

PARLEMENTAIR.

Aan de vrye en onafhanklike Kiezers van de Kaapstadse Afdeeling.

Paarl den 6 Mei 1854.

MEDE-KOLONISTEN! — De Stempling afgeloopen synde, en die uitslag bekend gemaak tynde doo dat den verlag doenien aantrek, ten voordele van die Heeren MAYNARD en WATSON, kan ik niet nalaten u te bedanken voor die zeer edelmoedige ondersteuning my beweeg gesydure die jongste kiesing — maar insonderheid bin ik dank verschuldigd aan myse vrienden, die Heeren H. DELMINTY, J. UYS, H. VAN NIEUWENHOF, F. BECCARI, als het werkend Committee, voor hunne ambouende en overnemeerde wakkerheid, hanteerlykheid in het oplozen van stremmen, en over het geheel is huur gedrag en handelwys van dien aard geweest as om dat hooge goedkeuring hunned medekolonisten te vestigten. En ik kan u verzekeren, dat hier trotsch op ben de eer te hebben genoten sulke Heerens tot een Committee te hebben gehad; en onsghen gy niet geslaagd zyt my te kiesen, heb gy twee Vertegenwoordigers, die ik niet twyf dat sicht wakker sullen beveren ten behoeve van uw invloedryk distrik (namely Koosberg) welkewel ik altoos as verwaarloofd heb beschouw, wat weghen betref, en een menige andere ernstige ongenaamte, waarmee gy uwe Vertegenwoedigers bekend maken moet. Geest hen sooo veel narig as mogelyk is, dan zult gy, dunkt my, uw belangen even goed in die aanstaande Parlement vertegenwoordigd vin den al eenige ander in die Kolonie.

Ontvangt een slotte nog eens myn dank voor uwe hartelijke medewerking ten mynen behoeve, en indien gy van oordeel ry dat myne geringe diensten u in die toekomst van eenig kunnen zyn, wat die welvaart van uw distrik betref, kunt gy altyd over myn persoon beschikken.

Ik heb die eer my te noemen,
Mede-kolonisten,
Uw zeer toegewen Dienaar,

J. J. PROCTOR.

Committee voor de Kiezing van den Wel-Ed. Heer F. L. C. BICCARD, M.D.

DE WEL-EDEL HEEREN

J. P. ROUX, M.D.,	J. J. STEYTLE, R. U. FISCHER,
J. WEHR, M.D.,	M. PREUSS,
J. S. LEIBBRANDT,	J. DE VRYE,
B. H. DANELL,	P. J. HAUPP,
D. A. S. WAGNER,	J. H. HOFMEYR,
DAN. HAUPP,	J. J. JURGENS, Sen.
P. A. DE GIER,	W. F. V. O. VLIET,
JOHN BEGLEY.	J. M. LOUW.
G. HEISE, See.	

MEDE KOLONISTEN! — Door het opsteken van han den op ZATURDAG, 19 ulto, na voorgesteld en ge beoordeeld te zyn geweest as een bekwaam en geschat persoon om uit te denken in die Volksvergadering te vertegen woordigen, voldoende aan noeding ontvangen hebbende, beschouw ik het billyk myne gevoelte mededeelde.

Goudader en Goudaderlike Grondbezitters, verdien enige eerste overweging, en om vryheid van geweten en ge vase bescherming voor alle geri' idheden van het Gouvernement op te houwen, zal die weg zyn welken ik in al myne pogingen zal iustuaan.

Opvolging, beschouw ik een der voorname middelen te zyn om die hulpbronnen der Kolonie te ontwikkelen, en die meer bevolkte gedeelten daarvan schynen veel gebruk te hebben aan behoorlyke middelen om onderwys te verbeteren, en dezen dien stand onder die Heerschappien van Hare Genadige Majestie te doen bereiken, welke zy behoort te bereiken, datt ik myn pligt reken, en niets kan meer met myne gevoldens overeen komen, dan gezonde en goede opvoeding over deze geheele Kolonie onder alle klassen souder onderscheid, verapred te leue.

Verbettering van wegen en te trachten communicatie binne den Kolonie gemaaklyk te maken, door Spoor wegen, indien die Kolonie zulks doen kan, of het Moederland os hulp daartoe wil verleenen, of anders door zoolanige maatregelen om zode middenen gedogen, en bestaanbaar zyn van een behoorlyk zorg voor bezuiniging, zal ik ininner voortstaan.

Vernietiging van alle hinderpalen voor den handel tussen die Kolonie en die gehede wereld, zal het grondgebied zyn, waarnaar ik in alle zoodanige gevallen myne argumenten en stem regelen kan. Gedurende die praktyk van zooyl jaren in die Kolonie, heb ik voldoende gelegenheid gehad die woningen der ryken en die der armen te bezoeken, en huuene vergelykkingen staan gaaf te lesien, en te bedenken, wat door het Gouvernement kan worden gedaan ter tegemoetkoming der armen en behoeften en tot welzijn der werkende klassen; en geft het thans al myn neuerig en vast gevoel, dat ik het nooddelyk voor de welvaert der Kolonie beschouw, dat de voorrichten van den Meester, zowol als die van den dienstbode, behoorlyk worden beschermd.

Mele Kolonisten! — Groot land kan my zooy dierbaar zyn als dat myn geboorte, — die Kolonie — derhalve alle gelegenheden te onthullen welke rich voordoen, om dese te verbeteren, en dezen dien stand onder die Heerschappien van Hare Genadige Majestie te doen bereiken, welke zy behoort te bereiken, datt ik myn pligt, en myn oproegten wensch zyn.

Voorwaarts daa, Landgenooten! — Begeeft u naar die Kiesplaats: allaaan behoort gy te zyn!

F. L. C. BICCARD.

LANDGENOOTEN!

DE stemming is begonn; zyt nu op uwen post. Uw landgenoot

DR. F. L. C. BICCARD,
is die Kandidaat voor liberale beginsels en regt aan alle klassen.

Op last van het Committee,

G. A. HEISE, Sec.

Volksgadering.—Dr. Abercrombie.
HET Committee van Dr. ABERCROMBIE, die ondersteuning der kiezers van die Kaapstad en Groenepunt verzoekende, wilde hen verwyzen naar des Doctor's onmuntand antwoord op die Requisities hem aangeboden, om zich in nominatie te doen stellen as een der leden voor die Kaapstad.

Het karakter van Dr. Abercrombie is te wel bekend van aangeval van syn Committee te vereischen. Hy is gedurende vele jaren een inwoner der Kolonie geweest, heeft met bare hante belangen vereenzelvigd, en is voorrems de overige dagen van syn nuttig leven onder ons door te brengen. Hy is altyd die vriend der armen en behoeften geweest, een stevige voorstander van elke godsdienstige, opvoedings en liefdadige instigting in die stad en nabijheid en een onafhanklike voorvechter der regten van syn aangenomen land.

Op last van het Committee,

GEORGE DODD, Sec.

DE volgende Heeren maken het Committee uit, om die Kiezing van Dr. ABERCROMBIE, als een der Ledens voor die Kaapstad, in die Volksgadering te verzekeren.

De Wel-Ed. Heer E. LANDSBERG,

C. H. HODGSON,

A. S. ROBERTSON,

ALEX. HUTCHINSON,

M. C. VOS, Sen.

D. G. DE JONGH,

JAS. CAMERON,

DR. FLECK,

S. H. SCHEUBLE,

J. A. BAM,

JAS. SMITHERS,

J. G. STEGMAN, Sen.

WM. CAHNCROSS, Sen.

