

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

From English Papers to the 22d July.

The secret negotiations which are going on between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin and St. Petersburg, continue to be enshrouded in the deepest mystery. In vain do some journals affect to tell their readers that such and such is the position of the negotiators; it but to evince that nothing whatever is known upon the subject. The present effect, however, is plainly observable by the delay of the Austrians in entering the Principalities; and this hesitation is ascribable entirely to the baneful influence of Russia and in (trigue) in the councils of Berlin. Count Bernstorff was presented to the Queen on Monday as the successor of Count Bunsen, but nothing whatever has transpired respecting his mission. Prince Gortschakoff has been received with coolness at Vienna, and although the last communication from the Czar has had the momentary effect of retarding the military occupation of the Principalities by the Austrians, we have the fullest confidence that the Emperor Joseph will, in the sequel, be actuated by his own interest, and finally support effectually the policy of the Western Powers. The report that the Austrian reserves are called out and made mobile confirms us in this belief. If the diplomatic proceeding are veiled in impenetrable secrecy, the military operations and dispositions of the allied forces are equally veiled in mystery. Last week we expressed a doubt whether any of the Anglo-French forces had reached Rutchuk in time to participate in the glory of the engagement which ended in the defeat of the Russians at Giergevo on the 7th and 8th inst. Day by day has the story been repeated in some form. The *Moniteur* pronounced the news to be "positive," and some of the French Journals declared that the 26th Regiment of the French line suffered severely, whilst the success of the day was mainly attributable to the Zouaves. Notwithstanding these assertions we must repeat that the alleged fact is more than doubtful, and it is incomprehensible to us that the Anglo-French forces should have an encounter with the enemy and that no official news of the fact should have reached England. The *Times* correspondent, in his letter of the 8th inst., describes the review at Devna, in the presence of Omar Pacha, and points out the position of the Anglo-French forces either encamped there or within a day's march of that spot. It is very plain for this that there is no truth in the statement that Anglo-French troops were at Giergevo, and neither could Omar Pacha himself have been present at that engagement.

We have official accounts that the English vessels have captured the batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. Capt. Parker, in the *Firebrand*, assisted by the *Fury* performed this service, and the batteries are now occupied by our men, who have repaired them. No doubt the Russian flotilla on the river, must be blown up, or fell into our hands, as from the strict blockade, there is no outlet to escape. We are sorry to announce that Captain Butler, the gallant defender of Silistria, has died of his wounds and of the fatigue, he underwent during the long but glorious siege. If it be true that the besieged had only a low breast work for defence, their gallantry has been most heroic. Lieutenant Nasmyth, whose able and intelligent letters appeared in the *Times*, has survived, it is significant that no more of his communications have appeared since that which recounted the particulars of the siege to the early part of June.

It is very clear that the Russians were well trashed at Giergevo on the 7th and 8th, whoever may have commanded the Turkish troops. We believe it was Sali Pacha, who crossed the river and surrounded the enemy. General Chruleff lost his arm, and there is no doubt that the Russians lost 900 men, besides 2000 wounded. The Russians fell back to Fraceschi. It seems that the main body of the Russians, who, a few weeks ago, had retired towards Moldavia, have now returned in immense force to Bucharest and are pushing to the south as if to give battle. Being encouraged by the doubtful attitude of Austria the Russian Generals in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg, seem inspired with all their original spirit of aggression. A letter of Count Nesselrode's has been published which enjoins them to deal with inhabitants of the Principalities with increased severity. We, however, can only regard it as a forgery. If it be authentic the Czar has certainly become more resolute in his ambitious designs than ever. We hear that Admiral Bruat is gone to Soujak Kaleh. The telegraphic despatch which says that he has forced the entrance to Novorossisch, south of Anapa, is unintelligible, as Novorossich is the name of the fortress in Soujak Bay. There is a report in the *Vienna Presse* that the combined fleets were seen off Akerman on the 7th inst., steering east. We have no idea that the

fleets will leave the neighbourhood of the Danube until the Russians have evacuated all the neighbouring territory. The Emperor of France, after witnessing the embarkation of the troops at Boulogne, has proceeded to the baths of Biarritz with his Empress, and the *Moniteur* has issued the important announcement, that on his return, he will take the command of the camp at Boulogne; an intimation which Prussia may digest at his leisure during the interval. Lord John Russell has intimated to his friends that he will not consent to any inglorious armistice and it is to be hoped that some serious blow will shortly be struck. We have no news from Sir Charles Napier's fleet. The disgrace, and some say the death, of Prince Paskiewitch and of his chief fellow-officers, has caused the deepest sensation at St. Petersburg. Many of the principal administrators are packed off to Siberia, and the imprisonment of 300 suspected students and nobles indicates pretty plainly the state of public opinion.

