

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, December 31, 1855.

It has been asserted in various quarters that the powers assigned by Parliament to Divisional Councils are too limited. This assertion appears rather premature. As yet we can judge of that new organization only by conjecture. When those Councils have been in operation for a twelvemonth, we shall probably have data on which to found a judgment of their efficiency. Let them try their hands on the schools and roads in the first instance, and when they have effected great improvements there, it will be time enough to consider whether it would be expedient to confer on them more extensive powers. Much will depend on their gaining the confidence of their constituents by a judicious course of proceeding and by faithfully discharging the duties that will devolve upon them. When that point has been gained, they may perhaps be empowered to raise local taxes for local purposes. Should this power ever be conferred on the Divisional Councils, it would become necessary to provide a check in accordance with the rights of British subjects to tax themselves. This could be effected by electing a certain number of delegates from every 500 electors, who should meet once a year, to vote the amount of local taxes proposed by the Council of their Division.

It is presumed that important objects might be attained by such an arrangement. It would tend to satisfy taxpayers that their contributions to the treasury are applied to the specific purposes for which they were intended. People wish to know, and as British subjects they have a right to know, what becomes of their money. They wish to trace, in their internal prosperity, the effects of a judicious and impartial distribution of whatever portion of their private property they sacrifice to the public good. You will find them willing taxpayers, if you take care to convince them, that amelioration and pecuniary gain are not among the things connived at by Government. Next to the English, the Dutch are the most heavily taxed people of Europe, and yet they submit to their burthens cheerfully. This is owing to the admirable economy that pervades the financial arrangement of Government. The same thrifty principles, that regulate a family in Holland, are also conspicuous in the economy of the state. This is worthy of remark and imitation.

The divisions of this Colony differ widely in point of extent, wealth, population &c. Their wants are not only different than their resources. The whole art of administration consists in ascertaining the wants of the people and pointing to the means of supplying them. This is a different question altogether from submitting an annual estimate of public revenue and expenditure. It is a matter of local detail to which the principle of centralization cannot be applied with any advantage. It requires the agency of men living on the spot, and having daily under their observation both the wants and the means of those portions of the colony, that are intrusted to their administration. In accordance with this view, it may at some future period be among the duties of Divisional Councils to take a detailed census of every division, stating not only the population, including the proportion of the sexes, the races, the employments &c., and the number of registered voters, but also the extent in number of acres, showing the proportion of arable, to waste land, of private property to Government grounds, the agricultural and other produce, in short whatever comes under the denomination of statistics. With divisional returns carefully made by competent persons, a Governor, on his arrival in the Colony, or even on his passage out, would have only to study a few tables, to form a pretty correct idea of what the Colony is, and what it could be, and on these basis of information, at least, would not risk to be misinformed by ignorant or interested parties.

We have received a communication from a person begging to have his name erased from the list of our subscribers, and all-giving as a reason for this request "that all our articles and extracts on the war with Russia are decidedly Anti-British." We cannot refuse to comply with a request which every subscriber is at liberty to make, and we do not think it necessary to enter upon a detailed refutation of the reason alleged, because unprejudiced readers can find that refutation by the most cursory perusal of the "articles and extracts" in question. Readers of the Times are able to judge, whether we have studiously selected our extracts for the purpose of censuring the British army or Government. If it were necessary, we could appeal to our contribution to the Patriotic Fund, in the shape of advertisements, to disprove the imputation of Anti-British feeling. The author of the patriotic effusion here alluded to, will, on calm reflection, feel rather obliged to us than otherwise for not complying with the request to insert his letter. Should he be very anxious to appear in print, there are many avenues to publicity in this colony, and a bit at the Zuid Afrikaan may be welcome in some quarters.

Messrs. G. W. B. Wehmer and H. F. Muller, who were elected members of the Divisional Council of George, have been declared disqualified, as holding offices of profit under Her Majesty the Queen. Fresh elections will therefore take place on the 21 February.

THE "NERBUDDA."—H.M. brig Frolic, from Quillimaine, arrived in Simon's Bay on Thursday, having returned from an unsuccessful voyage in search of H.M. brig Nerbudda. No trace of this unfortunate vessel has been discovered, and there is now very little doubt but that she foundered during a terrible gale which prevailed shortly after she left the port. If this be the case many valuable lives have been lost with her. The Frolic also reports having boarded in lat 32 50 S., long. 30 20 E., the Dutch merchant ship Khordarghaner, from Java, bound to the Cape and Amsterdam.—Advertiser.

MR E. H. MONTEFIORE.—The following document has appeared in the Monitor of last Saturday, and is one of those forwarded to Messrs. Phillips & King of this city. The description at the foot thereof is an exact representation of the person who

lately created such a hubbub here, and is now, as every one knows, confined in gaol.—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 24th October, 1855. To the Chief Secretaries to Government of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of an affidavit (with annexures), made by David Wilson, senior partner of the firm of Wilson, Ritchie, & Co., of Colombo, before John Dalri, Justice of the Peace for the district of Colombo, accusing Edward H. Montefiore of forgery committed within the island, and as the accused party is expected to be in or on his way to Calcutta, I am to request with reference to Act No. 7 of 17th February, 1854, passed by the Government of India, that you will move the Most Noble the Governor General of India, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to give directions to the proper authorities to take steps for the apprehension of that individual, should he be found within the Presidency of Beikal, Madras, or Bombay.

I am further directed to request that in case of his apprehension, he may be kept in custody under the provisions of the Act referred to until such time as you shall have communicated with this Government, and an officer of the police can be sent to Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, to take charge of the prisoner, and bring him to Ceylon.

A description of the accused party is enclosed for the guidance of the proper authorities.—I have, &c.

J. C. MACCARTHY.

THE DESCRIPTION.—Description of a person representing himself as E. H. Montefiore, Royal Engineer, and appointed as an Engineer to the Madras Railway.

Short, about 5 1/2 feet, dark hair, dark quick sharp eyes, wore spectacles, weak deformed legs, although able to walk quickly, and always used a stick, very Jewish expression of countenance.

WILSON, RITCHIE, & Co.

