









# THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, August 1, 1859.

The editor of the *Volkblad*, whoever he may be, has lately treated his readers to a somewhat elaborate and rather able defence of Lord Derby against the charge of nepotism as evinced in a recent appointment to the auditor generalship. Such as it is, it would be a very creditable contribution to a debating society; but we are much mistaken if many colonists, especially among the readers of the *Volkblad*, will fall in with the Editor's remarks. We like to see people strike into a new path, and certainly for an organ of colonial public opinion to stand up as a champion for the Ministry, at the moment when the colony is groaning under a ministerial infliction—that is a vein of journalism which hitherto has been little explored, and which seems to require no common degree of ingenuity to make it productive. We do not feel called upon to give a verdict in the case of alleged nepotism, which our contemporary has so cleverly handled for his noble client. We would rather say a few words on a question in which as colonists we are more deeply interested, namely what is the extent of our duties to the mother-country, or (if that is the synonymous term) to the home-government? The champion for the Ministry, with great consistency, also chooses the side of imperial versus colonial interests in an article headed with the ominous words *JUSTICE IN POLITICS*. He finds fault with our Legislature for abstaining from committing itself by expressing an opinion of the public acts of Sir George Grey, in his capacity of High Commissioner, in a part of the world which as yet is no part of our Colony, and prefers a charge of *corruption and corruption* against our Parliament for keeping within the bounds assigned to it by our Constitution. Our internal affairs are committed to us, and that under considerable limitations; but how our Parliament can be fairly expected to give a deliberate opinion on the public acts, and thus share the burden of responsibility, of a functionary whose sphere of activity is beyond the frontier, and whose instructions are officially unknown to us, we are at a loss to imagine. That the same individual happens to be the Governor of this Colony is a casualty, which let us hope may not occur again, and for which none but the home government can be responsible. We, that is our Parliament, are blamed for not giving an opinion; as if there would not have been some presumption in giving it unasked. We are aware that Sir George Grey was instructed to ascertain the views of Parliament as to the expediency of annexing British Kaffraria, and Parliament spoke out pretty distinctly on that question; but that is quite a different thing from giving an opinion on Sir G. Grey's foreign policy. While on the one hand the *Volkblad* attacks the character of our Parliament in no measured terms, on the other it gives our legislators credit for an amount of political wisdom which we would shrink from ascribing to them. When he maintains that the average amount of brain in the skull of a Cape member of Parliament, and in that of an occupant of official quarters in Downing-street, is much alike, he seems to lose sight of the fact, that the brain in both cases has not been subjected to the same kind of training, that the education—we mean that part of education which begins after we have left school,—which you have a chance of picking up in European society, is somewhat different from what we can obtain by a similar process in this Colony. And it is on that very account that colonial people may, by local knowledge, have a certain degree of fitness to judge of what might benefit the Colony; while at the same time the interests of the mother-country can hardly be supposed to be so familiar to them, as to enable them to give an opinion that would carry any weight in England. Again we cannot help thinking that a parallel between the Free State and Vaalriver Republic and our Colony is rather *funny* than anything else. Is it at all surprising that those states "have girded themselves to the work of self-government in a more manly and honorable manner than we have done?" We should think not. There is all the difference of the world between an independent State and a Colony. Our Free Institutions, as we call them, are a mere sham when compared with the freedom of either of those independent states. Colonial subjects always, and under any circumstances, hold a social position far inferior to that of the subjects of the mother country; and they are made to feel that doubly, in a colony which originally belonged to another country, and cannot so soon forget that a second mother can at best be only a step-mother. Can subjects so situated be fairly expected to feel equally for imperial interests and for colonial ones? The humble sphere of colonists is to improve the colony in which they live, the duty of the home-government, by assuming the position of a parent, is to lend a helping hand; and if the colony thus aided achieved its own improvement, it has paid its debt to the mother-country in the only manner in which it can be attempted with success.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—J. C. Rivers, esq., as acting clerk of the Executive Council during the absence of Mr. Boyle.—J. J. Musket, esq., as District Surgeon of Murraysburg.—Jas. King, esq., as Prussian Consul.—Mr. H. Sussens, as Post Office Agent at Barville Park, division of Somerset.—Mr. N. J. Oosthuysen, as poundmaster at Valseh River, division of Riversdale. A. Weinstein, esq., M.D., as district surgeon of Calvinia. P. J. Human, esq., as justice of the peace for the district of Swellendam. The Revs. J. A. Stegmann and J. J. Kotze as ministers of the Dutch Reformed Churches at Ceres and Darling respectively.

**SQUESTRATION.**—The estate of M. C. Cohen.—First and second meetings at the Master's office, on the 10th and 17th Aug. M. A. Heydenrych and R. F. March—First and final meetings at the Master's Office, on the 10th August. P. L. de Bruyn.—First and second meetings at the Magistrate's Office, Caledon, on the 16th and 23d Aug.

**INTESTATE ESTATE.**—A meeting of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the estates of E. M. D. van der Merwe and surviving husband G. Nel.—At the Magistrate's office, Uitenhage, on the 6th Sept. P. Boucher.—At do., Fort Beaufort, on the 9th Sept. J. Nicholson, widow of M. Adams.—At the Master's Office, on the 6th Sept.

**STELLENBOSCH.**—The Divisional Council of Stellenbosch has imposed a rate of a half-penny in the pound upon the value of all immovable property in the division, due and payable on the 22d August.

**GEORGE.**—The election of a member of the Divisional Council for district No. 3, in the room of Mr. Gerike, will take place on the 23d August.

**PORT ELIZABETH.**—The Divisional Council of Port Elizabeth has assessed a rate of one penny in the pound upon the value of immovable property in that division, due and payable on the 1st Sept.

**THE S. A. COLLEGE.**—ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.—On Friday last an address was presented to Sir George Grey by the Court of Directors and the Senate of the S. A. College. Accompanied by a considerable number of students those bodies at 1 o'clock proceeded to Government House, where Mr. Tennent read the address which was thereupon presented to His Excellency by Mr. Fairbairn. It alluded to the zealous efforts of Sir George for the promotion of education, not only in respect of the College, but also of other institutions both within and beyond the colony. The address, together with the reply thereto, will appear in our next.

