

Redan, the Malakoff Tower, and the batteries connected with them.

The second despatch, dated, June 18, says:—The attack of to-day was not successful, although our troops, who showed very great intrepidity, gained a partial footing in the Malakoff Works.—I was obliged to order a retreat into the parallel. The retreat took place in order, without our being harassed. It is not possible for me to state our precise loss.

**FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SLAUGHTER OF THE ALLIES.**

No later official news from the Crimea. The list of officers killed will probably not be made known until their relatives have been written to by the War Office.

The Times, in a leader, says that the allied troops withdrew into their own lines, effecting their retreat in order, and not being harassed by the enemy; but in the fearful struggle which took place upon and within the works, where a partial success was at one time obtained, both French and English were mowed down, by the means of defence accumulated by the enemy in the rear of the batteries.

The Times learns with the greatest pain that the losses of the allies are believed to be greater than in any former action of the war.

Sir John Campbell, Colonel Yea of the 7th Colonel Shadforth of the 57th, and many other officers fell in our ranks; while the French have lost two generals and a vast number of men in all branches of the service.

The Times remarks that it must be borne in mind that in the progress of a long and difficult siege there is nothing extraordinary in the repulse of one or more partial assaults. Therefore the sorrow of the Times at this failure and sacrifice of life is at least unmingled with despondency, although it seems we have yet to learn the whole extent of the resources of the place and the enemy to whom we are opposed.

The result of the attack on the 18th conclusively demonstrates the extreme difficulty of carrying by assault works like those of Sebastopol; and the Times trusts the allied commanders will take the other means at their disposal.

The Herald believes the British troops carried the outworks of the Redan after a considerable struggle, but found that the enemy had prepared a deep trench between the outworks of the forts, which it was impossible for the troops to pass, as they were unprovided with either scaling-ladders or planks. Exposed for a considerable time to a murderous fire which they were unable to return with anything like effect, they were compelled to retire, after a loss of of between 4,000 and 5,000 men and 40 officers killed.

The repulse of the French from the Malakoff was complete for some time before our troops quit the outworks of the Redan, and our casualties were much augmented by the guns of the Malakoff enfilading the outworks of the Redan, adding to which the men of war in the harbour were laid broadside on, and, by their fire on the retiring troops, caused fearful havoc, there being no cover or shelter whatever from the storm of projectiles.—It is possible that the estimate of the loss has been exaggerated; but the tone of the French government despatch, is, that the reverse has been most serious.

The Daily News believes the allies were checked by the springing of a mine at the moment when assailing columns were on the point of establishing themselves within the Russian lines. A considerable number of Russians were killed by the explosion. In the recoil which followed, our allies, pressed by force of numbers, receded to the Mamelon and beyond it, and the Mamelon batteries were for a time in the power of the enemy and it was at this period the English suffered most being exposed in the position taken on the 7th to the flank fire of the guns on the Mamelon. The enemy was not suffered to remain in this regained work, but was attacked the same night by the French, and driven back to the Enceinte, our allies remaining masters of the Mamelon. The English loss in killed and wounded is stated to be about 4,000, including 60 officers.

The spirit of the troops was admirable, and a renewal of the attack was expected.

**THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.**—A Russian despatch of the 19th instant, received at St Petersburg, says that, after twenty-four hours of a murderous bombardment, the French on the morning of the 18th, made an attack in great force on the Malakoff Works. They were repulsed with immense slaughter, and lost 400 prisoners.

**MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO THE CRIMEA.**—Orders were transmitted on Thursday to the regiments in England and Ireland under orders for

foreign service to prepare for immediate embarkation.

Orders were also telegraphed to Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, to forward all the available troops to the Crimea.

The army will then be reinforced by 13,000 men.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.**—The Porte contracts a loan of 100,000,000 francs under the guarantee of the Western Powers,

**VIENNA, Friday.**—The exact reduction of the Russian Army is 145,000 men and 30,000 horses.

**THE RUSSIANS REPULSED AT KARS.**—Varna Sunday, June 17.—The Russians have been repulsed in an attack on Kars.

There is no certain news from Anapa; but it is reported that it has been retaken by the Russians.

Sebastopol will probably be stormed to-day.

The Porte has raised a small loan on the revenue of Smyrna.

This despatch was retarded.

**THE KERCH EXPEDITION.**—The second edition of the Times contains an account of the Kerch expedition, from its special correspondent. It fills seven columns, under date of June 5th. The writer says:—"We are making every preparation for the expedition to Anapa, which will be ready to sail on Friday, the 8th.

