

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, August 29, 1859.

AMONG the many schemes proposed to testify the gratitude of the public to our late Governor for the benefits conferred by him on this colony during his administration, not one appears to us more worthy of encouragement than that suggested by the *Midland Province Banner* of the 17th inst. It is there proposed to raise a fund to be called THE GREY EUROPEAN EDUCATION FUND, of which the interest should be devoted to partially defraying for a given term the professional studies of a certain number of youths at a European University. The details of the plan, as laid down in the *Banner*, seem susceptible of many improvements; but the fundamental idea is one that certainly deserves to be entertained and more than that—vigorously promoted by all that have the real good of the Colony at heart. Such a fund we have long considered as a great desideratum, not only because the number of our professional men requires to be greatly increased, but also because it would act as a counterpoise to the tendency of other institutions, such as the Theological Seminary and the Board of Examiners, which aim at finishing off our youths in the Colony, and thereby reducing the number of those who have had the benefit of foreign study. The bursaries placed at the disposal of the Board of Examiners are intended to assist young people in going through a course of study, which is only preparatory to professional attainments, and from its limited nature does not give an inducement, much less impose the necessity of going abroad. The professed object of the Theological Seminary is to keep our future pastors in the Colony, for fear of their imbibing those dangerous heresies, which would unsettle our ancestral faith. It is to counteract these tendencies, and to keep up our connection with foreign universities, to cure our young men of the self-conceit and narrow-mindedness, that characterize people who, having never looked abroad, acquiesce in the comfortable doctrine, that a South-African skull contains as much brain as a European one, and therefore a man educated at the Cape can be just as clever as if he had visited half the universities of Europe—it is for these reasons as well as for others of equal importance, that we would recommend to the serious consideration of our fellow-colonists the suggestion of our Graaff-Reinet contemporary. The pulpit, the bar, and the medical profession require to be constantly recruited. We have often argued, and maintain as strenuously as ever, that to complete the education of a professional gentleman requires a machinery, which this Colony cannot afford. We may indeed make counterfeits of professional men; but they will be of such inferior quality, that a third rate article imported from Europe will elbow them out of the market. And we may depend upon it that our professions will be supplied by men, who see no chance of getting on at home, and do not hesitate to try their fortune in this Colony, where they are informed that their competitors have picked up all their information in South Africa. Generally speaking only professional persons can appreciate to what extent the prospects of this colony would be injured by such a state of things; and it is therefore, in our opinion, a sacred duty of professional men to stir in this matter. We are not so sanguine as our contemporary who says "a fund of £10,000 is little for the Colony to raise." The friends of the Theological Seminary have been twenty years or more in raising that sum, and we are not sure that they have completed it yet, though they had, with few exceptions, all the Reformed Clergymen of the Colony to advocate it. What chance then would a few gentlemen scattered over this Colony have to effectually promote an object, which the Clergy, with few exceptions, would be sure to discountenance? Let us beware of raising such faint-hearted objections. If we can raise half the sum mentioned, that is £5000, the interest will suffice to assist permanently three students at £100 a-head annually, and even that, if we can do no more, is a consummation worth trying for. Instead of vesting the money "in the Secretary of Government for the time being," as the *Banner* suggests, it would be preferable to deposit it with the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates. Should any one wish to stir in this matter, he need not be told that there is no necessary connection between a measure of this kind and a testimonial to Sir George Grey.

APPOINTMENT.—E. Archer, Esq., M.D., as district surgeon of Queen's Town.

QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—Two scholarships in the S. A. College being vacant, an examination of candidates for the same will be held on the 14th and 15th Oct. next.

MEAT COMPANY.—The shareholders will be glad to hear that the company have made arrangements to provide additional accommodation, by opening the shop opposite No. 7. They can now therefore be supplied at the Shamble No. 7, or at said shop.

ROBBERIES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—It appears that a series of systematic robberies has been for some time carried on at Government House. Suspicion at length fell upon the kitchen boy named Hendrik, and the porter determined to watch him. Consequently on Monday evening last he was seen to leave Government House and to enter the fruit shop of a man named Jacob, at the lower end of St. John-street. The porter (Mr. Bendell) and Mr. Filmer followed and there found several of the missing articles. Of course Jacob pleaded ignorance, but on search being made more goods were found secreted on the premises, and both the parties were arrested.

At a search made at the house of Hendrik's sister, Louisa Klau, at Papendorp, various articles of plate, &c. were found; and at the house of his sweetheart in Loop-street, a writing desk, belonging to a fellow servant, and an engraving of the baptism of a New Zealand chief, belonging to and highly prized by Sir George Grey, were discovered. The two prisoners as well as Louisa Klau have been committed for trial by Baron de Lorenz.

SAD ACCIDENT FROM GRASS FIRES.—Toger Flemmer, a son of the district surgeon of Bedford, has just met with a sad disaster from the mischiev-

ous practice of grass burning. He had just finished the erection of a house on his grant in Kaffraria; on the following day a neighbour residing on the opposite side of the river, set fire to the veldt; a strong wind arose and carried flakes of fire and sparks across the river, which set fire to the grass on the young Flemmer's farm; from the confined drought the grass burnt rapidly, extending in all directions, and all efforts to extinguish it were unavailing. The flames spread so fast that in half an hour the newly-erected house with its contents, furniture, clothing, provisions, seed corn, harness, &c., were consumed, and the wagons, ploughs, &c., outside were also burnt, the entire property being destroyed in a few minutes. Flemmer was in joint account with his brother, and they were prospering in their location when by this sad disaster they have lost all. The new Colonial Ordinance, imposing a penalty of £100, or imprisonment for one year, for grass burning, should be adopted in Kaffraria.—G. T. Journal.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—Highway Robberies by Kafir, in the neighbourhood of Uitenhage, have become so prevalent, that travelling alone and unarmed, is declared to be unsafe.—*Ibid.*

THE FREE STATE.—The *Friend* of the 5th inst., contains an address to the Acting President from 27 individuals, rather a small number considering the immense amount of trouble taken to obtain signatures in this populous district. That Snyman's officials got even these few can be easily accounted for. He had a horse-drawn carriage with him, a Mr. Hagenius, who no doubt for the moment rapturously these unsophisticated sons of nature. Mr. Snyman's reply is in the Roman "Countrymen, Friends" style, no doubt emanating from the pen of Barry's disciple; this address is all sham, a very small thing for Snyman's advisers to hang his address to the "Volksraad" upon, mere lip service on the part of the subscribers who, all of them, are anxiously awaiting the moment that will enable them to vote for Pretorius as President and Administrator.

The *Friend* will of course make the most of this address; it will clutch the straw in the hope that the present "regime" may be preserved, and with it its remuneration for printing the volumes of unmitigated nonsense emanating from the "Volksraad" and the government, but a few weeks longer and the *Friend* will see the glory departed from its house.