**SIGNOR VALDEZ.**—As was expected, the result of the search on board the *Cadichonne*, on Wednesday last, was a failure. Though two boxes and an opera glass, identified as belonging to the fugitive, were discovered on board, the owner had disappeared, having probably shifted his quarters to the French ship *Admiral Baudin*, which sailed the same evening. From this affair another has resulted. It appears that on Friday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a boat was observed to approach the central causeway. On examination the tidewater found it to belong to the *Cadichonne*,—the captain of which was also in the boat,—and to contain the two boxes belonging to Signor Valdez. The tidewater attempted to seize the same, but was resisted by the boat's crew. Timely assistance arriving, however, the seizure was effected and the boxes placed in the Searcher's office.

**GRIFFITHS' CASE.**—We are requested to state that the petition in behalf of this person, already most numerously signed, will continue to lay for signature at the various places advertised till noon this day.

**A WHALE CAPTURED.**—On Friday afternoon a whale made its appearance in Table Bay, and was at once chased by three boats belonging to a man named Willie, by whom it was captured. It was after sunset, however, before the fish was finally killed.

**WRECK.**—The brig *Magnolia*, belonging to Mr. D. Paterson, in attempting to leave the Knysna on the morning of the 24th ultimo, became a total wreck. She is said to be insured in the Equitable Marine company for £1300.

**CALVINIA.**—A letter received by us contains the following:—"Notwithstanding the country is splendid, oxen and sheep continue very high in price. The price of oxen is from £6 to £8, and of sheep from 12 to 15 and even 18 shillings. The reason why they are so dear is generally attributed to the drought, which has carried off such a number of cattle." Our informant adds:—"A friend who has just returned from a tour to the Hantam, informs me that in the district of Calvinia at least 60,000 sheep and very many oxen have died."

**THE MAGISTRATE OF CALVINIA.**—We learn from a letter dated Clanwilliam, dated 26th July, that Mr. Ford (the Magistrate of Clanwilliam) had returned the previous week from Calvinia, whither he had been sent by Government to inquire into the complaints which had been preferred against Mr. Truter. The evidence taken, it is said, is favorable to Mr. Truter. This communication cannot fail to give satisfaction to the friends of that gentleman.

**PAARL, JULY 26, 1859.**—With reference to the lately adopted measure for procuring good and cheap meat in the city, I take the liberty, for the promotion of and in connection with this good cause, to recommend that the government be requested, that, during the scarcity of meat, no salted or dried fish, be shipped from our shores to other countries, as otherwise the wine and corn farmers who, to save meat, can ration their men morning and evening with salted fish, will be compelled, by the increasing scarcity thereof, to supply meat three times a day; and it is known that many a poor family both in town and country must content themselves with dried fish, by which the consumption of meat is greatly reduced.

**GRAHAM'S TOWN.**—A preliminary meeting consisting of leading merchants and other influential inhabitants, was held at the Town Office yesterday afternoon to consider what steps should be taken in consequence of the recall of Sir George Grey. Mr. G. Jarvis was called to the chair. He said that this circumstance was a matter of the deepest consideration for the people of this colony.—It was, in fact, a colonial calamity—a great political blunder.—on this subject the whole colony would be unanimous, and he thought that an organized effort should be made to obtain a public expression of opinion upon it. Mr. Mundy, M.P. for Grahamstown, concurred in opinion with the chairman, and said that a full public meeting, with due notice, should be called on the subject. He felt persuaded that the Governor had not been recalled on public but on private grounds, and he thought his recall was a great grievance. Mr. H. Blaine expressed similar sentiments, and spoke of the favors his Excellency had conferred upon this city, and trusted that the inhabitants would all unite to express their sympathy with him under the present circumstances. It was resolved, that Messrs. Blaine, G. Wood, Irving, and the Chairman should form a sub-committee, to call a public meeting on Thursday afternoon next, at four o'clock, and to prepare the necessary documents. Mr. Wood proposed that in order to enable all classes to be present on the occasion, a deputation of the sub-committee should request the use of the Court House. Mr. Clough, M. P. for the city, approved of the motion, and expressed similar sentiments as the other speakers had done in reference to His Excellency's removal. Mr. G. D. Nel, a very old

and influential Dutch farmer, who has taken an active part as commander in Kafir wars, addressed the meeting in Dutch with great earnestness evidently laboring under excitement produced by the news of the suppression of the Governor. The substance of what he said was briefly that he had laid the first stone that had been laid in Graham's Town in 1811—in the time of Col. Graham, whose field-cornet he was—that he remembered all the Governors of the Colony from that day, but none could be compared to Sir G. Grey. Other Governors had made light of rumours of war, but the present Governor saw the danger of war and averted it. The colony owed it to him and General Jackson that it had escaped war. No Governor had managed frontier matters so well as the present, and he would weep—his friends would weep—and South Africa would have reason to weep at his recall.—The rumour of his recall had occasioned universal sorrow among his friends, many of whom were determined to trek from the colony in consequence, and he was disposed to go too. His remarks elicited bursts of applause, and when he had concluded the chairman declared the meeting adjourned till the day fixed.

