murray's Gift, but that in them is vested the right of appointing Professors, establishing Professorships and fixing "the schedule of fees to be charged by each Professor respectively." Here is more than a pecuniary interest. Here is the power of superintending and regulating the education of our colonial youth through an Institution which, if it survives the present crisis, may stand at the head of all Educational Establishments of the Colony. It has been late progressing to that distinguished position; but it must inevitably come to the ground, if the popular element in its constitution is either wholly struck out or considerably circumscribed. If the College is in debt, that is no sufficient reason for selling it. It would be a very legitimate use of the public money for Parliament to vote a grant towards clearing off that debt in whole or in part; and shareholders should petition Parliament to that effect. But if the condition of such a grant must be, that shareholders resign their pecuniary interest, and wish that those valuable privileges of which they stand possessed, then we would say draw out your balance sheet, and having ascertained the amount of your deficit, open a subscription for voluntary contributions, heading it handsomely by way of setting an example. Whatever you do, don't part with your shares for an uncertainty. If the Bill now in course of preparation secures for the shareholders of the College, the same amount of power and influence which, in virtue of their shares and by the provisions of the present Ordinance, they are entitled to, then (but not till then) it may be time to consider the expediency of entertaining government proposals. We would not quit this subject without reminding shareholders, that they must expect to be convened by the Directors on an early day to consider and dispose of the Governor's proposal, and they will do well to remember that they are not entitled to vote at their meetings, unless their shares are duly registered by the Secretary Mr. D. TENSANT, (Clause 26 of Ord.) and that an authenticated list of shareholders must lie on the table during such meetings (Cl. 30). This should be attended to, and we would suggest that one or more shareholders, taking an interest in this matter, should apply to the Secretary for a correct copy of the list of shareholders, and send it for publication to one or more of the Newspapers.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. D. A. Swart, as Fieldcornet of the Ward Upper Olifants River, division of Oudshoorn, vice Terblans, resigned, and Mr. C. P. Bezuidenhout, as do for the Ward Grobbelaars River, vice Schoeman, resigned.

All Magistrates and Clerks of the Peace, or officers acting as such, to issue certificates of citizenship to colonial Flingoes and other native foreigners.

TESTATE ESTATE.—A meeting of the next of kin and creditors will be held at the Master's office on the 24 March next, in the estate of B. Pascoe.

IMMIGRATION.—The following important notice on this subject, dated 7th January, has been published by His Excellency the Governor:—

His Excellency the Governor desires to invite the co-operation of the landed proprietors of the colony in encouraging a stream of immigration, which, it is probable, would tend greatly to the development of the resources of the colony, and to the promotion of its material prosperity.

2. The greater portion of the most valuable land within the colonial boundary, excepting the territories added within a recent period, has become the property of individuals. A small portion, comparatively, in the more eligible districts, remains at the disposal of Government. Many circumstances have combined to place in the hands of individual proprietors much larger tracts of land than they can hope profitably to cultivate or occupy. The want of labour in most instances, an insufficiency of capital in many, the want of means of transport, and irrigation, have prevented proprietors from turning their possessions to account. A copious immigration of an agricultural population, consisting of small capitalists, as well as labourers, offers a remedy for this deficiency.

3. His Excellency believes that a large number of landed proprietors will be glad to receive small farmers and agricultural labourers upon their estates; to sell or lease to them a portion of their land; to share in bringing it under cultivation, or in stocking it, upon mutually advantageous terms; and, perhaps, to aid in bringing out families disposed to enter into arrangements for thus giving a value to their land, which are now lying idle and unprofitable, who may not be entitled to a passage under the Government regulations.

4. In parts of the colony, especially in the Eastern Divisions, advantageous sites for villages might be laid out, reserving plots for churches, schools, and other useful institutions, and emigrants be invited to settle upon these in bodies, the amount of payment being made easy

to the purchasers. There can be no doubt here, as in Canada, capital may be very profitably employed in paving the way for immigration, which, by increasing many fold the value of the land surrounding the settlements, and by creating both a supply and a demand for produce, will benefit alike the landowner and the public. The Government agency now established in England will enable individuals and associations formed in the colony to make known the advantages which they offer, and to bring together and provide for the transport of emigrants who may organize themselves in England for settlement in such localities.

5. The increase of the population by such means, the peopling of districts which are now unoccupied, or too thinly inhabited to justify the expenditure of public money on their development and improvement, and the increase of the general wealth and public revenue arising therefrom, will enable the Legislature and the Divisional Councils to undertake the construction of roads and of works of irrigation in them, which will give a new value to such lands, and amply compensate proprietors for the surrender of a portion of them. The extent to which roads, rough but practicable, already exist in this colony, by which the means of communication are opened up throughout almost its whole area, is a very favourable circumstance in adopting measures for filling up the country.

6.—The present time is very favourable for making an effort in this direction. The rapid progress which the colony has recently made,—the prospect of future immunity from the constantly recurring alarm of Kafir outbreaks,—the extraordinary development of the productive powers of the colony, notwithstanding the paucity of its population,—the demonstration of its fitness for yielding the principal sources of agricultural wealth—grain, wine, and wool, and of its capability of consuming the productions of other countries in large and increasing quantities, as indicated by the returns of importations, and by the rank which it now holds in this respect among the colonies of Great Britain,—all hold out great inducements to persons contemplating emigration from Great Britain to turn their attention to this country, and the strongest incentives to the Government and people of the colony to avail themselves of such an opportunity of offering every encouragement to the best classes of emigrants to select it for their future home.

7. His Excellency, therefore, calls the attention of proprietors and of the several local Immigration Committees to these considerations, and invites all persons desirous of setting upon them, and of inviting immigrants to settle on their estates, to forward to the resident magistrate of the district a statement of the land of which they have to dispose by sale or lease, with the following particulars:—

1. Name of district.
2. Name of farm.
3. Name of nearest post town, and distance of farm therefrom.
4. Extent of land disposable.
5. Nature and quality of such land.
6. Present use and state of land.
7. Supply of water.
8. Buildings, if any, thereon.
9. Whether offered for Sale or lease.
10. Terms of occupation.
11. Price of annual rent of land offered, per block, erf, or acre.
12. Terms of payment.
13. Advantage offered by proprietor.
14. Conveniences offered to immigrant, in settling.

