

News of the Week.

ATTACK ON PETROPOLOSKI.

The following particulars of the attack of the Allied Fleet upon Petropoloski, were furnished to the Echo du Pacifique, by an officer of the French frigate La Forte.

On the 25th of July, the fleet consisting of the English frigate President 50 guns the Pique 40 guns, the steamer Virago 3 guns; and the French frigate La Forte, 60 guns 500 men; L'Eurydice, 28 guns, 230 men, and brig L'obligado, 12 guns, 120 men, left the Sandwich islands for Petropoloski. The advanced period of the season excited fears of many difficulties. These fears were realized, for the coast was enveloped in thick fogs which greatly retarded the progress of the vessels and compelled them to advance with extreme caution. The fog was such that the officers could scarcely distinguish the signals at a distance of two lengths of the ship.—For the same reason the Eurydice was unable to keep company with the rest of the squadron, and only came up with it at Petropoloski. The fleet arrived in site of Petropoloski towards the last of August, after having experienced very bad weather. The season did not permit any delay and preparations for action were made forthwith. The place offered obstacles which were by no means expected.

The Allies thought they would have to attack with superior forces, a place poorly defended and poorly fortified. They found themselves instead, before a formidable fortress, defended by eight separate forts, armed with more than 120 cannons and 1,200 men. Just as the fleet was about to commence the bombardment of the place. Admiral Price fell mortally wounded by a ball discharged accidentally whilst loading his pistols, the ball passing through his heart. Consternation spread among the crews. Admiral Price was loved and respected by all. His courage his coolness, his kindness, and the numerous proofs of daring which he had given on several difficult occasions, had gained for him universal regard. This melancholy disaster on the very eve of battle, deprived him of the opportunities of distinguishing himself, and the squadron of one of its best officers. It was on the morning of the very day fixed for the attack, that Admiral Price expired on board. Out of respect for his memory the attack was postponed until next day.

On the 31st of August the engagement commenced. The Russian frigate Aurora, of 49 guns, and the Dewina, were sheltered behind a sort of sandkey or bank in front of Petropoloski. The Allied Fleet concentrated their fire upon the three most advanced forts.—They were at the time about one mile distant from the town, which they could not possibly reach through the narrow and dangerous inlet leading to it, without first silencing these outside batteries. Two and fifty pieces of cannon thundered at the same time. The balls from either side passed over the sand bank and struck the forts and ships. After quite a lively cannonade, the three batteries were silenced—the Russian cannoniers were killed or abandoned their guns. The cannon were spiked and vessels without trouble on that side advanced towards the town. The next day they opened a very lively fire upon that point and upon the Russian ships.—The balls perforated the Aurora at all points and carried away her mainmast.

The order to land was given, and under the direction of an American pilot, who had represented the environs of the town as quite easy of access, and not very woody, the forces of the allies landed upon the beach and advanced upon the principal redoubt. But whether by mistake or treachery they found themselves entangled by thick brambles and bushes, which arrested their progress at every step and afforded the Russian marksmen a secure and almost impenetrable shelter. The similarity of the uniforms in the Russian and English created confusion in the ranks of the French, as they were afraid to fire at the red uniforms, thinking they might be those of their brethren in arms. Exposed to a fire to which they could not reply, the troops sustained it with the greatest intrepidity, and directed their attacks against the nearest fort. After a fierce combat on both sides the Russians were defeated, their cannon spiked, the fort dismantled, and forty-three prisoners taken. Fearing to expose the troops any longer to a murderous fire, the order was given to re-embark.

It would have been impossible to take the place without great loss. It was necessary, in order to reduce it, to have recourse to a general siege. Time pressed, and the advanced season permitted no delay. It became necessary to abandon a field of battle, upon which were left as trophies five batteries riddled with balls, houses and stores filled with munitions in flames, one fort demolished, and more than 100 Russian bodies. The allies afterwards captured the Sitka,—a vessel belonging to the Russian American Company and the Governor's yacht. The last were burnt. About 60 prisoners, among them a

Colonel, and a Captain of a vessel, remained in the hands of the allies.

