

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, August 15, 1859.

When we heard of addresses embodying the warmest expressions of personal respect being presented to Sir George Grey from every part of the Colony, we were not at all surprised. A movement so general and spontaneous was not likely to be called forth by any of our former Governors who, being with few exceptions haughty aristocrats, stood aloof from the people, and in the spirit of military subordination were at all times ready to carry out unhesitatingly any ministerial instructions whether beneficial for the Colony or otherwise. But Sir George Grey, not improperly called a man of the people, is one who thinks nothing and nobody below his notice, not only accessible to all, but taking an interest in all. Such condescension from the immediate representative of Royalty is always appreciated by men of all classes, but doubly so in a community that has been accustomed to the distant hauteur of a NAPIER, or the inflexible rigidity of a CATHCART. The body of the people are but indifferent judges of the official merit of a Governor. When they see him affable and amiable, and without painstaking devoting himself to his public duties without consulting his own ease or comfort, they readily give him credit for all the rest; and whatever measure of prosperity may fall to the lot of a Colony during his administration they most liberally set down to the account of his judicious policy and administrative ability. This accounts for the eagerness shown in all parts of the Colony to dismiss our present Governor with a universal expression of esteem and regard, such as none of his predecessors has yet taken home with him. As if this were not enough, a number of gentlemen in Cape Town, in imitation we believe of a similar movement in Grahamstown, have got up a petition to the Queen to cancel Sir George's recall. If this is intended as an additional expression of esteem and attachment we see no harm in it; but if any of those who set their names to the petition imagine that their prayer will be granted, we cannot help thinking that they are flattering themselves with delusive hopes. We are aware that these hopes are founded on a change of Ministry. But though it is true that a new cabinet commonly follows a different course of action from its predecessors in office, we believe it is not a usual practice for a new Ministry to repeal and cancel the acts of the old one. Besides a Ministry, whether Whig or Tory, is still a Ministry, and as such opposed to certain things which have brought on the recall of our Governor, such as *argumentative* despatches and interfering with patronage, which is the Minister's undisputed prerogative. A man with such antecedents must have great interest indeed to be favorably regarded by any Ministry. In a government servant, whether of high or low degree, obsequiousness is so essential a qualification, that none must look for promotion without it. Hence it is that in the race of official honors, first-rate abilities combined with independent principles are often distanced by mediocrity and obsequiousness, with nothing but official routine to back them. There are one or two reasons more why we think the petition to the Queen will be laid aside. It may not be a law, but it has certainly been a custom of long standing, to relieve the Governor of a Colony at the close of an official career of five years. It has happened more frequently that a Governor has gone home before than after the completion of that term. We do not know on what principle that rule has been adopted. It may be that it is not thought desirable for a Governor to identify himself too much with a colony, of which the interests are temporarily committed to him, because, should this happen, his policy is not likely to be in harmony with that of his superiors at home. The Imperial Government, however benignantly disposed towards the Colonies, cannot be expected to benefit the branches at the expense of the trunk on which they grow, or in other words makes colonial interests naturally subordinate to imperial interests, and consequently insists on Governors being guided by that principle. If these views are correct, we can even conceive that an extraordinary demonstration of attachment on the part of a Colony to a Governor, might be an additional motive for the Home Government, to set aside such a petition as is now in course of signature. We believe that, whether right or wrong, the wishes of colonists are the very last thing that is consulted in appointing Governors for colonies.

PRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE'S ADDRESS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—The Address of the inhabitants of the city and its neighbourhood was presented to Sir George Grey on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, by the Committee, who were joined by a number of respectable inhabitants who testified by their presence their appreciation of their Governor.

At a little after 4 his Excellency, accompanied by the Colon. Secretary and a few other gentlemen, entered the apartment, and amid a breathless silence Mr. Eldon, the chairman of the Committee, read the Address, which he prefaced by a few appropriate remarks. It was easy to perceive from H. E.'s demeanor that the words fell upon no dull ear, and when Mr. Eldon, at the close of the Address, added a few words, the deep feeling of which could be gathered by the tremulous tone in which they were uttered, the Governor, who appeared to nerve himself to the effort, read his reply (which will appear in our next). After which he added a few words to the effect that he had detained the deputation some minutes for the purpose of reading his letters as he thought it would interest the gentlemen to know their tenor; but he had nothing to communicate save that he had received no intelligence relative to the nomination of his successor. All he could gather was that there was no danger of any interference in his Kaffrarian policy. "With regard to myself (His Exc. added), all remains the same, and on Saturday next I return to my own country." Deep paths marked the whole of H. E.'s address, and at the close he shook hands with every one and the deputation departed.

Arrival of the Mail—Important News.—Another Sanguinary battle.

The R. M. Str. *Norman* arrived on Saturday morning. The news brought by her is important and will be found detailed in the subjoined letter from our London Correspondent:—

London, July 6, 1859.
During the month which has elapsed since the last mail, events have rolled on so rapidly that they will probably require a volume or two in the history of Europe, with some future HALLAM or MACAULAY approaching the task of recording them for the benefit of posterity. Accordingly you will easily see that in twice or thrice the dimensions of

an ordinary letter it would be impossible for me to give more than a mere sketch or outline of the political changes and the bloody, although brilliant campaign, which is going on in Italy. I will endeavour to do so as fully as I can, but for the details I must refer you to the columns of your English contemporaries whose pages are filled, as regards home intelligence, with political reports and rumors, and as regards foreign with the most minute details of every battle and every movement of the army and navy. I will only now add that presumptuous as the proclamations of the Emperor of the French appeared to be, he has already made vast strides towards fulfilling them, and even now has quite done enough to save his credit from the charge of idle boasting, for in less than three weeks the Austrians have been driven out of Lombardy and obliged to take refuge in the celebrated chain of fortresses in the Venetian territory. I will first, however, address myself to the topics which involve at least the downfall of the Derby Cabinet.

