





At our distance from the Orange Free State, we are not favorably situated for judging with sufficient accuracy of the condition of affairs, in a community which, being of recent growth, does not offer many antecedents to guide us in forming our opinions. To us the result of the late Commando against the Chief Wietzi appeared very satisfactory. The President of the Free State thinks otherwise, and he is doubtless a bitter judge. Wietzi's tribe, besides being spoiled of a few thousands of cattle, are said to have lost somewhere about fifty fighting men, and no casualties are reported on the side of the burghers. This we cannot help considering a decided advantage. When we further take into account that the natives were forcibly driven from positions, which they deemed unapproachable, we are warranted to infer, that they must retain a salutary impression of the decided superiority of their adversaries, and will feel rather reluctant to expose themselves to a repetition of the chastisement under which they are smarting. After all the President expresses his regret, that the burgher force should have broken up "without having completed the work imposed upon them in such a manner, as there is every reason to believe could have been done, if they had persevered in their operations a week or two longer." Mr. BOSTOFF seems to apprehend that parties of the scattered tribe will return to their former haunts and predatory habits, by which the state of insecurity of the frontier inhabitants would be prolonged. If these apprehensions are well founded, and there is every reason to believe they are, it is certainly a pity that the successful commando did not put its advantages a little farther. In a campaign of any length free burghers will always be inferior in point of discipline to regular troops. They are less brave, and in some kinds of fighting more efficient than soldiers; but when they have thrashed the enemy they do not see any use in staying from home any longer. Besides, their relative position to their officers is so different from that of soldiers. To these the army is at all times, whether in peace or in war, the element in which they live; and wherever the General fixes his headquarters, there is their home. Every man's prospects of promotion, from the Colonel down to the drummer, depend in some measure on the General's despatches. In the Burgher's life a commando is only an episode. He may perform his duty as faithfully as the soldier and perhaps from more exalted motives; but instead of looking forward to promotion, he runs the risk of incurring losses by protracted absence from his family and property. We are not surprised that after a campaign of twenty days Commandant General BOTHA found his officers and men a little refractory. It will always be so with militia. The President very judiciously requires from his Commandant a full report furnished "the names of the persons—whether officers or private burghers—who have been guilty of disobedience or disorderly conduct, that they may be called to account, and also of those whose conduct has been particularly meritorious, that the public may know not only who they are that have merited their disapprobation, but likewise those who have deserved their approval and are worthy of their gratitude." The moral force of public opinion will thus come in the place of those rewards and punishments which belong to a military organization. In addition to this, badges of distinction or decoration, if impartially and sparingly awarded, might also serve to keep up a martial spirit.

The willingness shown by the Natal Colonists to come to the assistance of their neighbours in the Free State is highly creditable, and deserves to be brought to the notice of every native chief, who is at all disposed to be inflated with the idea of his own power as compared with that of the Free State.

REGISTRATION.—Persons resident in the several electoral divisions of the Colony (Cape Town and Graham's Town excepted), qualified but not registered as voters, are called upon to send in to the Civil Commissioners their division their claims, in writing, in manner as is prescribed in the Act No. 16, 1856, on or before the 31st July next.

APPOINTMENTS.—H. R. KUYSS, Esq., to take charge of the Surveyor General's department, during the absence of the Surveyor General, on duty.

W. P. JANSEN, Esq., Lieut. R.N. and Port Captain of Table Bay, as Marshal of the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, vice Rowan, deceased.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estate of J. A. Bierman, of Beaufort, Trader.—First and second meetings at the Magistrate's office, on the 4th and 11th July.

F. J. SCHEUBLE, of Cape Town.—First and second meetings at the Master's Office on the 21st and 28th July.

S. H. du TOIT, of Rondebosch.—First and second meetings at the Master's Office on the 9th and 16th July.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—His Excellency the Governor has published, for general information, the following draft received from H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies:—[Copy.—CAPT. NO. 39.]

Governor Sir GEORGE GARR, &c., &c. Downing-street, 4th March, 1856.

Sir,—I have received your despatch No. 137, of the 8th of December last, and its several Enclosures, on the subject of the Subscriptions raised in the Western Districts of the Cape of Good Hope, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, amounting to £6,166 10s. 2d.

On the part of Her Majesty's Government, as well as the Royal Commissioners, I desire to convey to you their best thanks, and through you to Mr. Ewan Christian, for the warm interest he has manifested on this occasion.

The accompanying Box contains a letter specially addressed to Mr. Ewan Christian, and letters of thanks which the Royal Commissioners request may be distributed to those gentlemen who have so kindly lent their services in raising so magnificent a sum, under such peculiarly distressing circumstances as are mentioned in the Report of the Secretaries of the Local Committee.

The Royal Commissioners further request that you will communicate to all en. ed. in this act of benevolence, the assurance that their liberality in aid of the widows and orphans of Her Majesty's troops and seamen is duly appreciated. I have, &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

MALMEBURY.—RECEPTION OF H. H. LOZDORFF, Esq.—On Saturday last, 7th June, Mr. Lozdorff, M.P., returned from town. Several of the inhabitants of the village and some farmers rode out to meet him at "Amoskull," where he arrived at about 4 o'clock. After having been warmly embraced and welcomed by all, the subjoined address was presented to him by Mr. J. A. Louw. The hon. gentleman made a very suitable reply in which he briefly referred to two difficult questions which had long engaged the attention of Parliament. Having delayed some time, we all at length returned to the village, Mr. L. being in our midst. When

approaching the village the ringing of the school bell and a few de jure announced his return to the inhabitants of Malmebury.

His written reply to our address, copy of which is subjoined, was received a couple of days afterwards.—Correspondent.

ADDRESS. Malmebury, June 7, 1856.

H. H. LOZDORFF, Esq. Member in the House of Assembly for Malmebury.

Sir,—We the undersigned beg to welcome you in our midst, and feel happy that during an absence of nearly three months you have been preserved in health to fulfil the arduous trust reposed in you.

We have again watched your conduct in Parliament, and feel glad in being able to testify that your attention, during the past session, to the interests of the country and the people, so dear to you, and more particularly of this district, met with our entire approbation.

We hope and trust that you may be preserved in life and health, so as to be able, at the next session, again to engage in the same cause.

We have the honor to be, Your most obedient servants, (Signed) J. A. Louw, A. Strobos, A. J. Loubser, J. W. Moor, es. H. J. Smit, M. Versfeld, J. P. and 38 others.

REPLY. Malmebury, June 7, 1856.

To J. A. Louw, Esq., and the other subscribers to the address.

Dear Sirs and Friends,—I am glad, on my return amongst you after the close of the third session of Parliament, to be again convinced of the same respect and confidence which, as your representative, you have on former occasions so openly accorded to me. The address now presented to me as well as your other proceedings on the present occasion again prove it. I beg you to receive my most sincere thanks, and to assure you that I shall ever strive to remain faithful to calling, oath and duty. Nothing is more agreeable to me than to learn from the address that you closely watch my proceedings, and I trust that you will continue to do so, as being the only means to convince yourselves whether the interests of the country and people generally, but at the same time also those of your division, are duly attended to.