EDUCATION AT WORCESTER.—On the 21st instant an examination took place of Mr. Van Heusden's scholars, in the large school room attached to the Missionary Chapel belonging to the Rev. Mr. Hazlewood, on the 21st of the month. A large number of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of this town were present, amongst whom were the Resident Magistrate, J. J. Le Sueur, Esq., the Revs. Sutherland and Eschen, and also the Rev. Mr. Van der Riet from Mossel Bay, together with many of the parents of the children from the surrounding neighbourhood. Messrs. Horak and Ross, whose sons are in the school, having come from the Paarl for the purpose of being present at the examination.

The scholars were opened by a prayer from the Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, Mr. Sutherland, and followed by singing, questions in Bible history, and the distribution of prizes which were given to all the children.

The scholars were questioned in the morning from half-past 8 to 12, by the above-named gentlemen on the following subjects, viz., Dutch reading, translation from Dutch to English, English reading, correction and grammar, and translation from English to Dutch, to which answers were given by the scholars in a most satisfactory manner.

The examination was concluded at 2 p.m., and commenced with arithmetic and Mr. Van Heusden's clever manner of questioning them on the black board was extremely amusing, and the readiness and correctness of their replies gave evidence of the progress they had made in his school since its establishment.

Their quick answers to the questions on geography, were not only highly creditable, but clearly evinced the able manner in which they had been taught.

It was impossible to help remarking the superiority of those boys who had been with Mr. Van Heusden for some length of time, and the great progress they had made in English grammar, and the proficiency with which they read and repeated English, reflects great credit on Mr. Atwood, the English teacher, who has so ably brought them forward in that branch of their education in so short a time.

Mr. Eschen, whose son is in the school, spoke in the highest terms of it, which he was quite qualified to do, from his having been so long under his observation.

The examination terminated at 6 in the evening with an appropriate speech by Mr. Eschen, followed by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Van der Riet, who, on the following Sunday in preaching from the 6th verse of the 1st chapter of St. Luke, said that he was led to set at his feet from that portion of the Scriptures, from having attended the above examination, and he expressed great satisfaction at what he witnessed, and hoped that the inhabitants generally would to all in their power to support the school.

This was the first public examination of a private school in this town, and it has evidently given great satisfaction to the parents and to all persons interested in the education of children.—(Communicated.)

REJOICINGS AMONGST THE ENGLISH AT HEALD TOWN.—On Tuesday last, the English of the Settlement were made aware of some strange event, by the firing of cannon in Fort Beaufort—upon enquiring they were informed that it was rejoicing that Sebastopol had fallen into the hands of the Allies. This people here being from the beginning of the war, very inquisitive to have the origin, and progress of the war, and they grieved much when they learned that their friend a d'patron Sir George Cathcart had fallen in the contest. On learning that Russian stronghold had fallen they demonstrated their joy by making a large bonfire at the top of a lofty kraatz overlooking Fort Beaufort—the children of the school assembled singing the National Anthem, and an address was given by their Minister showing the justice of the war on the part of the English, the object being to protect a weak power against the encroachments of the powerful. At the close of the address three happy cheers were given for the Queen.—G. T. Journal.

BUGHERSDORP.—THE WAR IN THE EAST.—The glorious news of the fall of Sebastopol reached Bughersdorp by private hand from Colesburg on Friday morning—the post having arrived at that place on the Monday evening—but we were unable to glean any other information, save that Sebastopol had really fallen into the hands of the allies. The news spread like wild-fire through the town, and in a few minutes afterwards nearly every house-top was decorated with flags on which the emblems of "Jack" and "Monsieur" figured somewhat conspicuously. Every few minutes parties could be seen bending their steps to the post-office, and enquiring with an anxious look whether the mail had arrived, and on being answered in the negative, showers of abuse were then freely poured upon the contractors. In the evening guns were fired, tar-barrels were lit, bells were set a-ringing, and what with firing and shouting, it was impossible for those who were not engaged in the fun, to get a wink of sleep. The firing was kept up on the following day, and the mail having arrived in the afternoon, the readable portion of the community made a rush to the post-office in the expectation of hearing of the whole of the Russians being annihilated by the allies!—Albert Times, Dec. 23.

PRODUCE FROM GEORGE.—Two wagons laden with produce arrived from George on Monday last. The produce which consisted chiefly of Cape brandy, wine, and dried fruits, was put up to competition on the market the next morning, and disposed of at the following prices:—Brandy per bushell, 14s 4d to 15s; wine per gallon, 1s 10d to 2s; each, 3s 6d; tobacco, 3d; dried fruits, per lb. 5d. The two loads realized upwards of £120.

A splendid lot of jumboks, karosses, and ostrich feathers, arrived here last week from over the Vaal River. They will be publicly offered for competition on the market on the 5th proximo.—Ibid.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—Intelligence has reached Smithfield that Mr. Stanton, the late Superintendent of the Gold-Exporting Company, has here well received by Mosheh, who supplied him with an escort to visit the Eastern ranges of hill in his country in search of gold.—Ibid.

REVIEW IN HONOUR OF THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The following very faithful and amusing account of the Military Review held on Tuesday, has been furnished us by an obliging Military Correspondent, and will be interesting as well as instructive to our readers.—

Last Tuesday, the 18th inst., being the day appointed by the Military to fire a "feu de joie," in commemoration of the

fall of Sebastopol, the whole of the available troops in garrison, consisting of a demi-battalion of Artillery, four companies of the 8th Royals, and two squadrons of Cape Mounted Riflemen, assembled at a quarter before 12, on the Drostdy ground, in front of the Barracks, and facing the town. The men looked well, and their arms, accoutrements, &c., appeared clean and in good condition. The day was cloudy and somewhat cool for the season of the year; but the threatening rain by no means deterred the beauty and fashion of the city from gracing with their presence the day's display, which was further honoured by a goodly assemblage of citizens of every hue, on foot and on horseback.

Exactly at noon, the gun on Fort Solway announced the hour by the dial; and at the signal, the battery below gave out their seven shouts of triumph, followed by the rolling fire of musketry, while the prancing of restless steeds, and the glancing of bayonets added to the life and animation of the scene; and again and again was the iron-mouthed shout of exultation repeated, waking up the slumbering echoes of the dull hills around. The usual salute having been given, the General proceeded to inspect the line; after which the whole was drawn up into open columns of companies, and marched past in slow and quick time to the music of their bands.