We are all heartily sick of the make-believe civilized government we have, attempted by men who have about as much idea of the science of government as a pig of the theory of the stars.

The *Friend* has it that the jurists here hold that the office of State President is not vacant. What can these Solons be aiming at? Mr. Boshoff resigned in February, 1858; the resignation was accepted, again "nolens volens" he was illegally forced into office by a handful of men against the wishes of the great majority of the burghers, and the protests of all the intelligent members of the "Volksraad," and now again he has officially sent in his resignation with notice that he is not even coming back to the state to do so in person. Really these jurists presume too much upon the ignorance of the mass.

It is understood that the majority of the "Volksraad" are now for Pretorius and anxiously they see plainly there is no avoiding this course, charm the *Friend* and its clique ever so wisely.

The *Bona*, I learn, are too in favour of Pretorius' election as President; they say the name is familiar to them. Boshoff's name they never heard until he came to the Free State, and Snyman is a nobody.

The correspondent in the *Volkblad* of the 6th inst. is right with regard to Mr. Roberts, the son-in-law of Boshoff, not being connected with the case of Lombard & Hoffman; the assertion that he was so is an error for which I beg Mr. R's pardon, but the correspondent catches altogether the other case of Venter and Breda; a magisterial would do for you; will the correspondent of the *Volkblad* deny this last truth? I challenge him to do so.

Mr. John Kok was hailed up by the authorities of the S. A. Republic for his proclamation respecting the annexation of Winburg to the S. A. R., "en heef se nasawa stop getrokken." The burghers of Winburg are in no way connected with this annexation, as yet.

A Mr. Venter in the *Friend*, asks for a share in the proceeds of the plunder at Beersheba, Letsea's station. Now, although I think it but right that the authorities who ordered and managed that sale should account for the proceeds, I am sorry to find that a person who calls himself a respectable man, should wish to share in the proceeds of the sacrilege of a church and the plunder of a missionary station.

I have just had an authentic account of the meeting of the 9th inst., at Kroonstad; a large number of persons attended; a memorial signed by 106 persons, containing complaints of misconduct against the resident justice of the peace, was read to that officer, which not being able to refute he was dismissed by the public. I further learn that a requisition, numerously signed, has been sent to Mr. Pretorius asking him to stand the election as President of the Free State, and that a memorial, also numerously signed, will be sent to the "Volksraad," demanding annexation to the Transvaal Republic, and the election of another President. The proceedings at Kroonstad, no matter under what circumstances they may have been called for, savour too much of Lynch Law. As a finale to the meeting I learn that the resident justice of the peace and the "Esculapeus" of Kroonstad fought a pitched battle and that the man of medicine put the law "hors de combat."—*Correspondent.*

Original Correspondence.

Caledon, 24th August, 1859.

Sir,—In your paper of the 22nd inst., I have this morning read a report of the proceedings at a public meeting held at Worcester, from which it appears that Mr. M. Keyter made a statement of what he had heard from "one of the so-called delegates" whom he had met at Caledon.

Now as I was "one of the so-called delegates" who met Mr. Keyter at a private party in Caledon, where the coming Great Exhibition was talked of, I think it right to state what actually took place between Mr. Murray and the "so-called delegates" of whom I was one.

Before leaving Caledon, the Secretary of the Caledon Agricultural Society, requested me to call on Mr. Murray to hear from him what arrangements could be made in order to have the Show there. Mr. Murray informed me that there would be a meeting of the Committee of the F.A.P. Society, and the best plan would be to attend that meeting. Two other members of the Caledon Society and myself remained in town for the purpose of attending the meeting we did attend and agreed to what was required.

As far as I am myself concerned, I would not have troubled you with this communication, but I deem it due to Mr. Murray to say, that he simply told me I and the other gentlemen had better attend the meeting at the Exchange on the 9th, as he could come to no arrangement with us.

By giving space for this in your paper you will oblige, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. HULL.

CALEDON AWAKENED.

Cape Town, 27th August, 1859.

Sir,—As Caledon has exhibited so much spirit as to gain the signal distinction of being selected to have the first general Agricultural Exhibition held there, the question that at once presents itself to my mind is, "Why cannot our public and useful institutions be formed?" What has become of the Caledon Banks projected about five years ago? Let the men of Caledon show their awakened energies and prove that they are not slower than other villages, where Banks have already been established. Such useful institutions form the bone and muscle of a community, and without them Caledon will find it impossible to keep pace with the rest of the colony.

I purpose returning to this subject in another number, and, meanwhile, I remain, &c.

A. F. O.

Forfeited Neck, August 24, 1859.

Mr. Errol.—Though my last writing, at the time of the sitting of the Circuit Court at Malmesbury, has had little influence on the conduct of affairs there, and I, as a stranger, have little business with it, I would still endeavour once more to employ my pen, should you be kind enough to allow me a little space in your columns.

On the 22nd inst. a certain man drove up to Malmesbury, and it so happened that the above Court was again in session. I had very little intention to attend it, knowing that only those cases of no importance whatever, were to be tried, the result of which was that the first transcript of South Africa's laws, in stealing a sheep, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor, or rather six months' *enferme*, and both the others, owing to the want of evidence, were set at liberty. But being anxious to see what my former writing had effected, I resolved to attend.

Perhaps your readers deem it possible, that I should fill your useful paper with such insignificant scribbling, but on the 23rd inst. a passage in your leading article of the previous day had caught my attention, viz.—"Every individual in the country, whether of high or low degree, should be judged by the same law as often as he shows symptoms of insolence, and if he fails to show more actively after that, let him be superseded by a more active person." I perfectly agree with you; but may I now ask: when that "jogging by the arm" will be felt? I believe that in my former communications I have endeavored to expose the insolence or rather the incompetency of the then acting interpreter, but to my regret I now perceive that my writing has had no effect, and as I am desirous to see regularity and justice done, I now again make my observations, hoping that this time they will be productive of better results for our future. What, forsooth, is the use of writing in an office as an *incubus*, as a *ridicule* to others? What is the use of our jogging and complaining to superior officers, if offices are merely given as matters of favoritism? Why do we write in public and expose the proceedings of those officers? Very little attention is paid to it, and however fervently we look forward to a change of matters, they only remain on their old footing.

Here is an example of the interpreter's competency.—"I have to thank you for your attendance, and your country fees indebted to you for your services." Rendered—"Die julle bedank julle en julle country is bejaard."—I did readers! forgive me the exposure of such a farce, but I trust that you will allow my observations, considering that they may be advantageous to the public good and beneficial to others. Should however, as on the previous occasion, no attention be given to my writing, do not blame me.

I have endeavored to support your article, and in the best expectation, I remain,

UZZAVAN.

Malmesbury, August 24, 1859.

Sir,—Allow me a small space in your columns for the following address by the inhabitants of Malmesbury and its vicinity to his Excellency Sir George Grey, and his reply to the same:

My dear Excellency!