PETROPOLOSKI—ITS SITUATION.—Petropoloski is situated on the eastern shore of Kamtschatka, and is a place of considerable importance. It is the residence of the Military commandant, and is always well garrisoned. To convey an accurate idea of the fortifications and the position of the town, is a somewhat difficult matter. It is situated on a kind of inner bay, and the sand bank behind which the Russian frigate Aurora and the armed ship Diana were moored, ran across the Bay, parallel with the town, leaving a narrow entrance from the inner to the outer Bay, somewhat like our Golden Gate. The outward Bay is formed by a narrow strip of land running in a southeasterly direction, and terminated by a peninsula at the extremity of which was a fortress. This narrow strip of land is very mountainous and thickly wooded and completely shelters the town in that direction. On the opposite side is the main land, on which were two forts, one considerably below and the others above the fort, on the above mentioned peninsula. These latter were outside the sand-bar. The town on the inner bay is built on a rising ground, the top of which was covered with batteries. The post being an important one, and the Czar being fully aware of the strength of the Allied fleets in the Pacific, about a month before the news of the declaration of war could reach the Allied fleets, the garrison was increased. Reinforcements from Siberia, under the command of a Russian General of some renown, but whose name was known to none of the officers of the Fort, were conveyed from a garrison in the interior of Siberia down the river Amoor to the bay of Shaghalian, and from thence across the Ochotsk Sea to Petropoloski. The River Amoor is navigable for steamers, and the troops were thus conveyed to their destination.

EUROPE.

The conduct of the Greeks in this country has recently been exciting marked attention, and has evoked no inconsiderable amount of displeasure. In London, in Liverpool, in Manchester, and elsewhere, a considerable number of these gentlemen are established in business, and these Greek houses have recently shown such a sympathy for Russia, the country with which we are at war, that the question is raised whether they ought to be allowed to remain amongst us. So undisguised was their feelings for Russia, so annoyed are they at any success that attends the arms of the Western Powers, that on the Manchester Exchange it has become a question whether they ought not in the mass to be excluded from the news-room. We are not advocates of extreme measures; we can make ample allowance for national feeling; and we know that this country has always been the home of the persecuted.—But nevertheless, if these Greeks amongst us make a point of outraging the conventional proprieties, and presuming on the fact of their being foreigners, adopt a course which would not be tolerated for an hour in any country in Europe, it becomes a question whether their residence in this land is desirable.—whether in point of fact they ought to be regarded in the light of spies, and as such ejected from our shores. Considering what England has done for Greece—that we lent her large sums of money which have never been repaid—that the greatest English post of the century lost his life in her service—that we gave her a king, and secured her national independence, this enthusiasm on behalf of our common enemy, the Czar—the greatest foe of human freedom on the face of the earth—is not more execrable in his taste than it is revolting in its ingratitude.

LATEST BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—Vienna, Nov. 9.—The Oest. Correspondenz states that the total loss at Balaklava up to the 28th of October is estimated at 5,000 Russians and 1,500 English and French. According to a Turkish bulletin, which requires confirmation, there have been disturbances in Sebastopol on the part of the people, who wished to surrender. On the 30th the Banshee brought news to Constantinople that the cannonade was violent on both sides, but without decisive effect, although the damage done was great. On the 25th all the guns taken from the Turks were recaptured, with the exception of three.—Prince Menschikoff reports that up to the 3rd of November, in the evening, the siege operations of the allies continued without any visible result.

It is said that at the Council of War held by the commanders and admirals of the allies on the 27th October, it was resolved that the allied fleets should not be allowed again to participate in the bombardment of Sebastopol from the sea side, it having been found that the ships are thereby exposed to severe injury, without being able to render a proportionally effective service. At the special recommendation of Admiral Dundas, the batteries No. 1 and 2, erected near the sea coast, have been entirely manned by the marine artillery, whose services are beyond all praise. The gallant admiral has now proposed to furnish several other batteries with naval gunnery, to be

worked by marines and sailors from the ships—an idea which has been approved of and adopted. The storming columns are to be formed by volunteers from the elite troops. All the reinforcements of the allies, which still arrive in the Crimea, are to be concentrated at the head quarters of Lord Raglan, the commander-in-chief.