**S. A. REPUBLIC.—MOOIVIER, JULY 11, 1859.**—Everything here is quiet and tranquil. In the rumours spread with so much fuss by the colonial papers, as if the parsons were being sent here to attack the missionary station at Kuruman, there is a small particle of truth, but not the whole. The facts are as follows:—Mahura had, after the termination of the last commando against him, bound himself by contract to return all the stolen cattle and to pay the expenses of the commando. The term fixed had expired. Mahura did not comply with the contract. Notice was now given to him to pay, if not he would receive another thrashing. Instead of sending payment, he sent a message that he wanted back the little Kafir children who had fallen into the hands of the boers, when he would pay. Although that demand of Mahura was a desire on our part to show that our object was not the getting of Kafir children, the field-cornets were immediately instructed to claim the restoration of the children as orphans; and this having been done, notice was given to Mahura that he could get the children, provided he complied with his contract. With this however his Royal highness would not comply,—on the contrary every sort of insolent message was received, and if we are well informed these messages were put into the mouth of his highness by one of his missionaries. Now these messages of such a threatening nature that it was impossible to listen to them patiently. Consequently the order, to prepare for a commando on a large scale was actively circulated,—of course against Mahura. Now it was in the nature of the thing that, if the commando took the field against Mahura, and he retreated upon that smuggling nest, Kuruman, that then that station would not have escaped scotfree. Whilst the commanding was however going on, more friendly messages arrived. This, together with the prevalent horse distemper, induced the government to postpone the commando, and await better times and opportunities. In truth the whole commanding (calling together of the burghers) was nothing more than a demonstration to frighten Mahura into compliance with his contract. Such are the whole of the facts. Postponement, however, is not abandonment, for it appears that Mahura has no peace with the boers. You ask, from what does this appear? I shall tell you. Usually some of his people come to look for work amongst the boers, but not now; notwithstanding they are almost starving from want. But from time to time small herds of cattle are stolen on the borders, so that the boers see themselves compelled to leave their farms on the borders and withdraw more to this side. Well now, if it continues thus, what think you, must not those black rascals again feel the lead from this side, even if Kuruman should sustain a little loss by it? Move yet. Near this village a Kafir Captain resided named Matjivie. That Captain about seven years ago disappeared one fine morning and placed himself under Mahura or Gashaba—at least at the last commando, he fought on their side against us. Only lately he sent to ask our President whether he might return to his old town. This he was allowed to do, and since the last three weeks he resides here, about 2 hours on horseback from Mooivier. This Captain says that he went to Mahura, and that Mahura is not good for the people. Matjivie is afraid that Mahura will again make war, and Matjivie has seen that the Kafir can't fight like the boers. He, Matjivie, won't try again. That last commando has hurt him too much. From all this it therefore appears that peace will not last very long. Pray, why does the Governor interfere in our Kafir matters? advise him, if you please, to keep the Kafirs in the colony in order; we shall not fail to take care of our own. Verily it is ridiculous if one wishes to meddle with other people's business, whilst he allows his own to go wrong. Enough of this. Now something else. President Pretorius, accompanied by our pastor and a couple of Landdrosts, has lately been to Zoutpansberg. Matters were not all right there. The people were dissatisfied with General Schoeman, and the latter was displeased with his people. They did not work well together. To give you the whole in detail, for that I have no inclination, because in that case I should have to relate such wonderful stories, which are so interwoven that none of your Cape readers would be able to unravel them; but to understand all that one must himself reside here, and see and hear and know everything that has previously occurred, and what the one and the other has done, and to uncle Piet said, and cousin Kland heard, &c., &c. I shall not therefore trouble you with all that, and merely state the result. The President has dismissed all the old functionaries at their request and caused new ones to be sworn in under the new law. The greatest rebels, the leaders of the party against Schoeman, are now in office. Now the little public are satisfied, but Schoeman not quite so, for he no longer likes to live at Zoutpansberg. His wife, it is said, insists upon returning to the farm of her late husband near Waberg. Schoeman himself wishes to go and lay out Makapan's Foot, if he can only get people, and sing no hymns. This too as one of the reasons why the people of Zoutpansberg are against Schoeman, for certainly 99 per cent. of the hymns. Be this as it may, the influence of Pretorius is very great there now. He is now gone to Buffelrivier to put matters to right there also. As you are aware there are two parties there. At the head of the one is old Spies, the notorious run-away at Boomplaat, supported by the famous Buhrmann; at the head of the other are Dirk Uys, Jan van der Schyff and Louw Badenhorst. Spies, with number of people, have bartered or purchased a piece of ground there at Buff-riever from the Kafirs, as they say, and established a sort of own Government under the protecting wings of the Lydenburg republic!!! The capital is called Utrecht, which name was kindly given to it by the minister of Maritburg for the time being. Now the whole of that establishment is nothing but rebellion and high treason, if namely it be true that Spies has bartered that ground from Panda; taking into consideration that Panda had previously granted that ground to the late Pretorius. Admit, if it can only get justice between the man and his neighbour, that Spies and Uys, the first having, a year or eighteen months ago, treacherously struck the latter in the neck with a spear, so that Uys fell down insensible, and would have been killed had it not been for the arrival of timely assistance. Spies committed that act of bravery in the so-called office at Utrecht, where Uys came to speak to him about a theft which had been committed at his place. Spies had, however, taken the thief under his protection, and would therefore give Uys no other satisfaction except a blow with a spear in his neck! Now, it is to inquire into these things, and to do justice between the man and his neighbour, that our President has gone thither, accompanied by Mr. Ad-voocaat Proes, our State Attorney, and Mr. Landdrost Steyn. As soon as that matter is settled, you shall hear further from me. I have no wish, however, to close this here, but will give you something additional. Only listen. That country ground at Drankberg and Buffelrivier is a fine patch of ground. Utrecht, however, lies a little too low, and if

only a little rain comes down you are almost stamped in the mud. Uys can see there wants to lay out another village in the Zambesi, namely at Wakkerbosch on the Drankberg. A splendid locality. Inexhaustible groves of yellowwood and other valuable timber in the immediate neighbourhood. Of the horse distemper they know nothing there, and sheep and goats thrive exceedingly well. And what says more.—It is just the centre, there between the harbours of Natal and Mozambique coast. The Natal government are already constructing a road in that direction via Grey Town. If that road is finished and one also on this side, traders would be able to accomplish the journey in 14 days. And what may not, in that case, become of the centre, seeing that the traffic between this place and Natal is so great? And now, as regards—Coxsack—

**THE LIVINGSTON EXPEDITION.**—The following interesting letters have just been received by Sir George Grey, from the Zambesi:

Tete, 18th December, 1858.

DEAR SIR GEORGE.—We have been up to examine the rapids in the Zambesi, or more correctly Kebra Yaa, when the water in the Zambesi was its lowest, as we found that all we knew of it previously, from Portuguese description, was just nothing at all. We steamed about four miles beyond where any description we could get even here terminated, and found that, instead of a number of detached rocks jutting out of the water across the stream, the affair arises from the Zambesi being confined by mountains to a bed quarter mile wide at parts, and at one point to fifty or sixty yards. In the wider part there is a deep groove cut out of the solid rock; if such it can be called, where the rapids are broken, cleared, and hindered together in every direction, besides being water-worn and drilled with pot holes everywhere. When sailing up the groove, with the walls far above our masts; the man at the head kept calling out "no bottom at ten fathoms." Yet the groove fills at flood and flows over the adjacent bed, though to do so it must rise perpendicularly eighty or one hundred feet. There are rapids in the groove which this feeble vessel cannot stem, but we have no doubt that a steamer of good power would go up easily at flood. One rapid which had five feet of fall, became level at three feet general rise of the river. The *Ms Heber* was just one sixteenth of an inch thick when new—is now thinner; so we feel to try towing her up, lest she should go crumpled, like an old tin kettle, in the operation. There is also a place with perpendicular walls, past which no towing line could be carried. The mountains are at least two thousand or two thousand three hundred feet high—covered with trees and very healthy. As far as the eye can reach northwards we see ranges of the same, even into the blue distance. We slept without cover or quipine, and but for the toll, which was excessive, we should all have returned improved in health. It made us so lean that had I come down this way in 1856, I could have perished before reaching Tete. It is an impediment to navigation, &c., cause a bump on navigation. They cannot paddle against a four-knot current, and then they cannot punt at sixty feet deep, nor tow from a height of eighty feet, so they go overland. We have abundance of work in the mean time down here. The geologist reports having found three seams of coal; 1st—seven feet thick; 2nd—thirteen six inches; 3rd—twenty-five feet thick, in a fine cliff section. It was fired by lightning a few years ago, and burned a long time. We are all in good health—have had colds only—no fever except among the Kroomans. The Portuguese commandant, Major Secord, gave me the evidence of government-house to live in at Tete. I am going up the Shire next week. D. LIVINGSTON.

Tete, 19th Feb., 1859.

(Private.)

MY DEAR SIR GEORGE.—In my last I told you of our visit to Kebra Yaa, and I am happy now to be able to inform you that it has been visited again since the water was in the Zambesi, and the reports by Messrs. G. Livingstone and Mr. Baines fully confirm what was advanced as to the effect of a flood. Several of the rapids, which at low water seemed very serious obstacles, are rendered as smooth that, but for the adjacent mountains, having been sketched, they would not have been recognized; but a steamer capable of stemming the main current is necessary for the ascent. The river is now fifteen feet above low-water mark in November, and as it is expected to rise considerably more, I felt inclined to take advantage of it and haul the vessel through; but besides the risk of doubling her up, she can carry no heavy cargo, and would be without supplies after we had succeeded. We shall, therefore, work for a while on this side the rapid; and as a beginning, I may mention, that we went up the Shire about the beginning of January, and found it a good navigable river for at least a hundred miles from its confluence. The Mountain Merambula is four thousand feet high, and has a wonderfully well cultivated large top. Lemon trees grow quite wild in the woods and on the oranges and pine apples. There are several fine little fountains, with water slightly chalybeate; the people independent and very hospitable. The view from the top of the Shire is magnificent, an extended plain, inhabited by real Sophocles, is magnificent, and, as you may judge, from height, we had quite a different climate from that of the plains. The vegetation is very like that of Loanda and Angola. We have also a fine hot sulphurous fountain at the base (174), yet no advantage has been taken of this splendid sanatorium by the Portuguese. The valley of the Shire at one part abounds in elephants, and if you come to see us about January, I undertake to show five hundred of these noble animals grazing on one plain. We saw more than that, and as there are branches of the river which form islands, we sometimes chased them with this mean. They had been shot, I think that they are attracted down from the hills by the sweet fruit of the wild palmyras, which there are fine forests there. The people are very suspicious of us—never having been visited by Europeans before, but treated us civilly. Our wooding parties were never molested, yet a guard was set over us night and day. They are well armed with bows and poisoned arrows. The women insert an ornament exactly the size and shape of the rings for table napkins into the upper lip. The effect is frightful. It is a most unaccountable ornament. They cultivate largely on the upper third of the Shire valley, and we purchased abundance of provisions at a cheap rate, besides specimens of their cotton and cotton yarn. They have two kinds of cotton, and both very good in quality. Our first object was to gain their confidence, and seeing them so suspicious, though we had pretty certain information of the Shire becoming smooth again beyond the cataract, which stopped our progress, and that Arabs from Zambeze were in the habit of coming down in canoes from Lake Nyansa, we thought it imprudent to leave the vessel in their power and go overland. We have them to allow guesses have not gone farther up about Marambula is probably the steady rapidity of the current (two and a half knots). There are no still reaches, and with the heavy Zambeze canoes, it is difficult to get on in a current. The people, too, have a bad name. They are said to have killed some native traders. In 1856, when I was coming down past the mouth of the Shire, I was told that an expedition had been sent up, but was unable to go far because the river was blocked up with duckweed. Quantities of that were then coming out of the river, but at times that the water from the confluence of the duckweed ceases, twenty-five miles could not have gone far. Above that the river widens a little, but it is free from sand-banks, and deep. Indeed, it may be said to be superior to the Zambesi for steam navigation. We could go on at night, even. This is our most unhealthy season. Fever is fatal on the coast. Here we have some of it, but no one dies in consequence. Three of our party have had touches of it, but are better. This is the edge of the high healthy lands, where I have still every reason to believe that Europeans might live in safety. We are now getting somewhat for news, having received from the papers you were kind enough to send us by the *Lyons*. We have little hopes of any good with the people under or in contact with the Portuguese. A year or more must elapse ere they recover from the effects of their late war. But I think more highly of the capabilities of the country for the produce England stands most in need of than ever. I could collect a wagon load or two of indigo from the streets of Tete to-morrow. Dr. Kirk made some with it, and cotton, though burned down annually, springs up as if it were sown. The people here make sugar. Of this I briek as aware. We have put up our little engine to

show what machinery can do. Her first work was to cut planks, for a boat, which Major Secord, our best friend, was about to build. We try sugar-cane as soon as it is ready to cut.—I am, &c., DAVID LIVINGSTON.

**Original Correspondence.**

Harrisburgh, Orange Free State, 19th July, 1859.

Sir.—As Mr. Boshoff has announced his resignation as the President of the Free State, it becomes the imperative duty of every one interested in the future welfare and prosperity of this place, to secure a competent successor. Without desiring to cast any reflections or make any invidious observations upon any one, I think it will be conceded, that it is of the utmost importance for the establishment of order and tranquillity, that no one should be chosen, who has been in any way mixed up with the party feuds, which have for so long a time disturbed the State, and arrested its progress; the effects of which are injurious, and in no instance more remarkable than in Harrisburgh, where the inhabitants were represented, as rebels, and driven to such desperation as to have lost all respect for the authorities. See the result of having a new Landdrost like Mr. D. Cloete, introduced amongst them, unbaised by local prejudices, order, contentment, and a general good feeling, have been established. In the very short time he has been here; the place has assumed such an improved aspect, that confidence has been restored and every thing is progressing. The energy evinced by him since his arrival shows what can be done by having an able and disinterested man in our veins. A new road from this towards the Transval has been completed, shortening the distance about two days; the different drifts approaching the town, which were almost impassable, have been put into thorough repair; the water courses in the town, which were formerly filthy mud pools, have been newly laid, so that every house is supplied with a stream of fresh pure water, and the mill, which had for months stopped grinding from the want of water, is now in constant work. These are merely trifles, but they all tend to promote contentment, and when you add to these the judicious manner several very vexatious grievances which existed between the inhabitants and the former Landdrosts, have been adjusted by him, strange to say to the satisfaction of all parties, we cannot but feel that such a man must inspire confidence, and secure respect in whatever capacity he may be placed; and when to these are again added, his education, the respectability of his connections, his gentlemanly deportment and urbanity of manners, devoid of all national prejudices, then I have no hesitation in saying that if he is as well known throughout the Free State as he is to us here, there will be but one opinion, that he is the man who no doubt will be selected as the future President, and by such a selection we may establish that union, and brotherly love, that ought to exist between us, and our brethren over the Vaal. In coming to this conclusion, I speak of him as we find him here in the discharge of his several duties and in our daily intercourse with him, and not acting under the influence of any particular motive, when he might imagine the eye of the world to be upon him. I remain yours, &c., &c., A FRIEND OF THE FREE STATE.

**FEEDING THE FARMER ARMY.**—In a letter from Marcellis, dated the 4th, we read—"Judging from personal observation and from what can be gathered in conversation, I think the average number of men embarked daily from this port will be found to have been about 4000, irrespectively of horses, arms, and munitions of war, material of all sorts, food, wagons, and even wheelbarrows for cart-works. When the resources of the Free State, many are taken into consideration, the question of the supply of the authorities for the promptness, ease, and security with which they have effected the conveyance of such enormous masses of men, horses, and stores. Nor has the movement been confined to Marcellis; Toulon has had its fair share of the work, and from numerous small ports down along the coast food for men and beast, if now being shipped in considerable quantities, for one of the evils of the war being localised is that the whole of the French army has to be fed from France, and so it is believed has no insignificant portion of the Piedmontese troops. As long as the allies are prevented from entering Lombardy, the supplies will have to come from France or be purchased with French money. It is therefore not at all improbable that feeding the army will be the most difficult and costly problem which the Emperor will have to solve."—*Exp. Times*.

**AUSTRIAN POLITICAL CATCHWORDS.**—A catchword issued by authority from one of the imperial printing presses at Milan, and ordered for use in the government schools, is said to contain the following questions and answers:—How must subjects behave towards their sovereign? Subjects must behave towards their sovereign, like faithful slaves towards their master.—Why must subjects behave like slaves? Because their sovereign is their master, and he has power over their property as well as their life.—Are subjects bound to obey bad sovereigns also? Yes; subjects are bound to obey not only good but also bad sovereigns.—*Exp. Times*.

**THE POPE AND THE WAR.**—An encyclical letter has been received by the Roman Catholic clergy from his Holiness Pius IX., stating that while the church is everywhere celebrating the anniversary solemnity of the Paschal Sacrament, "the sad cry of war is raised among Catholic nations, and is sounding in the ears of all." "We, therefore (the letter continues), cannot refrain, for the singular and entirely paternal love and solicitude by which we are urged, especially towards Catholic peoples, from again crying peace, and from often repeating unto all with the utmost vehemence of our soul, the very words of our Divine Redeemer, 'Peace be with you; peace be with you.'"—*Exp. Times*.

**DIVISION OF TULBAGH.**

**Road-rate Assessment.**

NOTICE is hereby given, in terms of Section 33 of Act No. 9, of 1859, that the valuation of the Immovable Property in this Division having been completed. The Divisional Council will proceed, at a Meeting to be held in the Court-house at Tulbagh on the 27th day of August 1859, to assess and impose a One Penny in the Pound Sinking upon all persons liable thereto,—for the purposes of the said Act. J. A. MUNNICK, Civil Commissioner. Office of the Divisional Council, Tulbagh, July 23, 1859.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN,** during the Ploughing Season, from the Farm of Mr. CHRISTOFFEL LOUW, West, called "Welterreden," situated at Riebeck (West), district Malmesbury. A red brown MARE, about 8 or 9 years old, with a star in the forehead and white spots on the body, marked one ear slit and half moon. A ditto ditto FOAL, with small star, and the tail cut just above the heels. A red brown MARE, 2 years old, rather hollow in the back. Those returning them to the undersigned or advertising them in the papers, will be rewarded as usual. A. BRH. VAN WYK, Ja. Welterreden, district Malmesbury, July 22, 1859.

**Missing.**

SINCE the last three weeks, a WALKING STICK, being a China Cane, with gold top and brass point. Any one having said stick in his possession, is requested to return the same to the owner. A. P. J. VAN DER POEL.

**BIRTH** at the Paarl, the wife of Mr. JAC. DU TOIT, Esq., of a son. July 28, 1859.



THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE  
**CHEAP MEAT COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, £ 20,000,  
IN  
20,000 SHARES, OF £1 EACH.  
(WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.)

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

O. J. TRUTER, Esq., Senior, Chairman.

J. J. L. SMUTS, Sen., Esq. The Hon'ble J. H. WIGHT, Esq.  
The Hon'ble H. C. JARVIS, Esq. Colonel APPERLY.  
J. C. GIE, M. Son, Esq. A. J. LOUW, Sen., Esq.  
Dr. CHANGUION. J. A. BARTMAN, Esq.  
A. P. J. VAN DER POEL, Esq. A. P. HERHOLDT, Esq.  
W. J. A. VAN REENEN, Esq. B. R. H. DANIEL, Esq.  
J. H. BAM, Esq. J. A. ROOS, Esq.  
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Esq.

Notice is hereby given that, in conformity with a Resolution adopted by the inhabitants, at their meeting of the 22nd instant, the SUBSCRIPTION LIST will positively be closed on

**Friday next, the 5th proximo,**

and that persons desirous of taking Shares in the above Company must therefore make application on or before that day.

Subscribers who have not paid up their Subscriptions are reminded that they must do so before the Lists are closed.

By order of the Committee,  
JNO. A. ROOS, Provisional Secretary and Treasurer,

Town-house, 29th July, 1859.

**Van der Byl & Co.,**

St. George's-street,

ARE NOW LANDING, EX "AMAZON"

95 Bales and Cases Manchester Goods  
121 do. London Goods  
82 Trunks Boots and Shoes  
100 Kegs White Lead

30 Cases Paints  
125 Jars Linseed Oil  
100 Boxes Sugar Candy  
400 Boxes Cheese.

Ex Mail Steamer "Celt,"

**32 Cases Fancy Goods,**

Selected with great care by Mr. M. S. VAN DER BYL.

Ex "CLASMERDEN," from CALCUTTA,

1000 Bags White Table Rice  
100 do. Benares Sugar  
100 do. Cassipore do.

10 Cases Imitation Havana and Manilla  
S cigars.

Besides large Investments, just landed, ex *Loda* and *City of Peterborough*.

New Goods.

**L. H. Twentyman & Co.**

HAVE RECEIVED, PER

"Isabella," "Amazon," & "Burlington,"

Dark and Colored Corals Moleskins  
Do. Do. Ladies' and Children's Cashmere and Cloth do.  
Do. do. Patent Leather Shoes  
Men's L. C. and Regatta Shirts  
Black and Colored Vicerchitz  
Brown and White Punjums  
Doekins and Tweeds  
An assortment of Ready-made Clothing  
Black and Colored Alpaca and Coburgs  
Fancy Prints, Blue and Buff Nankeen  
Confectionary, assorted.  
Blue and Fancy Furniture Checks  
Printed Druggist and Carpeting  
Verona and Madras Handkerchiefs  
Best London Glue, Paints, various  
Pickles, Mustard, Sugar Candy  
Castor and Salad Oil, Thumb Blue  
Capers, Salmon, Linseed Oil  
Wine Glasses, Tumblers, and Decanters  
Sole Leather, Hanging Paper  
Wool and Corn Bags  
Hops

ALSO,  
HIBBERT'S Celebrated Ale and Porter  
HENNESSY'S Superior Pale Brandy, &c.  
24, Heerengracht.

**Colonial Produce.**

BOER TOBACCO, CAPE BRANDY, OATS, BARLEY,  
WHEAT, RYE, and a superior batch of RAISINS,  
for sale at the Stores of L. H. TWENTYMAN & Co.  
24, Heerengracht.

**Myburgh & Co.**

ARE now landing ex Mail Steamer *Celt* & *Amazon*, a splendid assortment of  
**Seasonable, Staple and other Goods,**  
Amongst which a case of FRENCH KID GLOVES, and  
have received ex *Loda* and *Quadima*,  
**Ready-made Clothing and Boots and Shoes,**  
in great variety. All well worthy the attention of Town  
and Country buyers.  
St. George's street.

COMMISSION SALE,

**AT MALMESBURY.**

THE Undersigned having had repeated applications, will  
consequently hold regular Commission Sales on the  
first Wednesday in every month, in this Village, in front of  
the MALMESBURY HOTEL.

The first of these Sales is fixed for WEDNESDAY, the  
3rd of August next, when Merchandise, Timber, Furni-  
ture, &c. will be offered.

Persons residing in other localities, desirous to avail  
themselves of this opportunity, can find good stores at  
Mr. M. DALRY, on moderate terms.

A. H. MOORREES, Auctioneer.  
Malmesbury, July 24, 1859.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE  
**CHEAP MEAT COMPANY.**

Required for the Company's Shambles.

A MANAGER  
A BOOKKEEPER, and  
SHEPHERD.

PARTIES inclined to undertake these Offices are requested  
to send in offers of their services, stating the  
amount of remuneration required, addressed to the Under-  
signed, on or before the 10th AUGUST next.

By order of the Committee,  
JNO. A. ROOS,  
Provisional Secretary and Treasurer.  
Town House, 29th July, 1859.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE  
**CHEAP MEAT COMPANY.**

PARTIES having CATTLE and SHEEP for Sale are  
invited to send in Sealing Tenders to the Undersigned,  
on or before the 10th AUGUST next, stating the following  
particulars:

1st. The number of Cattle or Sheep for sale.  
2nd. The condition they are in.  
3rd. The price for cash.  
4th. The date of delivery.

The Committee to have the option of fixing the place of  
delivery, either in Cape Town, or any place within 15 miles  
thereof.

By order of the Committee,  
JNO. A. ROOS,  
Provisional Secretary and Treasurer,  
Town House, 29th July, 1859.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

ON TUESDAY, 26 AUGUST NEXT,

WILL be sold in this Village, at the House at present  
occupied by Mr. G. P. J. GAZZAR, the following

**MERCHANDISE,**

Such as Calicos, Baftas, Furniture Checks, fine and coarse  
Linnen, Chintz, Orleans, Coburgs and Alpaca, Doekins,  
black, grey and coloured, Boots and Shoes, Stockings in  
sorts, Baize, Flannel, Glass and Crockeryware, Ironware,  
and a large quantity of the Choicest Articles of trade.

Shopkeepers and others are reminded that these goods  
have been imported from England direct, will be sold at the  
lowest prices, and therefore offer an excellent speculation.  
A. H. MOORREES, Vendue Adm.  
Malmesbury, 27 July 1859.

At the above Sale will likewise be offered, for account  
of Mr. M. G. ECKARD, a pair of excellent Cart Horses,  
(stallions of Dutch breed), a fine covered Cart, and ten  
Breeding Cattle of superior breed.

**Klein Drakenstein.**

SALE OF

Immoveable & Moveable Property,

THE Undersigned having had several applications for the  
private purchase of part of his farm NIETGEDACHT,  
has resolved to sell by public auction, on

**Wednesday, 3 Aug., 1859,**

A piece of very fertile Ground, being part of said farm,  
with the Buildings thereon, in extent about 20 morgen,  
well suited for planting 100,000 Vines, and provided with  
a constant Spring.