The insurrection in Spain, which last week we feared would break out in fresh places, has indeed become general. Barcelona is up. Valladolid, Saragossa, Grenada, and Madrid, have pronounced in its favour. Zabala is advancing on Madrid with the garrisons of the Basque Provinces, and Queen Christina has fled to France. We are quite prepared to hear of the Queen's abdication. Her fall at this critical juncture, would be inconvenient; but if France and England agree in their policy, the affair may be confined in its political results to Spain alone. From the latest telegraph despatches, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that Espartero has headed the movement. The prestige of his name will be as a tower of strength in behalf of the insurrectionists, or the patriots, as perhaps we must now call them. The latter are said to have conceived the idea of consolidating the Peninsula into one kingdom, by offering the crown of Spain to the boy-king of Portugal, who was here the other day. Nature evidently intended the Peninsula to be subject to a sole and separate government; but whoever may be raised to the supreme authority, 'material guarantees' should certainly be taken to provide for the security of constitutional freedom to all classes of the inhabitants. Such opportunities as the present are somewhat rare even in a country in which the insurrectionary principle appears to be indigenous, and if the chance which now presents itself be neglected, it is impossible to tell when another may occur.

In Bombay the heat, combined with scarcity of water, has been the occasion of a great deal of morality amongst both Europeans and natives. Cholera has been committing fearful ravages all over the country, and fevers very prevalent.

A letter from Cairo states that the harvest this year has been very abundant, and that Egypt will be able, if necessary, to supply Europe with a considerable quantity of corn.

The fruit crop in France this year is said to be one of the most abundant ever seen; the peach, almond, pear, and apple-trees are literally bending under the weight of the fruit. Cherries have been an absolute drug; and enormous quantities of them have been bought for the Paris and London markets.

The new costume of the British infantry will consist of a wide or easy-fitting frock coat, "that a soldier might now mow in;" loose trousers, of a dark colour, for all seasons; a soft and elastic stock, and a light, low crowned shako. It is said that the grenadiers' caps and the Highlanders' plumes are to be totally done away with.—*Belfast Paper*.

The *London Post* that according to letters from Berlin, Col. Manteuffel was to leave Berlin for London on a mission, the object of which is to conciliate the opposition that has shewn itself to a renewal of negotiations. It was added that the Czar, if a renewal should be agreed to, would even abandon the line of the Soreth, and withdraw all the Russian troops into his own territory.

Telegraph despatches from Dantzic state that Sir Charles Napier has returned with the fleet to Baro Sound. The Cholera was raging at Cronstadt, and the Admiral was unwilling to keep his men unnecessarily in the neighbourhood.

A letter from Paris of July 10, gives a further view of the uncertainty which attaches to the movements of Prussia, and confirms still more the opinion that the King will finally act with Russia. It says:—

Letters have been received here to-day from Berlin, which gives an unfavorable view of the attitude assumed by the Prussian government. These letters state that the King of Prussia insists that the Czar's answer should be made the basis of fresh negotiations, and that Colonel Manteuffel was to be sent to Vienna with a note to that effect for the Austrian government. The Prussian government refuses to have anything to do with the Austro-Turkish treaty, which it declares has no connection with the Austro-Prussian of the 20th of April. The same letters state that the English and French Ambassadors at Berlin had received instructions from the r

respective governments to demand categorical explanations from Prussia as to the line of conduct it meant to follow. In the meantime no Austrian troops have entered the Principalities.

Asiatic cholera has broken out in the Australian emigrant ship *Dirigo*, and she put back to Liverpool with fifty deaths.