Afterwards a series of evolutions were gone through—the troops being drawn up in a line to face a supposed enemy, who appeared to hold a position in front of the Drostdy, with his right resting on some dilapidated buildings near the Commissariat Office, his centre occupying the Main Guard Room, and his left in possession of the General's own garden grounds, and against which most of the attacks of the day were directed. The first hostile movement was a demonstration on the part of the supposed enemy who opened a terribly fire, which succeeded in checking the onset; then taking advantage of the disorder thus created in the enemy's ranks, the infantry advanced in line; then bringing their muskets to the trail, the word "CHARGE" was given, and on rushed, with a cheer, that gleaming line of levelled steel. The enemy, represented by the mob, who, terrified at the cheer, threw themselves helter skelter over the banks, fled in disorder—and the cavalry then sprang forward to complete the discomfiture. The enemy's left moving from the garden, now threatened the right flank of the troops, and the infantry took up ground facing to its former right to resist them, and advancing, endeavoured to dislodge them. Here the fight raged for a time, while victory hovered on uncertain wings: finding their efforts fruitless on this point, the infantry feigned a retreat, with the desired effect. For breaking from his cover he pressed on the retreating columns, when suddenly he found himself exposed to the fire of the battery in position on his left, which decimated his ranks, while the cavalry, passing quickly to the open lines of infantry, rushed upon them in successive squadrons, which forced them back in to their cover in the gardens. An advance from the enemy's centre now endeavoured to retrieve the fortune of the day. Quietly returning to their first alignment, the infantry speedily compelled them to retire by heavy volleys in successive companies from the right, and a charge of cavalry again put the fugitives to the sword. Again the right was threatened, and changing position, the infantry threw out skirmishers to the front and advanced; forming up, they threw in a close and deadly volley against some cavalry of the enemy, which now showed itself; then a terrible fire on their ranks, which compelled them to draw off, when the kneeling ranks of the infantry, by a parting volley to hasten their retreat, which they accomplished without further molestation from the British troops, who, exhausted by the severity of the contest, were content to be left undisputed masters of the field. The manoeuvring was relieved by a respite of half an hour's duration, during which the two banks in attendance displayed alternately their musical abilities in the performance of several airs, which were well executed.

At about half-past 2 o'clock when this great military display terminated, and the troops marched off headed by their bands, towards their respective barracks.—Colonist, Dec. 22.

THE ILLUMINATION.—Many of the inhabitants in their desire to testify their joy even anticipated nightfall by illuminating the windows of their houses at an early hour. Most of the shops and stores, until near midnight, flash'd with the blaze of many lights, whilst the sky above presented an uninterrupted view of the most variegated sight which the eye beheld for many a day. Along High Street, which took the lead in the illuminations, the noise and roar resembled rather the storming than the peaceful exultation of a rejoicing town. Some of our more patriotic storekeepers had divers illustrations of a character in keeping with the illustrative event then celebrated. The appearance of many of the dwelling houses had a very striking and beautiful effect.—ib.

BRITISH KAFFRARIA DEC. 18.—No incident calling for notice has occurred during the past week, if we may except the joyful news of the fall of Sebastopol, which was received in the most remote portion of Her Majesty's dominions with the same feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction as if we or our friends were the recipients of the good news. The day was ushered in by the display of flags, and the troops were ordered to wear a review of the fall of Sebastopol, which was held before Col. Taylor, Commandant, and staff. The spectacle drew forth the greater portion of the inhabitants, whilst considerable groups of very observant natives ranged the hill side, scanning the pageant, and eagerly enquiring the object of it. Should similar demonstrations be made at the various posts throughout Kaffraria, a very salutary impression will be produced among our self-glorifying neighbours, as they will in these rejoicings see conclusive evidence that the British army is victorious over an enemy that they have been told might conquer them, and will dispel those idle dreams that our power being impaired by a European war, the troops would eventually have to be withdrawn, and the colony thrown upon its own resources. All the accounts of our successes cannot be too widely circulated, it being currently reported that they have imbibed, or rather been instructed in the idea that some how or other the more we get involved in a European struggle, so much the better chances for them to plunder and renew their aggressions on the colony. To-morrow is to be set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and will be observed as a general holiday both in the public offices and private places of business.

THE WEATHER.—Sunny skies and pleasant breezes were the characteristics of the past week, and good hopes were entertained that the Christmas holidays would partake of those pleasant attributes, but to-day (Tuesday) a change has come over the aspect of the heavens, which now threaten us with those unpleasant concomitants, flooded rivers and impassable streets. The country looks beautifully green, and the gardens have almost recovered from the scorching they sustained some weeks back. Oat hay and potatoes have realized on the market, the former 7s., and the latter 10s. per 100lbs. Our thirty houses are now anxiously looking for those supplies so indispensable to the due observance of this festive season.—G. T. Journal.

PORT ELIZABETH.—TRADE.—With the departure of the "Susan Crisp" for London, the export of wool from this Province, for the quarter has been completed. The amount has not been as great as was anticipated. This is owing entirely to the non-arrival of vessels and not to any deficiency in the quantity of Wool. The following is a list of the vessel's together with the amount and value of their cargoes for London:

Table with 4 columns: Vessel Name, Quantity, Value, and Agent. Includes entries for Vice Admiral Lucas, Intrepid, Dorsetshire, Queen Mab, Unity, Favourite, Skryvare, and Susan Crisp.

To this must be added the cargo to Biston by the Fleet Eagle 213 " 72,230 " 3040

We have thus a total 6750 " 2,006,713 " £100,234

The coastwise shipping has been 591 " 173,572 " 8679

Giving total for the quarter 7341 bales 2,180,290lbs £108,913

These returns have proved the smallest during the present year in the number of bales and in the value of the cargoes; they are however an astonishing increase on the corresponding quarter of the past year, having exceeded it by no less than 1,166,661 lbs., or £268,993.

The total export of wool for the year ending 31st December, 1855, including the coastwise transactions, 34,895 bales containing 10,155,870 lbs., value £283,485, or an increase on the previous year of 2,709,000 lbs., or £192,001, an amount nearly equal to the export of the year 1852, which was 3,862,576 lbs., 194,470.

