

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, October 8, 1855.

That the Colony of Natal has many of the elements of progressive prosperity within itself, is almost too well known to be formally averred. A country that can produce sugar, cotton, indigo and ginger, and enjoys a climate that brings to maturity the finest fruits of the tropical regions, besides affording pasturage for sheep, cannot be poor, if the inhabitants will exert themselves. And they do exert themselves, and would at this moment reap the benefit of those exertions, if government had assisted, or rather let us say had not obstructed their endeavours. The preposterous idea of locating in such a country a hundred thousand naked savages, who can afford to look on in idleness, while the European settler is earning his daily bread in the sweat of his brow, is one of the most absurd devices for promoting civilization, that was ever engendered in the muddled brains of would-be politicians. More consumers, who produce nothing, are decidedly injurious to a community. Consumers, like the Natal Zulus, who produce more than is required for their own consumption, are at best consumers of the soil in the midst of a civilized community, and in such overwhelming numbers they must sooner or later become dangerous neighbours. Industry cannot thrive under a sense of insecurity.

In spite of this disadvantage, like a strong swimmer encumbered with a burthen, Natal is visibly making head-way. In confirmation of this we shall point to a few particulars that we have gleaned from recent issues of the *Mercury* and *Star*. Among the institutions that attracted our attention are a Ladies' Benevolent Society at Durban, the Natal Bank with deposits amounting to £28,000, the Natal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and the Durban Mechanical Institute. The last two exhibit symptoms of greater vitality than the corresponding institutions in the City of Cape Town. The Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society annually report to their constituents, and their reports find their way into the columns of the local newspapers, and have appended to them very interesting records of the *Curator of the Society's gardens*, embodying the results of his own experiments. This society also has an annual show, where prizes are awarded—not for fat pigs and stall-fed oxen, but for culinary vegetables and fruits, for samples of coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, &c. The Curator, in a report on recent improvements in the gardens, speaks of one portion of the grounds as set apart for fruit trees, another for plants used in the arts and domestic economy, another for medicinal plants, another for an arboretum, and so forth. In our botanic garden the arrangements have more of a praiseworthy character. The Mechanics' Institute seems to be in a thriving way, to judge from the frequent announcements of lectures and evening diversions of a miscellaneous character, embracing exhibitions of a magic lantern, musical performances, recitations, &c. In connection with this institution we notice a library of between 7 and 800 vols.

There is above all a very active press at Natal, and we believe the weekly papers are four or five in number. Without intending any invidious comparisons we consider the *Mercury* and *Star* as papers that are likely to promote the best interests of that rising colony. In the latter we noticed a very spirited review of Bishop Colenso's crude production entitled: "Ten weeks in Natal." The eagerness of rushing into type seems to be hardly less prevalent among Bishops than among Logicians.

There are not wanting other indications of energy and intellectuality in that rising community, such as trees being supplied from the botanic garden for planting along the houses, so as to convert the streets into shady avenues, improvements in market places and public buildings, the publication in England of a Mr. R. Babb's *Prize Essay on Natal*, and a series of letters by the same gentleman in the *Mercury*, on the all-important labour question. When we take in all these particulars at one glance, we cannot help feeling as if Natal were ruining a race against us with a pretty fair chance of oustripping the older Colony.

Tax Governor's Progress.—We have information from a private hand, that his Excellency arrived at Aliwal on Tuesday last, and proceeded to visit the native reserve in that locality, and returned to Aliwal on Thursday. On Friday he expected to cross the river on his way to Smithfield, whither he was going under an escort supplied by the Orange Free State authorities. The President, we understand, was to meet his Excellency at Smithfield. At Burgersdorp, his reception is said to have been rather cheerless, owing to his arrival not having been anticipated. We understand that his Excellency intends taking advantage of his excursion to the Free State to have some of his Military Secretary Captain Bats, being, as well as his Excellency, a keen sportsman.—*C. F. Times*, Oct. 2.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.—By the *Sutlej*, which left Portsmouth on the 13th of August, and arrived in Table Bay on the evening of Thursday last, papers have been received to the 11th of that month, some extracts from which are given elsewhere.

The following is the summary given by our London correspondent:—

London, August 10, 1855.
Amidst the exciting topics of the day, amidst warlike intelligence and party plottings, there is perhaps no subject possessing a deeper interest for the Colonies of Great Britain than the recent appointment of that old and long tried Colonial reformer, Sir William Molesworth, to the office of Secretary of State for the Colonial department. It is at once an important boon to our many colonists and at the same time a practical admission of the force of public opinion as expressed in the present national movement in favour of Administrative Reform, the great watchword of which is the "right man in the right place."
That Sir William will be found to be the right man for the colonies, there can, I think, be no honest doubt. It is true some people declare that he lacks administrative ability; but he has not yet been tried in a department where I should say there can be little if any scope for ability of any kind, save that of drawing a quarter's salary, and I sincerely trust that those who raise this cry against Sir William, are precisely those who have most cause to dread the infusion of a practical business spirit into the government of the country. But Lord Palmerston, however much he may cling to old institutions, is far too shrewd not to perceive that the people of England are in earnest in this demonstration, and that to struggle against it any longer would be to shipwreck all his past reputation and all his hopes for the future.

A year hence we may be better able to judge how far Sir

William is fitted for the task he has undertaken. Already, however, his past conduct as a fellow labourer in the cause of colonial reform has come forward to attack him in the London Press. A few days since a letter appearing in one of our daily journals from Mr. Adley, denouncing a supplementary vote of £40,000 that has been inserted into the miscellaneous estimates for the current year for the formation of a military colonisation of British Caffraria and expressing astonishment that so staunch a reformer as Sir William once should have lent himself to a colonial office job of this description. Mr. Adley states that the project of this same military colonisation, by means of old pensioners made by Sir George Grey in New Zealand on a small scale; that it proved a miserable failure and that therefore it cannot be otherwise with the scheme of colonisation as propounded for the Cape Colony.

Without pretending to be able to form a conclusive opinion as to the merits of Sir George Grey's plan, I confess that I do not agree with Mr. Adley in deciding off-hand that what failed in New Zealand must necessarily prove abortive in Caffraria. This Cape vote is to be taken for ten years, and certain if by its means the future security of the colony can be attained and the incursions of Kafir warriors off without the costly resource of a military force certainly being purchased at a moderate cost, and in the end must be productive of permanent good to the colony.

The general parliamentary business of the session just now on the point of concluding, has not been without interest since I last addressed you. The law of limited liability, the Turkish land bill, the war, the Indian budget and finally the supplementary supply votes have all had a degree of interest attaching to them.

