

Original Correspondence.

HOTTENTOTS AND DIVISIONAL COUNCILS.

maakte, by haar een knoop van diens jas moest zenden, om dien als een relik te bewaren. Die brief werd gisteren, onder parlementaire vlag, benevens andere voor krygsgangen bestemde brieven, naar Sebastopol afgezonden, en kwam den Vorst in handen, omfist vóór de afgite, te worden gelezen. Toen hy de overstaante zinsmede gaderde, was die afgite een knoop van zyne jas, en zand die onder parlementaire vlag naar het Engelsche kamp, om aan de Engelsche dame te worden toegezonden, met byvoeging van deze opmerking:—“Dat hy voor alomgeen plan had zyn krygsgangen te laten maken, maar, liever dan een zandje dame ten opzichte van een zoo schuldig verzoek te leun te stellen, zelf haren wensch overvullen wilde, voor dat die tyl gekomen zou zyn.”

PRINS NAPOLEON.—De “Moniteur” deelt aan het hoofd van zyn niet officieel gedeelte het volgende mede:—

“Den dag van aankomst te Parys is Z. K. H. prins Napoleon door den Keizer ontvongen. By het omarmen van den Prins kon Z. M. de aandoening niet wederhouden welke de groote verandering in diens gelastrekken by hem deed ontstaan. Prins Napoleon, tydens het vertrek des legers reeds te Konstantinopel krank, vergat zyn lyden, om zich aan het hoofd zynner divisie te plaatsen, en men kent het roemryk deel, door hem aan de veldslagen van Alma en Inkermann genomen. Zyn gezondheidstoestand, hoewel door de vermoedissen ernstig verslechterd, zou hem nochtan niet hebben verhinderd in het kamp te blyven. Byaldien de bestorming van Sebastopol niet afgesteld had moeten worden. Door den opperbevelhebber verwittigd dat het tydstip daarvoor verschoven was, en nu het eenig uitziend missende dat hem tegen de ziekte zou hebben kunnen staande houden, gevoelde de Prins zich gedrongen naar Konstantinopel te vertrekken, waar hy op eene herstelling hoopte die hem vergaen zou weltra naar de Krim terug te keeren. Die hoop is verijdeld. Doctor Levy, eerste geneesheer by het leger, heeft den Keizer geschreven dat een langer verblijf in Parys zyn gezondheid baar doodlyk gevolgen voor den Prins hebben zou, en onverwyld heeft Z. M. bevel Z. K. H. toegezonden om naar Parys terug te komen.

“De hartelyk ontvangst by Z. M. en de betuigingen van belangstelling van welke de Prins het voorwerp geweest is, zullen het leedwezen veroorzaken dat by gevoelt van goed-zak gewest te zyn zich van een leger af te scheiden by hetwelk zyn gedrag hem de loftuigingen van allen heeft doen verdienen die daarvan getuigen zyn geweest.

“Al de ministers, de voorzitters der groote staatsligchamen, de groot-officiers der kroon en de voornaamste ambtenaren hebben zich gemaak Z. K. H. hunne hulde by gelegenheid zynner terugkomst te komen aanbieden.”

DE NEUTRALITEIT DER KLEINERE STATEN.—Men schryft uit Beryln, dat de Kabinetsraad Niebuhr, een invloedryk lid der laatste reterzyde, naar Brussel en ‘s Gravenhage verrokken is en derbyk ook naar Parys gegaan. In politieke kringen wordt op verschillende wyze over de reis gesproken, maar men geloof niet dat de heer Niebuhr eene officieele zending heeft.

Noz wordt uit Beryln aan een der dagbladen in de Rynprovincie het volgende geschreven:—“Het voornemen om de kleinere Staten van Europa in den oorlog mede te slepen schijnt aan de Westersche Mogendheden niet in dien omvang te gelukken als zy wel bedoeld hadden. Wel is Sardinië gewonnen om aan den kryg deel te nemen, maar de verdere voorzichten van andere kleinere Staten om hulp-troepen te leveren zyn afgewezen. Daaroor is inzonderheid te rekenen dat er by Portugal op aangezonden is 12,000 man by het Fransche leger aan te sluiten. Maar deze voorzigtigheid op de stelligste wyze afgelegen. Even zoo hebben zich Spanje, Zweden en Noorwegen, Nederland, België en Denemarck verklaard. De aansluiting van België zou voor Frankryk verschynlyk geweest zyn, maar het zaat van dezelfde grondstelling als Pruisen uit, namelijk reene offer voor eene zaak te brengen, zoo lang zij het land zelf niet voordeel behooft. In Nederland beechen Russische sympathien, en in Zweden en Denemarck wild men inslyklyk verhoeden zich voor lateren tyd Russlands toorn op den hals te halen.”

TRIEST DEN 12 FEBRUARY.—Volgens bericht uit Suez is aldaar op 1 dezer de eerste bezetting Engelse troepen uit Oost-Indië aangekomen. Uit Bombay wordt gemeld, dat te Cabul een opstand was ontbreeft. Perzie zou tuschen beide komen. Ook in Candahar was eene insurrectie ontstaan. De opvoeringen in de Perzische harenlyk en de Perzische troepen. In Nederland beechen Russische sympathien, en in Zweden en Denemarck wild men inslyklyk verhoeden zich voor lateren tyd Russlands toorn op den hals te halen.

LANDVERHOERING.—Blykens een rapport der te New York gevestigde staats-commissie over de zaken betrekke-lyk de landverhoering, zyn aldaar tuschen 27 December 1853 en 27 December 1854 313,741 landverhoerders uit andere landen aangekomen, dat is 28,802 meer dan in het voorzigtige jaar. Zy hebben aan de gemelde commissie, tot kwytling der bepaalde rechten, eene som betaald van niet minder dan 8,055,301 gulden te zamen; en uit deze is aan 3255 hulpehoevende landverhoerders ondersteuning verleend in de gestichten, welke daarvoor bestemd zyn en onder bestuur der commissie staan. Van de onderscheiden mannen van 1851 bracht Mei het grootste aantal landverhoerders aan, namelijk 60,079, en February het kleinste, te weten 6701. Van de opgegeven totale landverhoerders kwamen 166,723 uit Duitsland; 79,014 uit Ierland; 30,016 uit Engeland; 86,306 uit Zwitserland; 7993 uit Frankryk; 4814 uit Schotland; 1751 uit Zweden; 1289 uit Nederland; 1253 uit Wales; 773 uit Italië; 613 uit Spanje; 385 uit België; 205 uit Portugal, en uit verschiedene andere landen kleiner aantallen.

HOOGS OORDEEL.—Den 29 January II. geschiedte te ‘s Hertogenbosch op het bureau van den burgerlyken stand eene aangifte van het overlyden van eene vrouw, genaamd Maria Anna Wiene, huisvrouw van Joannes Wilhelmus Mullers, in den ouderdom van 100 jaren en ranteen in haar laatste oogenblik. Deze aangifte werd gedaan door den echtgenoot, die reeds ruim 95 jaren geleden met haar 50 jaren met de overledene gehuwd is geweest. Zy hebben nooit kinderen gehad, de man is nog goed ter been, kan goed zien, ziet er nog zeer gezond uit en is nog in het volkomen bezit zynner verstandlyke vermoegens.