**Moveables,**

6 Stukvats, 8 Tabs and other Cellar Utensils, 4 Horses  
an open Horse Wagon, a covered Cart, and open Cart  
2 Ploughs, one Harrow, Harness, &c.; a lot of Wood, a  
quantity of Lumber, and whatever else may be offered.

Also, some Household Furniture, &c.

R. J. VAN DER MERWE,  
Klein Drakenstein, July 11, 1859.

STETTLE, SMUTS & Co., Adm.

**PUBLIC SALE OF**

Immoveable & Moveable Property,

In the Division of Piketberg.

In the Estate of the late Mr. J. E. VAN ZYL.

THE Undersigned in his capacity of Executor  
Datave, will cause to be sold, on

**Monday, 22d Aug., next,**

**BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**

The Farm *Voetpad* alias *Ezelshoek*, measuring 3195 morgen  
and 202 square rods, well adapted for rearing Merino  
Sheep, and planting Vines, provided with all sorts of Fruit  
Trees, and abundance of Sowing Lands.

**Moveables,**

Household Furniture, of all sorts, Wardrobes, Chests,  
Tables, Chairs, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils,  
as also Smith's and Carpenter's Tools, 1 Horse Wagon, &c.  
**Live Stock.**

15 Breeding Cattle, 1 Saddle Horse, 170 Sheep, Breed-  
ing Goats, &c.

C. J. BOSMAN, Execut. Datave.  
G. J. VERDOORN, Vendue Adm.  
Droegeryst Kloof, 27 July 1859.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

ON WEDNESDAY, 10th August next, will be Sold on  
my Farm Stinkfontein, Warm Bokkerveld, 500  
superior Wethers and a number of Slaughter Oxen.

Vendue Office, Ceres,  
26th July, 1859.

C. GILDEMEESTER, Vendue Adm.

**Shares.**

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Messrs. R.  
DELINGHUYTS & WESSELL, Church-street, Cape Town,  
until THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st August, at 12 o'clock  
a.m. for the undermentioned Shares,

34 Union Bank  
2 South African Bank  
8 Protector, and  
3 Equitable Fire and Life Assurance and Trust  
Company.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPT.

**Notice to Creditors & Debtors.**

In the Estate of the late Mr. Evert GROBBELAAR, Esq.,  
of the farm "Rhenosterbosch Rug," District Malmesbury.

CREDITORS in the above Estate are requested to file  
their Claims within six weeks from this day's date, with  
the first Undersigned at his farm Groenrivier, Kiebek  
(West), District Malmesbury, and those indebted thereto,  
to pay their debts to him within the said period.

CORNELIS GROBBELAAR,  
A. GROBBELAAR, } Executors  
E. J. GROBBELAAR, } Testamentary.  
M. M. GROBBELAAR,

Riebek (West), District Malmesbury,  
25th July, 1859.

**The Wellington Bank.**

Notice to Shareholders.

A Requisition having been received by the Director  
from a number of Shareholders in this Bank, in  
terms of the 53 Section of the Deed of Settlement, re-  
questing that a Special Meeting of Shareholders be con-  
voked, in order to alter and amend the two following  
Sections of the Deed of Settlement, viz—

That the 10th Section be altered:  
That it shall be allowed to Shareholders to possess 200  
Shares in their own name, and  
That the 23d Section be altered:

That in those years, in which two of the Directors retire,  
one shall be immediately re-eligible, and in those years, in  
which three Directors retire, two shall immediately be re-  
eligible.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of  
Shareholders will be held on

**Saturday, 17 Sept. 1859,**

in the Government School Room here, in order to con-  
sider the same and to decide thereon.

The Chair will be taken at 9 O'clock.

By order of the Directors,  
A. W. LOUW, Esq., Cashier.

Wellington Bank, 1 August, 1859.

**Cape Commercial Bank.**

THE Directors of the Cape Commercial Bank having  
resolved to issue

One Thousand (1,000) additional Shares in the  
said Bank,

under the 5th Section of the Deed of Settlement, Tenders  
for any number of the said Shares, at an upset or minimum  
price of £9 Sterling per Share, addressed to the Chairman  
of the Bank, and marked on the Cover "Tender of Shares,"  
will be received at the said Bank, up to 3 o'clock on  
WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1859.

By order of the Board,  
TOBIAS MOSTERT, Cashier.  
Cape Town, 29th July, 1859.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Of the Hague, Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium.)

**LIGHT-BROWN GOD LIVER OIL;**

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men through-  
out the world as the safest, speediest, and most effect-  
tual remedy for

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST  
AND THROAT, GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT,  
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE  
SKIN, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, RICKETS,  
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL THE DISORDERS  
OF CHILDREN ARISING FROM DEFECTIVE  
NUTRITION.

DR. DE JONGH, in recognition of his scientific researches  
has received from His Majesty the King of the Belgians the  
Knighthood of the Order of Leopold, and the large Gold  
Medal of Merit, and from His Majesty the King of the  
Netherlands, a Silver Medal, specially struck for the  
purpose.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de  
Jongh's Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is attested  
by innumerable spontaneous testimonials from Physicians  
and Surgeons of European reputation. Where other kinds  
of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered  
with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced  
almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored  
health.

OPINION OF DR. LETHBY,  
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical  
College of the London Hospital, Chemical Referee  
to the Corporation of London, Medical Officer of  
Health to the City of London, &c. &c.

"I have frequently had occasion to analyze the Cod  
Liver Oil which is sold at your establishment. In all cases  
I have found it possessing the same set of properties,  
among which the presence of cholalic compounds and of  
iodine in a state of organic combination are the most re-  
markable. In fact, the Oil corresponds in all its characters  
with that named 'Huile brune,' and described as the best  
variety in the masterly treatise of Dr. de Jongh. It is,  
I believe, universally acknowledged that this description of  
Oil has great therapeutic power; and, from my investiga-  
tions, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated  
article."

SOLE BRITISH AGENTS,  
ANSAR, HARBORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,  
AND BY THEIR APPOINTMENT,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE  
DR. C. F. JURITZ & CO., APOTHECARIES, CHE-  
MISTS, & DRUGGISTS, LOOP STREET,  
CAPE TOWN.