What I stated to you verbally at our meeting at "Amoskull," I wish to repeat in writing, namely, that during this last session two very important subjects were introduced and discussed, but not passed or adopted. The one was whether the colony should be saddled with a national debt of £200,000 for the purpose of immigration. That measure I opposed with all constitutional force and might, because I did not conceive it advisable, in the present critical state of the finances of the colony, to lay this additional burden upon it, and upon this measure I have already received your approbation, by your petition against the same presented to the Assembly.

The second subject was, whether the present form of Government should make room for Responsible Government. Against that also I voted, because I conceived that I was returned by you under the present Constitution, and that before such a change could be introduced the people should first have an opportunity of expressing their opinion. During the recess you will therefore have time and opportunity to take this important question into serious consideration, and to submit your opinion thereon by petition to both Houses of Parliament at the next session.

It has been suggested to publish all the discussions of both Houses for and against Responsible Government in the Dutch language. Should this be actually done, I would advise you to provide yourselves with some copies, which will enable you to form a correct view of the subject and to arrive at a fixed and determined resolution.

I trust herewith to have accomplished my task, and once more thanking you for the honor and respect shown to me, I am, with the best wishes for your interest, Dear Sirs and Friends, Your obedient servant and Friend, H. H. LOZDORFF.

Original Correspondence.

Cape Town, May 30, 1856.

Sir,—Intending to forward to you, from time to time, my experience and observations, more particularly in regard to matters requiring revision and reform, I request that you will publish the first thereof in your next issue.

URBANUS. No.—THE KLOOF-STREET.—COME AND SEE.

The above street, especially the upper part thereof, is now in a most lamentable and desolate state, so that Commissioners of the Municipality are bound and called upon to give their serious attention; whilst the encroachments and other irregularities constantly occurring upon the same call for the most strict investigation. Verily, if it be not speedily determined to have this road, which hitherto has been too much overlooked and neglected, brought into proper repair (which can be easily done and at a trifling expense, if only the requisite gutters are made or repaired to lead off the rain water which now in various places streams across the road), it will become high time that those making use of it, or are compelled to use it, should at once come forward and insist upon receiving the same justice which has been so obviously shown to other roads of less importance and which have only lately come with existence.

No. 2.—LAW CASES. They are only partially reported or not at all. Cases which should be brought to light, as a warning and example to others, are suppressed or disguised. So-called respectable cases are remembered which have lately been tried, and which the newspapers, who boast of impartiality, are and accustomed to report law cases, were bound to make public, of which however not the slightest mention is made.

The whole or nothing—no respect of persons! This is what is expected of an impartial paper.

CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY. MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1856.—A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary, forwarding a letter from the Superintendent of Police, respecting the destruction of dogs infesting the neighbourhood of S. Mervet's Road; and requesting that the Commissioners should take the necessary steps to be taken to ensure their destruction, and communicate with the Superintendent of Police respecting the means and the persons to be employed.

The letter of the Baron was as follows:—Police Office, Cape Town, June 2, 1856. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c.

Sir,—A representation has been made to me by the inhabitants of Somerset Road, of the insufferable nuisance at present existing, arising from the number of savage dogs at large, especially at night, on the open common, and along the road at Green Point, disintering putrid carcasses of horses and other animals, some of them glandered or otherwise diseased, and rendering the neighbourhood disgusting and dangerous.

For many years past, to abate this nuisance in Cape Town, I have been necessitated to adopt the only safe course that presented itself, by attempting to destroy them with clubs,—but to this many objections may be urged, nor has it ever proved a sufficient remedy,—but on the Green Point common such a course is not practicable, and I would beg to be authorised to incur the expense of employing the necessary men, purchasing ammunition, &c., to destroy these animals with firearms.—I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant.

C. DE LOZDORFF, Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Sutherland observed that the system pursued of killing dogs in the streets was a very disgusting and improper one, and it was very desirable that some more suitable method should be pursued. In many instances valuable dogs are killed, while the worthless ones escape.

Mr. Juritz described the mode he had seen employed in other places, by which the dogs are caught with a kind of lasso and carried off to be destroyed.

Mr. Sutherland thought there should be a dog tax. In Port Elizabeth the plan followed was to keep the dogs for 24 hours, and if not claimed within that time, to poison them.

Mr. Jarvis said, this communication referred only to the dogs prowling on Green Point common, which were not only a very great nuisance, but extremely dangerous. As the Baron proposed to use fire arms, it might be well to give notice to the inhabitants, to prevent accidents. This duty was usually performed by the police, the Municipality

furnishing labourers and carts to remove and bury the dogs. The Secretary said the Baron only required the same assistance as usual, except that he might expend perhaps a couple of shillings' worth of gunpowder.

GRAAF-REINET.—The post of Monday evening brought the confirmation of previous reports of peace with Russia, such to the satisfaction of all parties. The mercantile portion of our community resolved to suspend all business for the day, and by 12 o'clock every thing was arranged for a general holiday. A salute was fired in front of the public offices, and guns were discharged in various parts of town throughout the day. The "big drum" was paraded until a late hour,—indeed without this instrument no public rejoicing would appear to be complete, so invariably does it take a thumping share in our festivities.

Shortly after the receipt of the news the Municipal Commissioners sent a notice round requesting the inhabitants to illuminate their houses on Friday the 6th instant.—Graaf-Reinet Herald, June 7.

BRITISH KAFFRARIAS.—Our letters from King William's Town date to the 3rd June. They announce the arrival at East London, on the 4th inst., of the 88th Regiment, per Penelope, from the Mauritius. A heavy swell delayed their immediate embarkation, which continuing more than a day, the steamer went round to Port Elizabeth, where we understand the above Regt. will be landed. The following is an extract of a letter from King William's Town, dated 5th inst.:

Several cases of horse straling, in the vicinity of the town, during the past week have been reported, and I regret to say that the dexterity of the thieves secured their success, as in no instance that I am aware of has the property been recovered.

I am glad to announce the return of our Chief Commissioner, Colonel Maclean. Cattle lifting occasionally occurs, but upon so low a scale as scarcely to deserve notice, and the opportunities offered are generally by the neglect of the owners or those in charge of them. The natives otherwise are most orderly, and I am assured that no former period was Kaffraria more quiet.

The road works continue, and a new line from hence to the Buffalo Mouth will soon be opened.—G. T. Journal, June 7.

