

News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 2nd June. EUROPE.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC AT NEW YORK.

In Great Britain money continued very plentiful. Since the loan was announced in April, consols have advanced upwards of 4 per cent., and are now quoted 92 1/2. The Liverpool cotton market continued excited, and had advanced 1d. on the week.— Breadstuffs were dull at previous quotations.

From Ireland, all the agricultural reports continue favourable, and the whole country is described as being blooming with verdure.

The Limerick Caricole gives the following in its army news:—The widow of Corporal John Brown, of the royal sappers and miners, has married the Emperor of Morocco. She is an Irish woman.

There is no French news of importance. The intelligence of the success in the Crimea excited lively satisfaction in Paris, and the subject of speculation now is what effect those successes will have on Austria.

The Great Exhibition was beginning to attract more attention, but had still fallen short of expectations as an object of attraction. On the first five days of admission, 30,000 persons passed through the building.

Menschaikoff has returned to St. Petersburg, and was well received by the Emperor.

A conspiracy to assassinate General Kelergi, Greek Minister of War, had been discovered at Athens, and some arrests had been made.

Official accounts that in the earthquake at Brouse 45 lives were lost in the first, and 201 in the second shock.

THE WAR.—Progress of the Siege.—The official despatches go back to the 15th May, on which day Lord Raglan writes that the fire of the enemy had been slack, being chiefly directed against the French works. The Sardinian troops were landed, and on the 12th the English lancers had arrived. Fifty cases of cholera and 20 deaths were reported in the English army, with some cases among the French. Abundance of food was supplied to the troops.— Much praise is bestowed on the appearance of the Sardinian troops, who have landed in fine condition and well supplied with all the munitions and other necessities of war.

May 10.—The fourth parallel was completed.— Heat has succeeded to rain. There had been hardly any firing on either side. The Russians worked vigorously at the north side, where they were erecting an earthwork. The British are moving all the heavy mortars of 13 and 10 inches into the advanced parallels. Two deserters from Sebastopol reported the garrison very strong, numerically, but the hot weather was causing sickness.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PLACE D'ARMES AND OF THE LINE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

The following are the only accounts yet to hand of these affairs:—

General Pellissier, in despatches dated the 23rd and 24th May, says—

The enemy had formed between the central basin and the sea a large place d'armes, where they proposed assembling considerable forces to make important sorties. In the night between the 22nd and 23rd we attacked those works, which were defended by nearly the whole garrison. The combat was fierce and lasted during nearly the whole night. We carried and occupied nearly half the works. I hope to be able to announce to-morrow that we have taken the remainder.

On the next morning, accordingly, the General telegraphs:—

We last night very successfully carried the remainder of the works we had attacked on the previous evening. The enemy, whose losses were enormous the night before, did not make so stout a resistance. Our losses, though considerable, were much less. The Allied armies to-day cordially celebrated together the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Prince Gortschikoff's account of the affair is this:—

Yesterday evening, 17 battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked our trench of counter approach commenced the day before in front of bastions No. 5 and 6. The combat was sanguinary and lasted during the whole of the night. Our 12 battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in driving back the enemy.

The Monitor publishes the despatches received by the Minister of War from Gen. Pellissier, namely:—

Crimea, May 25th, 12 p. m.—To-day we have occupied the Tchernaya. The enemy who were not in force, offered little resistance in disputing the ground, and retreated rapidly into the hills. We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried on the nights of the 22nd and 23. An armistice was agreed upon for burying the dead, and we were enabled to form an estimate of the enemy's losses. They must be from about 5,000 to 6,000 killed and wounded.

May 26, 10 p. m.—The enemy has not made any demonstration either in front of the place or against our line on the Tchernaya. The works of fortification at Kamiesch are progressing. The sanitary condition of the army continues good. May 27, 9 a. m.—The expedition to Kertch and Yenikale has been attended with success. The enemy fled at the allies' approach. They blew up their powder magazines, destroyed their batteries, and burned their steamers. The sea of Azoff is occupied by the allied squadron.

Despatch from Gen. Pellissier.—The Monitor contains the following despatch from the Crimea, dated May 30th:—I have news from Kertch to the 29th. All goes on well. The flotilla of the allies had returned from the Sea of Azoff. It destroyed 106 merchantmen at Berdaansk. A strong garrison left at Yenikale assures us the possession of the Straits. The expedition has captured ninety guns of different calibre.

Despatch from Admiral Bruat.—On the 27th the allied flotilla exchanged a brisk cannonade with the forts of the bay of Arabat, and one of its shells blew up a powder magazine.

Varna, May 31.—On the 24th the French made a reconnaissance across the Tchernaya with 35,000 men, and established a camp at Tchorgoun. The French took 1000 oxen at Kertch.

