

News of the Week.

THE EUROPEAN

From English Papers to the 2nd Sept.

STATE OF THE TROOPS IN VARNA.—The London Daily News says:—

It may sound strange, and incredible to people at home, but still it is a fact, that the troops out here in Bulgaria are half-starving. I am fully aware that such a statement will appear monstrous to those who recollect the statements (and very correct ones, too,) of the liberal provisions made for the necessities and comforts of the soldiers. The people of England have read and rejoiced in reading, that the Oriental expedition had been provided for with an almost paternal care by the country, that care had been taken not only that the rations of the soldiers were good and plentiful, but that the smaller necessities and even the luxuries of life should accompany them on their march, and be retailed to them at cost price by the commissariat. Rice, coffee, tea, and sugar, ale and porter, were to be sent in the rear of the army. It is a well known fact that enormous stores for the use of the army were bought at the public expense and sent out to Turkey, but it is not less a fact that the troops have had little benefit, if any, from those stores—that they were late at Gallipoli, irregular at Scutaria, wanting at Varna, and utterly absent from the day the troops left for Aladdin and Dewna. The commissariat was unwilling or unable, or both, to send stores to the distance of twenty miles from the depots.

The effects of such commissariat arrangements are most melancholy on the health and efficiency of the army.

A soldier's daily ration of one pound of this meat, minus the sinews, skin, bones, and other articles unfit for consumption, reduces itself to about one-third of a pound of dry, tough beef, which can be swallowed by dint of hard chewing, and which may be nutritious to a certain extent. But it is not too much to say that the troops have for the last two months mainly subsisted on their 1½ pound of bread, and the meagre soup which hard boiling has extracted from the beef aforesaid.

It is evident enough what the results of all must be.

In England we are accustomed to see our soldiers full of robust health—here the men are bronzed with exposure to the sun and air, but they have got thin, and the muscles of their legs and arms are in an alarming state of softness. I felt the arms and legs of many, and I was quite startled by their leanness, and the unhealthy relaxed condition of muscles. The generalty of the men complain, not of hunger, but of want of appetite. They cannot eat their food, feel weak, and are unable to move.

Bad arrangements on the part of those in command led to all this. With weakened frames the soldiers are unable to brave the consequences of an atmosphere charged with malaria; and cholera enters upon the scene.

When the army left Soutari for Varna, and when it became known that spots for encampment had been selected on the banks of the Dewna lake, some of the physicians of Pera, men who know the country, told me that the military authorities had pitched almost on the worst locality that could be found in this part of Bulgaria. I was informed that the exhalations from the Dewna lake and its marshy meadows are pregnant with disease, and that low fever and dysentery are always to be found in the villages—few and far between—in this part of the country. I thought it my duty at the time to report to you this opinion, as coming from men competent to judge, whose hopes and wishes were all for the good of our troops and the success of our arms. I know that both Lord de Redcliffe and Lord Raglan were informed of the danger to which the troops were exposed in the encampments which had been selected for them. But it would appear that it is a rule in this war that no opinion shall be listened to and no advice taken.

LATEST BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

DESTRUCTION OF HANGO.—Danzic, Sept. 1.—The Bulldog has just arrived, having left the allied fleet on the 30th ult. at Lendsund. Hango has been destroyed by the Russians. The French forces have not yet left Bomarsund. General Baraguay d'Hilliers, General Jones, and Admiral Deschenes, have had a look at Helsingfors. The passage to Abo is found to be extremely narrow, and it is probable that the fortress will not be attacked. The French had lost 600 men by cholera.

Telegraphic advices from Stockholm state that the Russians are raising a new battalion of rifles in Finland, to supply the loss of the garrison of Bomarsund.

Aland is declared infected with cholera, and a quarantine is imposed on all arrivals thence.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.—Vienna, Sept. 1.—Official intelligence has been received that the expedition against the Cri-

mea is about to be carried into effect. Marshal St. de Arnaud, the Commander-in-Chief, had arrived from Constantinople, and the movement was to take place on the 2nd Sept.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Bucharest, Aug. 24.—The Turkish army is moving, hence in order to operate upon Galatz and Ibrail.

