





THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, January 28, 1856.

The news from the scene of war affords ample matter for speculation. It is no longer doubtful that Russia has the worse of the struggle; but this very circumstance is likely to disturb the political relations, both of Europe and of Asia, to a much greater extent, than would probably have been the case, if the allies had conformed to her encroachments on the Turkish territory.

1.—That it is desirable for the interests of those concerned in mining operations in Namaqualand, that they should make jointly further efforts for testing the productiveness of Namaqualand as a mining country.

2.—All the existing Mining Companies in this Colony, that are provided with Trust Deeds, properly signed by their respective Shareholders, are to be invited to form a company under the above name, upon the principle of confederacy.

3.—The Board of that Company to be composed of Directors, one delegated by each Company, with full powers of representation of the body of its respective Shareholders.

4.—Each Company so joining to be registered in the rolls of the A. N. M. Company, for as many interests as its shares issued do number.

5.—Each Company so joining to form only a Federal relationship to the A. N. M. Company, and to remain intact in its laws of Trust Deed and Management, its Properties, Mines, and Centres to be considered as Private Property, but if offered to the Board to be taken over, an arrangement is to be made before hand with respect to a Bonus or other raise, to be awarded in case of success in the working of any Mine.

6.—Each Company to be at liberty to work their own Mines on their own account.

AMALGAMATED NAMAQUALAND MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of those desirous of forming an Amalgamated Mining Company was held on Friday morning at 3 o'clock. John Barry, Esq., in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:—

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6.—Each Company to be at liberty to work their own Mines on their own account.

7.—The Board is to petition Government for the privilege of exploring any part of Namaqualand for the period of one year, to resist the regulation of Lease-reefs, but to possess a Royalty instead.

8.—The Board to make arrangements with the Cape of Good Hope Mining Company and Spectacle Mining Company, for taking over their Captain Miners, Messrs. Holman, Theiss, (and Wyle) to be employed upon an exploration expedition, without loss of time.

9.—The Board to make a call of 6d. per Share upon each joining Company, payable in two instalments at each Company's Office; (computing the number of Shares to be 2,000, would yield an aggregate sum of £5,000.) The liability of each Shareholder to be limited (say) to 2s. per Share.

10.—Dividends to be declared by the Board, and handed over to the respective Directors of each confederate Company, in proportion to the number of interests, registered in the rolls.

11.—That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to carry out the objects of Rule 8, viz.:—Messrs. Pruss, Ardener, Brand, Sijonon, Landsberg, Focking—Advertiser and Mail.

THE CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.—Intelligence from King William's Town, came in a few days ago to the effect that two Hottentot soldiers of the Cape Mounted Rifles had been detected in a design to desert and join the rebels who since the war have been dwelling amongst the Amangul, Kafirs, A. Kafr, who has been apprehended is said to have been in collusion with them. We are not disposed to give undue importance to this matter; but still the occurrence itself furnishes food for reflection. It shows that it is not either very safe or politic to place this class of people in close proximity to the Kafirs, there being a constant tendency in them to revert to barbarism. This fact, in dealing with the Kafirs in this country, should never be lost sight of; and any policy in which it is not calculated, and provided for, is sure to end in disappointment and disaster. Colonel Sutton has gone to King William's Town, and we can not doubt but that he will institute such an inquiry into the case as will be satisfactory. It is said that the detected party have implicated others, and if so, he will trace, we trust, the disaffection to its source, and should there be any actual grievance we may reasonably assume that it will be promptly and effectually redressed.—G. T. Journal, Jan. 19.

After the above was in type the following came to hand: KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.—THE CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.—The public attention has been excited during the early part of this week, through some arrests taking place among the Hottentot and other coloured men of this Corps, doing duty here and at Fort White, and it was currently rumoured that a number of desertions were about to take place simultaneously from various detachments stationed throughout the colony. However, the timely discovery of the plot of course prevented its accomplishment, and as a searching investigation will doubtless take place into all the circumstances connected with it, the delinquents will not escape the prompt visitation of punishment for their intended insubordination. As a number of them are in custody, their object and the extent of their design will, without doubt, be fully exposed and ascertained. The Kafirs as usual visit the town daily in considerable numbers, bringing in their ordinary commodities for sale, and making their various purchases, and no reports of cattle thefts or other grievous outrages have been lately made. Six oxen, which were supposed to have been stolen some ten days or a fortnight ago, have been found, and the owner of another missing lot has also been apprised of their being in safe keeping within the Colony. The weather continues fine but rather warm, and yesterday evening a thunderstorm, passed over the Amatolas in the direction of the Kei. From slight rains falling during the past week, the country continues fresh and inviting, and the carriers report the veldt to be everywhere excellent.—Ibid.

