

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kaapstad den 10 January, 1859.

Br de vertoering te Stellenbosch door Adr. BRAND er by zyne kiezene zeer op aan, om dikwyls openbare vergaderingen tot het bevestiging van de belangen des publieks te houden, daar dit de beste wyze was om door middel der deputaten aan de vertegenwoordigers de gevoelens der kiezers mede te deelen. Dit vond weerklank by den heer BOSMAN, die verklaarde dat deze handelwyze veel beter was dan het rondlopen met verspreide kranten. Het publiek zal zich ongetwyfeld herinneren, dat ook wy dikwyls voor het houden van zulke vergaderingen in de onderscheiden delen der kolonie goeynd hebben. Het ligt in den aard van vrye instellingen, dat zy, als zy op vrye gesteld worden, leven en bedrijvigheid aan het geheele land mede deelen. Ieder onafhankelyk kiezer gevoelt dat van zyn stem het al of niet nemen der belangryste maatschappelijke afhangt. Alleen als dit gevoel algemeen wordt, begint men naar meer als kiesers hun eigen gewicht beter te laten kennen, zullen zy met meer voorzichtigheid en oordeel van hun recht gebruik maken. Buitendien, als de kiezers op hun tellen passen, dan moeten de vertegenwoordigers niet inzien dat zy tegen het einde der zitting rekenschap moeten afleggen; en zyn zy daarvoor bewust, dan zullen zy er wel voor zorgen om de belangen hunner kiezers in het Parlement niet te verwaarloosen. Nog een ander voordeel van die openbare vergaderingen is daarin gelegen, dat de kiezers er zich oefenen kunnen om in het openbaar te spreken, een talent dat in een vry land heel wat waard is. Want voorerst worden die kiezers, die niet gewoond zyn om hard op te denken, op zulke vergaderingen van den schrik geneest, die het hooren hunner eigene stem hun geeft; en ten tweede kan dan iedere stad of district uitvinden, wie de kiezers sijn die het best hun gevoelens mede deelen kunnen. Maar daarom zyn wy nog niet van gevoelen dat die vergaderingen de plaats van verspreide kranten behoeven te nemen. Dit zou een ergo vergissing zyn; want alleen op die wyze kan men aan de wetgeveende magt zyn gevoelens bekend maken; en het staat niet goed voor een lid van het Parlement, om zyne mededeelingen op de berichten der dagbladen omtrent openbare vergaderingen te wyzen, hoe belangry die vergaderingen ook mogen geweest zyn. Wy zouden gaarne zien dat verzoekschriften niet maar door enkele personen opgesteld en rondgezonden worden, maar van openbare vergaderingen uitgingen, en zich op besluiten der vergaderingen grondde; want dan zouden zy des te eerder voor de uitdrukking der openbare mening kunnen doorgaan, en by het Parlement dus ook meer invloed hebben. Als verzoekschriften op deze wyze op touw gezet worden, en alles met open kaart geschied, dan zullen wy geene voorbeelden meer vinden van lieden, die verzoekschriften tekenen waarvan zy niets begrepen, en waarvan zy niet eens weten waarover zy loopen. Openbare vergaderingen zyn er voor om onwetendheid te helpen verdryven; want onwetendheid is hetgeen zelfzuchtige en gewetenlooze lieden in staat stelt om ten koste van het publiek hunne eigene doeleinden te bereiken.

NOMINATIE VAN CANDIDATEN VOOR DE KAAPSTAD.—Op Zaterdag te 12 ure had de benoeming van kandidaten ter vertegenwoordiging van de Kaapstad in de Wetgevende Vergadering plaats. De Civile Commissaris, alvorens tot de bezigheid van den dag overtegaan, verwees naar eene kennisgeving, in verband met de stemming, welke by in de "Gazette" had doen publiceren. Sprekende van de vele gevallen waarin lieden by de jongste kiezingen voor den Raad op naam van anderen hadden gestemd, waarschuwde hy de kiezers dat men nu zorgen zou ieder persoon die kwam stemmen te merken, en mogt het by de stem-opname, welke op zyn kantoor zoude plaats hebben, blyken dat eenige valsche opgaaf gedaan was, konde de overtreeders er staaf op maken dat zy de straf zouden ondergaan by de wet bepaald, namelijk twee jaren gevangenis met dwang arbeid. Hy las toen de gouvernements proclamatie van kennisgeving, en verles die candidaten voorstellen lieden, welke in alphabetische orde te doen. De volgende heeren werden daarop genomineerd:—
1. De heer Aderne, voorgesteld door den heer L. P. Cavin, gesecondeerd door den heer W. L. Blou.
2. De heer P. J. Kotzé, voorgesteld door Dr. Changiun, gesecondeerd door Advt. J. H. Dreyer.
3. De heer M. J. Louw, voorgesteld door den heer E. Landberg, gesecondeerd door den heer A. J. Zeebergh.
4. De heer S. Solomon, voorgesteld door Advt. Hiddingh, gesecondeerd door den heer J. A. H. Wicht.
5. De heer J. D. Thomson, voorgesteld door Advt. C. J. Brand, gesecondeerd door den heer C. Fairbridge.
Voorstellers zowel als onderstellers spraken de kiezers toe ten voordele hunner onderscheiden candidaten, waarna ook de candidaten hen toespraken in de orde waarin zy waren voorgesteld.
Eene opsteking van handen gevraagd zynde, werd de meerderheid verklaard te zyn geweest voor de heeren Solomon, Thomson, Louw en Kotzé, waarop een "poll" gevraagd werd door den heer Aderne. De verzoekschriften werden toen gelezen en de Civile Commissaris kondigde af dat de stemming plaats zal hebben op de Parade, op aanstaande Woensdag, beginnende te 8 ure, en loopende over Donderdag en Vrydag.
Eene dankbetuyging werd aan den Civile Commissaris gedaan, waarna de byeenkomst—de grootste welke sedert de anti-banietdien byeenkomst heeft plaats gehad—uit een ging.

