

KERS GESCHENKEN.

EENE grote verschidenheid Bohemisch Glaswerk, in E. Bloemvazen, Toilet Flesch's en Potjes, Papiermeesters, Papierstaders, Kandelaars, Silver top Balustertjes, Bluskout, Pieschjes, ens. ens., almede een assortiment Parfumerie en andere Fancy Artikelen, te koop by J. T. POCOCK & Co.

St. Adriaansstraat.

JUIST GEPUBLICEERD.

Uit het Engelsch vertaald,

DE HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICYN GIDS, voor familie gebruik, met voorschriften tot gebruik van de Remedien en leefwys, gedurende bewindtij—Prys, ls.

ALSMEDIE.

To koop, HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICYN KISTJES, bevatende 24 Remedien. Prys, met Gids, 20 Rds.

ALSMEDIE.

KISTJES van verschillende grootte, bevatende van 60 tot 120 Fleschjes. J. T. POCOCK & Co.

Stuk vat Hoepets.

2¹ en 2² duim in breedte.—To koop by HOVILS & RUSSELL.

Tenders.

Somerset (West) Omaibus Maatschappy.

TENDERS zullen door den Ondergetekende worden uitgeschreven, voor de leverancie van 150 modellen GARST en 150 modellen HAVER, voor het jaar 1856, te worden geleverd aan de Stallen des Maatschappy, Kampstad, in hoeveelheden van niet minder dan 25 modellen per maand, waartoort betrekking maanden zal geschieden.— Voor verdere byzonderheden, vervoegt men zich by den Secretaris

Op last van Directeuren,
HENRY BOASE, S.c.

Somerset (West), 11 December 1855.

TE KOOP.

DE Ondergetekende zal op MAANDAG den 24 deser ter plaatse van den heer D. J. De VILLIERS, D'Urban, publiek doen verkoopen, bovengemeld getal uitstaand tot Vee, bysonder waard de aandacht van heeren Slagter.

De 28 December 1855.
D. BESTREDT.
STEVENS & SONS, Vendu-Adm.

1400 Extra vette Hoenen,

100 Dito Kapitek Bohker,

24 Dito gedresserde Trekkosen.

OP DONDERDAG den 27 December aantstaande, sal de Ondergetekende ter plaatse van den heer JAN DE WAAL, Saxonburg, publiek doen verkoopen, bovengemeld getal uitstaand tot Vee, bysonder waard de aandacht van heeren Slagter.

De 28 November 1855.

F. H. VOLSTREDT.

De heer J. W. VAN Afsager.

1000 Extra vette Schapen.

DE Ondergetekende zal op MAANDAG den 24 deser ter plaatse van den heer D. J. De VILLIERS, D'Urban, publiek doen verkoopen, bovengemeld getal extra vette Schapen, waaronder sich 300 Merino Schapen bevinden. P. G. SPANGENBERG.

Malmesbury, 6 December 1855.

De heer J. G. STEVENS, G. Vendu-Afsager.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

30 goed getelde Merries, jonge Hengsten en Ruins

1 Ezel Hengst,

50 Anteckbeesten en Koeijen, goed geteld,

2 spannen Trekkosen, ged-exscreed,

3 Bulen, extra goed geteld.

DE Ondergetekende zal bovengemeld getal Paarden, Aanteelbeesten en Ossen, publiek doen verkoopen, op DONDERDAG, den 12 JANUARY aantstaande, voor syn Plaats genaamd "Kalksteen Fontein," geleerd in de Duinen. J. P. THUYNSMA.

De Heer J. G. STEVENS, Afsager.

1.100 Hamels,

TER Plaats Enzaamheid, op den 26sten Januairy aantstaande, zullen worden verkocht 1.100 SCHAPEN, in de beste conditie, voor rekening van

A. & D. McDERMID,

van Beaufort.

De Heeren De VILLIERS & HAUT, Afsagers.

50 Paarden, Hengsten, Ruins en Merries,

waaronder Ry en Trek Paarden, en verscheidenige hooft-paaren van extra goed ras,

30 Afgedeerdere en ongedresserde Ezel,

60 slagt, trek en jonge Ossen en Koeijen,

1000 extra vette Kaap-che Hamels,

DE Ondergetekende zal op VRYDAG, den 4de January 1856, ter plaatse van den Heer HANS DU PLESSIS, genaamd Middelburg, gelegen in Koerberg, per publike Vendutis laten verkoopen bovenstaande Paarden, Ezel, Ossen, Koeijen en Hamels, die sacer present zullen zyn. D. J. MALAN, J. J. Eikenboom, Groenberg, 18 Dec. 1855. De heeren De VILLIERS & HAUT, Vendu Adm.

200 a 300 Leggers Wyna.

BENODIGD door de Ondergetekenden op de plaatse Rhone, Groot Drakenstein, voor den 15 February aantstaande, Twee tot Drie Honderd Leggers Wyna van den laantus oogt, waarvoor sy baten sulles 60 Rybedienders per Legger, constyd by aflevering.

G. J. SMITH & CO.

Rhona, Groot Drakenstein,

1 December 1855.

Paarische Municipaliteit.

DE gewone KWARTAALS MARKT, sal gehouden worden op

VRYDAG den 26ste deser, en een aantal nemen 's Morgens 8 ure.

Op last van Commissarissen,

Paarl, 6 December 1855.

M. DE ROCK, Sec.

Stellenebosch, 11 Dec. 1855.

D'E gewone KWARTAALS MARKT alhier sal plants hebben op DONDERDAG den 27 deser, en beginnen ten 6 ure.

Op last van het Committee,

A. W. LOUW, Marktmeester.

Wellington, 7 Dec. 1855.

Stellenebosch, 18 December 1855.

GEVONDEN.

TEN het begin van November II, tusschen de Stads Markt en Papendorp, een sakboekje, eene sekere soort gelds bevatende. De eigenaar kan, wanneer hy van 't oet een en ander behoorlyke opgaaf doet, het verlorengegaen terugbekomen, onder betaling van de kosten, op aanvraag by

MARTH. SMUTS.

Moddergat, 18 December 1855.

Landbouwgeredeesschappen,

1 Plaistakken op, 1 grote paarden, Kapewagen, 1 Karwagen, 1 Karweika, 1 paas Kartuizen, 1 span halfslakte Tuigen, 1 nieuwe Peakoem Zadel en Toon,

2 andere Zadel en Toonen, Trektuiven, Graven, Plikken, Kassen, Schuppen, 1 Handcalibrator, Ladders, en circa 10 madden Haver.