By the arrival of the Lady of the Lake, Island Home, Isabella Peck, and Maria-Alice, there are now eight vessels laid on for London. The freight has now declined to 14d per lb., at which rate the Lady of the Lake is loading. The Imogen has only been able to get 30s bales as 1 1/2. It is said that the ship Windrunner, 470 tons, is shortly expected from Table Bay to load for London at 1 1/2, and the names of three or four other vessels in Table Bay are mentioned as being likely to come round for the same purpose.

We hear that the Island Home has been chartered by parties in England to take wool at 1 1/2 per lb.; and as the agents here are said to have secured her cargo some time back at 1 1/2, it is likely to prove an extremely profitable speculation.

It has at length been determined to land the whole of the sugar from the French bark Milan, and to take in a cargo for Bourbon. The owner is, however, inclined not to sell at present prices, although high, but intends to store the same, expecting that prices will continue to rise in consequence of the improbability of there being any further shipments to this port for some time to come; although there were heavy orders from Cape Town and Maria had been laid on, agents considering it folly to purchase without further advice from the Cape, as prices were falling so high in consequence of the favorable state of the Australian and Home markets.

The laying on of the Milan for Bourbon is entirely a speculation on the part of her owner, and should it realize his expectations he intends to open up a trade between the two colonies. Her cargo is to consist of bricks, tallow, fish, beans, sheep and cows, and a small quantity of oats and bran.

The long expected vessels—Isabella Peck, Emily Smith, and Isabella—have made their appearance.—P. K. Mercury, December 22.

A FOUR-FOOTED CRIMEAN HERO.—The Tivoli Journal contains the following:—Great sensation was created in the camp of the allies by the courageous conduct of a large dog, belonging to Colonel Metman, of the 73d Regiment of French Infantry. On the 10th of August, during the battle of the Tchernaya, the animals broke his chain and dashed into the fury of the fray, fighting in the ranks of the soldiers. He saved the life of a sergeant and a private of the regiment, and made three Russian prisoners. A ball grazed his fore paw, but the smarting wound only served to make him more infuriated. He singled out a Russian officer, and attacked him with ferocity, threw him down, and dragged him as a prisoner to the French lines. A surgeon dressed his wound, and the four-footed hero is going on well. He will probably be decorated with a medal as a reward for his bravery.—Times.

RUSSIA MUST NEVER HAVE THE CRIMEA AGAIN.—In whatever direction the tide of war may flow for the moment, considerations of humanity, of justice, and of police alike demand that the Crimea should not be restored to Russia. Once put her again in possession of Sebastopol, and a ticket-of-leave man does not more surely recommence the practices which he is indebted for his title, than Russia to her voracious and insatiable appetite for Constantinople. Besides, if we put her again in possession of Sebastopol, she will assuredly take care this time to render it no less impregnable on the land side than she had made it towards the sea. She will turn it into a real Gibraltar, and if the Allies should ever again undertake to besiege it, they will find that they have not one but many lines of defence to overcome. Deprived of Sebastopol, it is impossible for Russia to carry into effect her designs against Turkey. The assistance of a fleet is essential to their success. Let the Allies keep the Crimea by maintaining a moderate land force at Perekop, with a small squadron at Sebastopol, and Russia is paralyzed for aggression in the East. Restore Sebastopol to her, and within a quarter of a century the same work (probably much increased in difficulty, which has just been accomplished must again be done.—News of the World, Sept. 30.

WHO DISCOVERED THE VULNERABLE PART OF SEBASTOPOL.—There is now not a child but knows that great Sebastopol trusted for its safety to the Malakoff Tower; but so intricate were its formidable fortifications, and so cunningly had their engineers knivelled and sealed his art that the secret of its strength, like that of Samson, baffled detection. It was Sir John Burgoyne who discovered its vulnerable part. He at once declared in the most explicit manner, that the Malakoff was the key of the position—the corner stone of this mighty citadel, on which its whole foundation rested. Let that point be struck, and all its vast works, its mountains of earth and guns stacked on every side, would, as he averred, fall like a stack of cards. But who gave ear to his counsel? The judgment of Sir John, founded on the experience of a score of sieges, was overruled; and General Buzot insisted on directing the principal attack against another quarter. The arrival of General Niel gave another turn to affairs, and that distinguished engineer instantly recognized the correctness of Sir John's views, embraced his principles, and adopted his plans. It is to the execution of these plans that we owe the reduction of Sebastopol.—News of the World.

THE CRIMEA—A PENAL SETTLEMENT.—The question has been asked more than once, what are we to do with the Crimea whenever it falls into our hands, presuming that public opinion is too strong to suffer any Minister to restore it to Russia in the event of peace. The impressions which last winter has given us with respect to it are those of a dreary waste, in which the bitterness of winter and the parching heat of summer alternately destroy the fertility of the earth, and render existence miserable. It is quite true that there are many portions of the earth more desirable. But it has its advantages; and a daily paper suggests that for a time, at all events, they would be conspicuous now that our colonies have revolted against our felons, and we are obliged to fall back on the ticket-of-leave system as a vent for our surplus criminal population, to the great inconvenience and danger of our virtuous population. If the Crimea is to be occupied, there can be no reason, it is alleged, why we should not send our felons thither, as we formerly sent them to Van Diemen's Land. There are resources there which they might develop for the good of their country, instead of developing their own evil inclinations at home, to her damage.—News of the World.

NICOLAIEFF AND THE WAY TO IT.—Sailed from Odessa in a Russian steamer. The distance to Nicolaieff is about 80 miles. The entrance to the Liman River is shown by a light vessel, which we left on our right hand. The channel is very narrow, and under existence miserable. It is quite true that there are many portions of the earth more desirable. But it has its advantages; and a daily paper suggests that for a time, at all events, they would be conspicuous now that our colonies have revolted against our felons, and we are obliged to fall back on the ticket-of-leave system as a vent for our surplus criminal population, to the great inconvenience and danger of our virtuous population. If the Crimea is to be occupied, there can be no reason, it is alleged, why we should not send our felons thither, as we formerly sent them to Van Diemen's Land. There are resources there which they might develop for the good of their country, instead of developing their own evil inclinations at home, to her damage.—News of the World.