8. The several resident magistrates will be supplied with forms for applications of the above nature, and are instructed to forward all such applications, with their report as to the correctness of the descriptions given in it, to the Immigration Board, in Cape Town or Port Elizabeth, according to the locality of their district.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,
RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.—At a meeting of Commissioners, held on the 8th instant, applications for an increase of salary were received from the Secretary, Bookkeeper and Clerk to the Superintendent of waterworks and City Engineer. This matter was referred to a special meeting, held on the following day, when, upon the motion of Mr. Ross, it was resolved to increase the salaries of all municipal officers as follows: Secretary, £250; Bookkeeper, £250; Treasurer, £200; first Clerk, £130; second Clerk, £110; Collector, £140; Messenger, £100; Streetkeeper, £130; Superintendent of waterworks and City Engineer, £240; Foreman of works, £176; Clerk, £90; Carpenter, 10s. a day; Turncocks and laborers, 3s. a day; one Turncock 6s. a day; 2 Overseers at Wharf, 1s. a day; Market Master, £230; Registering Clerk, £180; Assistant, £15; first Auctioneer, £80; second, £75; third, £60; assistant Clerk, 1s. 6d. a day; gate-keeper, 1s. and laborers, 2s. 6d. a day; Town Overseer, £118; remunerations, held on the 11th inst. It was also resolved to place upon the estimates a sum of £3750 as arrears due for police, and a further sum of £650 as the Municipal contribution for the current year.

On this occasion Messrs. Bergh and Jarvis (the latter of whom was not present at the previous meeting) drew attention to the enormous increase which had been made to the salaries of Municipal officers—upwards of £1000 (equal to a penny rate upon the value of £240,000). Mr. Jarvis, in particular, expressed his surprise at the proceedings of his brother commissioners, by which an increase of £11698 10s in the expenditure, and of £10,000 in the revenue, was made over that of last year, to meet which it would require a rate of at least 2½ in the pound upon fixed property, with which, he did not think the ratepayers would be satisfied; and Mr. Bergh expressed a hope that when the estimates came before the Wardmasters they would do their duty, and reduce the salaries to their former amount.

The meeting of Wardmasters has been fixed for Monday evening the 25th instant.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Supreme Court.—The Sessions were opened by Mr. Justice Watermeyer, on the 15th instant. The following cases were tried:—
1. *William Stebler*, for stealing a watch, &c., the property of James Foster, of Frenchhoek.—Plea guilty, 18 months hard labour.
2. *Pietje Bithaelder*, charged with the crime of rape, at Pikeniers Kloof.—Verdict not guilty.
3. *Salomon, Piet, Benjamin, and Martinus*, for stealing a sheep, the property of A. Holtman, of Picketberg. Benjamin pleaded guilty, and a verdict of guilty was returned against the other three prisoners. They were each sentenced to 2 years' hard labour.
4. *Isabella Verres*, for concealing the birth of her child.—Plea guilty. Sentence 18 months imprisonment in the House of Correction.
5. *Richard Barry and G. C. Hanslo*, the first for stealing certain planks, the property of Messrs. Saffert, and the latter for receiving the same. Barry pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 7 years' hard labour. Hanslo was defended by Mr. Denysen, and acquitted by the jury.
6. *J. A. Granger*, charged with intent to murder, did not make his appearance, and his recognizances were exonerated.
7. *John Barry*, for assaulting, at Simon's Town, James Knight, with intent, &c. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 2 years' hard labour.
8. *Adonia Gys*, charged with the murder of Peter Barry, at Kulls River, on the 8th July 1857, was found not guilty, and acquitted.
9. *Mansel*, for setting fire to the house of the revd. Mr. Beck, of Durban. Verdict, not guilty.
10. *Mansel*, for assaulting, at the same place, Mary and Amoor. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 1 year hard labour.
11. *Keppie*, for assaulting his wife Romana, at Klippan. Verdict, not guilty.

STATE OF THINGS IN THE SOMERSET DISTRICT.—Under this heading Mr. R. M. Bowker, member of the Assembly for that division, has addressed a communication to the *Anglo-African*, from which the following is an extract:—As you sometimes give us a paragraph under the head of Somerset, I send you a few lines by way of keeping the memory of the Government and country refreshed as to how things are going on in this district. Every thing would go on *first rate* here if it were not for the Kafirs, they are however still the same *unchangeable, irremediable savages they have been and ever will be, until the question is settled as to who is to be master?* They are to be the drag-chain that dead locks every movement that is thought on for the improvement of the country, but what is most astonishing, people are only now beginning to find it out when I, who am considered by our wise men as *remarkably stupid*, know and told them of the consequences long ago. Some are still in the dark respecting these people, and say they cannot get enough of them, while in this district where they began hiring these people, reckless of the consequences they are beginning to find, when too late, that they have more than enough of them. I sometimes see a few of the farmers when they come in to sell their wool and lay in supplies, and I find the greater part of them are beginning to find out what I told them long since, that the wolf and the tiger and the wild dogs are good shepherds compared with the Kafirs. It would take the four sides of the *Graham's Town Journal*, to detail all the thefts that are committed in this district in the course of a week, on the farmer's flocks. The farmers are now beginning to ask what they are to do with the Kafirs? One farmer, Mr. J. V. Lott, told me he would give £2 a head, if any one would take his batch off his hands. He says, since he got the Kafirs he has no more hands for sale, and that they are *such brutes* he knows not what to do with them. That he had ordered one of his Kafirs to kill a sheep, and went to see how he was getting on with it, and found he had *skinned the sheep alive*. He gave the fellow a blow for having done so, and some time afterwards set him to kill another, this one he also skinned alive. Mr. W. D. K. says he has fifteen Kafirs in his employ, but they are *"school boys"* and do as they please, he would turn them away but is afraid the magistrate would put him in the trunk for turning away contracted servants. He says he must do something before long as his sheep are going so fast there will soon be none left, and he cannot find out what becomes of them; if he blames the herds they laugh at him (and I am not surprised at that) and tell him the sheep are all right. He also states that his cows give little or no milk since the Kafirs came! He says he will try and let his farm to some one (and a pretty bargain they will get) and try and live on the rent. Another party a Mr. R. came some fifteen or sixteen miles this morning to ask the Magistrate *What he must do with his Kafirs?* I told him it was useless asking the magistrate, he did not know what to do with those he committed for trial, some of them having walked out of the trunk in broad daylight, and the rest had said they were not inclined to stay in the trunk any longer. There is one plan Mr. Editor, might be tried if it were brought to the notice of the Government. I see at Port Elizabeth, they have not had enough of these Kafirs yet. In the district of G. R. Reinet they don't know when they are well off, and are crying out for more Kafirs. Now the plan I would recommend the Government to adopt is this, which would relieve both parties. Allow no more Kafirs to come from Kafirland into the colony upon any conditions, then send some parties of the police through the different districts, and let them take over the Kafirs from those that are tired and have had enough of them, and send them to Port Elizabeth, Graaff-Reinet, and Richmond, and other places, where they have not been blest with such an abundance of these very valuable people!

LATEST INDIAN AND ENGLISH NEWS.—By the steamer *City of Manchester*, which arrived in Table Bay on the night of Thursday last, we have received Indian news to the 15th December, which is by no means of a satisfactory nature.