De Gebouwen op de plaatzen staan syn in tamelyke orde, dewyl de eigenaar grote kosten vooral aan het Woonhuis besteed heeft; de plaatzen zullen in percelen afsonderlyk en daarna in het geheel worden opgegeven. Dit Eindconditie is te wel bekend dan dat het enige aanbeveling heeft.

Voorde de Losse Goederen, bestaande in—

Keldergereedschappen,

10 Stukken tot 61 Leggers niet ieder inhoudende, 10 Gruiskatten, 1 nieuwe Wypomp, met 65 voeten pypen, acht Leggers, vry Pypen, 1 drie-leggers kajastekatten Brandewynvat, 1 doos van 10 Haifaarden, 1 trap en Onderhalie, 12 Ryballies, Hulfamen, Trechters, Vlootjes, Kameren, Krazen, Kuipvellen, 3 Brandewynketels mit kajastekatten Koefaten kompleet, 1 Dovport, benewens het restant negen leggers jonge en oude Wyn, enige half-

soen Azy.

De gebouwen op de plaatzen staan syn in tamelyke orde, dewyl de eigenaar grote kosten vooral aan het Woonhuis besteed heeft; de plaatzen zullen in percelen afsonderlyk en daarna in het geheel worden opgegeven. Dit Eindconditie is te wel bekend dan dat het enige aanbeveling heeft.

Voorde de Losse Goederen, bestaande in—

Keldergereedschappen,

10 Stukken tot 61 Leggers niet ieder inhoudende, 10

Gruiskatten, 1 nieuwe Wypomp, met 65 voeten pypen,

acht Leggers, vry Pypen, 1 drie-leggers kajastekatten

Brandewynvat, 1 doos van 10 Haifaarden, 1 trap en

Onderhalie, 12 Ryballies, Hulfamen, Trechters, Vlootjes,

Kameren, Krazen, Kuipvellen, 3 Brandewynketels mit

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have perused Dr. Gray's letter, but must decline to insert it, on account of the libellous matter which it contains.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAN.

Cape Town, December 30, 1855.

It has been affirmed with truth, that it is far easier to make money than to employ it judiciously; but there is one thing even more difficult than this: it is to legislate for the proper employment of money. Some people maintain, that the less you interfere by legislation with money transactions the better, and on that principle they condemn all laws preventing usury. They say, let there be free trade in money as in every thing else, the demand will regulate the supply and fix the price, no man will pay more for the use of money than it is worth, and so forth. This is very plausible reasoning, as reasoning on general principles commonly is. But we are apt to overlook that the same kind of reasoning does not apply equally well to every department of human knowledge. The works of God are perfect and simplicity is one of their attributes; therefore in discouraging about them we may be guided by general principles; but especially if the works of man, as such imperfect, or full of expedients and contrivances to correct or to correct arrangements, either originally bad, or as he now such by abuse. Hence generalities are not often relied on in political economy. It would be foreign to our subject, and perhaps out of place in a newspaper, to show that a tenet to generalize is not a proof of the power, but rather of the weakness of human intellect, which has not sufficient grasp to judge intuitively of a great number of objects and their respective relations. What we contend for now is, that the state of society in various countries is still more varied than even the productions of the soil in different latitudes, and that a legislation which does not make allowance for those differences, though it may stand the test of general principles, must necessarily be defective in practice. As regards the usury law, which certain parties are anxious to see repealed, we are apprehensive that general principles and particular expediency as regards this colony will be found to clash, and therefore we raise a warning voice against rash innovation. "Free trade in money" sounds very grand, and there may be more wisdom in it, than one half of those who adopt it are able to understand. But our business is not with its general correctness, but with this particular question, how would free trade in money, or in other words, how would the repeal of the usury law affect this Colony? We do not hesitate to express the opinion that it would prove highly injurious to our society; because it would press on the industrious part of our population, i. would crush our producers, and thus strike at the root of our prosperity. But this is not all the evil; it would probably injure our capitalists as well. The farmer's property, in nine cases out of ten, is mortgaged, and such are the disadvantages resulting from scarcity of labor and other causes, that it is as much as he can do to pay up the interest with any degree of punctuality, at 6 per cent. But there is another class of people that want money, the class called speculators—a genus that abounds in colonies. These can afford to pay more for the use of money, because they expect larger profits. When these two classes come to the money market, there is no doubt that the speculators will outbid the farmers, and these must either refund capital to the money-lender, which is ruin to them, or pay a higher rate of interest, which is near a-k in to ruin. Money-lenders are notoriously covetous, a grasping race, and when the law says, you are at liberty to take as much as you can get, high premiums become a share to them, in as much as they are tempted to put out money at a higher rate of interest, but also at a greater risk. So it is that neither lenders nor borrowers are likely to be benefited by repealing a law, which operates as a salutary check on one of the worst propensities of human nature, that of accumulating property without ever considering how our proceedings affect the interests of others.

Reckless speculation has been at the root of all our recent reverses. Tightness in the money-market was only a symptom of the disease that soon broke out in a series of failures, which could not but impair public credit. When once a feeling of insecurity is generated, business begins to stagnate. We have but lately passed through all those stages, and are still smarting under the effects of reckless speculation, when would-be political economists begin to advocate the abolition of the last restraint on speculators. We recommend to their perusal and study the following passage from a great authority:—

"The legal rate of interest, though it ought to be somewhat above, ought not to be much above the lowest market rate. If the legal rate of interest, in Great Britain for example, was fixed so high as eight or ten per cent, the greater part of the money which was to be lent, would be lent to profligate and projectors, who alone would be willing to give this high interest. sober people, who will give for the use of money no more than a part of what they are likely to make by the use of it, would not venture into the competition. A great part of the capital of the country would be kept out of the hands which were most likely to make a profitable and advantageous use of it, and thrown into those which were most likely to waste or destroy it. Where the legal rate of interest, on the contrary, is fixed but a very little above the lowest market rate, sober people are universally preferred, as borrowers, to prodigals and projectors. The person who lends money gets nearly as much interest from the former as he dares to take from the latter, and his money is much safer in the hands of the one set of people, than in those of the other. A great part of the capital of the country is thus thrown into the hands in which it is most likely to be employed with advantage."