The main item of the day has, however, been the narrow escape of the ministry upon a division upon the Turkish loan, when the opposition, aided by the Cobden and Millner (Gibson) faction, managed to place the government in a majority of only one. Gladstone is fast losing ground in the estimation of the country by his insular adherence to the peace faction, and his pro-Russian speeches are read with scarcely suppressed indignation.

On the 7th Mr. V. Smith laid before the House the state of the Indian Finances, which it seems as if your local government would have made this good by an increased duty on salt. But to this the imperial authorities rightly object.

In future the Indian estimates will be presented at an earlier period of the session.

Mr. Lowe is appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in place of Bouvier who succeeds Mr. Baines at the Poor Law Board.

The talk of the day, other than of the war and the East, has been centred mainly on the approach of a visit of our Royal family to Paris, together with another rumoured attempt at assassination of the French Emperor, and coupled with this latter is the detection of a who else conspired against the legitimists of Spain and France to aid the insurrection in those two countries at the instigation and by the gold aid of the Emperor.

Her Majesty will possibly leave Osborne so soon as the rising of Parliament sets free some of the ministers to attend her progress. Landing at Boulogne the Royal party will be received by the Emperor and Empress of the French and thence proceed to Paris, where it is said the preparations for festivity and show are on a usually grand and effective scale. The Royal stay in France will extend to about ten days, after which Mr. W. will probably return to his usual autumn residence in the Hartzfelds, Bismarck.

A great public demonstration is being made in favour of the establishment of a Polish Legion for the Crimea, aided by Sir Sir Isaac Evans, Lord Harrington and others. It is even said that the visit of a Polish Cont of military fame to this country, is at the request of our government in connection with this object.

The operations in the Crimea if not of the decided character anticipated by this time, are at any rate progressing towards what has been for some weeks anxiously awaited, a general and powerful assault on the southern works of Sebastopol. Indeed it is confidently stated that if the next attack should fail nothing of a serious nature will be attempted this year, but a re-blocade will be enforced.

Our work on the Mamelons are now armed with the heaviest guns, whilst our sharpshooters are close up to the enemy. In a late letter Mr. G. is the following sentence,—"We are face to face with the Russians. We touch the Malakoff tower with the muzzle of our rifles."

On the 23d the enemy opened a very sharp fire both on the right and left attacks, which was answered with great vivacity and success by the French batteries. General Pelissier under date July 25, says,—"after a brisk cannonade the Russians made a sortie about midnight on the left of the Little Redan. As we were now quite close to them it did not take the enemy one minute to reach the glacis-nades. They were vigorously received, and the Russians beat a hasty retreat, leaving some wounded, and eight killed, between our ambulances and the fosse of the place. A very dark night enabled them to carry off the others."

The war in Asia drags its slow length along with but little if any real success as to either party. At one time the Russian army had all but captured Kirs, when the Circassians under Schamyl threatened their reserves so seriously in the neighbourhood of Tiflis as to compel the Russian Generals to effect a hasty retreat.

Omar Pasha is at Constantinople, and it is said he will at once take the command of the Ottoman army in Asia.

A portion of the Baltic fleet still remains watching Cronstadt and the remainder, on the 26th ult., were at Narva. A detached squadron occasionally visits some new place of little importance, which it bombards for a few hours, and then returns. Satak was thus attacked on the 26th, after a bombardment of several hours, when the place was set on fire a several stores, barracks, and other public buildings destroyed. The latest advices state that many ships of war were arriving at Narva, and that all were on the *qui se* expecting an attack to be made upon S. Sebörg.

The unfavourable state in which you may have been placed for want of communication with this country has at length induced some influential gentlemen connected with the Cape to form themselves into an association under the title of the Cape of Good Hope Direct Mail Steam Packet Company. The chief promoter of this undertaking is a gentleman well known to your readers as the promoter of your Dock and Railway Company.—Capt. Raymond. With it are also associated Capt. Ma gies, Mr. Borra ailes, Mr. Thompson, and others having an interest in Cape affairs.

A deputation of the Provisional Directors waited on Mr. Ball, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, this day and on the next day they were favourably received, and assured them that every consideration should be given to their proposal. The deputation consisted of the following: Capt. Mangles, Director of the R.W.M.I. St. Comp., J. R. Thomsons, Esq., of Messrs. Thomson, Watson & Co., J. H. Nourse, Esq., W. C. Braddon, Esq., W. Prinsep, Esq., Major Maclean, late 27th Regt., Capt. Holton, F.R.S., John Gillespie, Esq., James Barby, Esq., of Livids.

William is fitted for the task he has undertaken. Already, however, his past conduct as a fellow labourer in the cause of colonial reform has come forward to attack him in the London Press. A few days since a letter appearing in one of our daily journals from Mr. Adley, denouncing a supplementary vote of £40,000 that has been inserted into the miscellaneous estimates for the current year for the formation of a military colonisation of British Caffraria and expressing astonishment that so staunch a reformer as Sir William once should have lent himself to a colonial office job of this description. Mr. Adley states that the project of this same military colonisation, by means of old pensioners made by Sir George Grey in New Zealand on a small scale; that it proved a miserable failure and that therefore it cannot be otherwise with the scheme of colonisation as propounded for the Cape Colony.

Without pretending to be able to form a conclusive opinion as to the merits of Sir George Grey's plan, I confess that I do not agree with Mr. Adley in deciding off-hand that what failed in New Zealand must necessarily prove abortive in Caffraria. This Cape vote is to be taken for ten years, and certain if by its means the future security of the colony can be attained and the incursions of Kafir warriors off without the costly resource of a military force certainly being purchased at a moderate cost, and in the end must be productive of permanent good to the colony.

The general parliamentary business of the session just now on the point of concluding, has not been without interest since I last addressed you. The law of limited liability, the Turkish land bill, the war, the Indian budget and finally the supplementary supply votes have all had a degree of interest attaching to them.

The main item of the day has, however, been the narrow escape of the ministry upon a division upon the Turkish loan, when the opposition, aided by the Cobden and Millner (Gibson) faction, managed to place the government in a majority of only one. Gladstone is fast losing ground in the estimation of the country by his insular adherence to the peace faction, and his pro-Russian speeches are read with scarcely suppressed indignation.

On the 7th Mr. V. Smith laid before the House the state of the Indian Finances, which it seems as if your local government would have made this good by an increased duty on salt. But to this the imperial authorities rightly object.

In future the Indian estimates will be presented at an earlier period of the session.

Mr. Lowe is appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in place of Bouvier who succeeds Mr. Baines at the Poor Law Board.

The talk of the day, other than of the war and the East, has been centred mainly on the approach of a visit of our Royal family to Paris, together with another rumoured attempt at assassination of the French Emperor, and coupled with this latter is the detection of a who else conspired against the legitimists of Spain and France to aid the insurrection in those two countries at the instigation and by the gold aid of the Emperor.

Her Majesty will possibly leave Osborne so soon as the rising of Parliament sets free some of the ministers to attend her progress. Landing at Boulogne the Royal party will be received by the Emperor and Empress of the French and thence proceed to Paris, where it is said the preparations for festivity and show are on a usually grand and effective scale. The Royal stay in France will extend to about ten days, after which Mr. W. will probably return to his usual autumn residence in the Hartzfelds, Bismarck.

A great public demonstration is being made in favour of the establishment of a Polish Legion for the Crimea, aided by Sir Sir Isaac Evans, Lord Harrington and others. It is even said that the visit of a Polish Cont of military fame to this country, is at the request of our government in connection with this object.

The operations in the Crimea if not of the decided character anticipated by this time, are at any rate progressing towards what has been for some weeks anxiously awaited, a general and powerful assault on the southern works of Sebastopol. Indeed it is confidently stated that if the next attack should fail nothing of a serious nature will be attempted this year, but a re-blocade will be enforced.

Our work on the Mamelons are now armed with the heaviest guns, whilst our sharpshooters are close up to the enemy. In a late letter Mr. G. is the following sentence,—"We are face to face with the Russians. We touch the Malakoff tower with the muzzle of our rifles."

On the 23d the enemy opened a very sharp fire both on the right and left attacks, which was answered with great vivacity and success by the French batteries. General Pelissier under date July 25, says,—"after a brisk cannonade the Russians made a sortie about midnight on the left of the Little Redan. As we were now quite close to them it did not take the enemy one minute to reach the glacis-nades. They were vigorously received, and the Russians beat a hasty retreat, leaving some wounded, and eight killed, between our ambulances and the fosse of the place. A very dark night enabled them to carry off the others."

The war in Asia drags its slow length along with but little if any real success as to either party. At one time the Russian army had all but captured Kirs, when the Circassians under Schamyl threatened their reserves so seriously in the neighbourhood of Tiflis as to compel the Russian Generals to effect a hasty retreat.

Omar Pasha is at Constantinople, and it is said he will at once take the command of the Ottoman army in Asia.

A portion of the Baltic fleet still remains watching Cronstadt and the remainder, on the 26th ult., were at Narva. A detached squadron occasionally visits some new place of little importance, which it bombards for a few hours, and then returns. Satak was thus attacked on the 26th, after a bombardment of several hours, when the place was set on fire a several stores, barracks, and other public buildings destroyed. The latest advices state that many ships of war were arriving at Narva, and that all were on the *qui se* expecting an attack to be made upon S. Sebörg.

The unfavourable state in which you may have been placed for want of communication with this country has at length induced some influential gentlemen connected with the Cape to form themselves into an association under the title of the Cape of Good Hope Direct Mail Steam Packet Company. The chief promoter of this undertaking is a gentleman well known to your readers as the promoter of your Dock and Railway Company.—Capt. Raymond. With it are also associated Capt. Ma gies, Mr. Borra ailes, Mr. Thompson, and others having an interest in Cape affairs.

A deputation of the Provisional Directors waited on Mr. Ball, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, this day and on the next day they were favourably received, and assured them that every consideration should be given to their proposal. The deputation consisted of the following: Capt. Mangles, Director of the R.W.M.I. St. Comp., J. R. Thomsons, Esq., of Messrs. Thomson, Watson & Co., J. H. Nourse, Esq., W. C. Braddon, Esq., W. Prinsep, Esq., Major Maclean, late 27th Regt., Capt. Holton, F.R.S., John Gillespie, Esq., James Barby, Esq., of Livids.

A meeting of the provisional directors will be held early next week to agree on the scheme which provides for a fleet of six steamers plying every six weeks.

The sales of Colonial Woools are concluding whilst I am writing this. There have continued to progress with great spirit, the rise of Id on Cape sorts being fully maintained. London brokers do not publish Circulars until after the close of the sales, but the following extracts from two Liverpool Circulars will show you their opinion on the state of the trade:—

The Public Sales in London have been in progress during the past month, and will continue till the 10th instant, and, considering the enormous quantity brought forward, the result is perhaps quite as favourable as could be expected, which is a strong evidence of the stability of the Wool trade; but there is a doubt that, should the one-third that has been offered on the present occasion, there would have been a decided advance in prices, as fine Colonial Woools are relatively far cheaper than a similar quality of Foreign, the supplies of which continue quite insignificant. The advance is chiefly in Sydney and Cape Woools, which may be quoted Id p. lb. dearer. Van Diemen's Land, South Australian, and New Zealand are rather higher, but there is scarcely any change in Port Phillip, of which a large proportion of the sales consist; the receipts from this quarter will now be comparatively small, and we think prices of this description are more likely to improve than any other.

The Public Sales of 72,000 bales Australian and Cape which commenced in London 9th ultimo, and will terminate 10th instant, have attracted great attention from home and foreign buyers, and although they have lost the excitement which characterised the first fortnight, there is yet considerable competition, and prices are about Id per lb. higher than at the May series. The East India Wool sold there last week was much wanted, and realised advanced rates upon all but colored kinds. River Plate, Malino, and

Mestizo also sold well, but common and Cor-Jova have not participated in the improvement. The following are the prices:—Good to fine 1 7/8 to 1 9/8 Midding 1 4/8 to 1 6/8 Inferior 1 2/8 to 1 3/8 Lams 1 1/8 to 1 3/8 Skin 1 0/8 to 1 2/8 Locks 7/8 to 1 1/8. In been was there is little doing, few sales will be at 26 1/2. Aloes extremely dull though sales are advertised. Apoc went at auction at 7 1/2 p. per cwt. Sales of feathers are being made at former values, though not in quantity.

Tech 70lbs. and over £35 a 240, 20lbs. a 40lbs. £30 a 254. Cape hides must be quoted Id a lb. dearer, and sell heavily. The sales comprised 2436 mated hides, viz., best heavy 50 a 58lb. 5/4d.—2d heavy, 54lb. 4/4d.—heavy inferior, 53 1/2 lb. 5/4d.—3d.—best light, 38 a 48lb. 5/4d.—heavy kids, 26 a 27 1/2 lb. 6/4d.—a 6/4d.—light, 11 1/2 a 13 1/2 lb. 5/4d.—skins, 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 lb. 4d a 4 1/2 lb. 3d class and damaged, 3/4d. a 5/4d. per lb. Present stock 6510 hides.

With regard to the tallow market Messrs. Goad and Riggs say:—The tallow market has been unusually brisk during the past month, and a large amount of business done both for export and home use, though principally for shipment, which is a very favourable feature in the trade. Speculators have also been operating, being influenced in the first instance by the prospect of an enlarged export demand, and subsequently by the increased expense of carriage from St. Petersburg, which now prevents Russian tallow being laid down here under £24 a cask per ton. Some operations were also entered into to make good the sales of Russian effected for delivery the last three months of the year. These transactions imparted a buoyancy to the market, and procured a gradual rise in price, the present value of Y. C. being 55 1/2 a 55 lb on the spot, which is 2 3/4 a 2 6 p. cwt. higher than at the issue of our last report.

As far as the future position of the market can be gauged from present appearances, the prospects are decidedly favourable supposing the war to continue—favourable, inasmuch as the increased cost of Russian tallow will tend to induce the importers to support prices to at least its equivalent, say 54 a 55 p. cwt., favourable, as regards abundant and cheap money, (which so sibly affects the tallow trade), and the certainty of an almost entire cessation of supplies from Australia, with the prospect of very short shipments to the home supply, which has not been materially, but promises to be short throughout the winter.

Therefore, with a greatly reduced home production (which, in its entirety, is computed at two-thirds the total quantity of Tallow consumed in the United Kingdom), the prospects of an increased export demand, and a material fall in the receipts from two of the principal sources of production, there is every reason to expect a considerably enlarged demand to be thrown upon Russian Tallow, and hence it is fair to presume that the present advanced prices, which are high rates, will be current during the Winter Months.

By the last accounts received from St. Petersburg, it appears that about 16,000 Casks had been forwarded thence to the Frontiers, against 20,000 Casks at the same time last year. The deliveries during the past month have been 7192 Casks in the same month last year, and the present Stock of Foreign Tallow consists of 41,020 Casks against 23,977 Casks at the same time last year.

The Home supply is scarce and of inferior quality, and the present Market price is 51 p. cwt. net cash, being an advance during the month of 2 3/4 p. cwt.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The brief summer season in the Baltic is fast waning, and nothing has yet been done commensurate to our reputation and to our hopes. The fleet of screw-liners, the block-ships, the gun-boats, and the mortar-vessels—all, or nearly all, are mustered, and it will very soon be known for certain whether a great blow can be struck at the spot it appears to be assumed that some wild revenge will be taken by the Russians; but no one professes to be able to explain where is the vulnerable point. Constant, it seems to be pretty well agreed, won't do, nor Swaborg; and Revel is now said to be nearly as hard a bargain. If need be, the nation will show patience; but there is no great consolation to be drawn from next year's hopes, because, whatever we may do in winter, the Russians may be sure, will also improve the time. Subject to the contingency of our perfecting, for our own exclusive use, some grand scheme of offensive means, it does not appear that the relative strength of the contending parties is capable of material alteration. We are more powerful this year than last, and so is the enemy; and by next season it is most probable that both will be proportionately advanced. It has been said that the defence of Sebastopol marks a new era in fortification, and reverses the superiority so long admitted of the besieger over the besieged. But if the efficacy of earth-works mounted with heavy cannon has been so great in the Crimea, do we not rather lose sight of the probability of our being met elsewhere with equal resistance by the same methods? Wherever the soil admits, entrenching; and at no point in the Gulf of Finland are guns and skilled art-rymen likely to be wanting. Such batteries are very troublesome to silence, and it costs little to renew them, so that no trace shall remain of a hard day's work of the attacking force. This observation, so often applied to the proceedings by land against Sebastopol, may be extended also to the expected operations of the Baltic fleet. This week we have accounts of an exploit judiciously performed by Captain Yelverton, of the Arrogat, against a fort near Frederik's shanty. Besides the Arrogat, and another vessel, and a gun-boat shared in the attack; and after no less than a half's firing, the fort, which mounted six guns, was silenced. Troops were the taken force sufficient to prevent a landing. The balance of loss in men was clearly against the enemy, but whether his battery will cost as much to repair as our ships is perhaps doubtful. Now this is probably a correct estimate of what would happen whenever we brought our floating strength into array against either of the chief Baltic fortifications. The honours of the day, it might be expected, would remain with us; but they would be barren, and nothing would be gained towards compelling the enemy's submission.

From the Crimea we hear of sustained hopeful preparation, and all accounts agree that another attempt on the Malakoff is near at hand, and that this time it will be both energetic and well-considered. The health of our own army is very good, and at last it has means of transport sufficient to take the field. The French have nearly finished their fortifications at Kamiesch, and may therefore be more free than they have been to detach a portion of their forces from the Chersonese. A great armament of light vessels is preparing in the Black Sea, and whether the Malakoff fall or not, some considerable enterprise is evidently contemplated against the hostile territory. Possibly it may be intended to assault Sebastopol itself, if it can be done; but mortar-vessels are thought capable of such great things, surely there can be no fitter time and place to prove their powers. Rumour, which takes little thought of means and seasons, sends a French army to the Danube; and it should be noted that the same report prevailed last year shortly before Austria signed the treaty of the 2d of Dec. After that it died away, and its revival may be taken to indicate that sooner or later German apathy will have to sustain the shock of seeing the French in command of the great German river, and that Austria will not be always left to make herself quietly at home in the Principalities.

The Russians send us a minute diary of their movements around Karz, and we have little on the other side beyond evidence that great alarm is felt at Erzeroum. So far as can be judged, the Russians are not likely to take Karz, nor to advance far from their own frontier, leaving the Turks entrenched in that position in their rear. The manoeuvres of General Mouraviev have been shaped so as, if possible, to draw the Turks out into the open country, where his better-disciplined troops and efficient cavalry might have destroyed them; but, thanks to the prudent counsel which is now respected at head-quarters, the mare has been shrewdly averted. A later report states that the mysterious "chamly" who has long since been reported dead, had descended, in the nick of time, from his mountains, and recalled the Russians, as he did last year, from the hope of taking Karz to look to the safety of their own communications. So far, the Turkish army in Asia has undergone no defeat, and, looking to last year, it is a great thing to say thus much.—*Spectator*, August 4.

THE CRIMEA.—The intelligence from the seat of war has again been scanty, and not marked by any events of great importance. No further sorties of the enemy, either upon

the French or the English position, have been reported. Prince Gortschakoff supplies two items of news,—that the French have been ordered to evacuate the Malakoff on the 27th July, the French command the Malakoff battery for two hours and a half. The accounts still continue to give the steady approach of the French against the Malakoff, and in some of the letters from the camp, purporting to come from French officers, the following lines are said to be only a stone's throw from the other line of the great Russian work. "We have crowned with a strong glacis," says General Pelissier, writing on the 17th July, "the quarries situated between the Brancion Redoubt (Mamelon) and the Malakoff tower, thus forming a continuous line, the right of which is secured on the Caroenage ravine side by a large place d'armes, and the left of which will be defended by good ambulances near the Karabelina ravine. A temporary ambulance, occupied only by a few skirmishers in holes, was made on the extreme left, with a view to attract the enemy's fire." The *Times* correspondent, writing two days later, throws some light on the position.

