

zoological nomenclator, prowling along the shore and walking through the shallow water, in which stands a herd of buffaloes and buffaloes waiting till the Araba, or cart, is ready for them—six French steers and three French transports, with the tricolor flying, and the paddles full of troops on their way to land—a solitary English steamer, with the red ensign at anchor in the bay—and some Greek polaccaes, with their beautiful white sails and trim rig, flying down the straits, which are here about three and a half miles broad, so that the villages on the rich swelling hills of the Asia Minor side are plainly visible—all these must be added, and then the picture is tolerably complete. In truth it is a wretched place—picturesque to a degree, but like all picturesque things or places, horribly uncomfortable. —Correspondent of the Times.

News of the Week.

Extracts from late English papers.

EUROPE.

London, May 3.—An authentic despatch states that Odessa was bombarded for ten hours by the allied fleets, and part of the city laid in ruins. Four gun fortresses were dismantled; four Russian and one Austrian merchant ship were burned in the harbour.

Three British bombarding steamers were badly damaged. The attempts of the allies to land 1800 troops failed.

The Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol during the fight, and threatened the allied fleet, but retired without a battle.

A despatch in the Vienna Oester states, that the Werzoff palace was entirely destroyed during the bombardment, and that four frigates were severely damaged.

Another despatch said that 26 sail of the combined fleet arrived before Odessa on the 10th. On the 18th they bombarded the city for an hour, and during the whole day of the 22nd. The magazines of the outer town were in flames. This is official.

The London Times says:—"We received intelligence of the bombardment of Odessa, with feelings which are not unmingled with regret."

One statement says "that the bombardment lasted over two hours. Another, that it continued incessantly for ten hours, and only closed with the night."

The Russian account is in these terms:—"the English and French Admirals demanded the surrender of the Russian ships in the port of Odessa; this being refused, bombardment began from 18 ships. A small part of the city was destroyed. The bombardment produced no effect."

The great strike at Preston has at length ended—after continuing thirty-six weeks. The operatives have returned to their work without the increase which they had been contending for.

Tenders for £6,000,000 Exchequer bonds were opened on Wednesday, May 3d, and we have the following important despatch by telegraph to Liverpool, announcing the result:—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to accept 98½ for the first series, ten days for tender."

The screw steamer Great Britain for Australia had returned to Liverpool, having burst a flue off Holyhead.

In consequence of the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia by the Russians, the Turkish troops have taken possession of three important points in advance of Kalabat, and were marching upon Krajova, which they probably now occupy.

The fact of the Russians having experienced an important check in the Dobrujscha is officially confirmed. We are, however, still ignorant of the details of the affair and of the exact locality of the engagement. Silistria, very vigorously attacked, resists successfully. The Russians have already sustained considerable losses.

Orders have been received in Portsmouth to expedite Queen Victoria's yacht, Victoria and Albert. She is to be ready by the 10th of May, on which day it is reported that Her Majesty and family will embark for a visit to the French capital.

NUPTIALS OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—On Monday the marriage of the Austrian Emperor with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria was solemnised in the church of St. Augustine at Vienna. Besides the imperial family, the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague, the Archbishop of Olmutz, the Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Von Scitowsky, the Prince Archbishop of Gratz, Field Marshall Radezsky, the Ban of Jellachich, Baron Hess, nearly all the chief dignitaries of empire and the diplomatic corps were present. The Czar sent General Grunwald, from St. Petersburg, expressly to congratulate the Emperor. In honour of the occasion, the state of siege in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is abolished, all persons convicted of offences against the person of the sovereign are pardoned, and others under accusation set at liberty. A limited amnesty is granted to prisoners convicted of major political offences.

THE RUSSIAN FORTS IN CIRCASSIA.—In the House of Lords, on the 27th April, the Earl of Hardwicke called attention to the fact that the Russian fleet had come out of Sebastopol and removed certain troops from the coast of Circassia. He asked for some explanation on this subject.

