

FRIDAY, May 19—1½ P. M.

Captain James Wheeler, arrived from New Orleans this morning per Crescent City, reports having seen the bark Grapeshot riding at anchor off the Belize on this day week. Also reports having seen Captain Baxter in the city previous to the sailing of the steamer. No doubt the officers of the Crescent City will confirm the report.

R. W. CAMERON.

In addition to the above, we have since received a statement from another correspondent, who we have reason to believe, possesses authentic information on the subject, in which he affirms that the Grapeshot still remains at anchor at Belize near New Orleans."

English News.

By Telegraph from New York, via St. John.

NEW YORK June 1st.—The Asia arrived at Sandy Hook at 4 P. M. The Arctic struck a rock off Tuscan and put back to Liverpool. Breadstuffs closed firm at an advance of 2s to 2s 6d per barrel on flour Indian Corn 6d to 1s per Quarter, Western Canal and Canadian Superfine 37s to 38s white Indian Corn 39s to 40s.

The Telegraph reports the Bombardment of Revel. It was reported that the Russian fleet had left Helsingfors to join the Cronstadt division.—The Emperor Nicholas had a relapse of illness.—The Greek Government has granted letters of marque to the Levant Pirates.

[From the Illustrated London News.]

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 22nd of April, the signal was made for the steamers to commence an attack on the Imperial Mole and the fortifications in its neighborhood. The orders were to go as far as possible in shore, so as to rake and destroy the Imperial Mole and shipping, but to avoid firing on any part of the town, or upon the shipping in the Quarantine Mole. The steamers entered in two divisions. The first consisted of the Samson, Furious, Vauban, and Mogadar. The Samson fired the first shot at the Imperial Mole, and the fire was instantly returned. The movement, as witnessed from the large ships, about three-and-a-half miles off, was a most curious sight. When within about 2000 yards each steamer delivered the fire of her enormous guns, then wheeled round in a circle of about half a mile in diameter, each taking up the fire in succession. Thus they kept wheeling and twisting about like so many waltzers, without ever touching or getting into scrapes. The guns in the mole answered steadily, and in the course of an hour the Vauban came towards the fleets, on fire from red-hot shot, and riddled in several places. Happily, the fire was got under, and she returned to her post.

At seven a. m. the second division received the signal to stand in. It consisted of the Terrible, Tiger, Retribution, and three French steamers.—The Russians had laid down a "lump," that is, an old vessel was anchored to mark the distance their guns would carry. The Allied division went within this mark, and therefore exposed themselves to loss from the shot of the enemy. At first, however, their shot did not reach our ships, although they suffered severely under our fire. The Terrible stood further in than the rest, and commenced firing red hot shot. After a time a loud explosion was heard. The Imperial Magazine had been blown up by a shot from the Terrible, and a great part of the mole on which it stood was rent in pieces by the violence of the explosion. This relieved the Anglo-French squadron from their most formidable opponent, the battery on the Imperial Mole. The Terrible continued to fire red-hot shot. A Russian frigate in the harbour took fire, burnt to the water's edge, and blew up.

Each of the vessels which remained out of action had sent a rocket boat, firing 24-pound rockets, and these caused terrible destruction. The dockyard was the chief object of these missiles, and it was soon in flames. Two new frigates, and from twenty to thirty merchantmen were either sunk or burnt. The seamen of the Terrible, which remained on the spot till the following Tuesday, declare that it burnt for two days and two nights, and that this vast collection of naval stores must have been totally destroyed.

The steamers were busily plying the sinking ships with shot and shell, when suddenly from behind some sheds on the low sandy shore near them, a battery of six horse-artillery guns opened out upon the rocket-boats, which were at the moment within musket-shot. Happily nobody was hurt, though a perfect shower of balls fell around them, knocking the oars about, and ploughing up the water all around them. Upon this the rocket-boats

and steamers opened upon them, and soon sent them scampering. A few minutes after, the sheds behind which they sheltered themselves burst out into a furious fire. While they were thus engaged, her Majesty's steam-frigate Arethusa was ordered to attack the southern side of the Quarantine Mole battery as a division, for its guns had frequently been very troublesome. Nothing could be prettier than the way in which she stood in, hove to, and delivered her fire, filled, tacked, and again delivered her broadside. Shortly after the breeze freshened, and she deliberately reefed her topsails, though under fire, and was then recalled by the Admiral.

At half-past five p. m., when the action had lasted twelve hours and a half, the signal of recall was made. The action ceased; the Terrible having lost two men killed and five wounded; the Vauban two men killed and one wounded; the Retribution three, and the Sampson five wounded. These were all the casualties ascertained. As the Terrible was the most distinguished in this action, she was received with all honors on passing the fleet. Each ship cheered her as she steamed past on her way to the Bosphorus. She has suffered much in appearance. Her paddle-boxes are a good deal knocked about, and she has twelve shot in her hull. Captain McCleverty remained on the paddle box all the time, and narrowly escaped a shot.