De “Hamburger Correspondent” bevat in zyn nummer van den 3 dezer een brief uit Mexico, inhoudende: dat een aldaar sedert vele jaren wonend Duitsche geneesheer, M. H., eene salig ontdekking heeft, vrywylig de kracht heeft om de personen, daarmede ingezet, te behouden tegen de gele koorts en de vomito negro (heilige zaldrinking). De ontdekking van dit venig geschiedt op dezelfde wyze als die der kuoepoort zyn veroorzaakt eene koorts, die in de hettekenen der gele koorts heeft, maar uiters gering is. Die ontdekking heeft geen uitwerking op personen, reeds vroeger door de vomito en de gele koorts aangevat. Vele hooge ambtenaren en 500 militairen zyn te Mexico door gemeldde heer M. H. ingezet geworden. De aanstaande lente en zomer zullen echter de deugdelijkheid dezer ontdekking moeten staven.

Door Wouda J. Deel, weduwe van Mr. G. J. Junybol, zyn by nesteren wil eracht Zes Beuzen, zyn van zeventien honderd eulen jaarlyk, tot einde, ten laatste gedurende zes jaren, te streeken te toelaten voor huns Academiesche Studien voor zes Jongelingen, zyn eene der van gouvernementswese erkende openbare scholen voorbereidende voor de dienst der Nederlandsche Hervormde Kerk. Volgens hare uitdruklyke begeerte, kunnen daarvoor alleen in aanmerking komen Jongelingen van een goed gezind, eene beschafte opvoeding, zeer goede gesteremoegens, eene afzigtige aanleg voor de predikdienst en eene heerschele, inderzelv en inderzelve; zulende echter by uitzondering, inderzelv en inderzelve, gemiddeld geschiktheid tot de Predikdienst, op afkomst of stand niet worden gelet.

De stichtster heeft daarvoor alle anderen geroepen zomen van dienst ende, rustende of overledene Predikanten van ‘s Gravenhage, en voorts zomen van ingezetenen of labouwingen dier stad.—Staats-Courant.

PS. It is pretty certain that a *Calcedon of Genaeidat* is likely to be elected *Feldcorael* for that ward, when the Bill providing for such a measure has passed through Parliament.

COMMERCIAL HOSTILITIES.—Although the debate on Mr. Collier’s motion, this week, had no direct positive result, it was one of the most profitable discussions of the session. It will greatly assist in enabling public men to define what can be done with reference to the trade of an enemy during war, and what cannot be done under the present circumstances of the world. It will assist also in rendering more intelligible the public law of Europe. Our readers are aware that that law consists, first, in the texts of wise lawyers who have specially devoted themselves to the study, and who are accepted as guides to the courts of all civilized states; and secondly, in the decisions of those courts. But as the application varies with local law, and as there is no code constituted by any certain authority, it has for the same reason been protected against the importation of the technicalities and trivial corruptions which so greatly disfigure the statute and domestic laws of all lands. It is, as we have said before, the rule of common sense applied by the light of the wisest learned men who have studied the subject, and by the practice of the high courts. It follows from this nature of the public law of the civilized world, that it must necessarily be subject to revision in particular portions of it with the advancement of intelligence; and with the altering of the moral and political conditions of former periods, when the commerce of the world was conveyed by paths comparatively narrow, when countries possessed a more distinctive character for their marine, and the external trade of any state was more easily defined, those attacks upon the property of the enemy were not complicated with the relations of neutral or even friendly states. At present there is no country whose trade is not almost inextricably entangled with that of almost every other commercial state in the world. The path of commerce is the entire ocean, and every commodity that is sent from one part of the world to another is so intermingled with the goods of other nations that it is almost impossible to separate them. The nature of the public law, and the progress in its revision, are excellently illustrated by the course of the belligerents at the present time. During the last war, this country sustained the principle that an enemy’s goods could be seized wherever they are found. In the present war, that principle is abandoned, in favour of the rule maintained by maritime and other states, that the bottoms make free goods. Whatever military goods might favour our own former rule, it has been found necessary to surrender our individual views to the common opinion of the commercial world. But there is great reason to believe that the reasons which have swayed the commercial world are preponderating. It is a great point to damage the enemy wherever you can get at him. No civilization can render war anything but sanguinary coercion; it only protracts and exacerbates the cruel influence to employ it as a feeble man: its laws should be simple, quick, and effectual; no plea for “sparring” the enemy; therefore, could militate against the search and confiscation of his goods wherever found. But mixed as the trade of all countries now is, the goods of each are scattered over the marine of all. To discover these goods, it would be necessary that every neutral or friendly ship should be boarded; that the voyage of those vessels should be arrested by a squadron of observation, with hindrances to a transit in which even an hour’s delay entails commercial loss with uncertainty, and with all the contraction of commerce that follow from delay and uncertainty. In other words, to discover whether or not a small damage could be inflicted upon Russia by confiscating a particular cargo of hemp, perdu somewhere, the commerce of all neutrals must be hindered and alarmed, and an enormous injury inflicted upon the world and ourselves. The military gain is obtained at too large a cost.

In reply to taunts the other night, that nothing had been done with our fleets in the Baltic or Black Sea, Lord Palmerston very justly said, that the simple act of shutting up the Russian ports, besides a moral humiliation to the power of the enemy, had saved us the incalculable cost that would have been inflicted upon us by invasion and by the ravaging of commerce throughout the sea. That is most true. It is the boast of the Allies during the present war, that they have shut up hostilities almost within the territory of Russia herself; have rendered her positively harmless for the trade of the world, and have forced the greatest amount of commercial damage upon the enemy alone, with a minimum of injury to other states. In gaining at the methods which we have mentioned, the simple act of preventing Mr. Collier’s motion, that in other words, that free trade would be the only successful plan—that of prohibiting the import of produce into this country. Mr. Cardwell’s reply appears to us to be complete: you would then arrive exactly at the point where you would inflict injury upon traders of your own and friendly countries, without reaching Russia. Russia already suffers severely, as Mr. Mitchell admitted, by the additional cost in the conveyance of goods which could not be charged upon the produce in the markets of the world, and by the loss of goods in transit over a circuitous and dangerous route. But the slight degree of manufacture converts the raw material of the enemy into the produce of a friend, and the difficulty of tracing the origin aids other complications in this inquisitorial pursuit of goods with an inimical origin. The moral of the debate, taken as a whole, appears to be, that when you are striking primarily and directly at the territory or marine of the enemy, you are clearly in the right, both on grounds of public law and of military expediency; but that when, apart from the territory and marine of the enemy, you are searching for inimical goods, you become entangled in innumerable relations with neutrals and friendly states, and your own traders; and with a minimum of damage to the enemy you are inflicting a maximum of injury upon the commerce of the world. The lesson is, to encourage the tendency of modern times which limits hostilities to military operations, and discourages the old-fashioned plan of making commerce answerable for the misdeeds of one contributor to commerce. Shut up the enemy as much as you can, bodily; but protect commerce against his ravages, and leave to its highways the utmost amount of freedom.