"The Malakoff and Mamion stand on an elevated plateau, while the ridge that joins them is itself high than the land around. It is along this ridge that the French sap extends; a zigzag to within 170 yards of the hill which the Russians hold. As the incline is somewhat steep, the French working parties are already out of the reach of the Russian guns, which cannot be sufficiently depressed to be opened against them. They therefore work without danger, except from the riflemen, who hold every spot of vantage, and use their best endeavours to pick off every enemy who shows a part of his cap within their range; but, as these can be replied to by French marksmen, while the guns of the Mamelon are hourly thundering against the Russian stronghold, the advantage is clearly on the side of the French. The latter have also thrown up a small battery of 'field-pieces' at the extremity of their sap, which have hitherto prevented the expression and formation of Russian troops for a sortie against them. These saps entirely command the points on which the Russians are in the habit of leaving their works, and they consequently have been reduced to rely to all the advances of their enemy merely by means of musketry from the embrasures."

But he mentions that a party of Russian had crept eighty yards from the works, and had, unobserved, constructed some ambulances. Kamiesch has been tried into a fort, and a large quantity of shipping have assembled in the bay. A report has been current somewhat favoured by an ambiguous article in the *Constitutionnel*, that an assault will be made on the East in suburb; that if it fail the siege will be raised, and that a garrison will be left at Kamiesch; and that the main body will proceed to Varra. The language of the *Constitutionnel* is at least curious.—

"In every possible contingency the possession of Kamiesch, fortified as it now is, will aid in the accomplishment of the object with which the war in the Crimea was undertaken. Sebastopol, which holds it, so to speak, by the throat, can never henceforth be of any use to the Caar. On the supposition that events should call the army to fresh points of the Russian territory, who does not see that the presence of a few French and English ships at Kamiesch would suffice to nullify the entire offensive power of Sebastopol? Therefore, the possibility of the Mobilisation of the allied army and of the Nullification of Sebastopol are the two grand results of the transformation of Kamiesch into a place of war. It is now the sentinel—the keeper of the Russian citadel. * * * France now knows that without abandoning its conquest it may at will send an army of 100,000 men to any point where the glorious cause for which it is fighting by the side of England may call for their services."

This looks as if it were desired to prepare the public mind for the possibility of such an event as the raising the siege of Sebastopol. Should this be done, we must not be disheartened, and must not attach undue importance to phrases. "Raising the siege" is not the same thing as renouncing the siege. If it should turn out that the next attack (generally thought to be imminent) should be a failure, or only partially successful; or if, on further consideration, it should be thought that as other attacks under present circumstances, would only involve a great loss of life for no adequate advantage, the change of tactics hinted at by the *Constitutionnel* might well be actually such a backward step as is described in the French proverb *retour par une autre route*. To surround Sebastopol and cut off supplies to the garrison by land, while the place is blockaded by sea, might well be a more effectual plan for reducing the place than sending masses of men to be mown down by cannon from earthwork batteries. It is consolatory to be told that by reason of Kamiesch being converted into a stronghold, the allied armies can now take the field if necessary, seeing how short is the campaigning season between this and the approaching winter.—*European Times*, August 5.

Brancion Redoubt, was occupied on the right by Lieut. Colonel Granchette, of the 49th of the line, with three battalions of his regiment, having the 4th Chasseurs a Pied as a reserve.

Lieut. Colonel de Chabron, of the 86th, commanded the left disposition of a battalion of his regiment and the 91st of the line. Forty sharpshooters, who occupied the ambulance on the left, received as a support 300 picked men of the 91st Regiment, under the orders of Commandant Teiler. The 1st battalion of the 100th, placed in the parallel, was to act according as it might be wanted on the right-hand or the left. Finally the Karabelina Ravine was strongly occupied in rear by a battalion from each of the two regiments of the grenadiers of the Imperial Guard and by a working party of 300 belonging to the 100th of the line.

The commencement of the night, which was cloudy, and in the absence of the moon dark, was marked by a peculiar incident, but towards one in the morning a considerable sortie against the English lines was made without result. Half an hour afterwards a Russian column of five or six battalions advanced from the bottom of the Karabelina Ravine and debouched on our left. Our sharpshooters of the flying gibbonnade fell back according to the orders previously given for such a case, and gave the alarm. They had scarcely done so when the Russians made the attack with loud hurrahs, opening a close and well sustained musketry fire. They were received in good time by a fire equally energetic, and were unable with all their exertions to get at our works. For half an hour they renewed the attempt, always without success, and at last, crushed by our fusillade and the well directed fire of our batteries, they thought fit to retreat. They carried off their killed and wounded, but abandoned before our gibbonnade, muskets, articles of equipment, and five of their killed, among whom was one officer.

The enemy's loss must have been large. Ours happily is small, for in twenty-four hours' service, the combat in the Mottorougé division has cost us but twenty killed and 94 wounded. These excellent results are due to the good arrangements of Brigadier-General Ulrich, who commanded in the trenches, and to the vigour of Lieut. Colonel de Chabron and Commander Teiler, both of them excellent officers.

I have, at the last moment, received from General Bosquet the news of a new sortie which the Russians made last night. The enemy having attempted in vain to stay our approaches before the Malakoff on the left, have endeavoured to drive us back on the right; they were repulsed in the most brilliant manner by General Canrobert's and vigorous fire in the Victoria attack, as well as by a part of the service battalions of the Guards.

As evening is in General Vinoy, who commanded in the trenches, thought he perceived some movements of the enemy towards Malakoff. In fact the Russians had prepared two sorties, one a false attack against our left, the other the true attack on our right. Towards midnight the Russians advanced with loud hurrahs. The efforts on our left were soon discontinued, but the sorties on our right, made from the Little Redan, were of importance; the ambulance charged our ambulances three several times. These ambulances were occupied by a company of grenadiers of the 20th of the line, to which had been added some Zouaves of the Guard. On the first attack the troops, aided by the Tirailleurs of the 52nd of the line and some Sappers, valiantly resisted without giving ground, and drove the Russians back into the place under the fire of their musketry and a shower of shot from field-pieces belonging to the Battery No. 30.

Expecting a new attack, General Vinoy had disposed his reserves, sustained by a detachment of Zouaves of the Guard, sent by General Espinasse. This attack was not long delayed; the Russians arrived, but were received as vigorously as they had to fall back, leaving several of their men on the ground.

A third time the enemy returned to the charge, with no more success, and at last definitively gave up to us this small but precious battle field. Commandant Cardonne, Captain Dufan, Lieutenants Charotte, and Capt. Segretain displayed the most brilliant valor.

As on the former occasion, those of our batteries which had a good view of the ground contributed greatly to our success by the sureness and rapidity of their fire. The artillery of the English batteries near us failed not, as always, to render efficient assistance by its well-directed and vigorous fire, sending a great number of projectiles into the Malakoff.

In proportion as the enemy gave way, the artillery of the place and that of the batteries on the other side of the roadstead was brought into play, and at the close of the combat its fire was very intense. Notwithstanding this fierce contest and a compact fire of musketry, our losses are not considerable, while the enemy must have several hundred men hors de combat. In twenty-four hours we lost 23 killed and 77 wounded; among the latter, I must say, are Colonel Adam, of the 27th (ball in left shoulder), and Commandant Boissonnet (ball above the knee).

In these two combats all have done their duty. Nothing remarkable has taken place on other points of our attack. The efforts of the enemy do not interrupt our works, except during the actual combat; we resume them immediately after, and they are pushed forward with activity and perseverance. **PALISSIER.**—*European Times*, Aug. 5.

CONTEMPLATED NAVAL ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.—The correspondent of the *Times* alludes to a rumour that the naval preparations in the Black Sea are not making with a view to an attack on Odessa, but on Sebastopol itself. A bold attempt, it is said, will be made by 100 vessels of every kind, with 40,000 men to force the passage, land in the midst of the place, while a simultaneous attack will be made on the land side.—*European Times*, Aug. 5.

PROPOSED RAISING OF THE SIEGE.—The *Constitutionnel*, in an article descriptive

Original Correspondence.

THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Sta.—Perceiving that the directors of the Mutual Assurance Society invite applications for the situation of Secretary, vacated by Mr. Thompson, I may be a loved to ask the directors, whether they deem it proceeding either just or equitable towards Mr. Hoak, an officer who has been long tried and not found wanting, and whose claims were admitted by the vote of thanks passed at the last annual meeting?

SALE OF A DELIGHTFUL MARINE Villa Residence, In the Insolvent Estate of C. C. Long.

THE Sale of the above will be held by Public Auction, by Mr. JONES, ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH OCTOBER 1855, COMMENCING AT 11 O'CLOCK.

This Property is well known as having been long the Residence of the Treasurer General the Hon. H. RIVKAS, Esq., and lately of Mr. Long.
The DWELLING HOUSE is spacious, built and finished with regard to expense in the English style, and in every way suitable for a Family Residence.

Several Valuable Building Lots, With Frontages on the M. in Road, will be divided off, and will afford ample encouragement for those looking out for ground in this very desirable neighbourhood.

Liberal Bonuses will be given and Refreshments will be provided.

The House may be viewed between TO-MORROW (Tuesday), and the day of Sale.
Glyn's Omnibus will convey passengers gratis, starting from Mr Jones' Office at 1/2 past 10 on the day of Sale.

SECOND PUBLIC SALE OF 50 ERVEN AT LADY GREY, SITUATED IN MIDDLE BOSCHJESVELD, DISTRICT OF WORCETER.

THE Second Sale of 50 Erven, in the new Village of LADY GREY, will take place on TUESDAY, the 23d October next.
The first Sale ended successfully, but as the weather was so boisterous, the sellers were compelled to postpone it, and fix a second.

Paarl Omnibus Company. NOTICE is hereby given, that from MONDAY, the 8th instant, the Omnibus will start from the Paarl, at half-past Five o'clock a.m., and from Cape Town at One o'clock p.m. the same day.

Thoroughbred Bull. FOR SALE, a thoroughbred Bull, of milking breed, 4 years old, sound and healthy. Apply in the Garden of Mr. H. A. TRUTER, Senior, between the Malay Bury Ground and Scotch Kloof, top of Church-street.

Colonial Bank, 12, ADDERLEY STREET. CAPITAL £100,000.

DIRECTORS: J. J. L. SMUTS, Esq., Chairman, J. H. WICHT, Esq., R. A. ZEEDEBERG, Sen., Esq., P. FAGAR, Esq., J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS, Esq., J. H. REDELINGHUIS, Esq., R. P. DORF, Esq., JOHN BARRY, Esq., EWAN CHRISTIAN, Esq.

PUBLIC SALE OF Landed Property, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) the 9th October.

THE Undersigned duly authorized thereto, will offer for Public Competition, all that VALUABLE PROPERTY called "THE FARM LODGE," situated as above, with considerable frontage to the Main Road to Simon's Town and the Road leading to Constantia. The ground will be divided into convenient Building Lots.

Wagonwood. THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, 8th October, will be sold at the Old Jetty, to the Highest Bidder, the cargo of the Wanderer, from the Kraysa, consisting of:

155 AXLES, 142 SCHAMELS, 16 HORE TONGS, 109 AFTER TONGS, 8 HORSE WAGON TONGS, 55 DRAIBOARDS, 14 DISSSELBOOMS, 164 LEERBOOMS, 164 NAVES, 740 FELLIES, 2130 LONG SPOKES, 400 SHORT SPOKES.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock DEANE & JOHNSON.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE WINE FARM, (IN LOTS), Situated at Stellenbosch Kloof, MOVEABLE PROPERTY, &c.

THE Undersigned being desirous to divest himself altogether of his extensive Property, will in consequence thereof sell by Public Sale, on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, The 9th and 10th October next.

His well known Place named Uiterwyk, situated at Stellenbosch Kloof, in extent 60 morgen freehold on 669 morgen perpetual quitrent. Said Farm is planted with more than 120,000 Vines, has extensive sowing and grazing land, full bearing Fruit Trees, spacious and good Buildings, all well detached.

Moveable Property.

14 fine blue stave Stukvats, six leaguers each, nine do. Oak and other Vats. Pressing and receiving Tubs, Leaguers, An excellent Syphon complete.

Agricultural Implements.

One light three leaguer Wagon, One mule Wagon, One covered Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Harness, Yokes, Riens, &c., &c. A complete Smith's Shop, &c., &c.

Household Furniture.

Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Bedsteads and Bedding complete, Dressing, Tea and Dining Tables, Pictures, Looking Glasses, Parthenware, Kitchen Utensils, one extra Eight-day Clock, some Lumber, and what will be further offered at the day of Sale.

Stellenbosch Kloof, 28 August, 1855. Mr. J. WIGGS, Auctioneer.

Public Sale AT STELLENBOSCH, VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY Furniture, &c. &c.

In the Estate of the late WILLIAM ADOLPH KRIGES, Sr. Esq. On Wednesday, The 17th October next.

Public Sale AT STELLENBOSCH, VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY Furniture, &c. &c.

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold certain HOUSE and ERV, with two HIRE HOUSES adjoining, situated in Church-street, Stellenbosch.

THE DWELLING HOUSE contains many spacious Apartments, large Hall, Dining Room, Pantry and Kitchen with Hotplate; there are also large Outfittings, Store, Stabling for 8 Horses, with water in the yard. It also has attached a large GARDEN, planted with every variety of FRUIT TREES, with the right to running water. The HIRE HOUSES yield good rents, and are constantly let. It is in short one of the most eligible properties in the Village and such an opportunity is but rarely met with to secure such an advantageous property.

At the same time and place will likewise be sold TWO UNBUILT ERVEN, situated in the BEST part of the Village of SOMERSET (west).

Further, the Moveable Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of some Household Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Bedding, a good Pianoforte, Silver Spoons and Forks, a quantity of old Silver, &c. &c. Likewise, TEN SHARES IN THE PROTECTOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and what ever else may be offered on the day of Sale.

J. S. v. NIEKKEK, J. S. KRIGE, W. A. KRIGE, G. JOUBERT, J. D. KRIGE, P. K. KRIGE, Stellenbosch, Sept. 4, 1855. Testaments. Mr. J. WIGGS, Auctioneer.

"Agincourt." THE Undersigned are now landing ex above Vessel, further supplies of Staple and Fancy Goods, of all descriptions, and to which the attention of Town and Country Buyers is confidently invited, as being suitable for the Season, and adapted expressly to the wants of this Trade. JAMIESON & Co.

Reaping Machines. THE Undersigned have received a few of HUSSY'S PATENT IMPROVED REAPING MACHINES, which are for Sale at their Store, at a low price. The great breadth of the Wheel, attached to these Machines, adapt them better to the circumstances of this Colony, than any that have hitherto been imported. JAMIESON & Co.

Medicines, &c., RECEIVED PER "ROEIJAFLOT." STRYCHNINE, in Crystals, Nitrate of Strontia Bromide and Prussiate of Potash, Gallic Acid, Acetate of Potash B. berine, Santonine and Santone Worm Lozenges, Dextrine, Alcoholic Extract of Indian Hemp, Cocculus Indicus, Koussou (a Remedy for Tape Worm), Rlain's Gout Pills, Balsam of Aniseed, Pior Man's Plaster, Nore's Chamomile Pills, Cockle's Pills, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Soothing Syrup, Lening's Essence, British Oil, Butler's Colouring, Castor Oil.

Cubels and Copiba Capsul's, Stolberg's Voice Lozenges, Conard's Arca Toot Paste, Hawkins' Sedilite Powder, Oley's Essence, Glycer, Essential Oil of Almon, Murray's Fluid Magnesia, Cold Liver Oil, Wright's Pearl Ointment, Galvanised Rings, Gutta Percha, in sheets, Vulcanised I Rubber Pipe, Hair Dye (Kathairon for the Hair), Kalydor, ROUGE, Jeweller's Rouge, Trusses, without Springs, Elastic knee Caps and Socks, Respirators, Tooth, Nail, and Hair Brushes, Suspenders, Bathing Caps, Aromatics for Perfuming the Breath, Sea-Medicine Chests, &c. S. H. SCHEUBLE & Co., Corner of Strand and Br.-e-streets, Cape Town, 28th Sept., 1855.

Paarl Mining Company. GENERAL MEETING. THE First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above mentioned Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1855, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the office of the Municipality in this Village, for the purpose of receiving from the directors the Report and Statement of the Affairs of said Company, and to elect Directors and Auditors in the room of those retiring, who are all eligible for re-election.

Tenders for Fine Flour. TENDERS, accompanied with Sumpes, for the delivery of 20 to 24,000 pounds of best Fine White Cape FLOUR will be received by the Undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, to be delivered in such quantities, month by month, as will make the above for one year. Payment will be made monthly. The Contractor to bind himself under penalty of 10 Shillings on each Bag not according to sample. J. P. VOL-TEEDT, No. 13, Burg-street.

Notice. THE Undersigned hereby notifies that no Public Road crosses his Farm yard and consequently requests all Travellers from and to Cape Town, to keep the public road, whilst in future neither lodging nor stabling will be procurable!!! The above at present made of hospitality, the frequent visits daily and at all times, and particularly the increased want of Servants, have rendered this notice as unavoidable as it is necessary. G. J. VISSER, Blaauwberg, 3rd Oct., 1855.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. THE VAST INCREASE in the demand for these Cough Lozenges, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the Public for the cure of the following complaints:— ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES. They have deservedly obtained the highest patronage of the Public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty. Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c. No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c. in the whole world. N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL. COUGH CURED AFTER AN ATTACK OF INFLUENZA. St. Ives, Hunts, Jan. 13, 1848. Sir,—Having been attacked by the Influenza a short time ago, it left me with a very troublesome cough; I was recommended to try your Lozenges, which I am happy to say, completely cured me, after only taking half a box of them. I shall always feel the greatest pleasure and confidence in recommending your Lozenges to my friends. I am Sir, your most obedient servant, THOS. E. DAVIS.

Removal. T. J. HITCHCOCK, in returning his thanks for the 25 years, begs to notify that he has removed his Musical Establishment and Residence to No. 12, BURG-STREET, opposite the Town House, where all orders will be promptly attended to. N.B. Pianofortes, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Repairing and Tuned.

WANTED, a Junior TEACHER for the ELEMEN-TARY DEPARTMENT of Dr. CHANGUION SEMINARY.

Greenberg PUBLIC SALE: WISHING to reduce his establishment, in consequence of indisposition, the undersigned has resolved to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th-October, his well known and very fertile CRN FARM called "Driefontein," situated at Greenberg, about 1/2 of an hour from the Village of Wellington. Said Farm has very superior pasturage, and can be well recommended to any one wishing to carry on a Dairy. There is also abundance of Ground for planting 50,000 Vines. Possession can be had immediately. Likewise will be sold a team of extra trained Mules, 6 Horses, a covered Cart, a Chaff Cutter, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c. G. M. DE VILLIERS, Greenberg, Sept. 12, 1855. STUTTLER & SMUTS, Vendor Adms.