G. C. DODD,

J. LAWTON, Sen.

GEORGE C. DODD, Sec.

Uitgegeven en verkrybaar by den Bookhendelaar
N. H. MARAIS prys 1 shilling, het Goed Richt der
Gereformeerde Kerk, gehandhaab, tegen enige Redene ringen van den heer Adv't. C. J. BRAND, Sen., voorwende in het Pleidooi versus Winstan, van den 2den Feb.
1854 door

P. HUET,

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Waterstraat, Kaapstad elken Maandag en Thursday Ochtend en met die eerste postdaag na die Kiesdag daarop verspreiden.

Torment: — In die Kaapstadse Postkantoor, R.R. 22 per kwartaal, R.R. 5.4; — In die Buiten-Distrikken met die eerste postdaag na die Kiesdag daarop, R.R. 22 per jaar; per Kwartaal, R.R. 5.4; — In die Country, for the two Postes, R.R. 28 per annum, per Quartier, R.R. 7; but where the whole of the matter of Monday's Paper (in one language) or copy of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is printed, R.R. 22 per annum, or R.R. 5.4 per Quartier.

* Single Paper 6 pence.



Published at No. 92, Water street, Cape Town every Monday and Thursday Morning, and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first morning post.

Terms: — In Town R.R. 22 per annum, per Quarter, R.R. 5.4; — In the Country, for the two Postes, R.R. 28 per annum, per Quartier, R.R. 7; but where the whole of the matter of Monday's Paper (in one language) or copy of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is printed, R.R. 22 per annum, or R.R. 5.4 per Quartier.

* Single Paper 6 pence.

De Suid-Afrikaan.

AGENTEN VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRIKSEN.

De Hr. W. P. R. DIXON, Bloemfontein; De Hr. J. C. HOFMAYER, Burgersdorp; De Hr. Th. OTTERLOH, Caldon; De Hr. P. C. ELTEWEY, Cla 2nd William; De Hr. J. L. KIESEL, Coloberg; De Hr. J. B. VAN DYK, Cradock; De Hr. C. V. VISSER, George; De Hr. W. G. ZIMMERMANN, Graaff-Reinet; De Hr. B. CLAUDE, Hout Bay; De Hr. H. VAN DER HORST, Knysna; De Hr. C. W. NELSON, Koggen en Pelebergbaai; De Hr. M. HAMMAR, Malmesbury; De Hr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Paarl; De Hr. R. CARDINAL, Stellenbosch; De Hr. G. VAN DER SOMERET, Someret; De Hr. J. VAN DER LANGE, Tulbagh; De Hr. D. J. DE VILLIERS, Tuggerberg; De Hr. J. F. GERBER, Richmond; De Hr. JOHN BECKER, Riviervale; De Hr. J. ADDEN, Wellington Asseeling Paarl; De Hr. G. BECK, La. Worcester; De Hr. W. MOORE, Wyberg; De Hr. J. C. GROENENDAAL, Faure-Smith.

DEELXXV.

KIEZING VAN DEN H. SAUL SOLOMON

HET Committee ter verzekering der kiezing van den heer SAUL SOLOMON voor de Volksvergadering, verlangt na die Stemmergeregideen van die Kaapstad, aantreden, op synzaamprak op een deel hunner stemmen by die naderende kiezing.

Buitien die algemeene statinkundige inzichten, welke reeds door den heer SOLOMON, in syn antwoord, op die heen aangeboden Requisite, syn geut, brengt het Committee ter kennis der Kiezers, syn lang verbyl in die Kolonie, synne volle kennis aan die voorledene en tegenwoerde geschiedenis, en die bestaande plattalyke wetspalingen.

Die bevoegdheid met den ondernemenden geest en het werkzaam karakter van den heer SOLOMON, maken hem, submetteert het Committee, zeer geschikt, om met eer voor hemzelf en voor synne voordeel voor zyne Kiezers, den post van een der Vertegenwoordigers deser Stad in het Parlement te bekleeden.

COMMITTEE, De Wel-Ed. Heer JOHN BARRY.

"	C. J. GIE,
"	R. H. ARDERNE,
"	FRAN. S. PORTER,
"	R. A. ZEEDERBERG,
"	A. F. C. LIND,
"	W. L. BLORE,
"	F. J. SCHEUBLE,
"	W. P. PILKINGTON,
"	J. C. GIE Jun.

EDW. HULL, See.

De Wel-Edel Heer M. C. JARVIS.

De volgende Heeren maken het Committee uit om die Kiezing van den heer JARVIS, a's Lid van de Volksvergadering te verzekeren: —

J. L. SMUTS,	J. H. BRAND, L.L.D.,
C. P. FLECK, M.D.,	P. S. BERNING,
C. P. BRINK,	A. P. HERHOLDT,
W. H. RUSSELL,	JOS. DIXIE,
D. G. DE JONGH,	F. J. SCHEUBLE,
J. WILSON,	JOHN PHILIP,
THOS. HOARE,	W. ROOME,
M. C. VOS, Jun.	D. G. VAN BREDA,
O. FEHRSEN,	L. J. DE JONGH,
JAC'S ESTERHUYSE,	P. L. MORKEL,
M. M. VAN REENEN,	O. M. BERGH,
A. BROWN, M.D.,	J. P. VOLSTEEDT,
P. J. DENYSSEN, L.L.D.,	J. A. TEUBES,
P. G. VAN BREDA,	J. C. SCHICKERLING,
G. I. PIKE,	J. D. EKERMANS,
J. D. FREISLICH,	D. A. DENYSSEN,
J. P. VISSER,	C. G. PRINCE,
J. F. G. PIETERSEN,	H. DE OLIVEIRA,
THOS. R. WHITE,	E. G. A. PELTING,
G. FINDLAY,	J. H. BAM,
H. H. LEY,	W. S. DE VOS,
N. P. ROSSOUW,	PETER JONKIN,
P. J. BOTHA,	D. G. VAN BBEDA, Sec.

VERKOOPING VAN EEN AANGENAAM EN FRAAI VERBLYF, IN DE KAAPSTAD.

MEJUFVROUW DE WEDUWE J. G. MULLER, op die punt staande naast buitien te verhuizen, heeft den Ondergetekende last gegeven te verkoopen, zonder die minste reserve, op

DONDERDAG DEN 11 MEI 1854.

No. 1926.

HEDEN.

VERKOOPING

VAN VASTGOED,

AAHN HET PAPENDORP.

In den Insolventen Boedel van JOHAN MICHEL LUIJKS BRANDT.

OP HEDEN, (Donderdag,) 11 MEI.

ZULLEN worden verkocht met Librale Strykgeld en Bonus, op die plaats, in 't percelen, volgens het plan

hetwelk te zien is in Kantore, van den Ondergetekende, dat verkielkly Eigendom bekend als die Stokery, "DE LEEUW," en den daarangrenzende Grond, gelezen aan het Papendorp, aan die ander syde van die Militaire Linie, door die uitgestrektheid der Gebouwen, zeer geskei tot een Stokery, Looery, een Zeep of andere Factorie. Die Gebouwen kunnen met weinig kosten in een groot Woonhuis, welk van de noodge Buitengebouwen konden worden voorziend, worden veranderd, en een fraai stuk Tuindorp hebben, of van deselve zoude een Hotel met uitgebreide Stalling, zoo eer door Boeren, die huane Wagons naar die Oostelike Markt zenden, verecht, kunnen worden gemaakt.

R. J. SUEUR, Eeneige Curator.

VERKOOPING VAN EEN

AANGENAAM EN FRAAI VERBLYF,

IN DE KAAPSTAD.

