

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

From English papers by the Baltic, at New York, to the 9th August.

It is announced, by telegraphic despatches received from the East, by way of Malta and Marseilles, that the 21st of July the light division of the British army, under General Brown, and the division of the French army under General Canrobert, embarked at Varna or at Baltshik; and whether this fact be strictly correct or not, we entertain no doubt that between that date and the present time, the allied army has sailed from the shores of Bulgaria to invade the Crimea. Some weeks ago the reasons were less obvious which induced us to deprecate the advance of the Anglo-French army to the Principalities, and to argue that the relief of Silistria and the passage of the Danube were undertakings which might cost us too dear if they were purchased by the sacrifice of a more important operation. Happily, those immediate objects have been accomplished by the Turks themselves, with only the moral support of the allied army. It never entered into the plan of the campaign adopted by Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan to occupy either the valley of the Danube or the Dobruzsha. Omar Pasha had asked at the first conference of the allied Generals for the moral support of a European detachment at Varna, and the allied commanders gave him more than he asked—not, as the result has proved, without effect. But the chief advantage of this movement to ourselves was to gain time for the arrival of the heavy guns from Woolwich and Toulon, and in some degree to accustom the troops to the climate. It was also desirable that the hottest period of the year should be over before active operations began. All these considerations must now render our meaning perfectly clear, when we disputed the plan of operations which most of our contemporaries were directing towards the Danube, and steadily pointed in the direction of Sebastopol. It now becomes expedient to consider with great detail the nature of the proceedings to which this remarkable expedition may give rise. The first or preliminary operation for the conquest of the Crimea and the siege of Sebastopol, as for any great maritime invasion is to effect the landing of the troops in such a manner and in such a position, that they may be able to hold their ground against the enemy until the army, with its artillery and stores, has reached the shore and is prepared to take the field. For this purpose the spot selected for the landing must unite several conditions. It should, if possible, have sufficient depth of water to allow the approach of the ships or at least the steam frigates, so as to give the boats and the troops the shelter of the ships' guns. It is indispensable that fresh water be found on the spot in sufficient abundance to supply the immediate wants of the army, and that some natural facilities should exist for throwing up fieldworks to protect the first landing from an attack by the superior forces of the enemy. It is also necessary and desirable that the enemy should as far as possible be deceived as to the exact point on which the attempt is to be made. Supposing these conditions to be realised, it is calculated that in about three hours a sufficient number of men and guns can be landed to enable the detachment to hold its position against any force that the enemy is able to bring against it; and in the mean time, from the enormous number of vessels of war and transports at the disposal of the allied forces, every half-hour would add considerably to the strength of the invading army. The south-western promontory of the Crimea. On which Sebastopol stands, undoubtedly combines many of the conditions favourable to such an attack.—Between the port of Sebastopol and Cape Chersonese, within a distance of about seven miles, there are no less than three inlets or harbours—the Bay of Streletska, the Bay of Peschana, and the Bay of Kameesch, which are not fortified on the land, and are more or less accessible to vessels of war. To the south of Cape Chersonese the shore below the Monastery of St. George, might be eligible, and the deep haven of Balaklava would be a most important position for us to obtain and hold in our possession.

Some such port must, of course, from the base of operations in the peninsula, and the very first measures of the allied generals would be to secure and fortify a place of depot affording them safe communication with the fleet. A glance at the map will show that, if such a position can be found, Sebastopol may be attacked in the rear with remarkable facility. We may here observe that until about two years ago, Sebastopol was scarcely fortified at all on the land side, and was commanded by hills adjacent to the town. Since 1852 a regular wall has been erected from the citadel to the quarantine harbour, about two miles in length, but it is probable that this wall is still unsupported by the outworks required to give it strength and solidi-

