

ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE "BALTIC."

Negotiations between Austria and the Western powers remained unchanged, but between Prussia and Austria are more intimate.

Russia notifies the German State Governments that the Czar will only hold the two first guarantees on condition of the perfect neutrality of Germany.

France and England have presented an ultimatum, which Sweden seems inclined to reject.

General Canrobert had reviewed the entire French army, and assured them he would soon enter Sebastopol, either by the door or window.

Symptoms have transpired of extended operations being about to commence on the part of the allies.

A force of 15,000 Turks, French and English, hastily embarked on board the available ships near Sebastopol, and stood away in the direction of the Sea of Azoff; they returned in a day or two after, and as hastily disembarked.

Omar Pasha and his troops were making all speed to ensconce themselves again in Eupatoria.

The combat on the night of the 24th, between the Russians and the French, was a desperate affair. The Russians attempted to dig new rifle pits, and the French partially prevented them; 200 French were placed hors de combat. The French managed to push their sap considerably forward, and mounted several new guns.

A despatch of May 1st says the advances are approaching surely, though slowly.

A despatch from Lord Raglan, on the same day says the Russians had constructed a new battery on the left of the Mamelon, and there was every appearance of the establishment of a very large camp on the plateau above Belbek on the north side, extending towards Mackenzie's Farm.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 11th, on the advanced works of the left attack, but were immediately repulsed with a considerable loss.

A short truce was granted on the evening of the 10th, to allow the Russians to bury their dead in front of the allies' advances.

Gortschakoff telegraphs that the allies, on the 5th, were occupied in augmenting their batteries, and reinforcing their approaches against the central bastion.

The French Government is understood to have received despatches, announcing heavy rains, and that the trenches were full of water, thereby suspending operations.

Count Coronini, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, had proclaimed martial law in the Principalities.

The capitation tax on Christians in Turkey, is finally abolished.

A new manifesto from the Czar orders another levy of twelve men in every thousand in the Western Provinces, to be completed by the end of July.

A reconnoissance had ascertained that the Russians have 25,000 men at Lagi, near Eupatoria.

Indications of a more intimate relationship between Austria and Prussia are apparent, and an armed neutrality is becoming more and more probable. An important conference between the representatives of the two powers had been held.

The allies are understood to have sent an ultimatum to the Swedish Government; and as an indication that it will not be accepted, Sweden is said to have ordered the immediate enrolment of the militia.

The French Baltic squadron had arrived out, and the allied fleet was pushing forward.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following as General Canrobert's resignation despatch:—"My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue in the chief command, my duty towards my sovereign and my country compels me to ask you to transfer the command to General Pelissier, a skilful and experienced leader. The army which I leave him is intact, inured to war, and full of ardor and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to leave me a soldier's place as a General of Division." The Minister of War replies in terms of acceptance, and gives General Canrobert the command of the corps of General Pelissier.

A despatch from Gen. Canrobert, dated May 12th, says:—"We continue our works before the place. Various attempts to smoke out the enemy by 'camfionets,' or stinkpots, have perfectly succeeded. Our troops continue in excellent spirits, and are full of ardor and confidence."

VIENNA, Friday Evening.—Things have undergone a change. New Austrian propositions were yesterday forwarded to London and Paris.—It is said Austria will give her material support

to the Western Powers, should they accept, and Russia reject her propositions.

Three divisions of the French army have left Maslak for the Crimea.

The cholera had almost disappeared.

BERLIN, Friday.—Eight Russian merchantmen have been captured off Dunamunde.

At Revel a flag of truce was flying. Cause not known.

LONDON, Saturday morning.—Quiet had been restored in the Ukraine.

Telegraphic intelligence from Berlin and Vienna fails to confirm the report that Count Nesselrode had resigned.

Nesselrode had issued a new circular, but the contents are not yet known.

The new clipper "Great Republic" has arrived at Marseilles to embark troops.

In Parliament, on Friday evening, Lord Panmure stated the details of certain reforms in the army, having for their object the consolidation of the civil department of military affairs.

Rumours of dissensions in the Cabinet gain ground. Lord John Russell is said to be the impracticable subject.

Up to the present time, between 3000 and 4000 recruits have been obtained for the Foreign Legion by British agents on the Continent, independent of some 3000 Swiss.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Democratic movement is gaining ground.

The Queen had commenced publicly to bestow medals on private soldiers, who had returned wounded from the Crimea. The distribution took place at the Horse Guards, where a throne was erected for the purpose—a fine military spectacle was presented. Her Majesty handed over 500 medals in the space of an hour; commencing with the Duke of Cambridge, Lords Cardigan and Lucan, Sir De Lacy Evans, and ending with the private men. Great enthusiasm prevailed. In the evening the Queen gave a banquet in the riding school of Buckingham Palace to a party of 450, comprising all the non-commissioned officers, seamen and marines who had been decorated with the medal. The Queen and Prince Albert visited the riding school during the repast.

