

## News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 6th January.  
EUROPE.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S DESPATCH.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following despatch, which the Minister of War has received from the Commander-in-chief of the army of the East, dated the 22nd of December 1854:—

Monsieur le Marechal.—The bad weather has continued with but rare and short intermissions. We do not the less continue our operations as much as possible to surround the place with our trenches, and all the siege works are becoming perfect and consolidated, notwithstanding the rainy weather, which renders transportation difficult.

The two armies mutually assist each other. I am indebted to the English army for the transport of nearly all the cavalry which I have in the Crimea, and on my side I have put at the disposal of Lord Raglan my ambulances to carry his sick to Balaklava, and horses for the transport of his munitions.—These interchanges contribute to keep up the excellent understanding and perfect cordiality which subsist between the two armies.

A night seldom passes without a sortie being made on some portion of our approaches, which, however, generally costs the enemy dear.

Yesterday, at 2 in the morning, the Russians, after having made a sortie on the third parallel of the English, which the latter vigorously repulsed, made also a demonstration on the centre and left of our works. Received by a lively and well directed fire, they retired before our soldiers, who pursued them with the bayonet. The enemy left many dead on the ground.

In order to render more effectual the guard of the trenches, I have formed a corps of volunteers, whose duty it will be to watch during the night the entries to our works. I expect good work from this institution, which completes that of the franc-tireurs, formed at the commencement of the siege, and who do duty during the day in the trenches, and have already caused much injury to the enemy.

As I have already informed you our works now extend to the bottom of the bay of the Quarantine. The enemy is evidently alive to the efforts we are making on this side, and his artillery briskly disputes with us the ground, where we are, as nearly everywhere else, obliged to dig in the rock, but our progress is not less real and we remain the possessors.

I have informed you that the enemy had refused his left, and evacuated the parts of the valley of Balaklava where we formerly perceived him in great masses. As I wished to inform myself of the situation which he had taken in this direction, yesterday pushed towards the village of Tchernaya a reconnaissance, consisting of a brigade of cavalry, under the orders of General Allenville. It encountered, at the back of the village of Kamra, some bodies of tirailleurs, whom it drove into the ravines. Some groups of cavalry, accompanied with artillery, and several battalions of infantry, appeared on the flanks of the reconnoitring party, but did not attempt to interfere with its object, which was very happily accomplished.

At the same time a thousand infantry—Scotch and Zouaves—issued from Balaklava on the right of our positions, and explored the heights which extend towards the valley of Bridary. All they encountered was a post of Cossacks.

In fine, I think that on the left bank of the Tchernaya there are only a few posts of the enemy, watching from a distance our positions. There is evidently a movement in the Russian army, produced probably by the continued landing of the Turkish troops at Eupatoria. I shall soon know how to proceed in this respect.

Although the number of the sick has a little increased in consequence of the perpetual state of humidity in which we live, the sanitary state of the army is satisfactory and its moral is perfect.

If the troops have been incommoded by the wet, they have not as yet suffered from cold. The snow, which has for some time covered the tops of the mountains of the interior, has not yet appeared on the plateau we occupy, and the thermometer has not once fallen below zero. These general conditions are rendered better by the care which is taken for our soldiers, and thanks to the wise foresight of the Emperor and his government, the army enjoys a relative welfare, which causes it to bear cheerfully the fatigues which are imposed upon it.

The total of the sick in our military hospitals at Constantinople is 3,794, of whom 1,387 are wounded. Amongst this number are 226 Russians. I have established in the Crimea, near the bay of Karatch, a depot for convalescents, where will be placed those who, on leaving the ambulances, require a little repose before resuming service.

His Royal Highness Prince Napoleon, who is still detained at Constantinople by the ill-

ness which forced him to leave the Crimea, has expressed a wish to rejoin us; but I have thought it my duty to oppose his return, which might seriously affect the health of the Prince.

Accept &c.,

CANROBERT.

THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES.—The *Ost. Deutsche Post* of Vienna has the following from Odessa, 12th:—The great event of the day is the recall of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, which has been decided on.—They will probably return to the theatre of war next spring with the Czar himself. It is stated that the princes have been recalled because Prince Menschikoff complained at St. Petersburg that his plans were thwarted by their influence. It is said that Prince Menschikoff has received an autograph letter from the Emperor, in which the latter thanks the army for the fidelity and devotedness which it has hitherto shown, and expresses a conviction that Russia, protected by so brave an army, need not fear the whole world. By the side of these congratulations, which have been made public in an order of the day, the autograph letter contained remonstrances of a nature to prevent the recurrence of events similar to those of the 5th. The tone of the letter is so severe that it is very clear that the result of that day has produced a very deep impression on the Czar. General Osten Sacken arrived at the Russian head-quarters on the 7th, and immediately announced that in the order of the day that he had assumed the command of the 4th corps d'armee.—Each division of the active army has by recent arrangements been made 32,000 strong, exclusive of cavalry. Orders have been received that the Russians are to keep themselves strictly on the defensive in the event of any diversion being attempted by Omar Pacha in Bessarabia.

Vienna, Thursday Morning.—General Osten-Sacken is to act against Eupatoria with 45,000 men and 80 guns.

According to telegraphic despatches from French head quarters, both armies are preparing to attack the southern part of Sebastopol.

Paris, Thursday.—The *Moniteur* contains a telegraphic despatch, dated Dec 27, from the Charge d'Affaires of France at Constantinople, in these words:—

“General Canrobert writes to me on the 25th:—We shall very soon be in a position to assume the offensive. We are renovating our condition much faster and more effectually than the enemy can do with his. We are full of confidence.”

Vienna, Thursday Morning.—Prince Gortschakoff has had an audience of the Emperor which lasted an hour and three quarters, but his Majesty is not likely to make any concession to Russia.

The Levant mail steamer, which left Constantinople on the 25th of December, brings the following intelligence:—

The Duke of Cambridge is much better, and will probably return to England.

General Montebello has left for France.

Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin are at Constantinople, on their way home.

Admirals Lyons and Bruat have at present the command of the fleets.

THE OPERATIONS BY OMAR PACHA.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday has the following, respecting the diversion which Omar Pacha is to effect in the Crimea:—

“We have made known the resolution of the Sultan to send to the Crimea, under the orders of Omar Pacha, a corps destined to second the operations of our generals-in-chief, by means of an important diversion in the rear of the Russian army. The news we receive under date of the 25th ult. from Constantinople announces that a ministerial letter, addressed to the Ottoman generalissimo, enjoins him to hasten the embarkation of his troops, and to repair immediately in person to the allied generals, in order to concert with them his future movements.”

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—A new financial measure is promulgated, raising the import duty on tea brought from China overland 100 per cent., from Jan. 1, 1855.

Prince Menschikoff reports, from Sebastopol of the 26th ult., two sorties on the 31st, in which the Russians lost 11 officers and 33 men.

We find in the *Journal Constantinople* of the 24th ult. the following intelligence:—

“According to news received from the Crimea, the labours of the besiegers have been pushed so far that direct communications between the garrison of Sebastopol and the Russian army which is stationed at Balaklava have been rendered impossible. This latter corps was in want of provisions, and it was very difficult to provide them from the city, as they could only be sent by taking long routes, and along the sea shore.”

Paris, Dec. 3.—The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from Admiral Hamelin dated the 22nd of December.

He says, that in addition to the 4,700 men who arrived between the 13th and 18th, 2,170 French troops had arrived at Kamiesch on the 26th.

Attempts at sorties take place every night by the Russians who are always vigorously repulsed.

The Trident and Aigle, with more troops on board, had arrived at Constantinople.

RUSSIA.—By an order of the day, of Dec. 18 his Majesty the Emperor, desirous of manifesting his gratitude for the exemplary bravery, the zeal, and the signal services of all the land and sea troops forming the garrison of Sebastopol, since the 25th of September last, has deigned to order that each month of their service in the “cadres” of the said garrison, shall be counted as one year of service, with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging. His Majesty the Emperor has deigned to extend this favour similarly to all the officials in the civil service that form that part of the garrison.

The 9th division of infantry, under the command of General Popoff, has this day received orders to proceed by forced marches to the Crimea. The 7th and 8th divisions left yesterday. It is considered probable that the 5th and 6th divisions will arrive at Odessa also for the same destination.

LATEST BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Levant mail steamer, which left Constantinople on the 25th of December, brings the following intelligence:—The Duke of Cambridge is much better, and will probably return to England. General Montebello has left for France. Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin are at Constantinople, on their way home. Admiral Lyons and Bruat have at present command of the fleets.

The Ganges, which arrived at Toulon on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., left Constantinople on the 25th ult. At the last dates from the Crimea 18 Turkish battalions had already landed at Eupatoria. As soon as the 30,000 men shall have been completed the allies will resume their grand operations. The besiegers had in part re-opened their fire. The weather had become better, and the communication by sea was regular. The *Saint Louis*, as well as other vessels, had arrived from France. In consequence of the extension of the siege lines of the allies, the communications and the transport of provisions had become very difficult between Sebastopol and the Russian army posted near Balaklava. The Duke of Cambridge who has received a visit from the Sultan, is it is said, to return to England.—Lord Cardigan has already left for London. General de Montebello has delivered to General Canrobert 20 crosses of officers and 125 chevaliers in the Legion of Honour to be distributed to the army. It was the Polish General, Jordhu, who commanded at Redoubt Kale, and who, with the English, defended the place against 10,000 Russians. Suleyman Pacha has been degraded. Meeklee Pacha has been named commandant-in-chief of the Turkish army of Asia.

Vienna Jan. 4.—Prince Gortschakoff has had an audience of the Emperor, which lasted an hour and three-quarters, but his Majesty is not likely to make any concession to Russia. General Osten-Sacken is to act against Eupatoria with 45,000 men and 80 guns.—According to telegraphic despatches from the French head-quarters, both armies are preparing to attack the southern part of Sebastopol.

Loss of the Livorno.—A letter from Kamiesch, in the Black Sea, dated the 23rd ult., announces the loss of the English steamer Livorno, crew all saved. The cargo is said to be insured at Marseilles and the ship in England.