We the undersigned, inhabitants of Malmesbury and its neighbourhood, having heard with deep regret that your Excellency is about to proceed to England, desire, before your departure, to offer to your Excellency our cordial good wishes, and we beg leave to request you will be pleased to accept the assurance of the high esteem and respect which we entertain for your Excellency both as her Majesty's representative and in your private capacity. We take leave most respectfully to express our appreciation of the wise measures which your Excellency, as our Governor, has conjointly with the Legislature introduced during your sojourn amongst us; and we cordially and gratefully acknowledge the success of the efforts which, as a private individual, you have made for the extension of education and for the promotion of all benevolent projects. We unfeignedly regret that your Excellency is about to leave us, and we sincerely hope that health, happiness and prosperity may attend yourself and Lady Grey wherever you may fix your future abode.—(Signed by 96 inhabitants.)

To H. H. Loedel, Esq., and other gentlemen signing the address, Malmesbury.

Gentlemen,—I feel very grateful to you for having come forward with such warm expressions of good feeling towards me, upon the occasion of my removal from the government of this colony.

I shall never forget the assistance which the Legislature and inhabitants of South Africa have invariably afforded me in every attempt I have made to promote the public good. Nor can I forget the generosity which has led the people of every part of the country at the moment of my departure so generally to overlook the important all which so many public bodies and persons have rendered me, and to attribute so useful a share to my energy and exertions. Lady Grey begs me to express to you her thanks for your good wishes for her future welfare. I also tender you my thanks on the subject, and in wishing you good bye, I can only express my hope that I may be able to show my gratitude in some other way than by words by rendering you hereafter some service.

(Signed) G. GERT.

Government House, Cape Town, 20th August, 1859.

ADDRESS TO THE HON. P. E. DE ROUBAIX.

We have been requested to make room for the under following address which the inhabitants of Wellington—who had heard that Mr. de Roubaix would attend the opening of the bridge at Frenchhoek and afterwards visit their village—had intended to present to him. Disappointed in this expectation, they transmitted it to him in Capetown, and have since received the reply which is also subjoined:—

Wellington, August 10, 1859.

The hon'ble P. E. DE ROUBAIX, M.L.C.

Sir,—We avail ourselves of the occasion of your visit to this place, to offer you our thanks. Having perceived with pleasure your impartial conduct in regard to the various matters which have come under the consideration of the Legislative Council, we conceive that we should not be doing our duty did we refrain from expressing our gratitude for the services rendered by you for the welfare of the country, and especially of this place. Receive for these services our warmest thanks. We hope that you may be long spared in order to be further useful for the public welfare, and that health and prosperity may attend you. These are the sincere wishes of your obedient servants,

(Signed) A. F. du Toit, V.D.M., G. D. Malan, S. F. du Toit, J. J. Malan, J.F.A., and 121 others.

Cape Town, 19th August, 1859.

The Rev. A. F. du Toit, V.D.M., and G. D. Malan, S. F. du Toit, and J. J. Malan, J.F.A., Esquires, and the other gentlemen who signed the address.

Rev. SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

It would be vain for me to deny how sensible I feel of the marked approval of my parliamentary conduct which you have been pleased to express in your address and which was prepared with the intention of being presented to me on the occasion of my anticipated visit to Wellington. Such a compliment is doubly valuable in my eyes on account of so many influential and respectable names being signed to it, numbering amongst them numerous landed proprietors who have naturally great interests at stake both social and political.

Justice to all has ever been my motto. A public man must stand or fall by his acts; and I leave it to you to judge whether I have been a fit representative of the people. Your kind address, I may be allowed to say, emphatically answers that question, and I feel proud that you have thus deemed my conduct worthy of your approbation.

When I entered the Legislative Council I resolved to act impartially. It is, I assure you, immaterial to me whether I advocate the West or the East, so long as I feel conscious of honesty of intention.—I hold it that it is the duty of a representative to keep in view the general good, rather than to legislate for mere party, and I am willing to believe that it is on this sound principle you have judged my public acts.

If I have been the humble means of benefiting your part

ments that I have been instrumental in forwarding the views of a section of the community, I have not with such warm and firm friends, who spare no pains and no energy in order to secure me that position in which they considered I could advocate their interests. Under those circumstances I naturally appreciate the sentiments conveyed in your address—sentiments which I shall ever cherish as emanating from sound sense and true feeling.

Believe me, it will always be my constant endeavour to follow in the path of justice, during my public career, and to advocate those questions which may be most beneficial to all, and I hope you will ever find me faithful to my trust.

In conclusion I can only repeat that unforeseen circumstances prevented my paying the anticipated visit recently, the more especially as I am informed that many of my friends residing in your quarter were inconvenienced in consequence of their desire to welcome me on my arrival. I trust, however, shortly to be in a position to meet you all at Wellington to thank you personally for your kind and handsome acknowledgments of my humble services.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient and humble servant,

P. E. DE ROUBAIX.

Foreign News.

THE TWO NEW MARSHALS.—The following are some particulars of the military career of the two new Marshals of France:—Count de M'Mahon (Marie-Patrice-Maurice) was born about 1807, at the chateau of Sully, in the arrondissement of Autun. He is descended from an Irish family, which, after living with distinction for many centuries in Ireland, risked all for the last of the Stuart Kings. The M'Mahons, carrying their national traditions and historic name to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the nobility of their adopted country, and obtained with the hand of an heiress the magnificent castle and extensive estates of Sully. The present General's father, the Count de M'Mahon, who was an officer of high rank, a peer of France, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, and a member of the Chamber of Peers, was a lady of the name of Carman, and left four sons and four daughters. Of that numerous family the youngest is the hero of Malakoff and of Magenta. He was educated partly at his father's, and partly at the seminary for young men destined for the priesthood in that city. He afterwards attended the military school at St. Cyr, on leaving which, in 1825, he entered the French military service, and in 1830, joined the army of Algeria, where he soon distinguished himself alike by his gallantry and his intelligence. After the combat of the Col de Terchia, in which he was aide-de-camp to General Bugeaud, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and in 1831, he was appointed to the command of the 1st Regiment of Light Dragoons, as an escort. The young officer declined the proposal, declaring that it was either too little or too much, and preferred going alone. On arriving at about half a mile from Blidah, he saw groups of the enemy's horsemen on each side, as well as behind him; but he went firmly on, knowing that a deep precipice, called the ravine of Blidah, was a little way in front of him. He threw down his horse, a high-blooded animal, at the tremendous chasm, and the animal, without hesitation, sprang into mid-air. The rider held his seat immovably and escaped unhurt, but was obliged to abandon his horse, which he was obliged to leave behind him. Not one of the Arabs ventured to take the desperate leap, and the young officer reached Blidah in safety. He rose rapidly through the different grades, and attained that of General of Brigade in 1848. For a time he occupied the position of Governor of the province of Oran, and afterwards of Constantine, and in 1852 became General of Division. In 1855, when General Canrobert left the Crimea, General M'Mahon was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division, and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol he had assigned to him the honourable and perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. The manner in which he performed that duty is too fresh in the memory of our readers to need mention, and his able conduct at the battle of Magenta has now raised him to the highest rank in the army. The Marshal married in 1854 Mademoiselle Elizabeth de Castries, daughter of the Marquis de Castries, and has by her a son born in 1855.

