

News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 9th December.
EUROPE.

The intelligence from the Crimea this week is meagre and comparatively uninteresting. As usual, we are indebted for the latest accounts to Russian sources, and from these we learn that, down to the end of November, the siege operations continue, but that the fire of the Allies was very feeble. We have accounts, too, of a sortie on the 25th, in which the English forces took possession of two batteries of seven guns each, and of another sortie against the French on the following day, in which the enemy lost 230 men, and our allies 78 men and three officers. The direct accounts from English sources only extend to the 20th, in which the variations of the weather are narrated with painful fidelity. Indeed, the subject of the weather may well occupy the attention of every man in the camp, for the elements during a Russian winter have invariably proved more destructive to foreign troops than the worst efforts of the enemy. It is gratifying to find from these statements that reinforcements were arriving in considerable numbers, and that the long interval since the battle of Inkerman had been employed by the French and English troops in strengthening their lines and rendering them all but impregnable. The disasters which befell the fleet will not, it is said, seriously cripple our troops or expose them to intolerable privations; but at the moment when this assertion is put forth, we are told the Prince, when she foundered in the Black Sea, had on board their winter clothing—all the flannel, great coats, and heavy covering to protect the soldiers from the climate. This is the worst feature of the marine disasters of the 14th. The money loss is bad enough, amounting in vessels alone to something like two millions sterling; but far more distressing is the physical pain which must be endured by our brave troops until fresh supplies are forwarded from this country.

The most absorbing question at the present moment is, what effect the Austrian treaty may have on the Russian Emperor? This movement cannot fail to perplex and harass him, and if we wanted proof of this, it is to be found in the despatch which Count Nesselrode addressed towards the end of October to the Russian representative at the Court of Berlin, and the text of which sees the light this week for the first time in the independence Belge. This despatch, which is drawn up in Count Nesselrode's most wily and subdued style, professes to treat of the four points as the basis of negotiations, with the evident object of throwing dust in the eyes of the German courts. Nothing can exceed the plausibility of its reasoning, and if we did not know the characteristics of Russian diplomacy, we should conclude that the Czar was really desirous of peace. There were evidently two objects sought in the forwarding of this despatch—the first to set on foot negotiations, in order to gain time, so as to prepare more effectually his large military resources; the second, to blind his patizans in Germany as to his real intentions, and thus to paralyse, as far as possible, the action of Austria. If we were to take the Emperor's cue from this cunning and clever despatch, we should say that his annoyance must be excessive at the plunge which Austria has now made, but that he will, in spite of fate, fight it out to the last. The struggle is not yet keen enough to humble his pride or to subdue his temper.

He must receive much harder knocks than he has yet endured before he will cry "enough," and we see evidence of this in his military movements and preparations. According to a despatch from Warsaw, Gen. Sievers is concentrating the first infantry corps of the Russian army, with a portion of the Imperial Guard, on the left bank of the Vistula, the extreme extremity of the empire while General Haniutin is advancing with the second infantry corps on Podolia and Volhynia—movements at this inclement season of the year which read their own lesson.—In addition to this, we learn that sixty battalions of sharpshooters are to be raised.—Whatever others may think and believe, no one is more fully alive to the emergency of the crisis than the Emperor Nicholas himself and no doubt, long before the signing of the Austrian treaty was made known to the people of Western Europe, he was fully advised of how matters stood and what he would have to face.

In the new phase which affairs have now assumed, the inactivity which has characterized the movements of Omar Pacha will soon cease, and we learn without surprise, that he and 40,000 of the veteran Turks, who so bravely distinguished themselves this year on the Danube, are on the point of leaving for the Crimea. A telegraphic despatch, dated Bucharest, the 6th instant, announces that next week this large army will embark at Balaklava and Varna for Balaklava, under the command of the General in whom they have implicit confidence. This is an event of no

ordinary importance, and we have no doubt that under such a leader the Turkish troops will regain much of the laurels which they have lost. Indeed, the military prestige of Omar Pacha will be of incalculable service at the present moment in the Crimea, for he has earned an European as well as a world-wide reputation. In the present dearth of generals and officers of military experience and reputation, his sound advice will go far to fill up the vacuum which death has made.