Fort Beaufort.—The following is an extract of a letter from Fort Beaufort, dated 17th inst.—

Mr. Hoole lost three head of cattle out of his kraal on Tuesday night, which he has no doubt are stolen. This is something new for the present quiet state of things. There are a good many strange Kafirs in and about Beaufort, amongst them Macomo's two sons, Kona and Ned, with two of Umhala's—besides a whole levy of followers with passes from W. Brownlee, which state that they are in search of horses stolen some months ago. If this is really their business, well and good—but it does not seem very likely that four Chis would come out of Kaifrand at the same time on such trifling business.

Our correspondent adds:—"I may be wrong in my conjectures, but the many rumours that have been and are still afloat, make one suspicious of anything however trifling it may appear." Another hand writes: "The contractor's kraals, near Fort Beaufort, were broken into on Tuesday night and three head of slaughter cattle stolen; but, by the promptitude of Commandant Bowker and his Police, assisted by Mr. Hoole's servants, the cattle were traced to the Fingoes, two head recovered, and the other found slaughtered. The principal thief proved to be a Famboukie chief, living amongst the Fingoes and passing himself off as such. The affair is undergoing investigation.

The above extracts are given, not to excite needless alarm, but to show the necessity of constant vigilance on the part of the authorities, as well as the frontier colonists. The simple fact of four chiefs visiting a frontier town is nothing in itself, but in connection with other circumstances, is not to be disregarded. The mind of the "young Kaifrand party" is apparently unsettled, but let them see the authorities and colonists are on their watch-towers, and nothing serious need be anticipated.—Ibid.

The following extract of a letter from King William's Town, taken in connection with previous rumours of discontent among the Kafirs, is calculated to excite uneasiness as to our prospects of continued peace—

King William's Town, 17th January, 1856. There is great disaffection existing among the coloured men of the Cape Mounted Rifles in this district; the detachment at Fort White, consisting wholly of natives, had to be relieved the other day, and brought in their prisoners: it created not a little excitement and many are alarmed that we shall have another war; affairs do certainly look most disagreeably suspicious, but I trust it may blow over; for I dread the thought of an outbreak, if such does unfortunately happen—for the Home Government have not got another two millions to spare.—Coq's Post, January 19.

GRAAFF REINET.—THE BURGER LAW.—RIFLE CLUBS.—The Civil Commissioner is about sending out printed notices to all the enrolled burghers of the Division, calling upon them to attend at the places appointed, for the object of selecting a captain and sub-captains for the several wards. We take this opportunity of pressing upon the attention of the inhabitants of this town and district the desirableness of forming Rifle Clubs. It must be advantageous to the country and the people, when bodies of armed men can be called out with promptitude, and this is more likely to be the case when, by means of clubs, the burghers are well acquainted with each other, than when they are brought together promiscuously. In recommending the formation of Rifle Clubs, we are under the impression that they may, with proper management, be the means of rendering burgher service in the field as little irksome as possible. A club once formed, the members will frequently be brought in contact with each other, and thus not only become acquainted, but able to act efficiently with each other. We think a movement ought first to be made in the town of Graaff Reinet. We know that the Burger Law is unpopular, but it is the best we have at present, and it is impossible that the country can remain much longer in safety, without an organization of the inhabitants for their own defence. There is little doubt that Graaff Reinet could turn out a body of cavalry equal to any district of the Eastern Province.—Graaff Reinet Herald, Jan. 19.

with a loaded gun in his hand; while ascending his foot gave way—and in the fall the gun received a concussion, and discharged its contents in the side of Mr. Hayes—killing him dead upon the spot. So much care cannot be exercised in the handling of such dangerous weapons.—Extra to the G. T. Journal, Jan. 22.