The following details relate to his companion in arms:—Count Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely, commanding in chief the Imperial Guard, is the son of a distinguished officer of the First Empire. He commenced his military career under that Empire as sub-lieutenant of the 8th Regiment of Hussars. In that regiment he made the campaign of Russia, and was at the battle of Leipzig. Both in the retreat from Russia, and in the battle of Leipzig, he escaped severely, and was for a time in the hospital. He was made a captain by the Emperor, for having distinguished himself in presence of his Majesty before Rheims. On the return of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba he was nominated one of his Majesty's orderly officers, and he displayed such marked bravery at the battle of Waterloo that he was made a Chief of Squadron on the field. After the downfall of Napoleon he was struck out of the army list, but he joined Colonel Fabvier in his expedition to Greece. In 1839 he was restored to his grade of Chief of Squadron, and in 1840 he was made Major General, and in 1841 he was made General of Division. In the revolution of 1848 he commanded a brigade of cavalry, and Marshal Rugeaud declared that he stood by the King to the last. In 1849 he commanded the troops forming the expedition to Rome. Having been elected deputy of the Chamber of Deputies, he joined the party of the Emperor. In 1851 he was for a short time Minister of War. In 1854 he assisted to organize the Imperial Guard, and was appointed to the command of it. He accompanied it to the Crimea. His conduct at Magenta was so distinguished as to procure for him the high honour of being named Marshal.—*Id.*

THE NEW IRON STEAM-RAM.—The means by which the destruction of human beings may be accomplished on the easiest and largest scale is rapidly taking its place among the applied sciences of the 19th century. Since the days of cambric ordnance and old Brown Bess, when the butt of a musket was used as a projectile, and the balls of lead and the fields of Magenta and Solferino are still cumbered with the ghastly evidences of the proficiency which has been already attained in the new science. But sanguinary as these contests have been, they, after all, afford but slight indications of the real progress which has been made in destructive branches of the art of war; and it is only when a naval engagement takes place that maritime power will see with dismay the awful effects of the weapons which has placed in their hands. An engagement between two iron-clad vessels, in which the great guns would probably not be used, but in which time two-thirds of all the ships engaged would be sunk or blown up. The time when ships lay yard-arm to yard-arm, firing into one another for a whole day, has gone by for ever. It will be short and sharp work now-a-days. It is a perfect knowledge of this art, and a certainty that wooden ships after receiving one or at most two well concentrated broadsides must sink immediately, that is leading maritime powers at the present moment to see if science cannot devise some means for rendering their ships invulnerable. At least for a time. But, while securing this object, a still more awful element is introduced into the art of naval warfare, since these iron-clad monsters are not to be used not alone for defence, but for raising down and sinking by wholesale the vessels of the enemy. The attempts to make iron-plate vessels have hitherto proved downright failures, both in the French and English navies. When in this direction have therefore been discontinued, and the French Emperor has set to work to see if he cannot cause large vessels with sufficient iron to give a fair immunity from the effects of shot, whilst their prodigious strength and weight may be returned to a useful account in running down copper-plated frigates. The idea was a good one, but it went no further than an idea, as, instead of building ships specially constructed for the purpose, the two vessels which the Emperor has now with such vain secrecy having coated with iron plates are old sailing three deckers, which can never carry a sufficient weight of iron to answer the purpose, and which, even when fitted with machinery, will never, it is said, attain a rate of more than four or five knots an hour or so. The English government have very wisely determined to adopt a different plan, and to build a wrought iron vessel of immense size, strength, and steam power, specially adapted as a vessel of war, and for running down the largest of the largest 'kads, not even excepting the Great Ship itself. The contract for this tremendous engine of