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expect to be a moth; just four months have elapsed, and already scientific politicians are calculating, not only the nativity, but the minority and reign of Napoleon IV. "There is," we are reminded, "many a slip between the cup and the lip," but three are three sides to the cup. Suppose it should be a girl—'is terra Salica'?" Why there, we presume, there would be no doubt as to the next step, should the law in the Franco-German and the line of the Corsican come into conflict; a Napoleon would, of course, abolish the Salic law.—Spectator, Oct. 18.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DRUNKENNESS.

There are degrees in drunkenness, and also varieties; and physiology has been found to bear upon the subject from a high quarter, in a manner that must tend greatly to the relief of persons who are afflicted with this disease. When the stomach is empty, a single glass of ardent spirits would produce an effect of depriving a person—not at all of the use of his senses, but of the steady use of his legs; it would be "still more fully so in the case of a vertiginous subject." The experiment has been tried upon persons "capable of taking as large a quantity of wine as almost anybody, namely, an ecclesiastical judge and a clergyman. The liability to be affected is increased by long exposure to fatigue or exercise—after shooting or hunting; and then a single glass of cherry brandy will make the party "unable to sit on horseback for a quarter of an hour." This lecture on the exhibition of alcoholics by the Chancellor of York, on a charge against the Reverend Mr. Clarke for drunkenness. The case comes before in the imperfect form of an extract from a provincial paper, which gives nothing more than the remarks of the judge; but from those remarks we gather that Mr. Clarke had been accused of intoxication, and had through forward testimony to characterize the nosology of the glass, the judge dismissed the case.

So you are not to take a man to be drunk because he seems so. You may observe "gestures" which are peculiar, and the aspect of which we all know from observation; yet the man who is liable to make them involuntarily may be a person of the best character at all times, and peculiarly in his senses at that moment; having his intellect decidedly

NEW GOODS.

NOW LANDING FROM THE
"MATANZAS," & "WINDERMERE,"
CALIFORNIA MOLESKINS and CORDUOYS
DRAB, do. do.
ROOKFOLD WHITE BAFTAS
HOYLE'S 9-8 PLATE PRINTS
HUIS LINENS
PRINTED VELVETEENS
DOESKINS and TWEEDS
MEN'S BLUCHER BOOTS
TABLE CUTLERY, S. F. KNIVES
G. S. TABLE SPOONS, FANCY TINDER BOXES
And a small assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY
GOODS.
ALSO,
BOILED LINSEED OIL, 1 and 2 gallon jars
PEARL BARLEY.
Porter, Nicholls & Van der Byl.
29th December, 1855.

Sweetmilk and Fadam Cheese,
EX "AMBOINA,"
NOW LANDED, AND FOR SALE BY
Porter, Nicholls & Van der Byl.

New Goods,
Ex Koh-i-noor and Windermere.
CALIFORNIA MOLESKIN
CALIFORNIA CORDUROY
BLACK MOLESKIN and CORDUROY
MILLERS' DRAB do.
DRAB MOLESKIN and CORDUROY
PRINTED CAPE CORDUROY
VELVETEENS, PLAIN COLOURS
Do. PRINTED
WOOLLEN PLUSH, all colours
BROWN and WHITE PUNJUMS
Do. Do. BAFTAS
LADIES' CASHMERE BOOTS
PLAIN LUTESTRING RIBBONS
CLOTHING, a large variety.
JAMIESON & Co.

Levicks & Sherman
ARE NOW LANDING FROM THE "MATANZAS,"
WROUGHT IRON WELDED HEAD BEDSCREWS
BRASS HAT PINS
IRON PADLOCKS
IRON STRAIGHT CUPBOARD LOCKS
CHEESE HEAD BOLTS and NUTS, turned Heads
BEST BENCH VICES, 5 lbs.
BRASS ESCUTCHEON PINS, 1/2 to 1 inch
BRASS BOX LOCKS
IRON TUMBLER CHEST LOCKS
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS
LARGE BLACK and WHITE HOOKS and EYES
IRON JEW'S HARPS
PINE CLASP NAILS, 1 inch to 4 inch
COUNTERSUNK CLOUT, 1 1/2 inch to 4 inch
HUNTING WHIPS
HOOP IRON, 2 1/2 and 2 3/4 inches
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON
POST COFFEE MILLS
SINGLE WIRE MOUSE TBAPS
POSTER'S DUTCH PATTERN PLOUGH SHARES
STAINED and WHITE HORN DRESSING COMBS
PLATED SPIRIT LEVELLS
SPORTING KNIVES
ROSE SPIKES, 5 inch to 9 inch
CAST IRON WATER PIPES, 3 inch
&c. &c.
36, St. George's-street.

The One Guinea Christmas Cases.

PITHEY, SMUTS & Co.
HAVE the pleasure of intimating to their Friends and
the Public, that considering the great satisfaction
their GUINEA CASES gave to their numerous Customers
last Year, they have determined to offer this CHRISTMAS,
INCREASED advantages to all parties, by providing THREE
DESCRIPTIONS of CASES, which will enable their
Friends to select either all WINES, all SPIRITS, or a mixture
of both, thus
No. 1 will consist of WINES, viz: 2 PALE SHER-
REY, 1 PORT, 2 SWEET PONTAC, 1 MA-
DEIRA, 1 CLARET, 1 CHAMPAGNE
2 SPIRITS: 1 PALE BRANDY, 1 DARK do. 2
GENEVA, 1 OLD TOM, 1 WHISKY, 1 RUM,
1 ANNISEED
3 A mixture of both: 1 PALE SHERRY, 1
CHAMPAGNE, 1 PORT, 1 SWEET PON-
TAC, 1 BRANDY, 1 WHISKY, 1 RUM, 1
GENEVA
Each Case will be numbered and labelled with its Con-
tents, and Country Friends may have their choice forward-
ed, by intimating the number of the Case as above.
- N.B.—As these Cases as got up at a cost considerably
under the usual prices for the quality of the Articles, they
can only be disposed of for Cash.
No. 2, Castle street,
10th December, 1855.