The Earl of Clarendon said an English and a French steamer had been sent to survey

the coast of Circassia. Whilst so engaged, five small Russian steamers, postoffice packets, were removing the troops placed in different fortresses along the coast, which fortresses were subsequently destroyed by the Russians themselves, a pretty strong proof that they did not regard themselves as masters of the Black Sea. Immediately the Allied steamers saw these packets they ordered them to repair to the nearest Russian port, in pursuance of the instructions sent to the admirals. This occurred on the 16th of March, whilst war was not declared in this country until the 29th so that it was quite impossible any other proceeding could have been adopted.

The Earl of Elieborough understood that the Russians had only destroyed six out of twenty-two of the fortresses upon the Circassian coast.

The Marquis of Clanricarde hoped there would be no objection to lay on the table the latest despatches on this subject, as the Russian Government had already published what was called an official account of the transaction, which differed greatly from that given by the noble earl.

The Earl of Clarendon consented to produce the papers, after which the subject dropped.

The Monitor says:—"We have received fresh intelligence relative to the passage of the Danube by the Russian troops. It confirms fully the details given by Oma Pasha in his report to the Ottoman government. The Russians attacked with vigour the fortifications raised on the first two points. One of their regiments, sent in the first instance against the position of Tchatalbournou, disappeared to the last man. Two battalions, afterwards sent forward, were nearly destroyed, and it was found necessary to send 15 battalions to carry the entrenchments. The Russian troops charged to seize on Pot-Bachi, were three times repulsed at the point of the bayonet, and left 1,000 men on the ground. The Turkish battery dismounted three guns brought by the Russians. The heavy fire of the opposite bank did not allow the Turks to carry them off, and the pieces remained until the evening on the field of battle. The Turks held their position for forty-eight hours, fighting without any cessation, exposed to the fire of the gunboats, of twenty-five guns of large calibre, and of two mortars, placed on the island and on the opposite bank. The Turks evacuated the place, after having fired their last cartridge, carrying off their guns and falling back on Karassu. This movement was in conformity with the formal orders of the General-in-chief; but before quitting their positions in obedience to these orders, it is evident that the Turks gave the enemy new and brilliant proofs of their bravery."

Great excitement has been created at the Cape of Good Hope, by the discovery of gold in a pure state or largely diffused in the copper veins and quartz rocks. It has been found at different points, and in great abundance.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MURDER.—On Monday night, Mr Samuel Fanjoy was stabbed by a young man named Reynolds, at Sand Point, Carleton, and died from the effects of the wounds in about fifteen minutes. It appears that they had been in company together, and some misunderstanding having occurred, Reynolds inflicted several stabs on the deceased with a knife or some other sharp weapon, upon different parts of the body, the most severe of which was in the head. Reynolds was arrested early the next morning, and, after an examination at the Police Office, was committed to jail. We understand that the unfortunate victim leaves a wife and three children. The Coroner's Jury is now investigating the circumstances.

The brig Minerva arrived yesterday from Troon, with 27 passengers all in good health. They consist 11 of male adults, 10 females, and six children under fourteen years of age.

EMIGRATION.—The packet ship Dundonald, which arrived at this port last week, brought out several cabin and 69 steerage passengers; and the packet ship Joseph Tarrant arrived on Sunday in 25 days from Liverpool, with 389 steerage passengers, 156 being males, 102 females, over 21 years; 61 males and 55 females under 14, and 15 infants. At the present time when labour of all kinds is so much required, this accession to our population will prove highly acceptable, and we trust that pains will be taken to keep these immigrants in this country, by pointing out to them the advantages to be derived by remaining. —New Brunswicker.

CALIFORNIA.

The news from California is of but little importance. Accounts from the mines were encouraging, while business continues to improve and the general opinion is that the State was never in a more prosperous condition. Sufficient breadstuffs will be raised this season to supply the entire State.

BLOCKADE OF ACAPULCO.—Panama, April 20.—The news from Mexico is of a highly interesting nature. Santa Anna has blockaded Acapulco, and the government troops and those of the revolutionary party are busily engaged fighting.