As you would anticipate from my last letter the rival sections of the liberal party have at length managed to patch up their differences, at least sufficiently so, to make a general and as it proved successful attack on the ministerial position. Whether they will be able to preserve the alliance and remain combined together now they have been successful is a very different matter, but for my own part I am inclined to think that the present government will be able to hold its own, unless some extraordinary difficulties turn up, but at the same time I must own that the task will be a difficult and according to present appearances a by no means a promising one.

The Queen's speech was delivered on the 7th ultimo. It is a very formal document, merely lamenting the war, taking credit for the vigorous measures pursued to restore the strength of the navy and holding out a promise of a Reform Bill next session, if required by the public interests. A meeting of the liberal party was held on the day previous at which it was determined to add an amendment to the address affirming that the Derby Government did not possess the confidence of the House of Commons. This was done by Mr. Russell and Lord Palmerston openly announced their reconciliation (the terms of which are a great mystery). Sir James Graham on the part of the Peelites with Mr. Sydney Herbert, Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson on the part of the ultra Radicals also gave in their adhesion. Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay with one or two moderate Whigs however refused to oppose the Government, alleging that no case was made out for the step. They did not however muster more than half a dozen.

The amendment was moved by the Marquis of Hartington, son of the late Duke of Devonshire, the head of the great Whig family of the Cavendishes, which is again taking an active part in public affairs. The debate was decidedly an inferior one and afforded very little scope for the display of oratory inasmuch as it was an old fashioned downright party struggle. There was no attempt to base the vote of want of confidence upon any specific point in the doings or the policy of the Derby cabinet. The general feeling of the liberal party was that they were the strongest, and as they said directly of feeble government in a minority, which had put them to trouble and expense of a general election and challenged them to a trial of strength on that particular ground. They were therefore determined to bring the point to an issue at once. Obvious causes kept the chiefs of the liberal party as reserved as possible, for as they expected to come in, any indiscreet language in the present delicate state both of home and foreign affairs might turn out to be extremely awkward. Amongst the rank and file the damage done to character was awful and Hansard was unmercifully put in requisition on both sides to show the inconsistencies of each other. Mr. Disraeli's was a brilliant speech of which we had with this exception Sir James Graham's, Mr. Bright's, Lord Palmerston's, Lord John Russell's and Mr. Sydney Herbert's were the only ones of the slightest note. Mr. Gladstone who voted with the Government did not speak and of the Ministry only Sir John Lubbock and the Solicitor-General, although the debate lasted three nights. The result was that the Second Derby Administration was defeated by a majority of 13, the Nos. being respectively 325 to 310, the largest No. that ever took part in a division. Including the tellers, Speaker and three pairs, 614 members took personal part in the decision of the House, leaving only 10 members unaccounted for, of whom 3 were abroad and seven (all liberals) did not vote. The House properly consists of 658 members but four seats are in abeyance.

After this Lord Derby and his colleagues had to resign and the Queen at first sent for Earl Granville, his leader of the Palmerston Government in the House of Lords. Lord Granville with some misgivings accepted the task, but although Lord Palmerston agreed to serve with him, Lord John Russell pre-emptorily refused. He and Lord Palmerston agreed that whichever the Queen sent for should receive the co-operation of the other, but another political rival for the premiership was more than Lord John bargained for. The Queen evidently thought that the rival liberal lords would adjust their jealousies better when both were under a third party, but her Majesty's intentions were disappointed. Lord Granville had to give up his charge which the Queen then assigned to Lord Palmerston, who has succeeded in forming an administration, which will possibly strike your readers with as much astonishment as it has the public here. The fact, however, is that the extreme and independent liberals during the debate emphatically declared that they would stand in exclusive clique in office or a Whig family compact no longer, and at the same time plainly intimated that if their leaders attempted their usual policy in office "they would" turn them out in 1860 quite as readily as they did in 1858. Accordingly therefore the Ministry is a tolerably broad bottomed one, you will miss the Laboucheres, Benjamin Hall and Vernon Smiths, —pet Whig officials.—Lord Palmerston's compromise was made and the youthful veteran Lord Campbell at the age of 77 goes from the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench to the Woolack. Mr. Gladstone, although he voted with the late government, takes office with their successors. The marvel is how the Peelites can forgive Lord John Russell for the manner in which he threw them over in 1855 with respect to the management of the Crimean War. This is perhaps not less a puzzle than that Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden should give up their animosity to Lord Palmerston, whom for years they have been denouncing in the most unmeasured terms. Although Mr. Gibson, their trusted colleague, takes office, Mr. Cobden, who has just returned from the United States, has declined. Mr. Bright having publicly declared that he did not wish for office was not off red it. The *Star*, the organ of the Manchester party, is furious with the new government already. Accordingly its path does not look a very smooth one with a compact body of 306 exasperated Derbyites in front and Mr. Bright & Co. in doubtful neutrality on the flank. The government has already got into one mess after another. Lord Campbell having appointed an unknown barrister to the bench, whose only claim to the favour appears to be that he was a Scotch compatriot. It is very unpopular and will do harm. What with the delay in forming the cabinet and in the re-elections of those members of it who belonged to the House of Commons, Parliament did not meet again for business until the 30th ult. So that there is only six weeks before the inevitable 12th of August. Nothing will be of course attempted except the estimates and one or two minor measures. There is a talk of a winter session specially for the reform bill.

The following is a list of the new government:—
Hall is provided for by a peerage with the title of Baron Hanover and Mr. Vernon Smith as Baron Lyveden. Mr. Labouchere declined one.
THE CABINET.—First Lord of the Treasury, Visct. Palmerston, K.G. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. W. E. Gladstone. Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell.
SECRETARIES OF STATE.—For the Foreign Department, Lord John Russell, For the Home Department, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, For the Colonial Department, Sir D. of Newcastle, For War, Mr. Sidney Herbert, For India, Sir C. Wood, G.C.B.
First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Somerset, President of the Council, The Earl Granville, K.G. First Secretary of the Council, The Earl of Devonport, The Earl of

Elgin, K.T. President of the Board of Trade, Mr. R. Cobden. (declined). President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. Milner Gibson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir George Grey.

Not in the Cabinet.—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Cardigan, Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Cardwell, Attorney-General, Sir R. Bethell, Solicitor-General, Sir H. St. John, Secretary for Ireland, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Sergeant Deasy, Secretaries of the Treasury, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. H. Brand, Secretary to the Admiralty, Lord Clarence Paget.

UPPER SACRAMENTS OF STATE.—Home, Mr. Maseley, War, Lord Ripon, Foreign, Lord Wodehouse, Colonial, Mr. C. Fortescue, India, Mr. T. Baring, Lords of the Treasury, Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. Goggin, Mr. W. Elliot, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Whitbread, Judge-Advocate-General, Mr. Headlam, Secretary to the Poor Law Board, Mr. Glyn, Vice-President of the Privy Council for Education, Mr. Lowe.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—Lord Steward, Lord St. Germain, Master of the Horse, The Marquis of Albury, Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Besenborough, The Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Sutherland.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, succeeds Lord Campbell as Lord Chief Justice of England.

After all the abuse which was heaped upon Lord Malmebury's diplomacy it is satisfactory to find from the Times candidly admits, conducted the negotiations with "great judgment and impartiality" and that in his hands British diplomacy has undergone no discredit. Although he failed in preserving peace it is clear that his efforts were well directed and that this failure is owing to the "inequality of those with whom he had to deal, by which he was by no means deceived. It is also very clear that Austria most stupidly played the game of her cardinals, and that the invasion of Piedmont was not the real cause of commencing hostilities with all its disadvantages, although it is but just to state that she all along affirmed that no concessions which she could make, or which the other Powers would ask of her would avert it and in this she is probably quite correct. Military reasons and the expense she was put to might have justified her course, but the indecision with which it was followed up has quite deprived her of whatever gain was to be expected from it and she therefore stands apparent and unjustified in the result.

At the close of his last letter was despatched on the 5th ult., the supercilious engagement at Montebello, the French and Sardinians had completed their preparations and were prepared to assume the offensive. On their part the Austrians were ready to retreat in compliance with the plan of their great strategist General Hesse, the pupil of the celebrated Radecki, who from the first opposed the attack on Piedmont and would even have had them abandon Milan, and await the assault of their foes under the protection of their entrenched lines. The French and Sardinians on Mantua on the Mincio and forming both a triangle of entrenched camps. The position of the two armies, before any movement of importance was made at this juncture, is thus described by the *Augsburg Gazette*:—"The centre of the Austrian army under the immediate command of Marshal Gyalai, is stationed between Mortara and Pavia; the right, under the orders of General Zobel, is in the line between Novara and the Lago Maggiore; while the left, under the orders of General Benedek, stretches between Pavia and Piacenza, and his advanced post reaching as far as Sordello. To this corps of reserve belongs a column commanded by General Stadiou, which fought at Montebello. The total number of Austrian troops in Italy is about 200,000." The same journal contains various statements referring to the arrangements and organization of the Franco-Sardinian army. "The corps of General Neil," it says, "forms the extreme left of the army, and stretches towards the Dom Baites, with a view of covering Turin. The corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers forms the right wing of the army, and is in cantonments at Novi, Argin, Gavi, and Voghera. The corps under the command of Marshal Canrobert forms the centre of the army. The guard under the orders of General Regnaud St. Jean d'Angely, is collected between Genoa and Alessandria, and forms the reserve. General McMahon commands a corps d'armee at Valenza. The Sardinian division, under the command of General Cialdini, is in line between Cusani and Frassineto; the division of General Fanti at Alessandria; that of General Caciari at Novi; and lastly, that of General Durand at Acqui."

The passage of the Ticino was forced in several places, but the chief struggle took place at Palestro, where the Sardinians were defeated. At this point several desperate combats took place, for the Austrians made several attempts to recover the position and although they once succeeded they were finally driven out. The King of Sardinia displayed great courage and was in the thick of the fight. The Sardinians complain loudly that the French left them to bear the whole weight of the enemy.

Count Gyalai, the Austrian commander, appears to have been quite baffled and deceived, as to the real point of attack. He evidently expected it further south on the line of the Po, and thus he discovered the real point of attack. He concentrated his forces and subsequently appears to have become quite bewildered and unable to retrieve his position or get his corps in hand again. Great praise is given to the French dispositions and certainly the organization of their military system is superb. After the failures in the Crimea it has burst upon Europe like a thunderbolt. In facility of movement and in supplies and commissariat the French army is admirable, but with respect to the strategy of the Emperor, although it must be admitted that his general plan has been most ably conceived and that nothing calculated to promote his success in the way of separate combats has been wanting. Several blunders have been made which with a more vigilant and enterprising foe would have been fatal. With respect to the Austrians, all that can be said is that their men fight with great courage, but they are inferior to the French in dash and impetuosity.

The much vaunted scientific qualities of the Austrian military system have collapsed quite as palpably as did the military prowess of Russia in the Crimean war. Still in all their battles they have fought so stoutly that it is probable that if better tactics had been used they might have done the Austrian cause some good. At this point several desperate combats took place, for the Austrians made several attempts to recover the position and although they once succeeded they were finally driven out. The King of Sardinia displayed great courage and was in the thick of the fight. The Sardinians complain loudly that the French left them to bear the whole weight of the enemy.