There is no denying that the equivocal neutrality of Prussia complicates this question, by acting as a cover for Russian trade, and giving to the enemy a licence which is an innovation in the practices of war, and to a certain extent an unfairness to our own traders. Mr. Collier argues, and probably he would be supported by publicists, that Russia has no right to foster this transit trade, since it is that species of new trade which a neutral is not permitted to create; because it is always presumed, in such cases, that the new trade is only a covered form of the enemy’s trade—that the neutral lends itself as a blind—that, in short, the case is just what it now is with Prussia. Technically and on the established principles of the courts, we believe that Mr. Collier is right; but if the case were made out on that point, it would, we think, only establish the necessity for that revision which we started with admitting. To enforce the old rule, would be quite counter to the modern rule of concentrating your hostilities as much as possible upon the enemy and leaving commerce free. But Prussia is not answerable to the civil courts, and there are other modes of making her know her responsibilities. It is not a question for the President of the Board of Trade, or the Judge of the Admiralty Court. It is a subject of foreign policy for the consideration of the Cabinet. If on commercial grounds it would be shown that Prussia, under the guise of a neu-

tral is subserving the enemy to such a degree as to be saving him from injury, increasing his means, and doing the good offices of an ally, she is convicted, ipso facto, of being an enemy to the enemies of Russia; and the true resort against that unfair behaviour of a state is, to call upon her to abandon her fraudulent neutrality, and either to assist the Allies in blockading that part of Russian territory which is contiguous with herself, or by avowing an alliance with the enemy, to render herself amenable to the same blockade upon her own frontiers. Here again, without pursuing commerce, we get the desired object, by military means directed solely and bodily upon the territories and marine of an enemy; Prussia being treated upon the premises according to her true character.—*Spectator*, Feb. 25.

Lord Stanley, at a meeting specially called for the purpose by his own desire, addressed a political lecture to his constituents at Lynn-Regis, last week, on the state of affairs in general since Lord Aberdeen entered on the duties of office; not forgetting to enumerate the legislative failures of last year.

Touching on the war, Lord Stanley was at pains to make out that the Emperor of Russia has been always anxious to avoid a war with England; that he had been led to believe England and France could never become cordial allies; that he had been led to believe, by the language of the late Government and its supporters, that war was deprecated here, and that Turkey could not be saved; and that he thought we were not in earnest, but intended to limit ourselves to a protest. Russia had no intention to conquer Turkey, and if the quarrel has arisen out of mutual misunderstanding, out of cross-purposes among the Governments, Lord Stanley sees no reason why we should not secure an honourable peace, nor why, if secured now, it would be a mere truce. He is for a “vigorous prosecution of the war, as leading to a speedy peace, and moderate terms of peace, as leading to a speedy and just peace; more especially because, with our great debt, and the facilities for emigration, our resources are not inexhaustible. He is for an irresistible display of power, “because we cannot afford a long war.” In dealing with the conduct of the war and its disasters, Lord Stanley exonerated our system of Parliamentary government from all blame, but our military organization only partially; and threw the weight of his censure upon the late Ministry.—*Spectator*, Feb. 25.

THE CRIMEA.—A NEW SPECTACLE.—The entrance to Balaklava presents a most extraordinary appearance at present. After descending into the valley from the plateau on which the camp stands, and passing over the plain, all torn and trodden into mud by incessant traffic of horses, men, and carts and camels, which extends up to Kadikoi, you suddenly turn round by a mound on which stands a battery, sweeping the plain, and behold a new world that has arisen by magic in a few days along the hill-side over the road to Balaklava. Rows of white huts stretch to the ground. A little town, called Buffalo Town, Log Town, Hut Town, or Suttler’s Town, according to the fancy of the speaker, has been erected on the right-hand side of the path, about three-quarters of a mile outside Balaklava, for the expelled soldiers; and, from the din and clamour, one might imagine he was coming to some well-frequented English fair. A swarm of men, in all sorts of grotesque uniforms, French, English, and Turks, through the narrow lanes between the huts and tents, and carry on bargains in the languages of Babyl, with Greek, Italian, Algerine, Spanish, Maltese, Armenian, and Egyptian, for all sorts of merchandise. There are about 150 huts and tents clustered together on this hill-side. Close beside it is the new battery. Then more huts and tents, occupied by the cavalry. On the other side of the cleft in the mountain ridge through which the town is approached are the huts and tents of the Highlanders, Turks, French, Marines, and Rifles, guarding the lines towards Kamnia, and rising one above the other till they cover the tremendous crag which frowns down at the sea 1200 feet below. . . . The huts and tents of the Fourteenth, and long rows of wooden sheds for the animals, and the tents of the saloons, guarding stores, and the huts of the landing-wharf, are all crowded along the steep and at the edge of the bay on the other side of the town so that the place altogether would give one the idea that he was looking at some great migratory population just settled for a week, or had fallen across one of the mushroom canvass cities of Australia. Of course, those who are highest & first served to the huts, and are best able to put them up. If Birnam Wood were formed of white deal boards, Machel would see his worst suspicions realized could he but witness the moving forest of timber marching up to the front. He would behold literally miles of in-and-out and mules and ponies all struggling along through the mud with boards, boards—nothing but boards. In calm weather they get on well enough, but a puff of wind puts an end to all progress, and a strong gust lays men and horses in the mire. However, they are slowly working up towards the camp; but it cannot be conceived by a person not on the spot how hard it is to take up even one hut, and what a great quantity of timber has to be moved ere the building is complete. The weather is fine, but cold. It is not so warm as you want, it is a road to put our transport on.”—*Times Correspondent*, Feb. 6.

THE RAILWAY.—“The pick is at work, and the peculiar idiom of the navy strikes the ear as he salutes the sailor, and asks after ‘the fittin’ afore’ Sebastopol, from the ship up among the rocks outside Balaklava. The line of railway is nearly surveyed, but it has not yet been marked out beyond the moand outside Kadikiova, over the plain which leads up to the plateau on which our camp stands.”—*Times Correspondent*, Feb. 6.

FEARFUL SUFFERING FROM THE COLD.—A large number of sick and, I fear, dying men were sent into Balaklava to-day (25th, writes Mr. Russell) on French mule litters a few of our best horses. They formed one of the most ghastly processions that ever poet imagined. Many of these men were cold but with closed eyes, open mouths, and ghastly attenuated faces, they were borne along, and in the thin stream of breath, visible in the frosty air, alone showing they were still alive. One figure was a horror—a corpse, stone dead, strapped upright in its seat, its legs hanging stiffly down, the eyes staring wide open, the teeth set on the protruding tongue, the head and body nodding with frightful mockery of life at each stride of the mule over the broken road. No doubt the man had died on his way down to the harbour. As the apparition passed, a manly remarks the soldiers made w.r.t. such as this,—“That’s one poor fellow out of pain, any way this.” Another man I saw with the raw flesh and skin hanging from his fingers, the naked bones of which protruded into the cold air, unredressed and uncovered. This was a case of frost-bite I presume. Possibly the hand had been dressed, but the bandages might have dropped off. All the sick in the mule litters seemed alike on the verge of the grave.”—*Morning Herald*.

WANT OF MEDICAL STORES.—Here is a special fact for Dr. Smith, the head of the British Army Medical Department. A surgeon of a regiment stationed on the cliffs above Balaklava, who has about forty sick out of 200 men, has been applying to the “authorities” in the town for the last three weeks for medicines, all simple and essential, and cannot get one of them. The list he sent in was returned with the observation, “we have none of these medicines in store. To-day (25th ult.) my poor surgeon too, came down with his last appeal: “Do I beg of you, give me any medicine you have for diarrhoea.” “We haven’t any.” “Anything you may have I’ll take.” “We haven’t any.” “Have you any medicine for fever you could give? Anything you can let me have I’ll take.” “We haven’t any.” “I have a good many cases of rheumatism among my men. Can you let me have any medicines for them?” “We haven’t any.” Thus, for fever, rheumatism, and diarrhoea, the most prevalent complaints of the army, there were no specific medicines, and the surgeon returned up the hill side with the bitter reflection that he could give no aid to the unfortunate men under his care.—*Ibid*.