The day before we arrived at Acapulco, a

battle was fought, in which several persons were killed, wound and taken prisoners, Santa Anna getting the worst of it. He has about 3000 men, and Gen. Alvarez about the same number. Every family has left town and taken up their abode on the opposite side of the Bay. The agent of the Nicaragua Company says that Alvarez had surrounded Santa Anna and intended starving him out, and also that the largest Mexican man-of-war is the old Carolina of filibustering notoriety.

The reports of the richness of the diggings at Iowa Hill, Nevada county, have caused quite a rush towards that quarter and a large town has been laid out.

Diggings which pay \$3 and \$4 a day have been discovered on Russia river, about 40 miles north west of Sonora.

A lump of pure gold, weighing 27 lbs., has been found at Yanke Hill, near Columbus.

Four men were killed at Iowa Hill, by the caving in of a large mass of earth.

Col. H. P. Watkins, recently convicted of filibustering, had been sentenced by Judge Hoffman to pay a fine of \$1400. Major Emery, who pleaded guilty to a similar offence, was also sentenced to pay a like fine.

Fifteen Indians were killed recently on M'Leod river by a party of whites.

An attempt had been made to fire the city of Marysville.

On the morning of the 15th, the steamer Secretary, which left San Francisco at 10 o'clock for Teteluma, burst her boilers while crossing Table Bay, causing death and destruction in every direction. The boat was blown to pieces, burning 14 persons, and wounding 29.

The Fugitive Slave law has passed the Senate by a very large majority: it had been previously passed in the Assembly.

CANADA.

CANADIAN CREDIT.—The London Globe says:—"It is just twenty years since the province of Canada first borrowed money of this country. The loan was for twenty years, and the time being up on Saturday last, the 1st of April, 1854, the whole sum due was paid in full out of the surplus revenues of the province. This fact speaks volumes for the progress of the colony."

LOYALTY IN CANADA.—The people of the sister Colony of Canada are taking unmisgivable measures to prove their devotion to the British Throne at this important juncture. An enthusiastic public meeting has been held at Montreal, at which loyal resolutions were passed and an address to Her Majesty prepared. The Commercial Advertiser, in speaking of the meeting, says:—"What we anticipated has been more than realised. The City Hall was crowded with the wealthiest and most influential of our community; the resolutions were carried by acclamation; and the words of the speakers did not appear to be regarded as seed cast upon the waters, to be found after many days. The forbearance by British Government—the desire evinced by it to secure peace, when evidently, on the part of the Czar, there was to be nothing but war—showed they were neither careless nor powerless. We have no doubt that the Resolution passed will be finally adhered to, and that the citizens of Montreal will unanimously consent to the petition which has been now originated."

After the passing of the Resolutions Col. Gage being called for, made a long speech. Three cheers were then given for the Mayor the Queen, and Hon. P. McGill; and three cheers more for success to the army, were given with great devotion, and three groans were added for the rebel Judge Mondelet, when the meeting broke up.

The following is the address:—
To the Queen's most Gracious Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign.—We the Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of Montreal, unite together respectfully to approach your Majesty with the assurance of our attachment to your Majesty's person, and of our cordial and united support at this momentous period of a war in which the British and French nations have been compelled to ally themselves against the aggressions of intolerance and despotism. In the enjoyment of peace and tranquility which prevails this Province, we cannot refrain from expressing to you our warmest sympathy with our fellow subjects who may be personally engaged in the important contest; and while we humbly implore the Almighty for the restoration of peace and immunity of Canada from the calamities of war, we boldly declare to your Majesty our readiness to repel foreign and unprovoked aggressions, and to maintain the tranquility which so happily reigns throughout this portion of your Majesty's dominions.

ANOTHER ARCTIC NAVIGATOR MISSING.—The Toronto Globe says:—"Serious apprehensions are entertained respecting the safety of Capt. Collinson, who went out to Behring's Straits in company with Capt McClure, to search for Sir John Franklin. Search has now being made for him as well as for the long lost Sir John, both on the Eastern and Western Coasts of North America. If Capt. Collinson be found soon, all the vessels are to return, if not, discretionary orders are given to Captain Maguire and McClure to continue the search for one year longer."

The Quebec Morning Chronicle says that the Government have taken the old Wesleyan Chapel, in St. Anne Street, together with the house adjoining formerly occupied by Mr Hachette, for a temporary Parliament Building.