ty, and the heights outside these lines still give the besieging army a formidable advantage of position. From the best information we have been able to collect, the Russian forces now in the Crimea consist principally of two divisions of the 6th corps d'armee, under General Tchecodaioff, which may amount to an effective army of 70,000 men, exclusive of the marines and dockyard battalions existing in Sebastopol. It is probable great efforts have been, and will be made, to increase this force; but, in the absence of communication by sea a vast extent of steppes and marshes has to be traversed before the narrow isthmus of the Crimea can be reached at, all from the interior of Russia. It is, however, to be supposed that the Russian generals charged with the defence of this important possession will adopt a double system of operations. Leaving in Sebastopol such a garrison as the extent of the works to be defended may require, the rest of the army, with the cavalry and field artillery, will probably occupy a position in the country; and it will be necessary for the allied armies to be equally prepared for a twofold operation—namely, to invest Sebastopol on the one hand, and to guard against the movement of the Russian army in the field on the other. In fact of the landing of the allied forces is once accomplished in safety, it is solely on the possibility of relieving the fortress from without, by compelling the assailants to raise the siege, the safety of the place depends. Left to itself, and attacked by regular approaches the fall of Sebastopol would be a matter of certainty. The problem to be solved is, whether the allied armies will have the power, during a siege which may be protracted for a considerable time, to repulse all the troops which the Emperor of Russia may or can send against them. For this purpose it may become extremely difficult to carry on the attack on Sebastopol without extending the operations of the allied armies throughout a great part of the peninsula. The southern part of the Crimea, which is by far the most accessible to our fleets and troops, is, however, the only portion of the country which can be called salubrious or fruitful. Two-thirds of the peninsula to the north of the hills along the coast, are salt marshes, which will not support cattle and horses and even a Russian army would have considerable difficulty in maintaining itself in such a country, while all the more productive districts are held by the enemy. We are still unavoidably ignorant of many particulars relating to a country which is almost as large as the island of Sicily, though it has been very little visited by European travellers; but in the foregoing remarks we have pointed out some of the general principles which must be observed in operations of this nature, and we trust that, from the magnitude on which they have now been undertaken, and the spirit which animates the allied armies, they will be brought to a successful determination before the close of the present campaign.

From late English papers by the Asia, to the 12th of August.

The Asia passed five Atlantic mail steamers, viz., on the 13th, when off the Maidens, the Niagara; on the 16th the Africa; on the 20th, the Canada; on the 21st, the Pacific; and on the 23rd, the Arabia—all bound for England.

The weather in Great Britain was remarkably fine, and the crops looked beautiful.

An American built brig of 300 tons, timber laden, waterlogged and abandoned, apparently after having been fired into by thirty-two pounders, was boarded, June 14th, in lat. 33 N., lon. 18 W. She is supposed to have been overhauled by a privateer.

In the British Parliament, Mr Hume called the attention of government to the necessity of taking still more energetic measures for the suppression of the Cuban slave trade. He was sure Espartero would give his best assistance to carry out the object. Lord John Russell believed strong efforts were making by the Spanish authorities, and that those efforts would now be increased. He promised the British government would keep a watchful eye on the subject.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR.—The Government have chartered to-day, the Mauritius of 1800 tons, belonging to the General Screw Company, making the sixth ship of that company now in their service. She is to sail for the Black Sea on the 16th.

The 2500 tons screw steamship Golden Fleece, belonging to the General Screw Company, will depart from Southampton for Cork early this morning. She has shipped on board a large quantity of artillery stores, also provisions for the fleet, and will upon her arrival at Cork, embark the 21st Regiment for transportation to the East.

The 1400 ton screw ship Australia, with the remainder of Major Young's and Capt. Trunnig's companies of the Royal Artillery, arrived in the Downs from the river at 8.30 A. M. yesterday, and proceeded immediately down channel for the Black Sea, with beautiful calm weather.

The 49th Regiment, at Chatham, recently returned from India, is now under orders to

get everything ready for active service in the Baltic.

THE DANUBE.—According to latest accounts, the Russians continue to retreat, and the only question is whether they will stop behind the Sereth or the Pruth.