Horses.—We hear, and we believe upon good authority, that the Cape Mounted Rifle Regiment are in want of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred horses. As a fair price is given for horses suitable to the troop, the present offers an opportunity to horse-breeders in the upper districts, possessing such animals, to dispose of them.—Ibid.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.—Some weeks since an American engineer arrived at St. Petersburg with a cannon of his invention, capable, it is said, of doing tremendous damage. He was admitted at once to show his invention to the Emperor, and orders have been issued to the foundry at St. Petersburg to prepare everything for a trial. At the same time a model in wood was sent to Slatoust in the Ural to have a cast made. It is said that the range of this gun, which is oblique, is more than 4,000 metres, which, if true, would exceed anything hitherto known. A new method is also spoken of, for the foundries of Slatoust and Toula are to furnish 90,000 by next May. Jacobi, the inventor of the infernal machines, has, it is said, discovered the means of throwing Congreve rockets and other projectiles to an enormous distance, and great success is expected from them against the fleets. The government has placed the arsenal and foundry of St. Petersburg at his disposal to make his experiments.—Letter in the Pays.

Nicolaioff possesses twelve dockyards, six for ships of the line and six for smaller vessels; also immense arsenals, and almost exhaustless materials for ship building. It employs 600 workmen in ordinary times, and 12,000 on occasion of emergency. At present the number, according to the German accounts, is not less than 21,000.—European Times.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE.—The following general order, bearing date the 27th October, has been issued by the Commander of the forces in the Crimea to the army under his command:—

GENERAL ORDER.—The Commander of the forces has been much surprised at the numerous applications for leave of absence which have reached him from officers of all ranks in the army. He has to remind them that they are still in the presence of a powerful enemy, and, moreover, that they have duties to perform in camp not less important than those in the field, and that the instruction, discipline, and well-being of the troops are subjects which require the constant attention of all good soldiers.—European Times.

THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The Gazette des Postes contains the following account of the operations on the north side of Sebastopol:—

"VARNIA, Nov. 4.—The fire of the batteries on the south side of Sebastopol for the northern forts redoubled on the closing days of last month. Since the 30th the floating batteries, armed with cannons of the strongest calibre, have been ready at Kamiesch, and are to take part in the fire against Fort Constantine. The fleet at Kiburn has received orders to send the monitors and large gunboats at the mouth of the Daleper to Kamiesch. It is positively stated that after the arrival of these boats a fire from land and sea will be simultaneously opened against the forts on the north.—European Times.

LETTER FROM SEBASTOPOL.—A private (French) letter from Sebastopol of the 30th October, states as follows:—

The enemy's batteries do not cease firing at us. Night and day we hear the shells and balls which destroy or rather complete the destruction of the houses in town, which are in their way, and it is by no means reassuring for the occupants of the houses near them. The Russians continue to fortify to the north of the bay, and all the heights bristle with batteries. I confess that I do not see clearly the utility of these works; it is certain that they will never be attacked there. I was yesterday on guard at Fort St. Nicholas, almost in front of Fort Catherine. I passed the whole of the day observing them with my glass, and none of the details of their internal service escaped me. I even saw them call the muster roll and eat their soup. There is also a Russian post commanded by an officer at Fort Constantine; he and I remained a long time observing each other. He ended the examination by taking his cap off and saluting me very politely, to which I answered by saluting as amiably as possible, and then for an hour we continued the exchange of courtesies. I do not know if the enemy has provisions for winter; but, in case he has not, he will, no doubt, approach Perekop before long, at least in considerable numbers; for the route by the steppes, the only one which remains to him, is, we are assured, impracticable in winter. It may be presumed that the greatest part of the stores was in the place, for all the houses are full of sacks of that horrible biscuit which no one could decently give to pigs. It fills us with pity to see such stuff intended for men. The Duke of Newcastle, who was, for some time with us, and was present at the last events of the siege, embarked some days ago on board the Highflyer. After having touched at Kerch and visited the eastern coast of the Crimea, he again embarked for Burden, whence he will return to the headquarters of Omar Pasha. It is said that the ex-war minister of the British Majesty will be sent to Constantinople on the 1st of December. The health of the army is excellent, and a few sick only are from time to time sent to Constantinople.—European Times.