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and obey "only those obligations which spring from the innermost nature of her state interest." It will soon, we are told, be seen "whether Prussia's initiative will be supported by the necessary impression of the German States." From this, however, all German unity is intended to, and the Prussian government proposes to do something, and that it has not yet concluded any formal engagements with Austria. It continues, however, to be reported and believed that communications between the Prussian and Austrian governments have led to a good understanding "conditionally upon certain eventualities." It is reported, too, that a large portion of the six Prussian corps which have been mobilized will be assembled on the Rhine, and "one division" will be sent to the Princes Regent of Prussia will soon proceed to London, and will there establish his headquarters as commander-in-chief of the German federal army.

It is asserted that the French government is actively preparing for the contingent concentration of the army of observation which the Duke de Malakoff is to command, and that it likewise contemplates the formation of a second army for the Northern or North-Eastern Frontier of France. If these grants should be assembled it is supposed that a portion of the national guard will be mobilized.

Several rumours prevail respecting a contemplated modification of the neutral powers of France, England, and Prussia—which have found themselves in a position which seem to have attracted some attention in France. The substance of these reports is, that as soon as the allies have entered Milan after a great victory the two neutral powers will interpose and demand the conclusion of a peace, of which the principal conditions will be, that the duchies of Parma and Modena shall be annexed to Piedmont, and that Lombardy and Venice shall be severed from the Austrian Empire, and erected into a separate Kingdom, under the sovereignty of Austria.

Some excitement has been occasioned with respect to the sincerity of the Emperor of the French's professions by a proclamation issued from Milan by General Klapka calling upon the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian service to desert and promising them aid afterwards to obtain the freedom of Hungary. The notorious Kossuth has also gone to the French head quarters. It is also stated that the neutrality of Turkey is violated and an offensive position towards Austria occupied on the Eastern coast of the Adriatic just below Montenegro.

The discontent in the different provinces of the Austrian empire is said to be daily increasing and that unless concessions are made its dissolution is imminent. "Serbia, the Principality of Montenegro and Greece are ripe for a rising, but Russia, it is believed, has her hands too full with the emancipation of the serfs to avail herself of it." Turning to home matters there is little to report. It is said that the Queen and the Prince Consort take a very German view of the state of things abroad, but the country is at present so bent on neutrality that it is not likely to be carried too far. If Louis Napoleon is insincere in his professions, it is England that is his real object, and if he can tell us to sleep, all that we may expect is the privilege of being devoured the last. Although determined to be neutral, it is satisfactory to find that there is any equally strong feeling that we ought to be prepared especially with respect to the army for all contingencies.

The outer corps movement is being steadily developed, although the first enthusiasm is already over. The exertions at the Dock Yards are already showing some results & the Mediterranean & Channel Fleets are assuming a creditable appearance. The Armstrong gun factories are in full work and several vessels are to be built for them, especially, but there is a strong idea that the iron coated vessels will supersede all others. The one ordered by the British government is to be completed this year. It is to be of 5000 tons in tonnage, coated with plates 4 inches thick to carry 10 Armstrong guns and guaranteed to have a speed of 14 knots. The cost will be more than half a million.

There are already signs that the House of Commons will interfere with the regime of the Horse Guards, which in that case is doomed. A terrible expose of the system, has just taken place in the trial of those men for surreptitiously obtaining commissions.

The invitation to the Queen to visit Canada has been formally presented, but the answer is not yet given. The Court will go to Ireland this autumn. The Prince of Wales has requested after making a tour of inspection to be taken back from Italy. The King of the Belgians is here on a visit, supposed to have important diplomatic objects. The great Handel festival at the Crystal Palace was a brilliant success and highly creditable to the musical taste of the nation which has been discovered to be surprisingly developed of late.

The Suez Canal to Aden has been laid, the other portion from Alexandria to Candia has again failed. The attempt to lay the Atlantic line is to be renewed again. It is to be by the route of the Cape of Good Hope. The King of the Belgians is here on a visit, supposed to have important diplomatic objects. The great Handel festival at the Crystal Palace was a brilliant success and highly creditable to the musical taste of the nation which has been discovered to be surprisingly developed of late.

The Revenue returns for the year ending the 31st ult., are most favourable, although as compared with the year before there is a decrease, but that is all owing to the reduction of the income tax; which this is allowed for there is an increase of 24 millions in the year. For the current year the naval and other expenditure will require, it is said, 5 millions additional to be raised. So these must be either a loan or an increase in the income tax.

The Phoebe made a splendid passage, arriving at Southampton late on Saturday the 25th ult., but the mails were not delivered until the Monday.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue, upon the whole, of a favourable character. Full employment at remunerative prices seems generally to prevail, and although the continental markets are in some measure closed, yet the demand for India and other parts continues to be full occupation.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of May have been issued, from which it appears that our exports during that period amounted to £10,485,744, making a total of £22,337,968 in the present year. An increase, compared with 1858, is shown of £221,000 for the month and of £9,110,897 on the year. The greatest return is less favourable than the previous year, and a decrease has taken place under several heads; the most important being machinery, cotton and woollen yarn, &c. The falling off of these articles arises from the intensification of the war-spirit manifestly on the continent.

The following is a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month and five months, including the unenumerated articles:

	For the month.	For five months.
1857	£11,392,204	£50,195,541
1858	10,264,648	48,296,374
1859	10,485,744	52,337,968

CAPE STUDENTS.—At a distribution of prizes to successful pupils of the University College, on the 2nd July, Lord Palmerston presiding, the following Cape students received prizes:—
Jacobus P. de Wet, for English literature, German and French.
Philip A. Myburgh, Mathematics.

THE LOSERS AT SOLFERINO.—The *Neuville* of the 2a contains the following official bulletin of the battle of Solferino:—"The force of the enemy amounted from 250,000 to 270,000. The new artillery produced terrible effect; its discharges reached the enemy at a distance whence the heaviest gun could not reply, and covered the plain with death. The loss of the French is 720 officers put hors de combat, 120 of whom are killed, and 12,000 privates killed and wounded. Among the killed are seven colonels and six lieutenant-colonels, and among the wounded are five generals.