KAAPSCHE AFDELING.—Op heden zal de uitslag der stemming voor de Kaapsche Afdeling plaats hebben. Men weet echter reeds dat de heer Louw uitgevallen is.

NOODLOTIG ONGELUK.—Op Vrydag namiddag ging de oudste zoon van den heer And. Brind, Az., met nog 3 andere jongens in een schuitje zeeën. Achter het Kasteel zettende zy het schuitje op strand, waar twee der jongens bleven, terwijl Brink en een ander weder in hetzelfde stapten. Brink had het ontloof, maar nog zyn flanel vest aan hebbende, stond hy op om ook die uitschietoren, om juist toen hy de zee over zyn hoofd trok verloor hy zyn evenwicht, viel overboord en verdronk. Het is te begrypen dat hy in dien toestand niet in staat was zyne handen te gebruiken en eenige poging te doen om zich te redden, noch kon de jongen in de schuit iets doen om hem te redden. Het geschreeuw van laatstgemelden echter trok de aandacht van eenige lieden op het strand, enlyke van welke in het water gingen om naar het lyk te zoeken, maar alle pogingen waren vruchteloos; het was eerst omtrent een uur later dat het lyk uitgedolen werd door den heer J. Combrink, die met anderen het onderzoek had hervat. De diepte van het water waar het lyk gevonden werd was nog geen 6 voeten. Brink was een veelbelovende jongen van omtrent 15 jaren oud, en bestemd voor een professioneel loopbaan. Het droevig ongeluk heeft plaats gehad juist op den verjaardag zyns vaders. Wat de gewaarwordingen van dezen moeten geweest zyn by de ontganset der mare, laat zich door geene woorden beschryven; op zyne moeder, die kwynende is, was de uitwerking uiters naelsig. De arme vrouw viel in herhalde stuipen. Mogt dit geval alle knaopen tot waarschuwing strekken zich niet aan soortelyke vermakens over te geven, tenzy onder het toezigt van volwassenden.

DINER AAN KOL. APPERLEY.—Voorleden Donderdag avond namen verscheidene heeren deel aan een deftig diner in het Mepponic Hotel gegeven ter eere van Kol. Apperley, wegens de groots dienst der kolonie geweest in het daerstellen van het Remonte agentschap voor het Indische leger. Het voorzitterschap werd bekled door den Edelen Procureur Generaal, gassisteerd door den

Ed. John Stein. Na het eten was de eerste toast die gedronken werd: Hare Majesteit de koningin. Toen volgde: Kol. Apperley, Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur, het Kaapsche Landbouwkundig Genootschap, de Z. A. Indische Landbouwkundige Genootschap, de Z. A. Indische Club, Major Brown, de Meester van de Kaapsche Vaartschool, de Voorzitter en Vice-Voorzitter. Al de toosten werden voorgedragen in de uitgesproken taal welke de Voorzitter, de Gouverneur en de andere voorzitters—Kol. Apperley, de heeren Bayly, Vigor, Thomson en Hill—ter hunner beschikking hadden, en lokten gepaste antwoorden uit. Het was laat toen het geselschap oprak wel te vreden met zichzelve, maar meer nog, misschien met de vele goede dingen waarop de ervaren keukenmeester hen onthaald had.

CLAWWILLIAM.—Onze correspondent schryft van deze plaats als volgt:—
Voorleden Woensdag (29 Dec.) had de nominatie van vertegenwoordigers voor het Lagerhuis plaats, toen de volgende kandidaten voorgesteld werden, te weten, de heer H. B. Shawe, Adv. J. H. Brand en Dr. Tancred. Eerstgenoemde werd voorgesteld door den H. J. Lind, gesecondeerd door den heer A. F. Tancrad; de tweede door den heer P. C. van Elleroe, gesecondeerd door den heer N. A. de Vries, en Dr. Tancrad door den heer P. A. van Zyl (zyn schoonzvader), gesecondeerd door den heer J. H. Visser.
Nadat dit gedaan was zeide de fung. Civile Commissaris dat, zoo de heer Shawe en de voorstellers van de twee andere kandidaten iets wenschten te zeggen, het alstoen de tyd was zulks te doen. De heer Shawe nam daarop het woord, en zeide, dat hoewel men reeds uit zyn antwoord op een der requisities zal gezien hebben welke fymne politieke inzigten zyn, hy dezelve nogtans tot aller nasag toe inhield. Dit gedaan hebbende zeide hy verder, dat hy wel wist dat hy de verzoekschriften bekwamenheden van een Parlements Lid niet bezat, maar wat kennis van de kolonie betrof, behoeft hy voor niemand uit den weg te gaan. De kiezers konden verzekerd zyn dat, mogt hy gekozen worden, by hun geen kwaad zoude doen.
De heer Van Elleroe zeide, namens zyn kandidaat, dat hy niet noodig beschouwd werd te zeggen, daar het publiek ruims genoegheid heeft gehad om hem gedurende de zittingen van het vorig Parlement te beoordelen.—Hy had altoos de belangen der kolonie voorgestaan, en was tegn het vrywillig beginnel en de afschaffing der woeker wet. Als bekwaam en uitmuntend rechtgeleerde bezat hy niet alleen al de vereischten van een Parlements Lid, maar was daarenboven bevoegd om, mogten er zaken in het Parlem. ter sprake komen waarin rechtenpunten betrokken zyn, dezelve naar eisch te beoordelen. Ook aan kennis van de Kolonie en de behoeften der ingezetenen ontbrak het hem niet. Als advocaat, was hy reeds vele malen met de rondgezonden regters op circuit geweest, heeft gevolgelyk alle delen der Kolonie bezocht, en was byzonder in de gelegenheid met dezelve bekend te worden. Was hy vroeger dikwyls afwezig geweest, doordien de Circuit geleyktyk plaats had met de zitting van het Parlement, nu, aangeesteld zynde tot leer- naar in de rege van het A. A. Althoven, zou dat geen plaats meer hebben, maar zoude hy altoos op zyne plaats zyn om de belangen van alle klassen zoeder onderscheid voorstaan, en de walvaart van de Kolonie in het algemeen te helpen bevorderen. Sprakende ten slotte dat hy niet twyfelde of allen die waarlyk belang stelden in de walvaart en den voortgang der Kolonie, zouden, voor zyn kandidaat stemmen.