COMMERCIAL ROUTINE.—A circumstance occurred in Balaklava on the 24 ultimo which does not require a single word of comment. The Charity, an iron screw steamer, was in harbour for the reception of sick British soldiers, under the charge of a British medical officer. That officer went on shore and made an application to the officer in charge of the government stoves for two or three to be put on board the ship to warm the men. “Three of my men,” said he, “died last night from choleric symptoms, brought on in their present state from the extreme cold of the ship; and I fear more will follow them from the same cause.”

“Oh!” said the guardian of the stoves, “you must make your requisition in due form, send it up to head-quarters, and get it signed properly, and returned, and then I will let you have the stoves.” “But my men may die meantime.” “I can’t help that; I must have the requisition.” “It is my firm belief that there are men now in a dangerous state whom another night will certainly kill.” “I really can do nothing; I must have a requisition properly signed before I can give one of these stoves away.” “For God’s sake, then, lend me some; I’ll be responsible for their safety.” “I really can do nothing of the kind.” “But consider, this requisition will take time to be filled up, and signed, and meantime these poor fellows will go. I cannot help that; it’ll be responsible for anything you do.” “Oh, no, that can’t be done.” “Will a requisition signed by the P. M. O. of this place be of any use?” “No.” “Will it answer if he takes on himself the responsibility?” “Certainly not.” The surgeon went off in sorrow and disgust. Such are the “rules” of the service in the hands of incapable and callous men.—*Ibid*.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Dr. Sutherland has been sent out to superintend the sanitary arrangements at Balaklava, and Dr. Gavin those at Scutari. They will be accompanied by Mr. Robert Mathison, civil engineer, long associated with the late Board of Health, and favourably known by his elaborate reports on the sanitary condition of many of our great towns. His duties will be to organize the labour required by the other two Commissioners, and extend over the whole area of our operations. The Commission is guaranteed against all interference, and is invested with the fullest powers to carry out whatever it may deem most conducive to the public interests. It is understood that the corporate authorities of Liverpool, on being applied to, have readily consented to place at the disposal of the Commission a large portion of her sanitary staff, and to have the officer charged with the removal of nuisances in that town; so that a brigade of skilled scavengers and the necessary apparatus under his control may soon be expected to be at work wherever needed, whether in the camp, the harbour, or the vicinage of the hospitals.

At the suggestion of Mr. Grey of St. George’s Hospital, a circular has been issued from the War Department appealing to the medical establishments of the great Metropolitan Hospitals for aid in the organization of a special Civil Medical Staff to assist the Military Medical Staff of the Army at the seat of war.

Lord Panmure thinks that this could be “best effected by your selection of two or more medical gentlemen for the posts of physician and surgeon, of four or more other gentlemen of junior standing, as assistants, physicians and surgeons, and of such proportion of advanced medical pupils as you may deem necessary to perform the duty of dressers; but his Lordship considers that such an arrangement will fail to secure the services of the most highly qualified of your officers unless you can at the same time, by an internal and private arrangement of your establishment, protect the gentlemen selected from a permanent professional loss resulting from their humane exertions. . . . The remuneration which Lord Panmure would propose for these officers would be that already fixed for the civil medical officers at Smyrna; which are as follows—physician and surgeons, £2 2s. per diem; assistant ditto, £1 5s. ditto. But his Lordship will be ready to consider any suggestions you may desire to make on that head.”—*Spectator*, Feb. 24.

At the battle of Inkermann, when the fire was the hottest, a pony with a pair of panniers, led by Lord Raglan’s German servant, was seen advancing towards the position of the Commander-in-chief. Every officer whom the man passed on his way desired him to go back, as the balls were falling thickly around, and the chances were that he would be killed. The cool German merely replied, “My master is not so young as he was; he is always ill if he does not have luncheon, and his luncheon he shall have.” The man reached his Lordship’s post through the fiery storm and returned in safety.—*South-Eastern Gazette*.

The following extraordinary revelation concerning a project obscurely hinted at by a London paper for a great while, and more fully in the substance, an article that appeared a few days ago in *Galignani’s Messenger*—

There is a serious schism in the Imperial family. The Grand Duke Constantine disputes the right of the elder brother, the Grand Duke Alexander, to succeed to the Imperial throne—the order of succession laid down by Peter the Great being in the eldest son of the reigning Emperor. When the Grand Duke Alexander was born, his father was not emperor, not did he even stand in direct succession to the throne. The eldest son, after Nicholas became emperor, is Constantine, and he, therefore, claims to be the rightful heir to the throne of Russia. It is in consequence of this dissension, (says *Galignani*) that the Emperor Nicholas resolves to wait no longer for the accomplished of his views in the East. Devising a civil war between the two brothers after his death, he was anxious to find the means of inducing his son Constantine to withdraw pretensions which have for partisans a large portion of the Russian nobility, and nothing presented itself but the chance of creating a new empire of sufficient magnitude and importance to gratify his ambition. Hence the determination to prepare measures for the conquest of Constantinople, and, consequently, hence the difficulty of concession to the Western Powers, which would amount to the abandonment of the designs of the Czar on Turkey.—*Home News*, Jan. 9.

There was launched on Wednesday, 20th December, from the building yard of Messrs. Dudgeon, ship-builders, a beautiful clipper ship appropriately named “The Atlas.” This vessel is undoubtedly one of the finest that has been launched and we have no doubt will prove highly creditable to her enterprising builders. Her symmetry is unique and decidedly the finest we have seen. She is adorned with a elegant figure head, a gallant 93d highlander, in merit compliment to the noble heroes of the victory which her name is intended to honour. She is the property of an Aberdeen firm, Andrew Anderson, Esq., being the managing owner. She is 3574 tons burd-n ew, new measurement, and 5661 of measurement. Her length aloft is 150 feet, breadth, 254 feet, and depth 121 feet. She is intended as one of the Aberdeen clipper line for the Mauritius trade, and is to be commanded by Captain Ritchie, late of the “Rubens.”—*Scotch Paper*.

NICHOLAS.