The Vienna papers publish a consular despatch from Varna, according to which the number of the allied troops landed at Kertch under General Brown was 20,000. The advance on the Tchernaya, effected on the same day, was made by 25,000 men.

A French private despatch also from Varna, states that the allies are in possession of Tchernaya on the right bank of the river, and that two Russian batteries and several battalions, detached from the north of Sebastopol, were advancing to support the retiring force.

Seven hundred and forty-six Russians are prisoners in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but 108 private men and 10 officers belonging to the British. We have no return of the French prisoners. Miss Nightingale had been laid up with fever, but was recovering.

CAPTURE OF KERTCH.—THE ALLIED SQUADRONS ENTER THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Lord Raglan telegraphs:—

Crimea, May 27.—We are masters of the Sea of Azoff without a casualty. The troops landed at Kertch on Her Majesty's birthday, and the enemy fled blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the straits, and destroying their steamers; 20 vessels and 50 guns fell into the hands of the allies.

On May 25th, Lord Panmure, dating from the War Department, 10 30 A. M., sent his compliments to the editors of the London papers, and informed them that further intelligence had been received from Lord Raglan, announcing that Gen. Sir George Brown had reached Yordale 1 p. m. on the 25th of May, having, the previous day, destroyed a foundry near Kertch, where shot, shell, and Minie balls were manufactured. In the advance the French were on the right, the English on the left and the Turks in reserve.

Of date Sebastopol, May 30th, Lord Raglan again telegraphs that letters from Sir George Brown and Admiral Lyons, of 29th, announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war-steamers and large magazines of corn. The allied ships had succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and in destroying one hundred merchant vessels. Only one steamship remained of the enemy's forces in the Sea of Azoff.

The Admiralty account says that on the appearance of the allied squadron before Berdaansk the Russians burned four war steamers and considerable stores of corn. One hundred and six merchant ships were destroyed.

Lord Panmure announced to the press that advices dated 25th, from Sir Geo. Brown, stated that the troops continued healthy. Five vessels laden with corn had run into Kertch, not knowing the place was taken, and were captured. The number of guns found by the allies exceeds 100. Matters continue much the same in the Crimea.

A French account says the Russians burned thirty transports, as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 300,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats and 100,000 sacks of flour. In the evening fourteen steamers entered the Sea of Azoff.

Another account from Varna, of the 28th May, says:—

On the Queen's Birth Day the allied expedition arrived off the Straits of Kertch. The troops landed and ascended the heights, and the small steamers went up to Kertch. The Russians blew up their fortifications and fled, after destroying several ships and very large quantities of wheat, flour and oats.— Thirty vessels were burnt, thirty taken, and fifty guns. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople. The occupation of Galatz and an attack upon Ishmael are confidently spoken of.

All stratagems, they say, are fair in love and war. The British Ship Highflyer captured a boat containing a new carriage belonging to the Governor of Kertch, and the captain of the cruiser sent in a flag of truce, offering to restore the carriage. The offer was accepted, and English boats took it in, at the same time taking soundings, which enabled the English fleet to follow.

THE BALTIC.

It was reported at Dantzic, on the 23rd, that the first division of Russian gunboats, stationed at Swaborg, had made a movement towards the opposite coast of the gulf in the direction of Riga. The Russians are making a land communication with Tornes at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The French squadron, under Admiral Penaud, sailed from Kiel, on the 22d May, to join the English fleet, which was last reported beyond Nargen. Crowds of persons witnessed the departure of the French ships, and saluted them with cheers, as did the Danish war steamer Hecla, which happened to be in the roadstead.

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

The Director of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the minister adalut, Senjavin, has issued a Circular respecting the blockade of the Finland ports, in which he says that England has departed from the principles she expressed last year, of the flag covering the cargo, and he warns neutral vessels of the circumstance.

The Russian government has issued a supplementary Ukase, which commands all the peasants in the State dominions, from 30 to 35 years of age, to be included in the levy lately ordered in the seventeen Western Governments. The Emperor Alexander, in a speech to a deputation of the inhabitants of Cronstadt, said:—"Pray the Almighty to grant us peace, and trade will flourish again."

BELGIAN CONTINGENT.

It is said that Belgium is to furnish a contingent of 20,000 men, the consent of the Chambers being first obtained.

ASIA.

According to letters from Erzeroum, General Williams was busy fortifying the city with earthworks.

Kurdistan is not yet quiet.

The Russians have recently manifested some intention of an attack on Kars.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The details of the oriental news had reached England. News from Birmah was unfavourable for peace. Trade had undergone no material improvement. At Shanghai all was quiet. The insurgents had been attacking foreign flags. A British expedition had consequently destroyed 20 junks, with most of their crews.

Famine threatened the people of Canton, and food riots were apprehended.