building Company, and sufficient progress has been made with the iron-work to be used in the hull, to warrant the dimensions will be—extreme length, 380 feet; breadth, 50 feet; depth, 41 feet 6 inches; and her tonnage no less than 5177 tons. The weight of the empty hull will be 5700 tons. The hull will be built by Messrs. Laird & Co., of Glasgow, and will be fitted with a screw propeller on another occasion. The weight with boilers will be 950 tons; she will carry 950 tons of coal, and her armament, masts, stores, &c., will amount to 1100 tons more. Thus, at sea, her total weight will be about 9000 tons, which will be driven, when so wanted, through the water against an enemy's ship at the rate of sixteen miles an hour. It is difficult by mere description to give an adequate idea of the tremendous strength with which this vessel is to be built. The keel, or rather the portion to which the ribs are bolted, is made of immense plates of wrought scrap iron, an inch and a quarter thick, and three feet six inches deep. From this spring the ribs—massive wrought iron T-shaped beams, which are made in joints above five feet long by two deep, up to where the armour plates begin five feet below the water-line. These beams are only three feet eight inches apart, while for a distance of ten feet on each side of the keel they are bolted in at only half this distance asunder. Five feet below the water-line the armour plates commence, and to give room for these, the depth of the ribs diminishes to about half, or nine inches. Over the ribs, and crossing transversely, are bolted beams of teak a foot and a half thick, and outside these again come the armour plates. Each of these plates is fifteen feet long by four feet broad and half an inch and a half thick. Several of them have been used by the company of puddled iron, of annealed scrap iron, and of strap iron, unannealed; and experiments are now being made at Portsmouth with a view of testing practically which best withstands the tremendous attack of 68-pounders. It is almost needless to say that each plate is the very perfection of material and manufacture. These ponderous slabs go up to the level of the upper deck. The orlop deck will be of teak, and will be bolted to the ribs. The main deck will be of iron, coated with copper, and will be bolted to the ribs. The upper shell will also be of wrought iron, and 7 feet 9 inches above the main. All the decks are carried on wrought iron beams of the most powerful description, to which both the ribs and iron decks are bolted; while along the whole length of the vessel, from stem to stern, are immensely solid wrought iron beams at intervals of five feet, which the ribs, which are again crossed by diagonal bands, tying the whole together in a perfect network. The armour plates are not intended to shield the ship's vessel, only the fighting portion, about 220 feet of her breadth being protected. This breadth, however, will mount 14 of the Armstrong 100 lb. guns, which with two broadside guns on the upper deck and two pivot guns of the same kind forward and two aft, will give her a total armament of 36 guns, each throwing 100 lb. shot over a range of nearly six miles. Neither the bows nor stern have any of the large armour plates, but are coated with wrought iron plates of nearly one inch and a half thick over two feet of teak, which will offer sufficient resistance to prevent most shots from going through. But to compensate for this apparent deficiency, both bows and stern are so crossed and recessed in every direction with water-tight compartments, that it is a matter of perfect indifference whether they get riddled or not, as each of these ends are shut off from the engine-room and fighting portion of the ship by continuous massive wrought-iron transverse bulkheads. So that, supposing it possible that both stem and stern could be shot away, the centre of the vessel would remain as complete and impregnable as ever, still offering in all 24 inches of teak coated with 5 inches of wrought iron to every shot. Both stem and stern are built inside of such immense strength that coating with armour plates would be almost superfluous. The bows, as the spot where the whole shock must be received in running down ships, are inside a perfect web of ironwork, strengthened back to the armour plates with, no less than eight wrought-iron decks an inch thick, and crossed and recessed in all ways and means with diagonal beams and supports. In the design sent into the Admiralty by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, the shape of the bows was made exactly after the outline of the neck and breast of a swan when swimming. Thus the point that would strike an enemy's vessel was the "breast," which was placed under the water-line. In the Admiralty model, according to which the "ram" is to be built, the bows form an obtuse angle, the point of which is just level with the water, receding back at a rather sharp slope both above and below it. The peculiar shape, however, will be concealed under the usual fairbread and deck gear, and a light artificial cutwater of wood, so that, apparently, the vessel will be an ordinary frigate of the largest size. The Admiralty, no doubt, intend by these devices to disguise her real character; but we need hardly point out how utterly futile such an attempt would be. Could any vessel be deceived by any amount of painting, about the character of a ship of 7000 tons, nearly four hundred feet long, rigged like a three-decker, yet only carrying a broadside of fourteen guns on her main deck? Or do the Admiralty suppose that there will not be perfect photographs of her when finished, taken for all the foreign powers, which will be reproduced and distributed among their navies, with strict injunctions, in case of war, always to avoid such a vessel, if they can? The very idea of attempting to conceal the real purpose of a vessel so remarkable, and the only one of its kind afloat, seems absurd. Coming up into action with other first rates in line of battle, no doubt she would pass muster unobserved, but under such circumstances, even if as well known to the enemy as to the English, the knowledge would avail nothing to the former. Once a general engagement was commenced, the "ram" would be able to pursue her mission of destruction by running into the bows of the enemy's vessels almost without hindrance. When such is avowedly her purpose, it seems, to say the least, unwise to cumber her with the masts and rigging of a line-of-battle ship. The shock of striking the first vessel would bring down all her masts by the board like reeds, and leave the man's deck so encumbered with wreck as might even render her almost useless for further efforts. The shells in which the attacks will be to run straight at the enemy, taking him in the stern or quarter, all the men retiring to the stern to avoid injury from falling spars. When about half the vessel's length from the enemy, the engines are to be stopped, and the engineers stand by to reverse the engines in order to clear her from the wreck of her antagonist before the latter goes down. It is calculated that, striking a line-of-battle ship in the stern, the ram would sink her within three minutes. The bowsprit will, we believe, be telescopic; in order to be hoisted on board with the anchors before striking the enemy, that there may be no chance of becoming entangled with the wreck of the sinking vessel. It has, however, yet to be explained how she is to get rid of her own masts and spars, and, above all, what precautions will be adopted to prevent the sinking of her crew. The engines alone will cost £250,000, the guns about £75,000, and her fittings for sea about £45,000 more—or £370,000 in all. If she only does one-half of what may fairly be anticipated from her she will be cheaper to the nation than a dozen sail of the line; and we hope before long to announce that another of the same kind has been decided on.—*Times.*

A MODEL BANKRUPT.—At the Bristol Bankruptcy Court on the 16th, Samuel Lewis of Bryncest, near Cardiff, corn factor, was examined by Mr. Stone, before Mr. Commissioner Hill, and made one of the most extraordinary statements ever heard in a court of bankruptcy. He deposed that about eight weeks ago, being in Cardiff, he accompanied a girl to a brothel, and was there robbed of notes amounting to £215; that he did not discover his loss until the following day when he was at Merthyr; and that he then gave no information to the public or any one else, fearing that the matter would come to his wife's knowledge. About five weeks since he came to Bristol, and there met another young woman, with whom he went to a house, and was there robbed of between £250 and £300. He gave no information of the robbery, but went home and told his wife of the loss, but not of the circumstances under which he now alleged it had taken place. He stated further that on another occasion he had been robbed of £15, and had several times lost smaller sums under similar circumstances. He also told a most improbable story about the sale of £330 worth of goods to his son shortly before the bankruptcy. At the conclusion of the examination, Mr. Stone applied for the committal of the bankrupt, as the story he had told was inconsistent, incredible, and utterly impossible.—*His Honour.* My duty is very imperative to be consistent, honorable, and utterly reliable. I have not attended for 39 years in criminal courts, but I never knew such a case as this, nor anything like it. The bankrupt was then removed into custody.—*Id.*

Levicks & Sherman

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

PER ROYAL MAIL STEAMER 'NORMAN,'
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

Very superior Gold Watches,

of the best London Manufacture, &c., and very handsome finish, both in Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

ALSO,

Best Silver Lever Watches,

in both Open and Double Hunting Cases, all of superior style, &c., &c.

The whole of the above are for Sale at very Low Prices.

St. George's-street, August 20, 1859.

New Summer Goods

PER

STMR. 'NORMAN,' and 'NEWTON.'

JAMIESON & Co.

Are landing, from the above Vessels,

The following very Suitable SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which are for sale at unusually low prices:

Ladies' Fashionable Straw Hats
Ladies' do. Fancy Straw Bonnets
Black Silk Velvet Ribbons
Velvet Table Covers
Black Cassimeres and Doeskins
Black Cloth, West of England
French and English Bareges
Double Bareges
Colored and Black Cashmere Boots
Black Satin and White Figured Satin Vesting
Black, Colored, and Shot Glace Gros de Naples
White Glace Gros de Naples
Fertian, all colors, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Portmanteaus and Pocket Books
Stereoscopic Boxes and Views
Blue and White Flannel Cricketing Coats
Alpaca Salma and Omnibus Coats
Grass Cloth and Brown Holland Hip Jackets
Valvetten Hip Jackets, all colors
Men's, Boys', and Infants' Leghorn Hats
Men's Panama Hats, best superior qualities
Ladies' Corsets and Bodices, to open in front
Printed Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs
Children's Patent Leather Strap Shoes
Omar Paoha Cloth Talma Coats
Footstep Paper, all weights
Do do. faint ruled
French Colored Llamas
Parasols, all descriptions
Plain Lustrating Ribbons, Fan Edge, Oriental Edge
Do do. Plain Edge, colored and watered
Balsarines, in pieces, all colors
Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, new shapes
Boys' Naval Shirt Collars, all shapes
Ladies' Flounced Summer Dresses, all styles and descriptions
Black Alpacaes and Black Coburgs
Fancy Trimming and Trimming Ribbons, newest style
Ladies' Mantles—in Tweed, Holland, and Glace, and Watered Gros de Naples
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, White Kid do., and Black, White, and Colored Silk Gloves
Girls' Silk Gloves, black colored, and white
Ladies' Gauntlets or Riding Gloves
Arabian and other Alpaca Coats, for Summer Wear
Fancy Tweeds, } in new patterns and in short
Fancy Doeskins, } lengths
Hoeengracht.