The jealousy of Nicholas is less striking; not even his favourites can dare to express the slightest doubt of his infallibility. Prince Woronzoff, whom the Czar honoured with personal friendship, had to experience the disgrace of his master, in consequence of a curious incident at the camp at Woznosensk. An army of 60,000 men was assembled there, and the night-fights had, indeed, the dimensions of actual war. The Czar, who believes himself to be a strategic general and a great general, made all the plans for the general action, which was to close the performances. He took the command of half the army, and gave the other half to Prince Woronzoff, so as to present the enemy. The battle had begun in the morning; and after a series of most skillful manoeuvres, the Czar was to out-general the enemy on all the points, and in the evening to capture Woznosensk, supposed to be the centre and stronghold of the enemy. All the exercises were executed in the most masterly way according to the plan of the Czar; but on the paper he had forgotten one brigade of the adverse army, which at the end of the action was neither defeated nor cut off; and Prince Woronzoff, therefore, as a good strategist, retired with it to Woznosensk, which, according to the Czar’s opinion, was not defended. When, therefore, in the evening, Nicholas, at the head of his staff, galloped triumphantly into the city, to receive the submission of the enemy, he saw himself suddenly surrounded by a force which he did not expect, and Prince Woronzoff approached him with the words: “Your majesty is my prisoner,” Nicholas smiled, and handed his sword to his master. But accepting it, delivered his own sword to his master. Instead of making a compliment to the prince for his clever generalship, the Czar, on the same evening, sent orders to Prince Woronzoff to take care of his health, and to visit the spas of Germany. He was banished, in this form, for having been a better general than his imperial master and friend, and for several years he remained in disgrace. It was only when Schamyl’s mountaineers had repeatedly defeated the Russian army, that the Czar remembered Woronzoff.

zoff, and intrusted the civil and military command of Transcaucasia to the accomplished prince. I have this anecdote from one of the Austrian officers, who were present at the camp of Woznosensk; and I do not doubt its authenticity as it is entirely in the character of the Czar.—*Chambers Journal*.

BOMBAY

THE PIRATE CHIEF HUMMUD BIN MUJDEL.—The oft-repeated piracy committed by Humud Bin Mujdel, Chief of the A’naier, have induced the Government to punish him. In November last the Honorable Company’s Sloop of War, *Falkland*, the *Chie*, and *Comet*, preceded two of the *Tyris*, bearing letters to the American Chief and the Governor of Kattife, announcing the approach of the squadrons, sailed to exact satisfaction from the pirate. He having retired to Unuch, the Resident, Captain Kemball, conceived himself more bound to hasten the punishment due to the chieftain and the tribe who had so long escaped with impunity. The squadron engaged in this service were instructed by Sir Henry Leake as follows:—“You will bear in mind that the object is to make an example of the Chief and his party, and such a one will deter those lawless freebooters from carrying on their depredations in so cowardly a way; and for this purpose you will have your boats perfectly manned and well armed, and conducted by officers who are to be instructed to keep every look out to prevent being surprised.” Sir Henry also ordered that nothing was to be attempted with a small force, as the Government were desirous that complete success should attend the expedition. On the 13th November intelligence was received of the death of Humud Bin Mujdel, the Pirate Chieftain. However, the authorities determined to destroy his vessel, as a warning to evil-doers; and as an example to demonstrate to similar persons in the Gulf that no asylum wherever obtained can save them from the consequences of their piratical acts. If, however, the vessel had been placed out of reach, the Commodore commanding the squadron was ordered to operate against the post of Gunneh, and by the destruction of the fort and of any marine stores, give all the effect that may be to the demonstration. Commodore Robinson was also instructed to call at Bahrein, for the purpose of demanding from Sheikh Mahomed ben Khaleefa the value of the property plundered by the Pirate Chief from two vessels captured by him some time before, as well as the price of some of the crew which he sold on that island, in all amounting to 2599 khiraa. As he murdered four of the crew in cold blood, the destruction of his vessel was the penalty proposed to be inflicted. The Commodore was further instructed and empowered to resort to extreme measures if the contumacy of the Chief of Bahrein compelled him to give earnest of his determination to enforce compliance. In the event of the Pirate’s vessel not being delivered up peaceably, she was to be burnt on the spot.

Commodore Robinson arrived at Kattife on the 18th November, having previously despatched the *Tyris* with the instructions of the Resident. On the 20th he received intelligence of Humud bin Mujdel’s surrender, and demanding the surrender of his bugalow, was received. It was an evasive nature; and the Commodore at once determined to adopt coercive measures.

For this purpose the Commodore caused all the boats of the squadron, twelve in number, to be manned and armed; and on the morning of the 21st placed them under the command of Commander Hewett, of the *Falkland*, and instructed him to attack Humud bin Mujdel in position, and to destroy or obtain possession of his bugalow. The following was the force under Commander Hewett:—*Falkland*—gi; pinnace, 12-pounder; 1st cutter 3-pounder; 2nd cutter 3-pounder; jolly rocket-boat—*Chie*—pinnace, 12-pounder; 1st cutter 3-pounder; 2nd cutter 3-pounder—*Tyris*—1st cutter 8-pounder; 2nd cutter 3-pounder—*Comet*—1st cutter and 2nd cutter.

The whole of the boats having been collected, at half past three on the morning of the 21st they proceeded at once towards the bugalow of the Pirate, which was found after a two hours’ pull, and at dawn of the day hauled up above high water mark, just below the village and fort of Unuch, with a high breast-work in front, built of stone and mud filled in bags, and well calculated for defence. The Chief of the *A’naier* t he fully expected the visit, and was well prepared accordingly. The bugalow was full of men, and the low brushwood round her had match lock men to cover her and prevent a landing. However, the Commander sent the *Chie*, accompanied by Lieutenant Crane, and the boats of the *Comet*, and when within about a hundred yards from the shore, the boats were saluted with such a volley of musketry as induced the Commander to shell the robbers from their strongholds, previous to attempting to fire the bugalow. This was effectually accomplished; but the tide just then falling, and some of the boats having grounded, the commander hauled off into deeper water, and began battering the bugalow with round shot, firing also twelve Congreve rockets into her, and now and then clearing the breast-work with spherical case. The tide fell so suddenly that it was with the greatest difficulty, and with a great loss of boats, that they could get a little distance off. Lieutenant James of the *Chie*, in trying to get the *Falkland*’s pinnace ad at, was obliged to leave his own boat, the pinnace, aground, and in a few minutes she was high and dry. In this critical position the Arabs made a most desperate attempt to take her, and came down in two strong divisions on each bow; but were repulsed with such a well directed fire from the pinnace, and some spherical case from the other boats, that after losing several men they fled. The *Falkland*’s Artillerymen, the Marines from the *Chie*, and all the men that could be spared from the other boats had by this time waded up to their knees in water, and went to the assistance of Lieutenant James, who had her dragged away about half a mile to where the other boats had grounded, and which Commander Hewett had formed in line to cover all points in case the Arabs should return in larger numbers, seeing the boats aground; but which from the formidable appearance of the attacking force they were deterred from doing. A little round fort in the centre of the *Bl-Kuttife* kept giving an occasional shot all this time; and did not cease until stopped by a couple of 12-pounder shells, and a Congreve rocket.

About half past ten all the boats were high and dry on an immense sand flat. It gave an opportunity to allow of the attacking force taking some rest.

About three o’clock a flag of truce was hoisted on the bugalow, and a messenger came across the sands with a letter from the Governor of Kattife, in which he said that he was not present when the guns were fired on the boats, having been absent on business; and entered Commodore Robinson not to be angered at the conduct of a few ignorant and thoughtless individuals.

The Commander then withdrew with the *Chie*, and by nine p.m., all the boats had joined their respective ships, with but few accidents, and no casualties. One man of the *Tyris* had a musket ball through his thigh; and several other persons were hit with spent balls. After paralyzing the difficulties which attend an attack upon a bugalow in such a position as that belonging to the Pirate Chief, Commander Hewett stated his readiness to land and burn the fort, if the Commodore thought it necessary; but he gave it as his opinion that if any resistance were shown it must be attended with the loss of the excellent cover possessed by the enemy. The inhabitants of Unuch were informed that the only object of the English was the destruction of the bugalow, an account of which were resented till to-morrow.—*Telegraph*, January 24.