Public Sale
Of the Cargo of the Swedish Ship
"Equator," Captain Soderberg,
of Westerwick.
A PUBLIC SALE of the Cargo of the Swedish Ship
"Equator," Capt. Soderberg, of Westerwick, will be
held at the North Wharf, on
Tuesday Afternoon, 8th Jan. next,
AT 2 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
without Reserve, in Lots to suit the convenience of Pur-
chasers, consisting of
6533 DEALS, 14 feet 3 x 9
96 " 13 " " "
902 " 12 " " "
12 " 11 " " "
12 " 10 " " "
9 " 9 " " "
74 " 8 " " "
710 " 7 " " "
120 " 7 " 3 x 8
732 " 7 " " "
1116 " 14 " 2 x 9
220 " 7 " " "
72 " 7 " 2 x 8
The greater proportion of the above are RED DEALS,
and being well seasoned, are recommended to the Trade.
J. LETTERSTEDT & Co.
R. J. JONES, Auctioneer.
Cape Town, 28th December, 1855.

Sea Point House, Sea Point,
(Formerly the Residence of the late Mr. Justice MENZIES)
ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE EDUCATION OF
YOUNG LADIES.
MISS SYFRET begs to inform Parents and Guardians
that her Pupils will re-assemble on MONDAY, the
7th January.
Families residing in Cape Town or in the Country may wish
to avail themselves of this notice, to send their Daughters
where they can enjoy the benefit of Sea Air, combined with
good Education.
Letters and Parcels for Sea Point House may be
addressed to 45, St. George's-street.

IMPORTANT SALE.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. the Widow D. DENYSSEN, Senior.

THE Directors of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, in
their capacity as the Executors Testamentary of the above mentioned Estate, also acting for the
Co-Executors,

WILL CAUSE TO BE SOLD,
On the Spot,
On Monday, 21st Jan. 1856,
IN LOTS,
And afterwards the whole together,
THE VALUABLE
PROPERTY,
SITUATED IN STRAND-STREET, WITH
TWELVE HIRE HOUSES,
Adjoining thereto, facing Lynde & Waterkant-streets, and Krabbesteeg

The DWELLING HOUSE in Strand-street, of which a Specification will lie for inspection at
the Commercial Exchange from and after the Fifteenth day of January next, comprises a spacious
ENTRANCE HALL, PARLOUR, DRAWING and DINING ROOMS, STABLE, COACH
HOUSE, and the necessary other Outbuildings; has a large YARD, with an excellent WELL, and
is supplied with private WATERLEADING.

The Hire Houses,

PARTICULARLY THOSE IN LYNDE-STREET, one whereof is a THREE-STORIED
HOUSE, are roomy and commodious, yield good Rents, and have never been known without
Tenants.

The situation of this Property in the immediate vicinity of the CENTRAL CAUSEWAY, and
equidistant from the NORTH and SOUTH JETTIES, renders the site alone one of the most eligible
for the construction of STORES and WAREHOUSES, into which it may, with trifling expense, be
converted,—and the advantages thereby rendered to the MAIN DWELLING HOUSE, for the pur-
pose of an HOTEL or BOARD and LODGING HOUSE, have by experience, been found to be
beyond conception.

AFTER WHICH,

On Tuesday, 22nd Jan. 1856,
AT THE HOUSE IN STRAND-STREET,
WILL BE SOLD,
THE LOOSE PROPERTY
BELONGING TO SAID ESTATE,

And consisting of beautiful ROSEWOOD DRAWING ROOM and other HOUSEHOLD FUR-
NITURE, comprising COUCHES, LOO, SOFA, and DINING TABLES, Dutch and American
Eight-day Clocks, in good order; Double and Single Bedsteads, with BEDDING, WARDROBES,
and a superior assortment of SILVER, PLATED, CROCKERY, and GLASWARE; also several
RELIGIOUS WORKS, by the best Authors; likewise, a choice Collection of PLANTS and
FLOWER-POTS.

AND ON

Wednesday, 23rd Jan. 1856,
WILL BE SOLD,
ON THE SPOT, IN CONVENIENT LOTS,
First separately, and afterwards together,

THE
Piece of Ground, in the Gardens,

in extent 1 Morgen, 90 Square Roods, and 81 do. Feet, on which has recently been erected several
BUILDINGS, bounded on the North and West by the Properties of Messrs. J. P. JAMIESON and
P. J. DENYSSEN, and on the South and East by that of Mr. M. JURGENS, Sr.

This Property is furnished with a WELL, 50 feet deep, built of the best Materials, and which has
always supplied sufficient Water for the irrigation of the Garden upon the same, and in addition to
which it has a Private Waterleading.

The view from this place of the Town, Shipping, and surrounding scenery surpasses that of any of
the adjacent Gardens, and the salubrity of the Climate renders it very healthy and desirable for Parties
wishing to secure a Summer Retreat in the Gardens.

Plans of the Property will lie for inspection at the Commercial Exchange, from and after the Fifteenth
day of January, 1856, and will also be exhibited on the days of Sale.

The Sale on each of the aforesaid days to commence at 11 o'clock a.m.

Bonus will be given.

A. DENYSSEN, Secretary to said South African Association,
For Self and Co-Executors Testamentary.

Cape Town, Church-square, 20th Dec., 1855.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, G. Son, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Undersigned is instructed by Mr. WILLIAM CAM-
BRUNNAN, of Hazel Kruis, to sell by Public Auction
in the village of Caledon, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd
January, 1856, viz:—
60 HORSES, consisting of Mares, Colts and Mules.
The above are in superior condition and will positively
come forward on the day of sale.
THE OSTERLOH, Vend. 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 Nootgedacht, by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY, 4TH JAN. 1856,
THE FOLLOWING
**IMMOVEABLE AND MOVEABLE
PROPERTY.**
1. The Place "Nootgedacht," is extent 40 0 acres,
situate at Stenbokkroon, adjoining the places of Doctor
Horsbrouck, and Lieut. Col. DURRION, and only one hour
ride from the Village of Caledon. This Farm is too well
known to require recommendation.
2. Certain Farm adjoining Hemel and Aarde, to extent
about 3000 acres. The pasturage is particularly adapted
for Sheep and Black Cattle.
THE MOVEABLES CONSIST IN:—
2 Covered Wagons,
3 do. Carts,
600 Fat Merino Wethers, and what further will be
offered for sale.
T. OSTERLOH, Vend. Adm.
Caledon, 7th Dec., 1855.