Ladies' Jupons, Steel Skeletons
Ladies' Lace Skirts and other Hoop Petticoats
Ladies' Kid Leg, Side-spring Boots
Gentlemen's Black Silk Hats
Men's Tweed and Cloth Caps
Men's and Boys' Kosuth Felt Hats
Farmers' Broad-brim Shell Hats
French Flowers, Bonnet, Cap, and Droop
Do do. Mourning, Black, and Black and
Lavender
Chiffoniers, Cabinets, Reading Essels, and other similar Articles
Plain White Stout Military Shirts
9-3 Printed French Muslins, in pieces
9-3 Black and White do. do.
Blue and White and Fancy Cotton Checks
Wagon Canvas, Rough Holland
Cotton and Linen Bed-tick
Crimoline, Plain, Corded, and Checked
Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs
Tartan, White, Pink, and Sky
Harness Muslin Curtains, Check Leno
Plain, Shot, and Checked Derries
Fancy Cotton Shawls
Brown and White Punjums
Stout Checked Cotton Drills
Leviathan Corduroy, all colors
Royal Corded Molekins
White Huis Linnen, Punjums and Shirting
White Sheeting, 72, 78, 88, and 94 inches wide
Small Pattern Voerrecht, 6 and 8 yards
Black Embossed do.
9-8 Small Pattern Plate Prints
9-8 Hoyle's do. do.
9-8 Black and White and Plain Black do.
Turkey Red Cloth
4-4 Black Crape
Rolled Lining, Stout, long lengths
8-4, 7-4, and 6-4 Flannels, all makes
Horrook's Long Cloths
Spotted Muslin, in pieces

Also:

Grain Bags, Wool
Europe Rope, Starch, Boiled Oil
Thumb Blue, Eau de Cologne
French Brandy, in quarter-casks, &c., &c., &c.

CAPITAL WINE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned, compelled by indisposition, to divest himself of his encumbrance, offers for sale his well known Farm "NECTAR," at JONKERSHOEK. The Farm comprises the following Buildings: a large Dwelling House with spacious Hall, a modern Dining Room, 4 large Rooms, double Pantry complete, spacious Kitchen and Laundry. The House is provided with Box Windows, boarded Floors and Lofts, further, a large Wine Store with fire loft, a Cottage, a large Wagon House, Stable for 20 horses and extensive Granary, as also a Building for servants. The Farm is stocked with about 85,000 Vines, which produce abundantly; also with every description of Fruit Trees, such as Oranges, Nectarines, Peaches, Apricots, &c. There are also young Oak and Poplar Groves.
Purchasers are requested to attend on said farm "NECTAR," on MONDAY, the 31st September next, at 3 o'clock p.m.
The purchase amount can be kept at interest, provided security be given.
H. L. NEETHLING.
Nectar, Jonkershoek, Aug. 21, 1859.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.

In the Estate of the late PETER JACOBUS EVERTS.
ALL persons having any claims on the above Estate, are hereby called upon to file the same with the undersigned, within six weeks from this date; and those indebted thereto to settle their debts within the aforesaid term.
JAN CONSTABEL EVERTS,
Test. Executor.
Gemebokkull, district Darling,
August 25, 1859.

Notice.

IN accordance with the Draft Rules and Regulations of the Durban Volunteer Cavalry Corps (clause 5) the half yearly meeting will be held on TUESDAY the 27th SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.
W. A. VAN DER BYL, Commandant.
Office of the D.V.C.C., Durban,
August 23, 1859.
N.B.—Private drill every Thursday until further notice.

Municipality of Green Point and Sea Point. NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Municipality of Green Point and Sea Point will hold a Meeting on the first Wednesday of each month, at 12 o'clock, in the Side Room of the Commercial Exchange, for general business connected with the above Municipality.
By order of the Commissioners,
HENRY SOLOMON, Secretary.
Cape Town, 27th August, 1859.

Municipality of Green Point & Sea Point. NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Municipality of Green Point and Sea Point will hold a Meeting on WEDNESDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER next, at half-past 12 o'clock, in the Side Room at the Commercial Exchange, for hearing and determining upon the objections that have been lodged with the Secretary, against the classification and valuation of the respective properties of the objects.
HENRY SOLOMON, Secretary.
Cape Town, August 27th, 1859.

Darling Fair.

THE next Fair at Darling, for the Sale of every description of LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and PRODUCE, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th OCTOBER next.
C. J. BECKER, Hon. Sec.
Darling, August 28, 1859.

United Paarl Omnibus Company. CHANGE IN HOUR OF STARTING.

THE Public are informed, that on the 1st September next the Omnibus will start—
From the Paarl, at half-past 5 a.m., and
From Cape Town, at half-past 12 o'clock,
Until further notice.
By order of Directors,
J. H. VAN FENTER, Secretary.
Paarl, Aug. 15, 1859.

TO TOWN AND COUNTRY DEALERS. NEW GOODS.

Henry Rudd & Co.

HAVE received per Steamer *Norman*, a variety of FANCY GOODS, and are expecting per *Princess Octavia*, *Lord Raglan*, and *Austral*, large additions to their extensive Stock of Fancy and Staple Manufactures.
St. George's-street.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

IN accordance with Act No. 11, 1858, may be had at the IRONMONGERY STORES OF HENRY RUDD & Co.
Hout-street and St. George's-street.

Mauritius Sugars, &c.

Henry Rudd & Co.

HAVE on Sale at their Stores in St. George's-street,
1000 Bags White and Yellow Sugars
1200 Boxes Good Caper Tea.

ALSO,—

Crushed Sugar, Sugar Candy,
Tapioca, Fresh Dates, Sago,
Cassia, Ginger Preserves, Rattans,
Pepper, Manilla Segars, No. 2,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Allspice,
Ginger, Turmeric, Tamarinds,
Saltpetre, Indigo, Gunny Bags,
Camphor Trunks, Matting,
Calcutta and China Bandanas, Table Mats,
Kid Leather, English Butts and other Leather.
ST. GEORGE'S-STREET.

To Town and Country Dealers.