ASIAN SMITH, *Wool of Nations*, B. II. Ch. IV.

APPOINTMENTS.—W. H. Airey, Esq., as Justice of the Peace for the district of Noordwinkel.

The Rev. W. Hope, as Special Commissioner, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the due execution of the instructions of Government in the distribution of land, within the divisions of Queen's Town and Victoria, and the fulfilment by the grantees of the conditions of their grants.

RECAUSTATION.—The estate of Fr. W. Brink, of Lady-smith, division of Swellendam.—First and second meetings at the Magistrate's Office, Swellendam, on the 10th and 17th January 1856.

THE ILLUMINATION.—Yesterday was set apart by the inhabitants of this city as a general holiday, to observe the fall of Sebastopol. The public offices, the banks, merchant's stores and all principal shops and places of business were closed, many of which were gaily decorated. Bells were rung, processions, headed by bands and banners, paraded the streets, artillery and musketry were discharged, and in the evening the sky was splendidly illuminated, when there was no lack of transparency and devices, nor of fireworks and bonfires, the festivity was kept up nearly the whole night.

THE CARS OF GOOP, HOP MINING COMPANY.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company, was held in the Exchange on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a report of the Directors, founded upon information lately received from Capt. J. Holman, the manager, who lately came out from England for the company, and acceding to which he had inspected all the cars belonging to it, save those in the locality of Concordia, but had found nothing to them justifying him to recommend further operations.

He advised, on the contrary, that they should be abandoned.

In the report, setting forth the proceedings of the past year, and the present state of the affairs of the Company, the Directors expressed their regret at this discouraging information, which they were quite unprepared to receive. At the same time they expressed their perfect readiness to a timely Captain Holman's experience and abilities, and without calling in question the correctness of his information, they conceded that they had a doubt as to the possibility of any person, however experienced, being able to form a decided opinion on the resources of so vast a mineral field as Namakualand, after spending but six weeks in the district, a portion of which time was taken up in travelling; and they submitted therefore whether such an opinion should justify the immediate abandonment of all operations without further search. Besides which, Capt. Holman did not deny that in the unexplored portions of the district, valuable mineral veins might exist. He also recurred to the retention of the company's second on Messrs. Prince, Collinson & Co.'s mine "Hest Mar," and considered that several centres in the neighbourhood of Concordia require more careful examination than he had hitherto been able to make. They recommended that the operations should be continued another year at a cost of £2,500, for which one more instalment of ten shillings per share in two payments of five shillings each, would be sufficient.

The following resolution was then moved, and after some discussion adopted by a large majority:

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient that the company shall continue its operations not longer than one year, so far as to afford Captain Holman and his mineral district ample time for a complete examination of the present stock of tools, &c., another payment of ten shillings per share will be sufficient for that purpose, that the shareholders do hereby authorise the directors to call up one more instalment of ten shillings per share, in two payments of five shillings each."

THE KAFFRS.—A feeling of uneasiness appears to exist in the minds of some folks in Lower Albany, (to judge from a hurried communication delivered to us late yesterday afternoon) simply because some Kaffr servants in the neighbourhood are trekking off with their cattle, and do not seem any reason for so doing. As far as it is possible to learn every thing is quite quiet, and there is no probability of any hostile outbreak.—*The Anglo-African*, Dec. 13.

BLOOM FONTEIN, December 28.—On Sunday, the 22nd of this month, the town of Bloemfontein, was visited between 12 and 1 p.m., by a violent thunder storm, which, though of hardly half an hour's duration, was of a most appalling and fatal character.

During its occurrence, the small English congregation were engaged in worship, and towards the conclusion of the Communion Service, the electric fluid descended with a terrific crash, which is stated by some persons present, that have so startled many of the congregation, that they suddenly sprang from their seats. It was soon after discovered, that the fluid had struck the cable of Dr. Cameron's late dwelling—about 60 yards from the West, and after descending perpendicularly half way to the ground, had enter'd the wall, and struck one young man and singed the hair of a second. This poor youth was about 10 years old, and the third son of Mr. Abraham Griesel of Telpoort, near Bethany—the present owner of the tenement—had come in, to church at 1 o'clock, the previous day, and after attending the morning's service at the Dutch Church, was busy conversing with his cousin on the religious services to which they had listened. He must instantaneously have ceased to live, the fluid having passed out at one foot, a couple of small orifices being found both where it entered and left the body. It seems that not even one convulsive throbbing accompanied his dissolution, as he continued calmly seated on his chair for some time after life had departed.

This poor youth was one of a numerous family, and all who knew him, uniformly describe him as in the highest degree amiable, dutiful, and affectionate. In the afternoon's service, the Rev. Mr. Murray took occasion to allude to this awful occurrence with his usual power and pathos.

On Monday, the poor youth's body was conveyed to the farm of his bereaved parents, for interment.—*Stewart's Gazette*.

WINSTON CIRCUS.—The Session of the Combined Court at Winstons, commenced on Monday, the 26th ult., and terminated on Friday, the 30th.—There were three criminal cases, which occupied the Court for as many days. On the Civil Roll were about 1 case, seven of which were not brought forward by reason of the decease of Mr. Attorney Stuart, and the want of opportunity to get them legally delegated to other hands.

There was a considerable influx of country people, partly by reason of the comparative importance of some of the cases, and chiefly, from the fact of a good number of burghers having been summoned as jurors.

The first criminal case tried, was one against a Kaffir for an attempt to murder another Kaffir: he was found guilty and sentenced to four years' hard labour. The other accused parties were the Ondengals, whose affray with the Landdrost Open will be distinctly in the remembrance of most of our readers. They were arraigned for rebellion against the lawful authorities of the country, and the jury even found a verdict of guilty, but the Court considered that as their offence was rather a personal assault than a conspiracy or rebellion, the indictment was not borne out, and that effect could not be given to the verdict. The accused parties were therefore discharged with a serious admonition.—*Ibid.*

Accross from every part of the country, uniformly represented the thunder rains as having been of a frequency and an abundance seldom paralleled in this country: it is therefore, not surprising to hear, that the whole country waves with a luxuriance of green resembling a corn field. As a counterpoise to this,—for when we are earthly blessings, unallied with some disadvantage—it is more painful than surprising, to hear, that fatal accidents from lightning both to people and cattle, have recently occurred in various places. Lung-sickness, also, has made its appearance on different farms, with considerable severity.—*Ibid.*

Foreign Intelligence.