Farm for Sale.
THE Undersigned wishing to change their abode, offer
for Private Sale, their well known Farm "The Fon-
tein," situate in the District of "Wildschuts Brand," 6
miles from Simon's Town, to extent 530 morgen, has a
substantial Dwelling-House, Out-buildings, Smith's Shop,
all in the best state of repair, as also a Kitchen Garden,
planted with all sorts of Fruit Trees, and has many running
Fountains throughout the year, with which the Garden can
be irrigated in summer, has also good Sowing Land and
extensive Wood and Bark Fields, from which the purchaser
can immediately derive good profit.
The Farm is one of the best in the district and particu-
larly adapted for the breeding of Merino Sheep. The same
requires no further recommendation as a personal inspection
will prove.
If required, the purchaser may take over with the Farm an
Ox Wagon, Smith's Forge complete, all sorts of Tools
also a Boat, with Seine complete.
H. P. AURET.
F. AURET.
The greatest part of the purchase amount may be retained
on interest, under mortgage of the property.

Tenders.
Somerset (West) Omnibus Company.
TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, for
the supply of 150 muids of BARLEY, and 150
muids of OATS, for the year 1856, to be delivered at the
Company's Stables, Cape Town, in quantities of not less
than 25 muids per month, for which payment will be
made monthly. Further particulars, by applying to the
Secretary.
By order of the Directors,
HENRY BOASE, Secretary.
Somerset (West), 11th December, 1855.

WORCESTER COMMERCIAL BANK.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with
section 22 of the Company's Deed of Settlement,
the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this
Establishment will be held on
Saturday, 12th January, 1856.
For the Purpose of submitting the Statement of the affairs
of the Bank, declaring the dividend and electing two Direc-
tors in the room of Messrs. M. J. Kuy, M.D., and J. P.
van Heerden, who retire by rotation but are eligible for
re-election.
The following is a list of Shareholders eligible for Di-
rectors.
(See the names in the Dutch.)
By order of the Directors,
J. G. VAN H. TULLEKEN, Cashier.
Worcester, Dec. 6, 1855.

New Years Gifts.
A Large variety of BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE in
Flower Vases, Toilette Bottles and Pots, Paper Knives,
Paper Stands, Candlesticks, silver capped smelling Bottles,
smelling Salts, Bottles &c., &c. Also an assortment of
Perfumery and other Fancy Articles for Sale at
J. T. POOCK & Co.,
37, Adderley-street.

Light Covered Carts for Sale.
A Choice selection of Superior Carts, adapted for one
or a pair of Horses, on Sale at Krus's Carriage
Manufactory, (near L. KAMMERMAN) Long Market-street.

Mules.
THE Undersigned is daily expecting per *Moissa*, from
Monte Video,
100 large Strong Mules,
to which the attention of FARMERS and OTHERS is
particularly called.
WM. BERG.
Burg street.
THE Duties of Mrs. HULL and Mrs. PALK'S Estab-
lishment for the Education of young Ladies, at
Somerset West, will be resumed on the 14th January 1856.
Having in reased accommodation, Boarders will now be
received.
Somerset West, Dec. 19th 1855.

Teaching.
PARENTS and Guardians are requested to take notice,
that the Class-duties at Dr. CAMERON'S Establish-
ment will be resumed on the 3rd of January. Parents
desiring to withdraw their children from the writing class are
required to give written notice to that effect at the begin-
ning of the year.

STRAYED.
FROM the Undersigned's Farm "Kliphevel" on the
15th December, a light bay Mule with halter. Pound-
masters and others are kindly requested to give notice,
when all expenses will be paid.
J. J. PROCTOR.
Paarl, December 22, 1855.

DIED on the 16th December, our beloved only child
ANDRIS BRUNNANUS, aged 11 months and 20 days.
A. B. MOMSEN,
S. M. MOMSEN, born Louw.
16th Dec. 1855.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.
Dec. 27. Martha Jane, bark, 397 tons, W. Harpham
from Harbropool Oct. 2, to Madras. Cargo coals. Put in
for water. Granger & Co., Agents.
28. Imatrice Eugenie, bark, 251 tons, W. Allen, from
Mauritius Oct. 27, Mauritius Dec. 5, to this port. Cargo,
timber. Passengers, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Kruger.
Deane & Johnson, Agents.
29. Elmore, bark, 270 tons, N. Marquard, from Guera-
sey Sept. 28, to this port. Cargo coals. Passengers, Capt. and
Mrs. Marquard.
29. Ravenscraig, ship, 589 tons, J. Scott, from Singapore
Oct. 28, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Messrs.
Dare, and Fifaw. Put in with loss of jib and jibboom.
28. Primera de Santander, Spanish ship, 643 tons, B.
Gorordo, from Manila Sept. 29, to Cadix. Cargo sundries.
Passengers, Messrs. Cotera, and Menchaca, and 14 in the
steerage. Put in leaky. Thomson & Co., Agents.
28. Chile, American bark, 291 tons, M. Anderson, from
Whaling to Whaling. Put in for supplies.
29. Biscaya, ship, 642 tons, J. Clark, from Colombo
Nov. 13, to London. Cargo coffee. Passengers, Capt. and
Mrs. Fitzgerald and 2 children, Major Scott, Dr. Donald,
Mr. Sandford. Thomson & Co., Agents.
29. Biscaya, ship, 642 tons, J. Clark, from Colombo
Nov. 13, to London. Cargo coffee. Passengers, Capt. and
Mrs. Fitzgerald and 2 children, Major Scott, Dr. Donald,
Mr. Sandford. Thomson & Co., Agents.
Mossel Bay Dec. 26, to this port. Cargo wool.
29. Maria, Hambro' bark, 116 tons, J. Molliis, from
Mauritius Dec. 1, to Falmouth for orders. Cargo sugar.
Put in for water. W. B. G. Agens.
29. Kaasganger, Dutch ship, 723 tons, W. Zalt, from
Rangoon Nov. 15, to Amsterdam. Put in for supplies.
29. Ariel, bark, 284 tons, G. Bel, from Antwerp Oct.
29, to this port, in ballast.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.
Dec. 27. Julia Maria, schooner, to Mossel Bay.
27. Osward, schooner, to Algoa Bay.
28. Springbok, American bark, to Algoa Bay.
ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.
Dec. 27. H.M. Brig Frolic, 12 guns, Commander G.
Noeltho, from Quilimane Dec. 10, to Simon's Bay.
27. Atago, American bark, 415 tons, G. Walford, from
Calcutta Sept. 8, to London. Cargo sundries.