VIENNA, July 1.—The *Austrian Correspondence* says the loss at the battle of the 24th ult. as yet ascertained, is 1,900 killed and 8,100 wounded. Further information will be published.

Valuable Farms IN THE DISTRICT OF CALEDON.

THE Undersigned offer for PRIVATE SALE, on account of CHALMERS MORRIS, Esq., in England, the Three undermentioned Farms, situated in the Field-cornet of Uitenhage, District of Caledon, and well known as some of the most valuable Farms in the Colony. They are adapted for every description of Stock, having a great variety of Pasture, suitable for each Season, and always abundantly supplied with Water. The extent of the FARMS are:—

Klip Fontein, 1,404 Morgen
Strand Fontein, 2,197 „
Fransche Kraal, 1,451 „

They adjoin each other, and are situated near the Sea-coast, within a short distance of Stanford's Cove, in Walker's Bay, from which place Produce can be shipped. Application to be made, on or before the 1st October next, to Mr. STEPHEN FOLKES, at Fransche Kraal, or to the Undersigned, of whom further Particulars can be ascertained.

BARRY & NEPHEWS, Shortmarket-street.

DIVISIONAL COUNCIL OF MALMESBURY.—REPAIR OF BRANCH ROADS IN THE DIVISION OF MALMESBURY.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the repair of the undermentioned Branch Lines of Road, or portions thereof (including the repair of existing dams on such lines), for one year, from the 1st September, 1859. Parties desiring to tender are requested to send in their tenders, under sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary of the Divisional Council of Malmesbury, on or before the 28th August, 1859. Those whose tenders are approved will be required to enter into a written agreement, form of which may be obtained from the Secretary. Further information, as to the nature of the repairs required, may be had on application to the Civil Commissioner of Malmesbury.

- Line of Road from Darling to Mamre, and thence in the direction of Cape Town, as far as Papenkulsvlei.
- Do. From St. Helena Bay, via Hopefield and Tweekulen, to the Missionary Institution at Abbotdale, and thence to Main Road to Cape Town.
- Do. From Vleeschbank, on the Berg River, behind Porcelainberg and Paardenberg, to Mr. Louw's place, on the Mosselbanks River.
- Do. From Vleeschbank, over Rainier's Pass, otherwise called Botmanskloof, to Malmesbury, where this line joins the Main line to Cape Town.
- Do. From Malmesbury, via Droogvlei, to the Causeway at Mosselbanks River.
- Do. From Droogvlei, in the direction of Stellenbosch, as far as the Mosselbanks River.
- Do. From Malmesbury, round the Paardenberg, to Wellington and the Paarl.
- Do. From the Farm Tweekulen (being a branch of Line No. 3), via Kesenbosch, to Malmesbury.
- Do. From Hopefield to Darling.
- Do. From Berg River, near Zanddrift, passing near the Zwartberg, to Groene Rivier.
- Do. Branching from Main line near Kanonberg, to the village of Rieboek, thence to the new line at Kanonberg.
- Do. From Darling to Malmesbury.
- Do. From Mr. le Roex's place to the farm of Mr. Albertus Myburgh, Berg River.
- Do. From Rainier's Pass, otherwise called Botmanskloof, to the Paarl.
- Do. From Klipfontein to Mamre.
- Do. From Malmesbury to Field-cornet Hamman's, via Siebritsdorp.

Field-cornets, whose attention is drawn to this advertisement, are requested to make known the contents of this Notice in their respective Wards.
H. F. BURTON, Secretary, Divisional Council of Malmesbury.
Office of the Divisional Council of Malmesbury, 10th August, 1859.

IRONMONGERY.

Henry Rudd & Co.
HAVE received, per *Burlington*, additions to their well-assorted Stock of
IRONMONGERY GOODS.

- AMONGST WHICH ARE:
- Brass and Iron Wire Sieves
 - Horse Shoes, Sad Irons
 - Coffee Mills, with Fly-wheels
 - Wheat Mills, with Multiplying Wheels
 - Coffee Mills, Sheep Belts
 - Brass Cocks, Pestles and Mortars
 - Enamelled Ware, in large variety
 - Back Flap Hinges
 - Dutch Kettles and Comfords
 - Japaned and painted Sugar Boxes, in nests
 - Japaned Candelsticks, Padlocks
 - Cast Iron Hot Plates
 - Wrought and Cast Iron Kettles
 - Locks, in large assortment
 - Wrench Bolts, Butt Hinges
 - Latches, Hat and Coat Hooks
 - Frame Pulleys
 - A large assortment of Bruishware
 - Iron Pots, Camp Ovens, and Sash Tools
 - A daily expecting Extensive Additions per *Prince of Wales* and *Assured*.
- Hout-street and St. George's-street.

Tenders Called.

THE Undersigned will receive TENDERS for the purchase of either the WHOLE or PART of the undermentioned Landed Property, viz.:—
Two HOUSES in Krabbesweg, near the Central Causeway, yielding the interest of £500 per annum.
Two HOUSES in Blindeweg, near Boom-street, yielding the interest of £350 per annum.
One HOUSE in Wale-street, near Buitengracht, yielding the interest of £400 per annum.
The whole of the Purchase Amount may remain at Interest under Security of the Property.
Tenders to be sent in at the Office of the Undersigned, in Burg-street, THIS DAY, (MONDAY), the 15th August, at 10 o'clock.
J. A. SMUTS, Jun.

Tenders Required.

FOR the construction of the PARSONAGE in the village of Darling, plan of which may be seen and further information had at the Rev. J. KORZ's, residing there. Separate Tenders are also required:—
1. For making and burning the necessary Bricks,
2. For Masonry and Plastering,
3. For making and fixing the Woodwork, including the Sinking of the Roof.
4. For Painting and Papering.
Tenders for the whole or a part, addressed to the Rev. J. KORZ, at Darling, will be received till the 31st instant, Aug. 10, 1859.