SPIRIT RAPPING.—Our trans-Atlantic brethren know how to do the work of petitioning. 15,000 believers in spiritual manifestations recently petitioned the United States Senate, praying for an investigation. One member expressed some apprehension at having to enter into foreign relations with these spirits; another suggested that the petitions be referred to the committee on the post-offices and the post-roads, because there may be a possibility of establishing a spiritual telegraph between the material and the spiritual world. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.—*Chambers Journal*.

J. J. H. SMUTS, EDITOR, No. 18, Bredastraat.
J. W. LOTZ, DRUCKER, No. 92, Walestraat.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, April 19, 1855.

Mutual improvement should be one of the objects of intercourse with our fellow-men.

Order is Heaven's first law, and this confessed, Some are and must be greater than the rest.

But the common tie of brotherhood links together all classes of society, and if the accidents of birth and wealth have brought a wider range of education within the reach of what we commonly call the higher classes, they cannot make a nobler use of that advantage, than by coming in contact with those below them, for the purpose of enlightening them and bringing them intellectually nearer to their own level.

The establishment of a Mechanics' Institute in Cape Town promises to be an era in the history of this Colony.

There is such a thing as local views and opinions within which, as in a magic circle, residents of the same locality are but too apt to move about, and beyond which they seldom venture to expatiate.

It was observed by one of the speakers at the late meeting that "Mechanics' Institute," as applied to the Cape Town Association, is a misnomer.

We trust that our Members of Parliament may not be so wholly engrossed by legislation as not to find time to communicate with the Committee of the Cape Town Mechanics' Institute.

Mr. P. J. Haupt of this city, having, on the arrival of the "Lancelotti" steamer last week, with intelligence of the death of the Emperor of Russia, indulged rather too freely in expressions of sympathy for the late British subject and calculator.

Information was laid by Mr. Salom, but the public prosecutor having refused to interfere in the matter, Mr. Salom prosecuted at his own instance.

From the announcement of the Dutch Amateur Company "Door Yver Bloet de Kunst," it will be seen that the members of that company, have resolved to give a performance on Thursday, Evening, 26th instant, in the Garrison Theatre.

Loss of the "Flying Fish."—The following particulars of the loss of the Flying Fish, at Port Nolloth, were published in the Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday.—"Intelligence of the total loss of this fine schooner, belonging to Mr. R. Granger, at Port Nolloth, reached Town on Sunday last.

On the afternoon of the 4th instant, between 4 and 5 p.m., she stood into the bay with a fresh breeze from the southward, and crossed the bar without any difficulty, when inside of it, and after passing some sunken rocks, the vessel was on the point of bringing her up, the anchors being ready to let go, when the master of the Isabella, schooner, lying at anchor inside, made a signal, by waving his hand, from a boat in which he was making for the Flying Fish, which being understood by the captain and those on board to mean "keep her off," it was accordingly done, the jibs were hoisted, and an attempt was made to wear her round, but before this could be effected she struck on the rocks just opposite the entrance, and almost immediately after she fell over on her port side, the greater part of which was in an incredibly short time, completely smashed to pieces.—the water making a complete sweep through the hold and cabins.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.—Petitions against the voluntary principle were presented by Mr. Breda from the inhabitants of Napier and by Mr. Metelerkamp from the inhabitants of Olifants Hoek; and in favor of the same by Mr. Fleming from certain inhabitants of Cape Town and from three Malay priests.

Certain surveys made by Mr. Surveyor Brown, which had been called for, were laid upon the table by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Eblen's Bill for the regulation of Joint Stock Banks was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday next.

Mr. De Wet's motion for a committee to enquire into the affairs of the Botanical Garden was agreed to.

Council having gone into Committee on the Divisional Councils Bill, all the clauses, except the last, were gone through when the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.—The Committee on the Queens Town petition for enfranchisement brought up their report, recommending the re-introduction of the bill thrown out last session.

Council went into committee on Mr. Blair's Burgher Bill, in which some amendments were made. It was ordered to be printed and read a third time on Friday next (non-pro). Adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.—Mr. Pote presented a petition from Col. O'Rielly on the removal of purchase money on crown lands purchased by him; and also a petition from the gaoler at Fort Peddie, complaining of the inadequacy of his salary.

On the motion of Mr. Bismar a committee was appointed to report on the Stellenbosch petition relative to the road rates.

Mr. Paterson moved an address to the Governor for a statement of the salaries of customs officers under the Constitution Ordinance.

The three Government Bills referred to in last report, were ordered to be read a second time on the 26th instant.

The petition of the Chairman of the Council of the S. A. College was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Zierow's Bill to regulate the weights and measures in this colony, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 30th instant.

A committee for the consideration of the Gunpowder Ordinance, and the necessity of placing the sale of gunpowder in the hands of government, was appointed.

The committee on petitions from the Kat River brought up their report, and submitted the draft of an address to the Governor, both of which were read.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.—Petitions against the voluntary principle were presented by Mr. Fairbridge, from 99 members of the Dutch Reformed Church at Bredasdorp, and 95 members of said church at Napier;—by Mr. Hartman from 78 inhabitants of Olifants Hoek and 76 members of the Dutch Church at Riebeck; and by Mr. Fairbridge from 109 members of the English Church at Swellendam, and 217 members of the Dutch Church at Ladysmith.

Mr. Stewart presented a petition from the Municipal Commissioners of Alice, on the subject of the report of the Special Commissioner appointed to enquire into the present state of Fingo locations.

The Customs' Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Thursday, the 19th instant.

granting compensation to persons who could be proved to have been unjustly and illegally deprived of their property.

The Sec. to Government laid upon the table copy of a communication from Mr. Holmes, U. S. Consul, praying for certain exemptions of customs duty in respect of American ships touching at the Colonial ports.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

PORT ELIZABETH.—THE CLERGYMAN OF ST. MARY'S.—During the week the Rev. Mr. Fowle has been pleased to post on the doors of St. Mary's Church a notice, announcing his intention to refuse burial to all persons who may have died from drunkenness, or otherwise been living in the commission of any known flagrant sin.

These representations of the Vestry had however, no effect in changing the mind of Mr. Fowle, who considered that he had acted rightly in the matter, and refused to depart from the observance of any duty which he conscientiously felt to be right.

The Vestry has, we understand, since that meeting, written Mr. Fowle a letter, in which they expressed their regret at his interference. The reply of Dr. Armstrong will consequently be anxiously looked for.

The following is the Document:—Forasmuch as the sin of Drunkenness has been become so lamentably and notoriously prevalent in this place and forasmuch as admitting persons guilty of this sin into the church, to the privilege of Christian Burial, the Church is made to act directly contrary to the Rubric prefacing her Burial Service;—and to the spirit of that service;—and, as I, her Minister, am from time to time so far publicly notified by Mr. Fowle, that he is not without deep sympathy with the friends and relatives that I nevertheless feel compelled to give the timely notice, that from Easter Sunday next, I shall, upon my own responsibility, refuse to perform the Funeral Service of the Church over such persons as have been notoriously guilty of this or any other crime, and who previous to their decease have offered to me personally no signs of penitence, nor have expressed any desire to be re-admitted into the communion of the church from which (in the absence of any formal excommunication which discipline that it be restored is much to be wished) see continuation service) they have virtually excommunicated themselves.

(Signed) W. H. FOWLE, Colonial Chaplain.

March 30, 1855.

The professed object of the Rev. Gentleman, viz., the reformation of drunkards, is undoubtedly a most praiseworthy one, as every person must allow, but the means by which he intends to accomplish it are certainly quite novel in this enlightened age of the nineteenth century.

THE EMILY SMITH has just returned from Mauritius, having left this place on the 23rd February, and has consequently been absent only 10 days. We observe from a paragraph in the Mauritius Shipping & Mercantile Gazette, that this vessel had, strange to say, been absent from that port exactly the same number of days that she has been from this port.

ROBBERY.—On the night of Monday, the 20th instant, a man of the name of Frederick Goodwin, who had for some time been in the employ of Mr. Leslie, Chemist and Druggist, in this town, was on his way to his home, and found himself of the opportunity which this gave him of entering the shop when all were asleep, and carrying off the cash box, containing £7 10s. in cash, and some papers of importance.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The following translation of a letter from the ex-President Hoffman appears in the last number of the Bloemfontein Gazette:—GROENEVALE, 28th March, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir, inasmuch as I have been repeatedly solicited to accept the office of State President, in case there should be a majority of votes in my favour, and since rumours are abroad, to the effect that I should do so, I desire to set the honoured public right on that head, in order to prevent needless efforts being made on my behalf.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The following translation of a letter from the ex-President Hoffman appears in the last number of the Bloemfontein Gazette:—GROENEVALE, 28th March, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir, inasmuch as I have been repeatedly solicited to accept the office of State President, in case there should be a majority of votes in my favour, and since rumours are abroad, to the effect that I should do so, I desire to set the honoured public right on that head, in order to prevent needless efforts being made on my behalf.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The following translation of a letter from the ex-President Hoffman appears in the last number of the Bloemfontein Gazette:—GROENEVALE, 28th March, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir, inasmuch as I have been repeatedly solicited to accept the office of State President, in case there should be a majority of votes in my favour, and since rumours are abroad, to the effect that I should do so, I desire to set the honoured public right on that head, in order to prevent needless efforts being made on my behalf.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The following translation of a letter from the ex-President Hoffman appears in the last number of the Bloemfontein Gazette:—GROENEVALE, 28th March, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir, inasmuch as I have been repeatedly solicited to accept the office of State President, in case there should be a majority of votes in my favour, and since rumours are abroad, to the effect that I should do so, I desire to set the honoured public right on that head, in order to prevent needless efforts being made on my behalf.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The following translation of a letter from the ex-President Hoffman appears in the last number of the Bloemfontein Gazette:—GROENEVALE, 28th March, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir, inasmuch as I have been repeatedly solicited to accept the office of State President, in case there should be a majority of votes in my favour, and since rumours are abroad, to the effect that I should do so, I desire to set the honoured public right on that head, in order to prevent needless efforts being made on my behalf.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The following translation of a letter from the ex-President Hoffman appears in the last number of the Bloemfontein Gazette:—GROENEVALE, 28th March, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir, inasmuch as I have been repeatedly solicited to accept the office of State President, in case there should be a majority of votes in my favour, and since rumours are abroad, to the effect that I should do so, I desire to set the honoured public right on that head, in order to prevent needless efforts being made on my behalf.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The following translation of a letter from the ex-President Hoffman appears in the last number of the Bloemfontein Gazette:—GROENEVALE, 28th March, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir, inasmuch as I have been repeatedly solicited to accept the office of State President, in case there should be a majority of votes in my favour, and since rumours are abroad, to the effect that I should do so, I desire to set the honoured public right on that head, in order to prevent needless efforts being made on my behalf.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE WINE FARM.

Situate at Jonkershoek, near Stellenbosch, MOVEABLE EFFECTS, &c. &c. &c.

THE Undersigned intending to divest himself of his encumbrances, will consequently cause to be publicly sold on

Friday, the 4th May,

AND IF NECESSARY THE FOLLOWING DAY.

His well known Farm called "Assegambosch," situate at Jonkershoek, about 5 miles from the Village of Stellenbosch. Said Farm is planted with about 60,000 Vines, with sufficient spare ground for an equal number more, has extensive pasturage throughout the year for Cattle which are annually in a good condition, such as Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Pigs, &c.

Moveable Effects, A dozen horse-hair Chairs, two Ornament Tables, a Sofa, a Brussels Carpet, quite new, a new Pianoforte with packing case, (lately imported from England.) Stinkwood Chairs, Tables of sorts, fine Dining Tables, Trays, Stinkwood Bedsteads, Washing Stands, Toilet Tables, Toilet and other Glasses, Wardrobes, among which two Mahogany to match, quite new, Earthenware, two Cruet Stands, new G. S. Spoons and Forks, Soup Ladle, Knives and Forks, Kitchen Utensils in Pots, Pans, Tart Pans, Cake Plates, large brass Comfit Boiler, Ham Boiler, a set of Candle Moulds, Provision Chest, a new Baking Trough, 4 Chairs, large Milk Pans, a quantity of Sheep's Tail Fat, Raisins, and other Dried Fruit, a quantity of Onions, &c.

Wine, Cellar Utensils, &c. Five leaguers of Old Wine, a large quantity of new Wine and Brandy, a quantity of Sweet Wine, Vinegar, Stukvats, Vats, Pipes, Leaguers, Halfpans, Funnels, Buckets, Cocks, Pressing and Receiving Tubs, 3 new Ride Leaguers, Tubs, a Brandy still complete, an excellent 3 leaguer Wagon, a covered Wagon, with loose sides, two open Carts, a covered Cart, equal to new, Yokes, Straps, Riemen and Ropes, 3 pair of cart Harness, three Ladders, Spades, Paving Knives, Baskets, &c.

Also, A quantity of Thatching Straw, Pickaxes, Crowbars, Siddles, Bags, a quantity of Rye and Oats, Planks and St. v.s. Oak, a garden Plough, for 2 horses, an iron Trap, &c.

Live Stock, Twelve black fat and well trained draught Oxen, bred in Bokveld, 5 young Oxen, 2 of which are trained, 20 head of breeding Cattle, 8 milch Cows, a thoroughbred Bull, bred by Mr. Munnik, 2 good cart Horses, an excellent Saddle Horse, bred by Mr. Bayl y, 70 Merino Sheep, 6 Pigs, &c.

Also, 3 Saddles and Bridles, amongst which a new Somerset, a idle Saddle, never used, with double Bridle, and many other Goods, too numerous to mention.

W. J. WIJUM, W.s.

Jonkershoek, April 17, 1855.

Mr. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

N.B. A glass of good old wine will be given.

PUBLIC SALE AT THE PAARL, OF Splendid Household Furniture.

THE Undersigned have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on

Monday, 23rd instant.

The Splendid Household Furniture, of Mr. H. L. GOLD-SCHMIDT, consisting in— A Mahogany Sofa and Couch with Horse-hair sittings, 12 Mahogany Chairs, among which 4 Arm Chairs with do, a ditto Loo Table, a splendid Carpet, Dining, Tea and other Tables, Mahogany and other Wardrobes, 16 American Chairs, matted, 1 Easy Chair, Bedding, Horse-hair Mattresses, Iron Bedsteads, Stretchers, Mirrors, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, and other articles too numerous to particularize.