MEJUFVROUW DE WEDUWE J. G. MULLER, op die punt staande naast buitien te verhuizen, heeft den Ondergetekende last gegeven te verkoopen, zonder die minste reserve, op

DINGSDAG, 16 Mei 1854,

MET LIBRALE STRYKGELD EN BONUS.

1. Hare fraasje en aangename WONING en TUIN, in Roelandstraat. Het Huis is sterk gebouwd, ruïne en geslyfik, is voorzien van Vuurpijl en water ingelegd en een enige Achterplaats, en kan aanbevol

decide, it is not to threats that you will see me give way. My confidence is in God and my right, and Russia, I will answer to her, will show herself in 1854 what she was in 1812.

" If, however, your Majesty, with less deference to me, my honor, will frankly return to our programme—if your Majesty will extend to me a cordial hand, as I now at this last moment offer mine, I will willingly forget everything insulting (*éprouvante*) to me in the past. Then, sir, let the only, we may discuss, and come to an understanding. Let your Majesty's first confine itself to preventing the Turks from carrying further reinforcements to the theatre of war. I promise willingly that they shall have nothing to fear from me. Let them send a negotiator, I will receive him in a befitting manner. My conditions are known at Vienna. It is upon that basis alone that I can treat. I pray your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of the sentiment with which I am, sir, your Majesty's son ami, NICHOLAS."

Evening Post, March 11.

The Moniteur contains next the following graceful letter addressed by Prince Napoleon to the Emperor, offering his services, which of course will be accepted:

" Sir.—At the moment when war is about to break out, I pray your Majesty to permit me to form part of the expedition which is being prepared. I ask neither for an important command nor for any title of distinction—the post which appears to me the most honorable will be that which will send me closest to the enemy. The uniform which I am so proud to wear imposes on me duties which I shall be happy to fulfil, and I desire to gain the high grade which your affection and my position have given me. When the nation takes up arms your Majesty will, I hope, consider that my place is in the midst of soldiers, and I pray you to permit me to range myself amongst them, to support the right and the honour of France. Receive, Sire, the expression of all the sentiments of respectful attachment of your very devoted cousin,

" Palais Royal, Feb. 25, 1854.

NAPOLEON."

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

We published last week the circular addressed to the French diplomatic and consular agents, with a view to the joint protection of British and French subjects and commerce. The following is the circular, in the same sense, addressed to the British diplomatic and consular agents abroad:

Foreign Office, Feb. 23, 1854.

" Sir.—The communication which has recently been made to you of the correspondence on Eastern affairs which has been laid before both Houses of Parliament will have shown you that there is every probability of an early commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and France on one side, and Russia on the other. That correspondence will also have shown you that the British and French Governments, throughout the difficult and complicated negotiations which have preceded the existing state of affairs, have earnestly and cordially acted together, with a view to avert the calamity of war; and that they are equally prepared to act with the same earnestness and cordiality for the preservation of the Otonian Empire, if the Emperor of Russia should still be unwilling to negotiate for peace on fair and reasonable terms.

" The time has now arrived when it is incumbent on the two Governments to prepare for all the contingencies of war; and among these contingencies it has been impossible for them to overlook the danger to which their subjects and their commerce on the high seas may be exposed by the machinations of their enemy, who, though unable from his own resources materially to injure her, may seek to derive means of offence from countries whose Governments take no part in the contest which he has provoked.

" But it is a necessary consequence of the strict union and alliance which exists between Great Britain and France, that in the event of war, their conjoint action should be felt by Russia in all parts of the world; that, not only in the Baltic and in the waters and territory of Turkey, their enemies, their armies, and their fleets should be united either for offensive or defensive purposes against Russia, but that the same spirit of union should prevail in all quarters of the world, and that whether for offence or defence the civil and military and naval resources of the British and French empires should be directed to the common object of protecting the subjects and commerce of England and France from Russian aggression, and of depriving the Russian Government of the means of inflicting injury on either.

For these reasons the Ministry of the French Government have agreed with that of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, to instruct their civil and naval authorities in foreign ports to consider their respective subjects as having an equal claim to protection against Russian hostility; and for this purpose, either singly or in conjunction with each other, to act in a different way for the support and defence of British and French interests. It may be that, in a given locality, one only of the Powers is represented by a civil functionary, or by a naval force; but in such a case the influence and the power of that one must be exerted as zealously and effectually for the protection of the subjects and interests of the other as if those subjects and interests were its own.

" I have, accordingly, to instruct you, Sir, to set in conformity with this principle. You will consider it your duty to protect, as far as possible, against the consequences of the hostilities in which England and France may shortly be engaged with Russia, the subjects and interests of France equally with those of England; and you will make known without reserve to the French civil and naval authorities with whom you may have means of communication, any dangers to which the interests of either country may be exposed, or any opportunities with which you may become acquainted of inflicting injury on the common enemy.

" Instructions to the same effect will be sent by the government of France to its civil and naval authorities in foreign ports, and her Majesty's Government concur with that of France in anticipating the most favourable results from this decided manifestation of the intimate union which prevails between them, and which it is their earnest desire should influence their agents in all parts of the world at a moment when they are about to engage in a contest with the empire of Russia for an object of such paramount importance to Europe as the malice alone of the Turkish empire.

I am, &c. CLARENDON."

Plymouth Times, March 11.

GREAT HESIAN STATE LOAN OF £725,000 Dollars.
To be reimbursed with 16,588.51st Dollars.
or £2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. Von ROTHSCHILD and Sons, is Frankfort-on-the-Main. The following Capital Prize must be gained, viz.—

14 of 40,000 dollars 60 of 4,000 dollars.
29 " 36,000 " 60 " 2,000 "
34 " 32,000 " 120 " 1,500 "
50 " 8,000 " 180 " 1,000 "

etc. etc. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars.

The drawing takes place in June and December every year.

The Price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share for £1 Sterling Thirteen Shares for £10 St. Six do. for £3 Thirty do. £20 St.

Sixty-five Shares for £10 Sterling.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts, on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Paris, London, New York, or any City in the world.

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZCHILD & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZCHILD & Co., 26 Lombard street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares in the following amount will be forwarded.

Sale in Boschjesveld.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th instant, will be publicly sold for account of the Estate of the late Mr. JACOBUS PETRUS VILJAM, on the farm Steenboks Vlakte, in Boschjesveld.—

About 100 fat Sheep
4 or 5 Horses
Breeding Cattle
Farming Implements, Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, and whatever else may be offered.

OSTERLOH & REITZ, Adm.
Swellendam, May 4, 1854.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Committee for the Election of F. L. BICCIARD, Esq., M.D.

J. P. ROUX, Esq., M.D.
J. W. WHALEY, Esq., M.D.
S. L. RIBNER, M.D.
B. H. DANIEL, Esq.
D. A. S. WAGNER, Esq.
DAN. HAUFF, Esq.
P. A. DE GIER, Esq.
W. F. V. D. VLIET, Esq.
JOHN BEGLEY, Esq.
G. HEISE, Hon. Secretary.

J. J. STEYTLE, Esq.
P. U. FISCHER, Esq.
M. PREUSS, Esq.
J. DE VRIES, Esq.
P. J. HAUFF, Esq.
J. H. HOFMEYR, Esq.
J. J. JURGRINS, Esq.
J. M. LOUVY, Esq.

RECEIVED for PROPONTIS, a fresh supply of NEW

STYLE Gold Brooches, Brooch Ornaments, Brooches,

Rings, Round Earrings, Lockets and Brooches for Minis-

ture, Do for Hair, Visiting-piece, Cuff and Gloves Links,

Watch Chain, Hand and Neck Chain, Silver Patent Pen, Silver

Buttons and Snuff Boxes, (one large handsome adapted for a

present), Knives, Fork, and Spoon, in case, &c.