During the fire several English merchantmen slipped out of the Quarantine Mole, and escaped. The poor fellows were very thankful to have escaped. Altogether the punishment was severe, but appropriate. Russian property was destroyed and much of it must have belonged to Government. The town and neutral ships were spared, though completely in our power; and it cannot be contended that a place with so many batteries on the sea-board was defenceless.

The city is said to have suffered comparatively little, though a few of the principal buildings, and among the rest the Woronzoff Palace, were a prey to the flames. Odessa has, however, completely changed its external appearance. The terrible cannonade and the explosion of the magazine broke all the windows, many chimney have fallen and the steeples of many churches have been injured.

The fleets were to leave for Sebastopol immediately.

HOW WE TREAT OUR PRISONERS OF WAR.—The Tribune took 150 prisoners from six of her prizes, all of whom were taken up to Copenhagen on the 20th and 21st of April, and delivered over to the charge of the Russian Minister, with all the clothes and effects they had on board their own ships. The crews were put on board a Russian ship, under a guarantee that they would not serve against the Western Powers during the present war. The Minister was desired to use all possible despatch in receiving the prisoners' luggage, which amounted to sixteen tons. The Russian Minister expressed his unfeigned astonishment at such extreme liberality being displayed towards the prisoners. Sums of money found on the persons of the seamen were immediately returned to them, much apparently to their astonishment; and they did not fail in the highest terms to express their gratitude. In one instance the sum of £200 sterling was found on the person of one of the Russian masters which was forthwith returned to him, on his declaration that it was positively his personal property, over which the owner of the ship had no control whatever. In many other instances sums of greater or less value, with gold and silver watches, chains, jewelery, &c., were taken away by the respective owners, without question on the part of the captors. There are at present on board the Tribune ten Russian Finland seamen, part of the crew of the barque America, taken off Scarborough. They are fine, well-made, hardy fellows—all very cheerful and obedient to command.—Some of them have expressed a great desire to join the Tribune. They unhesitatingly avow their determined hatred against Russia, and would willingly fight in the hope of Finland being restored to them, so that they may once more be what their fathers were—a free people.—London News.

The Grenada Chronicle of the 11th ult. states, upon reliable information, that "the British Government has determined upon sending Commissioners to the West Indies, to make enquiries with a view of having an 'Encumbered Estate Act,' similar to that which has been found to work so well in Ireland, to be applicable to the Colonies generally. A complete revolution in the proprietary system may be anticipated." The same journal remarks, as "the result of such a measure to many of these colonies, all must be in different degrees affected by it."

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—Never was there in any country more glorious weather than ushered in the 35th anniversary of Her Majesty's (Queen Victoria's) birth-day, and we shall not go off the calendar when we say that never in Fredericton was that day more honored. At noon precisely the detachment of Royal Artillery stationed in Fredericton commenced firing a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns, on the bank of the river, in front of "The Officer's Square," and at every seventh gun the 76th Regiment, under the command of Brevet Colnl. Clarke, fired a feu de joie, and the Band played "God Save the Queen" in the beautiful, nature-carpeted square, where they were drawn up. After the salute was fired the detachment of Artillery entered the Square, and took their station in their place at the right of the Infantry, and then began the interesting ceremony of "Trooping the Colours," after which the whole line gave "Three Cheers for the Queen," and "One cheer more!" and then followed nearly an hour of Platoon firing. Not a word was said about the war in Europe, but the more than usual ardour manifested by the soldiers, and the moistened eyes and up-lifted hands of the citizens showed how dearly British liberty is prized in this little corner of the Empire, and how sincerely all Her Majesty's subjects pray for the success of Her arms against the semi-barbarians of Russia. We repeat, that never before did we behold Her Majesty's Birth Day hailed with such enthusiasm in New Brunswick.—United Empire.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting was called by his Worship the Mayor, on a requisition, and held at the Court House on Wednesday last, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Mother Country in their struggle with Russia at the present time, and of taking measures to raise a Subscription in aid of the Fund for relieving the families of those soldiers and sailors who have gone on service in the East.

His Worship the Mayor was called to the chair and James R. Ruel, Esq., appointed Secretary when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by His Honor Mr. Justice Parker, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Gray—

Resolved, That this meeting of the Citizens and other residents of St. John, New-Brunswick, feel it their duty to give a united and public expression of their cordial sympathy with the Mother Country on entering upon the hazardous and momentous struggle with Russia, in which the Allied Powers have been forced to engage on behalf of an Ally unjustly attacked, and in the cause of freedom.

Moved by William Jack, Esq., and seconded by S. L. Tilley, Esq.—

Resolved, That an Address to Her Majesty, conveying the foregoing sentiments, which the Mayor and Corporation of this City shall be requested to join be transmitted to Her Majesty through His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, and that the following gentlemen be a Committee to prepare the same, and submit it to this meeting viz: Henry W. Frith and William Jack Esquires.

Moved by James A. Harding, Esq., and seconded by Stephen K. Foster, Esq.,

Resolved, That this meeting deem it desirable that a public subscription to the fund established in England for the relief of the wives and children of the soldiers and sailors who have gone forth at their Country's call to risk their lives for the defence of their fellow subjects, should be opened in this city & that the Ministers of the various denominations of Christians be requested to make collections in their Churches for this purpose.

Moved by W. H. A. Keans, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Porter—

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, viz: F. A. Wiggins, John M. Walker, A. McL. Seely, Wm. Doherty, John Gillis, and George A. Lockhart, be a Committee for the purpose of receiving contributions and forward the same to the Society for affording relief to the wives of the soldiers and sailors.

The meeting broke up with three enthusiastic cheers for the Queen and three more for the success of the Army and Navy.

We hope this movement will be general throughout the Province, and that a large sum will be raised and transmitted in aid of the Charity. Collections in all Churches should be particularly enjoined by their respective Pastors, as there the poorest and humblest may appropriate their minutest offering, who would not desire their modest amount displayed on a subscription paper.

THE ADDRESS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty—

We, your Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Mayor, Corporation, Citizens, and other Residents of

the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, embrace the occasion of Your Majesty's entering upon a War of great hazard and magnitude, to approach Your Majesty with the assurance of our warm and unabated attachment to Your Majesty's Throne and Person: as also to give expression to our sympathy with our fellow subjects in the Mother Country with regard to the momentous contest in which the Nation at large, in alliance with France, has so heartily and nobly engaged—having put forth its might in defence of an ally wantonly attacked, and of the rights of Europe against a ruthless and powerful foe.

Secure and prosperous as we have been under Your Majesty's happy and hitherto peaceful reign we cannot but deeply regret the check to which Commerce and Civilization must be subject, from the breach of the peace of Nations: And though we can do but little to lighten the burdens which War must necessarily entail upon Your Majesty's Subjects at Home, we shall ever pray, that it may please the Great Disposer of all events to grant success to the Allied arms—to restore speedily order and tranquillity, and to favor with the continuance of His Omnipotent Protection the Person, the Family, and the Empire of Your Majesty.—St. John Chronicle.

Within the last six years, the sum of \$1,000,000, has been subscribed toward the endowment of Baptist colleges and seminaries in the United States. The whole number of instructors connected with them is 154, students over 2500. They have graduated over 4000 students in all, and their libraries contain more than 120,000 volumes.

The value of steam power has been lately demonstrated in a new and very important phase, namely as an agent for extinguishing fire. Messrs Cronkshaw of Deardon Clough Mill, have had a pipe laid from their steam boiler to the blowing room, with a tap by which they can, at any moment, turn on a jet of steam immediately filling the room. The use of this was well exemplified a few days since, when a fire occurred in the blowing room. The steam was turned on, and in a few seconds the fire was extinguished.

GENEROSITY REWARDED.—A lady belonging to New Orleans was travelling recently on the New York and Erie Railroad, with her servant and one or two children. Upon arriving at Dunkirk she found, by some mishap or oversight, that she was destitute of the necessary funds to enable her to reach home. She was entirely without acquaintances, and her distress was extreme, when the circumstance became known to an engineer on the train. Feeling assured that it was no case of imposture, he advanced her, from his own hard earnings, the required amount. A few days since he received a package by express, from the south, upon opening which he found a letter of thanks from the lady's husband, containing the money he had loaned, and accompanied by a beautiful and valuable gold watch. The circumstance reflects honor upon all the parties concerned.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.—The hopes which were based on the report of a steamer having been seen about four hundred miles from the Azores, that the City of Glasgow is safe, are not, we regret to say, well grounded. It appears from the full statement in the New York papers that the steamer seen had paddle-boxes and great breadth of beam. The City of Glasgow was a propeller, and was sharp. It is thought the steamer seen was a West Indian steamer, or more probable still from her yellow paddle boxes, a Spanish steamer going into the Azores for coal.—Boston Journal.

A proposal has been made on the part of the Poles to form a Polish Legion, which being supplied with the munitions of war, shall fight side by side with the English and French troops against the common enemy. An address to that effect was sent to the right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury for his approval; the reply was the proposition is referred for the consideration of the Secretary for War.

ICEBERGS 300 FEET HIGH.—The ship Jno. Bright, which arrived at New York, reports having seen on the Banks, April 8, sixty-three large icebergs, some of them two miles long, and about 300 feet high. The ship's rigging and sails were completely covered with ice.

Mr. Geo. McKenzie, near Council Bluffs, Iowa has in a cage a blackbird, a rat, a cat, a mouse and a snake, all living as harmoniously together as can be expected.

A severe explosion of powder has taken place at Cronstadt, causing much damage.

THE GOLD OF VICTORIA.—The Melbourne Argus contains some statistics of the gold-field of the Victoria district for the year 1853, being the second year of its production. The total produce, for two years of this district alone is given as £25,000,000.

It is stated that one hundred and twenty Russian merchant ships have been captured by British cruisers.