

AAN CORRESPONDENTS

De mededeeling van den heer J. J. de Villiers is ontvangen. De schryver was waarschijnlijk niet bekend met de volgende feiten: eerste, dat het Parlement...

15 Volle Maan... 2e. 7m. 's Morgens. 23 Laatste Kwartaal... 4e. 40m. 's Morgens. 29 Nieuwe Maan... 10u. 53m. 's Namiddag.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kaapstad den 31 July 1860.

Er zie zich gewend hebben om de Engelsche Constitutie als iets geheel volmaks... De volmaksheid en verantwoordelijkheid gaan niet licht gepaard...

Er is niet alleen een groot verschil tusschen onze twee Huizen en het Engelsche Hooger- en Lagerhuis respectievelijk... De leden van onze beide Huizen zyn van denzelfden stand...

het hoofdgemeenschap moeten inzenden. De Secretaris kragt is niet naar Worcester, Caledon en Swellendam te schrijven...

POGING TOT ONTSAPING.—De beruchte handliet Smith is 11. Donderdag avond, byna uit de stads gevangenis ontkomen. Hy had met behulp van de steles...

BRAND TE PORT ELIZABETH.—Op Zondag morgen den 4 dezer, ontstond er brand in den timmermans winkel van den heer Abbot en James...

QUEENS TOWN.—DUBBEL WREKDE MOORD.—Op 17. Vrydag (24 Juny) werd narigt in de stad gebragt van het geheimzinnig verdwynen van twee kleine slaven jongens...

KEHL EN FADANA'S LAND.—Men heeft ons verhaald, dat het Gouvernement voornemens is, om Adam Kok en de Grikwas te plaatsen in het open land van Krell en Fadana's omtrent, en voor dat dit geschiedt, zegt men, dat Adam Kok en een groot jacht-geselschap het district zullen bezoeken...

GRAAFF-REINHART.—HET VERLIES VAN SCHAPEN in dezen omtrek is de laatste twaalf maanden zeer groot geweest, vooral onder de kleine Boeren...

Table with 3 columns: Originele Kudda, Tegenwoordige Kudda, Verlies. Rows show sheep counts for various groups.

MIDDELBURG, 29 JUNY, 1859.—Heden namiddag werd een Kaffer naar deze stad dood geschoten door een jongen Doer, met name Schoombe...

AANSTELLINGEN.—De heer H. Mosenthal, om passen te verleenen en dienst-contrakten met indlanders te attesten: De heer S. J. Schoeman, als indlands volkrecht voor de wijk Campo, afdeeling Oudstroom...

SEKSWESTRAAT.—De boedels van C. J. Nelson, J. W. Eerste en finale byeenkomst op het Meesters Kantoor, op den 27 July. E. Kelly.—Eerste en tweede dilt, op het Magistraats Kantoor, op den 30 July en 6 Aug.

GOEDKOOP NURESK MAATSCHAPPY.—De verdaagde publieke byeenkomst had op 12. Zaterdag plaats op het Stadshuis, en werd talryk bygewoond. Het provisioneel comitéte submittende een aantal resoluties welke strekken zullen om het boogde doel te bereiken...

LANDBOUW BYENKOMST.—Voorleden Dingdag kwam het algemeen comitéte byeen, toen men besloot £25 te geven aan elk der 13 gemeenschappen in de westlyke afdeeling, het sedo der parlementaire toelag lathende in handen van het hoefliet-gemeenschap tot algemeene einden...

Wetgevende Raad. WOENSDAG, 6 JULY.—Het rapport van het geheel comitéte op het onderwerp van een dagelykche post tusschen Kapstadt en Grahamstad, werd ingediend...

HOOFDVERGADERING.—Een weinig voor 12 uren vergaderden de leden van de beide takken der Wetgeving, die van den Uitvoerenden Raad, de hoofden van de civile en militaire departementen, en een groot aantal ambassaden in de Statistische zaal van het gouvernementen Huis...

DE PROBOGATIE.—Een weinig voor 12 uren vergaderden de leden van de beide takken der Wetgeving, die van den Uitvoerenden Raad, de hoofden van de civile en militaire departementen, en een groot aantal ambassaden in de Statistische zaal van het gouvernementen Huis...

WOENSDAG, 6 JULY.—Het rapport van het geheel comitéte op het onderwerp van een dagelykche post tusschen Kapstadt en Grahamstad, werd ingediend, meldende dat het niet raadzaam was dat aantebevelen...

DE HEEREN VAN DE WETG. VERGADERING.—Een weinig voor 12 uren vergaderden de leden van de beide takken der Wetgeving, die van den Uitvoerenden Raad, de hoofden van de civile en militaire departementen, en een groot aantal ambassaden in de Statistische zaal van het gouvernementen Huis...

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de de talryke voordragen voorzieds welke ontlaan kunnen wanneer beide huizen van het Koloniaal Parlement aan den dag vergaderen, en in naauwer en voltraderig aanraking met elkander gebragt worden dan thans mogelijk is...

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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, July 11, 1859.

To those who have accustomed themselves to consider the English Constitution as absolute perfection, every deviation from that model in our colonial constitution must naturally appear a blemish. But perfection and mutability can hardly be reconciled, and yet it is one of the most valuable attributes of the English Constitution that it is for ever adapting itself to circumstances, which it could not do if it were immutably fixed in all its details. The perfection of such things is a relative, not an absolute excellence. This Colony is so essentially different from England, that what may work most beneficially there, may have a pernicious tendency if closely imitated here. The Lords and Commons are two different sets of people; so much so indeed, that when a commoner becomes a Peer, he almost ceases to be himself, and is hardly less changed from what he was, than those mythological personages who, after having inhabited this sublunary world, were placed by the Gods among the constellations of heaven, there to shine with a new lustre. The English House of Commons has great power, that of granting or withholding those supplies without which all action of the Executive is brought to a stand. Distinguished rank claims power as its attribute, and cannot brook to see it exercised by men of inferior station. On that account it would be very undesirable that the Lords should be allowed to interfere with the Commons in the exercise of that power, which is their most valuable distinction, and which for the good of the nation at large could not be confided to better hands.

There is not only a striking difference between the Lords and Commons, and our Council and Assembly respectively; but the mutual relation of the corresponding branches of the two legislatures is very dissimilar. Our members of both houses are from the same class of people, and our colonial men of wealth are not a whit less plebeian than those whose limited means exclude them from the Council. But our members of Council owe their election to a larger constituency than those of the Assembly. That is their real distinction. Both owe their position to the people; but the member of the Assembly is chosen by a single town or district, and the member of the Council by half the Colony. Now, if it is natural for half the Colony to exercise some control over the acts of a single town or district, it is also natural for the collective representatives of half the Colony, to control the acts of the collective representatives of individual towns and districts. It must be owing to this conviction, that the authors of our Constitution have conferred on our Legislative Council a power which has been wisely withheld from the House of Lords. Though wealth does not always confer refinement, it confers that kind of independence which ought to characterize a popularly constituted body. Now it does not require much acuteness to perceive, that this quality is far less conspicuous in our Assembly than in our Council. Several of the leading members of the Assembly are either partly dependent on Government in their means of subsistence, or of such limited fortune and precarious prospects, that they cannot afford to disoblige Government. If then anything human should happen to them, if they should be easily swayed by men in power to vote away the public money to an unwarrantable amount and for purposes of questionable utility, it is highly desirable that there should be another body, equally popular in its origin, less numerous, but consisting of men of independent fortune, on whom devolves the duty of revising the decisions of the Assembly.

The amendments of the Council are only suggestions to the Assembly to reconsider certain details of their decisions, and if the Assembly were conscious of its real position with regard to the Council, instead of being puffed up with its imaginary resemblance to the House of Commons of the Imperial Parliament, it would receive the suggestions of the Council in a spirit of candor, and would admit, that without allowing itself to be dictated to by the other House, it could afford to yield a point or correct an oversight. Should the views of both Houses be at any time irreconcilable, then of course dissolution is the only remedy—a remedy far less formidable than it appears to some persons; but from which we would hardly expect beneficial results so long as our elective franchise remains what it is.

APPOINTMENTS.—H. Mosenthal, esq., to issue passes and attest contracts of service with natives. Mr. S. J. Schoeman, as assist. field-cornet of the ward Cango, division of Oudtshoorn. Mr. A. J. Joubert, as field-cornet of the ward Buffelsvallei, division of Aliwal North. Staff Surgeon Leet (pro temp.) as district surgeon of Stockenström.

L. H. Meurant, esq., as Civil Commissioner and Magistrate of Cradock; C. Haw, esq., as do. of Caledon, and W. T. L. Emmett, esq., as do. of Stockenström, and also as Justice of the Peace for Cape Town and the several country districts.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estate of J. R. Windell. First and final meeting at the Magistrate's office, Grahamstown, on the 27th Aug.

J. E. Lilly.—Do. do. at do. Queenstown, on the 25th July.

C. J. Nelson, J. W. S.—Do. do. at do. on the 27th July.

E. Kelly.—First and second meetings at do., Cradock, on the 30th July and 6th August.

BREEDSDORP.—Mr. H. W. van Breda, has been elected as member of the Divisional Council for district No. 4.

CHEAP MEAT COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting took place at the Town House on Saturday last, and was largely attended. The provisional committee submitted a number of resolutions, which will have the effect of securing the object in view. These were unanimously adopted. The company is to consist of 20,000 shares of £1 each, payable at the time of subscribing. No shareholder to have more than ten shares in his own right. As soon as 5000 shares are paid up operations shall be commenced. The company may enter into

arrangements with existing butchers, if these shall undertake to supply meat at a reasonable rate, or otherwise open its own shambles to the public generally.

The present provisional committee were authorized to receive subscriptions, and the meeting resolved that the list shall remain open till Monday next, the 18th instant.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—On Tuesday last a meeting of the general committee was held, when it was resolved to give £25 to each of the 12 societies in the western province, leaving the balance of the parliamentary grant in the hands of the parent society for general purposes. The society in whose district the annual meeting is held, will not obtain this aid, however; and every society will have to furnish an annual report to the parent society. The secretary was instructed to write to Worcester, Caledon and Swellendam, with the view of ascertaining what accommodation can be afforded for holding exhibitions.

CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Mr. Scott Tucker has, jointly with several other gentlemen, connected with the engineering profession, offered to place their leisure time at the service of the government, with the view of forming a corps of sappers and miners, in connection with the volunteer corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry. His Excellency the Governor has accepted of that offer, and promised to give the proposed corps every assistance in his power.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—The convict Smith nearly succeeded in effecting his escape from the city jail on Thursday evening. By the aid of a watch spring he had almost severed one of the bars of his cell, when he was discovered and secured.

The man Kent is still at large. On Friday a man, supposed to be him, was brought up from Stellenbosch, but he turned out to be a deserter from the 59th Regt.

FIRE AT PORT ELIZABETH.—On Sunday morning the 4th instant, a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Messrs. Abbet and James, which, together with the adjoining house, was soon destroyed, together with all their contents. A wooden store on the opposite side also caught fire, but was fortunately saved. The fire is supposed to have been the work of some Hottentot vagabonds.

QUEEN'S TOWN.—DOUBLY BRUTAL MURDER.—On Friday last information was received in town of the mysterious disappearance of two little slave boys on the Sunday previous. From the statement of the father it appears that on that day, as was usual, they were sent into the field to look after the goats. Not returning through the day for food, the parents became alarmed, and towards the dusk of evening the latter and a number of colored men started a search for them. They came upon the dead carcass of a buck, close to where the children were last seen playing, evidently killed from having had its neck twisted till it broke. About five hundred yards from the buck, the body of the eldest boy was found his head battered to a mummy as if with a heavy hand and a large stone; one fracture in the skull was large enough to lay two needles in it. Taking a curve at about five hundred yards from the elder, the body of the younger was found, presenting the appearance of having been first strangled, and then the neck twisted to make sure of death. From the positions in which the bodies were found—lying about equal distance from each other in a triangular direction it is thought probable that the children must have seen their murderer killing the goat, and upon remonstrating with him, to have fled in opposite directions; that the murderer, whoever he is, chased the elder to dispatch him first, and afterwards the younger a little further on. We understand that the little boys' whip was found in the possession of a Kafir, upon whose information, another Kafir, has been taken up on suspicion, and both lodged in jail.

We also hear that a short time back a Dutchman was shot by a Kafir on the Stormberg, but have not heard the particulars.—*Free Press.*

KRELL AND FADANA'S COUNTRY.—It has been reported to us that it is the intention of Government to locate Adam Kok and the Griquas in the vacant country taken from Krell and Fadana, and previous to doing so we heard Adam Kok and a large hunting party are about to visit the district, we presume for the purpose of ascertaining whether the land will suit them. We forbear making any comment on this until its correctness is fully established.—*Free Press.*

GRAAFF-REINER.—The Loss of Sheep in this neighbourhood has been exceedingly heavy during the last twelve months, especially among the small farmers. From a return now lying before us we learn that nine farmers along the Camdeboo river, who possessed among them 12,390 sheep, have had their flocks decreased by 6,330. We give the return furnished us in a tabular form, merely omitting the names of the farmers:—

Original Flock.	Present Flock.	Loss.
1,907	490	800
1,700	800	900
1,500	550	950
700	120	580
1,100	300	800
1,700	1,300	400
1,900	800	1,100
1,400	700	700
1,100	400	600
12,390	6,060	6,330

We may add, our informant has himself lost 1,000 sheep out of his flock during the same period. From other information it appears that our large farmers have not suffered in anything like this proportion. This is a fortunate circumstance, and an inquiry into the reason of the difference would be extremely useful as tending to prevent in future, such disastrous losses. The rains in the Camdeboo and Zwarto Ruggens have been but partial and very inadequate.—*Graaff-Reinet Herald.*

MIDDELBURG.—28th June, 1859.—This afternoon a Kafir was shot near the town by a young Boer, named Schoombe. It seems this young man, a son of William Schoombe, brought in a letter from his father, to the Magistrate, complaining of the conduct of some Kafirs on his farm. According to his statement, these men when scolded for some neglect, were insolent, and even attempted to

assault their master, and subsequently fled from the farm. In consequence of this report, the Magistrate sent three of the mounted policemen with young Schoombe to apprehend the men. On the road they met the Kafirs coming to the village, and seeing them the mounted policemen dismounted in order to load their guns; on this the Kafirs took the alarm, and fled, while one of them, who was near the spot, snatched the gun out of a policeman's hand, young Schoombe called out "I here goes the Kafir with the gun, what shall I do?" The policeman cried out "shoot!" The young man did so, and killed the Kafir on the spot.

It is a most unfortunate occurrence, as there can be no doubt that the Kafir in snatching the gun meant no harm, he acted in a paroxysm of terror, and while under the impression that his own life was aimed at. This affair affords another proof of how very unsafe it is to employ ignorant colored men as mounted police, and to go roaming about the country armed, without any person in charge. There is not the slightest shadow of doubt on any person's mind, acquainted with the circumstance, that had a man of ordinary prudence been present, the Kafir's life would not have been sacrificed.

The Kafirs were travelling quietly along the high road to Middelburg, in their turn to lodge a complaint with the Magistrate against their master, of assault and attempting to shoot them; and it is quite possible that they after all, were the aggrieved parties. The strange conduct of the deceased was probably caused by uncalculated threats, &c., on the part of the constable. This is not the first time that the police here have been guilty of serious indiscretion, to say the least of it. On a former occasion on the farm of Mr. Andries Schoombe, one of them without provocation, fired a bullet through a Kafir hut, to the great alarm of all the natives about. Conduct such as this, tends only further to complicate our relations with the Kafirs, and will in the end cause some very serious disturbance. Treat them if you will, with the strictest, even the most rigorous justice, but let them be at all events accused of some crime before their lives are threatened and even sacrificed.

As for the police, when sent out on duty, they are utterly without any control, and it can only be expected that they should use the power entrusted to them, in an improper manner. Government should look to this, or we shall hear of more murders on the part of the Kafirs and of unauthorized violence on the part of those who are supposed to execute the law.—*Graaff-Reinet Herald.*

HOPETOWN, 24th June 1859.—I believe I mentioned in my last communication that reports were afloat that the small-pox had broken out at Jackalls Fontein, in the Division of Colesberg, and that we had sent our District Surgeon to ascertain if the disease had spread into this Division. Well, I am happy to inform you that the disease was confined entirely to Jackalls Fontein, and one or two farms on the Colesberg side, and as far as he could learn not a single case had occurred within this Division. He reported that out of the two families residing at Jackalls Fontein, viz. Jno. du Preez and Wm. Venter, consisting of 18 persons, 16 were sick and some not likely to recover. I am not so much surprised at this, as the residents on this farm are noted for being the most filthy of any in the whole Division, as your correspondent knows to his sorrow.—*Id.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.—The report of the select committee on the subject of a daily post from Capetown to Grahamstown, was brought up, stating that it was not expedient to recommend the same.

On Mr. Barry moving the third reading of the Estimates, Mr. Stein moved as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted, which was agreed to.

Council having thereupon gone into committee, the several items previously reduced, were, upon the motion of Mr. Barry, restored to their original amount.

The Bill was then reported, read a third time and passed.

Messrs. de Wet, Jarvis and Wicht remained steadfast in their opposition. They repudiated any factious motives.—They had been sent to the Council to guard the interests of their constituents, so that they should not be unnecessarily or too severely taxed. With a largely deficient revenue staring them in the face, they were bound to practice economy, and they maintained that by the reductions which had been made no impediment would be thrown in the way of government; on the contrary, the sums which they had voted were quite sufficient to answer all purposes.—They had their votes recorded as having voted in the minority.

The Bill for supplying a sum of £117,689 to the service of 1859 was read a third time and passed. The report of the committee on the Bill for the better administration of justice, was agreed to. The amendments made by the Assembly in the Forests Bill were agreed to.

THURSDAY, 7th.—A letter was read from the Col. Secretary, informing the Council that Parliament would be prorogued on Friday at noon.

The committee on the petitions of Messrs. O. M. Bergh and A. W. Beck, brought up their report, suggesting to renew the inquiry during the next session.

The committee on Mr. Armstrong's petition and the subject of federation, brought up their report, stating that they had been unable to come to any decision on the matters referred to them, or to ascertain what witnesses ought to have been examined.

On the motion of Mr. Barry, the message of the Assembly, with reference to the Immigration Bill, was taken into consideration. Mr. Stein moved, that the insertion of the 5th clause (authorizing the introduction of juveniles,) be not further insisted upon, to which Mr. Wicht moved as an amendment—that in the opinion of this Council no further action be taken in the matter. After discussion, Mr. Wicht's amendment was negatived, and Mr. Stein's motion carried by the casting vote of the President.

Five messages were received from the Governor, stating that he will take into consideration the reports of the committee on the road between Wellington and Lichtenburg, on the petitions of the inhabitants of Montagu for a magistrate and for the opening of Coggans Kloof, and on the Main Road and Tolls Bill, and thanking the Council for the information obtained through the committee on the Water Supply Bill.

The Council received itself into committee to consider the message of the Assembly relative to the Crown Lands Bill. Some of the amendments proposed by the Assembly were agreed to, but a discussion arising on others, Mr. Wicht withdrew and left the Council without a quorum. Whereupon the President returned the chair, and declared the Council adjourned till 10 o'clock on Friday.

FRIDAY, 8th.—Council met for the performance of formal business, and at a quarter before 12 o'clock proceeded to Government House to attend the prorogation.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.—The business transacted this day was merely of a formal nature,—receiving and forwarding messages.

The amendments made by the Council in the Forests Bill were agreed to.

FRIDAY, 8th.—Yesterday there was little business before the House, and to-day the House merely attended for the purpose of certifying Bills, and a little before noon proceeded to Government House, to be present at the prorogation.

THE PROROGATION.—A little before 12 o'clock the members of both branches of the Legislature, those of the Executive, the heads of the Civil and Military Departments, and a large number of spectators assembled in the state room of Government House. At 12 o'clock precisely His Excellency the Governor appeared with his staff, and having mounted the throne, he delivered the following closing speech,—the Colonial Secretary having previously announced His Excellency's assent to the several acts passed by the Legislature:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

1. I am glad to find myself at length enabled to release you from the duties of this protracted session, and, in so doing, to be able to congratulate you upon the unusual degree of tranquillity which prevails throughout the whole of the frontier districts, as well as in the dependencies of the Crown and foreign States, whether European or native, which lie beyond the colony.

2. The excitement which recently existed amongst some of the tribes within and around the frontier, which was, however, never more than partial, appears now to have entirely subsided; and I continue to receive satisfactory accounts of the disposition of the native tribes in general, and of the desire which they are more and more exhibiting to adopt many of the habits of settled life, to acquire property, and to obtain a secure title, giving them an individual right in the lands which they occupy.

3. You will also be glad to hear that in British Kaffria entire tranquillity prevails, that law and good order are strictly, and now without difficulty, enforced in that country, that the prospects of the European settlers there appear to be good, and that the native and European populations are gradually settling down into a state of society in which they can be mutually advantageous to each other.

4. The opinion expressed by the House of Assembly, with regard to the propriety of allowing the port of East London to be an obviously natural relation, in regard to the territory of Kaffria, will much strengthen the hands of Government, in consolidating and confirming the state of things now in progress in that country, and which appears to augur so well for the future prosperity and contentment of its mixed and hitherto antagonistic populations.

5. I thank you for the wise and liberal provision you have made for the continuance of general immigration during the year 1859.

6. My own views, as you are aware, led me to desire that a larger sum should be devoted to this purpose, which I believe to be one of paramount importance to the advancement and future security and welfare of the colony. But I cheerfully admit that the large sum you have voted for this object may be productive of a great amount of good in these respects, and every effort shall be made to render your liberality as advantageous to the country as you desire it should be.

7. The very considerable means which you have supplied for the execution of the public works, either now in progress, or which are to be immediately entered on, will, I have no doubt, produce a great effect in developing the resources of the colony. In like manner, it may reasonably be expected that the funds provided for the erection of hospitals, public buildings, and goals will be productive of advantage to the entire population, the full benefits of which it is difficult to overrate; and I confidently anticipate that your foresight and prudence in making these provisions for the future morality, prosperity, and welfare of the people of this country will be hereafter regarded with thankfulness and gratitude.

8. I trust that the Act which has been passed during the present session to provide for the adjustment of disputed land boundaries, may have the effect of preventing much of that ill-will and litigation which have hitherto sprung from so fertile a source of dispute; and that it may tend to materially promote the agricultural interests of the colony, by removing many of the obstacles which have hitherto interfered with the subdivisions of land.

9. The increased means which have been provided for carrying on the trigonometrical survey of the colony will also be productive of much advantage to proprietors of the soil, and to the country generally. I have felt much anxiety to see this trigonometrical survey undertaken, and placed upon an efficient footing. Hitherto, it has, from the want of such a survey, been impossible to construct an even tolerably accurate map of the country. I think that the importance of the subject has been hardly sufficiently understood, and that it is not until the full benefits, which will result from your having sanctioned this work, develop themselves, that the value of what you have done for the colony in this respect will be fully appreciated.

10. I was glad to see, amongst the private bills you sent up to me some very useful measures. One of these, I have but little doubt, will tend greatly to promote the commerce and trade of the country, and to attract shipping to these shores.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

11. I thank you for the attention you have paid to the various recommendations I have made to you upon the subject of the supplies which were deemed necessary for the conduct of the public service. You may rely that all such supplies as have by the liberality of the Parliament been placed at the disposal of the Government shall be expended with the strictest regard to economy.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

12. I feel great gratification in being able to inform you that the President of the Transvaal Republic has transmitted to me a very satisfactory assurance that no apprehensions need be entertained of the inhabitants of that State making any attack on the Kuruman mission stations.

13. An address has been sent up to me by one branch of the legislature, requesting that plans and estimates may be prepared for the erection of a Parliament House, and I am aware that the other branch of the legislature also concurs in the propriety of such a building being erected. Recognizing fully, as I do, the justice and propriety of the views which have originated this wish on your parts, and foreseeing numerous advantages which may spring from both houses of the colonial Parliament meeting under one roof, and being brought into much closer and more frequent communication with one another than is at present possible, I will take care that no time is lost in the preparation of the plans and estimates for the proposed building, so that they may be laid before the colonial Parliament at its next meeting.

14. As it has been judged preferable that the works for the proposed harbour of refuge should not be entered on until the plans on which it is to be constructed have been laid before you, measures have been taken for securing the preparation of these plans and the accompanying estimates without delay, and for having all matters placed in such a state of readiness that the works can be at once commenced when their execution has received your sanction.

15. I trust (and in expressing these feelings I know I shall secure your entire sympathy and concurrence) that the present threatening state of affairs in Europe may exercise no evil influence upon the interests of South Africa, and that, by God's blessing, our own country may long be enabled to abstain from engaging in the European war which has so recently burst forth. But should Great Britain, unhappily, be compelled to take an active part in the existing contest, it is gratifying to know that in no part of her Majesty's possessions are her subjects animated by a more devoted loyalty, or by a more earnest desire, by every means in their power, to protect her Majesty's honor and interests than we are.