De heer Van Zyl achtte het niet noodig, zeide hy, iets omtrent Dr. Tancrad te zeggen, daar allen hem zeer goed kenden.
De opsteking der handen had toen plaats. De meerderheid was voor de heeren Shawe en Brand. De heer Van Zyl eichte daarop namens Dr. Tancrad een "poll". De noodige zekerheid gesteld zynde, bepaalde de Civile Commissaris de algemeens stemming op den 13den Jan., waarna de byeenkomst oprak.
Origineele Correspondentie.
STELLENBOSCH.
Kaapstad, den 7 January 1859.
Mynheer!—Vergun my een abus in uw blad van gisteren den 6 January, te corrigeren. In myne kroespraak aan de vergadering by gelegenheid van myne vertoering te Stellenbosch, doet uw correspondent in den 24sten regel spreken van "mynne verbindingen sedert eenige jaren "met de belangen van Stellenbosch";—het moet zyn "vroeger" jaren. Sedert het vroegste tydperk van myn openbaar leven, ben ik reeds met de belangen en openbare handelingen van Stellenbosch verbonden geweest.—Ik heb er altyd een hoogen prijs en groote eere in gesteld, de laatste gebeurtenis heeft my daaraan nog dierbaarder gerknocht,—en ik wensch in myn hart die "vroegere" betrekking verlevendigt te houden. Myn vaderstad is my dierbaarder geworden.
Uw dienstwillige Dienaar,
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Mynheer!—Tot myne verwondering zag ik heden morgen dat de heer Louw, die als Kandidaat voor de Kaapsche Afdeling stond, niet gekozen is als lid van het niet stemmen van de meeste kiezers en de Blauwbergse boeren. Verscheidene hebben nu spyt dat zy niet gestemd hebben, daar zy den heer Louw voor den besten man van de drie om voor hun belang te zorgen beschouwen. "Zy dachten dat het zeker was dat een der twee plaatsen door hem zoude worden aanvaard." Indien de boeren het te veel moeite achten om allen eenparig op te komen en te stemmen, is het hun verdiende loon wanneer zy menschen in het Parlement laten komen die zy er niet in wenschen te zien.
P.S. Dat wy het volste vertrouwen in hem hebben zal de stemming van de verscheidene veldkornschappen in onze distrikten aantoonen.
EEN STEMGEREGTIGDE VAN KOEBERG.

Wellington, December 31, 1858.
Heer Editeur!—Met de jongste kiezing begaf ik my naar de Paarl om voor den Wel-Edelen heer Kriel te gaan stemmen, wyk ik ook een requisitie voor Z. E. gesecondeerd, en in moede aldus een verbaring de waarheid onderrinden van het gesecond dat, dat zy wenscht te overtuigen zyn, dat zy in enig stuk van vermaak of eigen voordeel misleid kunnen worden.

Ik bedel hier het "vermaak van lage zielen." namelijk wraakcofening, en eigen voordeel," het voordeel dat eigen belang voortstuwet.
Men had nauweelyk den derden kandidaat, den voormelden heer Kriel voorgesteld, of de tong van een magere kerel, voorzien met een lange neus, begon een wysneuzige aanspraak, by den stemnemenden ambtenaar er op aandringende om toe te laten, dat ieder kandidaat een toepasselyk woordje konde spreken. Zulke geschiedde dan ook, en de vergaderde menigte schiet zoudaan te zyn met het geseproken der twee tegenwoordig zynde kandidaten; maar nu vroeg men (wetende dat de derde kandidaat, de heer Kriel, niet aanwezig was) waar is de heer Kriel? Waarop iemand antwoordde, by is hier niet; dit antwoord was nog niet regt geuit, of de kerel met de lange neus stond op, met zyne eene deftige houding aan en begon met een kraspochtig gelag en teemste stem de Hollandse taal jammerlyk uit te spreken. Ik voor my, verstand niet veel van de taal die my voorkomt hem gaar niet eigen te zyn; doch hetgeen ik er uit opmaken kon, was dat hy de twee tegenwoordig zynde kandidaten, vooral die de laatste geseproken had, hemelhoog ophief en ze de vergaderde menigte met alle kracht aanbeval; doch integendeel den afwezig zynenden heer Kriel, als ongeschikt beschouwde;—door dien gemelde heer geen Engelsch verstand; hy werd tegen geseproken door iemand aan den kant van den heer Kriel, doch een persoon die zoo men zegt voor eenigen tyd (wegens vrypostigheid van rekeren her van de Paarl en draai om de koren) heeft gehad, ook by gelegenheid van een eene zeyende trad te voorschyn, en wilde te kennen geven dat