TEN DAYS OR CAMARADES AT LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool has been a fixture for some days about another royal visit and reception, to come off on the anniversary of the birth of the Queen and Prince Albert in 1851. This time the royal host was the Duke of Cambridge, who happened to be sojourning with Lord Derby at Knowle. He arrived at Knowle on Monday, and on Tuesday, accompanied by Lord Derby, he entered Liverpool. The town was decorated from end to end with the flags; the footways were crowded with people; heads appeared at every window. At the Town-hall, the Duke was received by the Mayor and Corporation, and ushered into the drawing-room, where a congratulatory address was presented to him.

"We rejoice," said the Mayor, on behalf of the Corpo-

ration, "in this opportunity of welcoming you to Liverpool; and, in visiting one of the greatest commercial emporia of this country, you will find yourself greatly interested in a return of peace; but at the same time you will find one sentiment, and one alone, pervading this whole community—that of a determination to preserve in the war in which we are engaged, at all hazards, and at every sacrifice, until its object is attained."

The Duke made a becoming reply; and after the ceremony, appeared on the balcony cheered by the people. He next paid a visit to the Exchange; and subsequently, escorted by the Mayor, Lord Derby, and Lord Stanhope, visited such notable sights as Liverpool can show. In the evening, the Mayor gave a grand banquet, at which, in addition to the above distinguished guests, the Bishop of Chester, Mr. Walpole, Sir Harry Smith, the local Members, and many other gentlemen, were present. The speeches of the Mayor expressed the greatest sympathy with the French and Sardinian, and the Sultan. In proposing "Prince Albert and the Royal Family," the Mayor said, addressing his chief guest:

"Sir, four years ago this very day our gracious Queen visited us. It was then a time of peace, it was not in war;

but, whether in peace or in war, our sentiments of love to the Queen and the Royal Family remain undisturbed."

The Duke of Cambridge, after expressing his gratitude for the reception given him, "not intended, no doubt,

for himself, but the greater part for our Army in the East," spoke of the warm affection which subsisted, when he was in the Crimea, between himself and Marshal St. Armand and General Canrobert. He dwelt also on the advantage which the French had over us, at the outset, in organization.

When the war broke out, we had no land transport corps at all, and no ambulance, and we landed in a country where no horses of forge could be procured. The commandants were a department of the Treasury, and the officers arrived in the Crimea with little or no experience of the work they had to perform. They were willing to learn, anxious to do their duty, and desirous to receive suggestions. But, under all the circumstances, it was not to be wondered at that they manifested themselves which made every one impatient. Officers were impatient, men were impatient, a-d, said the Duke, "I was impatient." But he was bound to many eminent merchants having establishments in every part of the globe, and he would ask them whether a space of three, four, or five months, would enable them to form those establishments and make those ramifications in every part of the globe which are essential to the success of their undertakings and the harmony and efficiency of their action? Time must be given for establishing the necessary organization, and our establishments are now fast attaining an efficiency worthy of this great country. The lesson to be learnt from these events—and he trusted it would not be forgotten after the peace—was not to starve our establishments during a time of peace, or to maintain them in such a low state of efficiency that we thought that was impossible. Advertising to another topic—the duration of the war—he said he was glad to see that Liverpool, although interested in the return of peace, was unanimous for the continuance of the war until its objects are attained. In that sentiment he entirely coincided; and he had a strong opinion that a peace concluded at the present moment would not be an honourable, durable, and lasting peace. Until such a peace could be concluded, he was for carrying on the war with all possible vigour and determination; and he was gratified to find that this was also the opinion of the inhabitants of Liverpool. Expressing a high opinion of the officers, he said that for himself he had been compelled, to his great regret, to leave the army in the East, in consequence of the state of his health; but now, thank God, his health was restored, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than to rejoin the army in the Crimea. (*Loud Cheers.*)

Sir Harry Smith in returning thanks for the Army, warmly vindicated the conduct of our troops at the Redan. The Earl of Hardwick, performing a similar task for the Navy, said he was not an active member of that body; when Lord Derby was in office, he commanded a ship, and he hoped that when his noble friend should be again upon the sunny side of the Throne he might again enjoy the gratification of serving his Queen and country in the exercise of his profession.

The Earl of Derby echoed the words of the Mayor, that the function of the House of Lords was to check hasty legislation; but added, he, "that House presents no barrier to freedom and improvement." The House of Lords is continually receiving new infusions of blood; but he had not made when in power a lavish use of that privilege—

During the time when he was First Minister of the Crown, he had only advised her Maj. to confer the dignity of the Peerage upon three individuals,—the distinguished diplomatist Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the learned and eminent Sir Edward Sugden, and the late lamented Lord Raglan. Posterity, he thought, would confirm the worth and suitableness of these three persons to the distinction; and he should always look back with pleasure upon the share he had in helping to them the doors of the House of Lords.

The hall, which shortly afterwards began, was attended by a very brilliant company. That night the Duke of Cambridge returned to Knowle; but he visited the docks next day, and was present at a concert given in St. George's Hall in the evening.—*Spectator*, Oct. 13.

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SALE OF Landed Property, At D'Urban.

In the Insolvent Estate of PIERRE GIBSON RAYNER & CO.
VILLIERS.

To-MORROW, Friday, 21st December,

WILL be publicly sold, on the spot, the following Landed Property:—

1. Certain Piece of Freehold Land, situate in the Cape Division, in the Village of D'Urban, on which stands the remains of the Building destroyed by fire.
 2. Certain Piece of Perpetual Quaint Land, situate as above, with the Buildings thereon.
 3. Certain Four Lots of Ground, situate as above, numbered Nos. 1, 4, 6, and 7, with the remains of the Buildings thereon, formerly the Residence of the Insolvent.
 4. Certain Two Pieces of Ground, situate as above, also with the Buildings thereon.
- Some of these Buildings, erected on the different Lots, have been destroyed by fire, but may, with a small outlay of Capital, soon be converted into proper and fit Residences. The others have always been well let, and yielded a good Rent.

5. Certain piece of Perpetual Quaint Land, situate at D'Urban, together with certain Lot of Ground, also situate as above, formerly the property of F. F. Urs, with the Building thereon.

The whole of the Property needs no recommendation, being situated in the best part of the thriving Village of D'Urban.

The Sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock.

LIBERAL Bonus will be given.

For Particulars, apply to the Undersigned, Board of Executors.