PUBLIC SALE OF 30 VALUABLE ERVEN, Situate in the Cape District, between Bantshmans Kraal and Minkenberg, on the High Road to Simon's Town.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th October next, the undersigned will cause to be sold on the spot, 30 VALUABLE ERVEN, situate as above, being part of the Farm "Rapekraal." The above offers a favourable opportunity for the investment of Capital, being admirably situated for the construction of Cottages, or for carrying on any mercantile or shopkeepers Business. H. VAN DER POLL, Mr. J. G. STUTTLER, G. AUCHE, &c. Refreshments will be given.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors. In the Estate of the late GOTTFRIED BORCHER and surviving Widow, Mrs. ANNA HELENA HITEKROTH of Cape Town. NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having any Claim, of what nature soever, against said Estate, are requested to file the same within six weeks from the date hereof, at the Office of Mr. Attorney TERNANT, No. 30, Heerenracht; and those indebted thereto are requested to settle their respective Debts within the same period.

A. BORCHER, born HITEKROTH, Executrix Testamentary. Cape Town, 28th Sept., 1855.

Behind Riebecks Kasteel. PUBLIC SALE OF Grain, Live Stock, and Agricultural Implements.

THE Undersigned wishing to disencumber himself of his Affairs, has resolved to sell by public auction on Friday, the 12th October, the under-mentioned MOVEABLE EFFECTS, viz:— 10 trained Mules, 4 to 6 years old, an excellent saddle, draught, and shooting Horses, 2 years old, 2 saddler and 4 draught Horses, 3 and 4 years old, 8 well bred Mares, 29 head of breeding Cattle, of fath-land breed, a Horse Wagon, 2 teams of Harness complete, Ploughs, Harrows, Spades, Pickaxes, 8 new Whips and Sicks, and whatever else belongs to a complete Farm, too much to be specified.

ALSO WILL BE SOLD, 40 muids of Wheat, and 20 do. Oats. A small new covered Horse Wagon and 4 Horses, with Harness complete. E. GROBBELAAR, Sen. Behind Riebecks Kasteel, Sept. 12, 1855. STUTTLER & SMUTS, Vendue Adm.

BOARD OF EXECUTORS. ESTABLISHED 22d AUGUST 1838. And duly incorporated by Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council, on the 8th 1839, and afterwards confirmed by Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, dated 2d July 1843.

DIRECTORS: J. C. GIE, M.P.S., Esq., Chairman. A. D. KRYNANW, Esq., O. J. TRUTER, Esq., P. J. ROUX, Esq., A. V. BERGH, Esq., C. J. C. GIE, M.A., Esq. Secretary and Bookkeeper. AUDITORS: J. C. de Wet, Esq. | J. C. Schickering, Esq. The Board will continue to administer Insolvent Estates through their Secretary. Office, Wale-street.

COMMITTEE OF RELIEF For the Sufferers by the late Inundations in Holland. A Subscription for the above object having been opened at the Office of Mr. O. J. Truter in St. George's-street, some friends to the cause met for the purpose of forming a Committee, when it was resolved that the said committee should be constituted of:— O. J. Truter, Esq., Hon. Treas. | J. Tromp, Esq., Chr. Fleck, Esq., M.D. | Dr. A. N. E. Changuion, Hon. Mr. D. G. van Breda. | J. P. F. Faure, Esq. All that wish to contribute to this good work, are requested to enter their names on the list placed for that purpose at the Library, the Banks, Assurance Offices, Bookkeepers, and with the Treasurer.

Should similar committees be formed in the country districts, the central committee of Cape Town will be happy to transmit to Holland any contributions proceeding from such a source, or from individuals who wish to be remembered to their friends in Holland. LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS: Amount already advertised £153 11 0 The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional Subscriptions. (For names, &c. see Dutch.) O. J. TRUTER, Treasurer. Oct. 2, 1855.

80 excellent fat Cape Wethers, of 2 and 3 years old, 500 ditto Merino ditto, 250 Wether Goats. THIS DAY, 8th October 1855, the Undersigned will cause to be sold on the Place of Mr. J. A. BARANS, Sitkland, the above number of excellent fat Sheep and Goats, which will certainly be present and not previously disposed of. S. J. FOURIE, Mr. J. WIGGS, Auctioneer.

MARKT PRYZEN. Van den 4 tot den 6 Oct. 1855.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various goods including Almonds, Raisins, Sugar, and other commodities.

Shipping Intelligence. ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY

Oct. 4. Alma, ship, 55 tons, D. Ritchie, from Mauritius Sept. 20, to this port and London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, for the Cape, Medina, Pinas, and Silk and son, Mr. Coque. For London, Mr. and Mrs. Albert and family, Miss Daquerville, Capt. Palmer, Mr. Callison. Brings a mail. Deane & Johnson, Agents.

4. Waltham, Danish bark, 264 tons, M. Schmitz, from Hamburg July 11, to 80 Singapore. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Messrs. Schoemann, and Witze. Put in both pumps checked with coal tar. 4. Satlej, ship, 1156 tons, C. James, from Portsmouth August 13, to this port and Calcutta. Cargo sundries—Passengers, for the Cape, Col. a d Mrs. Crawford, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. Kinslock, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Buhhlin, Misses (2) Hutton, and (2) Hardie, Colonial Ashon, Lieut. Thurbury, C.M.L., Messrs. Thurbury, and Jackson, 12 children, 6 seavants. For CALCUTTA, Rev. and Mrs. Hill, Rev. and Mrs. Buckley, R.V. and Mrs. Taylor, (Mr. and Mrs. Nicolls, Misses Bayly, Laing, Butler, Bluehatch, Harrison, a d Murray. 5th stage. Brings Phillips & King Agents.

4. Haphol, bark, 390 tons, G. Hay, from Cardiff August 8, to this port. Cargo coals. Thomson & Co., Agents. 5. Falcon, brig, 223 tons, G. Gibson, from Liverpool June 27, to this port.—Cargo sundries. Saight & Co., Agents. 4. Swifaire, bark, 285 tons, W. Sweetman, from London August 1, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Messrs. Wood, a d Carrick. Dickinson & Co., Agents. 5. Harvard, A. mercantile ship, 492 tons, L. Hitchcock, from Baltimore July 25, to Calcutta. Cargo sundries. Put in for water. 6. Prince of Wales, schooner, 45 tons, P. Scheel, from Hodekuper Bay Sept. 30, to this port. Cargo 45 tons copper ore. A. & E. Pass, Agents. 6. Alexander, bark, from Mauritius, Philo, bark, from Sunderland, Fusca, brig, from London.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

Oct. 4. T. stinovich, bark, to Falmouth. 4. Elias Pike, American bark, to Akyah. 6. Owen Glenower, ship, to Bombay. 6. Antonio, brig, to Melbourne.

Statement of Colonial Produce missed the Town Market from the 3 to the 5 Oct. 1855.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various goods including Almonds, Raisins, Sugar, and other commodities.