DE VILLIERS & HAUP, Vendue Adms.

Vendue Office, Paarl, April 18, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE, AT THE PAARL.

THE Undersigned having disposed of his Erf, situate at the Paarl Market, will cause to be sold on TUESDAY, 1st MAY, the whole of his Moveables, consisting in:— 4 Fine Best Stukvats of 4 leaguers, 2 Tubs, 1 Treading and 1 Receiving Tub, Buckets, Funnels, Cocks, 1 Vinegar Cask, &c. &c. &c.

2 Draught and Saddle Horses, 8 Pigs, a pair of new and second hand Harness, a Cart for 1 and 2 Horses, 1 English Plough, a Vice, a number of Farmer's Tools, a large iron Mortar and a heap of Dung.

55 Muids of Corn, 8 ditto Barley, 8 ditto Sait, Household Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Stretchers, Leather Beds, Mirrors, a large Baking Trough, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, a single barrelled Gun, a large Bath, and sundry other articles.

R. CATORZIA.

Paarl, 16 April, 1855.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUP, Vendue Adm.

Notice.

AS it is the intention of the Undersigned to have Malinsbury, all those indebted to him for the years 1852-3-4, are kindly requested to settle their accounts immediately, to prevent legal proceedings being instituted against them.

E. K. GREEN.

Malmesbury, April 10, 1855.

Leiden Woolen Blankets.

SUPERIOR QUALITY and the following dimensions, received by the Undersigned viz.

8 feet by 7 feet

6-2 feet by 5 1/2 feet

O. J. TRUTER, Sr.

DIED at her Residence on Friday Morning, 13th April 1855, Mrs. GERTRUIDA ANDRONETTA DE VILLIERS, Relict of the late Mr. JOHNS JACS. HAUP, Esq., aged 42 years, 7 months and 28 days, leaving six young children to deplore this painful and irreparable loss.

WM. HAUP, T.

Great Drakenstein, April 16, 1855.

Great Hessian State Loan of 6,725,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with..... 16,588,510 Dollars. or..... £2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. Von ROTHSCHILD & Sons, in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. The following Capital Prizes will be gained, viz:— 14 of 40,000 dollars. 60 of 4,000 dollars. 22 " 35,000 " 60 " 2,000 " 24 " 32,000 " 120 " 1,500 " 60 " 8,000 " 180 " 1,000 " &c., &c. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars.

The next drawing will take place in June 1855.

The Price of the Shares is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Share for £ 1 Sterling, 30 Shares for £20 Sterling, 6 " " £ 5 " 65 " " £ 10 " 13 " " £ 10 " 137 " " £ 80 "

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of Colonial Bank Notes, Bills, or Drafts on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike former agents) on payment of the Prizes, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount, on any pretence whatever.

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this Distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last 12 years they have paid to successful holders of Shares in Great Britain, Prizes amounting to £52,000 of gold de-duction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing, each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes be paid in cash at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, East or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New York, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZ-SCHILD & Sons, Bankers, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine; or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26, Lombard Street, London. Remittances which arrive to late will be returned to the sender, or, if he prefers it, shares in the following Drawing will be forwarded.

1200 selected extra fat H others.

ON MONDAY, the 23rd instant, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. A. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of extra fat Sheep, particularly worthy the attention of Butchers.

J. J. DE CLERK.

9th April, 1855. STEYTLER & SMUTS, Administrators.

110 excellent fat slaughter, draught and young Oxen and Cows.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th APRIL next, THE Undersigned will cause to be sold at the Place of Mr. A. LOUW, Paarl Distillery, the above number of Cattle in excellent condition, well worthy the attention of Butchers and Farmers, there being several beautiful spans among them.

31st March 1855. H. A. MINNAAR.

STEYTLER & SMUTS, Vendue Adms.

1000 extra fat Sheep and Wether Goats.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th April, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mrs. the Wid. MYBURGH, Enzaamheid, the above number of Sheep and Goats, in prime condition, particularly worth the attention of Butchers.

D. G. DE PLESSIS.

March 23, 1855. STEYTLER & SMUTS, Auctioneers.

70 excellent fat heavy slaughter Oxen, 24 do do Cows, 66 draught Oxen, among which several colored teams to match.

ON FRIDAY, the 27th APRIL next, THE Undersigned will cause to be sold at the Place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Sixenberg, the above number of Cattle in excellent condition. It being known that the Undersigned brings up annually superior Cattle, further recommendation is superfluous.

30th March, 1855. J. G. DELPORT.

STEYTLER & SMUTS, Vendue Adms.

50 extra fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen.

WILL be sold at the place of Mr. A. J. LOUW, Paarl Distillery, on Saturday, the 5th May next; they are well trained draught oxen, (colored Teams), and can also be re-commended to Butchers as being in a good condition.

STEYTLER & SMUTS, Auctioneers.

18 April, 1855.

150 extra fat slaughter Oxen.

ON FRIDAY, the 29th instant, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of the widow MYBURGH, Enzaamheid, the above number of extra fat slaughter Oxen. The cattle annually sent forward by the Undersigned, being well known, no recommendation is necessary.

9th April, 1855. M. A. GCETZ.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

80 superior slaughter Oxen, 800 extra fat Cows, 60 wether Goats, 3 and 4 years old.

IN the month of April, the day and place to be hereafter notified, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold the above number of extra fat Oxen, Sheep and Goats. The Oxen were all purchased at Beerde, and are warranted very superior.

J. M. HORAK.

Paarl, March 28, 1855.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

High Sheriff's Office, Cape Town, April 18, 1855.

IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases the following Sales will take place, viz:— DIVISION OF PORT ELIZABETH.

WILLIAM HARRIES, vs. JOHN GRIFFIN. On Saturday, the 28th April 1855, in front of the Defendant's Residence, Main-street, Port Elizabeth, of Household Furniture of various descriptions, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, some empty barrels, Scales and Weights, a single-barrelled Gun, &c. &c.

ROBERT READ, vs. WILLIAM CANNELL. On Tuesday, the 1st of May 1855, in front of the Defendant's Residence, Queen's-street, Port Elizabeth, of Household Furniture of various descriptions, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, a lot of sundries, &c. &c.

DE VILLIERS & DU TOIT vs. LENOX LLOYD WILLIAM M. HARRIES vs. the said L. LLOYD T. POTE, v. the said L. LLOYD.

On Wednesday the 2nd May, 1855, at the defendants Residence "Buffsfontein" of Mahogany and other household Furniture, Glass and Crockery, Plate and Platedware, Kitchen Utensils, a Wooden House, a double barrelled Gun, a Water Cask, a Wheelbarrow, &c., &c.

HENRY JOSEPH SHERMAN vs. THOS. WILSON COLLARD. On Wednesday the 2nd May, 1855, in front of the Defendants Residence at "Walmer," of Mahogany and other Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery, Plate and Platedware, Kitchen Utensils, a Water Cask, a Horse, Saddle and Bridle, a lot of Books, &c., &c.

DIVISION OF QUEEN'S TOWN. WILLIAM EDWIN MOORE, vs. EDWIN HANCOM SMITH. On Thursday, the 3d May 1855, at Queen's Town, of a Wagon complete, 10 Oxen, 5 Cows, 1 Horse, and a 0'd Wagon, &c. &c.

DAN. J. CLOETE, High Sheriff.

