

LEVICKS & SHERMAN

HEBBER NU ONTVANGEN PER

"ARTHUR PARDEW"

AANZIENLIJKE BYVOEGINGEN TOT HUNNEN VOORRAAD, BESTAANDE, IN:

HOEPEL YZER, 2 duims, geassorteed Blad dito, B. & J. Nos. 10 @ 24 Hagel, Patent, Nos. AAA tot 12 Ditto Loopers, SSSC en MC. Zwaal, in 1 0 lbs. vaatjes Zink Spysers, 14 dm. LYNOLIE, in vaten, kannen en yseren potten, gekookt en manou...

Plakpapier.

GEDURIG op handen, eene verscheidenheid goedkoop en fraaije PLAKPAPIER, van den laatsen maak. J. G. STEYTLER. St. Georgestraat.

Berigt.

DE Ondergeteekende maakt by dese bekend, dat hy, van den 1 OCTOBER aanstaande, zyne bezigheid, met de nering, overdragen zal aan de Heeren G. & M. KEMP. Alle vorderingen tegen hem moeten derhalve aan zyn Kantoor ter vereffening worden ingeleverd; en al degene die aan hem verschuldigd zyn worden verzocht huone rekeningen dadelijk te vereffenen. Port Elizabeth, 29 September, 1857. J. W. KEMP.

Berigt van Vennootschap.

NARIGT wordt by dese gegeven, dat de Ondergeteekende op Heden een Vennootschap hebben gesloten als ALGEMEENE HANDELAARS, onder de firma van G. & M. KEMP. GEORGE TOWNSHEND KEMP. MATHEW EBENEZER KEMP. NARIGT wordt verder gegeven, dat de bezigheid tot hertoe te Port Elizabeth gedreven door den heer J. W. Kemp, van en na den 1 October voortgezet zal worden door G. & M. KEMP. Port Elizabeth, 29 September, 1857.

Onderwys.

DE Schoolwerkzaamheden in het Instituut van den Ondergeteekende zullen op DONDERDAG den 8sten dezer hervat worden. A. N. E. CHANGUION.

DE PROTECTEUR.

Brand en Levens Assurantie Maatschappij. ALGEMEENE BYEENKOMST VAN DEELHEBBERS.

DE Nesenliende Jaarlyke Algemeene Byeekomst van Deelh-bbers in borenremlde Maatschappij, zal, ingevolge de 12de Sectie van de Acte van Overeenkomst gehouden worden, op Woensdag den 7 October 1857, TEN 11 URE,

aan het Kantoor van de Maatschappij, ten einde van Directeuren te ontvangen het rapport en den staat van zaken tot den 31sten Augustus 1857. Directeuren en Auditoren in plaats van de afstredende te kiezen, en over de algemeene belangen van de Maatschappij te handelen. De afstredende Directeuren zyn: De Wel-Ed. Heer J. TROMP, " J. A. H. WICHT, " J. BARRY, " J. REDELINGHUIS, " C. H. BOSENBERG, " D. G. VAN BREDA, En Auditoren, de Wel-Ed. heeren P. A. BRAND en V. SCHONBERG, die allen weder verkiesbaar zyn. S. DE KOCK, Sec. Kantoor van de Protecteur, 27 Aug. 1857.

MUTUEEL

Levens Assurantie Maatschappij VAN DE KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP.

Berigt aan voorgenomen Assureerde. DE aandacht van voorgenomen Assureerde wordt gevestigd op het 9de Artikel van de Acte der Maatschappij, te weten: "De houders van Polissen, verliend op of voor den 1 November aanstaande, zullen gerigt zyn te drelen in de Winsten gemaakt in en voor het jaar eindigende 31 Mei 1858, overeenkomstig met de Acte." Op last van het Collegie, J. C. GIB, Jr., Sec. Kaapstad, 15 Sept- 1857.

DADELYK BENODIGD, een bekwaame Wagenmaker en Smid. Aanzoek by den heer D. J. ACKERMAN, Malmesbury. Een Leerling beoogdig. Den 2 October 1857.

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Walestraat, Kaapstad alken Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend en op de zaterdagavond naar de Buiten Distrikten versonden. Termen: In de Sted per jaar Rds. 22 per kwartaal Rds. 5 4. In de Buiten Distrikten voor de twee Nummers in dertien weken Rds. 28 per jaar; per kwartaal Rds. 7, doch naar al de stoff van de Maandags Courant (in een taal) by wyze van Supplement tot de Dondersdag Courant wordt begerd, Rds. 22 per jaar of Rds. 5 4, per kwartaal. Prys 8d. per enkel Nummer.



Published at No. 92 Wale-street, Cape Town every Monday and Thursday Morning and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first ensuing post. Terms: In Town Rds. 22 per Annum per Quarter. Rds. 5 4. In the Country, for the two Papers) Rds. 28 per Annum, per Quarter Rds. 7; but when the whole of the matter of Monday's Paper (in one language) by way of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper is preferred, Rds. 22 per Annum for Rds. 5 4; per Quarter. Single Paper 6 pence.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

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EXECUTEURS KAMER.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN EEN ZEER VRUCHTBAAR LANDGOED. In den Boedel van wylen den Wel-Ed. Heer HENDRIK CLOETE, Hz. DE EXECUTEUREN VAN BOVENGEMELDEN BOEDEL ZULLEN Op Donderdag den 15 October, OP DE PLAATS ZELVE, TEN 11 URE, PUBLIEK DOEN VERKOOPEN, DE PLAATS LUTGENSBURG, GEWOONLIK GENOEMD TURF HALL, GELEGEN IN DE KAAPSCHE DUINEN. De vruchtbaarheid en ligging van deze Plaats is te wel bekend dat dezelve eenige aanprizing van nooden heeft. Vooral wordt Aardappelen met byzonder goed succes, voortgekweekt en de Oogsten zyn gewoonlyk allervoortdeligst. Ook is dezelve zeer geschikt voor Hoornvee, daar er uitgestrekte Weivelden zyn, en er gedurende het geheel jaar Water te vinden is. Als een aangenaam Zomer-verblyf kan dezelve wel worden aanbevolen, zynde dezelve omtrent een half uur van den Wynberg gelegen. Liberale Bonus zal worden gegeven. De Koopkonditien en andere byzonderheden zyn te vernemen op het Kantoor van de Executeurs Kamer, Adderleystraat. Kaapstad, 1 October 1857. BLORE & BARTMAN, Afslagers. C. J. C. GIE, Secretaris.

EXECUTEURS KAMER.