**High Sheriff's Office.**  
Cape Town, July 28, 1859.

IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme  
Court in the undermentioned Case, the follow-  
ing Sale will take place, viz—

**Division of Malmesbury.**  
JOHAN GEORGE VAN REESEN, versus JOHANNES  
CHRISTIAN JACS BRAND.

On Thursday, the 11th August, 1859, at the Defendant's  
Residence, Rhenosterbosch, situated at Oliphantakruyl, of an  
Open Wagon, a Set of Harness, 8 Mules, 50 Sheep and  
Goats, &c., &c., &c.

J. STEUART, High Sheriff.

**85 fat heavy Slaughter Oxen.**

THE Undersigned will sell by public auction at the  
Paarl Distillery, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Aug.  
next, the above number of fat heavy slaughter Oxen, to  
be brought forward by Mr. D. H. KRYGGER.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Adms.  
Paarl, July 22, 1859.

**150 fat Slaughter Oxen,**

25 do do Cows.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd August, the undersigned will  
cause to be publicly sold on the farm of Mr. A. LORW,  
Paarl Distillery, the above number of very superior  
Slaughter Oxen and Cows, particularly worthy the atten-  
tion of Butchers and the public.

J. J. DU PLESSIS, Ca.  
Paarl, July 13, 1859.

STETTLE, SMUTS & Co., Adm.

**100 Fat heavy Slaughter Oxen.**

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August next, the Under-  
signed will cause the above fat heavy slaughter OXEN  
to be sold on the farm of Mr. A. J. LOUW, Paarl  
Distillery.

G. P. STEYN,  
Paarl, July 27, 1859.

General Estate & Orphan Chamber.

**Offices to Let.**

TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY next, the 5th  
August, for the Offices now completed in the General  
Estate and Orphan Chamber Buildings, 42 Adderley-street.  
N. MEYER, Secretary.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

28—Vampire, schr, 146 tons, G. Delwell, from Algoa  
Bay 15th July, to this port. Cargo, sundries.

29—Joke the British Ship Race, 82 days out, from  
Calcutta, bound to Liverpool; desired to be reported at  
Lloyd's.

30—Valeeta, bk, 474 tons, Edward Watson, from  
Boston 22d May, to this port. Cargo, sundries.

31—Philo, bk, 343 tons, G. Gollyth, from Algoa Bay  
20th July, to this port. Cargo, sundries.

32—Edmundsburg, bk, T. Plant, from Madras 6th  
June, to London. Cargo, general. Passengers: Mr. and  
Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, 2 children, and servant; Dr. P.  
Thust and 2 children; Mr. Howley; Miss Sartou; Mrs.  
Williams; and 8 invalids.

33—Sir Henry Pottinger, bk, 586 tons, F. Gust, from  
Sinhale 4th April, to Aden. Cargo, coals. Put in for  
repairs, having sprung bowsprit, rudder, and mizen mast.

34—Beattie Swaright, 131 tons, Wm. Douglas, from  
Algoa Bay 20th inst, to this port. Cargo, sundries, 1  
passenger.

35—Wm. M. Dodge, (Am) brigantine, Thos. Moore,  
from Algoa Bay 14th inst, to this port. Cargo, sundries.

36—Rover, brig, 133 tons, N. Glendinning, from Port  
Beaufort 26th inst, to this port. Cargo, guano.

37—Zulu, 2c-st., 180 tons, Thos. Roper, from Algoa  
Bay 27th inst. Mossil-Bay 28th inst to this port. Cargo,  
sundries. Passengers: Messrs. Maris; Breda; Kne-  
meyer; Hodgskin; Hallows; Jordan; Edden; Maris;  
Harrison; Miss O'Connell; Arnold; Constanter.

DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY

July 27—Timour, to Bombay.  
27—French ship, Amoral Banding.  
29—Lady Wharncell, to Bombay.

*Opgaaft van Koloniale Opbrengst, de Stads Markt  
gepasteerd, van den 27 tot den 29 July, 1859.*

Amandelen, lbs.	Almonds, lbs.	136
Appelen, mudden,	Potatoes, maids,	97 1/2
Aryn, legger,	Vinger, leaguers,	2 1/2
Alce	Alce,	0
Boter, lbs.	Butter, lbs.	0
Brandewyn, leaguers,	Brandy, leaguers,	5 1/2
Bokkevelien, stukken,	Skins, Good pieces,	78
Boonen, mudden,	Beans, maids,	24 1/2
Drooge Oesehuiden, st.	Hides Ox, pieces,	19
Erwt, mudden,	Peas, maids,	15
Gerst, mudden	Barley, maids,	6 1/2
Hoorns, stukken,	Horns, pieces	0
Honig, lbs.	Honey, lbs.	0
Haver, mudden,	Oats, maids,	31 1/2
Kaaf, vrachten,	Hay, loads,	7
Kaaf, zakken,	Hay, loads,	7
Koorn, mudden,	Wheat, maids,	34 1/2
Linzen, do.	Linseed, maids,	0
Meel, Grof,	Flour, coarse,	0
Melies, mudden,	Maize, maids,	6 1/2
Okernooten, lbs.	Walnuts, lbs.	435
Pattates, mudden,	Sweet Potatoes	0
Rog, do.	Rye, maids,	33
Royneen lbs.	Raisins, lbs.	1936
Schapevelien, st.,	Sheep Skins,	348
Stroo, zakken,	Straw, sacks,	0
Tobak,	Tobacco,	0
Talk, lb.	Tallow, lbs.	0
Uijen, mudden,	Onions, maids,	96 1/2
Vederen, Ostr. lb.	Feathers, Ostr. lbs.	0
Wyn, ordinaire, legger	Wine, common,	12 1/2
Do, Postak do.,	Do, Postak, do.,	0
Was,	Wax,	0
Wol, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	0
Wyn steen	Wine Stone,	0
Zeep, lbs.	Soap, lbs.	0
Zout, mudden,	Salt, maids,	0
Zuurlemoenzap, 1 sam	Lemon Juice, 1-sam	0

**MARKT PRYZEN**

Van den 28 tot den 30 July 1859.

Aloes per lb.	Aloe per lb.	0 0 0
Amandelen per lb.	Almonds per lb.	0 13 0
Appelen per lb.	Apples per lb.	0 0 0
Abrikosen per lb.	Apricots ditto.	