Intelligence had been received of the evacuation of Soujak Kale by the Russians. Previously to their retirement the troops had destroyed about 60 heavy guns and mortars; also the principal buildings. It was concluded that they had joined the garrison of Anapa.

**RUSSIA.**—The Journal de St. Petersburg attributes the rupture of the Vienna conferences to France and England, and expresses the hope that the negotiations may be resumed, and the blessing of peace, so eagerly desired, be assured to Europe.

Russia calls upon Germany to maintain a strict neutrality.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 5th instant, in the News of Hamburg, says:—"The synod of Petersburg has presented an address to the Emperor, earnestly praying him to show himself more disposed towards conferences of peace in so far as the political interests of the state would permit. It is not known how the Emperor has received this address."

Brussels letters state that the choicest troops of the Russian Army are on their way to the Crimea.

A Russian official report says, that the number of seamen at Sebastopol is so reduced, that this corps as such no longer can be employed in any action of importance.

The Times' Paris correspondent says—"Private letters from St. Petersburg, from persons the most devoted to the Russian Government and Court, mention that the greatest consternation was occasioned by our successes in the Sea of Azoff, and the utmost indignation is expressed against the Generals who had not better provided for the defence of those places.

In the Baltic every circumstance betokens the approaching commencement of operations. The third squadron that has left the coast of England under Rear-Admiral Baynes, had arrived in the Great Belt, and has by this time reinforced the magnificent fleet commanded by Admiral Dundas. It is evident that the allied fleets will not return again to the shores of their respective countries without having dealt a sensible blow to Russian power in the northern seas. If it be found injudicious to assail the almost impregnable fortress of Cronstadt, there are many other points on the extended Baltic coast where a successful attack may be directed. The destruction of Cronstadt would prove an irretrievable blow to Russia, and it is natural that our greatest efforts should be concentrated against that fortress. The repeated reconnaissances made both by the British and French Admirals, testifying to their wish, dictated by patriotism and professional pride, to undertake an enterprise worthy of the two great countries they represent. If the slightest hopes of ultimate success can be entertained of an attack upon Cronstadt, we are confident our gallant navy will undertake it. The siege of Sebastopol is approaching its termination, and it would be a glorious triumph were the power of Russia to be crippled in the north by the destruction of Cronstadt, as in the south by the fall of the Crimea, before the conclusion of the present year.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Magicienne reports the passage to Nyborg blockaded up with large stakes, and it is believed internal machines. She had a smart affair with a body of Russians, having shelled them out of an encampment at Tevensart.

She then went further up, and forced some horse artillery to retreat.

The Russian loss was considerable. The ship received no damage.

As a variety of statements have appeared as to the losses of the French before Sebastopol, on the occasion of the late brilliant affair which give the allies possession of the Mamelon Vert. We give the exact number of the casualties from official sources. They amounted to 630 killed; 2,012 wounded. This is much less than General Pellissier expected to lose although the hand to hand fighting continued longer than the Russians generally will stand it. But they defend much better than attack: in the field they can do little when the allies once get them, but the walls appear to give great courage and confidence both to the sailors and soldiers of the Czar.

Louis Napoleon, who was ill a few days back, is now convalescent, and the Empress is, on undoubted authority, *en route*.

The report of a brutal massacre of a boat's crew belonging to the Cossack, and several Finnish prisoners, at Hango, while under the protection of a flag of truce, by Russian soldiers, shocked the whole country early in the week. A sailor of colour, who returned to the ship, reported that all his companions were wantonly murdered on landing, and that he himself was wounded in four places. By feigning death he escaped. No doubt the poor fellow believed all that he stated, but the following statement was published on Thursday:—

**BERLIN, Thursday.**—The 'Invalide Russe' of the 15th inst. describes the affair at Hango as in accordance with fair play,—the Cossack's boat having effected a hostile landing with all on board armed. The crew were, it is said suddenly attacked by a body of Russians secreted behind buildings. They at first defended themselves, but were forced to surrender to superior numbers. Five were killed, and one officer, one surgeon, and nine sailors caged, of whom four were wounded. The boat was sunk; and the boat's flag, together with seven guns and seven cutlasses taken. On the following day a frigate approached and fired on the place ineffectually for two hours.

The despatches from Admiral Dundas, respecting the massacre at Hango, are published. Captain Fanshawe, of the Cossack, states, in reply to questions from the Admiralty, that the only object was to land the prisoners, and special orders were given that no one should stir from the boat, and no injury be done to property. The flag of truce must have been clearly seen a mile from the shore, and the boat could have been warned off. The person who led on the Russians, and spoke English, was armed with a musket like the rest, and was probably, therefore, not a commissioned officer.

This affair has been referred to in both Houses of Parliament, and the indignation of the Legislature, like that of the British public knows no bounds. In the Peers, the members who spoke with each other in execrating an act which will stamp Russian rule with infamy in future time, if the cowardly and brutal murderers are not punished according to their deserts. Lord Clarendon has called the attention of the Russian Court to the dastardly affair, through the medium of the Dutch government, and, pending the inquiry, our government will forego reprisals. No event of modern times has produced such a sensation throughout the empire.

Although the public felt angry with government for its obvious short-comings, its faults being indirectly aggravated by the former mismanagement of the war, there is reason to suspect that the country begins to tire of perpetual complaints, and it is not unlikely that the attacks on ministers will, by-and-by, be regarded as a species of official persecution. People do not like to hear a man, or men, praised or blamed too much, when the praise or blame is constant: and the House of Commons, on Monday night, did not entirely misrepresent the feeling of the nation when it rejected Mr. Layard's resolution by an overwhelming majority.

It is stated as a curious fact, that the Queen of England is now the temporal monarch of more Roman Catholics than the Pope, and more Mussulmen than the Porte.

**THE EVACUATION OF ANAPA.**—Authentic information has been received that Anapa was to have been attacked by the allies on the tenth, and consequently, many valuable lives have been saved by the voluntary evacuation of that important fortress by the Russians.—The only passage worth mention in the article of the *Mitt Zeitung*, "The

seat of war," is, that towards the end of May, an allied squadron appeared in the bay of Ghelendjik, "and this induced Admiral Serebrikoff, who commanded in Anapa, to quit that fortress with several thousand men in order to restore the communication with the fortress of Ekaterinoda, which lies on the Kuban, and to protect the frontiers against the 'swarming Circassians.'" As soon as he learned that Kerteh had been taken, Prince Gortslikoff sent off the 9th and 15th divisions, under Lieutenant General Moller in that direction. Prince Gagarin, the ex-Governor of Kerteh is at Odessa, and the Government employers are at Simpheropol.

**RUSSIA.**—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 29th ult., in the National Gazette, says:—"From Irkutsk we learn that the river Amoor, the estuary of which has often been the subject of negotiation between Russia and China, is likely to be visited by the allied squadrons in the Pacific. A large number of troops are constantly passing through Irkutsk, and many officers have arrived there from the other side of the Baikal. Last year the Russian Governor-General opened the navigation of the Amoor with two steamers, just 165 years after the Russians had definitively abandoned the dominion of that river, which they had formerly possessed."

**EXPECTED CAPTURE OF PETROPOLOWSKI.**—We expect soon to hear of the capture of Petropolowski, in Kantschatka, by a British and French naval squadron, which are steering for that point. The former attack ought to have been successful, and would have been, if the Commodore had been a man of pluck, and of sane mind. If he possessed one of these properties (no matter which) he was destitute of the other. A retreat was beaten just in the moment of victory; or rather when victory was ready to declare for the allies. The *Dido*, the *Alceste*, the *President*, and the *Brisk*, are a part of the new squadron. They all started from Honolulu for the Northward, about April 20. Admiral Bruce was on board the *President*.—*M. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The liquor dealers of New York propose to start a newspaper organ in that city on the model of the London Times, with a capital of \$100,000.

Dr. Griessler, a German, has discovered a thing useful to all artists. A few drops of spirits of ether will, he has found, when mixed with rancid oil, restore its freshness.

It has been ascertained that 1,575 foreigners have returned to Europe from New York alone, since the 1st of April last.

**WORMS! WORMS!**

A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system.—Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research, and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. McLane's Vermifuge is the much sought after specific, and has already superseded all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All others Vermifuge, in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Sold in Woodstock by W. T. Baird.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS**

Have effected another Wonderful Cure of Sore Legs.—Anthony Harrison Seard, of Southampton, Nanticoast, was a sufferer for twenty-eight years from sore legs, so bad at times, that human nature could scarcely bear it, as they were covered with wounds and proud flesh. His friends had given up all hopes of his ever regaining the use of his limbs, as he was in so pitiable a state the more especially as the doctors told him it was constitutional. Having heard from several people the good effects Holloway's Pills had produced in cases of this nature, he made up his mind to give them a trial; after using them for a few weeks, he felt much better, and by continuing them for two months and a half, he was perfectly cured, after being 28 years a cripple, and considered beyond human aid.