Tenders TOT HET LEVEREN VAN 400,000 GEBAKKEN STEENEN. DESLOTENE poetry Tenders onder adres aan den heer P. G. JOUBERT, Sen., te "Montagu" zullen door den Eerw. Kerkeraad en Heeren Bouw-Commissarissen alhier ontvangen worden tot ZATURDAG MIDDAG, den 21sten dezer, te 12 uren, tot het leveren van bovengemelt getal goerd gebakken Steenen, tot het opbouwen van een Hollandsche Gereformeerde Kerk hier benoogdig. De Steenen moeten zyn ieder 9 duimen lang, 4 1/2 do. wyd en 3 1/2 do. hoog, Rylandsch maat, goed gevormd en gebakken, te worden geleverd by het Fondament hetzj aangevonden of aldaar in eenen Oven uitgebakken staande, als volgt: 100,000 te worden geleverd op den 30 January 1858, 100,000 " " 28 February " 100,000 " " 31 Maart " 100,000 " " 30 April " De Tenders moeten in vermeld zyn de som per 1000 Steenen als boven te leveren. Men kan zoowel voor het leveren van het geheele getal benoogdig als voor eenige gedeelte daarvan tenderen. De Tenders moeten mede melden de namen van twee gegode personen die zich met den kontrakteur moete verbinden ter volkomen volbrenging van het kontrakt, indien de Tender wordt aangenomen. Uit naam van den Kerkeraad en Bouw-Commissarissen. D. S. VAN DER MERWE, Voorzitter. N.B. De Aarde tot Klei en Brandstof tot het bakken der Steenen zullen by aanwyzing hier GRATIS verkrygbaar zyn.

Publieke Verkoopng VAN WAGENHOUT, STINKHOUTEN BLOKKEN EN PLANKEN, Ge. houten Balken, enz. Op Vrydag, 9 October, TEN 2 URE, P.M. ZAL aan het CENTRAAL ZEEHOOFD worden verkocht, de lading van de "Alert", van de KNYSNA, staande in: 96 Stinkhouten Blokken 36 do. Planken 52 Geelhouten Balken 4 Esenhouten Blokken 75 Assen 30 Draiborden 159 Paardenwagen Voortangen 868 Lange Speken 338 Vellingen 94 Disselbloemen 41 Schamels 12 Achtertangen 11 Oaswagen Voortangen 629 Korte Speken 75 Leerboomen 7 Beschoptplanken 20 Naaststukken 30 Sept. 1857. J. H. WICHT. De Heer R. J. JONKS, Afslager.

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Executeurs Kamer.

Opgerigt den 23 Augustus 1848. EN behoorlyk ingelyfd door Ordonnantie van den Gou vernieu en den Wetgevenden Raad, No. 8, 1839, en daarna bekrachtigd by Proclamatie van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur, dd. 21sten July, 1843. DIRECTEUREN: De Wel-Ed. Hr. J. C. GIE, Ms., Voorzitter, " P. J. ROUX, " Q. J. STEYTLER, " W. HIDDINGH, L.L.B., " A. D. KATNAYW, AUDITEUREN: De Wel-Ed. Heeren J. C. SCHICKELING, en J. C. du Wuy De Heer C. J. C. GIE, Ms., Secretaris. De Heer T. SPENGLER, Boekhouder. De Heer A. MEYRINO, Klerk. De Kamer zal door hairen Secretaris Insolvente Boedels blyven administreeren. Kantoor, Adderleystraat Hoek der Walestraat.

ALGEMEENE BOEDEL EN WEESKAMER.

Opgerigt 19 Maart 1850. KAPITAAL £ 20,000 STERLING TOT het bereedderen van Eigendommen en Boedels, al Executeuren, Voogden, Curatoren en Agenten. DIRECTEUREN: De Wel-Ed. Heer O. M. BERGH, Voorzitter, " D. TENNANT, " J. C. SILBERBAUER, " J. R. MARQUARD, " JOHN SHEPHERD, " F. F. RUTHERFOORD, " C. H. BOSENBERG. AUDITEUREN: De Wel-Ed. Heer T. MOSTERT, " J. J. HOPMEYER. N. MEYER, Sec. Kantoor, No. 42, Adderleystraat, naast de Kaap de Goede Hoop Bank.

EQUITABLE BRAND ASSURANTIE EN TRUST MAATSCHAPPY.

12, Adderleystraat, Kaapstad. KAPITAAL £25,000. (OPGERIGT 1ste OCTOBER 1844.) Collegie van Directeuren: De Wel-Ed. Heer A. S. ROBERTSON, Voorzitter. De Wel-Ed. heer W. L. BLOEM, De Wel-Ed. heer W. G. ANDERSON, De Wel-Ed. heer N. STAVROUSE, De Wel-Ed. heer P. A. BRAND, De Wel-Ed. heer E. LANDSBERG, De Wel-Ed. heer R. H. ANDERSON, De Wel-Ed. heer H. C. JARVIS, De Wel-Ed. heer S. SULOEMON. Auditeuren: De Wel-Ed. Heeren H. SOLOMON en M. C. GIE. Secretaris: Wel-Ed. heer W. Y. ELDRIDGE.

AGENTEN IN DE BUITEN-DISTRIKTEN.

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Brand Departement.

Voor de verzekering van Vast en Losgoed tegen verlies of schade door Brand. SCHAAL VAN PREMIEN PER £100.

Table with 4 columns: Waarin zich geene gevaarlijke Goederen bevinden, Gevaarlijke Goederen bevattende, Waarin gevaarlijke Neringen gedreva worden, and values for each category.

Trust Departement.

Deze tak sluit in zich de Administratie en het Beheer van zoodanige Boedels en ander Eigendom als de Maatschappij benoemd zal worden te administreeren en te beheeren al Executeuren, Voogden, Curatoren, Administrateurs, Trustees, Geassiguerende van Agenten, hetzj onder of uit kracht van een Dekreet van eenig bevoegd Hof, of door den Meeste van het Hooch Gerericht deser Kolonie, of door alicter Wil en Testamento of eenig ander wetig geschrift, Acte of Autorisatie van eenig persoon of personen, of uit kracht van eenig Huwelyk Kontrakt, Procuratie of anderszins. Kantoor, No. 12, Adderleystraat, in de Gebouwen van de Koloniale Bank. Kantoor uren, — van 9 tot 4 uren dagelyks. W. Y. ELDRIDGE, Sec.

TE HUUR AAN DE PAARL.

DAAR verscheidene aanzeeke gedaan zyn voor de huur van het Huis vroeger aan den heer TRUTTS behoorende en thans in twee afzonderlyke wouingen verdeeld, elk bevattende 3 onder en 5 boven vertrekken, alsmede voor het nieuw Huis onder plat, aenz bovengemelde gebouwd, bevattende 3 onder en 2 boven vertrekken, zoo geeft de Ondergeteekende by dese kennis dat de gemelde Huizen tegen den 15 October aanstaande gereed zullen zyn, voer welk by aanzeeke voor dezelve zal ontvangen. De gemelde Huizen zullen voorzien worden met privat Waterleidingen. Zy zyn byzonder wel gelegen voor bezigheid, als zynde in het midden van het dorp tegen over de Paarsche Bank en de publieke Kantoreen. J. M. ENSLIN, Jaa. Paarl, 30 Sept. 1857.