The garrison at Lucknow, which, according to previous accounts, were in a critical situation, had been relieved on the 19th November, by a force under the Commandant-in-Chief Sir Colin Campbell, with a considerable loss to the enemy, but not less on the part of the vanquishers. On the 20th he was in possession of all the principal fortifications of the town. Sir Colin had been wounded, but so slightly that it did not prevent him performing his duties.

It appears, however, that on the 22nd Sir Colin Campbell had removed the garrison from there, after having first secured all serviceable guns, the state-prisoners—and the King's treasure, amounting to about £300,000 rupees. He purposed falling back upon Cawnpore, but according to the accounts he was at Alumbagh, in the neighbourhood of which some serious fighting must have taken place.

During the retreat from Lucknow to Cawnpore General Havelock died. His death is by some attributed to exhaustion by others to wounds received.

The Gwalior Contingent had attacked Nowabganj, near Cawnpore, on the 24th Nov. The British troops retreated to their entrenchments, and the rebels fired their lines. Subsequently a sortie was made in which the rebels were pit to the route. But the 64th suffered severely. Amongst others Brigadier Wilson was killed and Major Starling badly wounded.

On the 1st December the rebels were driven out of the town of Cawnpore and the guns captured.

According to accounts received at Mauritius by the Overland mail from England to the 23rd November, the monetary embarrassment was still severely felt; 19 mercantile firms had failed in the city, and 20 in the province. The Northumberland and Durham Bank had also stopped payment. Amongst the houses who had suspended payment was that of Messrs. J. R. Thomson & Co. Their difficulty seems to have arisen merely from the absence of available funds, as they have assets calculated at about £200,000 over and above the liabilities. The Bank of England came to their assistance, and after a few days the firm resumed business. Their transactions are chiefly with the Cape and Mauritius, and it is satisfactory to learn that the temporary difficulty will not effect their houses at the Cape and Algoa Bay.

Discussions were still at 10 per cent. £200,000 had been subscribed to the Indian Relief Fund. Parliament had been specially summoned for the 3rd December.

In America the crisis was passing over, but the misery amongst the labouring classes, in consequence of the failures, was alarming. Bands of labourers were parading the streets with banners bearing the inscription "Death or work." They were however kept in check by the police.

Original Correspondence.

Leeuwenhoek, Kloof Road,
Cape Town, January 13, 1858.

Sir,—Having been taken into custody lately on an untrue and unjust charge of assaulting a woman, and having obtained, after the proof of my innocence, a reprimand,—in place of justice I deem it my duty to defend my character from the slur which (to the minds of some) may be cast upon it by the expressions used by the officer of justice (which I challenge him to prove) administering in the case; I therefore trust, you will allow me space in your valuable journal for the following:—

On the 31st December, 1857, I was sent for by my neighbour, Mr. A. Hutchinson, whose property is separated from mine by a piece of ground, and on my way thither I was assailed by a woman who came towards me, and without any notice pushed me back. I asked her if she were in her senses, and on her repeating the pushing me back, until I could no longer endure it, I separated myself from her by my arm without further violence than

to allow me to pass without causing her the slightest bodily harm. I then went into Mr. Hutchinson's house, and having finished my business with that gentleman, I retraced my steps homewards, but for fear of having a repetition, I went towards the road leading to Kloof-street from Mr. Hutchinson's house, but I had not gone two hundred yards from his door when I felt myself grasped from behind, and without any notice or warrant for my apprehension, was taken down to the Police-office like a common convicted felon. My feelings at the time were such, that had I the power, it would have fared badly with the policeman. Now the policeman was forced before he was out of Kloof-street security for my appearance at the police station, but without any satisfactory effect—he would not even allow me to go and change my clothes, but he was soon joined by another and which made the matter worse. Now, I challenge the feeling of any gentleman who has a family just going out into the world, is it not heart-rending to be thus treated? But to proceed further with the case. I came before the Baron—and was thus brought into his presence to answer to a charge made against me for assaulting a woman, who swore that I knocked her over, and who produced a little girl to swear to the same thing, but whose oath was not taken, when it was proved, thank Providence, to the contrary, by two disinterested witnesses, that I did the woman no harm at all, and that I did not defend myself even with such force as to cause her to fall to the ground. This evidence being given—the Baron dismisses the case and reprimands me, for acting in the way I did with regard to the woman. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, I should have been fined had I caused the woman to fall, as that might have been mainly in the Baron's opinion. The Baron mentions my name as that of an eccentric man,—if there is any eccentricity in overlooking serious grievances, such as I have borne from my (I must now say eccentric) neighbour, for I am sorry (for his sake, though he may have injured me) to say that you will find few neighbours who will put up with the serious and grievous annoyances as I will have done from my worthy neighbour; and as to my being a quarrelsome neighbour, if the public wish to know the truth I must only ask them, for their own satisfaction—to enquire of the rev. Messrs. Stegmann and Faure, and the Messrs. Hofmeyr, who have been my neighbours—some for a longer period than the Baron has. Trusting, Mr. Editor, you will pardon my long intrusion upon your valuable columns.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. A. JÜRGENS.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MONSTER SHIPS OF EARLIER AGES.—On perusing, in the *Illustrated London News*, of the 7th November, 1857, the description of the steamer, the *Great Eastern*, now transferred into that of *Leviathan* (length 691, breadth 83 and height 53 feet), I thought it might be of importance to your readers to ascertain that in earlier times also monster ships have been built, like twenty centuries ago even in the northern part of our African hemisphere, which, notwithstanding the absence of the progress in arts and sciences and the inventions of so many centuries, in operation—physics and chemistry—the application of steam power, electricity and galvanism; the knowledge of combustible and light-giving gases, &c., yet in the 19th century call forth our admiration; and though the *Great Eastern* is (as far as the writer is aware) the largest sea castle, which will at the same time traverse the ocean with great velocity, still it can never be placed on a level—as regards luxury and splendour—with many vessels of earlier ages.

The Egyptian King *Ptolemaeus Philopater* caused a ship to be built before the Christian era, 420 feet long, 56 broad and 52 high. It had four rudders 60 feet long, and the largest oars with which it was propelled, being those of the upper of the three benches, were 56 feet in length, and at the steer or hand-end heavily mounted with lead, to be the more easily steered by the rowers. The vessel had bow and stern, and remarkable for the seven headstuds, one protruding before the other. Fore and aft were observed the most valuable ornaments, consisting of animal figures, reaching a height of 18 feet. The interior was superbly painted in the taste of the age, and faithfully imitated the representation of groups colored in *haut relief*. The rowers, 4000 in number, and similarly arrayed, simultaneously moved the extended arms, and 2820 experienced seamen were engaged or ready to steer the vessel.