AUSTRIA.—A letter from Vienna of the 4th, in the Cologne Gazette, says:—"M. de Bourquency was received yesterday morning by the Emperor, and delivered an autograph letter to his Majesty from the Emperor of the French. He has had several conferences with Count Buloz, and given him full details on the campaign which the Allies contemplate on the Danube. The plan of operations does not yet seem to be quite settled, and it must first be known whether Austria will join in it. M. de Bourquency has been directed to continue his negotiations with the cabinet of Vienna on that subject."

Despatches from Trieste state that the Archduke Maximilian is going on favourably.

An order has been issued by the Military Central Chancery for a further reduction of the army in Galicia. Each company is to be reduced to 100 men, and military men state that the result of the measure will be that 25,000 men will be sent to their homes. It is said, however, that the Sardinian army corps in the Danubian Principalities will be reinforced, although it at present consists of eight strong brigades.—European Times, Nov. 21.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

Just as we were hoping that the clouds which have for a moment obscured the Western horizon were beginning to scatter we were woken from the agreeable delusion by another manifesto from Mr. Attorney-General Cushing. The sight of the smallest portion of blue sky seems enough to excite the insatiable love of strife that burns in the breast of this distinguished legal authority. Do the people of England begin to believe that they have been too hasty in elevating a mere electioneering dodge to the dignity of a national demonstration; do the people of America begin to think that they are pushing matters a little too hard against friends and relatives who have shown the most sincere and unmistakable desire to give no reasonable ground for offence? The soul of Caleb Cushing is troubled, and he rushes between the half-reconciled disputants to point out that his side have been much worse used than they seem to think, and that there is nothing to be done for Brother Jonathan but to exact from Brother John that most unsatisfactory satisfaction which used to be considered the peculiar mark of a gentleman.

The first thing that strikes us in reading the last circular of Mr. Attorney-General Cushing, which will be found in our American intelligence, is the utter uselessness for any good purpose of putting forth any such documents at all. In this country it is in the Queen, in the United States it is in the President, that the Constitution vests the power of calling attention by proclamation to such portions of the member countries to such a power vested in the Attorney-General. His expositions of the law are of no authority either with judges or juries. If it is intended to put any more persons on their trial for alleged enlistment of American citizens, such semi-official declarations only tend to prejudice and embarrass the case. The judges of

the land are competent to declare the law, and will, doubtless, do so at their own risk, without reference to the opinions or circulars of the Attorney-General. If, on the other hand, the intention of this circular be to prevent any future violation of the neutrality of the United States, in which we wear the air of an intentional insult to Great Britain, inasmuch as it presupposes that she will do what she has most formally and deliberately announced her intention to the United States of not again attempting. No one will dispute the position taken up in this circular,—that the foreign enlistment within their territory by an act of Congress, though many may doubt whether without such act of Congress, the enlistment of troops within the territory by a belligerent would be a hostile attack on national sovereignty; nor are we prepared to admit, as asserted by Mr. Cushing, in defiance of Vattel, that to allow one belligerent party and not the other to enlist troops in a neutral state would be a flagrant breach of neutrality. But surely both England and the United States have a right to complain when the Attorney-General of the United States takes upon himself, not merely to lay down the law, but, of his own authority, to find facts, and those facts which have no bearing upon his duty as public prosecutor, but are matters of discussion solely between the two nations. What right has Mr. Cushing, in his official capacity, to assert that Great Britain, in attempting by the agency of her civil and military authorities in the British North American provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops in the United States, has committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States? We do not object to this assertion because it is manifestly untrue, inasmuch as Great Britain never attempted to raise troops in the United States, but only established recruiting depots on her own territory; but because, be it true or false, it is a matter entirely out of the Attorney-General's cognizance, in dogmatizing on which Mr. Cushing, to use his own expression, "commits an act of usurpation" against the rights of the Foreign Minister of the Union. Equally uncalled for, and equally objectionable, is the statement that the indictment and conviction of any such consular or military agent, arranged in instructions or contrivances to evade the operation of such statute, is subordinate to the consideration of the national insult involved in the fact of a foreign government instructing its officers to abuse for unlawful purposes the privileges they happen to enjoy in the United States.