The East.—Trieste, Jan. 3.—Accounts have been received from Constantinople to the 25th. At that date a number of wooden houses for the troops had arrived there. Chekib Effendi, Minister of Justice, died on the 24th.—Admirals Dundas and Hamelin have returned.

The Duke of Cambridge has visited the Sultan. The Duke and Prince Napoleon are still there. The allied armies, suffering from cold, have no firewood. The allies have taken three Russian guns. General Liprandi still retains his position near Balaklava.—Accounts from Trebizond, of the 10th, state that the Russians have razed the forts of Bayazid, and are closely watching the frontier of Persia. The heavy falls of snow which have taken place near Kars render it very improbable that hostilities can be resumed until the spring. The Russian garrisons of Schamkoi and Anapa will be, it is said, marched to the Crimea.

The Foreign Legion.—Twenty-four young men of Geneva left that city on the 30th ult. for England, to enlist in the foreign legion.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

We understand that a “Grand Masonic Ball in aid of the Patriotic Fund” under the United Banner of the Prov. Grand Lodge of England and Scotland, will take place at Masonic hall, on Wednesday the 14th day of February next.—Halifax Sun.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Secretary of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society has great pleasure in acknowledging a donation of £20 from his Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton our Lieut. Governor, to the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who has also graciously given his consent to be the Patron of the Auxiliary.—New Brunswicker.

Our Temperance friends have secured the

South wing of the Custom House for the purpose of holding a mammoth Temperance Soiree, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. The room will accommodate more than 12,000 persons, and the Soiree will come off in the third week in February.

Our own City should make a demonstration on a grand scale. A public meeting should be held, and subscriptions opened at once. It has been suggested to us that the funds raised from every quarter should be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor for transmission to England, and with this we quite agree. The money will then go in a lump, and we feel quite satisfied that it will be a very large lump.

## UNITED STATES.

OPERATIVES DISCHARGED.—We understand that a large number of hands have lately been discharged from the employ of the Bay State Mills, caused by a general depression of business. We learn that in one department, (wool sorting) where 116 men are generally employed, they have all been discharged, with the exception of seven or eight. Various other departments are being partially stopped, as the machinery becomes free from the yarn and cloth which they are encumbered. The prospect now is, that about one-half of the works will be stopped for a period.—Lawrence Courier.

It appears by the Coast Survey that the extent of the shore line of the United States on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf, is about 12,500 miles. The land boundaries, northern and southern, amount to at least 5,500 more, making in all 18,000. So that the distance around the Union is equal to three quarters of the distance around the world.

RELIEF OF THE POOR IN NEW-YORK.—The great number of the destitute in New-York is shown by the following facts, which we gather from the *Tribune*. On Friday, upwards of a thousand persons were fed with a plate of soup, a piece of bread, and a piece of meat, and all gratuitously, by a Mr. Lindenmuller, a German, who keeps a large beer-saloon in Chatham street. He had fed in the same manner, a large number of people, for two or three weeks. A large portion of the applicants are Germans. Mr. L. not only feeds, but clothes the poor. He is not wealthy, but devotes all his income to charity, and receives the aid of such as are disposed to assist in the good work, either by donations of money or clothes.

At the soup kitchen of Stewart's store, in Broadway, 1180 portions of soup were dealt out on Friday. It is estimated that 95 per cent. of the applicants at Stewart's are Irish.

In the Sixth ward, it is calculated that over six thousand persons were fed by charity on Friday. At the rooms in Duane street, food was given to 2256; at the Five Points House of Industry, including the inmates of the house, and children that attend school, and those that come with tickets, and those that carry away a loaf of bread, it is calculated that a thousand meals were given—say seven hundred different persons fed. The above numbers were fed, are all in the Sixth ward. It is estimated that the number was equally large on Saturday. At all these places where soup is distributed, police men are required to preserve order, so ravenous are the crowds besieging the doors; even with this caution, serious fights sometimes occur. On these facts, the *Tribune* remarks—

When this is to end, is a question that begins to agitate the minds of those who think.

How long can or will charity feed such a multitude, particularly when those who give, become convinced that a large proportion of those who throng around these relief stations, are foreign paupers, and beggars by trade and occupation, almost by nature, many of whom have been sent here by foreign governments to get rid of supporting them in their native country.

We concede that it is necessary to feed these people to prevent starvation and death in our midst this winter, but we are convinced from observation that this mode of feeding the poor cannot be continued without a curse to the city. The half of those who go to the places we have mentioned, to eat soup, of the bread of charity, will eat the bread of idleness as long as they can get it. They will not work while they can be thus fed. This kind of charity does not reach the cases of real suffering, and those most deserving of relief.

Holloway's Pills, a certain renowned Remedy for Female Complaints.—The invigorating and purifying properties of these invaluable Pills, render them safe and infallible. They may be taken by females of all ages, who are suffering from any derangement of the system, to which the sex is peculiarly subject, preventing those distressing diseases which frequently occur (from inattention) at the turn of life. It has been incontestably proved by experience, that these pills are the very best remedies ever known for the cure of those disorders, and when taken at the turn of life, there need be no apprehension of dropsy or worse consequences.