Grey Memorial.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund are respectfully requested to transmit the amount of their Subscriptions to
JOHN STEIN, Hon. Tr.
N.B. Subscription Lists lie for signature at the Commercial Exchange, Library and Bank.

Wanted.

FOR the Undersigned, 4 or 5 sets of good dry Wood, for the "Wainwrights" business, for which cash

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.

Persons residing in other localities, desirous to avail themselves of this opportunity, can find good stores at Mr. M. DARY's, on moderate terms.
A. H. MOORREES, Auctioneer.
Malmesbury, July 24, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Landed Property, AT WELLINGTON.

THE Undersigned wishing to divest himself of his LANDED PROPERTY, will cause to be publicly sold
ON MONDAY,
The 22nd August, 1859.

LOT 1.—Certain Erf with the Dwelling House erected thereon, under flat roof, situated in Bain-street, containing 4 Rooms, Hall and Kitchen. With little expense 3 additional Rooms might be made to it, the foundations of which are laid.

LOT 2.—A piece of Ground in Dwan-street, measuring 109 x 100 feet.

LOT 3.—A piece of Ground opposite the English Church, fronting Bain-street, upon which the foundations for a convenient House are laid.

LOT 4.—A piece of Ground, likewise situated in Bain-street, 120 x 143 feet, being planted with every description of Fruit Trees and Vines.

Bonus will be given.

W. C. LAWRENCE.
Wellington, August 5, 1859.
Mr. P. J. PASTY, J. P., Auctioneer.

PAARL.

MR. I. J. DE VILLIERS, A.I.—intending to remove to Cape Town, has instructed the undersigned to sell by public auction, on very favorable conditions,
ON THURSDAY,

THE 25th AUGUST 1859,

And if required on the following day, the remaining portion of his Estate called "Ophershorst and Olyfboom," situated in the northern portion of the Paarl, together with all the Moveable Effects on the place. The Landed Property will be divided into
70 a 80 Erven

ABUNDANTLY SUPPLIED WITH WATER.

LOT 1 will contain the well known and well situated DWELLING HOUSE, replete with every convenience, comprising spacious Parlor, Dining, Bed and other Rooms, Pantry, and such other apartments as are useful for a respectable family; a large WINE CELLAR, Wagon House, Stables, and other Outbuildings. The Ground is stocked with every variety of Fruit Trees, Orange and Narjars, and large Vineyard. There is also a fertile Kitchen Garden. It has a fine view of the Northern part of the Village, Klein Drakenstein, Daljousphat, and other neighbouring localities; is particularly cool in summer and dry in winter; in a word, it is known as one of the most agreeable residences in the village.

The other Lots will comprise the Building Allotments, all with the right to water. Some are planted with Fruit Trees, others with Vines.

The sub-division of the Lots has been so made as to allow of spacious streets, and with the 40 Lots already disposed of, they form a small village in themselves. The perfect satisfaction expressed by purchasers of the Lots previously sold warrants the owner to expect a good sale, as such a good opportunity for the investment of capital in the construction of Houses will rarely be met with, the building materials being on the spot and also obtainable in the immediate neighborhood.

Further, Moveables,

Consisting of Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, Dining and other Tables, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bedding, a House Clock, a Barometer, Presses, Chests, Plated, Glass and Earthenware, Porcelain, Kitchen Utensils of every description, &c. &c.

CELLAR UTENSILS of the best description, nearly new Stakvats, Vats, Leaguers, 18 halfpenny Casks, half and quarter Aumys, Punnels, Buckets, Cocks, and whatever else belongs to a complete Wine Cellar.

A Spring Wagon, a pair of splendid Coach Horses, Saddle Horses, Harness, Saddles and Bridles, a superior Milk Cow, Spades, Pickaxes, &c. and whatever else may be offered.

Liberal Bonus and Refreshments will be given.
STEYTLER, SMUTS & Co., Auctioneers.
Paarl, Aug. 9, 1859.

High Sheriff's Office.

Cape Town, Aug. 11, 1859.
IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Case, the following Sale will take place, viz.:—

Division of the Paarl.

TOBIAS MOSTERT versus DIRK DE ROOCK; and WILLIAM McLEOD versus the said D. DE ROOCK.
On Thursday, the 18th August, 1859, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Defendant's Residence, situated at the Paarl, of Household Furniture of various descriptions, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils; as also a great variety of Merchandise, &c.

Division of Albany.

GEORGE BELL MARSHALL versus EDWD. HUNT and DELL.
On Wednesday, the 24th August, 1859, at Graham's Town, of a New Wagon and 14 Oxen.

Division of Fort Peddie.

JAMES COTTERILL (HOOLE) versus JEREMIAH HONEY.
ANDREW WILLIAM BECK, versus the said J. HONEY.
On Friday, the 26th, instead of the 29th August, 1859, at the Defendant's residence, Highwater Poort, of sundry articles of Furniture, 4 Ploughs, 1 Forge, 2 Grindstones, 1 Harrow, 1 Buck-wagon and 14 Oxen, 2 stacks of Oat-hay, 6 Cows and Calves, 1 Spring Cart and Harness, 2 Horses, an old Wagon, Farming Utensils, and Sundries.

Division of Cradock.

CHARLES HENRY CALDECOTT versus WILLIAM KEMP.
On Friday, the 19th August, 1859, at the Defendant's Residence, Kliphevel, of 2 Sofas, a Clothes-press, a pair of Candelsticks, 3 Flower Vases, and 2 Horses.

I. CHARLES POTE versus KEMP & SIMPSON; and II. DIRK PIETER VERVEY versus the said KEMP & SIMPSON.
On Friday, the 19th August, 1859, at the Defendant's Place of Business, at Kliphevel, of Household Furniture, of various descriptions, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, a large variety of Merchandise, with Counters, Scales, and Weights, and a quantity of Wines and Cape Brandy, &c. &c.
J. STEUART, High Sheriff.