FRED. WALDEK,

32, Heerengracht,
Opposite the Government Office.

Ex " Meteor."

FELLOW COLONISTS.—Having received sufficient en-

couragement on Saturday last by the show of hands, after having been proposed and seconded as a fit and proper

person to represent you in the Legislative Assembly, I think it but justice to you to lay before you the principles upon

which I ask for your suffrage.

Religious and religious principles deserve our first con-

sideration, and to uphold liberty of conscience and an equal

protection to all creeds from Government, will be the course

to which I shall direct all my efforts.

Education I regard as one of the principal means for

bringing forth the resources of the colony, and the more

thinly populated parts of the same appear to be much

of the means to obtain proper instruction for their

children. To direct the attention of Government thereto I

would consider it my duty; and nothing could be more

in union with my feelings than to see sound and good

education spread over the whole of this colony, to all classes

without distinction.

Improvements in roads and to try to facilitate communica-

tion within the colony, by rail, if the colony can afford it or

the mother country will lend us a helping hand,—or otherwise

by such measures as lay within the scope of our means,

and are compatible with due care to economy,—will ever

have my attention.

Abrogation of all impediments to trade between this

country and the world will be the principle on which in

such cases I shall conduct my arguments and votes.

During the many years' practice in this colony I have had

many occasions to visit the residences of the rich and the

dwellings of the poor, to observe their comparative state,

and to consider what might be done by Government for the

relief of the poor and distressed, and for the benefit of the

servant, should be properly protected.

PEWLOW COLONISTS!—No country can be so dear to

my heart as that of my birth—THIS COLONY; to watch,

therefore, every opportunity which may offer to improve the

same, and to give it a station amongst the dominions of

her most gracious Majesty which it ought to have, would be

my pride, and my most sincere wish.

Up, then, countrymen! go to the poll—there is your post

on Monday, the 8th of May!!

F. L. BICCIARD.

FELLOW COLONISTS!

The Pole has Commenced;

BE AT YOUR POST NOW,

YOUR FELLOW COLONIST

DOCTOR F. L. C. BICCIARD

Is the Candidate for Liberal Principles and

Justice to all Classes.

By Order of the Committee,

G. A. HEISE, Sec.

House of Assembly.—Dr. Abercrombie.

D. ABERCROMBIE'S Committee, is requesting the

support of the Electors of Cape Town and Green Point,

would beg to refer them to the Doctor's excellent reply to

the Requisition presented to him, to allow himself to be put

in nomination as one of the Members for Cape Town.

The character of Dr. ABERCROMBIE is too well known

to require commendation from this Committee. He has

been a resident in this Colony for very many years, iden-

tified himself with its best interests, and intends to spend

the remainder of his useful life amongst us. He has ever

been the friend of the poor and needy, a steady supporter of

every religious, educational, and charitable institution in

this City and neighbourhood, and an independent assessor of

the rights of his adopted country.

By Order of the Committee,

GEORGE C. DODD, Secretary.

THE following Gentlemen form the Committee for secu-

ring the election of Dr. ABERCROMBIE, as one of the

Members for Cape Town, in the House of Assembly.

E. LANDSBERG, Esq.

C. H. HODGSON, Esq.

ALEX. HUTCHINSON, Esq.

M. C. VOS, sen. Esq.

D. G. DE JONGH, Esq.

JAS. CAMERON, Esq.

DA. FLECK,

B. H. SCHEUBLE, Esq.,

J. A. HAM, Esq.

JAS. SMITHERS, Esq.,

J. G. STEGMANN, sen. Esq.

WM. CAIRNCROSS, sen. Esq.

G. C. DODD, Esq.

J. LAWTON, sen. Esq.

GEORGE C. DODD, Secretary.

Parliament.—Legislative Assembly.

Election of Mr. Saul Solomon,

For securing the Return of Mr. SOLOMON

to the House of Assembly desire to urge upon the

Voters of Cape Town his claims to a share of their Suffrages at the approaching Elections.

In addition to the general political views which have already

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, May 9, 1854.

As the mail had been unusually long in coming, something decisive about the progress of hostilities between the United Powers and Russia was anticipated by many. It appears, however, that we are only at the beginning. England and France seem to follow a prudent but decisive course. Distant as we are from the scene of events and deriving our impressions from isolated incidents, rather than from a continuous series of operations, we may have been too hasty in attributing to timid policy, what was the effect of a cool and deliberate calculation of the chances of war. Enlightened nations do not at every little provocation fly into each other's faces like pugnacious animals. England and France have had too much of war, not to know that it is at best a losing game. What else could we call it than foolhardiness, if a man undertook to attack a bear in his den with the first stick he chance to pick up by the road?

To come to close quarters with Ru-sia ought not to be attempted without adequate preparation. Formidable equipments have been in progress for some time back and have latterly been completed. The United Powers are now in position to dictate terms to the dictator of the North. They do so accordingly. They say to the Czar: we bring you peace or war, take which you like. If you are for peace, evacuate the Turkish principalities within a given time; if you refuse to do that, you must take war at your own peril. The armaments in the Baltic and Black Seas make such reasoning perfectly intelligible to the obtuse intellect; and if anything should be yet wanting, Sir CHARLES NAPIER will be sure to explain his mission in terms that none can mistake.

The position of NICHOLAS is one of great difficulty. There are probably few men in the world that feel so uncomfortable, and not without good reason. He has sense enough to see that he has been guilty of folly as well as injustice, and he has not even the plea of youth and inexperience to advance by way of an excuse. If in spite of the forbearance of the great Powers, he should go on provoking an unequal contest, that must end in the loss of his fleet, and may deluge his country with the blood of his subjects, his losses will be aggravated by the opprobrium that attaches to such reckless infatuation. If, on the other hand, he withdraws from the invaded territories for fear of the dreadful alternative, what will his barbarous subjects think of their Jupiter tonans? He will be ashamed to show his face among his Cossacks, and the very serfs in the remotest parts of his vast empire, will no more dross their greasy caps when they speak of his Imperial Majesty. They cannot appreciate a victory of prudence over angry feelings. That is a kind of greatness of which they have no conception. To defy the qu'an dira-t-on is not one of the privileges of a despot. Much of his power depends on the estimate which his subjects have formed of him as superior to any adversary that can be brought against him. If they see him yield, the spell is broken, he steps down from his high pedestal and stands revealed as a man of common stature. NICHOLAS is not dull; he knows all this; but he is proud, and rather than appear little in the eyes of all the world, he will probably burthen his conscience with the death of thousands of his fellow-creatures. It may be questioned whether he can bear the expenses of a long war, should it be necessary. The finances of Russia are a profound mystery. There is even in time of peace an awful waste and mismanagement, so much so, that it has been confidently stated by some, that one third of the revenue is absorbed by the government collectors. Under every aspect NICHOLAS is in a very unenviable predicament. Despotism has had its day in Europe, and before the close of this century Liberty will extend its sway from the Atlantic to the Wolga.

The Propontis' mail Steamer, arrived in Table Bay on Thursday last. Her dates are: Southampton, 14th, Plymouth, 16th, and St. Vincent 17th March, Ascension, April 7, and St. Helena, April 13. Her long passage is attributed to want of fuel and contrary winds. Amongst the passengers brought by her is the Hon. Mr. Clute, Recorder of Natal, who has been reinstated in his responsible office.