Mr. Cushing can only imagine that the Consuls of England must either be convicted or escape by unworthy contrivances. Why not a sabbat, at least, for the sake of apparent candour and impartiality,—that they may be able to establish their innocence? Such a presumption is not unwarranted by the ordinary rules of law, and would not, we think, have been unworthy of the high legal situation which Mr. Cushing fills. It is the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute to conviction those who have offended against the laws of the Republic, but how is it his duty to remind the people that after these trials have taken place they still have a ground of quarrel against the country whose agents have offended? Such remarks introduced into a professed exposition of the law, which ought to be clear, to be calm, and to be dispassionate, convey but an indifferent compliment to the community to which they are addressed, and do but small credit to the official who thus goes out of his way in order to take upon himself the odious office of stirring up strife and dissension. We cannot believe that such acts will have any permanent effect on a great and intelligent community like that happily established on the other side of the Atlantic. Until much better evidence is afforded to us than we at present possess we shall persist in believing that such an abuse of power as this position can have no other effect than to bring discredit upon him who resorts to it, and to place many of all parties on their guard against a person content to achieve the smallest political object at the expense of a national conflagration.—London Times.

THE THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times writes on the 3d instant, says:—"There are two cases respecting which our own and the Spanish Government are at difference, and which, I regret to say, have each arrived at a stage which seems to threaten very seriously the friendly relations between the two countries; and I have reason to think that Lord Howden has received instructions relative to these circumstances and the possible result of the negotiations respecting them which will be very unpalatable to the Spanish Government."

The chief details of the above-mentioned cases are as follows:—Mr. Boylan, an English merchant of great respectability, had been resident for 14 years in the island of Cuba, and was established at Santiago de Cuba, where he carried on an extensive commerce. About two years since he was suddenly ordered by the authorities to leave the island, and he proceeded to England to lay his case before his own government. It is said, though no proofs whatever have been brought forward to back the report, that he was suspected by the Spanish authorities of being implicated in political intrigues, which Mr. Boylan firmly denies, declaring, on the contrary, that he has never interfered or had anything to do with politics at all, and that his own interests were entirely bound up with the peace and prosperity of the island. It appears that our government took up Mr. Boylan's case very strongly. He had been subjected to heavy losses by being obliged to abandon his large establishment in Cuba, and they insisted on the Spanish Government making him due reparation. The result of the negotiations which ensued was that the latter agreed to do so, and the matter was actually arranged, but the matter was submitted to arbitration, our Government nominating Mr. Muir, English Consul at New Orleans, as their arbitrator, and the Spanish Government the Marquis de Espana, then Governor of Santiago de Cuba, on their side. Mr. Boylan was also allowed to return to Cuba for a year to arrange his affairs and abide the result of the arbitration; but now comes the most serious part of the case. In April last, before the result of the arbitration was known, and indeed before the English arbitrator had even arrived, Mr. Boylan received a peremptory order from the authorities of Santiago de Cuba to leave the island within a certain time, the pretext for which was that he had not fulfilled the conditions on which he was allowed to return, the principal of which were that he must either take out a letter of naturalisation (which would require him to change his religion), or must apply to the Captain General for special permission to remain longer. The latter condition he had complied with, having memorialised the Captain General, stating that he had found it impossible hitherto to dispose of his property there and praying for further time to allow them to do so. To this the Spanish authorities refused to accede, and the authorities of Santiago de Cuba allow Mr. Boylan to proceed to the Havana to lay his case before the Captain General, but he was put on board a French merchant vessel at Santiago, and conveyed again to England. The result of all this has been that Mr. Boylan is ruined, and that our Government, naturally indignant at the conduct pursued by the Spanish authorities, after the two Governments had agreed to submit the whole case to arbitration, have demanded full and speedy satisfaction, and I believe that it has been formally intimated that the continuance of friendly relations between England and Spain may depend on those demands being promptly complied with.