Greenpoint.

THE Undersigned intending to make a change of residence, will cause to be publicly sold to the Highest Bidder,

ON TUESDAY,

30th AUGUST, 1859,

His new and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, situated between the Lighthouse and Three Anchor Bay, having a splendid view over the Ocean as well as in the direction of the Town and over the Race Course, and being one of the coolest residences at Greenpoint.

This House is replete with every convenience, containing EIGHT SPACIOUS ROOMS, all newly papered, painted and colored. Verandah in front as well as at the back; Kitchen with Hotplate, Water Closet, and private Water laid on from the City; two large Cellars, Stable and Coach House. There are also two large Outbuildings, the whole enclosed with Stone Walls.

No expenses have been spared in building and everything is of the best Materials.

The procuring of Fish at Three Anchor Bay, where the Bosta daily touch, can be deemed a great advantage, considering the great difficulty of being supplied with Fish, &c. at Greenpoint.

Further, FOUR FINE BUILDING LOTS, situated near the properties of Messrs. BANTING and DE JONCK.

Liberal Bonus and Refreshment will be given.

I. N. DE VILLIERS,
Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, G.S., Auctioneer.

N.B.—An Omnibus will convey passengers to the Sale gratis.

Public Sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of ALBERTUS BERNARDUS VAN NIEKERK and deceased wife HESTER SOPHIA FREDRIKKE.

THE Undersigned, in his capacity as Sole Trustee of the above Estate, will cause to be publicly sold on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd AUGUST, on the farm "Schilpadvalley," situated in the Division of Malmesbury (Zwartland), the sub-divided and surveyed one-third part of the said farm Schilpadvalley, measuring in its whole extent 3001 morgen and 450 square rods, being the part belonging to the insolvent.

Further particulars may be ascertained at the office of the undersigned, Malmesbury.

A. H. MOORREES, Sole Trustee.
Malmesbury, August 8, 1859.

First Troop,

THE BEST BROUGHT FORWARD THIS YEAR.

1500 EXTRA FAT KAFIR WETHERS,

Purchased behind the Karoo Mountains by Mr. J. E. DE VILLIERS LOUW, and which have been in the Karoo full three months.

THE Undersigned having come into possession of the above flock of extra fat Wethers, will cause the same to be publicly sold on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at "Joostenberg," on the farm of the widow DE WAAL. No application need be made to purchase the same out of hand, he having determined not to dispose of them thus for any consideration. He will take care, however, that they shall be present at the appointed place in order to be sold to the highest bidder.—Should it happen that the said Sheep are prevented by the swollen state of the rivers or other circumstances from being present on the day of sale, notice thereof will be given by advertisement; and in order not to disappoint purchasers, the undersigned engages, should he privately disposed of said Sheep, to repay to all persons the expenses incurred by them to attend the sale.

O. T. DE VILLIERS.
Paarl, Aug. 9, 1859.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Adm.
N.B. The sale will commence precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

SECOND TROOP.

157 superior slaughter and draught Oxen and young Cows.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by Mr. GEORGE VASANTINI, of Wilmot, to sell on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at Joostenberg, the farm of Mrs. widow DE WAAL, the above number of excellent fat Cattle which will certainly be present.

DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendite Adms.
Paarl, 1 August, 1859.

120 fat heavy slaughter Oxen

ON TUESDAY, the 16th instant, the undersigned will cause to be sold on the farm of Mr. J. DE WAAL, Saxenburg, the above number of fat Oxen.

J. & F. DELPORT.
Aug. 3, 1859.
Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

600 fat Cape Sheep
600 do. Merino do.
200 do. Wethers Goats.

THIS DAY, (Monday), the 15th instant the Undersigned will cause the above Sheep and Goats, which are in good condition, will not be previously disposed of out of hand, and are sure to be present, to be publicly sold on the farm of the Widow DE WAAL, Joostenberg.

C. P. VAN DER MERWE.
Wellington, 15th August, 1859.

1000 extra fat Sheep, and 40 do. Wether Goats

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on MONDAY, the 9th inst. at the Wellington Bridge, the above number of extra fat Sheep and Goats, all purchased for cash by Mr. J. G. ROO.

F. J. DE VILLIERS,
E. J. DANCER,
Wellington, 10th Aug. 1859.
Mr. P. PASTY, Auctioneer.

800 superior Wethers
100 do. do. Goats

ON TUESDAY, 22nd instant, the Undersigned will cause to be sold on the place of Mrs. the Widow DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of excellent fat Sheep and Goats, brought up by myself.

C. J. IMMELMAN.
Mr. J. Wess, Auctioneer.

300 Fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows.

THE above number of Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows will be sold at or in the neighborhood of Muller's Vlei, on the 1st of September. These Oxen have just been brought up from Namaqualand, by Mr. J. MOORE, and are in excellent condition. Further particulars will be advertised.

Mr. J. Wess, Auctioneer.

THE Sale of OXEN and COWS, advertised to be held at Mr. DE WAAL, Saxenburg, on THURSDAY, the 18th August, is unavoidably postponed to TUESDAY, the 23rd August, when the CATTLE are sure to be present.