C. J. C. GIE, Sole Trustee.

Cape Town, Dec. 20, 1855.

Extensive Sale of

FARMS AND STOCK, In the District of Beaufort,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF A DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

ON TUESDAY,

THE 15TH OF JAN. NEXT, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

WILL be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the Spot, those well known and valuable Farms "NELLS POORT" and "BOSCH DUIVEN RIVER," in the District of Beaufort, all adjoining each other, and containing 23,837 morgen (47,674 acres) of the finest Sheep Pasturage, well watered, 11 miles of the Salt River running through them, and numerous Dams for rain water having been constructed during the last 15 years.

There are 4 Homesteads with Dwelling and Shearing Houses, Kraals, &c., &c., at two of which there is Arable Land of considerable extent, irrigated from the Salt River. One of the Houses is a large recently erected Building, containing Dwelling House, Shop, and Store, on the Main Road to Graaf-Reinet, Colesberg, &c., where a Post Office has been established.

ALSO THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK CONSISTING OF ABOUT

16,000 Woolled Sheep,

1,000 Cape Wethers,

1,000 Goats,

300 Rams,

350 Head of Breeding Cattle,

1 Bull bred from imported Stock,

300 Draught and Slaught Oxen,

40 Saddle and Draught Horses,

Waggons, Cartas, Ploughs, Harness, Yokes, &c., &c.

The Sheep are of superior quality, the wool having always realized good prices in the London Market, account sales of which for many years past, can be seen; the last clip was sold at the May and August sales and fetched from £1 4d to £1 7 per lb.

The whole of the Stock is in first-rate condition, and the attention of Buyers and others is called to there being upwards of 4000 superior heavy WOOLLED WETHERS, besides the CAPE WETHERS.

A Liberal Credit will be given upon sufficient Security. Any further information required can be obtained from the Undersigned resident in the Town of Beaufort, Messrs. JACKSON & MOORE, at Nell's Poort, Messrs. JAMISON & CO., Cape Town, or Mr. H. J. DUNSMILL, Port Elizabeth.

J. C. MOLTENO.
Beaufort, November 9, 1855.

SALE OF

Valuable Stock.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on his Farm, Groot Post, Groenkloof, on

TUESDAY, the 15th Jan., 1856,

100 Head superior Breeding Cattle, Slaughter Oxen 10 Cows, 3 years old, amongst which are two pairs to match.

200 Thoroughbred Merino Ewes

200 Merino Wethers

F. DUCKITT.

3rd December, 1855.

Mr. J. G. STETTLER Esq., Auctioneer.

N.B.—The Cattle are all healthy, no Lung-sickness ever having been on his Farm, and will positively be sold.

Excellent Farms for Sale.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Proprietor (Wm. DOUGLAS, Esq., who is desirous of returning to England) to sell by Private Contract, those well-known Farms, called

Joostenberg, measuring, in Freehold and Quaint, about 2853 Acres,

JOOSTPONTEIN MEASURING ABOUT 1553 ACRES, both celebrated as valuable CORN FARMS, and almost unrivaled for wholesome Pasturage for Sheep, Cattle, and Horses. Water is abundant at all Seasons of the Year. The distance from Cape Town to these places is about 25 Miles, from the Paarl, 15 Miles, and from Stellenbosch, 30 Miles. The new Hard Road to Cape Town has been completed up to the Farm, and the Paarl Omnibus passes daily within 3 Miles of the House.

On Joostenberg are beautiful and extensive BUILDINGS, all in excellent repair. The HOUSE is admirably arranged, and contains every comfort. Water is laid on to the Kitchen and Pantry. It is furnished with Bath, Waterclosets, &c. The SHEDS, STABLES, and OUTHOUSES are roomy and in good order, and such as will be seldom found on any Farm.

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which is of a fine description, as well as the STOCK, PARMING IM-
PLMENTS, &c., may be obtained by the purchaser of the farm, at a reasonable price, or the same will be disposed of by Public Auction, after the Sale of the Lapsed Property.

For Particulars, apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, No. 19, Groeneweg.

J. G. STETTLER, Esq.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Undersigned is instructed by Mr. WILLIAM CAL-
LOWAY, of Nagel Kraal, to sell by Public Auction
in the village of Caledon, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd
January, 1856, viz.:—

50 HORSES, consisting of Mares, Colts and Mules.

The above are in superior condition and will positively come forward on the day of sale.

TH. OSTERLOH, Vendue-Adm.

Caledon, Dec. 12, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

IN THE DISTRICT OF CALEDON.

MR. JURIE JOHANNES ERWIE wishing to change his abode, has instructed the undersigned to sell on the place Nooitgedacht, by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, 4TH JAN. 1856,

THE FOLLOWING IMMOVEABLE AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1. The Place "Nooitgedacht," in extent 400 acres, situated at Steenbergkruin, adjoining the pieces of Doctor Huyckinson, and Lieut. Col. Durban, and only one hour's ride from the Village of Caledon. This Farm is too well known to require recommendation.

2. Certain Farm adjoining Hemel and Aarde, in extent about 3000 acres. The pasture is particularly adapted for Sheep and Black Cattle.

THE MOVEABLES CONSIST IN:—

- 2 Covered Wagons,
- 3 do. Cards,
- 600 Fat Merino Wethers, and what further will be offered for sale.

TH. OSTERLOH, Vend. Adm.

Caledon, 7th Dec., 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF MOVEABLE AND IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

IN THE DISTRICT OF CALEDON.

MR. PHILLIP DE BRUYN, DANIEL SOW, intending to remove to Port Natal, and to dispose of his FARM PROPERTY, has instructed the undersigned to sell by public auction on

TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1856,

his well known and valuable Share of the Farm "Majesje," situated at River Zonder End, in extent about 840 morgen, with the Buildings erected thereon, all in the best state of repair, and only lately converted into a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, 2 Outbuildings, Stable and Wagon House. The Farm has abundance of water, large extent of Garden Ground, and Arable Land, and the Pasture is good and wholesome for Horses and Sheep. It is also well adapted for an extensive Vineyard.

ALSO, ALL HIS MOVEABLES, viz:—

- 400 Merino Sheep, Ewes, Wethers,
- 1 team of fine Bastard Oxen
- 5 excellent Milch Cows and Calves
- 1 pair of young trained Cart Horses, to match
- 3 excellent draught and saddle Horses
- 1 spring Cart.