The other case is also a very serious one. A Spanish vessel called the Fernando Po, and owned by Barcelona houses, sailed from that port for Fernando Po, having on board a great number of water casks, respecting which she possessed no document to prove that they were required for any lawful purpose. She was captured by two English cruisers—the Dolphin, Lieut. Commander Webber, and the Minx, Lieut. Commander Roe—on suspicion of being employed in the slave trade, and was sent to Sierra Leone for trial by the mixed commission there. The result is not yet known. The owners have addressed strong reclamations to the government here, and among them is Don Domingo Mootich, who was long established on the African coast, and according to the official reports of our authorities, was engaged most extensively in the slave trade at Whydah, and other parts. It came to the knowledge of our government that this person had been selected by the government here to fill the post of Governor of Fernando Po, which, lying in the sight of Biafra, and under the absolute sway of such a person, would become a mere depot for the convenient sale of slave traders, and strong remonstrances were made against such an appointment in the face of the engagements existing between the two countries respecting the slave-trade; but it appears that the Spanish government persist in their intention, and that things have gone so far that our government have felt it necessary to intimate that the appointment of Don Domingo Mootich as Governor of Fernando Po will be regarded as tantamount to making that island a depot for slaves, and that it will be dealt with accordingly.—European Times.

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The other case is also a very serious one. A Spanish vessel called the Fernando Po, and owned by Barcelona houses, sailed from that port for Fernando Po, having on board a great number of water casks, respecting which she possessed no document to prove that they were required for any lawful purpose. She was captured by two English cruisers—the Dolphin, Lieut. Commander Webber, and the Minx, Lieut. Commander Roe—on suspicion of being employed in the slave trade, and was sent to Sierra Leone for trial by the mixed commission there. The result is not yet known. The owners have addressed strong reclamations to the government here, and among them is Don Domingo Mootich, who was long established on the African coast, and according to the official reports of our authorities, was engaged most extensively in the slave trade at Whydah, and other parts. It came to the knowledge of our government that this person had been selected by the government here to fill the post of Governor of Fernando Po, which, lying in the sight of Biafra, and under the absolute sway of such a person, would become a mere depot for the convenient sale of slave traders, and strong remonstrances were made against such an appointment in the face of the engagements existing between the two countries respecting the slave-trade; but it appears that the Spanish government persist in their intention, and that things have gone so far that our government have felt it necessary to intimate that the appointment of Don Domingo Mootich as Governor of Fernando Po will be regarded as tantamount to making that island a depot for slaves, and that it will be dealt with accordingly.—European Times.

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NEW GOODS.

Messrs. Preuss & Selgmanns ARE landing ex "Countess of Seafield" and "Hero of the Nile," French Robes, Silks, French Ribbons, Crapes, French Veils, in all colours...

Ploughs and Plough Furniture. THE Undersigned has received per "Countess of Seafield," a large assortment of Ploughs and other agricultural Implements...

NOTICE

TO the Inhabitants of the Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Wellington, Worcester, Caledon, Swellendam, Riversdale, George &c. Mr. YORK, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, begs to state...

Committee under Ordinance No. 97.

WHEREAS a Memorial has been lodged with the Joint Secretaries to the Committee under Ordinance No. 97, by CHARLES WATSON, of Graham's Town...

Notice to Creditors and Debtors. In the Estate of the late Mr. MATTHEW PATRICK LUTT, and surviving widow...

Notice to Creditors and Debtors. In the Estate of the late Mr. HENDRIK ANDREAS SMIT, and surviving Widow, Mrs. ELIZABETH GERHARDINA MARIA ERNSTINA SMIT...

Notice to Creditors and Debtors. In the Estate of the late Mr. JACOB TIER, and surviving Widow Mrs. CORNELIA MARIA TIER, born GIELEMET...

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Mules. FOR Sale a team (8) beautiful large trained MULES, fit for immediate use...

Mules. 125 selected extra fat heavy slaughter Oxen. THIS DAY, the 28th instant, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mrs. the widow MYNBERG, "Eenzaamheid," the above number of heavy slaughter Oxen...

650 SHEEP AND GOATS. ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, will be publicly sold on the farm of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saksenburg, the above number of extra fat Sheep and Goats...