The bill to abolish Church rates had been carried to a second reading in the Commons, against the Government, by a majority of 28.

Mr. Roebuck has submitted a report from his committee of enquiry.

A notice of enquiry has been given as to whether Russia and the United States enjoy exclusive privileges of trade with Japan.

Lord Ellenborough's motion of want of confidence in ministers came up in the House of Lords on the 14th. His Lordship opened the debate with a bitter speech against the ministry, and with an open admission of the formidable power being wielded by public opinion, and a denunciation of appointments being made by favour, and not by merit.

Lord Panmure replied, and moved the previous question.

Lord Derby and others continued the debate, when upon a division, there were 71 for the resolutions and 181 against them.

Mr. Layard's motion of want of confidence comes up in the Commons on the 24th, and Milner Gibson's on the 21st.

The Lord Mayor of London had given a grand banquet to the Ministry.

Administrative Reform meetings had been held at Norwich and other towns, but the Mayors of London and Liverpool refused to accede to the requisitions of the citizens.

An inquiry into the loss of the emigrant ship John, had resulted in a verdict of gross and culpable carelessness against the captain and crew.

The King of Sardinia is rumored to be negotiating a marriage with Queen Victoria's eldest daughter.

Pianori, the would be assassin of the Emperor, was executed at 5 o'clock in the morning, in the prison of Roquette. He admitted his guilt, but refused making any disclosures, exclaiming "Vive la Republique!" just as the knife fell.

An extraordinary story was rumored in the faubourgs, namely, that the pretended attack on the Emperor was a sham, and that the real Pianori was a police agent, who is sent out of the country, and a figure executed in his stead.

The Poles in Paris had presented a congratulatory address to the Emperor.

It is said the Emperor is about to issue a manifesto to the army in the East, stating the reasons of his not having proceeded to the seat of war.

Paris papers assume a tone of outspoken hostility to Austria.

Admiral Mackau, Ex-Minister of Marine, is dead.

MADRID, May 11th.—The nomination of a successor to Senor Cueto as Minister to the United States, will be deferred until after the arrival of the next mail from Havana.

INDIA.—The India mail had been telegraphed with dates from Calcutta to April the 10th.

A treaty had been signed by the British and Dost Mahomed, in which perpetual peace is covenanted for, and the respective territories of the parties are to be respected.

There are rumours of hostile preparations at Ava against the British.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool European Times of the 19th inst, has the following despatch from London:

"As the Russian supplies for the Crimea come by the Sea of Azof from Taganrog, where immense magazines exist, it is thought probable that an expedition of 50,000 men is in the course of preparation for some point in that direction with a view of entirely cutting off the Russian supplies.

A powerful force, to be called the "Belgarian army," is said to be assembled at Varna.

The presence of the Austrians in the Principalities has not had much effect on Russia, as very few Russian troops are in Bessarabia. They have gone to the Crimea feeling assured that Austria would not act on the offensive.

The extensive premises known as the "Atlas Iron Works," London, and employed in the manufacture of shot and shells, had fallen to the ground and injured several of the workmen.

A Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge writes that Gen. Canrobert still suffers severely from ophthalmia, which has for a long time afflicted him, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to finish a task to which his courage to see the least was never inferior.

Advices dated at Hamburg, May 17th, say the English fleet have penetrated into the Gulf of Bothnia.

M. Fould, the father of the Minister of State, died in Paris on the 19th of May, in the 89th year of his age.

INDIA.—Papers and letters from India in advance of the overland mail, had reached London by extraordinary express. No news from China had come by this arrival.

There have been two rather severe skirmishes on the Punjab frontier. Some slight disturbances had taken place on the Burmese frontier and it is thought they will occasionally recur until the whole country shall be annexed to the British Dominions. India, in all other respects, was perfectly tranquil.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

[We lay aside several articles selected for to-day's impression in order to make room for the following interesting and important Despatch.—That the Allies occupy a very advantageous position before Sebastopol cannot now be doubted; and notwithstanding the facilities which the Russians possess of supplying their Garrison with reinforcements of men and munitions of war, it will be readily admitted that the prospects of a final conquest of the Crimea are more cheering than they have been for some time past. The declaration of Lord Palmerston that it was the intention of the Ministry to prosecute the war with vigour, induces us to look for some stirring intelligence from that quarter in, perhaps, another fortnight.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ST. JOHN, June 6.