ATTEMPTED NEGOTIATIONS AT VIENNA.—Telegraphic despatches from Vienna show that diplomacy is at the present moment very active in the Austrian capital. The expected message had arrived from St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff was holding out new expectations and promises to Austria, even going to the length of pretending his master's readiness to accept the four conditions laid down in the notes exchanged between England, France, and Austria, on the 8th, in order to induce negotiation; it is reported, however, that the new Russian propositions are illusory, and imply the maintenance of a peculiar Russian protectorate in Turkey under a changed form. Nevertheless they are, it is said, entertained by Austria, and are likely to figure in Count Buol's next notes to the Western Courts.

The Prussian minister is in close and continued communication with Prince Gortschakoff.

Telegraphic despatches from Berlin state that M. Benckendorf had arrived at Stettin from St. Petersburg, and would proceed immediately to the King of Prussia. He is said to be the bearer of an evasive answer from the Czar to the communication of the four propositions.

NEW DESTINATION OF ENGLISH TROOPS.—The Monitor states from Bucharest that a division of the English army was expected at Obilesti in Wallachia. Omar Pacha has required 93,000 rations of bread per diem, to be delivered at Bucharest, Obilesti and Ursitz respectively. A second bridge of boats is in course of construction from Turinukai to the opposite shore of the Danube.

THE WAR IN ASIA.—The Journal de Constantinople officially announces the dismissal of Selim Pacha for his conduct in the affair with the Russians at Bayazid. He is replaced as a commander-in-chief of the army of Batoum, by Mustapha Pacha, who distinguished himself greatly in the Dobrudzha.

THE CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND.—The Monitor contains the reports of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, General Neil, and Admiral Parseval Deschenes, of the capture of Bomarsund—the following extracts are important:—The Marshal says the intention of the Emperor of Russia was to make Bomarsund one immense entrenched camp for his military and naval forces. Bomarsund appeared destined to become the advanced sentinel and principal port of Russia in the Baltic. Its destruction will be considerable loss for Russia, not less in a material sense, than in a moral aspect. We have destroyed, in eight days, the prestige attaching to those ramparts of granite, which cannon, it was said, could not overcome. We know now, we cannot doubt it, that there is nothing in those forts, fortifications so fine and so menacing, which is not at the mercy of a well directed fire. Admiral Parseval Deschenes says our gunners have proved that the granite of Finland is not exactly proof against their bullets. The fortresses of Cronstadt and Sveaborg, rendered more accessible will neither be secure nor impregnable.

General d'Hilliers does full credit to the English troops. He says:—General Harry Jones, by contributing by his marines and sappers to the attack on the towers of Bomarsund, has shown us once more what may be expected from the bravery and discipline of English soldiers. The greatest cordiality did not cease to prevail, not only between the officers of the two fleets and those of the expeditionary corps, but also between the soldiers and sailors.

FRANCE.—Paris, Aug. 31.—The Emperor set out to-day for the camp of Boulogne, accompanied by his military household. His Majesty will remain there through the whole of September. A great number of persons have gone to Boulogne from motives of curiosity. It is said that the Emperor and King Leopold will have an interview at Calais. M. Oluzaga, yesterday presented his credentials to the Emperor. The Monitor announces that Admiral Parseval Deschenes has been nominated Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

An aide de camp of the Emperor, has let for the Baltic with the baton de maréchal for General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who it is said is desired by the Emperor to return to France within ten days. This may be true, but it must appear extraordinary that he should be called back to France at the very time when the public are expecting new and energetic proceedings.

SPAIN.—According to the report on the condition of Spain, the actual deficit amounts to 6,000,000.

The Monitor contains the following despatch, dated Iron, August 30:—"On the 28th they were troubled at Madrid, in consequence of the departure of Queen Christina. The behaviour of the National Guard was excellent. Tranquility is completely restored."