The same *Ptolemaeus* had also another ship built, which was called the *Thalamegos* or *bed-room*. It was not so large as its predecessor, but excelled it in pomp and richness. The *Thalamegos* was 320 feet long and 45 broad, but the height, including the *pavilion* or *deck-palace*, was 90 feet. It was flat-bottomed to navigate the shallow Nile. The whole had a princely aspect, and was in every respect as gorgeous and costly. Bow and stern prided the most splendid ornaments. Midships were the dining saloons and other apartments which were arranged and furnished in Eastern style and taste, ready to receive a splendid court equipage, and to satisfy the whims of a monarch bathing in pomp and luxury. A double outer gallery, which ran along the sides and back, tended as an agreeable walking place. The inner gallery was like an open court or porch, and the story resting upon it in every way resembling an Indian villa or pagoda, fitted up in Asiatic style, whilst you entered the first gallery through a porch of ivory and costly wood. In the great saloon, supported by pillars all round, there were purple couches, covered all over with cedar from *Milete*, and entered by 20 doors, all made from the most valuable descriptions of wood and inlaid with ivory. The rings, bolts, nails, &c., were of polished brass, and were daily polished shining and bright as gold by Arabian servants. Cedar columns bore the most gorgeous chapters, inlaid and embellished with ivory and gold and adorned with full of diversity; whilst the intervening spaces or panels, the architraves, &c. were covered with the most splendid bas-reliefs of the best masters, and the ceiling, of ciper-wood, was gilded and adorned in every way.

Would it be necessary after the idea contained in the representation of all that pomp and luxury (not to be found in the *Great Eastern* or *Leviathan*) to give any further description, and to relate that at the large saloon there was a room with seven couches, and further the apartment of the women, with more couches, with the softest and lightest coverlets, colored in Venetian purple, from which you ascended, along an artificially inlaid winding staircase, to a chapel or temple dedicated to Venus, in which a splendid statue of that goddess was placed? Opposite this was the festive hall, supported all round by very ingeniously contrived pillars cut out of the best Indian marble. The objects therein excelled what ever has been already mentioned, except the Bacchus hall, the costliness of which indeed exceeds all description, and on the right of which some imitation grotesques were found, in which were placed the statues of the whole royal family, cut out of Parian marble. A splendid pavilion, in the form of a tent, was constructed over the great saloon; and therefore on deck, and to this pavilion were attached the purple sails which were used in proceeding up the Nile. From here you went along a staircase to the open gallery, and to another part, decorated quite in Egyptian style, that is, surrounded by alternate black and white columns, the round chapters of which were decorated with blooming roses, lotus flowers, fruit of the palm tree, &c. the whole united with the stalks of Egyptian plants, so as generally in vogue in Egypt in ancient times.

Not only were the sails of purple, but also the roping. The mast had a height of 120 feet. On the whole the *Thalamegos* was worthy the land of the *Pyramids*. There were, however, more monster ships built, which, besides their splendour, were also of much use in commerce. *Hieroglyphics* were caused similar ships to be built under the direction of the excellent *Archimedes*, which were of great advantage; and *Archids of Corfu*, &c. these caused ships to be built under the superintendence of the same *Archimedes*, which carried from 60 to 80,000 barrels of grain, besides large quantities of other merchandise which were shipped to the different harbours of

the Mediterranean. Gradually, however, this practice was discontinued, various reasons having suggested the disadvantage of building such large ships, and it is highly probable that no nation, unless actuated by vanity and pride will engage in the construction of such *Leviathans*.—Communicated.

Latest Indian News.

A Cawnpore correspondent of the *Phoenix* states that he had received a letter from Lucknow, mentioning that the rebels were disputing every inch of ground with us, and fighting with the dogged determination of desperate men. The same correspondent has the following (mention of an excellent stratagem) resorted to by Sir Colin Campbell though on what occasion does not appear. It seems that the Commander-in-Chief "made an advance with a portion of his force close up to the position of the enemy, who could be observed in the houses with which the place was crowded, when suddenly a retreat was ordered to the small dissatisfaction of the men, the Europeans in particular. Seeing the Commander-in-Chief and his party retiring as fast as they could, the enemy took heart of grace and emerging from behind brick walls, gave chase, though at rather a respectful distance. Sir Colin Campbell and his men however seemed to show no inclination for a contest, but pursued their retrograde career for about three miles, the rebels still after them, when the apparently retiring force halted, quickly turned round, and to use the words of the narrator, in a twinkling the men went like bull dogs at the enemy. The unexpected attack commenced with three volleys fired in quick succession, which being done, the Cavalry outflanked the rebels and the Infantry charged. The results of this simple but admirable strategic movement may be easily conceived. The rebels, it is stated, drove their lances through three or four times, the rebels were so thick together; and that in one place only, fifteen hundred of them were found killed."

The letter from which we have extracted the above concludes thus:—

"I have heard of a sad story of a melancholy occurrence which took place in Lucknow. The enemy have two enormous guns to which they have given the names of Jasim and Alam. These huge pieces of Artillery caused considerable annoyance to Sir James Outram at the Baly Guard, in consequence of which he detached a part of his men to charge the guns and take them. They did so in gallant style, but when they had advanced far enough, a mine was sprung and a terrible havoc ensued among our men."—*Advertiser and Mail*.

RAJPOOTANA.—Intelligence has been received of Neemuch having been besieged by the Mandisore rebels on the 9th. But the Mhow column must be near at hand to relieve it. By the last accounts, the enemy had done no harm to the entrenched square.—*Ibid*.

Our arms have been equally successful further north. A column which left Delhi under the command of Colonel Goudaur, encountered on the 16th instant, the rebels of Joudpore Legion, which had been reinforced by a number of ragamuffins, the whole force amounting to about 5000 men with 6 guns. They were met at Narnaul, a place eighty miles southwest of Delhi, and completely routed, leaving all their guns in our hands. Their loss was not ascertained; ours is reported at about seventy killed and wounded, amongst the former being the Commandant himself, Colonel Grant.—*Ibid*.

The *Penny Observer* has the following communication regarding a new and fearful mode of execution.—

"It appears from the journal of a European traveller, that a new and fearful mode of execution had been adopted by the King of Delhi. The instrument and process are thus described. A box, each side of which is 15 feet square, is constructed of timber, about 18 inches thick, dovetailed together, and braced with iron rods. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten iron, 1 inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the aggregate several thousand tons. A machine is erected after the manner of an ordinary pile driver, but of course on an enormous scale, and of tremendous strength. The mass is raised by powerful machinery, cast in Birmingham for the express purpose, and is to be presumed that the machinist by whom the work was finished had no idea of the horrible purpose for which it was intended. The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface, buried in the earth immediately beneath the enormous mass, and covered with a plate of iron. At a signal given by the *signum-deck*, the executioner touches a spring, the mass falls, and the victim, crushed at once, is suddenly annihilated, and spread out like a sheet of paste-board! The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body withdrawn, and dried in the sun. When completely prepared, it is hung over the wall of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the multitude."—*Ibid*.