D. BRINK, Do.
E. LANGSCHMIDT.
Saxenburg West, 12th August, 1859.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

- 13—Unity, brig, 169 tons, L. Rich, from East London 1st inst., to this port. Cargo, sundries. J. G. Nicholas Agent.
- 12—Johanna Christina, (Dutch) brig, 249 tons, W. P. de Jongh, from Harting's 15th June, to this port. Cargo, sundries; Passengers, Mr. & Mrs. Schummelhofel & family, Mr. Songer, Mr. Van den Bosch, Mr. and Mrs. Klopper, Mr. Van der Poel, and Mr. Suffermer.
- 15—Alice Maud, bark, 253 tons, E. Hayward, from Mauritius 5th July, to this port. Cargo, sugar. Passengers, J. B. Ross, W. Jones, K. Barclay, and 2 women. Capt. Chivers and son, E. M. Bachtler, Chief Officer and 4 boys of the abandoned ship Ulysses. Bring a mail, J. Scourie & Co., Agents.
- 13—R. M. Steamer Norman, Capt. Boer, from Plymouth 6th July to this port. Passengers: Surgeon-Major Moore, Mrs. Moore, 1 child and 2 female servants; Mr. Peter, A.M.S., Mrs. Peter, 1 child and 1 female servant; Miss Evans, 3 children and 1 female servant; Miss Powell, Miss Jerran, Mrs. Scriver; Messrs G. Thompson, Cox, Adriaens, Andrade, Pracknell; Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, and 3 Messrs Barclay; Mr. Stord, Mr. Minnis, Mr. Bell and 2 Misses Bell; and 1 corporal, 3 privates, 2 women, and child, for St. Helena Regiment.

DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY.

- Aug. 10—Beale Scourie, to Hondeklip Bay.
- 10—Vampire, to St. Helena.
- 10—Rover, to Lambert's Bay.
- 11—Bride, to Colombo.
- 11—Meta, (Brum), to Algoa Bay.
- 11—Isabel, to Ichaboe.
- 12—John Caesar (Ham), to Fainouth.

Opgevoerd van Koloniale Oprengst, de Staats Markt opgevoerd, van den 10 tot den 12 Augustus. 1859.

Amandelen, lbs.	Almonds, lbs.	0
Aardappelen, mudden	Potatoes, mudden	882
Ayza, legger	Vinegar, leaguers	36
Aloe	Butter, lbs.	0
Boter, lbs.	Brandy, leaguers	194
Brandy, leaguers	Skins, Goat, pieces	44
Bokkewilens, stukken	Beans, mudden	230
Bosons, mudden	Hides Ox, pieces	31
Drooge Osechuiden, st.	Fess, mudden	8
Erwtien, mudden	Barley, mudden	45
Garst, mudden	Horns, pieces	44
Hoorns, stukken	Honey, lbs.	0
Honig, lbs.	Oats, mudden	435
Haver, mudden	Hay, loads	98
Hoof, vrachten	Chaff, sacks	141
Kaf, sakken	Wheat, mudden	63
Koorn, mudden	Lintse mudden	0
Linzen, do.	Flour, coarse	0
Meel, Grof	Maise, mudden	42
Molles, mudden	Walnuts, lbs.	0
Okkerooten, lbs.	Sweet Potatoes	0
Patates, mudden	Rye, mudden	249
Rog, do.	Raisins, lbs.	7412
Rogryn, lbs.	Sheep Skins	230
Schapenvellen, st.	Straw, sacks	22
Stroo, sakken	Tobacco	0
Takel	Tallow, lbs.	0
Talk, lb.	Onions, mudden	504
Uijen, mudden	Feathers, Ostr. lbs.	0
Vedderen, Ostr. lb.	Wine, common	5
Wyn, ordinair, legger	Do. Pontac, do.	0
Do. Pontac do.	Wax	0
Wax	Wool, lbs.	0
Wol, lbs.	Wine/Stone	0
Wyn steen	Soap, lbs.	0
Zoop, lbs.	Salt, mudden	0
Zout, mudden	Lemon Juice, 1-gallon	0
Zuurloemocrapp, 1-gallon		

MARKT PRYZEN

Van den 11 tot den 13 Augustus 1859

Aloes per lb.	Alces per lb.	0 0 0
Amandelen per lb.	Almonds per lb.	0 1 4
Appelen per lb.	Apples per lb.	0 0 0
Abrilosen per lb.	Apricots ditto.	0 3 2
Aardappelen per mud.	Potatoes per mud.	11 5 0
Ayza per legger.	Vinegar per leag.	88 0 0
Boson per mud.	Beans per mud.	14 10 0
Boter per pond.	Butter per pound	1 5 2
Brandywyn per legger	Brandy per leag.	270 0 0
Bokkewilens per stuk	Buck Skins each	1 2 4
Drooge Osechuiden.	Dry Ox Hides do.	5 6 0
Erwtien en Makouwen	Ducks and Musc.	1 7 2
Garst per mud.	Pess per mud.	19 2 0
Honig per mud.	Oats per mud.	6 1 2
Haver per mud.	Barley per mud	6 1 2
Hoorns per mud.	Horns per mud.	5 2 0
Honig per mud.	Geese each	5 1 0
Haver per mud.	Ophaveses 100lb	1 1 0
Meel per mud.	Hefz estsch.	0 0 0
Meel, fyn, per 100 lb.	Flour, fine 100lb.	0 0 0
Okkerooten per lb.	Kliph's Testch lb.	0 0 0
Oilphantstaden per lb.	Kliph's Testch lb.	0 0 0
Patates per mud.	Pess per mud.	0 0 0
Rog per mud.	Rye per mud.	0 0 0
Rogryn per lb.	Raisins per lb.	7 3 3
Schapenvellen per stuk	Sheep Skins ea.	0 4 5
Merinovellen per stuk	Merino Skins ea.	1 2 0
Stroo per mud.	Straw per mud.	28 0 0
Tyger- & Leeuw vel.	Lion, and Tiger	0 0 0
Uijen per mud.	Onions per mud	6 4 0
Varkens, gemeste.	Pigs, fattened ea.	0 0 0
ongemeste.	unfattened.	0 0 0
speen.	Feathers, Ostr. lb.	1 5 0
Vedderen, Struis per lb.	Bed per lb.	0 0 0
Vet of Talk per pond.	Suet or Tallow lb	