HENRY RUDD & Co., have on Sale at their Stores in St. George's-street,
OLIVE and COLZA OILS, in Casks and Jars
Boiled and Raw Oils, in casks and jars
Sweet and Castor Oils, in small bottles
White and Red Leads, Litharge,
Zinc Paint, Paint in cases
Yellow Ochre, Copperas, Viridigris, Vermillion
Putty, Lamp Black, Whiting
Varnish, Black Japan, Turpentine
Ainon, Ivory Black, Black Lead.
PEARL HARBLY, Biscuits and Confectionary, in variety
Jams and Marmalades, Currants in Jars
Split Peas, Preserved Potatoes, Trussels
Birdseed—Sardines, Vermorell and Macaroni.
PICKLES, Salmon, Worcester Sauce, Anchovies
Mustards, Capers, Thumb Blue, Blacking
Bath Bricks, Olives, Starch, Epsom Salts
Pipe Clay, Vinegar.
PAPER HANGINGS, Paper Bags, Post and Packing papers of all descriptions
Honey and Windsor Soaps, Clay Pipes
Window Glass, Ink, Beer and Phil Corks
Banga, Basket Ware, Eau de Cologne
Lavender.
BRANDY in cases, Old Tom and Red Case Gin, &c., &c.

Pianofortes.

NOW landing, ex *William Tucker*, two superior Semi-cottage Pianofortes, Rosewood and Walnutwood, by Messrs. Durr & Hodgson.
Also, a choice selection of New Music.
J. G. STEYTLER.
16, St. George's-street.

COLONEL APPERLEY TO THE

Horse-breeders of the Colony.

AS there has lately appeared in the *Zuid-Afrikaan* an Advertisement from a horse-dealer, recommending the horse-breeders to purchase *DUTCH SPALLIONS*, because, as he says, "their produce command the highest prices in India and Mauritius;" and as this assertion is calculated to mislead the horse-breeders of the colony, the undersigned (who has had upwards of thirty years' experience in India) considers it his duty to correct this mis-statement, and to inform the readers of the *Zuid-Afrikaan*, and the farmers generally, that the Cape horses which sell for the highest prices in India (and Mauritius) are the PRODUCE of ENGLISH THOROUGHBRED RACE HORSES.
The undersigned, having been sent here by the Bengal Government, to buy remount horses for the Indian army, feels himself also called upon to notify to the horse-breeders of the colony that the produce of Dutch Stallions, and underbred horses of any sort, are not suitable for India, because, from their want of blood, they are unable to bear hard work in that climate, and they are not fast enough in their paces either for cavalry or horse artillery.
The undersigned has sent upwards of five thousand (5,000) Cape horses to India during the last two years, and he is now ready to buy, if he can get them, not under fourteen hands two inches in height, sound, and of good blood. He will always give the preference to the best bred animal.
The Cape horses have hitherto proved themselves so well adapted for India, because the Cape breeders have used English thoroughbred Stallions for so many years, and they cannot do better than continue to send to England for the best blood and hone their money can procure.
The Indian market is the best that the Cape now has, but it will be lost eventually if the Cape horse-breeders lower the quality of their stock by breeding from Dutch Stallions, or underbred horses from any country.
The undersigned hopes that these few words of advice, from a disinterested friend, will be favorably received by the horse-breeders and farmers of the colony, from whom he has received so much valuable assistance and kind attention in the execution of his duty.
W. W. APPERLEY, Remount Agent.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS & DEBTORS.

In the Estate of the late Mr. JACOBUS STEPHANUS DE VILLIERS, D. son, and surviving widow, JOHANNA MARIA BRINE.
ALL persons having any claims of what nature soever against the above Estate, or are indebted to the same, are requested to file their claims with and to pay their Debts to the second Undersigned, within six weeks from this day's date.
Widow J. S. DE VILLIERS, } Testamentary
J. J. S. DE VILLIERS, } Executor.
Wimmsershoek, 26th August, 1859.

JAMES DICK, GENERAL AGENT, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State

Greenpoint.

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

To-Morrow (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 coiled, Verandahs 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.

FURTHER,

FOUR BUILDING LOTS,

situate near the properties of Messrs. BRANSTON and DE JONCK.

Liberal Bonus and Refreshments will be given.

L. M. DE VILLIERS.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, G.A., Auctioneer.
N.B.—An Omnibus will convey passengers to the Sale gratis.

Public Sale,

In the Estate of the late Mr. FREDERICH GEORG BRUNCKEN, of Stellenbosch.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m., will be sold at the late residence of the deceased in this town, a large quantity of Coopers' Wood, consisting of blue Stukrat, Kain and Pipe Staves, as also a complete set of very excellent Coopers' Tools, Hoops, Household Furniture, &c., the whole without the least reserve.
C. P. LINDENBERG, Test Executor.
Stellenbosch, Aug. 22, 1859.

Public Sale

OF

4 Building Lots,

IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE VILLAGE

With Liberal Bonus.

THE Undersigned having had several applications for Building Lots will cause to be sold on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., the above Lots.

MOSES CAROLISSEN.

Paarl, 22nd August 1859.
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAVFF, Vendue Adm.

80 Building Lots,

IN THE VILLAGE OF WELLINGTON,
Near to the Public Market.

Public Sale

WITH LIBERAL BONUS.

THE above Building Lots, will be sold in the course of next month, day and place to be fixed hereafter.

L. J. SMITH.

Wellington, 22nd August, 1859.
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAVFF, Vendue Adm.

COMMISSION SALE,

AT MALMESBURY.

THE Undersigned having had repeated applications, will cause frequently held 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. DALY'S, on moderate terms.
A. H. MOORREES, Auctioneer.
Malmesbury, July 24, 1859.

SLAUGHTER AND DRAUGHT OXEN.

169 Slaughter Oxen, 131 Draught Oxen.

ON FRIDAY, the 16th September, will be sold, at Darling, the above number of Cattle.

The Slaughter Oxen are in splendid condition, and well worth the attention of Buyers.
JOS. ARNOLD.
Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

SLAUGHTER AND DRAUGHT OXEN.

100 Superior Slaughter Oxen,
100 Draught Oxen.

ON FRIDAY, the 16th September, will be sold, at Darling, the above number of Cattle.

Particular attention is requested to this Sale, the Cattle being in beautiful condition.
JOS. SOWDEN.
Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

300 Fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows,

THE above number of Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows will be sold on the farm of the widow DE WAAL, Joostenberg, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant. These Oxen have just been brought up from Namaqualand, by Mr. J. MORAN, and are in excellent condition.
Mr. J. WINK, Auctioneer.

100 fat heavy Slaughter Oxen.