Likewise, all sorts of Farming Utensils, Ploughs, Harrow, Harness, Yokes; every description of Furniture, and whatever else may be offered on the day of sale.

LIBERAL Bonus will be given and Refreshments provided.

L. WEYMAR, Vendue Adm.

Caledon, Dec. 1, 1855.

ATTRACTIVE

AND

EXTENSIVE PUBLIC SALE OF

Movable & Immoveable Property.

IN THE THRIVING VILLAGE OF MALMESBURY.

The Undersigned, intending to remove to Cape Town, will cause to be sold, on

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

THE 16th AND 17th JAN., 1856,

the whole of his Immoveable Property, situated in the very best part of the Village of Malmesbury, and in which a lucrative Trade has been carried on for several years.

No. 1. The DWELLING HOUSE containing a large Shop, spacious Entrance Hall, Dining, Drawing, Breakfast, and Bed Rooms, replete with every convenience; lately ceiled, papered, and boarded throughout, regardless of expense; with Pantry, Kitchen, and Servants' Rooms, and a Loft above, running the whole length and breadth of the Premises, accessible by a Stone Staircase from the outside, capable of containing fully 2000 muids of Grain. The Back Premises consist of two large Stone Coach House, Stable, Store Room, Fowl House, &c. The Yard is partly covered with Iron Trellis work, supporting beautiful Vines of the most luxuriant growth, and has a Flower Garden attached.

In the rear of the Dwelling House is a large Garden, planted with a variety of Fruit and other trees, amply supplied with the purest Water from two never-failing Wells. For Family Consumption, the Kitchen Garden contains every variety of Escarole, of which the Proprietor has always had an abundant supply.

No. 2, is a large DOUBLE-STORIED STORE, under Slate Roof, built of the very best material, with a piece of Ground attached. In this Building a lucrative Wholesale and Retail Wine Business has been carried on with the greatest success for a number of years. It is capable of containing upwards of 150 Leagues of Wine, while the upper Floor is well adapted, from its great size and strength of beam, for the storage of Grain, of which it is capable of containing 4000 muids.

The MOVEABLE PROPERTY consists of Furniture, of every description, such as Drawing, Dining, Hall, and Bed Room Chairs, Sofas, and Easy Chairs, Dining-Bed, and Lounges, Carpets, and Window Curtains, Wardrobes, Washing and Dressing Tables, Iron Bedsteads and Stretchers, Large Mirrors, Pier and Toilet Glasses, a most excellent 30-day Clock, several beautiful Pictures, gilt and other frames, a splendid Mahogany Square Piano-forte, with Metal Plate, by SPONDART & SON, a Cabinet do., a Mahogany Music Stool, and 2 do., beautiful Music Stands, Hall, Drawing-room, and Reading Lamps, &c., &c.; a great variety of Crockery and Glassware, of the newest pattern. Plated and other Candlesticks, Plated and Silverware, in great variety, Kitchen Utensils, of every description, Escarole, of which the Proprietor has always had an abundant supply.

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For Particulars, apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, No. 19, Groeneweg.

J. G. STETTLER, Esq.

Refreshments will be provided.

E. K. GREEN.

THE MOVEABLE AND IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY

IN the Estate of the late Mrs. the Widow DR. DENYSSEN, Senator

WILL BE SOLD

In the Month of January, 1856,

THE DAY AND FURTHER PARTICULARS TO BE
NOTIFIED HEREAFTER.

A. DENYSSEN, Secretary to the South African
Association, for self and Co. Executors Test.

Cape Town, Church-square, 3rd Dec. 1855.

PUBLIC SALE At the Paarl.

THE Undersigned intending to remove to the Interior, will cause to be sold, on SATURDAY, 22nd inst., all sorts of Household Furniture, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

I. J. DE VILLIERS, I. J. J.

Paarl, 13th Dec., 1855.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUT, Vendue Adm.

Paarl, 13th Dec., 1855.

PUBLIC SALE

At the Paarl,

OF

FUSTAGE & MERCHANDIZE, All Without Reserve,

THE Undersigned having sold his Vineyard privately has resolved to sell,

On FRIDAY, 28th Inst.

Fustage, consisting in new Teakwood Tubs, of six leather each, Stocktubs, Leathertubs, Halfhams, Teakwood Treading and Receiving Tubs, Punnels, Buckets, Cocks, 1 excellent Brandy Still for

The Reform Association.—The Administrative Reform Association has, through its Committee, issued a second address to the public. The committee regard "the movement," which they assume to have originated and propelled, as making progress; in proof of which, they point to the recent success of the Government directing examinations for junior clerkships in the civil service and cadetships in the Royal Artillery, and the Admiralty instructions with regard to the Dockyards. But as these are uncertain steps in the right direction, and resting only on orders in Council, which may be rescinded, the committee propose more decided measures.

"It has been determined upon, as the leading principle of the Association, that the system of patronage shall be brought to an end; that the Representatives of the People shall be placed beyond suspicion of subserviency to Government or People; shall be placed beyond suspicion of subserviency to Government or party, in the hope of preference on their own account, or of places to secure their hold upon constituents; that the control of the Treasury over Members of Parliament, by gift of appointments, shall cease; and that a system of appointment and promotion, based upon character, merit, and proved fitness, shall be established throughout every department of the public service. As a first actual step in this reform, a bill has been prepared, by which, if it become law, the gift of junior clerkships in the Civil Service will be taken from the Treasury, and the whole of the appointments of that class thrown open to public competitive examination."

This is but a beginning; other bills are to be forwarded; and the constituencies are urged to exert themselves to obtain "the best, the ablest, and worthiest men," to find them in their own localities if possible, and at all events refuse the nominees of "great neighbours and great clubs." The Committee also intimates a want of money. Hitherto the subscriptions have been confined to London; but henceforth steps will be taken to collect subscriptions throughout the country.—*Spectator*, Oct. 13.

The morning journals come laden with speeches from Lord Palmerston, Sir Edward Lytton, and Sir Joseph Paxton; the first perfect of his kind, the second very good, the third as good as might be expected.