The British Government have purchased the steamer *Himalaya*, as a transport ship, for £140,000.

DETAILS OF THE WAR IN THE BALTIC.—The Swedish journals contain the following details of Capt. Hall's recent bombardment of Bomarsund:

On the 21st, the *Hecla*, *Valorous* and *Odin* threaded up the intricate southern channel between the Aland islands, which leads to Bomarsund. About five P. M. they sighted a large round tower, erected upon elevated ground, with two-thirds of its guns under casements. A few minutes later they discovered another tower upon still higher ground; somewhat further upon the same shore, a semi-circular fort, with 80 guns, two-thirds casemated; and on the south side at the extremity of Prasto Island, a third tower, similar to the two above mentioned. The *Hecla* opened fire immediately on the forts, which did not return the compliment for about a quarter of an hour, when the action became general, during which the English vessels kept under way, but directed their fire with great precision.

At 6 P. M. a small horse field-battery of six guns, concealed to the left of the fort by the edge of a wood, and supported by rifles commenced a sharp fire on the vessels, which they warmly answered. Many shells fell directly upon, or in front of the battery, which was twice abandoned by its gunners. But fresh men always rushed forward with great courage to re-man the guns, and the rifles kept up a constant fire. One shell from the battery fell upon the deck of the *Hecla*, where upon Mr Lucas, regardless of danger, sprang forward and hove it overboard before it burst. At 7 P. M. the masked battery was silenced and abandoned. Hereupon the three vessels cast anchor in front of the fort, and continued their fire upon it and contiguous towers.—The fire was answered at short intervals, but most of the shots fell short.

At 10 P. M. the magazines (store houses) in the middle of the fort, and behind the same, appeared to be in flames, whereupon all the crews gave a lusty cheer. Half an hour later, fire was seen to break out to the right of the other, and to spread rapidly.—About this time a shell from the *Valorous* was seen distinctly to drive thro' the roof of the fort and burst beneath, whereupon Capt. Hall hoisted the signal "Bravely done, *Valorous*!" to which the crews replied with a hurrah. At ten minutes before 1 A. M. on the 22d, the English ceased firing, hove anchor, and steamed back to the southern channel. One man was wounded on board the *Hecla*, two on the *Odin*, but none were killed. All these vessels were struck by cannon-shot, and the *Hecla* got one through her paddle box.

The Turks in the Principalities.—The Russians driven back.—Vienna, July 15.—On the 9th and 10th the Turks attacked Brigadiers Pauloff and Soimonoff, with other Russian detachments, at Fratesbhit, north of Giergevo. The Russians were completely routed. The Turkish army of 25,000 men is advancing towards Bucharest. A great battle seems inevitable. There are 24,000 of the Allied armies at Rutchuk.

The *Moniteur* thus confirms this intelligence:—"On the 11th of July the Turks attacked and routed the Russian rear guard at Frateschi, on the road from Giergevo to Bucharest. They are in force upon the left bank, and have crossed the Danube at several points. The number of auxiliary troops from Shumia at Giergevo exceeds 20,000. Prince Gortschakoff, with the reinforcements he has assumed, has not more than 60,000 men. The Turks and the auxiliaries reach at least that number. Everything announces an immediate action."

Preparations for attacking Anapa.—The fourth division of the French army, consisting of 8,000 under General Forey, had not landed at Varna on the 4th, although Admiral Bruat's squadron, in which it was embarked, entered the Black Sea on the 30th. It was believed that the land troops will be employed against Anapa, in the neighbourhood of which Admiral Lyons, with a steam squadron was known to be.

The *Presse* says that on the 7th the combined fleet was seen off Akerman, sailing east. It is said by the *Fremden Blatt* that Admiral Bruat had forced the entrance to Novorossich, south of Anapa.

The Russians surprised in Asia.—In Asia, Kerim Pacha had surprised 12,000 Russians, in the mountains near Ardahan, and defeated them with a loss of six guns, and 400 prisoners.

Circassia.—Shamyl has declined the proffered assistance of the officers who went to him, on the plea that, having for so many years fought for the independence of his country alone, he did not wish for foreign intervention. He expressed his wish to pur-

chase ammunition. Our countrymen were admitted to the chieftain's tent, but not permitted to penetrate into the mountain fastnesses.