THE LIGHT CAVALRY CHARGE.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, of the 2nd instant contains Prince Menschikoff's report of the affair at Balaklava. After describing the capture of four redoubts and eleven guns from the Turks, by General Liprandi's forces, it proceeds to say, "The English cavalry, commanded by Lord Cardigan, now came up and engaged, with extraordinary impetuosity, the Hussar Bridge of the 6th Division, but they were taken in flank by four squadrons of the combined regiment of Lancers of the reserve and thrown back in the cross fire of the guns of the 12th and 16th Infantry divisions which were firing grape shot. The enemy suffered considerable loss. At the same moment that it attacked our Hussars the English cavalry also charged at full gallop the heavy guns of the Don Battery, No. 3, where some artillerymen were sabred. Our loss in infantry does not exceed 300 killed and wounded. The loss of the cavalry and artillery is not yet known, even by approximation. The loss of the enemy is not known, but we have taken about 60 English prisoners among whom are one superior officer and two sabalters. Of the four redoubts taken from the enemy, two will be immediately destroyed and two more strongly fortified, in order to enable us to hold this important position, from which we can act on the village of Kadskoi, through which the road passes, which leads from Balaklava to the enemy's camp."

The St. Petersburg Courier of the 2nd inst. contains the official bulletin of the affair at Balaklava, on the 25th ult. The Russian bulletin acknowledges that the Russian loss exceeds 550 men, and 6 officers killed, and 1 general and 19 officers wounded.

There is no later news from Sebastopol. The absence of the usual Russian reports may be regarded as a favourable indication.

LATE DESPATCH FROM GEN. CANROBERT.—Paris, Nov. 10.—The Minister of War has received the following telegraphic despatch from General Canrobert, dated October 28. The siege operations continue. On the 25th the Russian army showed itself on the plains of Balaklava. No serious engagement took place, but the English cavalry suffered some loss in a charge too vigorously pushed. On the following day 5000 men made a sortie from Sebastopol, and attacked the English left wing. The attack was repulsed, and the enemy driven back within the place with considerable loss.

ASIA.—In Asia, the Turks in Kars and the Russians in Iffis had gone into winter quarters.

FRANCE.—Paris, Nov. 9.—The Courier de Lyons announces that a camp of 24,000 men is to be formed at Sathenay.

GREECE.—At Athens, on the 3rd, the cholera had broken out afresh, with considerable violence.

GERMANY.—Vienna, Nov. 9.—At Vienna, Wednesday, M. von der Pfordten telegraphed to Munich the result of his negotiations. He received orders to communicate it to Prince Gortschakoff. He did so, and Gortschakoff sent off a messenger the same evening to St. Petersburg.

A decree for raising 100,000 recruits, which had been signed by the Emperor, will not at present be published. Austria seems inclined to compromise matters, if possible.

Letters from Berlin state that Austria coincides with Prussia in postponing the deliberation of the Germanic Diet upon the attitude to be assumed by the German States until the arrival of an answer from the Czar to last Prussian note.

It is stated from Vienna that a part of the garrison is about to march for Bohemia, and to be replaced by troops from Italy.

Baron Brunow, who has been residing at Darmstadt, was suddenly recalled to St. Petersburg.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—Kiel, Nov. 9. No sailing orders have yet arrived. The coaling of the steamers is completed. Admiral Napier returned to the squadron. The ships were dressed to-day, and fired royal salutes, in commemoration of the Prince of Wales's birthday.

MEXICO.