Elsewhere we give some extracts, in addition to the letter from our London Correspondent, from the latest English papers, from which it will be seen, that although no hostilities had yet taken place, the three Powers—Russia, England and France—were on the brink of engaging in a most sanguinary contest, unless—what is not very likely—Russia may yet see reason to yield.

It is with feelings of unmixed gratification that we lay before our readers the following copy of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in re CLOTE, *appellant*, and the QUEEN, *respondent*. Mr. Clute, it will be seen, is not only reinstated in his office, from which he has been suspended upon "frivolous and wholly unfounded charges," without any stain upon his character as a Judge, but is to be "remunerated for the expense to which he has been unjustly put."

At a Meeting of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Council Office, Whitehall, Monday, the 20th February, 1854.

Present, The Right Honorable the Judge of the Admiralty Court; The Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall; The Right Honorable Sir John Patten; The Right Honorable Sir Edmon Ryan.

The Honorable HENRY CLOTE, Sen., Recorder of Natal, Apolonia, *A.D. LIB. MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Respondent.*

JUDGMENT—BY THE JUDGE OF THE ADMIRALTY COURT. The Lordships are of opinion that it is wholly unnecessary for them to enter into any investigation of the facts set forth in the proceedings; and they would undoubtedly concur in that conclusion, had they not been favoured by the observations of Her Majesty's learned Solicitor General, who in almost every part of his address expressed the opinion which their Lordships themselves entertain; namely, that the charge preferred against this gentleman were frivolous and wholly unfounded.

But there is one particular which we think it our duty to notice. It has been said that Mr. Clute, in a part of one of his judgments, used language of a very strong description, reflecting upon the character of Mr. Mell, and that fact is true.

But when we consider the provocation which Mr. Clute had had to submit to; when we consider that Mr. Mellier

had denied in his affidavit the use of that very language which afterwards the Council, "ex parte," came to a resolution that he had used, and which it is indisputably true he did use; insulting to a Judge upon the Bench: we cannot but think that that Judge, & the vindication of his own character, is to be preferred, for any warmth of language in which he might think fit to himself.

The Lordships will all agree that they can safely recommend to Her Majesty to restore this gentleman to the service in which he has filled a post there is no blame to be attached to any part of his conduct throughout all these transactions; and, moreover, if we find that it is consistent with the practice of this Court, we shall undoubtedly with pleasure avail ourselves of the opportunity of advising the Crown that he be indemnified for the expense to which he has been unjustly put.

M. BENJAMIN NORDEN.—We understand that the Home Government has ordered a sum of £900 to be paid out of the Colonial Treasury to Mr. B. Norden, by way of indemnification for losses sustained during the Anti convict agitation.—What will the new Parliament say to this?

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The sessions closed on Thursday night last. The following are the only two cases not yet reported in this paper:—

5. Klasse April and April Pauls.—For assaulting and beating on the 18th of March, at the Paar, Valentines Matthes, and at 23 out of his pocket. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 12 months hard labor.

18. Cornelius V. de Villiers, for contravening the Gunpowder Ordinance, by selling guns to certain persons near the Orange River. Sentence 3 years hard labor.

One of the witnesses in this case, named Piet Lotter, the driver of one of Mr. De Villiers' wagons, was committed for contempt of court, in prevaricating and making false representations on oath, with a view to conceal the unlawful acts of his master. He was severely reprimanded, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labor for one month, two days in each week on spare diet.

The prisoner Klaas Jan Hendrik, convicted on the previous day of rape and robbery near Wellington, was brought up and sentenced to 14 years hard labor and 50 lashes.

ELECTIONS.—CAPE DIVISION.—The following is given as the result of the poll, viz:—

Maynard.....586 | Proctor.....346
Watson.....389 | Lew.....292

At a Court held by the Civil Commissioner on Saturday morning last, Messrs. Maynard and Watson were declared the duly elected members for the Cape Division.

PAARL.—At this place the state of the poll, on the 4th instant, was as follows—

Zederberg.....174 | G. L. Steytler.....135
De Villiers.....146 | J. G. Steytler.....129

CALEDON.—On the 3rd instant, the poll stood as follows:—

Darnell.....470 | Fairbridge.....353
Breda.....337

SWELLENDAM.—According to the last accounts the poll stood thus:—

Berry.....247 | Herman.....90
Fairbairn.....184 | Smalberger.....87

GRAHAM'S TOWN.—Messrs. James Thackray and C. Pote were returned as members for Graham's Town.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Messrs. Paterson and White have been returned as members for this place.

CRADOCK.—Messrs. Gilfillan and Collat have been returned as members for Cradock.

Latest European Intelligence.

CORRESPONDENT'S LETTER.

London, March 14, 1854.

I am not old enough to remember what took place at the breaking out of the last great European war, but I can hardly believe that so long a period of suspense intervened from the time when war seemed inevitable till war was actually declared. We have now arrived at the point when a single hour may bring us news of a collision between Russia and England, and yet we may possibly have a week or two of this torturing period of suspense. It is now two weeks since France and England sent a joint message to the Emperor Nicholas warning him that unless he pledged himself to withdraw the whole of his troops beyond the Pruth by the 30th of April, he must abide the consequences. Six days were granted him to consider what he will do. No one doubts what his answer will be, and as soon as it comes, hostilities will begin, that is unless he should submit to the humiliation, which is utterly improbable—of doing through fear what he would not do from regard for the honour of his country.

There is indeed a great bulk of the nation, which is anxious to see some progress making, the work of preparation for the impending war is going rapidly forward. In the whole history of naval and military warfare there never was a time when large fleets and armies were moved about so expeditiously as they have been on the present occasion.

For several weeks a fleet has been gradually collecting at Spithie, which, sold for the Baltic on Saturday last, under the command of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, after having been inspected by the Queen and Her Ministers. It is impossible to say what the instructions of the gallant admiral are, but no one can suppose that so powerful a fleet as he will ultimately have under his command, carrying upwards of 2,000 guns, and chiefly propelled by the screw, has been sent there without an object. Russia has a large fleet in the Baltic which might very soon make its escape, as the same advances, and it is serious damage on our ports and shipping before it could be caught.

All chance of surprise must be prevented, and I hope Sir Charles has been sent to time to prevent any danger of the enemy escaping.

Last Wednesday evening the Reform Club gave a dinner to Sir Charles Napier on the occasion of his departure for the Baltic. Lord Palmerston was in the chair, and Sir James Graham and Sir William Mowlesworth were both present. In returning thanks for a health being proposed, Sir Charles said he would declare war as soon as he arrived in the Baltic, and Sir James Graham said he would give him liberty to do so. It has been inferred from these remarks that the fleet will not enter the Baltic at once, but will take up a position as must prevent the Russian fleet from escaping into the open sea.

As regards military preparations, they are in a still more forward state of preparation. We have already received news of the guards and several other regiments which sailed from our shores lately having arrived at Malta, and a number of regiments have got the route to follow. By the middle of next month it is said that we shall have 250,000 men at least on the Turkish soil, ready to march forward, along with some 70,000 French troops to assist in expelling the Russians from Wallachia.

The latest news from the seat of war speaks of frequent small skirmishes between the Turks and Russians, but there has been no serious battle since that of Ciate, when the Russians sustained so severe a defeat. About 25,000 Turks main force possession of Kalafat, and the Russian force concentrated round it. There have been rumours of their retreating, but the prevailing reports incline me to believe that they intend to storm Kalafat if possible. Important news are daily expected.

The combined fleet still remain idle in Balos Bay, with the exception of a few vessels which go out now and then to escort the Turkish transports. In cruising round the coast of the Black Sea, but have not been able to discover the Russian fleet, which is under Imperial orders to keep out of the way of danger.