If we are to credit the statement of the King of Prussia, that he will side with Austria in imposing the four points upon the Czar, the position of the latter becomes seriously complicated by this new adhesion of the German Courts to the Western Powers.

The elections in Denmark have terminated in the return by large majorities of the Liberal party. Everywhere the Ministerial candidates have been beaten. In Spain everything is proceeding as favourably as can be expected under the administration of Espartero.

THE GALE IN THE BLACK SEA.—Constantinople, Nov. 20.—I have to send you the news of a great calamity. On the night of the 13th a violent storm burst over Constantinople, and caused much damage to the loftier buildings; the mosque of the Sultan Ahmed alone losing three minarets. We were accordingly prepared for some lamentable occurrence in the Black Sea, but the intelligence received yesterday by the Valorous transcends all that has been feared. Of the whole extent of the calamity we are still ignorant, but enough is known to give it a place among the greatest that has taken place at sea for many years. The tempest commenced at Balaklava about seven in the morning, and in two hours eleven transports had been wrecked and six dismantled and rendered unfit for service. The most terrible disaster is the total loss of the new magnificent steam ship Prince, which arrived here a few days since with the 46th regiment and a cargo valued at £500,000 and indispensably necessary for the prosecution of the siege and the comfort of the army.

The whole of the winter clothing for the men has gone down—40,000 suits of clothes, with under garments, socks, gloves, and a multitude of other articles of the kind, vast quantities of shot and shell, and not least in consequence, the medical stores sent out in consequence of the deficiencies which formerly existed.

The other British vessels lost at Balaklava are as follows:—The Resolute, all hands lost; the Rip van Winkle, all lost; the Wild Wave, one or two saved; the Kenilworth, all lost; the Progress, some saved; the Wanderer, all lost; the Marquis, all lost; the Mary Ann, all lost; the Pultowa, all saved; the Caduceus, dismantled and abandoned.

The following are dismantled and unfit for service:—the Frigate of the Ocean, the Medusa, the Melbourne, screw steamer flag of Captain Christie; the Sir R. Sale, the Minotaur, and the Lady Valiant.

The loss of men at Balaklava is about 340.

The Retribution, Captain Drummond, was obliged to throw over her upper deck guns. The Duke of Cambridge was on board, and still remains there. The Vulcan rode out the storm with three anchors. The Sampson steam-fragate lost her masts. The Britannia 120, fouled a French line-of-battle ship; but both vessels escaped, fortunately, with a few injuries. The Prince had her masts cut away and her steam up, but the rigging of her mizenmast fouled the screw, and it could not work. The vessel then ran on shore with a terrible shock.

The Resolute was laden with powder and shells for the siege. By the loss of this vessel and the Prince, the British army is deprived of the means of continuing the siege for the present, even if such an idea were entertained.

A later account says the disasters of the 14th are greater even than anticipated. The following names may be added to the list of those totally lost at Balaklava:—Gertude, Pride of the Ocean, Pyrenees, and Ganges. The total loss at Balaklava is

	Lost.	Dismasted.
British	18	12
French	12	4 or 5

Eighteen more British are said to be lost or dismantled at Eupatoria or the Katcha.

Commander Bayntoun, R. N., perished in the Prince. Doctor Spence is also said to be lost. He came out to enquire into the state of the Medical service.

A Turkish line-of-battle ship is a total wreck off Eupatoria. The flagship is dismantled.

The Henri Quatre is on shore; there is no hope of getting her off; her crew are said to be in the hands of the Russians. Numbers of French and English sailors were taken by the Cossacks on the west coast.

It is said to be decided that Admiral Stopford shall proceed with the British sailing vessels to Sinope, to pass the winter.

Captain Inglis, of the Engineers was lost in the Prince. It is said that several officers are lost in the vessels off Balaklava.

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN BATTERY.—Sebastopol, November 25.—The Russians made a sortie, and were repulsed by the English.—While pursuing the enemy, the English got possession of a battery of nine guns, which they maintain. The transport of Turkish reinforcements from Balaklava to the Crimea continues. A hundred and forty-six ship guns were landed by the allies, and will be employed in the siege.

The Moniteur contains a despatch from Bucharest, confirming the intelligence that the English had on 25th ult. taken a Russian redoubt defended by a battery of nine guns, and had established themselves in it.

SIERGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—Constantinople, Nov. 23.—The news from Sebastopol is up to the 19th. The rumour of the arrival of General Luders with 15,000 men is renewed. The weather still remains fine. The batteries are almost silent on both sides. The British have lost 20 transports. The allies have still enough of shot, shell, and powder.

The Moniteur contains a communication from a French Ambassador at Vienna, enclosing the following despatch, which has reached that capital via Bucharest:

General Liprandi broke up from Balaklava with his army on the 14th, and retired beyond the Tchernaya breaking down the bridge.

Balaklava, Nov. 21, 11 A. M.—On the 12th a fearful hurricane passed over the camp.—All the tents were blown down and the men exposed to rain and cold and hunger for the day. At night the Russians attacked the French lines and were repulsed. The gale and rain abated at night.

On the 16th nothing was done, the siege progressing slowly. The Sampson, which shelled the Russians at Katcha when they came down to make prisoners of the crews, and forced them back, is dismantled, and will have to land her heavy guns. Admiral Lyons visited Lord Raglan, having come on shore from the Agamemnon at Kamiesch Bay. Several of our troops died from cold and exhaustion yesterday, and many horses perished. The camp is a sea of mud. The Russians are quiet and depressed. Lord Burghersh has arrived in the Colombo (laden with ordnance stores).

Nov. 16.—The mails have not yet arrived. The siege fire is very slack on both sides.—A fine work is completed, overlooking the Inkermann road. The French have received reinforcements. The Juro completed landing troops and stores at Kamiesch Bay.

Nov. 19.—The Medway left for Constantinople, with sick, under charge of Dr. Tice. The French made a reconnaissance this morning, and saw the Russians repairing a great quantity of tanbricks, gun carriages, &c., damaged by our fire on the 5th of December. More reinforcements have arrived.

Nov. 20.—The Orinoco has arrived in the harbour, with the 97th Regiment on board and landed them. It has been raining all day. The Queen of the South arrived this evening with draughts of various regiments Guards, &c. There was a good deal of firing to-day on the French and on our lines, which we both replied to very briskly. The French are landing men and stores every hour at Kamiesch Bay.

Movement of Russian Troops.—Paris, Dec. 5.—A despatch from Warsaw announces that the 1st Corps of Russian Infantry is being concentrated on the left bank of the Vistula, and that the corps of Panintinis marching towards Volhynia and Podolia.

The losses in the Black Sea.—Berlin, Dec. 3.—From exact information as to the losses sustained by the allied fleets it appeared that in the storm of the 14th, 14 ships were wrecked near Sebastopol, and two ships of the line, two steamers, and 13 vessels of different classes driven on shore near Eupatoria.

A regular steam communication is to be established twice a week between Constantinople and Balaklava. The screw steamer Lucerna is to be dispatched from Liverpool for the purpose on the 20th inst.

The Charity, steam transport, arrived at Spithead on the 5th, to embark troops for the Crimea. They consist of about 7000 men of the 16th, 34th, 38th, 44th, 77th, 88th, and 95th regiments, and 1st and 2nd battalions of the Rifle Brigade.

The general second in command in the Crimea is Sir John Burgoyne.

Another Russian vessel, called the Ariel, has been seized in the port of Liverpool, under simulated papers. She came under Danish colours, from Miranishi, laden with deals. The master stoutly maintains her to be a Danish vessel, having been sold by the Russian owner a week before the proclamation of war.

The Adelaide screw steamer has been laden with nearly 2000 tons of shot, shells, ammunition, and winter clothing for the Crimea. At Woolwich she embarks a company of artillery, and thence proceeds to Portsmouth to embark detachments of the 34th and other regiments under orders for the Crimea.