DISLOYALTY OF THE BENCH IN CANADA.—We learn from the Montreal papers that Wednesday the 26th ult, the day of humiliation and prayer for the success of British arms, according to the appointment of Her Majests, was very generally observed in that city.

The Superior Court being in session, Mr Berthelot suggested to the Judges that the Court should adjourn till the following day. This was the opinion of the Bar generally, and was acquiesced in by Mr Justice Day, who said that the Court only waived an application from the Bar, whose wish it would most readily ment in the matter.

Mr Judge Mondelet said, he for one would never consent to adjourn for any such occasions. If a set of murderers choose to cut each other's throats, he saw nothing to call for prayer in it. These belligerent armies were murderers, and the war a disgrace to the 19th century. Why could not they settle their quarrels in some other way, without cutting each other's throats? He would never consent to adjourn. His Honour repeated these sentiments with great emphasis.

Mr Bidwell had come prepared to move an adjournment if no one else had. If what the learned Judge said was true, then the Sovereign from whom he held his commission was a murderer, and that the prayers offered up were blasphemies.

Judge Mondelet—so they are.

Messrs. Loranger and Dorion here rose and said that the Bar was unanimous in favor of an adjournment. After the courtesy always extended by the English members on like occasions—has, for instance, adjourning on the occasion of the St. Jean Baptiste Society—there ought to be, and there was, but one opinion on the matter, and they trusted that the adjournment would be made.

Judge Day—That being the feeling, we have, of course, no hesitation in complying.

UNITED STATES.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON AFLOAT AGAIN.—After an arduous interrupted labor of some fortnight's duration, the caloric ship Ericsson has been raised again to the surface, from her unfortunate submersion in North River, New York. It is presumed that she will have another trial, though it is stated that several months will elapse before she is in working order.

TROUBLE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—Steamers sunk. It appears in an article in The Ogdensburg Despatch, that the inhabitants of villages on Lake Champlain are now engaged in a quarrel about railroad and steamboat matters, which is not likely soon to end. It has already resulted in violence and outrage upon persons and property. It appears that the Plattsburg people are building a railroad from that place to Montreal, a portion of which is completed. The company owning the railroad Rouse's Point to Montreal, purchased the Montreal end of the Plattsburg route, and left the latter place in a bad fix. The Plattsburg people owned a steamboat called the Santos, which they designed to run in connection with their road this season. The boat wintered at Sherburn Bay, and when the proprietors were about to move her, they found that a portion of her machinery had been stolen. They attempted to tow her down to Plattsburgh but the people of Burlington, cut the lines and took her back. The following night two old steamers, the Burlington and Whitehall, were drawn beside the Santos and sunk in such a position that the latter cannot be moved. The Plattsburg people were much exasperated. The captain and owners of the steamer Saratoga were supposed to be concerned in the outrage, and when the boat came to their village, 400 persons rushed on board armed, lashed her wheels, and threatened to sink her, arrested her captain and pelted him with rotten eggs. So the matter stood at last accounts.

A clergyman at Newark, N. J., has fallen in with the beard movement, and adopted the plan of allowing his capillary attachments to grow unchecked by scissors or razors. A portion of his congregation are highly scandalized. The clergymen has determined to adhere to the beard, and the objectors among his congregation talk of agitating his dismissal.

The amount of money in the United States Treasury April 24, subject to draft, was \$28,476,675. of which \$7,010,554 was the United States Mint; \$8,027,239 in the sub-Treasury at New York; \$3,844,818 in do. at Boston; \$2,426,618 in do. at St. Lewis; \$1,590,263 in do. at Philadelphia; \$1,815,876 in do. at New Orleans; and \$1,030,050 in do. at San Francisco.

Mr Fredric E. Abbot, son of Col E. E. Abbot of this city, six years since, broke off a pen knife blade in the back part of his left hand. The wound soon healed over and the blade remained in the hand till yesterday, when it was taken out by Dr. Whitecomb. It had caused him so little inconvenience that he was not certain it was there, till it was removed. It was the whole length of the cutting part of the blade, 14 inches long.