Africa arrived at Halifax last evening with Liverpool dates to the 26th May. *Washington* carried 260 passengers and intelligence of the war.—Negotiations have been already repeated, that Austria had made another attempt to renew negotiations for peace. It was on the 16th Count Buol had an interview with Lord Westmoreland and Count Burgoyne, and suggested that the members of Conferences should meet again. That French and English ministers could not give a reply, but it is understood that if they assent to a meeting Count Buol will thereat again attempt to manage the third point. Berlin papers report that the Austrian mediatory proposal is, that Russia and Turkey settle between themselves the number of ships they will keep in the Black Sea—England and France to keep each two ships therein—and Turkey undertaking not to enter into treaty with Russia unless submitted to France and England. According to Vienna papers the Conference will be re-opened; and a meeting would be held on Saturday, the 26th, without the Russian plenipoten-

tiaries, and another on Monday, the 28th, at which they would probably be present; but Palmerston's explanation in Parliament would indicate that their meetings are preliminary only. Austrian envoy, M. Recknese, leaves immediately for Frankfort, to urge the immediate mobilization of the German forces. It is further reported that Austria has sent secret circulars to all Germanic Courts, insisting that each State shall specify distinctly the line of conduct it means to follow.

NEW PLAN OF OPERATIONS.—Pelissier's appointment is universally popular with the army. Operations of great war are confidently hoped for. It is surmised he will make a bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army. It is said that Omar Pasha has offered to take and hold Simpheropol with the Turks, if the French will support his advance. The secret expedition which was recalled from Kertch is reported to have sailed again—destination unknown. The recent arrival of three French divisions under Generals Aurel, Herbilow and Augeley makes the Allied force in the Crimea about 200,000, viz.—French 120,000, British 30,000, Turkish 40,000, Sardinian 15,000. All the troops from the Camp of Maslak have now been shipped to the Crimea. The siege correspondent from English camp, May 8th, says army is well supplied with luxuries as well as necessaries, but some fever and cholera still prevail. Many improvements have been made in Balaklava harbour. Hired labour is abundant.

May 10th.—Severe night combat. A large night attack—musket and bayonet fight, continued one hour and a half, then Russians retired under cover of batteries. City and Allied batteries kept up hot fires two hours longer—loss considerable, but numbers not reported.

May 11th.—Another Russian attack—night was very dark—fight lasted one half hour.

May 12th.—Another sortie against left attack, during a severe rain storm and darkness—the Russians charged up to British trenches, and some leaped over the parapet and were bayoneted—the Russians fought desperately. Rain had damaged their ammunition, and they attacked with rocks—their loss is severe. The British lost a captain, and over 100 killed and disabled.

May 19th.—Gortschakoff telegraphs, enemy's fire is weak—our losses moderate—both sides are repairing and erecting batteries. Severe battle before the walls. General Pelissier telegraphs, May 24th—"A very lively combat directed against our important position has lasted all night—we obtained a complete success. The enemy's loss was enormous, and ours considerable.

Paris *Patrie* gives further particulars, stating that the French attacked the Russian entrenched camp, near the Quarantine Bastion, on the night of the 22nd, and again on the night of the 23rd, when they carried it by assault—the battle was begun by the Russians.

LATEST.—Paris, Saturday morning, London, May 26th, 12 30 P. M.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains a despatch from General Pelissier, dated May 25th, stating that the French on the 25th May have occupied a large *plase d'armes*, between the Central Bastion and the sea, where the enemy could collect large forces. The enemy having had enormous losses on the preceding day, ceded the more easily.

Count Walewski in a circular addressed to the French agents abroad, answers the late note of Count Nesselrode.

BALTIC.—French fleet left Kiel 22nd to join English squadron. English cruisers had brought several prizes to Elsinore. Bulk of English fleet at Nargan. Official information had reached the British Consul at Elsinore that Russian Government had ordered all ships of war at Cronstadt to be sunk, except eight liners.

Petersburgh advices of the 19th state that all fortified harbours in Bay of Finland are placed in a state of siege. General Vivian had selected a site for the camp near Kandlii. Asiatic Turkish force officered by Christians. Austrian squadron about to leave Trieste, will rendezvous at Salamis. Mortality in Austrian army in Galicia continues great—15,000 have died—23,000 in hospital.

Palmerston stated in the Commons that General Coronini's proclamation of Martial Law in the Principalities only referred to persons inducing Austrian soldiers to desert. Mouhlar Bey is appointed Chief of Finance Department—his character is honest.

Imperial ukase, March 27th, authorises Polish Treasury to effect a loan for current expenses of army in Poland.

BRITAIN.—A great debate ensued in Parliament on the evening of the 24th, when D'Israeli brought forward a motion of want of confidence—expressing that Parliament cannot adjourn for recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambi-