





To Subscribers at Swellendam.

NOTICE is hereby given to Subscribers and others in the Town and District of Swellendam, that the Proprietors of the Zuid-Afrikaan have appointed Mr. D. Truass, of Swellendam, to be their agent in the room of Mr. CARROLL, resigned on account of ill health.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, April 16, 1855.

The bloody drama that has now been a full year in progress in the East of Europe, daily becomes more complicated, and he must be a profound politician who can foresee the catastrophe. It is far easier to form a pretty correct opinion of the motives that have led the great Powers to take a part in it. The flimsy pretences of the Czar were too transparent from the beginning to cloak his real object, which all the world saw was no other than further aggrandizement of a power already out of proportion with the rest of Europe.

Original Correspondence. Caledon, April 4, 1855. Sir, I would feel much obliged by your insertion of the following facts respecting a case, brought before the Magistrate on Monday last, in order that the public may be made aware how matters are settled in this part. The defendant in the case was a woman of color, in the employ of Mr. P. H. Theunissen, lodging-house keeper, and was charged in the indictment with using violent and abusive language to one Lodewyk Theunissen, a constable, and son of the gaoler.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.—Mr. Goddard presented a petition from Alice, complaining of Mr. Calderwood's report relative to the Lovedale Missionary Institution. Mr. Rutherford presented a petition against the Butcher's shops being open on the Sabbath. Mr. Barry presented a petition from the inhabitants of Swellendam, and Mr. Blaine another from the inhabitants of Mowbray against the voluntary principle.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.—Petitions against the voluntary principle were presented by Mr. Reitz. Mr. Goddard moved for correspondence between the

Rev. Messrs. Read and Sir G. Cathart, relative to some interference with the Fingoes of Or Kraal River. Mr. Vigus moved for all ecclesiastical grants from 1806 to 1831. The Committee of Mr. Blaine's Burgher Bill was postponed till Tuesday. Council went into committee on the Justice Bill, and having made some amendments, it was ordered to be printed and read a third time on Wednesday next. Adjourned till This Day. (Monday.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.—A letter from Mr. C. J. Visser and two other feldcomms of the Colesberg division, relative to the report of the committee of crown lands, was presented but subsequently withdrawn by Mr. Von Maltitz. The order to consider the report of the committee on the Malmesbury and Stellenbosch petitions in committee of the whole house was discharged. The report of the committee on weights and measures was adopted, with this exception, only one set of models for standard, instead of two sets, be in the first instance obtained.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.—Petitions against the burgher law were presented by Mr. de Villiers from 115 inhabitants of Wellington; by Mr. Ziervogel from 36 inhabitants of Roggeveld, district of Worcester, and 36 inhabitants of Middel Roggeveld, ward Komsberg, in the same district.

Mr. Edden's appointment as second puisne Judge has been confirmed. LETTER FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, 23rd February, 1855. I addressed you at some length on the 17th by H. M. S. Nankin, which carried a mail for your Colony, and having started with a stiff N. E. wind, will get a good run down to the Western Islands and no doubt make a fair passage. The Lancashire steamer Glasgow to-morrow for the Cape, I do not like to throw away the opportunity of giving you our latest news, and at the same time give you a digest of my previous intelligence in case of the Nankin falling.

Original Correspondence.

THE TIME, alluding to the death of the Emperor, says: "No single event could have happened in Europe of such momentous importance at the present time to the whole family of civilized nations; no event could have occurred more startling from the contrast between the pride and power of a ruler who sent forth his myriads to battle, and seemed to hold the scales of life and death in his own hands, but who is now less than the least of his serfs, and lower than the dust of that empire which was lately his own. And again we do but anticipate the calm judgment of posterity when we describe the particular act which began this unhappy war by saying, that on a mere pretence, and in open contempt for the law of nations, the Emperor invaded, spoiled, and seized the territory of a neighbour, and not only justified, but compelled the interference of the Western Powers, who otherwise would have had, in their turn, to fight a harder battle nearer home."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—By the Lancashire Steamer, which arrived in Table Bay on Thursday afternoon, European news to the 6th of March has been received, the most important part of which is the death of the Emperor of Russia, which event occurred at St. Petersburg on the morning of the 2d of March. His Majesty is said to have died, after a brief illness, of pulmonary apoplexy or congestion of the lungs. His eldest son, the Archduke Alexander, had assumed the government. The latest accounts from the Crimea are up to the 22d February, at which date Sebastopol was still in the possession of the Russians, who were strengthening their defences and erecting new works to fortify the harbour.