AAN Familie en Vrienden wordt bekend gemaakt, dat het den Heere van leven en dood bebaagd heeft, op den 23 dezer tot zich te nemen, een geliefde Zoon DANIEL BARTHOLOMEUS, in den ouderdom van 19 jaren en 6 maanden, — diep betrouwd door J. J. BLANCKENBERG, E. J. BLANCKENBERG, geb. TAYLOR. St. Hellenbaai, 26 September 1857.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, October 5, 1857.

We read of a Roman Emperor who travelled through the length and breadth of his vast empire on foot, for the purpose of making improvements and putting down abuses. The object was praiseworthy, and perhaps the means employed for accomplishing it were the best that the circumstances of the case admitted.

On the 21st of August it was an unusually sultry day, considering the season, with a clear weather, but in the night of that day there was a sharp thunder clap, like the discharge of artillery, and a sound, lasting about two minutes, like the rumbling of heavily laden wagons over hard ground; my house shook so much that my windows clattered.

On the 24th August I commenced building adjoining the village, and to plant trees on the place which evidently since the days of Adam had been the constant habitation of game and wild animals.

On the 24th and 25th we had fine rains, and already there is abundance of pasture for sheep and horses. Pasture hony frost answers the same purpose as rain. The crops are promising, and wheat and mealies are cheap. Should there be no damage by blight I think wheat will rule at from 6 to 9 shillings. Slaughter Oxen are purchased here in large numbers at £3 to £4 each for the Graham's Town and Cape Town markets.

A month ago I made a journey to Natal. That colony is going rapidly ahead. There is large game and sugar plantations. There is sufficient for Natal and the Free State, and the sugar is sold cheaper and is better than that imported. There is a good opening at Harrismith for a wagonmaker and backsmith. They might make a fortune. Wagonwood is very cheap here, and iron is as cheap at Natal as at Swellenaia.

THE KAFFIRS.—From Fort Beaufort, the Journal learns, that groups of Kaffirs arrive daily in a state of the most qualified and destitution, few of them, however, being what may be called fighting men. It is feared that a good many of these refugees perish by the way, one case being stated where out of 150 who left Elland's Post only 50 reached their destination.

CAPTURE OF THE CHIEF VADANA.—A Queen's Town Grantee has communicated to the Graham's Town Journal the following particulars of another expedition against the robber Chief Vadana and which ended in his bold defeat and capture.

WHITTEKSEA, Sept. 22.—Another expedition having gone out against Vadana, the robber chief, some particulars of which I have no doubt, be interesting to our readers. On Monday, the 14th ultimo, about eighty of the Queen's Town grantees met by appointment at Goddard's farm at the Lwani, and joined Commandant Currie and his police. On Tuesday morning at two we started for Queshi's country, which we found quite deserted; not a living thing to be seen. We arrived by sunrise at the head of the Ballotta, and there divided into three separate parties for the purpose of burning all the huts in Queshi's country, which duty was most effectually accomplished.

CAPE VOLUNTEERS.—On Friday afternoon the volunteers met for exercise on the Parade. The Rifles mustered about 30 strong, exclusive of the brass band, the cavalry about 30 and the artillery about 20, with two field pieces. The exhibition was the best yet seen. Considering the short time the cavalry has been mounted, and that it was for the first time they had to encounter the artillery, the efficiency of the first and the readiness and precision of the latter excited well merited admiration.

ROBERTSON.—A communication from this place, dated 23d September, contains the following:—The sacrament was administered here last Sunday. In the afternoon a bullock wagon belonging to J. Colyn was capsized. The bullocks had started, and making too short a turn at one of the corners of the street where there is a bridge, the wagon was turned over. All the parties in it were injured. Mrs. Raats, the daughter of Colyn, had her collar bone fractured; her sister had the pipe of her fore-arm broken; another sister received a severe contusion in the side and to the foot; and another girl was likewise hurt, though not seriously. Colyn himself was hurt in the leg, and his right hand and foot were bruised. A N.W. two feet in thickness, but fortunately no injury was done to the stock. Subsequently we had fine days. I have been a sheep farmer for 22 years in the district of Swellendam, but find Harrismith to be one of the most salubrious places in South Africa, for man as well as sheep and horses. Game is found in the village here. During the last 15 days I shot 32 bluebucks, some wilde beasts, as well as deer and other game.

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Currie, to pursue Fadana into his haunts and to apprehend him, appeared in Friday's Gazette.—I have the honour to report that, in compliance with your instruction, I left your camp on the 18th instant, with eleven men, for the purpose of following up the robber chief Fadana, who, it was said, had fled towards the Bashee. On arriving at the Umgwale River, I found the spoor of a good many horses, leading in the direction of the lalako Myanga. I followed on this spoor until I arrived amongst the Tambookies of Fuba's tribe. I then ascertained, from a Tambookie lad, that Fadana had halted, for a night, at a certain kraal (which he pointed out) but had gone on further towards the Bashee. I proceeded to the chief Fuba's kraal, and demanded Fadana from him. I told him I should hold him responsible, as I had traced Fadana into his country.

After a little more Kafir palaver, he at last said he had just heard where he was. I then arranged that he (Fuba) should give me a guide to the kraal, it being now sunset. I off-shouldered for a few hours, and started again at 10 o'clock p.m. with the guide, and marched until dawn the next day when the guide pointed out to me the kraal where the chief Fadana was to be. Having made a few necessary arrangements, I went to the kraal as hard as we could go, and I am happy to say that the very first hut I rode up to happened to be the one containing Fadana, his son Xezua and five followers, all of whom I apprehended without any opposition, having warned them, before allowing them to come out of the hut, that if they showed any resistance, I would set fire to the hut, and burn them alive.

The kraal where I apprehended Fadana belongs to a Tambookie of Fuba's tribe, named Bobie, and is situated on the left bank of the Bashee, in a small stream called the Umgwale. I then returned, and joined you again at 11 o'clock a.m., at the Umgwale.

I have omitted to mention that two sons of the chief Fuba, with about ten followers, accompanied my party, for the purpose of allaying any alarm or excitement amongst their own people, on seeing an armed party riding through their country.

P.S.—I also took 15 horses, belonging to Fadana and his followers.

THE FREE STATE.—The Friend gives the following brief sketch of the proceedings of the Volksraad with reference to the report of the President's speech in which he had invited the members to acquiesce in the opinion of the public on the present government.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 28th ult., the day before the Raad broke up, after this session had been in the usual way, Mr. Boshoff rose and explained the motives and causes which had induced him to demand from them an outspoken avowal, of what they could not but know much better than himself, while the public welfare demanded that it should no longer be concealed from him. The President reminded them of the express conditions on which alone, early in 1855, he had consented to assume his present office, if he should be elected, viz., that he should be returned by a very large majority, a stipulation which he had found it necessary to make, from his deep conviction of the hopelessness of his managing the affairs of the country smoothly and satisfactorily, in opposition to the views and wishes of any considerable minority. Mr. Boshoff next remarked upon the self-confident manner in which, in February last, Mr. Pretorius had fearlessly come and made his formal demand of the country, here in Bloemfontein, with a handful of followers, implicitly relying on the positive assurances of extensive support within the State, on which he had confidently continued most fully to rely until shortly before the signing of the constitution, he reminded the Raad of the considerable number who had joined Pretorius, and the instances, not a few, of disobedience to and evasion of the commando-call; and finally, of the loud and often reiterated assurances in so many colonial newspapers, and in the Transvaal, that his (Mr. B.'s) administration, instead of being based on the general good-will and approbation of the people, was upheld only by fraud, intimidation and such-like. He had therefore felt it necessary to give the present appeal to them, to find out the actual truth; for although he would gladly and instantaneously listen to the least hint of his service being needlessly, to escape from a position of which he sensibly felt the burden, he was still reluctant to withdraw his services so long as it should be satisfactorily shown that they were by the great bulk of the inhabitants considered useful or requisite.