FRANCE.—The cholera, which was fast decreasing at Marseilles, is now increasing, and among the last deaths recorded are two medical men. At Toulon, on the 8th inst. 104 persons fell victims to the disease. In some districts the inhabitants have fled from their homes, leaving their field crops to those who might choose to gather them. In some departments where it had appeared, the cases were less numerous and of a less severe character.

SPAIN.—Queen Christiana is placed in a very critical situation. She is most desirous of leaving Madrid, but is so thoroughly hated by the population that they will not suffer the event to take place until she shall have been put upon her trial for several alleged offences.

THE DANUBE AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The report says that the Russians were about to evacuate Moldavia as well as Wallachia.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian envoy at the Court of Austria, announces formally that Moldavia as well as Wallachia will be immediately evacuated; consequently the advance of the Austrians is countermanded; but Austria subsequently signed an engagement with France and England to insist on guarantees of further peace from Russia, and not be satisfied with the status quo.

The Russians continue to retreat, and the Turks to advance, without fighting. Cholera had broke out violently at Varna, where the British and French troops are concentrated; typhus fever also had appeared.

PEACE PROPOSALS.—The Paris Moniteur of August 11th publishes the refusal of the French government to grant an armistice, but stating that peace may be had on the following terms; 1st, the abolition of the Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Servia and Moldavia; 2d, the freedom of the mouths of the Danube; 3d, a revision of the former treaty, with reference to the limits of Russia in the Black Sea; no power to have protectorate over Turkish subjects.

It is reported by way of Vienna, August 5, that on the 30th of July the whole allied fleet appeared before Sebastopol, with a great number of transport vessels. On the 16th a conspiracy for setting the Russian fleet on fire as it lay in port, was discovered at Sebastopol.

It is stated that two more regiments of cavalry and six regiments of infantry are to proceed from England to Turkey, and that the whole of the militia are to be embodied.

Government has chartered ships to convey arms and stores for defence, to Halifax, St. John, N. B., Quebec, Montreal, Bermuda, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, and Demerara.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A Requisition having been presented to the High Sheriff for that purpose, that Officer has called a public meeting of the inhabitants of this City, to be held to-morrow at the Court House; to consider the measures to be adopted, for providing as speedily as possible a perfect system of sewerage and supply of water throughout the City. The recent fatal ravages of disease in this community have sadly taught us our deficiency in these requisites, and proved their paramount importance to public health. It is evident, that both must at once and thoroughly be provided for all. It appears to us, that the Local Act of Assembly, 14 Vic. c. 13 (passed in 1851), amply empowers the Corporation to establish a perfect system of sewerage throughout the City, and to tax real property by assessment, to pay the expense; and if so, the principal subject for discussion at the public meeting to-morrow will be, the means of procuring an abundant supply of water.—St John Observer.

DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS.—J. F. Crampton Esq., Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, arrived here on Saturday evening from Halifax, via Annapolis, in the steamer Maid of Erin. Mr Crampton took up his quarters at the St. John Hotel, and left for Fredericton yesterday morning, on a visit to His Excellency Sir Edmund Head. He will probably remain at Government House during the present week.

Lieutenant General the Hon. Charles Gore, C. B. and K. H. Commanding H. M. Troops in Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and their dependencies, also arrived on Saturday, in the steamer from Annapolis, and took longings at the St. John Hotel. He left yesterday morning for Fredericton, for the purpose of inspecting the troops in Garrison there. On Lieut. General Gore's return from Fredericton, the troops in this Garrison will also undergo their annual inspection.

Major Smart, Dr. Seaman, Judge Debarres, and the Hon. E. B. Chandler, also arrived the same evening, and put up at St. John.—New Brunswicker.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

St. John August 31.

Europa arrived at Halifax, at half-past one, P. M., on Wednesday.

Anglo-French force landed at Bomarsund. Austrians commenced entering Wallachia. One fort in the island of Aland taken by the French, another by the English. Little loss.

