

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

EVACUATION OF SOUJAH KALI.

SEBASTOPOL, June 3.—News from Kertch of the 2d inst. Everything is going on satisfactorily. Captain Moore had arrived from Circassia with the intelligence that Soujah Kali was evacuated on the 29th May. The Russians had burnt the principal buildings, and abandoned 60 guns and 6 mortars, having first rendered them unserviceable.

ADMIRALTY, June 5.—The following intelligence dated June 4, has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons:—"Captain Moore, of H. M. S. Highflyer, who has just returned from the coast of Circassia, reports that the enemy had entirely evacuated Soujah Kali, after destroying all the public buildings, 60 guns and 6 mortars. The enemy appears to be concentrating at Anapa, and to be strengthening his works there. The fort on the road between Soujah Kali and Anapa is also evacuated."

PARIS, June 5.—The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of War has received the following despatch from General Pelissier:—

Crimea, June 2, 10 p. m.—Advices received from Kertch, dated the 31st of May, announce that on the refusal of the military authorities of Genitchi, situated on the northern extremity of the tongue of land of Arabat, to give up the government stores and 90 vessels laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea, the squadron, under the orders of Captain Lyons, bombarded the place, drove out the troops, and destroyed all the stores.

The enemy has thus lost, in four days, an immense quantity of provisions, four war steamers, and 246 vessels employed exclusively in provisioning the troops in the Crimea.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL PELISSIER.

Crimea, June 1, 1855. We have sprung two mines in front of the Flagstaff Bastion. The second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy. In the ravine of Capreening Bay, in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transverse line of 24 cubic boxes filled with gunpowder, each 40 centimetres thick in the inside, placed at equal distances and buried beneath the sod—each case containing 150 lb of a kilogramme of powder, is covered with a full-fulminating apparatus, which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot; these cases have been taken up by our engineers.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, Sunday evening, June 3.—Despatches which arrived from London last night contained the rejection of the Austrian propositions. Tomorrow the ministers of the five powers will meet, and the conference will be formally dissolved.

BERLIN, June 2.—The Austrian Government has published a new circular, dated May 25, and declares that if the last proposition of Austria for the rejection of a peace be rejected, the policy of Austria would thenceforth be one of expectancy.

VIENNA, June 1.—Yesterday evening the negative answers of the Western Powers to the last Austrian proposition arrived.—Count Buol, Baron de Bourqueney, and Lord Westmorland met today. It is rumored that a final conference may very probably take place the day after tomorrow.

VIENNA, June 3.—A final sitting of the conference was held today, and the conferences have been forthwith terminated.

At the final meeting of the conference a new Austrian proposition was made; that Prince Gortschakoff asked if he might send it to St. Petersburg, but that the French and English Ministers replied that they were not authorized to agree to such a step. The exact nature of the proposal was unknown to Lord Clarendon.

FURTHER SUCCESS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty from Sir E. Lyons, at Kertch, dated the 31st of May, to the effect that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, and, after driving the Russian force from the place, has destroyed all the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Only one man was wounded.

Since entering the sea of Azoff four steamers of war and 240 vessels employed in conveying supplies to the army in the Crimea have been destroyed.

The latest advices from the Sea of Azoff state that the steam flotilla of the allies has destroyed above 200 vessels and six millions of rations of corn, and four destined for the Russian army in Sebastopol.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

VIENNA, June 2.—A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 29th, states that the allies

have occupied Kertch, but have not pushed inwards. He reports that in consequence of the measures which he has taken, the allies will not be able to cut off the communications of the Russian army.

The following are the terms in which the late operations of the allied forces in the Crimea have been announced in the St. Petersburg journals:—

"At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th the allied forces appeared in the Straits of Kertch. Near Sebastopol considerable forces of the allied army have occupied the heights on the left bank of the Tchernaya, and are establishing a fortified camp there."

The *Post Gazette* of Frankfort publishes a despatch from Odessa to the effect that the Russians are raising batteries to command the channel near Genitchi, which connects the Putrid Lake with the Sea of Azoff. Another despatch says that General Oushakoff had at length arrived at Perekop with his division, four infantry regiments, each 3600 strong. General Grontcheim had also arrived at Perekop with his light cavalry division, the third, consisting of four regiments each 960 strong. These figures would give Prince Gortschakoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men—a number which more exact information would probably reduce.

A report from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Sebastopol, June 1, makes the following announcement:—

The enemy (the allies) have burnt our vessels and stores at Genitchi and Berdiansk, the former on the 29th and the latter on the 27th May.

The following despatch has been published at St. Petersburg:—Sebastopol, June 1. On the 17th ult. the enemy burnt, at Berdiansk, two houses, some coasting vessels, and a large quantity wheat. On the 20th, 17 of the enemy's vessels cannonaded Genitchi, and burnt there some transports and some corn upon the coast. Two of our pieces forced the enemy's long boats, from which the fire proceeded to retire. On the 30th the enemy had not undertaken anything new against Genitchi.