CELEBRATION OF THE PEACE IN GRAHAM'S TOWN.—Nothing perhaps, in the character of the present age, is more cheering to the fisher of humanity, to the man who feels strong aspirations after the advance of his race in all that can confer on it physical benefit and moral elevation, than the evidently universal longing for a sure and enduring peace. Sinking all the advantages, real or imaginary which may be reasonably expected from a state of successful warfare; waiving the hope of military glory and territorial aggrandizement, before the terrible calamities of a protracted war have made themselves felt, even in the midst of a beligerent enthusiasm that seemed ready to meet with the greatest fortitude, all the evils that might be in its path so that its great and just end was accomplished; we find the British people, all the world over greeting with all the turbulence of joy the news that peace has at last been obtained. Here, in South Africa, so remote from the field of strife, suffering and endurance, has the whisper of peace been hailed with a satisfaction and pleasure which could scarcely be greater if the deliverance had removed the evils from our own doors. Everywhere, as by common consent, business occupations were foregone and a general holiday gave all classes the opportunity of expressing their gladness at the auspicious event. In this feeling the military have also joined, and the strains of martial music in the morning to the shouts of the military spectators would result in celebrating the cessation of military action in the late great struggle. The house during the day presented the curious spectacle of preparation for a general illumination, and while many were decorated with flags in their upper stories, the windows of the stores below were being cleared by busy and willing hands of their accustomed contents that nothing might interfere with the evening display. As the evening drew on, one by one, pane after pane was lighted up, transparencies shed their mild lustre on the night, and variegated lamps, contributed here and there to the general effect. Bonfires were lighted in the streets and blazed from the hills, troops of boys rolled lighted tar-balls along the roads, and threw in quick succession fire balls from hand to hand. Even the Fingoes, not to be outdone in the general rejoicing, made before their huts a row of fires also that lighted up their hill-side with dancing flame. It would be invidious were it to specify individual performances, where it was so evident that every one, to the best of the ability which the short notice had left him, had joined in giving the heartiest expression to his satisfaction, that war no longer occupied the thoughts of the British people, that none once more had removed all obstacles to the free course of commercial enterprise, that, above all, there no longer remained a shadow of a cause, for the entertainment of ill will between the great nations of the earth. After perambulating the streets with great satisfaction, we returned with the feeling that the most devoted member of the Peace Society might, from these displays, learn one very important lesson, that a people, who under such circumstances could so hail such a peace, would never war without a good and sufficient reason, and to be content with the knowledge that, in its own slow and steady march, the true principle of peace-making their way into the hearts of those whose civilization alone enables them to receive them.—Ibid.

A DISCOVERY.—It has lately been discovered, that iron stone exists in the neighbourhood of Woest's Hill, a piece of which had been smelted by Mr. Parker, and found to yield a large percentage of ore. On Wednesday last several of our enterprising and scientific fellow-townsmen, including Mr. A. G. Bain and Dr. Hutton, proceeded to the spot, and found that the stone containing the metal was very plentiful. From a cursory examination and outward appearances, it seemed to promise sufficient return to warrant a little expenditure in the establishment of an iron foundry. There is abundance of wood, water, and other material required, close at hand, and when labour becomes more plentiful there seems little doubt that on some future day we shall have the pleasure of announcing that operations have been commenced and are attended with success.—Ibid.

It was resolved at a meeting (adjourned from Friday) of the Municipal Commissioners, held yesterday, that the wardmasters, as the representatives of the inhabitants of the city, should be summoned on Friday next, to hear the draft of a municipal address to Her Majesty the Queen, and thanking her for her happy restoration of peace, and thanking her for her generous and kind consideration for the wants of the frontier, by the important accession to its population, which at so opportune a period she has so graciously sanctioned.—C. P. Times.

PORT ELIZABETH.—THE DAY OF REJOICING.—Saturday last was a day to be remembered in Port Elizabeth. The Commissioners of the Municipality, acting with the sanction of the Civil Commissioner, having proposed to set apart that day for a manifestation of rejoicing at the welcome news of the proclamation of peace in Europe, all places of business were closed at an early hour, and the whole population gathered joyously on the hill.

The weather was delightful; and the tents and scarlet of the newly arrived 88th Regiment gave additional gaiety to a little expenditure in the establishment of an iron foundry. There is abundance of wood, water, and other material required, close at hand, and when labour becomes more plentiful there seems little doubt that on some future day we shall have the pleasure of announcing that operations have been commenced and are attended with success.—Ibid.

THE STEAMER PACIFIC.—The Tartar and the Desperate, Government screw steamers, which were despatched by the Lords of the Admiralty in search of the missing Pacific, put into Galway Bay on Monday evening, having spent nine days in the search. They have not been able to discover any trace of the Pacific.—Spectator.

The John Rutledge, from Liverpool to New York, with 119 passengers, ran on an iceberg, on the 19th February; became a wreck, and began to fill; four boats were laden with people and set off; thirteen persons were in a fifth, and the mate and some thirty others were about to enter, when the boat broke apart, leaving the mate and his companions helpless in the sinking ship. On the 24th February, the Germania fell in with the fifth boat; there was one person alive—a sailor-lad named Nye—and four corpses; eight others, who had died of cold and starvation had been thrown overboard. The sufferings of the twelve who perished, and of Nye, were terrible. Nothing is yet known of the other boats.

The screw steamer Minho, from Liverpool to Barcelona, had been lost off Tarifa, in consequence of a collision with the transport-ship Mindun. Within 10 minutes after the collision, the steamer had sunk. There were 115 persons on board, of whom only four passengers and seventeen of the crew were saved.—Spectator.

Two heavy London failures have taken place. Messrs. Syers, Walker, and Co., East India and general merchants, have stopped, with liabilities amounting to 260,000. The stoppage is ascribed to lack of remittances from India, and the great fall in the price of colonial produce. Messrs. Syers hold goods which have cost more than 220,000, but they could only be realized at a heavy depreciation. This suspension involved that of Mr. W. O. Young, shipowner, broker, and insurance-agent, who was largely connected with Syers and Co.; his liabilities, exclusive of insurance policies, are estimated at 120,000.

in your Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, deeply sensible of the enlightened wisdom of the policy that impelled your Majesty, in conjunction with your august allies, to declare and prosecute the eventful war now gloriously and honorably brought to an auspicious close, fervently offer our heartfelt congratulations to your Majesty on the issue that, by the blessing of Providence, has been vouchsafed to the maintenance of a just cause, and the noble exertions of the gallant arms thus engaged.

We, together with all the inhabitants of this Colony, have not only been the foremost in the rejoicing, now being manifested throughout the civilized world, but are bound to express our thankfulness for the kind consideration specially evinced towards us in selecting portions of this fruitful land for the settlement of the brave men, who having entered the service of your Majesty in the British German Legion, are now willing to aid in the colonisation of a country which, we confidently predict, an increased population will rapidly exalt into as proud and independent a position as any of the colonial possessions of your Majesty for we can assure your Majesty that this Colony offers to the industrious simple means of advancement for themselves and their families.

Chiefly engaged to promote, by every means in our power, the welfare of all who may become resident on the frontier of this country, we beseech your Majesty graciously to accept these assurances of our gratitude, and our prayers for the happiness and prosperity of your Majesty's reign.

To His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Port Elizabeth, in public meeting assembled, desire to express our grateful feelings to your Excellency for the kind consideration and promoting the welfare of this Colony during your residence here, especially in the introduction of an Immigration Bill, which we regret has not met with that reception from the Members of the Legislature which we feel convinced the general body of their constituents expected and desired so salutary a measure to have received.

We are happy that the disappointment arising from such a result has been alleviated by the pleasing intelligence that the Imperial Government proposes to establish on this frontier a portion of that Legion which so readily entered the service of your Majesty to aid the allies of the British war now happily terminated, and we respectfully solicit your Excellency will be pleased to submit the accompanying address of congratulation and expression of our thankfulness to Her Most Gracious Majesty, whom we pray God to protect.

After the close of this meeting the sports of the day were resumed and continued until a late hour.—E. P. Herald.

H.M. Steamer Penelope arrived in Algoa Bay yesterday, about four o'clock p.m., after a passage of 20 days from Mauritius, which she left on the 25th May, having on board the 85th Regt., about 300 strong. The vessel put into East London, where she had remained two days. Owing to the boisterous state of the weather communication with the shore has been found impracticable, and, as the provisions were becoming scarce, little more than two days' consumption being left, it was deemed advisable to come on to Port Elizabeth to land the troops. Should the weather prove favourable the disembarkation will commence about ten o'clock this day. The troops have enjoyed perfect health, and there is no fear to be apprehended either from cholera or small pox.

No intelligence has been received of any importance from Mauritius, and the first intimation of the proclamation of peace received by the vessel was a telegraphic notice of the fact at East London. The 84th Regt. and its band have just arrived in time to take part in the festivities of the day in commemoration of the restoration of peace.—Port Elizabeth Mercury, June 7.

Latest European News.

From the Conference still sitting at Paris we have nothing new; but the formal proceedings for promptly carrying out the peace are not without interest. Our Baltic fleet has orders to return home; and our Gazette announces that the blockade is abolished, in order that the spring trade of Russia may recommence uninjured. At St. Petersburg the prohibition upon the export of produce has been removed, and such stores as have accumulated in Russian warehouses will be thrown into the market, and thus peace will be tangibly felt in greater cheapness of bread. The immediate steps taken to promote the construction of the commercial railway of St. Petersburg, Riga, and Danaburg, is another evidence of the agility with which the Russian community hastens to profit by the new policy of the Emperor Alexander. We stated a fortnight ago the nature of the feeling in Russia, and explained particularly the restraints which the policy of the Emperor Nicholas had imposed upon the growth of commercial towns; and we alluded individually to the case of Riga. Railways, capital, and even permission to extend beyond the fortified limits of the town, had been obstructed by the military predilections of Nicholas. In Alexander's reign, peace is restored, and Riga is to have a railway, connecting it with the districts of the interior upon whose produce it trades.

These more suspicious were announced: Messrs. Saunders and Harrison, seed-crushers, oil-presses, and soap-makers—liabilities 260,000, assets about 120,000; Mr. Thomas Harrison, shipowner and asphalt manufacturer, in consequence of a connection with Syers and Co.; and Messrs. Wollett and Nephew, ship and insurance agents.—Spectator.

At a meeting of Mr. Young's creditors, a balance-sheet showed debts of 65,750L, with credit for only 25,245L. An adjournment took place with a view to ascertain if the late Mr. Beckwith, of Newcastle, was a partner in underwriting with Mr. Young. A proposal was made on the same day to a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Saunders and Harrison to pay 10s in the pound by instalments: no conclusion was arrived at.—Spectator, April 12.

The first of the schemes by which English capital will be sought to work out improvements in Russia is already advertised—the Commercial Railway of Russia, Riga, and Danaburg. Capital 1,600,000; with a guaranteed interest from Government equivalent to 5 per cent, and a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the shares at par. The length of the line is 140 miles, from Riga to Danaburg, where it will join the line from St. Petersburg to Warsaw.—Spectator, April 12.

RUSSIA.—The following Imperial manifesto, on the close of the war, has been published at St. Petersburg. "The obstinate and bloody struggle which has distracted Europe for nearly three years at last has ceased. It was not Russia that commenced it. Even before it burst forth, my late august father, of imperishable memory, solemnly declared to his faithful subjects, and to all the foreign powers, that the sole object of his desires and efforts had been to protect the rights of our coreligionists in the East, and to cease the persecutions of which they were the victims to cease.

"A stranger to any selfish view, he could not believe that his just claims would have the scourge of war for a consequence; and, regarding its calamities with a profound sentiment of sadness, he did not cease, as a Christian and as the father of the people confided by Providence to his care, to manifest his disposition in favour of peace. But the negotiations which opened a short time before his death, upon the subject of the conditions of that peace which was the necessity for us all, remained without success.

"The Governments which had formed a hostile coalition against us did not discontinue their armaments; during the progress of the negotiations they even increased them; the war had to take its course, and we continued it with a firm hope in the grace of the Most High, and with a firm confidence in the unshaken devotion of our beloved subjects. They have justified our expectation. During this period of painful trials, our brave and faithful soldiers, as well as our people without distinction of class, have, as ever, shown themselves worthy of their high vocation. Throughout the extent of our empire, from the coasts of the Pacific Ocean to the borders of the Baltic and the Black Sea, one thought, one impulse, has inspired every soul, and led it to spare neither fortune nor life in the defence of the country. Labourers quitting the plough and their fields have hastened to arm themselves for our holy cause, rivaling our veteran soldiers in courage and abnegation. New and brilliantly striking feats have signalized this last contest with powerful foes.

"The enemy has been repulsed from the coasts of Siberia and from those of the White Sea, as well as from the ramparts of Swaborg. The heroic defence for eleven months of the fortifications of the Southern part of Sebastopol, erected under the eyes and under the fire of the assailant, will live in the memories of the most distant posterity.

"In Asia, after the glorious victories of two previous campaigns, Russia was compelled to surrender with its numerous Garrison, composed of the entire army of Anatolia; and the elite of the Turkish troops who went to the succour of the place were forced to retreat.

"In the meantime, by the salutary and impeneable decrees of Providence, an act was preparing which harmonized with the wishes of our august and beloved father, and with our own wishes, and with those of entire Russia, and which realized the object of the war. The future condition and rights of all the Christians of the East are henceforth guaranteed. The Sultan solemnly recognizes them; and in consequence of this act of justice the Ottoman Empire enters into the concert of the European states.

"Russians! your effusions and your sacrifices have not been in vain. A great work has been accomplished, although by other and unexpected ways; and we can to day, in the calm of our conscience, put an end to these efforts and sacrifices, and restore our dear country the invaluable benefits of peace. In order to hasten the conclusion of the treaty of peace, and to dispel for the future even the thought of ambitious views or projects of conquests which might be attributed to us, we have consented to the adoption of certain measures of precaution destined to prevent a collision between our seas and those of Turkey in the Straits of the Black Sea, also to the establishment of a new line of demarcation in the Southern part of Bessarabia nearest to the Danube.