The speech of the Premier was delivered yesterday, to the inhabitants of Ramsey, from the market place in that town, in reply to an address of congratulation from our Clerical successors received from that municipal authorities. Lord Palmerston, accompanied by Lady Palmerston, was escorted from and to Broadlands by the Mayor and Corporation in procession. His theme was the fall of Sebastopol, and the course of the war. The fall of Sebastopol, he said, "must insure joy and exultation in the breast of every generous freeman on the surface of the globe." He dilated on the magnitude of the contest,—"we have been fighting the whole military force of the Russian empire"; and we have possessed ourselves of the prize for which we have been fighting,—blood-stained ruins, truly, but containing vast supplies of warlike material. Why was that material collected? because the Russians felt that Sebastopol was the stronghold of their power in the East; that from that centre was to radiate that intense and extensive power which was to lead them to the conquest of Constantinople, and to enable them from that centre of empire to sway in a great degree the destinies of Europe. He contrasted the evils arising from submission to grasping ambition and triumphant violence with the calamities of war; and drew a picture of England and France, "the two greatest nations in the world," forgetting their former rivalry, and uniting to wage war, not wantonly, but for sound political considerations.

"It would ill become any man in the situation which I have the honor to hold to talk of the future and to advert to prospective measures; but this I think I am well warranted in saying, that, viewing the manly and unflinching spirit that animates the people of this country—viewing the generous support that Parliament has given to the Government in every measure connected with the prosecution of the war—viewing the perfect good faith and undeviating constancy of purpose which animate our great ally the Emperor of the French—viewing the sympathy which our cause excites among every free people and in every free country in the world, and even in places where a mistaken view of their interest, as I think, lead the Governments to a different course—viewing the justice of our cause, which entitles us to look for the protection of Providence on our exertions—I say, in viewing all these things, I am confident that we may look for such a result of the contest in which we are engaged as may place the future liberties of Europe and the main and permanent interests of the countries which are now allied upon a sure, a stable, and a lasting foundation."

Sir Edward Lytton found an audience over the dinner-table of the Herts Agricultural Society, at the annual meeting held on Thursday last at Buntingford. His topics were various—suggestions to the society; the bravery of Hertfordshire men in the Crimea; the necessity for administrative reform. Some passages have at this moment a peculiar significance, perhaps, in the present condition of parties.

"It is not here, and I hope it would not be anywhere, that I would dwell on what has been urged, I think, somewhat hastily. In some of the newspapers, in mitigation of our joy at the victory for which we have rendered up our thanksgivings to the Divine Arbiter of human destiny. It is true that we did a storm the Malakoff, and therefore had not as direct and immediate a share in the taking of Sebastopol as the French—but, when that is looked at that emboldened before us; it is inscribed with the initials of Victoria and Napoleon, surrounded by the same wreath. What does that mean? Why, it means that England and France are a single army, and that the glory of the one is the glory of the other. Do you believe there is any Frenchman who would deny us our full share of the laurel-tree which took its roots in the hills of Alma, because the last gale in the storm of battle drifted its leaves towards the ranks of the French? Why, in the next turn of the wind those leaves might be drifted towards us. But, gentlemen, I will never for the paltry purpose of damaging a Government to whom I may have been opposed—no, I never will consent to dislodge English soldiers; and though I will not, upon imperfect and hasty evidence, censure an absent general, for whom, as for all military appointments, the Government alone can be held responsible, still, there is one useful and most wholesome lesson that ought to be impressed upon our minds—for we Englishmen can bear to be told of our faults, and I have always observed through life, that the man who is most painfully sensitive to the fear of failure is always the man most sure of ultimate success."

The seceders of last session are of course condemned, and the majority in Parliament are pleased for deserting them when they deserted "the cause of eternal justice."

"For myself as a Member of Parliament, I say to you, in my proud position as one of the Members for the county of Hertford, that I never will, either from party motives, or God forbid, from personal ambition, be an instrument to displace any Government which shall seem to me firmly and skilfully to maintain the national honour and finally to conclude our quarrel. Neither will I, on the other hand, stoop to support any Government from whose feeble or faithless hands the sword would drop paralysed or the olive-branch be dishonoured. But, gentlemen, never let us forget that we fight not for dominion nor revenge; we fight for another and different object—we fight for the tranquillity of Europe, and for its defence. Never, in the flush of triumph, or fear of disaster, or heat of contest, let our passions blind us to those definite objects, and never let us be content with less. Duly mindful of the horrors of carnage, and the iniquity of vengeance, do not let us, by demanding more than we are entitled to claim, become the scourge of humanity, instead of being, what we now are, its shield and defence."

Sir Joseph Paxton's speech was delivered on Wednesday, to his constituents at Coventry, in public dinner assembled. It amounted to a justification of his Parliamentary course; the history of the Army Works Corps, primitively organized by Sir Joseph; and a pronouncement against an ignominious peace, and in favour of extracting an indemnity for the war from Russia.—*Spectator*, Oct. 6.

THE CRIMEA.—It may be fairly said although intelligence has been received from the Crimea this week, neither the telegraph nor the letters furnish any "news." The correspondence comes down to the 29th September, and includes two despatches from General Simpson, with enclosures relating to the health of the Army.

General Simpson remarks, on the 25th September, that the enemy had commenced firing into the town, and that is consequence the troops stationed there on fatigue-duty had been withdrawn; and on the 29th he states that the fire caused some little annoyance to the working-parties,

but that only one man had been killed and one wounded. One officer, Ensign Nash of the Fourth Foot, and 19 men, had been wounded by the explosion of a hidden fougasse—"a number of which have been dug up in the town and batteries."

General Simpson also reports, that since the 29th, "the troops have been employed, to the number of 9500 men daily, in making the road from Balaklava to the camp; and as, after a few hours of rain, the whole distance is converted into a mass of deep mud, the work that has to be performed, from this reason, as well as the great distance that the stones have to be transported, render it one of great labour and difficulty. Large fatigues parties are daily employed in the town, dismantling and conveying timber; and other materials from the ruins of the buildings. And I hope, by this means, to get a considerable portion of the troops under cover previous to the commencement of the bad weather."