THE SUPPLIES BY SEA AND LAND.—The terrible storm which broke over our camp and ships on the 14th, and inflicted such critical damage, also fell on a convey of several hundred wagons in the steppe of

rida, carrying provisions and ammunition to the Russians, and, what with cold and snow they were totally lost. The loss of several hundred quarters of corn, and the materials of war, might not seem in itself a very great catastrophe, as the whole convoy would not equal the cargo of one small transport, but we have to take into account the position of the army which has lost these supplies. It is fed by provisions carried across the steppe, as our army is by provisions carried across the sea. The men who were driven against us a month ago were brought up in great haste from Bessarabia. The food and everything else they want for existence and efficiency must be brought, at the nearest, from Odessa. Thus the contest is as artificial and as distant from the resources of the two belligerents as if we had agreed to fight out a duel on a given island of the Pacific. Never was there such a trial of sea and land. The elements themselves refuse to assign the preponderance, and leave it to be decided by the respective energy of the East and the West. Since the fabled days of Troy never was there such a contest, and, as in that story the elements of nature are described as alternately assisting this side or that with rude impartiality, so it is in this case, and thus far the stars are not fighting for the Russians.

OTTOMAN ARMY OF THE DANUBE.—Constantinople, Nov. 20.—The Journal de Constantinople states that the Ottoman army of the Danube was to advance by forced marches to the Pruth, enter Bessarabia, and attack the Russians.

Thirty thousand men under Achmet Pacha formerly of Kalafat, and now a marshal, march to Babadagh to guard the Danube—Iskender Bey commands the vanguard of 5000 men, and is going to destroy the enemy's works at Ismail. The cavalry under Halem Pacha had reached Fokschany. The main body of the Turkish army under Omar Pacha, and composed of about 68,000 infantry, was awaiting the cessation of the rains, upon which it would march for the Pruth.—Tassou Pacha sends the troops under his orders from Rustobuk to Bucharest, and will himself keep garrison there with 8000 men.

The same journal says that the Porte is sending 10,000 troops from Constantinople, and two regiments from Varna, to the Crimea. On the 17th numerous steamers and transports arrived in the Bosphorus, from England, with reinforcement.

A letter from Ibraila, Nov. 15, says:—The Russians have been driven out of the Dobruzschia; the 3rd Regiment of the Imperial (Ottoman) Guards and the bashibazouks, under the command of his Excellency Hadjee Ali Pacha and Col. Achmed Bey, defeated the Don Cossacks and Greek volunteers in some brilliant actions on the heights of Therna, and drove them back to Iskutoba, where the Russians re-crossed the bridge and broke it. Babadagh, Tulichia, and Matschin are in the hands of the Ottoman troops. Marshal Achmed Pacha, commanding-in-chief of the Sultan's troops occupying the two banks of the Danube and those of the Sereth, has established his head quarters at Ibraila. The scene of hostilities is henceforth shifted to Bessarabia, where the Russians are preparing to make a resistance; but they will have to keep a line of at least fifty leagues, which they can only do by scattering their forces.

SPAIN.—Expulsion the Jesuits, from Spain.—The Government has ordered the Jesuits, eighty in number, who are establishing at Loyola, in the Basque Provinces, to proceed immediately to Majorca. They, however, refuse to obey, on the pretext that nothing is prepared for such a Journey. If they resist they will be expelled by force, and all the ministers will approve of such a measure.—The reason of their expulsion is that they have made themselves the most active agents in the Carlist conspiracies.

A letter from Rome, in the Parlamento of Turin states that the Conference of Bishops at Rome was closed on the 2nd, after coming to a nearly unanimous conclusion on the matter under debate.

In his last moments Lord Dudley Stuart is said to have remembered unhappy Poland, and to have left legacies to several of her homeless children. His remains will be forwarded to England.

The royal Mail steam-ship Arabia sailed from the Mersey on Monday for Kingston, where she took on board a quantity of ammunition, and proceeded thence to Marseilles to embark French troops for the seat of war.

LATEST BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Departure of Omar Pacha and 40,000 Turks for the Crimea.—Bucharest, Wednesday, Dec. 6.—40,000 Turks and 100 guns will be embarked at Balaklava and at Varna next week for the Crimea. One regiment remains at Bucharest. Danisk Bey replaces Mussa Pacha as commandant of the town. Mussa Pacha superintends the embarkation. Omar Pacha will leave in a few days.

Progress of the Siege of Sebastopol.—Paris, Thursday, Dec. 7.—The Moniteur contains the following despatch from General Canrobert, dated the 28th November.

The rain has ceased, and the weather seems disposed to improve. Our works of all kinds