George Grey continues his old post of the Home Office, and Lord Panmure is still Chief Minister of War. The under-secretaryship of the war department has been given to Mr. Fredk. Peel. Lord Carlisle becomes Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Times, alluding to the death of the Emperor, says: "No single event could have happened in Europe of such momentous importance at the present time to the whole family of civilized nations; no event could have occurred more startling from the contrast between the pride and power of a ruler who sent forth his myriads to battle, and seemed to hold the scales of life and death in his own hands, but who is now less than the least of his serfs, and lower than the dust of that empire which was lately his own. And again we do but anticipate the calm judgment of posterity when we describe the particular act which began this unhappy war by saying, that on a mere pretence, and in open contempt for the law of nations, the Emperor invaded, spoiled, and seized the territory of a neighbour, and not only justified, but compelled the interference of the Western Powers, who otherwise would have had, in their turn, to fight a harder battle nearer home."

The Mauritius, Steamer, was destroyed by fire in the Southampton docks. Mr. Edden's appointment as second puisne Judge has been confirmed.

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had been expected from the blockade of the Black Sea ports, and those in the Sea of Azoff, and he contrasted the answers given to questions put in that house to Sir J. Graham with the facts. We had blockaded the mouths of the Danube, which ought not to have been blockaded, and we had not blockaded the ports in the Sea of Azoff, which should have been blockaded; the consequence of which had been that British merchants, who had made arrangements for opening up new markets for produce hitherto supplied by Russia, had sustained enormous loss, the only parties benefited being the Greek merchants. Some explanation upon this subject, he considered, was due to the public, who were entitled to know the causes of this failure and the parties in fault. With respect to the blockade of the Baltic, he suggested that Prussia had been thereby guilty of a breach of neutrality which would furnish a ground of remonstrance; that we might enforce a right of search; or we might prohibit the importation of Russian produce into this country. The objections to this policy were twofold—one, that it would be ineffectual; the other, that it would injure ourselves. He denied the former, and admitting the latter, he insisted that we must be prepared to submit to the necessary sacrifices of war.

Mr. Collier, concurring in the views and principles enunciated by Mr. Collier, entered into details, with the declaration of war was accompanied by a declaration of policy on our part, not waiving our belligerent rights, but suspending a portion of them. Mr. Collier had alleged that the course adopted had been totally ineffective; but he (Mr. Cardwell) would show that it had been far from ineffective. Mr. Collier had indicated the peculiarity of the Russian trade, which was sustained in peace by British capital employed in raising the produce of Russia. The natural corollary was that time should be allowed for British subjects to bring that produce home. Time had therefore been given in the Baltic and in the White Sea. With regard to the Black Sea, the blockade, he admitted, had not been enforced in a satisfactory manner; but the general result of our operations had been to annihilate the Russian commerce, while our ships were unharmed. Again, there was reason to believe that the manufacturers of Russia had materially suffered, as our blockade of her ports had put upon Russia the very pressure which Mr. Collier was anxious to inflict upon this country in the supply of raw materials. Mr. Cardwell referred to statistical details, showing the diminution of the exports of produce from Russia and of the imports of coal.

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orders of Colonel Wood; and there, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Colonel of the regiment, and the young Princes and Princesses, the Queen saw and showed a warm interest in the gallant fellows. Again on Thursday, her Majesty received twenty-six wounded men of the Coldstreams under Colonel Gordon Drummond, and showed the like interest in their condition.—Spectator, Feb. 24.

FRANCE.—Throughout the week, the great question in France has been, "will the Emperor go to the Crimea?" The reports on this subject have been abundant, but uncertain. It seems to be generally received as authentic, that the Emperor has formed an intention of joining the army before Sebastopol; and that, in preparation for these views, he has gone to the Crimea. The Constitutionnel, in its count edition on Monday, stated positively that the Emperor would not go; but, by orders "from the very highest quarter," that flat denial was struck out of the Paris edition. In a letter published by the Morning Post, dated "Paris, Tuesday," there is this statement: "I am enabled to inform you that his Majesty has finally resolved on going to the camp before Sebastopol; but his departure will not take place so soon as had been originally contemplated—it is fixed for the 10th or the 15th March, or one of the intervening days. The Emperor will, I understand, cause himself to be accompanied by a rather large military force, namely, 400 of the Guides, the Cent Gardes, and a battalion or squadron of each regiment of the Imperial Guard. It is not likely that Sebastopol will fall before his Majesty contemplates setting out; but, even if it should, I am assured that that event would make no change in his intention."

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