Letters from Bombay dated the 5th of April, state that an important and powerful expedition consisting of 15,000 men, was ready to proceed to the Persian Gulf and commence the offensive against the Shah of that territory. There are eight heavily armed steamships, six smaller ones, ten river boats well armed, and ten gun boats. This fleet will be commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy.

A British fleet of eight vessels was to rendezvous at Japaz, and afterwards proceed to the Russian settlements in the north.

At an assembly of general officers summoned for the purpose, General Canrobert communicated to them with a noble simplicity, the change in the command which was about to take place, and transferred his power to General Pellissier. General Canrobert immediately afterwards assumed the command of his division.

The English funds opened firmly at a further slight reaction, but a gradual recovery took place, and the market closed with every appearance of renewed firmness.

The decided improvement in the afternoon was

attributed to the satisfactory accounts of the progress of the allied squadron in the Sea of Azoff, coupled with a report that the Grand Duke Constantine had resigned his position as Grand Admiral of the Russian navy, and that the peace party are in the ascendancy at St. Petersburg.

The printed copies of the two bills on limited liability, and the law of partnership are stated to have been withdrawn for the present, some important alterations being intended.

Experiments are being made in Paris with a view to cheapening the price of bread by the substitution of rice flour instead of wheat flour.

The expected resumption of the Vienna conference has not taken place, the successes in the Crimea warranting the allied governments to hold out for better terms. Austrian negotiations are more active than ever, with the view of obtaining for the cabinet of Vienna a supremacy in Germany. From Spain we have accounts that the Carlist insurrection is checked, but the government has been compelled to apply to the Cortes for additional powers.

DEATH OF SIR H. R. BISHOP.—This distinguished composer died on the 30th ult., after a severe illness, proximately occasioned by a surgical operation to which he had recently subjected. Unfortunately he had latterly been placed in very straitened circumstances, and a series of concerts were being given to assist him and his son and daughter at the time of his death, all of whom were completely destitute. Though prosperous in his days, Sir Henry failed to exercise prudence; but let him be charitably scanned on this point. Myriads have been refreshed and smoothed by the "sweet minstrelsy" of his harp, and who is, therefore, susceptible of the influence of music in its purest forms, that can fail to regard him as a friend and benefactor? Few men have labored so laboriously, so productively, and honorably in a graceful and humanizing art as Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, and his memory will ever be held in veneration and respect.

From English Papers to the 9th June. BY THE ASIA AT HALIFAX. PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The temporary interruption of the electric telegraph between Varna and Balaklava has already been repaired, and the first messages received by the Government announce the important fact that the bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on the 6th inst. In this interval of time, however, the ordinary mails have brought us despatches of the highest interest with reference to the action fought by the French on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd May, the advance of the army on the Tchernaya, and the Kertch expedition.

The assault made by the French upon the Russian lines of counter-approach in front of the left attack was, without doubt, one of the most gallant and sanguinary actions of the war. Many a battle has been fought with less daring and won at a less cost. The Russians disputed every inch of ground with utmost courage and tenacity. The troops fought under the fire of an immense range of guns in position, and the obscurity of the night added to the gloom and horror of this tremendous contact. After the cessation of the fire on the second morning the work which had been thus firmly disputed were found strewn with 1,300 Russian dead, and the total loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must have exceeded 6,000 men. The French on their side admitted a loss of 650 men killed, and nearly 2,000 wounded, among whom the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guards may claim to have the heaviest amount of casualties and the most brilliant share of the victory. The Russian engineers had endeavoured to form an extensive outer work on the left of the French attack by lines starting from the bottom of the bay in front of the Quarantine Battery, skirting the side of the Cemetery, and connected by a long covered way with the lunette of the Central Bastion. This extraordinary work, which would have enabled the enemy to entrench an army on the left of the French position, was marked out and rudely thrown up in the night of the 21st May.—General Pellissier instantly resolved to attack it before it approached completion and to turn the work against the enemy—in other words, to storm it, to hold it, and to reverse it. This difficult and formidable operation was effected, after two nights of incessant fighting by the daring and firmness of the French. The works were taken and re-taken successively at the points of the bayonet, and it was not until they had sustained an enormous loss that the Russians gave in. In front of the Cemetery, more especially, twelve or fifteen Russian battalions were collected under General Carleff, with a view of making a sortie on the same night, and it was here that General Pape's division advanced to the attack. For six mortal hours of the night the battle continued; and when morning dawned, and compelled the combatants to withdraw from the fire of the batteries, the battle was but half won. On the following evening, however, General Levaillant's division renewed the attack in the same place, and in three quarters of an hour the French had carried everything before them. The engineers then established themselves in the work, which enables the French guns to enfilade the Flagstaff Battery and several other important positions of the enemy. This affair does the highest honor to the French army. It shows of what those gallant troops are capable under an energetic commander, and, at the same time, it demonstrates the necessity of advancing with caution and with all the resources of scientific warfare against an enemy who defends even his lines of counter-approach as resolutely as he defended in 1812 the batteries at the Borodino.