hy in gesprek met den heer Kriel zelve ondervonden had, gemelde heer geen Engelsch verstand; waarop hy antwoordde bekend dat wanneer iemand een persoon die mogelyk slecht en onduidelijk Engelsch spreekt niet kan verstaan, het daaruit niet afvloeit dat zoodanige persoon de Engelsche taal niet verstaat, doch dat de spreker er de slecht van is dat hy niet verstaan wordt. Wat nu het vermaak en voordeel in deze zaak betrefft, zy hield zich niet zoo gemakkelijk beschryven. Ik zal echter by een volgende gelegenheid dezer verbaan aan het publiek en vooral aan de vrienden van den heer Kriel ter beoordeling geven; en hier bronnen kan men ook in het volgende opsporen, en wy moeten ons deszelve gun den wil des lyds waarin wy leven getroosten.
Zelfs zynen oogen hoog te roemen,
Zyns naastens wyheid, domheid noemen,
Is iets dat algemeen geschiedt.
Maar zelf behooftlyk goede zyn pligten,
Met vlyt in alles te verrigten,
Dit is het, dat men zeldzaam ziet.
Met gering vermogen groot te pralen;
Zyn zeilen hoog in top te halen,
Is iets, dat algemeen geschiedt;
Maar aan den voorpoed te gewennen,
En nogtans regt zich zelf te kennen;
Dit is het, dat men zeldzaam ziet.

FREE TRADE IN MONEY!
DIT WIL ZEGGEN
VRYHEID OM TE MOGEN WOEKEREN!
WAARDE LANGENOOTEN, vooral die onder u, die, of zelve onder de Woekerwettigheid zyn gekend geweest, of die de gevoelens daarvan, in de ruine van anderen hebt opgemerkt!
Kunt gy met onverschilligheid aanzien dat men reeds zoo onverschillig is geworden, om er zelfs voor uittekomen dat men het WOEKEREN VOORTAAT? Ja, dit zelf is een AANBEVELINGSWOORD gebruikt!
Werk dus niet mede om uwe armo langdenoten ongelukkig te maken, door eene lid in het Parlement te brengen, die het WOEKEREN WETTIGEN WIL, maar zyn, integendeel AL UW KRACHTEN IN, om de zoodanigen er wil te houden, door anderen te onderwerpen en in te brengen die VYANDEN zyn van het WOEKEREN, iets dat zoo STRYDIG IS met GODS WOORD.
UW LANGENOOT.
3 January 1859.