—According to a private despatch, the troops in conjunction with the National Guard stormed several barricades which had been erected, and crushed the insurrection. Narvaez has obtained his passports, and has subscribed 1,000 reales towards the proposed statue of Gen. San Miguel.

The squadron of picked cavalry, called the "Gardes de la Princesa," which did duty as the Queen's body guard, have been disbanded. They cost as much as two whole cavalry regiments. The decree for breaking up this pet corps was presented to the Queen in the presence of all her ministers. Her Majesty resisted, wept, stamped, and stormed, but the ministers were firm and the decree was signed.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—Vienna, Aug. 31. New proposals have been made by Russia, which will involve new negotiations. Letters of the 27th, from Eerlin, say that Austria has so far accepted the Russian Proposals as to have countermanded the further movement of troops. The subscription to the Austrian Loan is closed for a month. It amounts to nearly 500,000,000 florins.

RUSSIA.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, of the 23d, gives a report from General Bebutoff of the battle at Kars. It speaks in high terms of the bravery of the Turks.

GREECE.—As the cholera is violent at the Piræus, the French Commander has proposed to remove his men to Athens. This has caused a most unpleasant sensation in the capital.

Letters from Athens, to the 22d August, state that the Ministers of Austria, England, and France, were preparing to quit that capital. It is said that the Emperor of Austria is displeased with his Envoy for having exceeded his instructions and countenanced acts committed against Royalty and the person of the King.

Athens, Aug. 26.—The Porte refused to delay rigorous measures against the Greek shipping, unless King Otho will recognise the demand of an indemnity to Turkey. The Greek Government replies by making a counter demand to an amount of considerable importance in the present state of Turkish finances.

SWEDEN.—The Cologne Gazette has the following from Stockholm, dated the 22d.—It is singular, however, that a fact of this kind should not have been mentioned in any of the telegraphic communications:—The French General has handed over the civil government of the Aland Islands to the Crown Provost, M. Lygnell.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen, August, 30.—At a crowded meeting of the members of the Constitutional Association, held yesterday evening, resolutions were unanimously passed expressing distrust in Ministers, and in favor of refusing the payment of taxes until the causes of distrust had been removed.—Several thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot in aid of dismissed officials. The meeting is said to have been composed of men of all ranks, to have been marked by the utmost enthusiasm, and an ominous avoidance of any mention of the King. The Royal Constitution was declared illegal, null, and void. M. Moller is appointed President, and M. Bachwald, Vice-President of the new Council of State.

A SEA FIGHT IN THE BALTIC.—Danzic, Friday, September 1.—On the 26th General Baraguay d'Hilliers and Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier went up to Hango. In their sight the Russians blew up the fortifications, and retreated to Abo, where there are 15,000 troops. Abo will be attacked by the allies.

The Odin, Gorgon, Driver and Lightning engaged 18 Russian gunboats, carrying about 50 men each, and four steamers, at Abo, on the 18th of August, without loss. Admiral Marin, with a small squadron, is gone up the Gulf of Bothnia.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—By advices from Constantinople of the 21st nothing was known there of the embarkation of the allied troops. The cholera still rages at Varna, and storms were prevalent in the Euxine. The cholera is not epidemic at Constantinople. A military cordon has been placed round the powder magazines at Varna. The Viceroy of Egypt was well received at the Porte.

According to Turkish reports, the Russians were victorious at the battle fought at Hadji Velikei on the 5th of August; both parties retired, but 4,000 Turks were killed or missing, according to the correspondent of the Presse the Russians proposed two days' armistice after the battle. Kars is in no danger.

Constantinople, Aug. 24th.—The Duke of Cambridge arrived here on the 22d rather unwell. Marshal St. Arnaud will hold a council of war at Varna, to decide on the expediency of the great expedition, considering the state of the health of the troops. The previous accounts of the battle at Kars are confirmed. The action lasted five hours; the Turks lost 3,000 men, and the Russians 1,600. The Tunisian reinforcements and some English rifles were in the camp near Beika.—Said Pacha had been received with great distinction. The communications with Persia had been interrupted.