Bomarsund surrendered on the 16th, 2000 Russians taken prisoners. 160 French killed.

Russian sway over Aland, had ceased.

Report that British troops encamped at Monaster, near Devna, were decimated by malignant Cholera; totally destitute of medicine, and famishing for want of food. They were disintegrated and discouraged.

Black Sea.—Nothing done. Embarkation deferred on account of Cholera.

Ireland.—Accounts of Potatoe disease more discouraging; spreading but not rapidly. Cholera severe in Belfast.

France.—Cholera decreasing at Marseilles.

Spain.—A riot had occurred at Tortosa. Rioters demanded abolition of taxes. London Globe mentions English and French Ambassadors energetically protest against violence to any member of the Royal family.

Italy.—Cholera slightly subsiding. At Naples violent, 3,000 died in one week at Turin. Less violent at last accounts.

Liverpool. Broadstuffs fell towards the close of the week. Barley at previous rates, from apprehensions of a deficiency in the potato crop.

Consols 93 5-9 to 93 3-4. Freights at Liverpool downward tendency.

FREDFRICTON MAIL.

EUROPE.—The telegraph despatch received at Fredericton, furnishes the following additional news received by the Europa.

Baltic.—Moniteur announces that on Aug. 7th and 8th, the French expeditionary force was landed on the island of Aland, north of the fortress of Bomarsund; at the same time the French and English force, of mariners, landed south of the fortress.—Disembarkation was covered by steamers and effected, Moniteur says "without a man getting his foot wet." From 7th to 8th the French erected their batteries, while the Russians destroyed their out works, and fell back on their main force. By the 12th the fortress was completely invested; on the 15th the Russians made a sortie but were driven in on the 15th the French carried a redoubt of eight guns without losing a man; another account says "they took a strong fort after several hours' fighting."

The bombardment of the main fortress was to begin on the 16th. Reports in English papers say that the inhabitants of Aland had risen against Russia and it was proclaimed by order of the French Admiral, from the pulpits of all churches, that Russia's sway over the Island had ceased.

ASIA.—An offensive and defensive alliance with Sebaul was concluded; the terms have not transpired. It is, however understood that Schmyl insisted that the independence of Circassia should be recognized. In return he offers the assistance of 50,000 mountaineers, to act in concert with Turkish forces. It is stated that Turkey has obtained a great victory over Russians, but Russian reports state that General Wranger had advanced with Russian troops from Erivan, and defeated the Turks near Bagozid, with great slaughter, capturing eight guns, and afterwards occupied Baguid.

Important news from the East is not expected before the first week of September.

A Russian despatch from Odessa on the 6th, says that the allied fleets tried to land troops at Balaklava.

Crimea.—At Sebastopol it is reported that Admiral Lyons had bombarded Anapa twenty-four hours, but the result is unknown.

The Russian fleet had come out of Sebastopol; was seen off Odessa, and returned in safety.

New Advertisements.

HAY SCALES.

The Subscriber has taken charge of the HAY SCALES, in Chatham, formerly owned by William Letson, Esq., and will pay the strictest attention to those who may favor him with their custom.

R. McNAMARA.
Chatham, 2nd September, 1854.

WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, for the Parish School, at Black Brook, Chatham, a second class Teacher would be preferred, for Terms and other particulars apply to the Local School Inspector.

ROBERT BLAKE,
JAMES MURDOCK,
ALEX. LOGGIE,
Committee.
Chatham, 31st August, 1854.

Chatham Attorney,
JOHN McQUAVAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law,
NOSWOHL, TOWNES
& Co.,
Attorneys at Law,
South West Boom Company.

South West Boom Company.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders in the above Company, are required to pay a call of 25 per cent on their Stock to Richard Hutchison, Esq., Treasurer, payable on the 15th September next.

ROWLAND CROCKER, President.
EDWARD WILLISTON, Secretary.
Newcastle, 31st August, 1854.