Mynheer!—Veroorloof my, dat ik u de plaatsing van een vernevensende Revisie der daarin vermelde werken, welke ik overgenomen heb uit het Tydschrift "Nederland" voor 1851. Ik hoop binnen kort het lezend publiek te zullen kunnen mededeelen een Zamenpraak tusschen Severus en Johannes, getiteld "Gemeenschap des Geestes by verschil van goddienstige denkyng" door S. HOKSTRA, Bz., waaruit men nuttige leerzinnen zal kunnen opzamel.—Ik ben, enz.
"EEN LEERK."
NEERLANDS LETTERKUNDE.
De leer der Herv. Kerk, enz. van Dr. J. H. Scholten, Hoogleraar te Leyden. Beschouwd en aangehouden door Dr. J. J. van Oosterzee, Pred. te Rotterdam. Overzanderde, met eene Voorrede vermeerderde Uitgave, Utrecht, Kemink & Zoon, 1851.—Prys fl. 70.
Dr. J. J. van Oosterzee's Beschouwing van het werk: De leer, enz. Beoordeeld door J. H. Scholten, Hoogleraar te Leyden. Te Leyden by P. Engels, 1851.—Prys fl. 25.
De hoogleraar Scholten heeft, als elders Schweizer Schneckenburger, Baur en anderen, eene poging gedaan om wetenschap en kerk te verzoenen, door uit de formulieren van eenigheids en de byzondere schriften der hervormers de beginselen der gereformeerde kerkleer op te diepen, om ze naar den tegenwoordigen stand der wetenschap op nieuw te ontwikkelen; hy beproeft des verzoenings der kerk, waardoor deze dezelfde blyft en onderwerd wordt, trouw aan haar geest en rigting, gebouwd op hetzelfde fundament, waarop zy altyd rustte, en toch niet in tegenspraak met het hogere licht, sedert hare vestiging door uitlegging en wysgebeete ontstoken. Zyn resultaat is: de kerk heeft behalve het formeel of schriftgebezel nog een materieel: Gods sovereynheit en vrye genade: deze beginselen ontwikkelik by met wetenschappelyke nauwgezetheit tot een geheel stelsel, waarbij echt gereformerd, van 's menschen zaligheid al de eere Gods gegeven en het leestuk der voorbeschikking in zyn gehele uitgestrektheid behouden wordt,—terwyl de punten, die het meest de aandacht trekken, zyn; de onderscheiding van heilige schrift en woord Gods, de leer van de getuigenis des H. Geestes als het hoogste bewijs voor het christendom, eindelijk de herstelling aller dingen. Dr. van Oosterzee heeft dit werk beoordeeld, of liever bestreden; hy plaatst zich meer op een kerkelyk dan op het wetenschappelyk standpunt, en bestrydt achternevolgens de veronderstellingen, de methode en den inhoud van het werk, waarbij hy in het algemeen het bestaan van een materieel beginsel in de Gereformeerde Kerk, in het byzonder van het door Scholten aangenomen principe, ontken, het regt der wetenschap om uit te maken wat al of niet hervormd is, loochent, de onderscheiding van beginselen en leerstukken wraakt, eindelijk van den inhoud vooral de getuigenis van den Heiligen Geest, door Scholten die opvat, diens leer van de regtvaardiging des zondaars voor God, ten slotte de leer van de algemeens herstelling der dingen verwerpt. Oosterzee's beoordeeling is in den geest der zoogenaamde regtinzige Gereformeerden, zy stryft voor het behoud der geheele Kerkleer. Toz de afzonderlyke inhoud van zyne beoordeeling (eerst in de jaarboeken van Wetensch. Tijds. geplaatst) gaf vooral aanleiding het tweede stuk, van het hoofd deze genoemt, waarin de heer Scholten zyn bestredend verlegt: hy volgt den kritiek op den voet, weerlegt iedere aanmerking, wyft onaanwakenheden aan, ontwikkelik zyn eigen denkbeld nader, en zeker zouden de meeste toeschouwers zich aan zyne zyde plaatsen, ook al stemden zy gezinsits met zyn stelsel in, zoo hy hierby berust had. Maar van eene verdigende neemt hy eene aanvallende stelling in, en om te bewyzen, hoe weinig regt van Oosterzee heeft om hem van onregtinzigheid aan te klagen, bewykt hy uit de werken van v. O. zelven, hoe deze by wakenkeld is in zyn gevoelen, en, zelfs zeer veel ontkenning of twyfelachtig makende, zich aan groote afwykingen van de kerkleer heeft schuldig gemaakt. Is dit betoog zoo overtuigend, dat men wenschen moet v. O. hadde thans niet op zoo beslissende gebod geseproken, of liever nog, de zaak op wetenschappelyk gebied gelaten—toch maakt dit gedeelte van 's hoogleraar arbeid een pynlyk indruk, bestemd, als het blykbaar is om v. O. wetenschappelyk te vernietigen en ook zyn hart in dubbelzinnig licht te plaatsen. Hoe meer men overtuigd is, dat de heer Scholten veel regt aan zyne zyde heeft, des te meer moet de wensch op, dat hy van zyne regt niet zoo onbarmhartig gebruik had gemaakt, en de achting die v. O. om zyn hart en om zyn uitstekende gaven verdient, verzet zich tegen de bloedige operatie, welke het ontleend-mak daer op hem volbrengt.

UW LANGENOOT.
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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, January 10, 1858.

At the late election for Stellenbosch Mr. Adv. C. J. BRAND, took occasion to recommend most emphatically to his constituents that they should have frequent public meetings to discuss subjects of local importance, as the most satisfactory manner of communicating through the press with their Representatives. Mr. Brand echoed this sentiment and declared that this way of publishing their views and desires was preferable to the custom of carrying about petitions for signature. The public cannot fail to remember that we have on many occasions advocated frequent public meetings throughout the Colony. It is in the nature of Free Institutions, if duly appreciated, to communicate life and activity to the whole body politic. Every independent elector feels that his vote may help to turn the scale for or against a measure calculated to affect the dearest interests of the community. It is only when that feeling becomes general, that Free Institutions become really valuable; for in proportion as Electors begin to feel their importance, they will learn to exercise the franchise with prudence and discrimination. Again, when constituencies are on the alert, representatives cannot help feeling that there will be an account to render at the end of a session, and this consciousness will not allow them to be remiss in advocating the interests of their constituents in their places in Parliament. There is another advantage connected with frequent public meetings in every part of the Colony. These Meetings are a school for public speaking, a talent of no mean importance in a free country. This advantage is twofold: first, people that have not been in the habit of thinking aloud are cured at those meetings of being startled at the sound of their own voice; and secondly, every town or district has an opportunity of ascertaining by personal observation who they are that can argue a point and give reasons for the views which they hold. We would not however be understood to say that such Meetings should come in the place of Petitions. This would be a serious mistake: for the only constitutional way of approaching the Legislature is by Petition, and it is hardly considered good taste in a Member of Parliament to allude to Newspaper Reports of Public Meetings, however important. What we would recommend is, that petitions, instead of being concocted and circulated by individuals, should emanate from public Meetings and be based on resolutions passed at such Meetings; because they can then with some propriety be considered as expressions of public opinion, which cannot fail to give them great weight in Parliament. When petitions are originated in such a manner, when every thing is done, as the phrase is, above board, then we shall not have petitioners signing what they do not understand, and lending their signatures, as others do their votes, without a clear consciousness of what they are about. Public Meetings must help to dispel ignorance, for ignorance is the capital with which unscrupulous and designing men speculate for the purpose of gaining their private ends at the expense of the public.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. T. Vermaak, as Acting Fieldcornet, ward Quagga Flat, division of Alexandria, vice H. Vermaak.

Mr. P. Nightingale, to issue passes and attest service contracts with natives.