"The concessions are without weight (gratitè), if we put them in the balance with the expenses of a prolonged war, and the advantages tranquility holds forth to the empire of which God has confided to us the destiny. May those advantages be completely attained; by our efforts united to those of our faithful subjects! With the aid of the Almighty, who has always protected Russia, may its institutions be consolidated and perfected! May equity and clemency reign in its councils! May the impulse towards civilization and all useful activity spread itself everywhere with new force; and may every one enjoy in peace the fruit of his labour, under the shield of laws equally just and protective for all! Finally—and this is the most important, the dearest of our wishes—may the saving light of faith, in enlightening souls, in fortifying hearts, preserve and improve more and more our social morality, which is the surest pledge of order and happiness.

"Given at St. Petersburg, March 19 (31), and the second day of the month of April, 1856, in our own right, and by the intelligence of the signature of peace reached St. Petersburg on the 30th March; and at midn. the Journal of St. Petersburg announced the fact in an extraordinary Supplement. Next day, "the clubs, the cafes, and public thoroughfares, were thronged by a crowd anxious to learn the particulars." The guns fired, the bells rang, and the sensation was immense." On the same day, the Emperor reviewed 75,000 men.—Spectator, April 12.

Further forgeries by the late John Sadler. A London solicitor arrived lately in Dublin with five deeds purporting to refer to estates sold in the Encumbered Estates Court; they all, with one exception for a small amount, proved to be forgeries; they represented 44,000L, as having been paid on them, and John Sadler raised 16,000L of loans upon the worthless parchments.—Spectator, April 12.

PRUSSIAN EXPOSURE OF THE SPY SYSTEM.

Some time since we stated reasons for believing that the Russian Government employs a very numerous corps of spies, who are scattered in the different countries that are of importance to Russia; and we remarked that the Government would be to a certain extent deluded by the reports of its agents, who would of course seek to represent their own success, and would reject any circumstances throwing doubt upon their efficiency. A very remarkable confirmation of this view was given in that circular of the Russian Government which has been recently issued by order of Alexander the Second, complaining that he has only favourable reports from the departments—nothing but descriptions in the most flourishing tone. A great government, therefore, may deceive itself quite as much as it may inform itself by this system of spying. Since for a purpose so bad it can only employ an inferior class of men, it cannot expect to obtain trustworthy information; its knowledge is filtered through contaminated channels; and instead of being the wiser, it is more misled than it would be by simple ignorance.

The latest disclosure in Prussia exhibits another portion of this spy system as it has been carried on by the Prussian Government; and we may understand that the anatomy of the system, although it may differ in detail, does not differ in its essentials in various countries. The story in Prussia is not entirely new, but it has just been brought out with greater fulness. Volumes calculated to throw light upon the secret history of the different German states have been largely purchased; each state prohibiting the volume applicable to itself, but not at all representing the whole of volumes applicable to its neighbours. The papers, it is understood, had been obtained in some illicit manner; we have a insight into this manner from the new Prussian story. It is

Three more suspicious were announced: Messrs. Saunders and Harrison, seed-crushers, oil-presses, and soap-makers—liabilities 260,000, assets about 120,000; Mr. Thomas Harrison, shipowner and asphalt manufacturer, in consequence of a connection with Syers and Co.; and Messrs. Wollett and Nephew, ship and insurance agents.—Spectator.

At a meeting of Mr. Young's creditors, a balance-sheet showed debts of 65,750L, with credit for only 25,245L. An adjournment took place with a view to ascertain if the late Mr. Beckwith, of Newcastle, was a partner in underwriting with Mr. Young. A proposal was made on the same day to a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Saunders and Harrison to pay 10s in the pound by instalments: no conclusion was arrived at.—Spectator, April 12.

The first of the schemes by which English capital will be sought to work out improvements in Russia is already advertised—the Commercial Railway of Russia, Riga, and Danaburg. Capital 1,600,000; with a guaranteed interest from Government equivalent to 5 per cent, and a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the shares at par. The length of the line is 140 miles, from Riga to Danaburg, where it will join the line from St. Petersburg to Warsaw.—Spectator, April 12.

RUSSIA.—The following Imperial manifesto, on the close of the war, has been published at St. Petersburg. "The obstinate and bloody struggle which has distracted Europe for nearly three years at last has ceased. It was not Russia that commenced it. Even before it burst forth, my late august father, of imperishable memory, solemnly declared to his faithful subjects, and to all the foreign powers, that the sole object of his desires and efforts had been to protect the rights of our coreligionists in the East, and to cease the persecutions of which they were the victims to cease.

"A stranger to any selfish view, he could not believe that his just claims would have the scourge of war for a consequence; and, regarding its calamities with a profound sentiment of sadness, he did not cease, as a Christian and as the father of the people confided by Providence to his care, to manifest his disposition in favour of peace. But the negotiations which opened a short time before his death, upon the subject of the conditions of that peace which was the necessity for us all, remained without success.

"The Governments which had formed a hostile coalition against us did not discontinue their armaments; during the progress of the negotiations they even increased them; the war had to take its course, and we continued it with a firm hope in the grace of the Most High, and with a firm confidence in the unshaken devotion of our beloved subjects. They have justified our expectation. During this period of painful trials, our brave and faithful soldiers, as well as our people without distinction of class, have, as ever, shown themselves worthy of their high vocation. Throughout the extent of our empire, from the coasts of the Pacific Ocean to the borders of the Baltic and the Black Sea, one thought, one impulse, has inspired every soul, and led it to spare neither fortune nor

In the office of the Finance Minister at Potsdam, is a gentleman who was formerly a confidential official of secret police. It was to be observed of Hückelby, that he combined in a curious manner the offices of policeman and statesman. There he found a definite position in the Finance department. This gentleman seems to have been haunted by one Tchern, a dependent who had fallen in poverty with old age, and came to beg assistance. Some feeling for an old comrade, if there was no other reason for buying the silence of the man, induced the officer of the Finance department from time to time to give this man money. The time arrived when the beggar ceased to beg; he then said that he was engaged in a delicate service at a good salary; and to prove that he was, he showed papers of great importance which were in his possession. The papers turned out to have been stolen from two others of the King's Ministers — his private secretary, M. Niebuhr, and General Gerlach. Among the papers was a report to General Gerlach, by a spy who had been employed in watching all the Prince of Prussia's sayings and doings while on a tour of military inspection; and it was said to have been "full of the most odious insinuations of his Royal Highness." Nothing is said as to the nature of these insinuations. Now let us note what these facts establish. First, they show that the Prussian Government is actually interwoven with police-officers, the police-officers again, whether in the police or the highest departments, are necessarily connected with necessary spies; that the spies are not only engaged to report upon foreign governments, or private people, but upon the members of the Prussian Royal Family; and lastly, that these low spies are tale-bearers of most odious kind, and that they betray the very Government that employs them. We need not remark the extreme want of command which this occurrence exposes. With regard to the Prince of Prussia, either the stories are true or they are false: if they are true, he appears to be a person involved in the most criminal conduct. From the general character of the Prince, from conduct that has not been concealed, there is every reason to doubt whether any such description of him can be true. The greater probability is that the stories are fabrications, in order that the spies may have something to show for the money paid to them. These Prussian exposures, therefore, give us some insight into the degree in which the system of secret police pervades the administration; into the fatal effect which the poison has upon the Government employing it; and into its tendency to disorganize the political system. There is no reason to suppose that Prussia is worse in this respect than Russia, Austria, or any other Absolutist Government.

On the contrary, there is reason to doubt whether agencies of this kind have not been employed by Governments that would scout the name of Absolutist. Another broad fact is conspicuous. The late contest has not been waged only on Turkish and Russian territory; it has, in its moral and political aspect, been European. One policy has succeeded, another has failed. The policy is that essentially connected with the substantial interests of the European states, and with objects that any government can avow. Partly by accident, partly in consequence of the working of constitutional methods, a constant light has been thrown on the proceedings of that successful side, civil as well as military. We have had open inquiries, by commissioners at d committees; but we have had no necessity to employ spies on the side of the Western alliance. On the other hand, we cannot perceive that any kind of advantage has been obtained by the Governments that employ spies. Those Governments have evidently been misled; their spies have drawn upon them great scandal; and we find that they threaten to bring disorganization upon the political system of the countries that employ them. It is far less necessary to enforce this direct moral than to point out the extent to which the system of espionage is employed by certain Governments, and is interwoven with the institutions of those Governments. "What is the most interesting to Englishmen," says the Times, "is to find that the spy system on the Continent is no exaggeration of Liberal orators, no dream of popular susceptibility, no usage of the past which has gone never to return." The Times is awakening us to a full perception and belief of the facts; and that journal is certainly not less informed than most of our countrymen on such subjects. — Spectator.

### Notice.

The undersigned has resumed his practice as a Notary Public and Sworn Translator at Stellenbosch, will also attend to all such Cases of General Agency as may be entrusted to him, whether for Prosecution or Defence, before the Resident Magistrate's Court, under its increased Jurisdiction, as also before the Supreme Court; further to the passing of Deeds of Transfer, Mortgage Bonds, &c. for all of which ample provision has been made to ensure every case prompt attention.

O. M. BERGH, Sen.  
Stellenbosch, 9th June, 1856.

### SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned, being authorised thereto by the Executors Testamentary to the Estate of the late CHRISTIAN DE JAGER, and surviving wife, ALBERTA CATHARINA LAMPRECHTS, to sell, on the 25th July next, at the place Landdrostplaats, Field-cornet Klyn Groot Kruis, District of Beaufort, all Cattle and things belonging to said Estate, consisting of

- 1500 Merino Ewes
- 500 do. Wethers
- 500 Goats
- 70 Slaughter, Draught, and Young Oxen and Breeding Cattle
- 50 Riding, Draught, and Young Horses and Mares

Wagons, complete, Ploughs, &c. &c.

### Household Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
And whatever else may be offered on the day of sale.

A liberal Credit will be given, and Refreshments will be provided.

G. W. B. WEHMEYER, Auctioneer.  
Vendue Office, Wolvetkraal, 10th June, 1856.

### WAGONMAKER'S VALLEY.

#### Public Sale.

HAVING disposed by private contract of his Farm "Rustenburg," situate at Wagonmakers Valley, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, his Movable Effects, consisting of 18 half-sum, Casks, Teak and Blue Stave Vats, 11 Leaguers Pressing and receiving Tubs, a Raisin Still, Buckets, Funnels and Coeks, a large Iron Boiler, a Corn Harp, Harrow, Bellows and Vice, Fruit Stands, lot of Cut Timber, large Iron Trap, Scales and Beam, 10 Breeding Cattle, among which Milch Cows of very superior breed, 3 fattened Pigs, 2 new covered spring Carts, &c.

Also, 2 new covered spring Carts, 2 Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Chests, Bedsteads, an eight day Clock, Kitchen Utensils, and what further may be offered on the day of Sale.

B. G. LATEGAN.  
Wagonmakers Valley, June 3, 1856.

STRAYED, in the month of April, from the farm Matjesfontein, Hopedfield, four Mares, three brown and one blue schimmel, all marked dovetail. Whoever finds and returns them to the undersigned, or to Mr. D. Vissers, Hopedfield, will be well rewarded, and Poundmasters are requested, if in their possession, to give notice to the undersigned.

J. H. NEETHLING, Sen.  
Neethling's Hof, June 8, 1856.

### Stellenbosch Municipality.

THE Ordinary Quarterly Market will be held in Adderley-square, on TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1856, and commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By Order of Commissioners,  
P. KONSTEN, Secretary.  
Stellenbosch, June 16, 1856.

## General Estate AND ORPHAN CHAMBER.

SALE OF VALUABLE

### Landed Property, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, With Liberal Bonus.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. H. D. LOUW

The Undersigned, Trustees in this Estate, will sell,

## THIS DAY, Monday, 16th June, 1856,

the beautiful and well-known Estate,

### ZONNEBLOEM.

The Farm is abundantly supplied with Water from never failing Springs. The Garden is planted with about 30,000 Vines, and upwards of a hundred of the choicest Fruit Trees.

A portion of the Ground of this Estate, now used as Brick-fields, will be divided, and will be suitable as Building Lots, from its healthy situation and commanding an extensive view of the Town, Bay, and surrounding Country.

THE FURNITURE consists of Mahogany Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Washhandstands, Wardrobes, &c., Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Plan and Conditions may be seen at the Office of the General Estate and Orphan Chamber.

Mr. J. G. STYTLER, Auctioneer.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN SHEPHERD, } Joint  
J. G. STYTLER, Jr. } Trustees.

Refreshments will be provided.

### Sale of LANDED PROPERTY,

in the Now Rising Village of Papendorp.

TWO MILES FROM CAPE TOWN.

## TO-MORROW.

(TUESDAY) MORNING, THE 17th JUNE,

THE 17th JUNE, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold by Public Auction, on the spot, to the highest Bidder, the following LANDED PROPERTY, &c., situate near Papendorp, at the corner of the lower Main Road and the Road leading from the upper Main Road (Roode Bloem) to Montagu Bridge, viz.:

No. 1.—The corner piece of GROUND, with a new and neat HOUSE erected thereon, containing 2 Rooms, Hall, Kitchen, Loft, and Stable for 20 Horses, or Cows, measuring 45 square rods and 45 do. feet. This Lot—situated at the corner of the Main Road leading from and to all parts of the Country, and to a d from Cape Town,—to an industrious Proprietor, is well adapted for all sorts of Business, or as a Retail Shop and General Store. A Dairy can also be carried on, with good success.

No. 2, 3, and 4.—Three pieces of BUILDING GROUND, adjoining Lot No. 1, each measuring 27 square rods and 12 do. feet. These Lots yield an abundance of very good Clay for making Bricks; there is also a Well of Fresh Water on the second Lot.