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The French in the valley of Baidar have not been inactive, but have materially extended the Allied position. The Allied armies, says the judicious correspondent of the Times who writes from the camp on the Tcheruya, "form now on this side one long line, which runs nearly straight from West to East, beginning at the harbour of Sebastopol, and following the course of the Tcheruya to Alus, then going over to the plateau to the South of Ozem-bash, and crowning the heights which enclose the valley of Baidar to the North, up to the point where the road leads from Baidar over the Slurinskaya Mountain to the Upper Belbek." The French, who occupy this position to our extreme right, are thus in possession of the heights which lead out of the valley of Baidar to the rear of the Russians. They hold the only two roads, one to the right, which goes to Markoul and Kuluiz, and the other to the left, which runs via Gzembasko into the Tchouhouli valley, and from there to the defiles of Aitodar and Mangup-Kaleh. The Russians are still down at Markoul, which is situated in the gorge formed by one of the feeders of the Belbek. They are, however, evidently only a strong grande garde, with a few battalions, with the usual accompaniment of Cossacks. Towards Ozem-bash the Russian outposts hold the plateau on the right bank of the little stream of Upu overlooking the head of the Tchouhouli valley. The outposts on both sides are so close to each other that shots are continually exchanged between them. The features of the country are particularly fit for such encounters; the heights being covered with brushwood, and the little ravines on all sides facilitating the approach of both parties. Both roads which lead up from the valley of Baidar to the North are only country roads, and, of course, nearly impassable in winter or after rain. Having taken up this offensive position, the French, with their usual forethought, have begun to make them both practicable for the march of an army. . . . If you look at the map, you will easily see that all the abrupt cliffs have more or less a Southerly and the slopes a Northerly direction. This is principally the case as regards the heart of the Russian position between Baktashir and the North plateau. It is a succession of steep plateaux divided by gorges through which the Tcheruya, the Belbek, and the Katcha, with all their feeders, find their way to the sea. With the exception of the road leading over Akhtiar to the Mackenzie heights, all the others follow the river courses. Most of the plateaux are too steep to be scaled by an army; so the defiles must be forced; and this seems the line the Russians have chosen all along for their defence."

The *Journal de Russie* gives the following list of losses, sustained by the Russian army on the 8th September—

Killed—Superior officers, 4; inferior, 33; soldiers, 2625. Wounded—Superior officers, 26; inferior, 206; soldiers, 2625. Captured—Superior officers, 9; inferior, 58; soldiers, 1138. Missing, Officers, 24; soldiers, 1730.

The *Investigator* further states that the Russians lost 150 on the 17th August, and 1000 per day on every day following up to the 5th September.—*Spectator*, Oct. 13.

HOW THE MALAKHOFF AND THE REDAN ESCAPED BEING BLOWN UP BY THE RUSSIANS.

A sapper, who was exploring the batteries of the Redan, just as the Russians were evacuating the town, discovered a rather large cable, which he cut in two by a blow of an axe, and then called the attention of the officers to it. On further examination it was found to be a thick metallic wire, covered with a coating of gutta-percha. This wire led to a powder magazine dug under the Redan, and the discovery of which made the boldest tremble when they thought of the frightful explosion from which they had escaped. The wire came from across the town as far as the sea, which it crossed to the other shore, from whence the electric spark was to be despatched to set fire to the volcano. It was discovered just at the nick of time, as the last soldiers had not yet evacuated the town when the forts blew up, one after the other, filling up the trenches with the ruins. The Cossack Port, the Flagstaff Battery, the Central Bastion, the forts of the bay, the arsenals, and all the principal edifices crumbled to the ground beneath the combined action of shells, fire, and mines. The Redan and the Malakoff alone remained standing—the former saved by the sapper, as just mentioned, and the latter saved by a shell which had cut the electric wire in two.—*Newspaper*, Sept. 15.

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SWEDEN.—In celebration of the fall of Sebastopol, all the students of the University of Upsala assembled about six o'clock in the evening of the day on which the news arrived, on the great square of that city, with flags and banners, and accompanied by masses of the people, proceeded in solemn procession, singing at the same time patriotic songs, to the monument of Gustavus the Great in the Wood of Odin. On their arrival at the obelisk, the patriotic song composed by Bottiger on the occasion of the great festival in honour of Gustavus Adolphus, celebrated here in the year 1832, was sung in chorus with uncovered heads; after which, the Curator of the University mounted the pedestal of the monument, and made a speech expressing the sympathy, the joy, and the hopes for the future, entertained by the students.

"Animated by the most sincere and lively conviction, that those highminded heroes who are magnanimously fighting the battle of justice, freedom, and civilization, against the power of despotism, slavery, and ignorance, are engaged in mortal combat for the peace and happiness of the whole human race, the students of the University of Upsala voluntarily congratulate them on their victory, and express their sincere gratitude, fervent respect, and disinterested homage to them for their meritorious services in the cause of the happiness of mankind. From the deepest recesses of our hearts we wish them an uninterrupted continuance of victorious successes; which must sooner or later infallibly lead to the destruction of despotism, the humbling of arrogance, and the consolidation of justice and good government in every country on this globe."

Sir Joseph Paxton's speech was delivered on Wednesday, to his constituents at Coventry, in public dinner assembled. It amounted to a justification of his Parliamentary course; the history of the Army Works Corps, primitively organized by Sir Joseph; and a pronouncement against an ignominious peace, and in favour of extracting an indemnity for the war from Russia.—*Spectator*, Oct. 6.

THE CRIMEA.—It may be fairly said although intelligence has been received from the Crimea this week, neither the telegraph nor the letters furnish any "news." The correspondence comes down to the 29th September, and includes two despatches from General Simpson, with enclosures relating to the health of the Army.

General Simpson remarks, on the 25th September, that the enemy had commenced firing into the town, and that is consequence the troops stationed there on fatigue-duty had been withdrawn; and on the 29th he states that the fire caused some little annoyance to the working-parties,

but that only one man had been killed and one wounded. One officer, Ensign Nash of the Fourth Foot, and 19 men, had been wounded by the explosion of a hidden fougasse—"a number of which have been dug up in the town and batteries."

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FRANCE.—Another attempt has been made on the life of the Emperor of the French, it is said by a man. Little is known of the occurrence beyond what the *Mousquet* has communicated; but the account given by that official journal is believed to be nearly accurate. Following the authority, we learn that on Saturday night the Emperor visited the Italian Theatre. The first carriage of the company, containing Count Bacchini, attracted little or no attention. The second carriage, which followed at an interval of some minutes, contained the Ladies of Honour.

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occupy every point of command along the whole extent of the slope—range from a strength of five up to twenty guns,

and appear to differ little in construction from the batteries on the South side except in being of a seemingly more

finished workmanship."

The assassin was taken to the Prefecture of Police, and exhumed. His name is Edouard Caumaille de Lédon;

he is 21 years old, and was born in Paris.

He was a soldier, and was serving in the Marne regiment.

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