DINNER TO COL. APPERLEY.—On Thursday evening last several gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the Masonic Hotel, given in honor of Col. Apperley, for the distinguished services done to the colony in establishing the Remount Agency for the Indian army. The chair was occupied by the honorable the Attorney General, assisted by the honorable John Stein. After the cloth had been removed, the first toast drunk was Her Majesty the Queen. Then followed: Col. Apperley, His Excellency the Governor, the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, the Colonial Horsebreeders, the Cape Merchants, the S. A. Turf Club, Major Bower, the master of the Cape Fox Hounds, the Chairman and the vice Chairman. All these toasts were introduced with the most select language at the command of the Chairman, the Governor and the other proposers, Col. Apperley, Messrs. Bayley, Vigors, Thomson and Hill, and met with suitable responses.—It was at a late hour before the company broke up well satisfied with themselves, but more so perhaps with the many good things with which the experienced caterer had supplied them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon the eldest son of Mr. A. Brink, A.S., with a couple of other youngsters took a boating excursion. They put on shore behind the Castle, where two of the boys remained, whilst Brink and another again stepped into the boat. Brink had undressed himself, but having still his flannel waistcoat on, he got up to take that off also, and whilst in the act of pulling the waistcoat over his head, he lost his balance, fell overboard and perished. It is conceivable that in this state he was unable to use his hands and make any effort to save himself, nor could the youngster in the boat do anything to rescue him. The screams of the latter, however, attracted the attention of some persons on the beach, some of whom leaped into the water to search for the body, but all their efforts proved unavailing, and it was only about an hour afterwards that the body was dived out by Mr. J. Combrink, who with others had gone into the water to renew the search. The depth of water at the place where the body was found was less than 6 feet. Young Brink was a very promising lad of about 15 years of age, and destined for a professional career. The sad accident occurred on his father's birth day. What his feelings must have been on receiving the mournful intelligence words cannot express; upon his mother, who is in very delicate health, it had a most injurious effect. The poor woman was thrown into a succession of convulsions. A warning this to all youngsters to abstain from boating excursions, unless in the company of adults.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR CAPE TOWN.—On Saturday at noon the nomination of candidates for the representation of Cape Town in the House of Assembly took place. The Civil Commissioner, before proceeding to the business of day, the

referred to a notice in connection with the voting, which had been published by him in the *Gazette*. Alluding to the many impersonations and other irregularities which had been committed at the late polling for the Council, he warned electors that care would be taken at the voting to mark every man who came to give his vote, and if at the scrutiny, which would take place at his office, it should appear that any false statement had been given in, the party by whom it was made might rely upon receiving the punishment provided by law, viz., imprisonment with hard labor for 2 years. He then read the Government proclamations and notice, and called upon those who were prepared to nominate candidates to do it in alphabetical order. The following gentlemen were thereupon nominated: 1. Mr. Arderne, —Proposed by Mr. L. P. Caurin, seconded by Mr. W. L. Blore. 2. Mr. P. J. Kotzé, —Proposed by Dr. Chauquon, seconded by Mr. Adv. J. Dreyer. 3. Mr. M. J. Louw, —Proposed by Mr. E. Landsberg, seconded by Mr. A. J. Zeeberg. 4. Mr. S. Solomon, —Proposed by Mr. Advocate Hiddingh, seconded by Mr. J. A. H. Wicht. 5. Mr. J. D. Thomson, —Proposed by Adv. C. J. Brand, seconded by Mr. C. Fairbridge.

Proposers as well as seconders addressed the electors in favor of their several candidates, after which the candidates also addressed them in the order they had been proposed. A show of hands having been called for, the majority was declared in favor of Messrs. Solomon, Thomson, Louw and Kotzé, upon which a poll was demanded by Mr. Arderne. The requisite security having been put in the Civil Commissioner announced that the polling would take place on the Parade, commencing at 8 o'clock on Wednesday next, and extending over Thursday and Friday.

A vote of thanks was given to the Civil Commissioner and the meeting which, with the exception of the anti-convict assemblage, was the largest ever assembled in Cape Town, dispersed.

CAPE DIVISION.—To-day the result of the poll for the Cape Division will be declared. It is already known, however, that Mr. Louw has been the unsuccessful candidate.

Original Correspondence.

8th January 1858.
Sir,—To my surprise I saw this morning that Mr. Louw, who stood as a candidate for the Cape division, has not returned as a member of Parliament. It is said that this has been occasioned by the not voting of most of the Koeberg and Blueberg farmers. Several now regret that they have not voted, as they consider Mr. Louw as the best man among the three to look after their interests. They thought it certain that he would occupy one of the two seats. If the farmers think it too much trouble to come forward unanimously and vote, they have only their reward if they allow him to get into Parliament who they would not wish to see there.

A KOEBERG ELECTOR.
P.S. That we have full confidence in Mr. Louw the voting lists from several fideleocracies in our districts will show.

Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA.—The following is from Buxar, dated 25th October.—Though the troops did not move out from this place until the 13th against the rebels in the jungle, the campaign may nevertheless be said to have commenced on the 7th, for on that day as you are already aware we lost two brave young Officers, Captain Douglas and Captain Nasun, whilst gallantly leading the attack upon a body of rebels at Kheery, a village about twenty miles south-west of Buxar. The rebels having been driven from their position and dispersed with a loss of sixty killed; the object of the expedition was, believe, accomplished and the affair therefore considered a successful one, but still I cannot help thinking we gained a loss, and that even sixty rebels dead on the field were very dear at the price they cost. Ever since the troops left us as you may imagine, we have kept somewhat on the alert by various alarming reports of large bodies of rebels being here, there and everywhere ready to pounce upon Buxar. On the night of the 20th, it was rumored that a thousand rebels were at Bhajpore, twelve miles east of this, and the same number at five miles south of this coming just after information had reached us that the rebels, four thousand strong, had bolted from the Jhadespore jungle was not altogether disbelieved, especially as some Soorars, and Sepoys, had been seen that afternoon to the south from the fort, where I understand all the men were called out ready for action. Capt. Brown in command of the little gun boat *Benares* with that zeal and activity which he is said to have displayed on several occasions recently, was cruising up and down the river opposite the station, most of the night ready to give assistance in case of need. The rebels however did not come, and I strongly suspect had no intention of doing so, and even if they were as near as was reported, they were much doubt. It was said that Omer Sing was urging Nugher Sing to make an attack, telling him and with truth that he would never have so good an opportunity, but it seems the old rebel knew better, or thought he did. Yesterday we were told that Omer Sing was at a village called Dhu-sohee about fourteen miles south of this, with a thousand men—other reports gave it that he had got as far as Kheery where Nugher Sing was encamped and was making a bid for the Jhadespore fort. To-day we hear that he and Seetha Sing have got across the Ganges, taking with them no other followers than their immediate attendants; that Omer Sing told the rebels before he left to disperse, the very small parties keeping always on the move, breakfasting and dining at places, not less than twenty-five miles apart, and that he promised to come back to them within three or four months. He will have very few to come to, if our troops continue to dispose of them in the way they have been doing the last week. Our first information from the seat of war was not particularly cheering. The rebels four thousand as I have already said, had bolted from the jungle and were said to be going towards Gya and Palamou. Brigadier Douglas had got back to Arrah, and the Military train had lost all his baggage in exchange for which we had taken two wooden guns. To all who were under the impression that the rebels one and all, were to be utterly annihilated in the jungle, this certainly did not seem to be a very promising beginning, but their flight from the jungle has been so terribly disastrous to themselves that one would almost conclude they had been purposely permitted to escape as they fancied. Sir H. Havelock and Col. Walters came up with them at Poonah, but I do not know the place exactly, killed six hundred Sepoys in one place, four hundred and fifty in another and about the same number at a third; in all about fifteen hundred. The rebels were throwing away their muskets and flying in all directions to get away from our Cavalry, who were sharp after them. We have subsequent information that Sir H. Havelock had surrounded eight hundred rebels in a village and killed them all; but I think it not unlikely that this forms part of the fifteen hundred I have mentioned above. No detailed account of the loss on our side has as yet reached us further than one officer of the Rifles and one of the Camel Corps are killed, and three officers of the Rifles as I understand wounded; but I have heard nothing as to the casualties among the men, to-day I hear that there are a thousand Rebels in a village about twenty miles south of this surrounded by our troops, all the intelligence we have of the present position of the rebels agrees in placing their Mala body somewhere in that locality. It is not improbable that they are making for Ghoomar in the hope of getting across the Ganges to the Ghazepore District and on to Oude, reports say that some of them have already got across. The road between this and Arrah so long closed is now open and safe travelling for native messengers, and we expect that Europeans will very shortly be able to move from the station, scarcely along roads that very recently were to say the least, very rough riding.—*Englishman*.

The following is from the *Morifere Express* of the 4th October.
We give below a statement of an engagement in which the rebels were fairly caught in a trap and disposed of in a style which looks like work in earnest. It is the first clear piece of intelligence after our Arrah delay, and distinguishes and will furnish material for the modernization Party, to calculate how many muskets, shot and gold, moloch, will fall to the share of our soldiers, who of course shall and be contented right and left for the spoil. For our part, we believe there is some patriotism in the soldier—but we know there is none in some of his superiors. That out of 500 men who took refuge in the village, 500 should be killed inside and 200 cut up out, cannot fail to shock our tenured hearts. It will be so dreadful to think—well—of that 500 of the deepest stained villains should have met with their just deserts. We can only hope that the same good fortune may attend the columns which is following up the enemy. No news has reached us since that above referred to (which would have been circulated earlier if our engagements had permitted). Some suppose the enemy will make for central India, but it remains to be seen how they will cross the rivers. We have since heard that a small party of the rebels have crossed the Grand Trunk Road at Koomahat. They destroyed a factory in the neighbourhood. The main body fled before Brigadier Douglas and in their perplexity marched quite round his column. The Brigadier was actively following them up. The spirit report that the rebels are quite disorganized. And it is said they are deserting their daily—throwing away their arms and attempting to escape in disguise.

By a recent round for the information of the European inhabitants of the station, it appears that Col. Turner's column, which marched from Buxar on the morning of the 20th, fell in with the rebels at a village called Surotra in which place they had been pursued, by the cavalry under Sir H. Havelock. The Camel Corps headed them—500 threw themselves into a village, which they attempted to defend. The position was stormed—300 of the enemy were killed inside and 800 cut up in the rear by the cavalry. Col. Walter's column joined before the rebels could get away, and the result was that 700 were killed—two wounded—7 or 8 men on our side killed and wounded. The main body of the rebels had gone southward. Col. Turner had marched to Behra. Brigadier Douglas pursues along the Arrah road and Col. Turner takes the intermediate route.—*Idem*.

The *Times* makes an almost passionate appeal to English society in India, to forget, if possible, the events of the last year, and addresses itself once more to the task of conciliating the people, and re-awakening those sympathies which have become all but dead to us.—

Has all the blood that has been shed done nothing to atone for the wrongs which we had to avenge; or are we to go on from hecatomb to hecatomb, until human life has lost its old sacredness in our eyes, till punishment ceases to inspire terror, and the breach between the two races is widened by insupportable wrongs, mutually inflicted and endured? That India is not to be retained by force alone, is a proposition to which most men will agree in the abstract; we should be glad if any one would tell us what other means we are using for its retention. These observations are addressed to the heads of the Indian Government either in India or in England, who are, we believe, sincerely anxious to do all that heads of departments can to ally and discourage the spirit of chronic and confirmed hostility with which Anglo Indian society seems to be penetrated. We rather address ourselves to that society itself, to all those who have the means of influencing it, and above all, to men in authority in isolated situations who hold in their hands the terrible issues of life and death, and who owe it to their own souls, not to discharge that awful duty in an angry vindictive spirit. It is not for us to preach a sermon on meekness, long-suffering, and forgiveness of injuries, but we may suggest to two considerations which ought to have some weight. We are the injured party, and should therefore find it easier to forgive; we are victorious, and can therefore pardon without misconception of our motives; and, above all, we do not mean to leave the land that we have reconquered, but to dwell among its people, and to be their teachers and examples in every kind of wisdom and goodness. We give them a right to a share in the government, and we place in their hands as a manual of our faith, a book which is as precious to the proud superiority of race over race as to the mercileas revenge of injuries. We can, if we will, reunite India to us, but it will not be by passing over the land with the Bible in one hand and the halberd in the other. We must seek to raise instead of to trample down; we must learn to bless instead of to curse. In the place of a supercilious contempt, we must cultivate sympathy with the subject race, however weak and degraded, for it can never be that man can subdue the inferior animals by studying their feelings and dispositions, but can only raise a race of man made like himself, in the range of God, by force, by terror, and by coercion.

It is impossible to heighten the force of this appeal, and if any generous feeling is left in our bosoms, it will not have been made in vain. The fact that we live amongst conquered people, and that the relentless march of a soldiery is through scenes of, to them, bloodless victories, must make the heart of every generous and humane man weep, and that we should be so long since been shamed. Does any uncharitable man in the country read without sickening, the tales which reach us daily from the shambles in the North-West? The Lucknow correspondent of the *Gazette* has at last raised his protest against the terrible work which is progressing in Oude, and we gladly give it insertion here:—

"I again say I do not hold with the indiscriminate slaughter of the sons of this prolific soil. At Salimpoor, I am told, though I cannot vouch for the fact, that the men on their knees prayed for mercy with upraised hands, but they were not spared; neither, as far as I have learnt, have any number of the rebels been spared. I maintain that this wholesale killing is quite unbecoming of us as a civilized nation, and will yet, if we are not wise in time, involve us in trouble and disgrace. I am not to be accused of white Pandysm, because I raise this feeble voice to throw around the armed bands of Oude some sort of protection.

"Were there any actual fighting, were the loss somewhat more proportionate, it would be consolation to think that the numbers who are slain, have been disposed of by the rifle, or more commonly dug with the bayonet, it wears another aspect.

"Accused of white Pandysm—that terrible charge! But what, oh correspondent, if thou art! The still small voice of an approving conscience, and the peace of a loving heart, will enable thee to bear that, and more too.

"The most sanguine amongst us cannot reasonably hope that the sword will yet be still, but what we can do, is to make government and the English nation know, that we are as tired as they are of slaughter, and may not be accused of taking delight in blood. The result is in a main danger of drifting into a national and intensely embittered hostility to us, wherever its scenes have been enacted; while the demoralization of both soldiery and people, keeps pace with the ever increasing hate between them. In the judgment of the wisest and the best of our statesmen, it is so who have changed and not this people, and have induced the terrible result which still rages; and we have as deep cause to be ashamed of that change, as it respects the policy of the government, as we have to mourn that the higher morality of its agents should have witnessed the gulf between us and the people of the country.—*Bombay Times*.

VISIT OF BARON GROS TO THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—A letter from Shanghai, of the 2nd August, in the *Monitor*, contains the following interesting account of a visit to the great wall of China:—"The treaties of Tientsin having been ratified by the Emperor Hien-Foung, Baron Gros was desirous of visiting the great wall, and of judging, from personal observation, of the correctness of the statements representing it as commencing in the sea at the entrance of the Bay of Leo-Toung. At seven o'clock in the morning of the 17th July, the ambassador, followed by his secretaries and attendants, embarked on board the small steamer the *Prégent*. The distance of the wall from the place where the *Audacious* frigate was at anchor was thought to be from thirty to forty leagues. Towards evening, the weather not being very clear, it was thought prudent not to approach too close to the shore, and the steamer came to an anchor in the offing. At daybreak on the following morning she again got under weigh, and soon after the wall appeared in view. It looked like a long

range of buildings of the same height, crenellated, and traversing the plain from the sea to the foot of the chain of mountains which ran parallel with the coast, but at more than a league inland. An hour after, the wall, with its crenellated top, for a distance of about 200 paces, and the parapets on the shore, were perfectly distinct in all their details. We had been in the most advantageous prospect that can be imagined, along the sea coast the vast plain is covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, with numerous villages huddled in trees, and at the base of a horizon of lofty mountains. At the foot of the wall, on the side of China, were seen the white tents of two Tartar camps, with their horses grazing at liberty. Seen from the Chinese side the wall resembles an immense work in earth, and the parapets on the shore, were perfectly distinct in all their details. 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