The above Property will be sold in four separate Lots, by the Rise, and finally in joint Lots, also by the Rise; and the payment will be made favourable to the Purchasers.

For further Particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, in Buitenkant, corner of Boom-street, where a Plan and Sub-division will be for inspection.

On the same day and place will also be sold, without Reserve,

Two Kilns of Bricks.

Containing each about 60,000 well-burnt BRICKS: 1 BULLOCK WAGON and GEAR, nearly new; COWS, HORSES, PIGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and a lot of sundry other Articles.

JACOBUS P. LAUBSCHER,  
Mr. GEYER, Auctioneer.

### SALE OF VALUABLE Landed Property.

In the Estate of the late Mr. G. BORCHER, and surviving Spouse.

## ON MONDAY,

THE 30th JUNE, 1856, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

WILL be sold by public Auction, the following IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the said Estate, viz.:

1. THE STEAM MILL & PREMISES, situate in Bree-street, adjoining the Northern Wharf. The same is new and strongly built, in excellent repair, abundantly provided with water and grinds 3 muids of grain per hour; adjoining is

2. A NEW BUILDING HOUSE provided with every convenience, a BAKE HOUSE with two OVENS and SHOP. The situation is excellent and during a number of years the Baker's Trade has been carried on there with the best result. The Steam Mill, Bake House and Dwelling House are so arranged that they are connected with each other.

3. The large substantial DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above, newly and well built, and in which the deceased has carried on an extensive Confectioner's Trade. The same is at present well let and yields a good rent.

The situation of the above Property makes it very valuable for any one who wishes to invest his money with profit, and those wishing to carry on the trade of Baker and Miller may rest assured of speedily making their fortune.

Widow G. BORCHER, Executrix.  
BLORE & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

### Strayed,

TWO Light Brown Horses, Roans, Dark Manes and Tails; had halters on; are supposed to have gone in the direction of Roggeveld where they were reared. Any person having found them is kindly requested to give the undersigned early notice per post, and any expenses incurred will be gladly paid.

ROB. C. LOGIE,  
Claremont Place, 9th June, 1856.

## Saddlery.

GENTLEMEN'S BEST HOGSKIN and SOMERSET RIDING SADDLES, SIDE SADDLES, BRIDLES.

For sale at reduced prices, to close a consignment, at PHILIP BROTHERS.

Darling and Adderley-streets.

## Iron Bedsteads, &c.

PLAIN and ORNAMENTED FOUR-POST BEDS, CHILDREN'S CRIBS, IRON STRETCHERS, BRASS COMPOTE KETTLES, Do. BED-ROOM CANDLESTICKS.

For Sale at PHILIP BROTHERS.

Darling and Adderley-streets.

## Stoneware, &c.

BREAKFAST CUPS and SAUCERS, BANANS, assorted sizes, JUGS and BOWLS, TUMBLERS.

For Sale at PHILIP BROTHERS.

Darling and Adderley-streets.

## Eau de Cologne.

A Few cases direct from JEAN MARIA FABRIZI of the genuine Spirit, also assorted Extracts and Lavender Water. For Sale at PHILIP BROTHERS.

Darling and Adderley-streets.

## A Beautiful Pair of Brown Carriage Horses,

BOTH THOROUGHBRED,

THE Property of Mr. J. G. STYTLER, G. Son., will be sold on the Parade, on

Saturday, 21st June, 1856,

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

They are 5 years old, well matched, go in Single Harness, one is a Saddle Horse, and has carried a Lady. For Temper and Action they cannot be surpassed, and on account of the purity of their Blood, they can be recommended to persons who are in want of

Covering Stallions.

## NOTICE.

THE half-yearly public Examination of my pupils will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th and 20th June instant.

The Parents of the pupils and others interested are kindly invited to honor it with their presence.

W. VAN HEUSDEN, Teacher.  
Worcester, June 5, 1856.

## Worcester Omnibus Company.

THE Directors of the above Company have the pleasure to inform the public that the days of the departure of the Bus from Worcester to the Paarl, have been fixed for MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and from the Paarl to Worcester on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Their arrangements with the Paarl Omnibus Company, relative to the conveyance of passengers and goods, and from Cape Town, remain as heretofore.

The new Busses which will run from the 1st June next, and which, as regards neatness, comfort and strength, cannot be surpassed by any built in the colony or introduced, can be strongly recommended, having been built on the spot under their own superintendence.

Arrangements for the reception of passengers have been made with the owner of the famous *Quin's Hotel* (late *Hotel de la Paarl*), where passengers arriving by the Bus are put down on leaving again, taken up. The tasteful and comfortable arrangements of *Quin's Hotel* require but little commendation; that Hotel being admitted to be one of the best in the colony. Those who have favored it are aware of this fact. The Directors therefore have regarded neither trouble nor expense to bring to travel over the road and at home as comfortable as can be desired. They therefore trust that their efforts will not have been in vain.

By order of Directors,  
J. S. DE WET, Agent.

## Wanted.

A Respectable Person as Superintendent on a Wine Farm to whom good Wages will be Board and Lodging will be given.—Application to be made on the Farm "Rustenburg," near Stellenbosch, to P. W. A. HAUPT, Pa.

800 excellent fat Cape Wethers,  
500 do. Merino do.  
20 do. slaughter Oxen and Cows.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold, TO-MORROW, the 17th June, 1856, at the place of Mr. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of excellent fat Wethers, Oxen and Cows, which will certainly be present.

H. ENSLIN, A.A.  
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendue Adms.

150 extra fat slaughter, draught and young Oxen and Cows.

TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, the undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on the farm of Mr. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of extra fat slaughter, draught and young Oxen and Cows, which are sure to be present.

H. G. F. ENSLIN.  
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendue Adms.

150 slaughter, draught and young Oxen and Cows

ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. A. LOUW, Paarl Distillery, the above-mentioned number of extra fat slaughter, draught and young Oxen and Cows, well worthy the attention of the public.

W. A. KRIGE.  
STYTLER & SMYTH, Vend. Adms.

700 Sheep and 50 Wether Goats, purchased for Cash.

ON THURSDAY, 19th instant, the above number of excellent fat SHEEP and GOATS, will be sold at the place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxeberg, brought up by Mr. A. G. LE ROUX.

LINDENBERG & BOSMAN.  
Stellenbosch, 3rd June, 1856.

1600 Extra fat large Wethers, 3 and 4 years old.

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on WEDNESDAY, the 16th JULY next, on the farm of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxeberg, the above-mentioned number of large and heavy Wethers, superior to any offered for several years. They were purchased and are being brought up by Messrs. ABRAHAM and ANDRIS BRINK.

D. S. BRINK & Co.  
Laatstegift, June 10, 1856.  
Mr. J. WEGG, Auctioneer.

20 excellent Milch Cows.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, the undersigned will cause to be sold at Montagu Bridge, Salt River, the above number of excellent Milch Cows.