The machinations of Russia, which have been incessant, ever since the arrival of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople, served as a further incentive to its obstinacy; and now both the Western Powers, without previously declaring war, have sent their fleets into the Black Sea, proclaiming their intention to protect the Turks, and to impede the free navigation of our vessels of war for the defence of our coasts. After so unfeared a course of

Austria and Prussia still remain neutral. Their object seems to be to wait till they can then some new crisis to account either on the one side or the other. Russia has been threatening both powers in the hope of obtaining their aid but none of them dare go that length. Sweden and Denmark have also been threatened, but the people are heavily with England in both countries.

The new Reform Bill is likely to be thrown overboard, partly owing to the war excitement, and partly owing to the want of union in the cabinet. The second reading of the bill has been postponed till the 27th of April, and the general impression is that it will then be put off altogether. The Radicals are much divided on the subject, the whole of the Manchester party being against it, on account of the registration of seats being likely, to lessen the strength of Radicalism in the House. Lord John Russell is very much annoyed at the way in which his measure has been received. It is not unlikely that he will withdraw from the ministry altogether. There is some talk again of Lord Aberdeen resigning also.

The Budget was brought forward last Monday week. The chief feature in it was a proposal to double the income tax on all incomes above £150 per annum, for six months to defray the cost of the war. The proposal was well received. The French government is raising money for the war by a loan of £10,000,000 which is likely to be taken up freely in Paris and London. Our funds are without any alteration for the last few months. Austrian five per cents have fallen 22 per cent, since the beginning of last year. Russian 5 per cent, 35 per cent. The only article of produce which has risen much since war was signed probable, is tallow, which is now 2d. higher than it was a year ago.

Except at Birmingham and a few other towns, engaged in the manufacture of metals, trade is rather dull, although it must be confessed that it maintains itself marvellously in the midst of so many rumours and shocks of every kind. One very large failure in the Australian trade took place the other day. A Glasgow house with liabilities to the extent of £300,000 and very few assets. This is the fruit of overtrading to that colony. I fear we shall have more of such cases.

The latest reports of the wool market speak of dulness and a tendency to give way in price.

THE FLEET.—The first division of the English fleet, dispatched to the Baltic under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, consists of the following ships: St. Jean d'Acre, 101, flagship; Princess Royal, 91; Royal George, 120; Edinburgh, 58; Blenheim, 60; Hogue, 60; Ajax, 58; Imperieuse, 51; Arrogant, 47; Tribune, 30; Amphion, 34; Leopard, 18; Dragon, 6; and Frolic, 6.

The second division, under the command of Rear Admiral Corry, is to proceed as soon as the ships are ready, and will consist of the following: Neptune, flagship, 120; Prince Regent, 90; Boscawen, 70; Valorous, 16; Odin, 16; Bulldog, 6, &c.

COLONEL EYRE.—Col. Eyre, c. b., of the 73rd, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, whilst serving on the staff of the troops who are about to be employed on a particular service.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIIS, FRIDAY.—The Emperor yesterday opened the Chambers in person. After having spoken at length on the insufficiency of the last harvest, and the means taken to provide for the deficiency, the Emperor said—

"Last year, in my opening discourse, I promised to use every effort in my power to maintain peace and to reassure Europe. I have deferred it as long as was permitted by honour. Europe will know now, beyond doubt, that if France has drawn the sword, it is only because she has been compelled to do so. She will know that France has no idea of aggression. She wishes only to resist dangerous pretensions. Thus I love to proclaim aloud that the time is past when it is possible never to return, for it is not by dividing boundaries that a nation can henceforth be honoured and powerful; it is by placing herself at the head of general ideas, in causing the empire of law and justice to prevail; in this you will perceive the results of a policy without egotism and without arrere pense. It is thus that England, with the same efforts, will be able to maintain her position in the world, and that France will be able to maintain her position in Europe."

COLONEL EYRE.—Col. Eyre, c. b., of the 73rd, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, whilst serving on the staff of the troops who are about to be employed on a particular service.

FRANCE.

THE CZAR'S LETTER.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The Times says it has reason to believe that in its original form this document was less conciliatory and respectful than the abridgment of it published in the St. Petersburg Gazette.

After observing that the Czar's letter is chiefly important on account of its showing, after Count Orloff's return, how inflexible to the terms declared inadmissible by the Vienna conference, the Times remarks that the German Powers are under a stronger obligation than ever to maintain the principles to which they had already subscribed. To abandon them now would be to abdicate their part in the affairs of Europe.

The conduct of Austria, as far as we are informed, has been consistent and firm. She has assumed an armed attitude on the frontier nearest the theatre of war; and she has distinctly intimated that her measures would be those of the first of the German Powers, not such as Russia would dictate or exact.

The Prussian Government still appears to be playing fast-and-loose. Troops have been ordered to the Eastern frontier, but at the same time Coblenz is prepared for war.

As it is, the danger may be greater than in the Baltic.

A month ago the King of Prussia addressed his Imperial brother in a manner which implied a resolution to brave the consequences of a separation, if not a rupture.

But at this moment the Prussian Government is in a position to be greatly strengthened by the moderation of France.

The conduct of Austria, as far as we are informed, has been consistent and firm. She has assumed an armed attitude on the frontier nearest the theatre of war; and she has distinctly intimated that her measures would be those of the first of the German Powers, not such as Russia would dictate or exact.

The conduct of Prussia, as far as we are informed, has been consistent and firm. She has assumed an armed attitude on the frontier nearest the theatre of war; and she has distinctly intimated that her measures would be those of the first of the German Powers, not such as Russia would dictate or exact.

The conduct of Prussia, as far as we are informed, has been consistent and firm. She has assumed an armed attitude on the frontier nearest the theatre of war; and she has distinctly intimated that her measures would be those of the first of the German Powers, not such as Russia would dictate or exact.

The conduct of Prussia, as far as we are informed, has been consistent and firm. She has assumed an armed attitude on the frontier nearest the theatre of war; and she has distinctly intimated that her measures would be those of the first of the German Powers, not such as Russia would dictate or exact.

The conduct of Prussia, as far as we are informed, has been consistent and firm. She has assumed an armed attitude on the frontier nearest the theatre of war; and she has distinctly intimated that her measures would be those of the first of the German Powers, not such as Russia would dictate or exact.

The conduct of Prussia, as far as we are informed, has been consistent and firm. She has assumed an armed attitude on the frontier nearest the theatre of war; and she has distinctly intimated that her measures would be those of the first of the German Powers, not such as Russia would dictate or exact.

The conduct of Prussia, as far as we are informed, has been consistent and firm. She has assumed an armed attitude on the frontier nearest the theatre of war; and she has distinctly intimated that her measures would be those of the first of the German Powers, not such as Russia would dictate or exact.

The conduct of Prussia, as far as we are informed, has been consistent and firm. She has assumed an armed attitude on the frontier nearest the theatre of war; and she has distinctly intimated that her measures would be those of the first of the German Powers, not such as Russia would dictate or exact.

The conduct of Prussia, as far as we are informed, has been consistent and firm. She has assumed an armed attitude on the frontier nearest the theatre of war; and she has distinctly intimated that her measures would be those of the first of the German Powers, not such as Russia would dictate or exact.

The conduct of Prussia, as far as we are informed, has been consistent and firm. She has assumed an armed attitude on the frontier nearest the theatre of war; and she has distinctly intimated that

12 Volle Maan.....	4u. 50m. 's Namiddags.
19 Laatste Kwartier.....	7u. 46m. 's Morgens.
26 Nieuwe Maan.....	10u. 2m. 's Napiddags.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kaapstad des 8 Mei 1854.