Mr. Fichardt the member for Bloemfontein, was the first to rise, and in his own name and that of his constituents, and of all with whom he had had an opportunity of converse, and whose opinion, from their respectability and intelligence, could be considered of any value, to declare that he believed President Boshoff's retention of office at the present juncture, to be desirable and necessary, and that his resignation, on the other hand, would be a public loss and a misfortune.

We are not aware of the exact order in which the different members rose to give their testimony to the state of public opinion regarding Mr. Boshoff's government, in their respective wards, although we are told that they all, or nearly all, severally did so.

One of the most remarkable speeches made on the occasion was that of Mr. Allison, member for the town of Harrismith. Mr. A. adverted to the peculiarity of his position as representative of the town of Harrismith, his distance from his constituents rendering it impossible for him to pretend accurately to describe their views, feelings or opinions. He had reason however to believe, that they were not behind the less remote districts in loyalty and attachment to the Government and to which they lived. At the same time, being himself only Englishman by birth, who held a seat in that council, in consequence of the retirement during the last 18 months of several of his fellow members, it might not be out of place to mention, that in so far as his observation and experience extended, in regard to the burghers in general, and his own countrymen in particular, he was able positively to deny, that President Boshoff's Government was unpopular. That occurrences during the past year had given rise to some conflict of opinion, and that some of those opinions, from their nature, could not be denied, but that more recent events had taken place which had tended to place on a solid basis, the confidence and attachment of our inhabitants to their President and his administration, whose resignation at present all sensible and honest men would unquestionably agree in deprecating as a public evil.

Mr. Hoffman also gave his testimony to the general attachment of the inhabitants of his ward (Middle Molder River) to the President and his Government. He knew of but few complaints, perhaps 13, that word, who were known to be dissatisfied.

ter River, which lies close to the Republic, had been in open rebellion, and that many of the inhabitants, having been so much intimidated by Geere and his party, sided by the threats of the republicans, had scarcely known how to act. This state of things however he believed to be wholly changed, and the President and Government might now confidently rely on their loyal support.

The members of the Harrismith and Winburg wards, as well as those of Smithfield district, bore gratifying testimony to the all but universal feeling of contentment which prevails within their observation.

Original Correspondence.

Sir,—Be kind enough to make room in your impartial paper for the following lines, in order that our grievances and the negligence of the Central Road Board may be made public.

In 1852 we were called upon to pay road rates, which we unconditionally refused; but then a promise was made us that the money would be applied to construct a bridge over the Berg River, and upon that promise we paid; but we have to pity ourselves, as it is just the same as ever, and now they come again for payment, but none of us is at all inclined to go on paying our money for other districts upon such uncertain promises. For in the first place, nothing has yet been done in our district, for which we have already paid so much; and, secondly, other districts are continually preferred whilst ours is placed in the back ground. Have we no reason to complain? We have always remained quiet, but now it is really too bad. We shall also raise a pitiful cry, perhaps we shall then be heard. In conclusion I beg to observe, that it can be proved that the Berg River is much more dangerous than other rivers over which bridges have been made. We are quite prepared to pay for our roads, but certainly not for others, for no other district will be inclined to pay for us; why then should we do it?

AN INHABITANT OF PIETREBORG DISTRICT.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.—Thus had begun and worse remains behind." Affairs in India are proceeding from bad to worse with a vengeance. The accounts by the last Overland Mail show a state of feeling in the Bengal army which has caused alarm at home, and rejoicing on the Eastern empire tumbling to pieces under our hands is not secretly but openly cherished. The fact of the desertion and mutiny of nearly 30,000 men, trained to the use of arms, and inflamed with the most deadly hatred of British rule, being at present dispersed through the most important parts of the Presidency, is not a pleasant reflection, the reputation, before he went out, of being a man of sense; but whether he will prove equal to the present emergency is another question. This character for sense has been sadly compromised by the course which he has pursued, that of shocking the prejudices of the native troops by the introduction and patronage of Christian missionaries, and the commencement of a system which was sure to bring into full play all the latent hostility and revenge of the natives. It was rushing from one extreme to the other for while of recent years our Indian policy has been to wink at, and even to encourage the whims and eccentricities of the high castes, Lord Canning appears to have filled them with the wild apprehension that a new religion was about to be forced upon them, and alarmed by such fears, they have risen against our sway, and under the influence of this terror have committed assassinations and outrages of the most diabolical and revolting description. In fact, nothing short of a stimulus of this exciting nature could have induced men to play the part of fanatics, murdering European women and children in cold blood, and seizing Delhi, the stronghold of the north west, of which they retained possession at the date of the very last advice. The best practical commentary on the absurd policy which has been perpetrated in Bengal is the consular knowledge that the mutiny, so far, has been confined to that Presidency. If the statements from the spot are reliable, the troops in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies stand loyal to the British Crown; but enough has transpired to show that in order to recover our ground, as a reward if we must, however large the expenditure of blood and treasure,—years must necessarily elapse before this festering sore, so stupidly and superfluously generated, has been thoroughly eradicated.

We are not alarmists. There is nothing in the news, distressing as it is, which has come to hand by the two last orland arrivals, which ought to create despondency. The spirit which pervades the Bengal army is deeply to be lamented, but taking our enormous Indian territory in our net, we miss those traces of popular disaffection which, if they existed at all, would inevitably have exploded at a crisis like the present. A military revolt like the one which has taken the authorities on the spot with surprise, and for which, had they been equal to their duties, they would have been prepared, is a small affair in comparison with the chronic discontent of scores or hundreds of people. Of this we hear of no symptoms. The natives are not yet sympathetic to the cause of the rebels, and at a time like this we do not see the advantage of having ruled India in former days through the agency of men who were "fit to command a world, and great it when 'tis wildest." The moral influence of these great and distinguished spirits survives their corporeal existence. They never made a false step which they did not speedily recover, and the prestige of their arms and success tells now with unerring force on a superstitious people, who, unlike the Bengal high castes, have not been pampered into mutiny and rebellion. At the same time, the crisis is sufficiently imminent to demand all the energy and promptitude of the authorities at home. It is evident that in future we must rely in India more on European and less on native troops. Our number of Christian soldiers there must be greatly increased, and the follies of the past must act as many a lesson in future. With the enormous means at our command and transporting men from these shores to those of Hindostan, we ought to be speedily in a position to crush effectually all organized resistance to our rule. Reinforcements, we see it stated, of European troops, are on their way to Upper India from the Bombay and Madras Presidencies which will furnish respectable contingents, but the mother country must provide the necessary forces to supply these temporary withdrawals; and, as Lord Palmerston intimated on Monday evening, in the House of Commons, recruiting at home must be had recourse to immediately, with such bounties as will secure the necessary number of men. We cannot coincide in the view of an Indian writer relative to the late outbreak—namely, that the civilization of fifty-three years has been struck down in a few hours." We are in duty bound to show the mutineers that we hold that country by a much more formidable tenure.

It is evident that the rival political parties at home will make this unfortunate Indian business the battle ground of office. But it is hardly fair to hold Lord Palmerston responsible for the calamity, although Lord Canning is his nation, and the East India Company are not without blame. These contests for power amongst our leading public men, whenever a national calamity can be made to further political ambition are very unseemly. We must first repair the breach before we begin to squabble about the causes which produced it. The first act of the Government on receiving intelligence of the death, by cholera, of General Anson, who was at the head of the Indian army, was to send out the brave old Sir Colin Campbell, and the veteran departed within twenty-four hours of receiving his appointment. He will on his arrival supersede Sir Patrick Grant, who was named General Anson's successor by Lord Canning. Sir Patrick Grant has a high Indian reputation, and it is just possible that before Sir Colin's arrival matters may have ceased to wear so serious an aspect. But the calamity is one which ought to read us a very instructive lesson, and means must be taken to prevent the possibility of its repetition.—European Times.

WHAT THE SEPOYS WERE MADE TO BELIEVE.—The Leith Herald contains a translation of a letter written from Calcutta, by Dr. Duff, the head of the Free Church, mission in India, which throws some light on the causes of the Sepoy mutiny. Dr. Duff says:—"In spite of the earnest and solemnly reiterated assurances of Government—in spite of a continuous series of acts that have given a substantial embodiment to these assurances, the old faith has been revived, circulated, and extensively believed, that the sepoys and the people are to be coerced into a profession of Christianity, and that the use of the unchristian cartridges was but the first part of an organized system for the re-education of the degraded and. And to this re-education old fables had been superadded the usual attendant crop of outrageous rumours and astrological

vaticinations—rumours, amongst others, of Government purchasing rice and wheat wholesale for flour, and mingling it with dead men's ground down bones!—rumours too of malign aspects of certain stars, of ill-boding conjunctions of planets and of revolutionary astronomical cycles! And, as if all this, and much more of like sort, were not enough for the omni-vorous credulity of this nondescript race, the whole must be crowned by a wickedly imagined compact, in which, with consummate audacity, her Majesty Queen Victoria, and her viceroy, Lord Canning, are made to appear as the chief actors in a new three years' crusade of exterminating violence against the creeds and temples of India! Beyond this, surely, the force of absurdity and credulity cannot possibly go!"—European Times.

SWINDLING ON A GRAND SCALE IN PARIS.—The Tribunal of Correctional Police, on the 4th, tried by default a married woman, named Dubois, and her son, a young man, 30 years of age, for swindling. The circumstances were curious.—The woman, it appears, is the wife of a superior employe of the pomis-et-chaussea, a highly respectable man, and for some years she lived happily with him. M. Dubois, having received an appointment in Martinique, went to that island, leaving his wife and son at Paris. On his return, after the lapse of a few years, he learned that the woman, for whom he entertained a profound affection had assumed the title of Countess de la Vigerie, to which she had no right whatsoever, though La Vigerie was her maiden name; that she had run into debt, obtained donations from the charitable on pretext of bringing up a foundling, an Indian, whom she had adopted, and had committed other reprehensible acts, besides bringing up her son in a way that ad good mother would have done. Profoundly afflicted, M. Dubois deemed it prudent to separate from her, and he obtained a few years back an appointment in Algeria. After his departure the mother and her son took to swindling as their regular means of livelihood. The charitable society called a "society for progress and general welfare," the objects of which were rather various: 1. To moralise youth by gratuitous lessons in drawing, music, and sculpture; 2. to establish religious singing associations; 3. to relieve the widows and daughters of functionaries in distress; 4. to supply pure milk to the Parisian population by means of an office called the "Laiterie Imperiale," with a capital of 600,000fr.; and 5. to get up a lottery of 400,000fr. to relieve the distress caused by high rents. This society, they pretended, was not only under the special patronage of the Emperor and the Empress, but had been formed by their Majesties, and was started by funds generously contributed by them. The subscription to it was 24fr. a year. The prisoners took a splendidly furnished apartment in the Rue St. Honoré for their offices, and while the male prisoner attached to himself a private secretary, an aide-de-camp (such was the title given), and a number of inferior employes, his mother, who called herself directress of the society, surrounded herself with a number of females, to whom she promised different places. The mother and son talked in the most magnificent way of their intimacy with the Emperor and Empress, showed presents which they said their Majesties had made them, and often went to the Tuileries to, as they alleged, see their Majesties. Not content with the Emperor's friendship, the young man besides gave herself out as a grand officer of the Legion of Honour and as a Knight of the Garter. Notwithstanding all this, subscriptions to the society came in but slowly, but foolish tradesmen eagerly gave credit, and among them were a horserader, a dress-maker, a confectioner, &c. The private secretary and other employes were also persuaded to make advances of money, and to sign bills of exchange. The accused, moreover, attempted to swindle a tailor out of a quantity of splendid uniforms and liveries for the "functionaries of the Administration" and for their servants; but the tailor intimated that he could not give up his goods without being paid first. The insolence with which accused talked of great parties, was really remarkable; they gave grand banquets, at which 6 or 8 Russian princes and princesses went in person—at least people calling themselves so—and one they pompously announced that Marshal Maguau would not only visit them, but meant to lend them the band of the Guides. Although they pretended to be on very intimate terms with the Emperor, the man on one occasion complained to a person whom he wanted to dupes that his Majesty had not paid him a sum of 15,000fr., which he had promised; "but," said he, "at a review which without ceremony up to the Emperor, and taking his horse to the bridle, said, 'Your Majesty must pay me!' on which the Emperor gave a draught on the public treasury for the money." He also represented to his dupes that the Emperor had directed him to hire the Jardiu d'Hyver, in order to give a public explanation of the objects of the Society of Progress and General Welfare. At length tradesmen, not being paid, asked for their money, on which the mother and son decamped to Belgium, where they have since remained. The Tribunal condemned them severally to five years imprisonment and 1000fr. fine.

BRITISH LOSSES IN PERSIA.—"A letter from London of the 22nd," says the Times, "makes known the exact amount of the Persian Gulf states that the English troops, which at the commencement of the campaign comprised an effective strength of 4000 infantry and 700 cavalry, had been reduced on the 1st of June by sickness and the fire of the enemy to 327 infantry and 419 cavalry. In consequence of the latest orders received from England, these troops were to have commenced their embarkation for Calcutta on the 15th of June. General Outram, before leaving, had received his nomination as commander-in-chief of the Bombay army."

COST OF THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.—The estimate of the "extraordinary expenditure" on account of the expedition against Persia is £1,863,435, the items being as follows—viz., £539,833, the amount estimated by the Bombay Government from the 1st October, 1856, to the 30th of April, 1857; £35,763, the amount estimated to be due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for transport service to the 30th of April last; £14,164 paid in England for clothing and provisions; £35,562 for medical supplies; this amount estimated on account of the reinforcements from the 1st of January to the 30th of April, 1857; £120,000 for further expenses to the 30th of April, 1857; £364,000, the estimated charge on account of European and native troops for May and June, 1857; £354,000, the estimated charge on account of native troops left in occupation of Persia for July, August, and September, 1857; and £3947 for coals supplied by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the purposes of the expedition.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS IN MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—A, the examination of Mr. Currie's school, in George street, Edinburgh, Mr. Currie called up a girl named Margaret Brown Cleland, and put the following questions, which were answered by her without the use of the slate in the remarkably short time specified after each question:—Queen Victoria ascended the throne on the 20th of July, 1837, this is the 9th of July, 1857; how many seconds has she reigned?—Answered in 63 seconds, 632,730,160. The distance between Edinburgh and London by the road is 400 miles; how many inches is that?—Answered in 41 seconds, 20,575,680. How many inches are 13 times 13 times 13?—Answered in 28 seconds, 29,561. What is the square of 0.17?—Answered in 11 seconds, 0.0289. What is the square root of 20.736?—Answered in 9 seconds, 4.55. Add 1-2, 1-4, 1-7, 1-14, 1-22—Answered in 23 seconds, 1. The top stair on the Castle-hill is 100 feet long, 100 feet broad, and 34 feet deep; how many gallons of water will it contain?—Answered in 49 seconds, 2,125,000. (The pupil was previously informed by Mr. Currie that there were about 63 gallons to the cubic foot.) What is the difference between 89 times 89 and 99 times 99?—Answered in 17 seconds, 1880. How many are 101 times 101 times 101?—Answered in 7 seconds, 10,201.—Scottish Press.

A Berlin letter in the Constitutional states that, as it appears certain that recent events in Italy were planned in London, the Austrian Government has requested the Prussian Cabinet to address a note to the English Government, praying it to exercise active surveillance over the foreign press in England, or in other words to modify the laws relative to them. The reply of Prussia to the demand is not yet known. Letters from Vienna, in the Boerenbode of Hamburg, and in the Augsburg Gazette, affirm that the Italian powers, including Austria, intend to address a joint demand to the English Cabinet not to allow Mazzini and his fellows to remain in England.

The following official report from Mr. C. D. Griffith, Inspector of Police, who had been detached by Commandant

LEVICKS & SHERMAN
HAVE NOW RECEIVED
Per "Arthur Pardew,"
CONSIDERABLE
Additions to their Stock.

AMONGST WHICH ARE
HOOP IRON, 2-inch, and assorted sizes
SHEET do., B. & L., Nos. 10 @ 24
SHOT, Patent Nos. AAA to 12
Do. Loopers, s s a c and m c
BRIMSTONE in 1 cwt. Kegs.
ZINC NAILS, 1 1/2 inch
LINED OIL, in Casks, Jars, and Iron Drums,
Raw and Boiled
BEST TURPENTINE, in Iron Drums,
BELMONT CANDLES, 6's
HALE'S PATENT SPERM CANDLES, 4's, 6's, 8's,
ORMEY'S PATENT C. STEEL SPADES, 2, 3, 4
COUNTER SUNK HORSE SHOE NAILS, 5 and
6 B. B.
COPPER ANNEALED WIRE, No. 17 @ 20
IRON and BRASS WIRE SIEVES, assorted mesh.
JAPANNED CASH and DEED BOXES, to 11-in.
CHIPNEY BITS and CURBS, cheap
SHOOK do. do., assorted
CHURCH BELLS, a large assortment
GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS, all Nos.
B. M. TEA and TABLE SPOONS.
SETS FIRMER CHISELS, G. S.
CRICKETING GEAR, consisting of STUMPS,
BATT'S WHALEBONE HANDLED, BALLS,
SCORING BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.
PATENT STUMP and TENT BEDSTANDS
PLANES, a General Assortment
SCHOOL SLATES and INK, assorted
SEINE TWINE, all Nos., in 12lb. bundles
DUTCH TEA TWINE, 1/2 lb.
PATENT SASH LINE, 2 @ 6
TURKEY SLIPS, &c.
PATENT HARD STEEL HANDCUFFS
VIOLIN STRINGS, Nos. 1 @ 4, Silver
PATENT DIAMONDS
HOLLOWWARE, a variety, consisting of,—
SAUCEPANS, all Nos.
ROUND BOILERS, do
OVAL BOILERS, 2 to 10 gallons
LEVICKS' SICKLES, &c.
SELF-TIP KNIVES and FORKS, assorted Nos. and
sizes, &c., &c.
SPORTSMEN'S KNIVES, complete
SASH TOOLS and GROUND BRUSHES assorted
LARGE SCALES and BEAMS and BOARDS com-
plete
PEAKOME'S HUNTING SADDLES,
Do. SOMERSET do., superior, &c., &c.
St. George's-street, Sept. 1857.

HANGING PAPER.

CONSTANTLY on hand a variety of Cheap and Hand-
some HANGING PAPER of the latest fashions.
J. G. STEYTLER.
St. George's-street.

Wanted Immediately.

A COMPETENT WAGONMAKER and BLACK-
SMITH.—Apply to Mr. D. J. ACKERMAN, Malme-
sbury. Also wanted, an APPRENTICE.
October 2, 1857.

EQUITABLE

Fire Assurance & Trust Company.
12, ADDERLEY-STREET, CAPE TOWN.

CAPITAL £ 25,000

ESTABLISHED 1st OCTOBER, 1844.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. S. Robertson, Esq., Chairman.
W. I. BLORE, Esq., E. LANDSBERG, Esq.,
W. G. ANDERSON, Esq., R. H. ANDERNE, Esq.,
N. STENHOUSE, Esq., H. C. JARVIS, Esq.,
P. A. BRAND, Esq., S. SOLOMON, Esq.

Auditors:

H. SOLOMON, and M. C. GIE, Esqs.

Secretary:

W. Y. ELDRIDGE, Esq.

AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS:

Allwal (North).....Messrs. Mosenthal, Bergman & Co.
Burgersdorp.....Messrs. Mosenthal Brothers & Co.
Beaufort.....C. Pritchard, Esq.
Bedford.....B. Solomon, Esq.
Caledon.....L. Weymar, Esq.
Colesberg.....D. Anot, Jr., Esq.
Cradock.....T. C. Sealan, Esq.
Graham's Town.....E. Haw, Esq.
Graaff-Reinet.....Messrs. Meliatis & Dixon.
George.....M. O'Connell, Esq.
Hope Town.....Messrs. Mosenthal & Lilenfeldt.
Ma ryaburg.....Messrs. Mosenthal & Co.
Mussel Bay.....O. C. Meyer, Esq.
Middelburg.....C. W. Hough, Esq.
Port Elizabeth.....E. L. Kiff, Esq.
Richmond.....D. A. de Villiers, Esq.
Swellendam.....M. M. Tait, Esq.
Simon's Town.....T. Bull, Esq.
Stellenbosch.....J. Meyer, Esq.
Somerset (East).....John Heughebaert, Esq.
Somerset (West).....H. B. van der Merwe, Esq.
Tulbagh.....J. P. Wiggins, Esq.
Uitenhage.....G. Brehm, Esq.
Worcester.....J. D. Hugo, Esq.

Fire Department.

For the Assurance of Movable and Immovable
Property from Loss or Damage by Fire.

RATES OF PREMIUM PER £100:

	In which no hazardous Goods are contained.	Containing hazardous Goods	In which hazardous Goods are carried on
1. Buildings,—Brick or Stone, with Flat Roofs.....	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 6 8
2. Buildings,—Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles or Meta- l.....	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 7 6
3. D. Paper Roofs.....	0 6 8	0 8 0	0 8 0
4. Buildings,—Brick or Stone, with Thatch- ed Roofs.....	0 13 6	0 15 8	0 17 6

Special Insurances at Rates commensurate with the na-
ture of the Risk.
No charge for Policies.

Trust Department.

This Branch embraces the Administration and Manage-
ment of such Estates and other Property, as the Com-
pany may be appointed to administer and manage as Execu-
tors, Tutors, Guardians, Curators, Administrators, Trust-
ees, Assignees, or Agents, either under and by virtue of a
Decree of any competent Court, or by the Master of the
Supreme Court of this Colony, or by the last Will and Tes-
tament, or other valid writing, set, or deed, of any Person
or Persons, or by virtue of any Marriage Settlement, Power
of Attorney, or otherwise.
Office, No. 12, Adderley-street, on the Premises of
the COLONIAL BANK.
Office Hours, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily.
W. Y. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

BOARD OF EXECUTORS.

PUBLIC SALE

OF A VERY

Fertile Estate.

In the Estate of the late HENDRIK CLOETE, H.s., Esquire.

THE EXECUTORS in the ABOVEMENTIONED ESTATE will cause to be
publicly sold

On Thursday, 15th October,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, ON THE SPOT,

The Farm "Lutgensburg,"

COMMONLY CALLED

TURF HALL,

Situated in the Cape Downs.

The fertility and situation of this Farm is too well known to require any comment. POTATOES
in particular are there produced with great success, and the Crops are generally abundant.
It is also well adapted for HORNED CATTLE, there being extensive PASTURE GROUNDS
and Water during the whole year. The same may be recommended as a PLEASANT SUMMER
RESIDENCE, being situated about half an hour from Wynberg.

Liberal Bonus will be given

The Conditions of Sale, and other Particulars, may be ascertained at the Office of the Board of
Executors, Adderley-street.

C. J. C. GIE, Secretary.

Cape Town, 1st October, 1857.

BLORE & BAUTMAN, Auctioneers.

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE

"TOT NUT VAN HET ALGEMEEN."

FOR
EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE OF BOTH SEXES
Established in 1809.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. A. FAURE, President.
Rev. Dr. S. P. HEYNS, Vice President.
J. A. de SEUR, Esq.,
A. H. HOFMEYER, Esq.,
Rev. J. L. PARISIUS,
J. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., M.D.

J. P. FAURE, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OVER THE PROPERTY:

J. G. STEGMANN, G. W. SPENGLER, and J.
C. GIE, Esqs.

TEACHERS.

Mr. STEPHANUS J. DE KOCK, Dutch Literature,
Mr. W. S. BERRY, English Literature,
Mr. J. B. WILSON, Arithmetic,
Mr. W. DE KOCK, Elementary Classes,
Miss C. RABE, English Literature,
Miss J. SCHONHOFER, Infant School,
Miss E. BERRY, Assistant Teacher,
Mr. H. ROSELT, French Language,
Mr. P. H. CLEMENZ, German Language,
Mr. C. FANNING, Drawing,
Mr. W. DE KOCK, Vocal Music.

THE Course of instruction in this Establishment
comprises the following Studies, viz: English, Dutch
and French Literature; History, (Universal and Sacred).
Geography, (Ancient and Modern) with the use of the
Globes; the Rudiments of Astronomy; Mental and Practical
Arithmetic; Drawing; Singing; Piano Forte, and Plain and
Fancy Needlework.

The hours of attendance are from 9 to 3 o'clock.
Under all circumstances a month's notice is required prior
to the removal of a Pupil.

The House is a salubrious and retired part of the Town,
the Class rooms are spacious and well-ventilated. Those
for the young Ladies being in a distant wing of the Building
there can be no interference. The Boys and Girls meet only
at the opening of the School by Prayer, and when receiving
instruction in Vocal Music.

An Infant School has been attached to this Institution, in
which Children between the ages of 3 and 4 are admitted—
at a very low charge.

J. P. FAURE, Secretary.

BOARD OF EXECUTORS.

ESTABLISHED 22d AUGUST 1838.

And duly incorporated by Ordinance of the Governor and
Legislative Council, No. 8, 1839, and afterwards con-
firmed by Proclamation of His Excellency the Govern-
or, dated 21st July, 1843.

DIRECTORS:

J. C. GIE, M.A., Esq., Chairman.
P. J. ROUX, Esq., W. Hiddings, Esq. L.L.D.
O. J. TRAUTER, Esq., A. D. Krynauw, Esq.

AUDITORS:

J. C. Schicklering, Esq., J. C. de Wet, Esq.
Mr. C. J. C. GIE, Secretary,
Mr. Tob. Spengler, Bookkeeper,
Mr. Ards. Meyring, Clerk.

The Board will continue to administer Insolvent Estates
through their Secretary.

Office, Adderley-street, corner of Wals-street.

**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.,
C. JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.,
F. F. RUTHERFORD, Esq.,
H. BOSENBERG, Esq.,
T. MOSTERT, Esq.,
J. J. HOFMEYER, Esq.

N. MEYER, Secretary.

Office, No. 42, Adderley-street, next to the
Cape of Good Hope Bank

COLONIAL ORPHAN CHAMBER

AND

Trust Company.

ESTABLISHED 31st of MARCH 1856.

Capital, £40,000.

FOR administering Properties and Estates, as they may be
lawfully appointed to, as Executors, Administrators
Tutors, Curators, Agents and Trustees in Insolvent Estates

DIRECTORS:

J. G. BLANCKENBERG, Sen., Esq., Chairman
P. E. DE ROUBAIX, Esq.,
F. PORTER, Esq.,
E. LANDSBERG, Esq.,
L. P. CAUVIN, Esq.,
F. S. BERNING, Esq.,
W. SPITAL, Esq.

AUDITORS:

M. MOLLER, Esq.,
J. J. STEYTLER, Sen., Esq.

Office No. 27, Adderley-street, opposite the old Dutch
Reformed Church.