ON FRIDAY, the 2nd SEPT. next, the Undersigned will cause the above number of heavy Slaughter Oxen. The place where will be announced on THURSDAY, Aug. 27, 1859.
Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendue Adm.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. FRANCINA LOUIZA RUSSEAU and surviving husband ARNOLD PRINCE.
ALL claims against the above Estate must be sent in to the Undersigned within the term of six weeks from this date, and all debts settled within the aforesaid term.
A. PEISER, Executor Dative.
Tulbagh, Aug. 26, 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 49 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.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

Aug 25—*Ether*, bg. 130 tons J. L. Simonsen, chief officer, in charge, from Hamburg 2nd June, to this port. Cargo, sundries. W. Burg, agent.
25—Captains Edward Muller, late master, died on the 7th July, from disease of the chest.
25—Chillingham, bk. 432 tons, J. Arkley, from Simon's Bay 24th inst., to this port. Cargo, coals. Deane & Johnson, agents.
25—Isabella, bk. 332 tons, J. Miller, from Simon's Bay 24th inst., to this port, in ballast. De Pass, Spence, & Co, agents.
25—*Blover*, schr. 33 tons, J. Schenckler, from Lambert's Bay 20th inst., to this port. Cargo, wheat. Deane & Johnson, agents.

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.

Aug 24—H. M. bg. Persian, Assis-Com. P. Saunarez, Reg. from Natal 13th Aug, to this port.

DEPARTURES FROM SIMON'S BAY.

Aug 21—Devondale, to Algoa Bay.
21—H. M. Star Humber, to Buffalo Bay with the iron light-house for Cape Point.
22—Chillingham, to Table Bay.
22—Isabella, to Mauritius.
22—Sir E. Paget, to Madras.

Opgeaaf van Koloniale Opbrengst, de Sluide Markt gepasseerd, van den 24 tot den 26 Augustus 1859

Amandelen, lbs.	Almonds, lbs.	1684
Aardappelen, mudden	Potatoes, muids	574
Aryn, legger	Vinegar, leaguers	7
Aloes	Aloes	176
Boter, lbs.	Butter, lbs.	176
Brandewyn, leggers	Brandy, leggers	10
Bokkevelien, stukken	Skins, Goat, pieces	44
Bonen, mudden	Beans, muids	44
Drooge Oesehuiden, st.	Hides Ox, pieces	28
Erwten, mudden	Peas, muids	11
Garst, mudden	Barley, muids	100
Hoorn, (stukken)	Horns, pieces	0
Honig, lbs.	Honey, lbs.	0
Haver, mudden	Oats, muids	417
Hoof, wachten	Hay, loads	0
Kaf, zakken	Chaff, sacks	62
Koorn, mudden	Wheat, muids	407
Linsen, do.	Lentils, muids	0
Meel, Grof.	Flour, coarse	0
Melies, mudden	Maize, muids	14
Okkerooten, lbs.	Walnuts, lbs.	0
Potatoes, mudden	Sweet Potatoes	0
Rog, do.	Rye, muids	0
Rozynen lbs.	Raisins, lbs.	2356
Schapevelien, st.	Sheep Skins	259
Stroo, zakken	Straw, sacks	16
Tobak	Tobacco	0
Talk, lb.	Tallow, lbs.	0
Dijen, mudden	Onions, muids	224
Vedern, Ostr. lb.	Federns, Ostr. lbs.	0
Wyn, ordinaire, legger	Wine, common	9
De, Postak do.	Do. Postak, do.	0
Was,	Wax	0
Wol, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	380
Wyn steen	Wine Stone	32
Zeep, lbs.	Soap, lbs.	0
Zout, mudden	Salt, muids	0
Zuurmoensap, 1-aam	Lemon Juice, 1-aam	0

MARKT PRYZEN

Van den 25 tot den 27 Augustus 1859

Aloes per lb.	Algoe per lb.	0 0 0
Amandelen per lb.	Almonds per lb.	0 0 0
Appelen per lb.	Apples per lb.	0 0 0
Apricotzen per lb.	Apricots ditto	0 0 0
Aardappelen per mud.	Potatoes per mud.	15 00 22 70
Aryn per legger	Vinegar per leg.	65 00 96 00
Bonen per mud.	Beans per mud.	19 60 28 60
Boter per pond.	Butter per pound	1 3 2 1 4 5
Brandewyn per legger	Brandy per leg.	303 4 0 330 00
Bokkevelien per stuk	Buck Skins each	1 0 1 1 7 5
Drooge Oesehuiden.	Dry Ox Hides do	8 00 17 60
Eenden en Makouwen Ducks and Musc.		2 0 3 2 1 1
Erwten per mud.	Peas per mud.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Garst per mud.	Barley per mud.	7 0 0 0 0 0
Haver per mud.	Oats per mud.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Haver per mud.	Oats per mud.	3 3 3 5 5 0
Havergeriv. per 100lbs.	Outshaves 100lb	4 5 0 6 0 3
Hoenders per stuk.	Hens each.	1 1 1 1 6 1
Honig per pond.	Honey per lb.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Kalkoensen per stuk.	Turkeys each.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Kaf per 16 zakken.	Chaff, 16 sacks.	33 4 0 69 0 0
Koorn per mud.	Wheat per mud.	18 6 0 22 7 0 0
Linsen per mud.	Listel per mud.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Melies per mud.	Maize per mud.	12 0 0 42 0 0
Meel, fyn, per 100 lb.	Flour, fine 100lb.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Okkerooten per lb.	Walnuts per lb.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Olifantstauden p. lb.	Elephas' Teeth lb	0 0 0 0 0 0
Peren per pond.	Peers per pound	0 0 0 0 0 0
Periken dito.	Peaches do.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Rog per mud.	Rye per mud.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Rozynen per lb.	Raisins per lb.	0 1 4 0 2 1
Tobak dito.	Tobacco do.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Schapevelien per stuk	Sheep Skins ea	0 3 2 0 5 1
Schapevelien per stuk	Merino Skins ea.	1 0 0 1 4 1
Stroo per 16 zakken.	Straw p. 16 sacks	50 4 0 60 0 0
Typen, & Lecuw vel-Lion, and Tiger		0 0 0 0 0 0
Uijen per mud.	Onions per mud	5 3 0 13 3 0
Varkens, gemeste.	Pigs, fattened ea.	0 0 0 0 0 0
ongemeste.	unfattened.	0 0 0 0 0 0
speen.	sucking.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Vedern, Strais p. lb.	Feathers, Out. lb.	0 0 0 0 0 0
bedde p. lb.	Bed per lb.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Vet of Talk per pond.	Suet or Tallow lb	0 0 0 0 0 0
Vygen dito.	Figs per lb.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Wol, schepan p. pond	Wool, com. p. lb.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Wol, fyn, dito.	Wol, fine ditto.	0 1 2 0 0 0
Wyn, ordinaire per Wine, ordinary		
legger.	per leaguer.	74 0 0 84 0 0
Dito Postak ditto.	Do. Postak do.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Wyn Steen p. 100 lbs.	Wine Stone 100lb	0 0 0 0 0 0
Zoetlemoensap pr. 100 Oranges, pr. 100		1 5 2 2 4 3
Zout per mud.	Salt per mud.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Zuurmoensap per Lemon Juice per		
1-aam.	1-aam.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Zoolleider per 1/2 paid		