PROPHETIC DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIA.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming addressed a very full audience on this interesting subject on Tuesday, the 29th ult., in Halkin street, Belgrave-square, London.

The lecturer began by observing he had no desire to fit predictions in the Scripture to any present and passing events, however stirring. He desired impartially to ascertain whether anything was said in Scripture in relation to the Muscovite empire and its future, and to explain such references as he might discover fairly and without fear. It might be a contribution of some light to those awful subjects on which all parties felt so deeply, and most parties foresee so little. Our duty, he had no doubt, was to meet and repel, if able, the colossal power which for years had been making preparation to over-shadow and enslave Europe. Whether we or Russia should eventually succeed might, perhaps, be inferred from prophecy more clearly than seems probable to those who have not studied the subject. The chapter from which he drew his views was the 38th of Ezekiel. He would first identify the names in that chapter as the names of nations destined to play a momentous part in the last days. The names of the nations therein given that were to form themselves into a confederacy in the last times were Gog, Magog, Meshech, Tubal, Gomer, Togannah, and Tarshish. He referred to the first map of the ancient world, in Bagster's Polyglot Bible, as a very fair picture of the distribution of these races. He showed the descendants of Gog and Magog as inhabiting the east and northeast of the Euxine, on the Don, the Dnieper, and the Caucasus. Josephus says, "The Scythians were called Magog by the Greeks." Caucasus is Gog chasan, i.e., Gog's fort. Meshech is settled amid the Moshic Mountains, east of the Black Sea. The river Araxes is Rosh in Arabic, and the people on its banks were first called Rosh. Rosh was the Russian. Tubal was the origin of Tobolsk; Meshech, the source of Moscow. It is the Prince of Rosh, Meshech, and Tubal who is to head the last confederacy. Gomer first settled in Asia Minor, spread into the Crimea, formerly Cimmeric—a word originating in Gomer, then extended into Germany, Gomerland. These are to be united in pre-occupying Palestine, now a portion of the Sultan's dominions, and preventing the predicted return of the Jews. From the express prediction in Ezekiel, xxxviii, he gathered that this confederacy, of which the Prince of Rosh, Tubal, and Meshech was the leader (i.e., the Czar), had now begun its career. From one part of the chapter he gathered it would be arrested in its course for a little by a quiet, supposed by us to be a peace; but

only to accumulate again as a gigantic avalanche, driven by irresistible force towards Palestine.—Gomer, or Germany, would unite with Russia, and swell its bulk and add to its impetus. But he showed, after Chamberlain, that "Tarshish, and its lions, described as a commercial, warlike nation, having ships, and wealth, and traffic with the East, which was to oppose and meet the Prince of Rosh with great power, was in all probability the type and symbol of Great Britain." The lecturer quoted from Bishops Lowth and Horsley, and showed that these great divines concurred in this. From all these and many other grounds he came to the conclusion that Russia would sooner or later possess the Mediterranean, seize Palestine, and on its plains, in the language of the prophet, finally perish amid the judgments of Heaven. He saw in our country's present course—were only what should be our whole available resources pitched and pointed against Russia, with all our energy—the line of duty and destination also, and therefore, her and your immunity, as a nation, amid the desolations soon to sweep broad Europe. While precepts alone were to regulate our conduct, it was nevertheless cheering to see it indicated and approved in the page of prophecy. He did not dogmatise on unfulfilled prophecy, still less dare to predict. All he sought to do was to ascertain if Scripture had spoken on the subject, and what it had said. It is clear that statesmen are at their wits' end; the nation is perplexed; no solution of existing complications is given by any one. The student of prophecy may breathe a free air, live on a loftier level, and bring down from the sacred oracles lights of no transient or misleading tendency. He did not on so difficult a subject give forth dogmatical judgments, or denounce those who differed from him. He left what he had submitted as data for others to entertain, and arrive at or reject his considerations.

[From the London (evening) Sun, June 1, P. M.]

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the reports of the continued successes of the expedition under Sir Edmund Lyons and Sir George Brown. These gallant officers accomplished without difficulty or loss the important objects in which they were engaged. The Russians fled on their appearance without the slightest attempt at resistance.—Kertch, the emporium of the extensive districts abutting on the Sea of Azoff, as well as of those watered by the Don—the position from whence food was chiefly supplied to the army of the Crimea—Kertch, where shot, shells and Minie balls were manufactured for the use of the garrison of Sebastopol, and through which communications were maintained with and reinforcements obtained from the army of the Caucasus, was surrendered into our hands with scarcely a shot fired in its defence. The troops by which it was garrisoned scarcely allowed themselves time to blow up their fortifications, which were practically of no greater strength than the pasteboard fortresses of the Chinese. Vast quantities of cereals, oats, corn and flour were also destroyed, and several of their vessels; but many more fell into our hands which they did not venture to take time to make away with.

These important achievements were energetically followed up. Yenikale was speedily reached, and as speedily taken possession of; while the allied squadron, at the same time having entered into the Sea of Azoff, proceeded to Berdiansk, where there appearance was the signal for the destruction by the Russians of further large depots of corn and four large war steamers. The forts of Arabat were then bombarded, the powder magazines blown up, and 106 merchant vessels destroyed. There was but one small steamship of the entire Russian navy in that inner sea, which it was fondly thought no hostile fleet could enter; and there can be but little doubt that she will be speedily and satisfactorily disposed of; so that there will be no appearance of the Russian flag in the Sea of Azoff, which is now completely in the hands of the allied fleets. There seems to have been some confusion of the dates as to the times when these latter triumphs were accomplished.

The telegraph despatch received at the Admiralty refers to the 22d and 23d ult. But that was merely a verbal error. It should probably have been the 27th and 28th; but as there can be no doubt that the work has been fully done, we can patiently await the clearing up of our doubts respecting the time when it was accomplished.—Meanwhile the enemy appeared incapable of realizing the extent of the disasters they had endured. Vessels continued to arrive at Kertch, as if it still remained in their own hands; and five ships laden with corn came into the lion's den, and of course were captured.

The vast importance of these deeds cannot be

too highly estimated. The Russian troops have thereby been deprived of one of the most valuable, we had almost said "indispensable," bases of their operations. They are placed between two, or rather three fires.

On one side they are menaced by the gallant troops who have just taken their lines on the Tchernaya, on the other by the efficient corps under Sir G. Brown, while the Turks under Omar Pasha will scarcely remain idle at Eupatoria; the defence which they have constructed along the road to Simpheropol being completely outflanked will become comparatively worthless. The garrison of Sebastopol will scarcely maintain their spirit when they can no longer receive supplies and reinforcements from without, but must entirely depend on their own resources. We may, therefore, look not merely to the surrender and consequent destruction of that standing menace to Constantinople and to Europe, but also of the whole of the Crimea—and possibly of many of the adjacent districts; and Russia will have to deplore the contumelious refusal of her Plenipotentiary to treat on the too lenient terms tendered for her acceptance.

[From the London Chronicle, June 1.]

The distance from Yenikale to Kertch is about nine miles, across a verdant plain. Kertch is completely built of stone, and the houses are handsome. It contains a population of about 10,000 souls. It was a place of only slight importance when it was ceded by the Porte to Russia in 1744, but it soon after partly recovered its original splendor, to the detriment of Theodosia, the ancient Kaffa. All the commerce carried on at Theodosia was removed by the Russian government to Kertch, where all vessels bound to the sea of Azoff were compelled to undergo a quarantine of four days. The larger vessels had their cargoes brought to them in lighters from Taganrog or from Rostof; but those of lighter draught of water crossed the bar and loaded at Taganrog. On their return, they were obliged to transfer half their cargoes at Yenikale into lighters, and to re-ship it at Kertch after having passed over the shallows. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the commerce of Kertch and of the Sea of Azoff rapidly increased, and in 1851 not fewer than 1000 vessels entered the Sea of Azoff.

THE BATTLE OF AZOFF.

[From the London Times June 4]

The operations of the allied fleets in the sea of Azoff continue with unabated energy and success. Intelligence was received yesterday at the Admiralty, dated the 31st of May, from Kertch, that the squadron in the sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, which drove back the Russian forces and destroyed all the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Lord Raglan's despatch of the 2nd of June relates to the same achievement and states that ninety vessels were found on this important point, laden with supplies for the army, all of which were sunk or destroyed to prevent their escape. Another despatch, which as we are informed, reached the Foreign office in the course of yesterday afternoon, states that no less than six millions of rations of corn and flour, destined for the Russian army at Sebastopol and in the Crimea, have been destroyed in the sea of Azoff, as well as 240 trading vessels.

Barely four days had elapsed since the squadron forced the Straits of Yenikale and entered upon this astonishing operation. Berdiansk, Arabat and Genitchi fell in rapid succession, and before they were conscious of their peril the Russians found their storehouses and magazines in the hands of the enemy, or only to be rescued from capture by instantaneous destruction. The enthusiastic satisfaction which the nation will feel on this occasion is heightened by the remarkable fact that our success has not cost the squadron a single life, of the man only having been wounded at Genitchi, though in all probability this bloodless victory has inflicted a severer blow upon the enemy than the hard-fought and dearly-won fields of the Alma and of Inkerman. Russia is prodigal of men, and she has threatened and attempted to overwhelm the gallant bands which have invaded her territory by the multitudinous hosts of her armed serfs.

The loss of stores, of food, of wealth, and of the means of transport, is a greater calamity to the Czar than the loss of an army; for, indeed of what use is an army, and what resistance can it offer if it be deprived, at the very outset of the campaign, of the means of subsistence? War in the Crimea has this peculiar character, that five large armies are at this time arrayed within the narrow limits of that peninsula, although the natural produce of the country is insufficient to support any