*Opgraaf van Koloniale Opbrengst, de Staats-Markt
geopend, van den 26 tot den 28 Dec. 1855.*
Amandelen, lbs. 72 Melies, muiden, 4
Aardappelen, muiden, 234 Okkernooten, lbs. 4
Aryn, legger, 18 Patates, muiden, 11
Boter, lbs. 145 Rooyen, lbs. 77
Brandewyn, leggers, 21 Schapenvellen, st., 278
Bokkevelien, stukken, 85 Stroo, zakken, 11
Boonen, muiden, 2 Tabak, 1
Drooge Osmenhuizen, st. 6 Talk, lb. 36
Erwt-n, muiden, 73 Uijen, muiden, 36
Garst, muiden, 73 Vederen, Ostr., lb. 35
Hoorns, stukken, 8 Wyn, ordinaire, legger, 2
Honig, lbs. 42 Was, 1
Haver, muiden, 361 Wol, lbs. 1050
Hooi, vrachten, 82 Wyn steen, 2253
Kaf, zakken, 14 Zeep, lbs. 11
Koren, muiden, 93 Zout, muiden, 1
Linnen, do. 1 Zuuslemoenzap, 1-aam,
Meel, Grof, 1

MARKT PRYZEN
Van den 27 tot den 29 Dec. 1855

Aloe per lb.	0 0 0	Aloe per lb.	0 0 0
Amandelen per lb.	0 1 3	Ammonia per lb.	0 1 3
Appelen per lb.	0 1 3	Apples per lb.	0 1 3
Abriken per lb.	0 1 3	Apricots ditto.	0 1 3
Aardappelen per muid.	2 3 0	Patoes per muid.	11 2 0
Aryn per legger.	32 6	Vinegar per leg.	83 0 0
Boonen per muid.	16 0	Beans per muid.	31 7 0
Boter per pond.	0 5 5	Butter per pound.	0 5 5
Brandewyn per eger.	206 0	Brandy per leg.	222 4 0
Bokkevelien per stuk.	8 6 4	Back Skins each	1 7 5
Drooge Osmenhuizen.	10 4 0	Dry Osmenhuizen	8 5 0
Erdn en Makouwen Ducks & Musc.	1 0 0		1 3 0
Erwt-n per muid.	12 4 0	P per muid.	14 0 0
Garst per muid.	5 0 3	Barley per muid.	5 0 3
Ganzen per stuk.	1 4 3	Geese each.	1 4 3
Haver per muid.	4 0 0	Oats per muid.	4 0 0
Havergras pr 100lbs.	1 1 3	Oatsgras pr 100lb.	1 1 3
Hoenders per stuk.	0 4 5	Hens each.	0 4 5
Honing per pond.	0 2 8	Honey per lb.	0 2 8
Honing per eger.	2 1 0	To legs each.	2 1 0
Kalk per 10 zakken.	20 0 0	Chaff 10 sacks.	20 0 0
K-f per 10 zakken.	12 6 0	Wheat per 1 muid.	12 6 0
Koren per muid.	37 2 0	Lintel per muid.	37 2 0
Linnen ditto.	12 0 0	Maize per muid.	12 0 0
Meel, fya, pr 100 lb.	0 0 0	Flour, fine 10 lb.	0 0 0
Okkernooten pr. lb.	0 0 0	Walnuts pr lb.	0 0 0
Oiphantstanden p. lb.	0 0 0	Elephas' Teeth lb.	0 0 0
Pears per pond.	0 0 0	Pears per pound.	0 0 0
Periken ditto.	0 0 0	Rye per muid.	0 0 0
Rog per muid.	0 0 0	Rye per muid.	0 0 0
Rooyen per lb.	7 3 0	Raisins per lb.	7 3 0
Fabak ditto.	0 0 0	Tobacco do.	0 0 0
Schapenvellen pr. stuk.	0 1 0	Sheep Skins ea.	0 1 0
Merino-vellen pr. stuk.	0 5 2	Merino Skins ea.	0 5 2
Stroo per 16 zakken.	0 0 0	Straw p. 16 sacks.	0 0 0
Tyger, Leeuw & Straus	0 0 0	Lion, Tiger & O-	0 0 0
Uijen per muid.	3 4 0	Onions per muid.	3 4 0
Varkas, gemeste.	0 0 0	Figs, fatness ea.	0 0 0
ongemeste.	0 5 0	ongemeste.	0 5 0
speen.	1 0 3	sucking.	1 0 3
Vederen, Straus p. lb.	0 0 0	Feathers, Ostr. lb.	0 0 0
bedde p. lb.	0 0 0	Bed per lb.	0 0 0
Vet of Talk per pond.	0 0 0	Suet or Tallow lb.	0 0 0
Vygen ditto.	0 0 0	Figs per lb.	0 0 0
Wol, shapen, p. pond.	0 2 5	Wool, com. p. lb.	0 2 5
Wol, yne, ditto.	0 5 2	Wol, fine, do.	0 5 2
Wyn, ordinaire p. leg.	70 0	Wines, ordinary	70 0
Wyn, ditto.	5 2 0	Wines, ditto.	5 2 0
Zout per muid.	0 0 0	Salt per muid.	0 0 0
Zuurlemoenzap per.	0 0 0	Lemon Juice per	0 0 0
1-aam.	0 0 0	1-aam.	0 0 0
Zoolleder per 1/2 muid.	0 0 0	Sole Leather 1/2	0 0 0
Zeep per pond.	0 0 0	Soap per lb.	0 0 0
Wyn Steen pr 100 lbs.	30 0 0	Wine Stone 100	30 0 0

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