DAAR de maalboot buitengemeen lang is weggebleven, werd iet bestessend omtrent den voortgang van vryheidheden tuschen den vereenigde Mogendheden en Rusland door velen verwacht. Het blyk echter, dat wy slechts aan het begin syn. Engeland en Frankryk volgen een vooruitgaen maar stellige gedragssregel. Ver af als wy zyn van het tooneel van gebeurtenissen en onze indrukken opnameleende meer uit alleen staande voorvalen dan uit eene reeks van operatien, kan het zyn dat wy haastig geweest zyn om aan schroomhartige staatkunde toeschryven hetgeen het gevolg is van bedarde en wel overdrachte berrekening van de kansen des oorlogs. Verlichte volken vliegen elkaer niet naastonds in het aangezigt by elke kleine beleidings gelyk vechtende dieren. Engeland en Frankryk hebben te veel oudervind van oorlog gehad om niet te doen dat het op zyn best een verliesend spel is. Welken ander naam zouden wy het geven dan dwaze vermetelheid, indien iemand het waagde een beer in syn hol aanteranden met den eersten stok dien hy by toeval langs den weg vond? Men behoort het niet te wagen langs den handgemene te worden zonder gepaste voorbereiding. Krachtadige uitrusingen zyn sedert eenigen tyd aan den gang geweest en onlangs voltooid.

De vereenigde Mogendheden zyn thans in staat voorwaarden aan den Dictator van het Noorden voorteschryven. Zy doen dit gevoglyk. Zy zogen aan den Czar: wy brengen u vrede of oorlog, neem wat u bevalt. Indien gy voor vrede zyt, ontruim de Turksche Vorstdommen binnen zekeren tyd; indien gy dit weigert, moet gy oorlog kiezen op uwe eigene verantwoordelikheid. De apeningen in de Balische en Zwarte Zeeën maken zulke redeneringen volkomien verstaanbaar voor het stompte verstand, en indien er nog iets aan ontbreekt, zal sir CHARLES NAPIER niet nalaten zyne zending te verklaren in bewoordingen welke niemand misvatte kan.

De toestand van NICOLAAS is by uitstek moeijelyk. Er zyn waarschynlyk weinig menschen in de wereld die zich zoongemakkelijk gevoelen en niet zonder goede reden. Hy bezit verstand genoeg om intezien dat hy schuldig staat aan groote dwaaheid en onregtvaardigheid, en hy kan zichzelf niet verlossen met het voorwendsel van jonkheid of gebrek aan oudervinding. Indien hy, in weerwil van de verdraagszaamheid der grote Mogendheden, voortgaat een ongeleyken stryd te verweken, welke uitloopen moet op een verlies van zyne vloot, en het bloed van zyne onderdanen in syn land kan doen stroomen, zullen zyne verliezen vergroot worden door de schande welke verbonden is aan zulk eenne roekeloze verblindheit.—Indien hy, aan den anderen kant, uit de ingenoemden landen terug trekt, uit vrees voor het verschriflyk alternatief, wat zullen zyne woeste onderdanen dan van hunnen donderenden Jupiter zeggen? Hy zal zich schamen moeten zyn gezigt te tonen onder de Kozaakken, en zels de slaven in de meest afgelegen deelen van zyn uitgestrekt Ryk, als ledien voor Grahamstad.

De gevange Klaas Jan Hendrik, den vorigen dag schuldig verklaard aan vrouwenschenis en diestel nabij Wellington, werd voor het Hof gebragt en veroordeeld tot 14 jaren harden arbeid en 50 slagen.

De KIEZINGEN.—KAAPSCH AFDEELING.—Het volgende wordt vermeld al den uitslag der stemming:

Maynard..... 556 Proctor..... 346

Watson..... 389 Louw..... 292

In een Hof op ll. Zaterdag morgen door den Civilen Commissaris gehouden, werden de heeren Maynard en Watson verkoerd en behoorlyk gekozen Kandidaten voor de Kaapsche Afdeeling te zyn.

PAARL.—Te dezer please stond de stemlyst op den 2den desjar als volgt:

Zederberg..... 174 G. L. Steyler..... 135

De Villiers..... 146 J. G. Steyler..... 123

CALDON.—Op den 3den desjar stonden de stemmen als volgt:

Darnell..... 470 Fairbridge..... 353

Breda..... 337

SWELLENDAM.—Volgens de laatste berichten stond de stemlyst als volgt:

Barry..... 247 Herman..... 90

Fairbairn..... 188 Smalberger..... 87

GRAHAMSTAD.—De heer J. Thackray en C. Pote zyn gekozen als ledien voor Grahamstad.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Voor deze plaats zyn gekozen de heeren Paterson en White.

CRADOCK.—De heeren Gilfillan en Collet zyn gekozen als ledien voor de afdeeling Cradock.

Laatst Europisch Nieuws.
VAN ONZEN LONDONSCHEN CORRESPONDENT.

London, 14 Maart 1854.

Ik ben niet oud genoeg om my kunnen berinneren wat plaats heeft gehad by het uitbreken van den laasten grooten Europeeschen oorlog, maar ik kan het nauwelijks geloven, dat er zulk een lang tydverloop van onzekerheit is geweest, sedert den tyd dat de oorlog onvergelykbaar scheen, tot dat de oorlog werkelijk was verklarend. Zy nu tot een punt genaderd, dat elk uur ons de tyding kan aangebrengt van eenne botsing tuschen Rusland en Engeland, en echter kan er weilig een paar weken verloopen eer die kwelende onzekerheit wordt weggenomen. Het is nu twee weken sedert dat Frankryk en Engeland een vereenigde bondschap aan den keizer Nicolaas hebben gesloten, hem waarschynlyk bezwaren met den doop van duizenden zyne medeschepalen. Het is de vraag of hy, des noods, de koste van een lang gerekten oorlog dragen kan.—De financien van Rusland zyn een volkommen geheim. Er is zelts in vredes tyd eene verschrikkelijke verspilling en wanbestuur, zoo zeer, dat het met vertrouwen door sommigen gemeld is dat een derde van den inkomen door de Gouvernement Collecteurs verzwegen wordt.

In alle opzichten is NICOLAAS in een zeer onbedryfsaardig predicament. Dwingeland heeft hare dagen in Europa gehad en vóór den afluop van deze eeuw, zal Vryheid haren srepter zwaijen van de Atlantische Zee tot aan de Wulga.

AANKOMST VAN DE MAALBOOT.—De Propositi kwan in de Tafelbaai op ll. Donderdag aan. Zy vertrok van Southampton den 14. Plymouth den 16 en St. Vincent 17 Maart, Ascension den 19 April en St. Helena 13 April. Hare lange reis wordt toegeschreven te zijn tegenovergewogen. Onder hare passagiers telt men den Heer Cloete, Recorder van Natal, die in synen verantwoordelijken post hersteld is.

Wy geven elders, in byvoering tot den brief van onzen Londonschen Correspondent, enig extract uit de laaste Engelsche dagbladen, waaruit men ontwart dat dat ofschoon er nog geen vryheidsheden hebben plaats gevonden, dat de Mogendheden—Rusland, Engeland en Frankryk op het punt standen een bloedigen stryd aan te vangen, tenzij niet waarschynlyk is—Rusland de noodzakelijkhed mogt inzien om toegeven.