THE WAR IN THE BALTIC.

The *Independence Belge* mentions that Admiral Napier's withdrawal from Cronstadt was occasioned by orders received from home just as he was about to commence the attack.

The steam gun vessels to operate against the Russians in the Baltic, are rapidly approaching completion, the *Arrow*, *Curlew*, *Wrangler*, and *Beagle*, having been launched in the port of London; the first three are nearly ready for sea. The *Swallow*, launched at Devenport, is being brought forward with all expedition.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TURKISH SUCCESS IN ASIA.—A letter from Trebizond, on the 4th, in the *Journal de Constantinople*, gives some account of a recent advantage gained in Asia by the Turks over the Russians:—

"I have this day learned that Kerim Pacha, commander of a division of the Turkish army of Kars, has beaten a Russian corps of 6000 men, detached by General Andronikoff, after the combat of June 16, to proceed to Achalzik. In passing through a valley, Kerim Pacha, though with fewer men, attacked the Russians with great vigor, and, after beating them and making 400 prisoners obliged them to retreat, leaving six pieces of cannon in the hands of the Turks."

THE BALTIC FLEET.—Dantzic, July 20.—The *Nicolai 1st* arrived here this morning. She left Baro Sound with Sir Charles Napier and the French fleet on the 18th. The fleet went to the Aland Islands.

THE FRENCH BALTIC FLEET.—A letter from Kiel of the 15th, in a Berlin newspaper says:—"Persons ordinarily well informed state the French expeditionary army of the Baltic will disembark provisionally in the Island of Seeland, and that Denmark will shortly abandon her neutrality."

NEGOTIATIONS.—Prussia and Austria, it is said have asked France and England to state the conditions on which they are willing to conclude a peace. The Russian party in Paris asserts that the military operations of the Allies are nearly at a stand-still, and the attack on Sebastopol definitely postponed; the attack on Cronstadt will not take place this year, and that the great battle near Bucharest is problematical. Hostile operations are reduced to simple blockade; and, in the end Russia will triumph by her diplomacy.

BY JOSAPHAT & CO'S CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH

Madrid, July 18.—The rebels are advancing upon Martos and not upon Grenada. General Turon has joined General Blaser. The insurgents of the cavalry regiment of Montesa are being pursued very closely by Bueta is marching towards Teruel.

Carthage, July 13.—The Military Governor ordered all the inhabitants of Carthage to deliver up their arms within 24 hours. The French Consul interfered in behalf of his countrymen, who were allowed to deposit their guns and pistols at the office of the Consul.

THE DANUBE.—Hermanstadt, July 13.—The Turks have taken up position at Pasapajuri, near Giergevo.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna July 20.—It is creditably asserted that a congress of sovereigns will take place at Prague.

CALIFORNIA.

The California steamers, with San Francisco dates the 1st July, have arrived at New York. They bring about \$2,000,000 in gold dust, and a large number of passengers. The *Prometheus* from San Juan, Nicaragua, reports that the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* at San Juan on the 11th, to demand a full and satisfactory apology for the insult to Mr Borland. The authorities and inhabitants refused to make slightest apology. Capt. Hollins, on the 12th issued a proclamation to those parties, that, unless an apology was made by 9 A. M. of the 13th, he should proceed to bombard the town. No apology came. The Captain in the meantime, took possession of the Transit Company's steamers, and sent them to the town, offering protection to all who may wish it. Precisely at the time designated, the cannonading commenced, and continued, without intermission, until 3 P. M. No disposition being manifested, on the part of the inhabitants, to come to terms, at 4 P. M., a large party was landed from the *Cyane*, who burned the town, and nothing now remains but two small buildings in the suburbs, to mark the spot. No lives were lost. Mr Scott, agent of the Transit Company, tendered a free passage, per the *Prometheus*, to all who wished to leave, and a few accepted the offer.

The British war sloop *Bermuda*, West India mail steamer *Dee*, and a British merchantman, were witnesses to the scene.

The news from California possesses no feature of special interest. The appointment of delegates to the Democratic convention for the nomination of Congressmen was the