## Sea Point House

Established for the Education of Young Ladies SEA POINT.

(Formerly the Residence of the late Mr. Justice Henzies.)

MISS SYBRET has to announce that the WINTER VACATION will commence at her Establishment on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., after which there will be vacancies for Pupils.

It may be well to inform Parents and Guardians residing at a distance from Cape Town, that Sea Point House is spacious, and in a most pleasant and salubrious situation. Prospectus can be had of Mr. ROSSNOR, Bookbinder, Adderley street, at 45, St. George's-street, or from Miss STRAY, Sea Point, near Cape Town.

June 14, 1856.

## Notice to Creditors and Debtors.

In the Estate of the late CHRISTIAN DE JAGER, and surviving Widow, ALBERTA CATHARINA LAMPRECHTS, of the District of Beaufort.

ALL Persons claiming to be Creditors in the above Estate are requested to send in their claims to the Undersigned within six weeks from this date; and those indebted thereto, to pay their Debts within said period.

A. C. LAMPRECHTS, Executrix.  
J. L. DE PREEZ, Assessor.  
J. N. W. DE JAGER, Executor.

Landdrostplaats, District Beaufort,  
6th June, 1856.

## Protecteur Fire AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of this Company Town-house-square, on THURSDAY, the 17th July next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose, and in pursuance of the 23rd Section of the Fundamental Law of this Company, of electing a new Director in the room of the late ABRAHAM BRINK, J. Son, Esq.

By order of the Directors,  
S. DE KOCK, Secretary.

## SOUTH AFRICAN FIRE AND LIFE Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1831.  
Capital £50,000.—Paid up £32,000.

DIRECTORS  
W. SMITH, Esq.  
EDWARD HULL, Esq.  
J. T. JURGENS, Esq.  
H. LYNAK, Esq.  
J. A. LE SORER, Esq.  
A. D. KRYNAUW, Esq.

F. G. WATERMEYER, Esq.  
J. G. STYTLER, Esq.  
E. CHRISTIAN, Esq.  
F. G. MYBURGH, Esq.  
J. C. BRUNNAGE, Esq.

AUDITORS:  
R. LE SURUR, Esq., and A. H. HOPMEYER, Esq.

PHYSICIAN: DR. BAILEY.  
SECRETARY: C. WATERMEYER, Esq.

AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY:  
W. THWAITES, Esq., Beaufort.  
C. W. HUTTON, Esq., Bedford.  
J. C. HOPMEYER, Esq., Burgherdorp.  
J. C. H. BOUILLI, Esq., Caledon.  
R. A. GREEN, Esq., Colesberg.  
F. L. LEEB, Esq., Graaf-Reinet.  
FR. LUCAS, Esq., Graham's Town.  
J. G. DAVIDSON, Esq., George.  
H. H. LOKPOLFF, Esq., Malinesbury.  
J. VINTCENT, Esq., Paarl.  
P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Esq., Mossel Bay.  
H. N. CHASE, Esq., Port Elizabeth.  
EDW. BELL, Esq., Queen's Town.  
J. WEGG, Esq., Stellenbosch.  
H. WHITE, Esq., Swellendam.  
H. ANDERSON, Esq., Simon's Town.  
JOACHIM BRINK, Esq., Uitenhage.

FIRE ASSURANCE.

Fire Assurance Business is transacted daily at the Office of the Company, St. George's-street, and through the several Agents.—FIFTEEN per Cent. on the Premiums has been returned to the Assured on each renewal of their Policies, during the last SEVEN YEARS.

The Premiums on Thatched Buildings have been reduced, from this date to 12s. 6d. per Cent. on Dwelling Houses and 15s. per Cent. on Places of Business. Special Insurances will be considered according to circumstances. Other Rates, and the allowance of 15 per Cent. on Renewals, continue as before.

## LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

POLICIES for Assurance amounts PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR PENSIONS to WIDOWS or CHILDREN SURVIVING more favorable to the Assured than by any other institution in the Colony. Into this Branch of the Company's Business THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLES has been introduced; TWO THIRDS of the ASCERTAINED PROFITS being divided among the ASSURED, every FIVE YEARS. Policies for ENDOWMENTS and IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES are also granted.

Further Duty for the Protection or Defence of the Colony, does not affect the Policies.

Full particulars as to the Terms of Insurance, may be ascertained on application at the Office, or to any of the Agents.

By order of the Directors,  
C. WATERMEYER, Sec.

Office of the South African Fire and Life Assurance Company, St. George's-street, Cape Town, 2nd Jan., 1856.

## High Sheriff's Office.

Cape Town, June 14, 1856.

IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases the following Sale will take place, viz.:

Division of Stellenbosch.  
MATTHEYS BUCHFINK, versus NICOLAAS VAN WIELLIGH.

On Thursday, the 19th June 1856, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Defendant's Residence, at Paardeberg, of Household Furniture of various descriptions, Glass and Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., 8 Saddle and Draught Horses, a set of Harness complete, 20 Draught Oxen, a set of Yokes, with Gear &c. complete, about 3 loads of Chaff, a Horse Wagon, 2 Ploughs, 1 Harrow.

J. STEUART, High Sheriff.

CHRISTENED, on Sunday the 8th June, in the Dutch Reformed Church at Caledon, by the Rev. A. KUIS, V.D.M., of Napier's Dorp, a son of Mr. JAN HENDRIK FROUNFELDER, KLEYN, baptised WILLEM HENDRIK FROUNFELDER.

DIED on Friday, 6th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH SUSANNA MARAIS, born PIETERS, aged 64 years, beloved wife of J. P. MARAIS.

Caledon, 10 June, 1856.

## General Estate AND ORPHAN CHAMBER.

Established 19th March, 1856.

CAPITAL, £20,000 Sterling

FOR Administering Properties and Estates, as Executors Administrators, Tutors, Curators Trustees, and Agents

Directors:  
O. M. BERGH, Esq., Chairman,  
D. TENNANT, Esq.,  
J. C. SILBERBAUER, Esq.,  
J. R. MARQUARD, Esq.,  
JOHN S. LEPHARD, Esq.,  
C. FLECK, Esq., M.D.,  
C. H. BOSENBERG, Esq.,

Auditors:  
T. MOSTERT, Esq.,  
J. J. HOPMEYER, Esq.

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N. MEYER, Secretary.

## Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.  
June 12. Priner Edward, schooner, 60 tons, G. Morrison from Hopedfield Bay June 7, to this port. Cargo 50 tons copper ore.  
Phillips & King, Agents.  
14. Lochnagar, bark, 379 tons, G. Jenkins, from Liverpool April 15, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Rev. and Mrs. Webb and infant. Brings a mail.  
Searight & Co., Agents.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.  
June 13. Pillibury, brig, to Melbourne.  
ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.  
June 12. Borano, bark, 439 tons, W. Sutter and, from Peang April 1, to London. Cargo sundries. Put in for water.  
12. Red