16. I now, in her Majesty's name, prorogue this Parliament of her Majesty's settlement of the Cape of Good Hope to Wednesday, the 10th day of August next, and it is hereby prorogued accordingly.

NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND IN THE PRESENT WAR.—To uniformly determine on observing a strict neutrality as long as it is permitted to do so, there appears to be something almost ridiculous in solemnly professing that neutrality to the world. The presumption is altogether in favour of neutrality. The natural condition of mankind is, we venture to think, with much deference to Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, one rather of peace than of war; and there seems nothing superfluous in announcing to all the world that, being now at peace with them, it is our intention to continue at peace. There is something rather Irish in the supposition which a proclamation of neutrality implies, that because we are States with whom we are on terms of friendship go to war the world will naturally conclude that we must fight on the one side or the other, simply for the sake of company and good fellowship. Happily, the laws which regulate the conduct of nations to each other are not founded on the maxims of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, but on the maxims of reason and justice. The conduct of the conflict which has burst forth in the South of Europe, just as the Romans watched the combats of gladiators, which formed the chief amusement of their days of festival and recreation. Still, however, we are glad to see a formal declaration of neutrality, to find that expressed in words which every one wished to be carried out in fact, and to know that Lord Derby will not employ the momentary dictatorship, with which he has, by the dissolution of Parliament invested himself, in any scheme which should give foreign nations the least reason to doubt of our perfect fairness and impartiality. If our wishes could control our fate, this war, let it last as long and be extended over as great a surface as it may, would light up, blaze, burn down, smoulder, and become extinct without involving us in its fiery grasp. But alas! wishes are for very little in these matters, and we must not delude ourselves that some circumstances may happen which would plunge us, however much against our will, into the boiling vortex on the brink of which we stand.

These are not days in which war can be regarded merely as a simple and single disease of the body politic—a peccant humour apt to seize upon nations inflamed by the luxury of a long peace, and which easily yields to treatment after it has been reduced by a little blood-letting. War, in the times in which we live, is sure to be complicated with many other disorders. Indeed, we might say that it has become more dreadful in its collateral than in its direct effects. War is now a matter of opinions, of nationalities, of revolutions. Dreadful as it is to consider that during the next three weeks thirty or forty thousand human beings are probably destined to perish, to gratify the ambition of one man and the obstinacy of another, it is still more fearful to contemplate the reverberations which the world of this great conflict must raise in every part of the world. Germany, like this is neutral, but while much is said about contemplating the war within the limits of Italy, who can assure us that the Emperor of the French will be allowed to obtain so desirable a result? Already the smaller States of Germany,—Wurttemberg, Bavaria and Hanover,—show in the most unmistakable manner their belief that the blow which has been levelled at Austria is quite as much to their address as to hers. There is a most unusual propinquity of warlike preparations in that quarter. The great body of the German States, the whole country resounds with the preparations for war, and Prussia, which temporized for so many years with Republican and Consular France, and actually sent Haigvitz to congratulate Napoleon on the victory of Austerlitz, so fatal to herself,—Prussia is making every preparation for entering as a principal into the contest, and has made the following remarkable declaration by the mouth of her Prince Regent:—Prussia is determined to maintain the basis of European public right and the balance of power in Europe. It is Prussia's right and duty to stand up for the security, or the protection, or the maintenance, of the European balance, and she will not resign the assertion of these her prerogatives. Prussia expects that all the German Confederate Powers will stand firmly by her side in the fulfilment of that mission, and trusts that her readiness to defend the common Fatherland will merit their confidence." On the other hand there is Russia, who, as Mr. Disraeli tells us, has entered into an agreement with France to make such a disposition of her forces as to cause to Austria the greatest annoyance and disquietude, and who has probably confined her treaty to that single article. What will be the result of Russia's abstention, as I have just said, is probable, but not out among the Christian inhabitants of Europe. To say? Will she be proffered against the temptation, and shall we be prepared to stand by and see that conquest achieved in 1859 which we suffered so much to avert in 1834 and 1855? In the meanwhile Austria dismisses her Minister, and exchanges Count Puol, a man made after the fashion of our Lord Melbourne for Count Ribiczy, a statesman as absolute and obstinate as Stafford. This is a step which certainly is not to be regarded as a proof of any vacillation in her councils, or wish to draw back from the bold career to which she has committed herself. The Emperor of the French also changes his Ministers. New names are found to require new men, and the rush of events carries us all along with it.

We are already far from our point of departure, but yet further we may reasonably fear from the goal at which we are destined to arrive. Of course, our policy, so long as events leave it to our guidance, is perfectly clear and intelligible. We seek for peace, and are prepared to adhere to it at all hazards, so long as our neutrality is respected; and there is no urgent and immediate danger of so complete an overthrow of the balance of power in Europe as would make our abstention from taking any part in the conflict an example of shortsighted and perilous timidity. Every day's neutrality which we can thus assure is so much gained towards the cause of peace, because every day that we can stand aloof from the strife increases the relative weight of England in the affairs of Europe. We are diligently employed in augmenting, just as France and Austria are as diligently employed in destroying, their capital and their resources. The great military Monarchies of the Continent, like the ancient King of Cappadocia, though rich in slaves, are poor in money. The mechanical contrivances of modern times, which have so enormously increased the number of combatants, and the events of years into a few weeks and accelerated the period of that mutual exhaustion which must ultimately separate the most determined combatants. If Austria and France bring three or four times as many men into the field as they did during the wars of the Revolution and the Empire,—if they must arm them with weapons much more complicated and much more expensive,—if they must accompany them with an artillery as superior to the old man-of-war as a watch to a sundial,—it seems so following necessity that men, money, and material will be proportionately sooner exhausted, and therefore if we can continue to preserve for a few months the neutrality we have announced we shall find ourselves in a position not only secure, but commanding. Instead of denouncing an attack, the weight which we shall then be able to throw into the scale on either side will be some reasonable ground of apprehension to both, and shall be able to ensure a very different attitude in recommending terms of agreement from that which under the auspices of our present Foreign Minister we have so unskillfully and fruitlessly occupied during the last five months.—*Id.*

NEW STYLE LONDON MADE
Gold Jewelry.
 RECEIVED per Steamer Dana, a large assortment of the above, in a great variety of articles of every description, including a few very elegant
BRACELETS AND BROOCHES.
 As also some handsome GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of the best make.
 FREDK. WALDEK.
 64, St. George's-street, next to the S. A. Bank.