Persons desirous of appointing them will be pleased to
nominate and appoint them as "The Board of Directors of
the Colonial Orphan Chamber and Trust Company."

The Insolvent Branch will be conducted by the
Secretary, for whose acts the Company will be responsible

J. N. RUSSOUW, Jr. sec.

CAPE COMMERCIAL BANK,

34, ADDERLEY-STREET.

CAPITAL £120,000.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. WILLIAM FIELD, Esq., Chairman
Hon. Wm. PORTER, Esq.,
J. H. HOFMEYER, Esq., H. son.
R. W. MEYER, Esq.,
N. C. LOUIE, Esq.,
CHARL MARAIS, Esq.,
P. L. C. BICCARD, Esq., M.D., M.L.A.
J. C. SILBERBAUER, Esq.,
A. J. ZEBBERBERG, Esq.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCOUNT attended to on Mon-
days, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in each week.

The Bank allows Interest on Floating Deposits at the
rate of 2 1/2 per Cent on the Minimum Balances of the several
Depositors—on Sums not less than £10.—during each
month. Fixed Deposits are received at the following rates
For Six Months and under 12 Months 3 1/2 per Cent.
12 do. do. do. 4 do.
24 do. do. do. 4 do.

TOBIAS MOSTERT, Cashier.

PROTECTEUR,

Fire & Life Assurance Company.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of Shareholders in the above-mentioned Company will
be held on the 12th Section of the Deed of Settle-
ment, to be held on

Wednesday, the 7th October, 1857,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

at the Office of the Company, for the purpose of receiving
from the Directors the report and statement of affairs up to
the 31st August, 1857, to elect Directors and Auditors in
the room of those retiring, and for general business.

The retiring Directors are:—J. THOMP, J. A. H. WIGHT,
J. BARRY, J. H. REDLINGHOUS, C. H. BOSENBERG, D.
G. VAN BERDA, Esqs., and Auditors, P. A. BRAND and
V. SCHONBERG, Esqs., who are, however, eligible for re-
election.

S. DE KOCK, Secretary.

Office of the "Protecteur," 27th August, 1857.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

NOTICE TO INTENDED ASSURERS.

NOTICE of Intended Assurers is invited to the 9th
Section of the Society's Deed, viz:—The Holders
of all Policies, granted on or before the 1st day of Novem-
ber next, will be entitled to Share in the Profits realized
in and for the year ending 31st May, 1858, in accordance
with the Deed.

By order of the Board,
J. C. GIE, Jr., Sec.

Cape Town, 15th Sept., 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Wagonwood, Stinkwood Logs and
Planks, Yellowwood Beams, &c. &c.

On Friday, 9th October,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

WILL be sold at the Central Wharf, the Cargo of the
"Alert," from the Krynauw, consisting of:—

- 96 Stinkwood Logs
- 36 ditto Planks
- 55 Yellowwood Beams
- 4 Ash Logs
- 78 Axle Trees
- 30 Draibords
- 159 Horse Wagon Fore Tonge
- 865 long Spokes
- 358 Felling
- 94 Poles
- 41 Schemels
- 62 After Tonge
- 11 Bullock Wagon Fore Tonge
- 629 Short Spokes
- 95 Leerbooms
- 7 Planks
- 20 Nave-pieces.

J. H. WIGHT.

Mr. R. J. JONES, Auctioneer.

Teaching.

DR. A. N. E. CH'NGUON's pupils will reassemble
on Thursday, the 8th Inst.

UNION BANK.

No. 17, ST. GEORGE'S-STREET.

CAPITAL £150,000.

DIRECTORS:

E. LANDSBERG, Esq., Chairman.
D. G. DE JONGH, Esq.,
G. VAN REENEN MULLER, Esq.,
JOHN STEIN, Esq.,
H. C. JARVIS, Esq.,
J. M. SETHAL, Esq.,
M. M. VAN REENEN, Esq.,
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.,
N. STENHOUSE, Esq.

THE BANK allows Interest on Fixed Depo-
sits, after the following rates:—

For 3 months and under 6 months, at 3 pCt. per annum
6 do. do. 12 do. 3 1/2 do.
12 do. do. do. do. 4 do.
Applicants for Discounts attended to on THURSDAY
FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, in each week.

THOS. HUDSON, Cashier

Strayed.

FROM the Garden Vredhoek, on the 18th September
a black and white Cow (in milk), with star in the
forehead. Whoever returns the same will be rewarded.

Garden Vredhoek, October 3, 1857.

A. JURGENS.

Public Sale of Mules.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th October, will be publicly sold
in the Village of Stellenbosch, 40 Mules, 1 to 3 year-
old, among which two teams trained,
20 young Horses, and 10 young Mares, for account of
J. C. R. OITTO.

Swellendam, September 21, 1857.

Mr. J. WAG, Vendue Adm.

SALE OF

Horses and Mules,

IN THE VILLAGE THE PAARL.

ON THURSDAY, 8th October, the Undersigned will
cause to be sold at his Residence,
20 well-bred HORSES, of 2, 3 and 4 years old, among
which pairs to match,
110 large strong MULES, of 1 to 2 years old.

N.B. A Liberal Credit will be given.

J. J. DE VILLIERS, P. a.

Paarl, 15 Sept., 1857.

Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

Horses! Horses!

60 Well Bred Draught and Saddle Horses, from
3 to 6 years old,—amongst which several pairs
of beautiful Carriage Horses.

THE Undersigned having been on a tour through the
Bokkeveld, Hanam, and Roggeveld, has had an
opportunity of selecting 60 of the most serviceable HORSES,
both for Saddle and Draught, from 3 to 6 years old, which
he will cause to be sold at the Farm of Mr. J. A. Louw,
Paarl Distillery, on SATURDAY, the 10th OCTOBER
NEXT.

Paarl, September 30, 1857.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF

90 excellent Fat Slaughter Oxen.

THIS DAY, the 5th October 1857, the Undersigned
will cause to be sold on the Farm of Mrs. the Widow
Meyerson, Eenzaanheid, the above number of very
superior Cattle. A. F. J. DE VILLIERS.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendue Adm.

SALE OF

1500 excellent fat Wethers,

200 ditto Wether Goats.

TOMORROW, the 6th October 1857, the Undersigned
will cause to be sold on the Farm of Mr. ARNO DE
WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of superior Cattle,
which will certainly be present on the day of sale, and not
previously disposed of.

J. D. CILLIERS, Jr.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendue Adm.

1100 Extra Fat Wethers

200 do. Wether Goats.

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on THURS-
DAY, the 8th October next, on the farm of Mr.
DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of Sheep and
Goats, all purchased for cash. They are carefully bred up
forward, and will certainly be present.

J. H. STIGLINGH.

Sept. 25, 1857.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Adms.

1100 extra fat Wethers

100 do. Wether Goats.

ON MONDAY, the 12th October, the Undersigned will
cause to be publicly sold on the farm of Mr. A. DE
WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of extra fat Sheep
and Goats, which are being carefully brought forward, and
are well worth the attention of Butchers and the public.

D. G. DE PLESSIS.

Wellington, September 1, 1857.