The Presse contains the following announcements from Constantinople of the 24th:—Thirty gunboats have arrived from Malta, and fifteen others are expected. Great excitement exist at Varna against the Græco-Slavonic agents of Russia. Discontent is increasing in the French army at their long inactivity. The cholera is decreasing. A kind of state of siege prevails. Five vessels, filled with troops, left on the 23rd and 6 on the 24th.

A letter from Constantinople says:—"Letters from Marshal St. Arnaud, I have just learned, announce that on the 26th to the 30th August, the Anglo-French will have landed in the Crimea, but I am unable to state whether there is any intention in the first instance of an attack on Anapa or Caffa, of which there is also a rumour afloat. More than 480 ships of all sorts are at this moment assembled at Varna, and within a week's time any still remaining in the Bosphorus will have repaired also to that port."

The latest and most important intelligence from the Black Sea, is that Marshal St. Arnaud, on the 8th of August was in a position to commence operations against the Crimea, with 80,000 men, as soon as the forces could be embarked. There were reports from Constantinople of the 14th, that 60,000 had actually embarked for Sebastopol. But it was thought by those well informed, that the main body of the expedition could not sail from Varna before the 20th of August.—The embarkation was going on incessantly at Varna, Balchick and Mangalia. Cholera was at Varna.

Letters from St. Petersburg to the 10th of August, state that as soon as it was known that troops had been sent to the Baltic, the Guard which was marching to the South, received orders to return to St. Petersburg.—It was thought that Russia was on the eve of a rupture with Sweden. Considerable bodies of troops are said to have been sent recently from southern Russia to the Crimea. The flat coasts are occupied by Cossacks who show themselves very active and resolute in repelling attempts to land. No fewer than forty-two Cossack regiments are reported to be at the seat of war in Asia.

The fire at Varna consumed 180 houses, many of which were occupied by the allied troops. Most of their moveables were saved except the hay, wine, and some camp utensils. It is believed to have been the work of incendiary Greeks, several of whom had been arrested.—The bay of Varna on the 18th of Aug. contained not less than 500 vessels of all sorts. There was also a large fleet of transports at Balchick. Quite a fleet of flat-bottomed boats had been gathered in both harbors. Forty thousand Russians were said to be encamped around Sebastopol.—A band of Caucasian mountaineers, under a son of Schamyk, had sacked several places in the province of Tiflis, and occasioned great alarm.—It is now confidently anticipated that Sweden will join the allies against Russia. The allies are said to have been kept well informed by the people of Stockholm of all that was going on in Bomarsund before it was captured. Immediately after the surrender of Bomarsund, General Baraguay d'Hilliers and Mr. Gray, Secretary of the English Legation, started from Stockholm that it is supposed with a view of inducing the Swedish government to join the Western Powers. And it was reported at Stockholm that the second division of the French Baltic army was to winter there.

FROM VARNA.—The presence of the cholera and the dread of fever give all news from the army a mournful tinge. The disease seems much abated in the army, and it is to be hoped that the precautions of the surgical staff and the good sense of the men, will deliver the camp entirely from the scourge. It has been noticed that the men who wear white trousers have suffered much more severely than the Highlanders, and the medical men of the country have long been aware that warm clothing over the stomach is a great preventive of the disease. Accordingly a supply of flannel belts has been ordered, which will, no doubt, have a good effect.—Fever, however, weakens many a frame, and though its consequences have been in very few instances fatal, yet tends to make the army more unfit for service, and, unlike the cholera, it spares no rank. General Cator, chief of the artillery, and Colonel Doyle, of the 77th Regiment, have arrived at Therapia, ill, and the effect of the heat and malaria is felt in every division of the army.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

OUR RAILWAY.—A considerable disappointment has been felt and expressed on account of the very slow progress our railways have made, as compared with the expectations entertained when the contract was made. A good many harsh and hasty expressions have been made use of by some of our contemporaries, as if the intention expressed as to the time when certain portions of the work would be completed, had been promises made. The only promises made was that contained in the contract, by which the Contractors bound themselves to have the railway contracted for finished by November, 1857. That the several portions have not been finished so soon