Western Province Bank.
 Paid-up Capital... £30,000
 Reserve Fund..... 9,450

DIRECTORS:
 J. R. ZEEDENBERG, Esq. M.D., Chairman.
 M. VAN DER SPUY, Esq.
 A. J. LOUW, J. W. Esq.
 P. J. DE VILLIERS, J. Hs., Esq.
 A. J. BEKKER, Esq.
 D. A. DE VILLIERS, Esq.
 J. SMUTS, Esq., M.D.

Western Province Bank.
 Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Twelfth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on **Friday, 15th July, 1859,** At 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, in the Bank Premises,

for the purpose of receiving from the Directors a General Statement and Report of the affairs of the Bank to the 30th June 1859,—to declare the amount to Dividend,—and to elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. MELT VAN DER SPUY, Esq., and A. J. LOUW, J. W., who retire.

By order of the Directors,
 B. P. DE PLESSIS, Cashier.
 W. P. Bank, Paarl, June 9, 1859.
 (For the names of Shareholders eligible as Directors, see Dutch.)

Notice of Removal.
JONATHAN,
 HAIR DRESSER, &c., &c.
 BEGS to notify his Removal to No. 2, GRAVESTREET, next door to Mrs. DANIEL, and opposite Mr. W. BOVENS, Boot and Shoe Warehouse.

WAGONWOOD,
 AUSTRALIAN MOHOGANY, &c., &c.

The Entire Cargo of the "FLIBBERTY," from Plettenberg's Bay.
 Will be sold, by Mr. R. D. JONES,
This Day, (Monday) 11th inst.,
 AT HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
 AT THE SOUTH WHARF,
 CONSISTING OF:

456 LEERBOOMS	3220 SHORT SPOKES
628 AXLES	126 AFTER TONGS
492 SCHAMELS	1649 FELLIES
268 DISSELBOOMS	182 H. W. TONGS
167 DRAAIBOARDS	10 FORE do.
621 NAVES	117 STINKWOOD PLANKS
2579 LONG SPOKES	2 Do. LOGS.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD:
67 Logs of Australian Mahogany,
1986 do. Fellies.

To all whom it may concern.
 WHEREAS there is a considerable amount of arrears of Schoolmoney due to me from parents, whose children have been long ago removed from my classes, I give notice, that by the first of August next, all such claims will be put in the hands of an Attorney, with instructions to take such steps as he shall deem advisable.
 A. N. E. CHANGUION.

To the Inhabitants of
 Wellington, Wagonmakers Valley,
 Groenberg and its vicinity.

THE Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for their kind and liberal support during his stay in Wellington for the last two years, and he now bids to inform them, that he intends to carry on his business on a larger scale than heretofore, at 54 Church Street, Cape Town, as White Smith and Bell Hanger.
 Also, Hot Plates, Wine Pumps, Brand Irons, and every description of Ironwork, suitable for Wine Farmers, &c., will be furnished by him at the lowest possible price and with despatch, and also forwarded as opportunity may offer.
 ALEXANDER G. TOTHILL,
 54, Church Street.
 July 5, 1859.

A. G. TOTHILL,
 White Smith and Bell Hanger,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken over those well-known Premises in Church Street, situated between Loop and Long Streets, generally known as the large 54, where he intends carrying on his Business as General House Smith, comprising Hot Plates, of the newest plan, Locks and Bells, Iron Railing Work, Pumps for Farmers and Domestic use.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.
 In the Intestate Estate of the late WILLEM PHILIPPUS DOMAN, Wn., of the division of Piketberg.

ALL Persons having any claims against the above Estate, are required to file the same with the undersigned, within the space of six weeks from this date, and those indebted thereto, to pay their debts within the aforesaid period.
 A. J. DOMAN, Executor Dative.
 24 Rivers, district Piketberg,
 July 2, 1859.

Prospective additions, at the rate of 3 per Cent. per Annum, will also be paid on all policies which may become claims between the 1st June, 1859, and the next Annual Meeting on the 1st June, 1862, and which at the time they become so, shall be of full five years' standing.
 Including former profits, the vested additions will now exceed 41 per Cent. on the amount assured by Policies taken out in the first year of the Society's existence.
 The several statements annexed will convey to the Members the further details of the Society's operations, which are usually submitted.
 The Board feel that they will sufficiently answer any expectations, however sanguine, that any Member may have entertained.
 It is proposed that a life sum be set aside for the Directors and Auditors, as a remuneration for their services as that voted at the last Annual Meeting.
 The retiring Directors, who are eligible for re-election, namely:—Mr. W. G. ANDERSON, Mr. P. A. BRAND, Mr. P. G. VAN DER BEEK, and two Auditors, in the room of Messrs. FAIRBAIRN, BRAND, and VAN DER BEEK, and two Auditors, in the room of Messrs. FAIRBAIRN, BRAND, and VAN DER BEEK, are eligible for re-election.
 JOHN FAIRBAIRN, Chairman.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
 Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, 31st May, 1859.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

To DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS, Amount awarded at the last Annual Meeting,	£260 0 0	By INTEREST AND DISCOUNT, from the 1st June, 1858, to the 31st May, 1859, ..	£7798 15 4
" SALARIES, John Gie, Secretary, ..	£350 0 0	" PREMIUMS, From the 1st June, 1858, to the 31st May, 1859, ..	16599 4 8
" John Horn, Accountant ..	300 0 0	" INVESTMENT Half-yearly Premiums, do. do. ..	69 15 9
" Commission allowed Country Agents this year, ..	650 0 0	" FINES, do. do. ..	22 17 6
" CHARGES, Office-rent, Printing, Stationery, Advertisements, and Postages ..	203 12 4	" LICENCES, do. do. ..	19 10 0
" POLICIES PURCHASED, No. 473, R. White, for £500, No. 726, C. Robinson, for £1000,	24 10 0		
" James Hall, (late agent at Port Elizabeth,) loss sustained in his Insolvent Estate, ..	52 10 0		
" Joseph Butler, deficiency on his Mortgage Bond, ..	279 5 8		
" PROFIT AND LOSS, No. 154,	42 9 8		
" M. Read, .. £:00 0 0			
" Profits,	6 15 0		
Prospective Additions,	9 12 1		
	£116 7 1		

No. 817, H. Beaver,	400 0 0
No. 802, H. P. Seaward, .. £500 0 0	
Profits,	45 0 0
Prospective Addit.	49 1 0
	594 1 0
No. 300, John Johnson, .. £500 0 0	
Profits,	81 15 9
Prospective Addit.	52 7 2
	634 2 11
No. 500, P. J. Olthoff, .. £500 0 0	
Profits,	49 17 11
Prospective Addit.	53 10 9
	648 8 4
No. 1091, J. F. Brown,	1000 0 0
No. 573, E. H. Harker, .. £1000 0 0	
Profits,	163 11 6
Prospective Addit.	104 1 6
	1267 13 0
No. 634, T. Osterloh, .. £1000 0 0	
Profits,	67 10 0
Prospective Addit.	96 1 6
	1163 11 6
No. 552, T. Robson, .. £1000 0 0	
Profits,	189 15 1
Prospective Addit.	107 1 6
	1296 16 7
No. 820, J. H. Borchers, .. £500 0 0	
Profits,	30 0 0
Prospective Addit.	47 14 0
	577 14 0
No. 310, N. P. Krohn, .. £500 0 0	
Profits,	134 3 0
Prospective Addit.	57 1 3
	1325 7 4
No. 642, N. P. Krohn, .. 500 0 0	
Profits,	81 15 9
Prospective Addit.	52 7 2
	1325 7 4
No. 1121, H. O. Donnell,	500 0 0
	9524 1 9

To Medical Fees, for sundry Examinations, 123 2 0
 " E. Bartman, amount awarded on her Policy, 21 15 3
 " W. P. R. Dixon, Prospective Additions on his Policy, 21 7 0
 " Balance, 12902 16 11
 £24510 3 3

1859, June 1.—To BALANCE, £106,963 9 2
 1859, June 1.—By PROFIT AND LOSS, From the 31st May, 1854, to the 31st May, 1858, .. £94,090 12 3
 By PROFIT AND LOSS, From the 1st June, 1858, to the 31st May, 1859, .. 12,902 16 11
 £106,963 9 2

1859, June 1.—By BALANCE, £106,963 9 2
 JOHN FAIRBAIRN, Chairman.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
 Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, 31st May, 1859.

CAPITAL STOCK.

1859, June 1.—By PROFIT AND LOSS, From the 31st May, 1854, to the 31st May, 1858, .. £94,090 12 3	
By PROFIT AND LOSS, From the 1st June, 1858, to the 31st May, 1859, .. 12,902 16 11	
	£106,963 9 2
1859, June 1.—By BALANCE, £106,963 9 2	
	£213,926 18 4

1. Moved by Mr. J. G. TIER, and seconded by the Rev. J. A. STEGMANN.—That Mr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN take the Chair.
 2. The Report having been read, it was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. WICHT, seconded by Mr. J. M. MAYNARD, and carried unanimously:—That the Report now read, being so highly satisfactory, be adopted, entered in the minutes, and published.
 3. Moved by Mr. H. RUSSEW, seconded by Mr. J. W. LOUW:—That the amount given to the Directors and Auditors be increased to £350, viz.: £300 to the Directors, and £50 to the Auditors; and to recommend to the Directors to increase the salaries of Messrs. GIE and HORAK, each by £50.—Carried unanimously.
 4. Mr. R. NOBIS then moved, seconded by Mr. JOHN SHEPHERD:—That Mr. FAIRBAIRN vacate the Chair, and Mr. WICHT take the same. When the following Resolution was put:—
 5. Moved by Mr. CHARLES FAIRBRIDGE, seconded by Mr. JOHN SHEPHERD, and unanimously carried:—That the sum of £250 be presented to the Chairman, JOHN FAIRBAIRN, Esq., as an acknowledgment of his assiduous services rendered to the Society since its formation.
 The foregoing Resolution having been adopted, Mr. WICHT vacated the Chair, which was taken by Mr. FAIRBAIRN.
 6. Moved by Mr. J. J. LE SURE, and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. WICHT, and carried unanimously:—That the thanks of the Meeting are due to the Directors for the past year, for their judicious management of the affairs of the Society.
 7. Moved by Mr. J. W. LOUW, seconded by Mr. H. RUSSEW, and carried unanimously:—That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Office Bearers, Medical Men and Country Agents, for their services rendered to the Society for the past year.
 8. Moved by Mr. J. P. VOLSTREED, seconded by Mr. J. M. MAYNARD:—That the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. WICHT be elected as a Director for the ensuing year.
 9. Mr. R. SWARTZ then moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. H. SOLOMON:—That the three retiring Directors, who are eligible for re-election, namely:—Mr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN, Mr. P. A. BRAND, Mr. P. G. VAN DER BEEK, be re-elected, which was carried, when Mr. W. G. ANDERSON demanded a Ballot.
 10. Moved by Mr. W. G. ANDERSON, seconded by Mr. P. G. VAN DER BEEK:—That Messrs. J. J. MEYER and L. P. CAUVIN be appointed Scrutineers. Carried unanimously.
 11. Moved by Mr. J. FAIRLIE, seconded by Mr. J. BAUVES:—That the retiring Auditors be re-elected.—Carried.
 Mr. H. KIEPPEZ demanded a Ballot.
 12. Mr. SAUVE SOLOMON moved, and Mr. J. C. BULL seconded:—That the Ballot Box remain open till 3 o'Clock.
 A vote of thanks having been presented to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned.
 The Scrutineers having completed their report, the Chairman announced that Messrs. FAIRBAIRN, VAN DER BEEK, and BRAND, were re-elected as Directors; and Messrs. BECKHOFF and SOLOMON, as Auditors.
 JOHN FAIRBAIRN, Chairman of the Meeting.

Tenders.

TENDERS are required, on or before the 30th instant, for improving and enlarging the Passage and Out-buildings at Somerset West.
 For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
 D. DE VILLIERS, Deacon Cashier.
 Somerset West, July 6, 1859.

40 Horses of good breed and strong make, 3, 4 and 5 years old, all trained in Saddle and Harness, among which some pairs to match, in excellent condition and purchased in Hanover by a Comissair.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold, on TUESDAY, 1. 15th instant, at the Paarl Distillery, the above number of excellent working Horses.—They will certainly be procured.
 J. D. DE L. R. HIEBNER.
 Paarl, 1st July, 1859.
 Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUFF, Adm.

100 Superior Slaughter & draught Oxen
 THE Sale of the above, not having taken place on the 1. 1st instant, the Cattle not having arrived, the same will now be held on
Tuesday, the 13th instant.
 At the Place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saremburg.
 H. P. DEMPERS.
 Mr. J. WAGE, Auctioneer.

BIRTH, at Joostenberg, on the 2nd July, Mrs. E. B. TRITTER, of a daughter.
 Joostenberg, 2nd July 1859.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.
 July 8.—Maria Johanna, (Dut), schr, 207 tons, M. C. Lapinodoh, from Amsterdam 25th April, to this port and Algoa Bay. Cargo sundries. Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. J. van Arnolde, and 5 children, A. J. Vasmann and son, G. C. C. van de Es, J. C. Waler, and 17 in the steerage. A few letters.
 9.—Laurina, bark, 208 tons, D. Thompson, from London, April 5, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Rogerson and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. King

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.
 July 5.—Zulu, screw steamer, 189 tons, T. Rooper, from Table Bay 4 inst., to this port for repairs.

Opgaf van Koloniale Opbrengst, de Stads Markt gepasseerd, van den 6 tot den 8 July, 1859.

Amandelen, lbs.	Almonds, lbs.	40
Aardappelen, mudden,	Potatoes, muids,	438
Azyn, legger,	Vinegar, leaguers,	4
Aloes,	Aloes,	0
Boter, lbs.	Butter, lbs.	0
Brandewyn, leggers,	Brandy, leaguers,	54
Bokkevelen, stukken,	Skins, Goat, pieces,	33
Boonen, mudden,	Beans, muids,	59
Drooge Ossenhuizen, st.	Hides Ox, pieces,	12
Erwt, mudden,	Peas, muids,	11
Gerst, mudden,	Barley, muids,	37
Hoorn, stukken,	Horns, pieces,	0
Honig, lbs.	Honey, lbs.	0
Haver, mudden,	Oats, muids,	303
Hool, vrachten,	Hay, loads,	2
Kaf, zakken,	Chaff, sacks,	57
Koorn, mudden,	Wheat, muids,	193
Linsen, do.	Lentils, muids,	0
Meel, Gref,	Flour, coarse,	0
Melies, mudden,	Maize, muids,	10
Okkernooten, lbs.	Walnuts, lbs.	0
Patates, mudden,	Sweet Potatoes	0
Rog, do.	Rye, muids,	24
Rosyn, lbs.	Rosins, lbs.	1713
Schapevellen, st.	Sheep Skins,	61
Stroo, zakken	Straw, sacks,	0
Tahak,	Tobacco,	0
Talk, lb.	Tallow, lbs.	0
Uijen, mudden,	Onions, muids,	37
Vederen, Ostr., lb.	Feathers, Ostr. lbs.	0
Wyn, ordinaire, legger	Wine, common,	64
Do, Pontak do.,	Do, Pontak, do.,	0
Was,	Wax,	0
Wol, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	0

MARKT PRYZEN
 Van den 7 tot den 9 July 1859.

Aloes per lb.	Aloes per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Amandelen per lb.	Almonds per lb.	0 0 0	0 1 4
Appelen per lb.	Apples per lb.	0 0 0	0 2 1
Abrikozen per lb.	Apricots ditto.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Aardappelen per mud.	Potatoes per md.	17 0 0	20 6 0
Azyn per legger.	Vinegar per leag.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Boenen per mud.	Beans per mud.	19 0 0	34 0 0
Boter per pond.	Butter per pound.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Brandewyn per legger.	Brandy per leag.	248 0 0	253 4 0
Bokkevelen per stuk.	Buck Skins each.	0 0 0	1 7 1
Drooge Ossenhuizen.	Dry Ox Hides do.	12 2 0	17 0 0
Benden en Makouwen Ducks and Muse.		0 0 0	0 0 0
Erwt per mud.	Peas per mud.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Garst per mud.	Barley per mud.	7 5 3	8 0 0
Gaszen per stuk.	Geese each.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Haver per mud.	Oats per mud.	5 4 3	5 6 0
Haegders per 100lbs.	Oatsheaves 100lb.	6 4 0	6 6 0
Hoenders per stuk.	Hens each.	0 7 2	1 6 0
Honig per pond.	Honey per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kalkoenen per stuk.	Turkeys each.	4 2 0	5 3 0
Kaf per 16 zakken.	Chaff, 16 sacks.	39 4 0	55 0 0
Koorn per mud.	Wheat pr mud.	19 6 0	21 5 0
Lizen per mud.	Lintel per mud.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Melies per mud.	Maize per mud.	2 2 0	2 7 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
Oliphanstanden p. lb.	Elephas' Teeth lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Peren per pond.	Pears per pound.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Persiken ditto.	Peaches do.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rog per mud.	Rye per mud.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rosynen per lb.	Rosins per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tahak ditto.	Tobacco do.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Schapevellen pr stuk.	Sheep Skins ea.	0 4 0	0 4 0
Merinovellen per stuk.	Merino Skins ea.	1 2 4	0 0 0
Stroo per 16 zakken.	Straw p 16 sacks.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tyger, & Leeuw vel.	Lion, and Tiger	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uien per stuk.	Skins each.	7 6 0	11 1 0
Uijen per mud.	Onions per mud.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Varkens, gemeste.	Pigs, fattened ea.	0 0 0	0 0 0
.....ongemeste. ....	.....unfattened.	0 0 0	0 0 0
.....speen. ....	.....sucking.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vederen, Straal p. lb.	Feathers, Ostr. lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wol, berde p. lb.	Wool, Bed p. lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vet of Tail per pond.	Suet of Tallow lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vryen ditto.	Figs per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wol, schape p. pond.	Wool, fine, com. p. lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wol, fyn, ditto.	Wol, fine, ditto.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wyn, ordinaire per Wines, ordinary		84 4 0	88 0 0
.....legger. ....	.....per leaguer.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dito Pontak ditto.	Do. Pontak do.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wyn Steen p. 100 lbs.	Wine Stone 100lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Zoetelmoenen pr 100 Oranges, per 100		1 1 3	1 4 5
Zout per mud.	Salt per mud.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Zaaiemengelp per Lemons, Juice per		0 0 0	0 0 0
.....kann. ....	.....can.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Zoollede per p. huid Soap Leather p. lb.		0 0 0	0 0 0
Zoep per pond.	Soap per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. WALLACH begs to inform the Inhabitants of Wellington and the Farmers of the surrounding districts, that he has opened a STORE at WELLINGTON, The Stock will comprise the usual assortments of a COUNTRY STORE.

Wool, Skins, and