





THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, June 19, 1854.

It will not be uninteresting to our readers to be informed, that one of our social wants, to which of late the attention of the public has been repeatedly solicited, as about to be supplied. An enterprising and intelligent Dutch bookseller, Mr. J. C. JUTA of Water street, will, if duly supported, start a periodical, which, being conducted in the manner contemplated by the publisher, cannot fail to contribute largely to the intellectual as well as material improvement of our Colony. In accordance with the spirit of the age, the book, or rather bi monthly publication, will be chiefly of a utilitarian character. It will embrace a selection of articles on Commerce in all its branches, and in its connection with and dependence on various modes of conveyance; it will occasionally touch on banking business and the fluctuations of the money market, and at the same time will not disdain to give practical hints to retail dealers, a body of men who form so great a proportion of the householders of Cape Town. It will further embrace agriculture and its most recent improvements, the culture of the vine and the preparation of wines for home consumption as well as for foreign markets, the rearing of cattle, the treatment of sheep, the veterinary art, manufacturing industry in its relation to science, in short any thing that tends to develop our physical and industrial resources, and thus to place the Colony in a condition to meet those increased demands on its wealth which the new order of things about to be introduced will render unavoidable. We think it no trifling recommendation of the contemplated periodical that its materials will not be drawn exclusively from English sources, but that the French, German and Dutch periodical press will indiscriminately be laid under contribution. Its pages will also be open to local communication of any kind connected with the objects of the work. All theological controversy is to be excluded, together with all communications on religious subjects or church government. Whether politics will be admitted seems to be doubtful. Mr. JUTA, as publisher, has insured the assistance of a few gentlemen, whose names we are not authorised to mention for the present. The language of the periodical will be the Dutch; and this, it is expected, will secure an extensive circulation in those parts of the Colony, where the want of such source of general information is most keenly felt. Some who hold the opinion that, in order to thrive, Cape Colonists ought to obliterate as fast as possible every trace of their origin, will think this a retrograde movement. That this is a fallacy does not require demonstration for any one, who has the least idea of the proportion of people in this Colony who speak Dutch, to those who speak exclusively English. Let us not despair of seeing a similar channel of information opened in English. Should this be raised, the two might harmoniously work together and enrich their pages by occasionally borrowing an article from one another. The number of sheets or pages that will make up a bi-monthly part of the contemplated publication has not been ascertained but it is affirmed that compactness and cheapness will be combined to an extent hitherto without precedent in this Colony. Let us hope that so useful a project may not have to be abandoned for want of support and encouragement from those classes of society, for whose benefit it is chiefly intended. In every rising community cheap reading is one of the necessities of life.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The want of intelligence from Europe, which was the subject of complaint for some weeks past, has at length been supplied by the arrival of the John Knox, which vessel left England on the 14th of April, and has brought the English mail to that date. We have not received our London Correspondent's letter by this opportunity, and only an irregular file of papers to the 13th of that month, from which we have made the following extracts:—

THE WAR IN THE EAST. THE RUSSIAN PROPOSITIONS. During the past week propositions of a conciliatory nature have been received, it is said at Berlin, from the Emperor of Russia, to the effect that the Cz. will execute the Prince capitulation when the Western Powers have obtained from the Sultan, by treaty, the emancipation of the Christian population of Turkey. These propositions were thus announced by electric telegraph in London on Thursday.

Vienna, Wednesday, April 5.—Duke George of Mecklenburg has brought conciliatory propositions from St. Petersburg. Austria may possibly support them. A telegraphic despatch from Berlin, dated the 4th inst., published in the Cologne Gazette, has the following:— "The New Prussian Gazette announces that Duke George of Mecklenburg Strzelitz, who arrived here a few days since from St. Petersburg on an extraordinary mission, is the bearer of the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the autograph letter of the King of Prussia. In this reply, the Cz. says the New Prussian Gazette offers to conclude peace, and to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, if the rights which the Christian subjects of the Porte have recently obtained through the intervention of France and England are guaranteed by treaties; and if, in addition, the fleets of the Western Powers abandon the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. "If this nature of guarantee is accepted by the Western Powers and by the Porte, the Emperor of Russia declares himself ready to allow the rest to be settled by the means of negotiation in a Congress, which might, for instance, be held at Berlin."

The Times Paris correspondent, writing Wednesday at 6 P.M., says:—"I have not learned that the French Government has as yet received any official intelligence of the propositions of the Emperor of Russia to the King of Prussia, as announced in the letter of which Prince George of Mecklenburg Strzelitz is stated to have been the bearer. But in any case I have reason to believe that, however the allied Governments may be disposed to receive these or any other proposals of the kind when made in good faith, they will not rest in the remotest degree in the energetic measures they have taken for carrying on the war. No propositions whatever will stop the preparations which are being made, and however plausible the arguments that may be used, they will be powerless to turn them aside from their great object of protecting Turkey, and with Turkey the whole of civilized Europe, from the encroachments of an unprincipled and barbarous power. But even in the event of such proposals having been made, the Emperor of Russia has so clearly shown how little he is entitled to be believed that no attention will be paid to them. The belief is firmly rooted that every act of his is but for the purpose of turning the world again to its usual course, and that, therefore, will be paid to anything he may say or do. The French Government still profess satisfaction, or at least no dissatisfaction, with the conduct of Austria.

Their favorable opinion of this Power still endured, and though Austria may effect to maintain neutrality, yet it is firmly believed that neutrality cannot be maintained more than a few weeks after hostilities shall have actually broken out, and that, when Austria really begins to act, her action will not be in favour of Russia. Such is the opinion expressed in the highest quarters here not later than this day. A very short time will suffice to show whether this opinion parades of optimism, but the fact is that it is entertained. Unfortunately there are others who are not so sanguine when the question is one of Austria's loyalty, who still do not doubt the sincerity of her declarations even when most earnest in favour of the policy of the French and English Government, and who fear that, when the important moment comes, Austria will show herself in her true colours. They think that while she professing sympathy with the Western Powers and with Turkey, and giving hopes of co-operation with them if the coming struggle, she is only gaining time in order to fortify herself in Hungary and Italy, and that when this object is attained, and she is summoned to a bolder action she will turn round, and, graceful and hypocritical to the last, will quietly pass over to the enemy's camp. Those who indulge in these sinister predictions have, it is true, good cause to distrust that power, and to believe that when she speaks most fairly she means most falsely. Between the two opinions I do not profess to decide. I merely repeat, that this Government are sanguine in their expectations of what Austria will do."—Plymouth Times, April 8.

LAST RUSSIAN OVERTURES.—BERLIN, FRIDAY EVENING.—The English and French governments entirely reject the proposals of the Cz. brought by the Prince George of Mecklenburg Strzelitz. The Prussian Gazette expresses a belief that the Western Powers will not lay down their arms until Russia shall admit the principle of non-interference of the Black Sea, and abandon all existing treaties, old and new, with the Porte.—Evening Packet, April 8.

RUSSIA.—The advices from St. Petersburg state that an amount in gold, equal to about 6,000,000 of silver roubles, or nearly 1,000,000 sterling, has been removed from the fortress, for the purpose, it is presumed, of the war. Allegations were at the same time circulated that the total amounted to about 19 or 20,000,000 sterling.—Ibid.

PREPARATIONS AT CRONSTADT. The extracts from St. Petersburg letters of the 14th, say the Russians appear to be firmly convinced that even if things go well with the Allies, only a part of the fleet will be fit for service by the time it gets up to Cronstadt. The squadrons are numerous, and, in addition to these, the ships will have to contend with the Scheeren flotilla, which is likely to be very destructive to single vessels. This flotilla is stationed behind the Scheeren, the archipelago of islets and reefs or ridges of rocks which line the coast on both sides of the Baltic is so called, where there is not sufficient depth of water for larger vessels. It is supposed that in the operations against Swaborg, Osel, and Rerel, the Allies will suffer severely.

The greater part of the Russian fleet is at Cronstadt, which is being fortified so as to bid defiance to all attacks. The island is connected with the continent by means of an artificial dam, which is covered with batteries. The grand batteries which command the channel leading up to the harbour have been doubled, and before Cronstadt can be attacked these batteries, which contain a great number of the latest calibre, must be destroyed. There are three artillery parks in reserve. A private letter of the 15th, from Stockholm, also speaks of the fearful preparations of the Russians for defence. The Grand Duke Constantine had been a while fortnight at Hel-singfors superintending the works. It is generally believed the first hostile collision will take place at the island of Osel, which may be considered as the advanced post to the Bay of Swaborg, is so protected by batteries, and is a most important point, that an attack is almost impossible. "The Russian fleet is perfectly secure at Swaborg, and may render good service against the Allies when they return." All the lamps have been removed from the light houses, and the buoys taken up, so that the most experienced Russian pilots would be at a loss to find their way up to Cronstadt.—Evening Packet, April 1.

The Peace learns from Sebastopol (March 20) that the fortress is now being fortified on the land side. The place is considered perfectly impregnable if only attacked by sea, as the ships could not get near the inner fortification of the port. About 50,000 men are now assembled in an intricate camp behind Sebastopol. On the 18th two frigates and four corvettes were sent to Anapa with a heavy landing of artillery and flour. On the following day a great number of transports were sent under convoy to Redout Kaleh, with troops and ammunition. At present only two lines—the Grand-Duchess Aelena, of 110, Valmir, of 120 guns—four 60 guns frigates, six steamers of 8 and 10 guns, 21 galleons and some transport ships are in port. "The other part of the fleet is cruising in the Black Sea."—Ibid.

A Vienna journal, the Oel Deutsche Post, gives the following intelligence from the theatre of war:—"The news from Dobrujaha informs us that the Russians are still advancing. General Liders is marching at the head of three columns on Tadjin's Wall. On the 31st ult., he was with his right wing before Tschernawa, and with his left before Kowass. At the same time, the part of the corps of Osten Sacken, which had entered the Dobrujaha, commenced its movement towards Kustendje. As the port can receive only small vessels, that town can be reached only by the fleet. Anaspha Pacha has taken up a position between Kowass and Kuzjine. The Russians have, it is said, attacked him on his crossing Tadjin's Wall; but this news, which is of April 4, merits confirmation."

It appears by a letter from Bucharest, in the Wanderer of Vienna, that the defence of the Turks at Tultsowa was a very determined one. The attack was made by the Russians on the 23rd ult., and the fighting continued till the 27th. The Russian batteries having succeeded with a loss of 1500 men in getting possession of a battery, the Turks, who were only 2000 strong, took refuge in the citadel, where they sustained a severe attack one o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th. These were different accounts at Bucharest respecting the fate of this brave garrison. According to some, the Turks reduced the fortress in number, and having no longer the means of resistance, capitulated; others say that the Russians blew up the fortress, and that the garrison perished in the flames. The affair of Simidits appears to have been disastrous for the Russians. Not less than 800 soldiers wounded in it had a total of Bucharest.

The Turkish corps at the command of Mustapha Pacha, who at the last dates stood at Kowass, consisted of 45,000 or 50,000 men. The Invalide Russe of St. Petersburg of the 21, says:—"The Emperor yesterday evening received from General Prince Gortschakoff an account of a new victory acquired by his Majesty's arms. On the 23rd ult., our troops rendered themselves masters in a most brilliant manner of the right bank of the Danube. They effected the passage of the river on three points; from Galatz they effected the command of General de Liders, commanding the 5th corps of infantry; from Ibrail they effected the command of Prince Gortschakoff in person, and from Cape Tebrala under the command of Lieut. Gen. Oueschakoff, chief of the 7th division of infantry. On the last-named point the combat was very obstinate, but, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the enemy, our brave regiments carried several strong redoubts by assault, and took 9 pieces of artillery and made 150 prisoners. On the other points, the Turks, astonished at our bold attempt, took to flight, and did not even dare to defend themselves, either at Toultscha or at Matchin, places which, surrounded by strong fortifications and containing garrisons of 15,000 men, might have cost us considerable sacrifices. These two points were abandoned by the enemy and taken possession of by our troops without firing a shot. The garrison of Kalafof, according to intelligence which has reached Vienna, made a sally on the 30th ult., 10,000 foot, 2000 horse, and 60 guns advanced against the Russians, who were posted in force at Skrip-ta. After a sanguinary engagement, which lasted four hours, the latter were routed and pursued to a considerable distance. The Russians at G O Turkey is given as 200, and that of their adversaries at 60000 men, of whom 2000 are greater or less severely."

The St. Petersburg journal's official notice of the appointment of Prince Pa-kiewitch as commander in chief of the armies of the Danube. The ukase orders that Prince Gortschakoff shall act under him as chief of the staff, except when he is not present, and then Prince Gortschakoff is to exercise the command in chief. The Russian party at Berlin, says a Vienna letter of the 8th, is carrying on a far more successful game at this moment than the public is fully aware of. We hear that in the highest circles there, difficulties are now being raised which greatly diminish the favourable prospects recently entertained of a perfect and satisfactory understanding with Austria. I incline to the belief that the pending negotiations between

Austria and Prussia are upon the eve of being broken off. The position of Austria will be thereby greatly embarrassed. Nevertheless the sympathies of the great majority of all German states are against Russia in the present struggle; and if Prussia should venture to reject a close alliance with Austria, for the purpose of establishing a perfect unity of action of the German Federation, Prussia will find at her cost that Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, Hanover and Saxony, will support the ancient head of the Germanic empire; and, with such support as this, Austria will holdly go forward with the Western Powers, and win the "golden opinions" of civilised Europe. The federal army consists of 315,040 men, to which Austria furnishes a contingent of 94,000, Bavaria 37,000, Wurtemberg 15,500, Hanover 12,500, Saxony, 12,000, the Duke of Baden 8,500, and the Electorate of Hesse 8,500. These, add d together, amount to 187,000, or to nearly two-thirds of the whole federal army. With such a force as this in Germany, combined with the tenfold force of public opinion, Austria will be strong in her cause, and strong in her means to pursue that policy which her own territorial interests and the interests of Germany at large require. We now hear that, shunning play-fair and not to be taken in tow by the ability never and Saxony, will support the ancient head of the Germanic empire; and, with such support as this, Austria will holdly go forward with the Western Powers, and win the "golden opinions" of civilised Europe. The federal army consists of 315,040 men, to which Austria furnishes a contingent of 94,000, Bavaria 37,000, Wurtemberg 15,500, Hanover 12,500, Saxony, 12,000, the Duke of Baden 8,500, and the Electorate of Hesse 8,500. These, add d together, amount to 187,000, or to nearly two-thirds of the whole federal army. 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