1500 fat Cape Sheep, 100 Kapater Bucks. THE above number extra fat Cape Sheep and Goats will be sold about the beginning of next Month, at the place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saksenburg...

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE &c AT STELLENBOSCH.

THE Undersigned having let his DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, Drosty-street, unfurnished, will cause to be publicly sold TO - MORROW, Tuesday, the 29th Inst., all his valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE...

PUBLIC SALE In the Insolvent Estate of ANDRIE MELLETT DU TOIT, of the Paarl, Shipkeeper. TO MORROW, the 29th instant, of the Insolvent's entire STOCK-IN-TRADE...

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM, in the Bukkeveld, Division of Worcester. MR. JACOBUS CORNELIUS JOOSTEN, intending to take up his residence at Worcester...

his valuable Farm called "Driefontein," situated in Cold Bokkeveld in extent upwards of 3,600 morgen, well adapted for Merino and Cape Sheep, Flowers and other Cattle...

Agents already appointed. Mr. B. ALEXANDER, King William's Town; Mr. J. BISHOP, Uitenhage; Messrs. BARK & DU TOIT, Richmond; Messrs. BARK & NEPHEW, Swellendam; Do, George; Do, Mossel Bay; Do, Riversdale; Do, Graaf-Reinet; Do, Burgersdorp; Do, Alval North; Do, Port Elizabeth; Do, Kooopmans River; Do, Stellenbosch; Do, Simon's Town.

SALE OF Landed Property. AT NOWBRAY. In the Insolvent Estate of JACOBUS ARNOLDUS HURTER VAN BREDA. WILL be sold, on the Spot, with liberal Competition Money and Bonus, On MONDAY, 18th February, 1856, AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY...

PRIME MEMEL DEALS AND PLANKS, Ex "Louise," Direct from Memel. THE Undersigned are now landing from the above Vessel Superior quality Memel Deals, 9 x 3 in lengths, of from 12 to 28 feet...

Mules. THE Undersigned is daily expecting per Melina, from Monte Video, 100 large Strong Mules, to which the attention of FARMERS and OTHERS is particularly called.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HENRY GREIG MYLNE has been appointed to collect and receive all arrears Road Rates in the Division of Worcester.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. - The STORES situated in Church-street. For Particulars, apply to B. DANIEL, St. George's-street.

DIED on the 3d of November last, at Albury, near Guildford, County of Surrey, the Rev. WILLIAM DOW, Minister of the Gospel, in the 56 year of his age.

NOTICE. DIED on the 18th instant, my beloved daughter ALETTA JOHANNA DE PREEZ, aged 5 years and 3 months, of which notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends.

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COOPER'S UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Prepared from a Receipt of the celebrated Surgeon, Sir ASTLEY COOPER. THIS invaluable Medicine had for many years been extensively prescribed by the above eminent Surgeon, and the Proprietor, a retired medical man, of high standing...

As a family Aperient Medicine, they will be found to answer all general purposes, and will prove of the greatest assistance to those who, residing in the country districts of this colony, and separated for "hours" from medical assistance, can resort to their use with the greatest advantage.

It is particularly requested that the "Directions" for their use, enclosing each box, will be strictly adhered to. The following Testimonial (one selected from thousands) is submitted, as an instance of the remarkable effects produced by this celebrated Pill -

To Thomas E. Cornwall Scales, Esq., Islington, near London. Sir, - I desire voluntarily to bear witness to the good effects of your celebrated Pills. I have been suffering for the last 22 years from a torpid liver and bad digestion...

Dear Sir, - Ever since I have been in this Colony I have been troubled with pains in the region of the loins, accompanied with extreme debility and confirmed Dropsical Symptoms; I have gone through a regular course of medicine, having been attended by several Doctors to no purpose.

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HEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. THE VAST INCREASE in the demand for these Cough Lozenges, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the Public for the cure of the following complaints -

ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES. They have deservedly obtained the highest patronage and the Public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL. COUGH CURED AFTER AN ATTACK OF INFLUENZA. Sir, - Having been attacked by the Influenza a short time ago, it left me with a very troublesome cough; I was recommended to try your Lozenges, which, I am happy to say, completely cured me, after only taking half a box of them.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "I tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

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Stellenbosch Bank. ISSUE of 550 ADDITIONAL SHARES. NOTICE.

THE Directors of the above Establishment having, upon frequent applications thereto, resolved to issue the above number of additional Shares, will therefore receive Tenders for the same until the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY ensuing.

PROTECTEUR, Fire & Life Assurance Company 1, MARKET-SQUARE. Established 20th September, 1828. CAPITAL £ 55,938 19 2. LAST BONUS awarded to the Assurers 50 per Cent.

Agents in the Country Districts: Breda's Doorp, Beaufort, Caledon, Clanwilliam, George, Graaf-Reinet, Kooopmans River, Malmesbury, Middleburg, Mossel Bay, Paarl, Malaga, Riversdale, Richmond, Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Tulbagh, Wellington, Worcester.

Directors: President, J. TROMP, Esq. Vice President, J. A. H. WICHT, Esq. JOHN BARRY, Esq. JAN C. GIE, Esq. A. B. BRINK, Esq. A. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. D. M. BERGH, Esq. C. H. POENSBRO, Esq. D. G. VAN BRADA, Esq.

Auditors: P. A. BRAND, Esq. V. SCHONBERG, Esq. Medical Officer, C. FLECK, Esq., M.D. Agents in the Country Districts: Wm. Helm, Esq. J. H. I. de Beer, Esq. C. A. M. de Vos, Esq. C. M. Lind, Jr., Esq. F. A. Swemmer, Esq. S. J. Meijer, Esq. S. J. van der Spuy, Esq. John Rex, Esq. J. W. Moorrees, Esq. Messrs. Mentij & Dickson. Messrs. Barry & Co. A. J. Becker, Esq. H. J. de Vries, Esq. John Becker, Esq. W. P. Ferry, Esq. P. Korsten, Esq. D. Teubis, Esq. H. L. de Lange Vos, Esq. J. Aldrey, Esq. J. Lindenberg, Esq.

Fire Department. RATES OF PREMIUM PER £ 100. In which hazardous contents are contained. In which hazardous contents are not contained. In which hazardous contents are not carried on.

Special Insurances according to the nature of the Risk. POLICIES GRATIS. The Rate of Life Premiums Much more Profitable. Than any other Office in the Colony.

COMMERCIAL Marine & Fire Assurance Company. Established 26th February, 1855. CAPITAL, £50,000 Sterling.

Directors: R. GRANGER, Esquire, Chairman. J. SHIFFERD, Esquire, Vice Chairman. E. SUPPERT, Esq. A. DE PASS, Esq. L. P. CAUVIN, Esq. A. J. ZERBARRAG, Esq. P. G. VAN DER BYL, Esq. G. MYNBERG, Esq. M. A. R. BERGH, Esq. J. C. SILBERBAUM, Esq. W. BEAG, Esq. F. L. C. BICCARD, Esq.

AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS. Stellenbosch, P. H. Faure, Esq. Paarl, Messrs. Steyler & Smuts. Caledon, T. Osterloh, Esq. Swellendam, Messrs. Osterloh and Reitz. Worcester, Messrs. Van der Byl & Le Sueur. Port Elizabeth, J. C. Hess, Esq. Graham's Town, N. Birkenruth, Esq. Mossel Bay, J. Vincent, Esq. D'Urban, F. J. v. H. Duminy, Esq.

TARIFF OF PREMIUM PER £100. 1. Flat Roof Buildings, £0 2 6. 2. Buildings with Slate, Tile or Metal Roof, £0 2 6. 3. Buildings with Thatched Roofs, £0 17 6.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee to secure the election of Mr. Advocate DENYERS.

Light Covered Carriage FOR SALE. A Choice selection of Superior Carriage, adapted for one or a pair of Horses, on Sale at Kiro's Carriage Manufactory, (near L. KANNEMAN) Long Market-str. et.

Shipping Intelligence. ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY. Jan. 24. Westers Province, schooner, 32 tons, A. Smith, from Peacocks Bay Jan. 12, to this port. Cargo 10 tons copper ore.

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