A Cawnpore correspondent writing on the 5th ultimo, thus describes the present appearance of that place:—

"Of all the aspects of desolation and horror that ever was exhibited to human eye, this place outdoes them all, one part of it exceeding the other in scenes of horror and rapine."

The Protestant and Catholic Churches, both magnificent buildings, are razed to the ground, and a view round the Church, you see two rows of graves lately made, where the massacred were buried, and also graves lying open for the remains of those who escaped the vultures and wild beasts. The next scene of rapine is the soldier's orphan school, where about 300 young people were being educated, the greater number being females, many of them as far advanced as 15 to 20 years of age. The rebels took every one of these innocents, and tortured them to death in the most cruel manner. The most touching to our feelings of all is to look at a large bush that grows besides the Assembly Rooms, where the poor children and the women thought to shelter themselves, but were turned out to be slaughtered. There are still to be seen the little shoes and boots of the children, and the hair-beautiful hair of every colour, black, brown, and auburn, of the unfortunate ladies who were mercifully spared the fate of death. The house is reeking with the brains and blood of the murdered, and their hair lying scattered about, this being the principal scene of the slaughter.

"As these mad dogs are taken by the police (who are all either Sikos or Goorkhas, for they do not trust the bloody Hindoos in the police here) they are brought to a gallows that is erected beside the Assembly Rooms, where four were hanged at once; they are obliged to bow being hugg to kneel down and kiss the blood of their former victims."

"Two were brought in and hung this morning; we all saw them, and one fellow strove against being hung, but some of the Nival Brigade being there they flogged him with a rope's end. The next place of terror is the well into which they threw the bodies that they mangled. It is a draw well about 80 or 90 feet deep, and to look at it makes your flesh creep, and your blood run cold."

"People of every age, rank, and sex were thrown mangled into it—the arms of children, their hands cut off, fingers separated from the hands, the breasts of women cut off, lying about, and every description of horror, the church, chapel, houses of all the English people, public institutions, Barracks, all totally ruined."—*Ibid*.

A Correspondent in the Deccan, has favoured us with the following communication:—We hear from Kullalgher, that a disturbance has broken out in that district, caused from opposition being offered to the disarming of the country troops now going on. One or two villages near Cellulgher have been burnt and destroyed; these were occupied by the insurgents and attacked by our troops. At the village of Hagguloo a rather sharp affair took place on the 29th ultimo in which the Southern Mahratta Horse behaved very well. They lost one Sutar killed, and thirteen or fourteen men wounded, besides many horses. The Bombay 28th N. I. also had a couple of men wounded. The 8th and some three hundred made prisoners. The insurgents met with little sympathy from the people, and they have for the present been completely put down. Some of the Chiefs are very unsettled, and the Bazar population are somewhat uneasy.—*Ibid*.

Twenty-four of the *inf-rare* members of the Royal Family of Delhi were executed on the 18th November, by order of a Military Commission, before which they were tried. On Hukum Abtoof Hut, who was one of the most influential rebels, and foremost in his hostility to Government, was executed on the morning of the 19th—*Ibid*.

NEW GOODS.
L. H. Twentyman & Co.

ARE LANDING EX "CORNWALLIS,"
Fancy and Black and White Voerachts,
Do. and Black Doekina,
Do. Tweed and Anolias
Blue and Drab Pilot Cloth
Moleskins, all colours and qualities
Cords do. do.
Wool and Saxony Flannels
1-4 FLANNEL
4-4 and 6-4 Winesy Blankets
Patent Sa Shippers
Men's Blucher Boots
White and Green Boize
Men's Blue and Drab Pilot Cloth Hip Jackets
Do. do. and Witney do. do. Coats
Do. Fancy Doe Hip Jackets
Do. do. do. Sporting Vests
Assortment of Men's, Women's, and Children's
Hosiery
Do. of SMALLWARES
Men's Cotton I.R. Braces
Ivory and Hair Dressing Combs
CONFECATIONERY, assorted
Fresh Currants
Custard and Salad Oil.
Also,
An Assortment of **EARthenWARE.**

DATES,
NOW landing ex *Norma*, and for sale at the stores of
the Undersigned.
100 Bags Dates,
H. E. RUTHERFORD & BROTHER.

Public Sale
AT STELLENBOSCH.

In the Estate of the late Revd. **Tobias Johannes Herold**,
and surviving widow.
THE Undersigned have instructed Mr. J. Wagon,
to sell
By Public Auction, to the Highest Bidder,
On Wednesday, 20th inst.
The whole of the **MOVEABLES** belonging to said
Estate, consisting of
All sorts of **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, viz:
Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Pictures,
B. detours, two Pianos by the best makers, a superior
eight day Clock, a Sextant, a variety of **Glass and Ear-**
thenware &c. &c.
FURTHER,
About 1500 **lost Silver**, in Knives, Forks, Spoons, as
also several Articles of **Plat-ware.**
AND FINALLY,
Kitchen Utensils, consisting in **Copperware** of different
sorts, a fine **Hot Plate &c. &c.**, and what further will be
offered for Sale.
WIDOW A. C. HEROLD, Test. Executrix,
born Rantz, Ass. Executrix.
P. A. VAN DER BYL, Ass. Executrix.
NB—The Library of the deceased will be sold on a day,
to be fixed hereafter.

SOBER ISLAND
In Simon's Bay.
ON the 27th February next, will be sold by Mr. JONAS,
at 12 o'clock precisely, on the Steep of the Commercial
Exchange, the Island with all the **Granite Stone**
now on the Island and cut Granite on the Beach. A plan
of the Island to be seen at the office of the Undersigned.
Also the place called **FREDRICKSBURG**, measuring
about 11 morgen, at **HOTENTOTS HOLLAND**, SIR
LORRY'S PASS. This Property has several Springs of
Water on it, and a fine Garden, well adapted for an Hotel
and near the Public Road, formerly the Property of Mr.
LEIBRANDT. In the mean time it is for Private Sale. Part-
iculars and Plans of both Properties to be seen at the office
of
W. DICKSON & Co.
Cape Town, Jan. 15th 1858.

In the Estate of the late **FREDRIK JACOBUS VAN ZYL**, sen.
Sale of Outstanding Claims.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Outstanding Claims
belonging to the above-named Estate will be sold by
Public Auction, in front of the Counting-house of Messrs.
BARRY & NEPHEWS, Swellendam, on Saturday, the 23rd
Inst. at 11 o'clock.
GIDEON PETRUS VAN ZYL, Exec.
JACOBUS CO. TEEB, Test.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.
In the Joint Estate of the late Revd. **Tobias Johannes Herold**,
of Stellenbosch, and surviving Spouse, **ALEX-
TA CATHARINA HEROLD**, born Rantz.
ALL Persons having any Claims against the above
Estate are requested to send them in to Mr. S. V.
HORREVA, at the Union Bank, within six weeks from
this date; and those indebted thereto, to pay their Debts with-
in the same period.
Widow A. C. HEROLD, born Rantz,
Executrix Testamentary.
P. A. VAN DER BYL, Assumed Executor.
Stellenbosch, 3rd January, 1858.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS & DEBTORS,
In the Estate of the late widow **RORLOF VAN DER MERWE**.
ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are hereby
called upon to pay the same, and those having claims
upon the same to file said claims, within six weeks from
this date, with the undersigned.
H. F. VAN DER MERWE, Test. Exer.
Worcester, Jan 15, 1858.

Notice.
Malmesbury, Koeberg and Groene
Kloof Branch of the Cape of Good
Hope Agricultural Society.
AT A MEETING of the Committee of the Malmes-
bury, Koeberg and Groene Kloof Branch of the
Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, it was resolved
in reply to a request made by the Cape of Good Hope
Agricultural Society, that the trial of **Thrashing**
Machines should take place at the farm of Mr. **HENDRIK VOS**, "Kala-
bas Kraal," on **WEDNESDAY**, the 3rd FEBRUARY,
1858 at 11 o'clock a.m.
It was also resolved that in addition to the prizes given
by the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, the sum of
TEN POUNDS should be given for the best Thrashing
Machine and **FIVE POUNDS** for the second best.
The Committee further resolved to give a Prize of £5
sterling for the best **WINNOWER MACHINE.**
P. J. ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.
Malmesbury, Dec. 31, 1857.

Union Bank.
DIRECTORS' REPORT.

THE Board of Directors of the Union Bank have the satisfaction of laying before the Shareholders
a favourable result of the working of the Bank during the past year.
It will be seen from the accompanying statement of Accounts, that the increase in the Business of
the Bank has been attended with a corresponding increase in its Profits, which exceed that of the
previous year.
The Accounts before you show that after paying all expenses of the Establishment, providing for
Interest and Deposits, and writing off the sum of £236 5s. 10d., left standing at the debit of "Bad and
Doubtful Debts," of which, some portion, however, will yet be recovered, a net Balance of £8102 9s. 2d.
remains for distribution.
From this amount it is proposed to divide the sum of £7500 amongst the proprietors, being equal
to 10 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, leaving a Balance over of £602 9s. 2d. sterling.
The Directors have also the satisfaction to announce that the Bank has suffered no loss during the
past year in bad debts; and that from the amount of bad debts written off the previous year, £141 5s.
in Dividends have been received, and further payments are expected.
Two of the Directors, Messrs. **DE JONGH** and **MULLER**, have to retire; and not being re-eligible
this year, their places, according to the terms of the Trust Deed, will therefore have to be filled up
by two other directors, to be chosen by you this day.

Cape Town, 12th January, 1858.

ERNST LANDSBERG, Chairman.

Balance Sheet—Union Bank, December 31, 1857.			
LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.		
Deposits	£110,991 5 8	Bills	£196,211 4 5
Interest on do.	636 2 5	Bonds	4,780 5 2
Circulation	25,845 0 0	Interest on do.	128 15 11
Bank Post Bills	60 7 8	Banking Premises	1,925 7 6
Unpaid Dividends	466 10 0	Office Furniture	100 12 3
Proprietors' Capital	75,000 0 0	Gold and Silver, &c.	27,955 9 8
Reserve	10,000 0 0		
Net Profits	8,102 9 2		
	£231,101 14 11		£231,101 14 11

T. RUDD, Accountant.

Profit and Loss Account—December 31, 1857.

RECEIVED.	PAID.		
Discounts	£11,002 6 0	Salaries, Stationery, Printing, &c.	£1,458 1 0
Interest on Bonds	308 14 11	Interest on Deposits	1,735 13 8
Do. from sundry Persons	99 15 8	Losses on Bills, bad & doubtful	286 5 10
Dividends in Insolvent Estates	141 5 0	Dividend 10 per cent., or 10s. per Share	7,500 0 0
Transfer Fees	17 16 6	Balance	602 9 2
Commissions	12 11 7		
	£11,582 9 8		£11,582 9 8

T. RUDD, Accountant.
ERNST LANDSBERG, Chairman.

Union Bank.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN Terms of the 43rd Section of the Trust Deed, the Dividend of 10 per cent. awarded at the
General Annual Meeting held on the 12th instant, will be payable at the Office of the Bank on and
after the 26th instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
THOS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE PAARL BANK.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be
held at the Office of the Bank on **MONDAY**, the
15th February, 1858, for the purpose of receiving from the
Directors a General Statement of the Affairs of the Bank,
and electing three Directors in the room of Messrs. **PRES-
GABRIEL RYD** and **WILLIEM JONAS JACOBUS DE ROUX**, and
GABRIEL DANIEL MALAM, who retire in rotation, one of
whom is re-eligible, and for General Business.
The Chair will be taken at 10 o'clock.
By Order of the Directors,
ISAAC J. DE VILLIERS, J.N.S.
Cashier.

Worcester Commercial Bank.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 8 per cent.
awarded to Shareholders at the Annual Meeting on
12th Instant, will be payable at the Office of the Bank
from and after the 12th FEBRUARY Next.
By Order of Directors,
J. G. VAN H. TULLEKEN, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL MARINE
AND
Fire Assurance Company.
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
NOTICE is hereby given that, in terms of the 26th
Section of Deed of Agreement, the Third Annual
General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Com-
pany's Office, in Adderley-street, Commercial Bank Build-
ings, on
Monday, the 1st February, 1858,
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
for the purpose of submitting to the Shareholders the Report
of the Directors, together with the Statement of the Com-
pany's Affairs, to the end of December, 1857, as also for
electing Four Directors, in the room of
Messrs. **G. S. HOLMES**,
O. J. TRUTER, Sen.,
M. A. M. BERGH, and
J. T. POCCOCK,
who retire by lot.
The following Shareholders have been duly put in nomi-
nation as Candidates to fill the vacancies, viz:
Messrs. **G. S. HOLMES**,
O. J. TRUTER,
J. T. POCCOCK,
E. G. ASPELLING, and
J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS,
as also, in terms of the 23rd Section of the Trust Deed,
for electing two Auditors for the ensuing year.
By Order of the Directors,
J. A. TRUTER, Secretary.
Cape Town, 15th Jan., 1858.

Worcester Commercial Bank.
CAPITAL £20,000.

Liabilities.	Assets.		
To Shareholders	£20,000 0 0	By Shareholders	£6,000 0 0
" Circulation	6,590 0 0	" Bills under Disc.	33,130 6 5 1/2
" Reserve Fund	1,130 19 3 1/2	" Iron Safe &c.	71 8 6
" Deposits	18,707 9 3 1/2	" Cash	6,839 10 7 1/2
" Interest Unpaid	302 14 5		
" Dividends Unpaid	55 2 8 1/2		
" Net Profits	1,398 19 7		
	£48,095 5 6 1/2		£48,095 5 6 1/2

General Statement of the Worcester
Commercial Bank on 31st Dec. 1857.

Profit and Loss Account

To Interest made	£2,092 19 5
" Premium on Shares	390 0 0
	£2,392 19 5
By Interest paid	£395 18 7
" Do. still due	302 14 5
" Salaries	250 0 0
" Office Rent, Printing &c.	45 10 7
" Net Profits	1,393 19 7
	£2,392 19 5

(Signed) **H. BERNHARDT**, Accountant.
(Signed) **C. F. SCHOLTZ**, Auditor.
M. J. KUYSS, Auditor.

Stellenbosch Volunteers.
THE Court of discipline of the Stellenbosch Volunteer
(Infantry and Cavalry) Corps having framed a new
code of regulations to be substituted for those now existing
and calculated better to suit the requirements and promote
the interest of the respective Corps, a special general
meeting of members will be held in the Court Room on
the 20th instant, in order to submit the proposed altered
Rules for approval and for other general business.
Absent members will be considered to vote with the
majority and bound to sign the Rules, if approved.
By Order
H. CHR. SCHRÖDER, Q. M.
Stellenbosch, January 8th, 1858.

PAARL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
THE Annual General Meeting of the above Society will
take place on **WEDNESDAY** next, the 20th instant,
in the Church here, and commence precisely at 9 o'clock
in the forenoon.
A. J. BECKER, Secretary.
Paarl, January 15, 1858.

Wanted.
THE Situation as Clerk and Teacher in the Congregation
of Darling being vacant, all parties feeling inclined
and possessing the requisite qualifications, are requested
to apply in person or by prepaid letter to the Minister
Consistent at Malmesbury, on or before the 27th February, on
which day the Vestry of Darling will attend in the Vestry
Room to dispose of the same. Whoever can give in-
struction in the English Language also will have the pre-
ference.

Notice.
IS hereby given that the Partnership hitherto existing
between **L. J. de JONGH, L. son, Sen.**, and **J. P. DE**
JONAS & Co., and trading under the style and firm of
L. J. de JONGH & Co., has this day been dissolved, on
the 15th December, 1857, by mutual consent. All Parties
indebted to the said firm are requested to pay their Debts
within the term of three months, at the Office of the Board
of Executors, Adderley-street, Cape Town; and all Claims
to be filed at said Office, within the above period.
L. J. de JONGH,
J. P. de JONGH.
Cape Town, 15th December, 1857.

Notice.
WITH reference to the above advertisement, **L. J. de**
JONGH, L. son, Sen., begs most respectfully to ac-
quaint his friends and the public generally, that he has
taken over the well-known premises occupied by the late
firm, together with the Machinery, and that he purposes
carrying on the business in all its branches, trusting that
his merit and attention to all orders entrusted to
his care, to merit a continuation of the patronage so
kindly bestowed on the late firm.
Steam Snuff Factory, No. 78, Loop-street.
Cape Town, December 15, 1857.

Notice to the Public.
MR. J. P. de JONGH, L. son, begs to acquaint the
Public in general that whereas the Partnership has
been dissolved between **MR. L. J. de JONGH, L. son, Sen.**,
and himself, he will continue the Business of Tobacco and
Snuff Manufacturer at his new residence, corner of
Loop and Longmarket-streets, where the same well-known
Snuff, &c., as heretofore manufactured by the late firm,
may be had at reasonable prices; and all orders with which
he may be favoured will be attended to with care, punc-
tuality, and despatch.
Cape Town, 14th Jan., 1858.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
Worcestershire Sauce.
PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS,
to be the
ONLY GOOD SAUCE
and applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
OF DISH.
EXTRACT OF A LETTER
FROM A MEDICAL
GENTLEMAN at Madras,
to his Brother at
WORCESTER
May, 1851.
"THE LEA & PERRINS'
Sauce is a most valuable
and healthy article, and is
well adapted for the most
delicate stomachs."
"It is a most wholesome
sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.
LEA and PERRINS having discovered that several of the
Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imita-
tions of the "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels
of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and
in one or more instances with the names of **L. & P. de**
JONGH; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public,
and request purchasers to see that the names of **LEA &**
PERRINS are upon the Wrapper, Label, Sticker, and
Bottle.
L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against
any one who may infringe upon their right, either by man-
ufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed
their correspondents in the various parts of the world to
advise them of such infringements.
Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, **LEA &**
PERRINS, Worcester; **CROSSE & BLACKWELL**, and
other Opticians and Merchants, London.

WANTED.
A YOUTH, under 14 years as apprentice for 5 years, to
be the Carpenters and Joiners Trade at the Paarl—Ad-
dress by letter Postpaid, to the Agent of this Paper at the
Paarl.
Wellington Market.
60 OR 70 extra fat Slaughtering Oxen, purchased for
cash, will be positively sold on the Wellington
Market on **THURSDAY**, the 21st instant.
J. D. CILLIERS.
Wellington, 14th Jan. 1858.

Sale of
HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!!
THE Undersigned will cause to be sold at the Farm of
MR. VAN NIKKERK, "Joost-berg,"
ON THURSDAY,
The 4th of February, 1858,
THE FOLLOWING
150 Well-bred Horses,
From 3 to 6 years Old,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION
Broken in for Harness as well as
Saddle.
THE HORSES are all bred by Messrs. **ROSE & KRY-
M AR**, of Bursfourt, and the well-known Hex-River
breeders; they are mostly got by the Imported English
Blood Horses "Cocarnmouth," "Larry Machale," "Oster-
ly," "Feriald," "Volante," "Bosaso," "Dan Tucker,"
and the imported Arab "Mercury," &c. &c. Amongst
them are Eighteen Splendid Grey Horses. These Horses
are generally appreciated as an ably-judged lot of Horses, Sui-generis,
Connors, and parties anxious to obtain good Cavalry
and other Saddle Horses, will do well to attend.
THOS. HEATLIE,
Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

1700 excellent fat Sheep
100 ditto ditto Wether Goats
ON WEDNESDAY, 20th INST.
THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on the Place of
Mrs. the wid. **MYRHOUS**, "Eenzaandheid," the above
number of excellent fat Sheep and Goats, well worthy the
attention of Butchers, the same being in excellent con-
dition.
J. H. A. HERBST.
Paarl, 11th January, 1858.
STREYER, SMUTS & Co. Vendue Adm.
2000 Extra Fat Cape Wethers.
THIS DAY, the 18th January 1858, the undersigned
will cause to be sold on the farm of Mr. **JAN DE**
WAL, Saxenburg, the above number of fat Wethers, all
purchased for cash.
J. N. HAMMAN.
Mr. J. Wagon, Auctioneer.

1200 extra fat Sheep and Goats.
WILL be sold on **MONDAY**, the 1st February next
at Mr. **MORRIS'** farm, Estate River. They are
brought forward with care, and warranted good.
PAUL ROOS.
Somerset West, Jan. 1858.
Mr. J. Wagon, Auctioneer.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.
13—Ser-at City of Manchester, 2109 tons, J. Kennard,
from Calcutta 10th ult., to London. Cargo sundries.
J. Seear, Lt & Co., Agents.
14—Munster Lass, schr. 52 tons, W. Davis, from East
London 23rd ult. to this port. Cargo sundries.
Thomson, Watson & Co., Agents.
14—Fanny Kirchner (Oldenburg), bk. 136 tons, R.
Black, from Bremen Oct 24, to Sydney. Cargo sundries.
H & E Suffert, Agents.
14—Hispania Septima (Spain), S. 545 tons, J. Furtos,
from Manila 5th ult., to Cadiz. Cargo, tobacco.
Thomson, Watson & Co., Agents.
14—Adolph, bg. 240 tons, E. C. Kross, from Hamburg
Oct 30, to this port. Cargo sundries.
W. Herz, Agent.
14—Alexandria, bk. 251 tons, J. Mason, from Algiers
Bay 6th inst. to this port. Cargo sundries.
Anderson Saxon & Co., Agents.
14—Edwin Fox, S. 892 tons, J. Ferguson, from Hongkong
Nov 10, to Havannah.
N. Reynolds, from Santa
Catharina 15th ult. to this port. In ballast. Secker.
14—Everton, schr. 71 tons, G. Stage, from East London.
31st ult. to this port. Cargo, sundries.
J. S. Wright & Co., Agents.
15—Eagle, bark, 244 tons, P. A. Scheel, from Mauritius
27 Dec, to this port. Cargo sugar.
De Pass, Spruce & Co., Agents.
16—Flower of Yarrow schooner, Dunoon, from East
Bay 10th inst. to this port; cargo sundries.
R. P. Laurie & Co., Agents.
16—Felix, Bremen bark, 444 tons, M. Witzel, from
Cariff November 25, to Hong Kong; cargo coals.
16—Lynd Regis, bark, 250 tons, R. Holden, from Lon-
don November 7, to this port; cargo sundries.
Thomson, Watson & Co., Agents.
H.N.M. Schooner Makasie, 6 guns, J. Kos, from
Flushing November 1, to Batavia. O. J. Truter.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.
Jan. 12—Good Hope, to Ichaboe.
13—H. M. S. Hermes, to Surveying.
14—Lambert's Bay Packet, to Saldanha Bay.
14—England, to Mauritius.
SAILED OUT OF SIMON'S BAY.
Jan. 11—Mandarin, to Mauritius.
13—Indomitable, steam-transport, to Madras.
14—Mary Elise, (Fr.), to Table Bay.
14—Buffon, to Mauritius.

Opplias van Koloniaal Oprengst, de Stads Markt
geopend, van den 18 tot 15 Jan. 1858.

Amandelen, lbs.	Almonds, lbs.	0 16
Aardappelen, mudden.	Potatoes, mudden.	3 16
Azay, legger.	Vinegar, leaguers.	4 0
Aloe.	Aloe.	4 0
Boter, lbs.	Butter, lbs.	1 12
Brandewyn, leaguers.	Brandy, leaguers.	8 0
Bonsavien, mudden.	Beans, mudden.	1 12
Bonen, mudden.	Beans, mudden.	1 12
Drooge Ossenhuizen, st.	Hides Ox, pieces.	12 0
Erwt-n, mudden.	Peas, mudden.	1 12
Garst, mudden.	Barley, mudden.	1 12
Hoorns, stukken.	Horns, pieces.	2 0
Honing, lbs.	Honey, lbs.	3 0
Haver, mudden.	Oats, mudden.	4 0
Hooi, vrachten.	Hay, loads.	4 0
Kaf, zakken.	Chaff, sacks.	1 12
Koorn, mudden.	Wheat, mudden.	14 0
Linnen, do.	Lentils, mudden.	1 12
Mel, Grof.	Flour, coarse.	1 12
Melies, mudden.	Maize, mudden.	1 12
Okernooten, lbs.	Walnuts, lbs.	1 12
Patates, mudden.	Sweet, Potatoes	1 12
Rog, do.	Rye, mudden.	1 12
Rozynen, lbs.	Raisins, lbs.	1 12
Schapevellen, st.	Sheep, Skins.	11 0
Stroo, zakken.	Straw, skins.	1 12
Tak, lb.	Tobacco.	1 12
Tafel, mudden.	Table, mudden.	1 12
Vedren, Ostr. lb.	Onions, mudden.	1 12
Wyn, ordinaire, legger.	Wine, common.	1 12
Do, Pontak do.	Do, Pontak do.	1 12
Was.	Wax.	1 12
Wol, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	1 12
Wyn, strek.	Wine Stone.	1 12
Zout, lbs.	Salt, lbs.	1 12
Zout, mudden.	Salt, mudden.	1 12
Zuurloemstap, 1-sam.	Lemon Juice, 1-sam.	1 12

MARKT PRYZEN
Van den 14 tot 16 January 1858.

Aloes per lb.	0 0 0
Amandelen per lb.	0 0 0
Appelen per lb.	0 0 0
Abriken per lb.	0 0 0
Aardappelen per mud.	3 0 0
Azay per legger.	48 0 0
Bonen per mud.	13 0 0
Boter per pond.	1 0 5
Brandewyn per legger.	250 0 0
Bokkervellen per stuk.	1 2 0
Drooge Ossenhuizen.	4 5 0
Eenden en Makouwen Ducks and Musc.	1 0 3
Erwt per mud.	21 0 0
Garst per mud.	8 7 0
Gansen per stuk.	1 5 4
Haver per mud.	6 3 7
Haver, ry. per 100lb.	4 7 3
Hoenders per 100lb.	0 3 4
Honing per pond.	3 0 0
Kalkoene per stuk.	3 0 0
Kaf per 16 zakken.	34 0 0
Koorn per mud.	12 3 0
Linnen per mud.	0 0 0
Melies per mud.	12 6 0
Meel, ry. per 100 lb.	0 0 0
Okernooten per lb.	0 0 0
Ophinstanden p. lb.	0 0 0
Oven per pond.	0 0 0
Persike ditto.	0 0 4
Rog per mud.	13 2 0
Rozynen per lb.	0 0 0
Tak ditto.	0 0 0
Schapevellen per stuk.	11 0 0
Meriovelin per stuk.	0 5 2
Stroo per 16 zakken.	0 0 0
Tyger, & Leruw vel.	0 0 0
Uien per mud.	0 0 0
Varkens, gemeste.	0 0 0
ongemeste.	0 0