The Mexican blockading squadron at Acapulco, has met with a sad disaster. On the 19th August, a furious storm prevailed in the vicinity and damaged the three unfortunate vessels so much that one of them, the schooner Santa Anna, foundered with all hands, soldiers and crew, amounting to about seventy on board. The only person who escaped was the cook. The occurrence took place off Loreto. The fate of the schooner Guerrero, is not known. The third, the corvette Santa Anna, sustained extensive injury.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

News from this Colony is to the 15th.

On the 9th the Council took up the Representation Bill, when it was moved by the Hon. James Crowdy, and seconded by the Hon. E. M. Archibald, that the Amendments made by the Council in the Representation Bill, be receded from, which, after considerable discussion, was carried.

In the Assembly a message was delivered by the Honorable Colonial Secretary, with reference to a suspending clause to be attached to the Representation Bill, and no answer having, as yet been received. His Excellency could not assent to any Bill that did not contain such a clause—or at least any Bill which might be passed before the arrival of the next mail. The House then adjourned.

The Newfoundlander remarks—the political struggle in which the Colony has for years been engaged, for securing those constitutional rights which belong to every community of British freemen, has at length terminated. Beaten in all the shifts resorted to for the frustration of the public will, the Council on Thursday last passed the Representation Bill in its totality—the identical Bill that was last year resisted with an obstinacy which drove the Assembly to stop the Supplies, and caused a reference of the case to Her Majesty's Government. The sole bar to the introduction of Responsible Government, is therefore removed; and we may well congratulate the country, as well on the result as on the tribute rendered, by the acceptance of the Assembly's measure, to the justice of their case, and to the firmness and skill with which they have worked out their principles to this auspicious issue.

Cholera.—We regret to say that this fearful disease has at length visited us. In this city several have fallen victims during the past month. It has also, we lament to say, made its appearance in parts of Conception Bay. The weather for the last week has aided its spread; but we trust that the propitious change in the atmosphere will, by God's good Providence, drive it from among us.

NOVASCOTIA.

More Steam in the Gulf.—The new Steamer Rosebud, built and owned by Mr Heard, of Charlottetown, made her first appearance on our waters, on Wednesday evening, 15th November, and returned next day to Charlottetown. Her model and general construction appear to be well adapted to the navigation of the gulf, and her cabins are spacious and comfortable. The Rosebud is commanded by Captain Matheson, so long favorably known to the travelling public. It is expected that she will next season be placed on the route between Charlottetown and Picton, making three trips a week each way.—Picton Chronicle.

SICILY.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—By the arrival of the burque Ithania, at New York, on Wednesday, we have the following sad advices from Sicily to Sept. 17:

At Messina, the cholera was making frightful havoc, taking off from eight to eleven hundred per day. On the 16th the report was, that one half of the population had been carried off.

The disease extended even to animals—mules, cats and dogs dropping dead in the streets.

All the physicians who had not fallen victims had fled the city.

The government had issued a proclamation calling for medical volunteers from neighbouring cities, guaranteeing payment to them. There were ten who had gone from Palermo. On the 13th, 100 soldiers or convicts had been sent from Palermo to Messina to cleanse the streets and to bury the dead.

At Naples—Aug 13th, the disease had abated, the deaths amounting to about 300 per day, and on the 23d the deaths daily had decreased to 20 or 25.

At Palermo, 26th, about 350 per day was the number. The whole number of deaths at Palermo was estimated at 13,000, and at Messina 45,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The late epidemic at Savannah raged about ten or twelve weeks, during which time the number of sick and dead reached five thousand. Ten physicians and three medical students are numbered with the dead, while many others were sick. Of the clergy three died, and every one of their number was attacked. Of the editorial corps, all of whom remained at their posts until attacked, two died.

There was a fearful gale at Buffalo on Monday night week. The water of the lake rose above the flats, flooding the streets, and washing away houses, fences, furniture and lumber. Many families were obliged to flee from their houses in their night clothes, and a number of persons were drowned in the cellars or submerged basements.

PORT HUDSON, Nov. 16.—The propeller Bucephalus has foundered in Saganaw bay, during a severe gale, and seven of the crew had been drowned. She was laden with corn for Buffalo. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The steamer Fores