Hiet is met gevoelens van onvredenheid genoeg dat wy aan onze lezers voorvoegen het volgend afschrift van het vonnis van het Judiciale Committee des Geheimen Raads, in zake Cloete, appellant, en de Koningin, geplaatst leerde. Men sal zien dat de Heer Cloete niet slechts hersteld is in synen vorige betrekking, uit welke by op de beschuldiging en meest ongeronde beschuldiging is gesteld, sonder enig vlek op syn karakter als Regter, maar dat hy ook schadeloos moet worden gesteld voor de kosten waarde men hem ten ontgeve heeft doek maken.—

In een byeenkomst van het Judiciale Committee van II. M. Hoog-Ed. Geheimen Raad, Raadkamer, Whitehall, Maandag, 20 February 1854.

Tegenwoordig—de Hoog-Edele de Regter van het Admiraaltes Hof; de Hoog-Ed. de Kanzelier van het Herdtogdom Cornwall; de Hoog-Ed. Sir John Patterson; de Hoog-Ed. Sir Edwan Ryan.

De Edele HERDTOG CLOOTE, Senior, Regter van Natal, appelaat.

En Hare Majestiteit de Koningin, geappelaat.

VONNIS.—DOOR DEN REGTER VAN HET ADMIRALEITES HOF.

Hunne Lordschappen zyn van oordeel, dat het voor hen geheel en al onnoedig is in een onderzoek te treden van de daaldaiken in dese procedures aangevoerd; en zouden

ongetwijfeld tot dit besluit gekomen zyn, zoo zy niet be gunstig waren geworden, met de samenklingen van H. M. geleerde Solliciteur General, die in byzana elk gedeelte synere rede het gevoelen onbescheidende hield door hante Lordschappen self wordt gekoesterd, namelyk, dat de beschuldigingen tegen dezen Heer ingebragt bezelechig en geheel ongerond syn.

Maar er is eens byzonderheid waarvan wij ons verpligt achter te nemen. Men heeft gezegd dat de Heer Cloete, in een gedeelte van een syner vornissen, een sterke haal heeft gebezigt, blauw wervende, op het karakter van den Heer Meller, en dit is waar.

Maar wanneer wy in sammering nemen den terging waarder, dan de Heer Cloete moet toegeven, wannere wy bedachten dat de Heer Meller in syn affidavit dat heele zameleerde taal heeft ontdekt welke de Kaad naderhand "en parte" tot beuktual kwam dat hy gebezigt had, en welke het onbetwistbaar waara is dat hy gebezigt heeft: beledigend voor eenen Regter op de regtbank: Kunnen wy niet anders denken dat dat die Regter, in het regtvaardigen van syn karakter, te verschonen is voor enige warante van tal waaraan hy nooddig mocht achten toegeven?

Hunne Lordschappen zyn alle van gevoelen, dat zy hare Majestiet veilig aanbevelen kunnen om dezen Heer herstellen in het ambt hetwelk hy bekleed heeft; dat er geen blauw te hechten is op eenig gedeelte van syn gedrag ia al deze verrichtingen; en bovendien, indien wy vinden dat het bestaanbaas is met de praktijk van dat Hof, zullen wy ons ongetwijfeld niet genezen denken om voorwaarts te marcheren, met en benevens omtrent 70.000 Franse troepen om de Russen uit Wallachie te helpen verdryven.

Het laaste nieuws van den ziel des oorlogs spreken van gedurende kleine schermutselingen tuschen de Turken en Russen, maar geen gevecht van aanbelang heeft plaats gevonden sedert dat van Citate, alwaar de Russen zulk een ongedigheid nedergeladen hebben gehad. Omstreekt 25.000 Turken hadden bezit van Kalifat en de Russische troepen verloegt zich rondom deser. Er liepen geruchten, dat zy aan het returen waren, maar de heerschende geruchten doen indien geloof, dat zy voornemens syn Kalifat te bestormen, indien mogelijk. Men verwacht dagelijks belangrijke nieuws.

De vereenigde volken blijven nog zonder iets te doen in Beiros Basl, met uitzending van enige weinige schepen, welke nu en dan uitgaan, om de Turksche transportschepen te escorteren. In het kruisen rondom de kust der Zwarte Zee heeft men de Russische vloot niet kunnen ontdekken, welke bevel heeft gegeven voor verlaagd geworden.

De HEER BENJAMIN NORDEN.—Wy vernehmen dat het Britsche Governement last heeft gegeven tot de betaling van £ 800 uit de Koloniale Treasurie aan den heer Norden, een vergoeding voor verliezen geleden gedurende de Anti-Bandieten beweging. Wat sal het nieuwe Parlement hiervan zeggen?

KERKELYK.—Wy vernehmen, zegt de N. Rotterdamsche Courant, 23 Feb. jl., dat het hooglearaarsambt aan het op rigtigen Seminarie te Stellenbosch, thans aangeboden is aan de Predikant Taats, te Middelburg, en Toornbergen te Vlaissingen. De eerste heeft bereeds bedankt.

UIT DE TWEEDE.—De Heer Cloete moet, toegeven, dat er geen tyd, sinds de aankomst van Prins Menschikoff te Constantinopel in het laaste voorjaar, hebben opstaan de oorlog, enkele kleinere schermutselingen tuschen de Turken en Russen, maar geen gevecht van aanbelang heeft plaats gevonden sedert dat van Citate, alwaar de Russen zulk een ongedigheid nedergeladen hebben gehad. Omstreekt 25.000 Turken hadden bezit van Kalifat en de Russische troepen verloegt zich rondom deser. Er liepen geruchten, dat zy aan het returen waren, maar de heerschende geruchten doen indien geloof, dat zy voornemens syn Kalifat te bestormen, indien mogelijk. Men verwacht dagelijks belangrijke nieuws.

De vereenigde volken blijven nog neutralen, alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

PARTIJ VRYDAG.—De Keizer opende gisteren in per soen der Kamers. Na lang gesproken te hebben over den ongenoegzaamheid van den laasten oorlog, en de middelen die daarvan zijn ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.

"Voorlezen jaar, beloofde ik in myn troonrede,

alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

Ter voorloping van eenne wortseling, welke onlangs ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.

"Voorlezen jaar, beloofde ik in myn troonrede,

alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

Ter voorloping van eenne wortseling, welke onlangs ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.

"Voorlezen jaar, beloofde ik in myn troonrede,

alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

Ter voorloping van eenne wortseling, welke onlangs ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.

"Voorlezen jaar, beloofde ik in myn troonrede,

alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

Ter voorloping van eenne wortseling, welke onlangs ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.

"Voorlezen jaar, beloofde ik in myn troonrede,

alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

Ter voorloping van eenne wortseling, welke onlangs ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.

"Voorlezen jaar, beloofde ik in myn troonrede,

alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

Ter voorloping van eenne wortseling, welke onlangs ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.

"Voorlezen jaar, beloofde ik in myn troonrede,

alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

Ter voorloping van eenne wortseling, welke onlangs ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.

"Voorlezen jaar, beloofde ik in myn troonrede,

alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

Ter voorloping van eenne wortseling, welke onlangs ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.

"Voorlezen jaar, beloofde ik in myn troonrede,

alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

Ter voorloping van eenne wortseling, welke onlangs ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.

"Voorlezen jaar, beloofde ik in myn troonrede,

alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

Ter voorloping van eenne wortseling, welke onlangs ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.

"Voorlezen jaar, beloofde ik in myn troonrede,

alle mogelijke pogingen te zullen aanwenden om vrede te handhaven en Europa andermaal rust te stellen. Ik heb my woord gehouden.

Ter voorloping van eenne wortseling, welke onlangs ontstaan, werden de gesprekken over de vrije handel en de vrije handelsovereenkomst van 1812 getuigen.