The information we possess of General Canrobert's movement on the Tchernaya on the 25th of May is less complete, and it does not extend to the whole operation, which has since been made known to us by telegraph. On that day a corps consisting of 28,000 men, including the Sardinian Borsaglieri, a Turkish division, and the British cavalry, to support the French infantry, crossed the river without opposition, drove back five or six Russian battalions on the other side, and reconnoitred the country to Tchorgoun, after which the French withdrew to the left bank of the stream. General Pellissier's telegraphic despatch of the 27th had led us to suppose that the French had then entrenched themselves at Tchorgoun, on the further side of the Tchernaya, but this is not yet confirmed by the despatches. It is, however, certain that the allied troops occupy the whole valley—a position which forms a most agreeable contrast to the aspect of the camp on the plateau before Sebastopol.

These operations, though eminently successful, are still of an undecided character; but the naval enterprise which has been conducted with so much spirit by Sir E. Lyons and Admiral Bruat has led to more immediate results, and the vivid description of the arrival of the combined forces off the Straits of Yenikale, which we have received from our Crimean correspondent, will be read with the greatest interest. Although the success of the expedition was in the highest degree prompt, complete, and bloodless, it is evident that the Russians were by

no means unprepared for a much more formidable resistance. The garrison of the forts at the Straits amounted to 10,000 men; these works were armed with new guns of heavy metal, which opened without much success upon our gun boats; and stores of powder and munitions of war destroyed by the enemy in his retreat were immense. It seems, also, from Sir E. Lyons's despatch that the Russians had sunk no less than 40 vessels last year to block up the passage of the Straits; but that these obstacles were carried away by the current and the ice during the winter, and had not yet been replaced. This fact serves in part to account for the previous delay of the expedition, and shows that it could not have been attempted at a more favourable moment. The absence of wind placed the Russian ships at the mercy of the steam gun boats, but nothing can surpass the gallantry and nautical skill with which Lieutenant McKillop, in command of the Snake, succeeded in baffling and cutting off three sail of the enemy, under the fire of their own batteries and in the presence of the whole fleet.

It would seem that the magnitude of the expedition, consisting of twelve line-of-battle ships, English and French, and about fifty sail of frigates and smaller craft, completely daunted the enemy; otherwise there was no reason for the immediate evacuation of positions which were capable of defence.—The system of the Russians seems to be, however, to destroy rather than capitulate; and we shall not be surprised to find that even at Sebastopol they are preparing to blow up the works they can no longer hold.

The loss already inflicted on the enemy by the Kertch expedition must be enormous, and, from the quantities of gunpowder and arms accumulated there, as well as from the state of the military hospitals the town of Kertch seems to have been used for one of the depots of the Crimean army. At this town, which is a flourishing and well built place of 12,000 inhabitants, is now in the power of the allies, we shall probably obtain more information than we have yet acquired as to the mode in which the war is carried on by the Russian, and the next despatches will be of the greatest interest both as respects the effect of these operations on the enemy and the ulterior movements of the army now under Sir George Brown and General Autemarre.

LATEST BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. SEBASTOPOL AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and begs to inform him that the telegraphic communication is again open between Varna and the Crimea, and that he has received intelligence that the bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

War Department, 1 45 p. m., 7th June.

THE CRIMEA.

Private despatches from the camp of the 4th, transmitted by telegraph from Varna, state that new reconnoissances had been made, and a further advance was expected.

THE FLEET BEFORE CRONSTADT.

Dantzic, Thursday, June 7.—To-day her Majesty's ship Bulldog, Captain Gordon, arrived with mails from the fleet.

The British and French fleets were on the 4th inst. close to Cronstadt.

The Russian ships were nearly all dismantled in harbour; only three steamers were serviceable. Admiral Saunders Dundas has been in the Merin to get a nearer view of the fortifications, and to satisfy himself as to the propriety of an attack; it is said that he thinks it impracticable. New works have been added since last year.

Sixteen Russian merchantmen most of them loaded with timber, have been captured and destroyed near Cronstadt, and others run ashore and burned.

A correspondent of the Times, at Konigsberg, writes that the commercial advantages which Prussia is deriving from neutrality are neither so great nor so decided as they are believed to be. On the general and regular commerce of the country the war has acted like a blight.

The news of the entrance of the allied fleets into the Sea of Azoff has caused a great sensation at St. Petersburg. The Government is accused of having neglected this last refuge of the commercial flag of Russia, and of having spent millions on Sebastopol, while nothing was done for the protection of the Sea of Azoff.

A letter from Berlin, in the Journal des Debats, says that the health of his Majesty is by no means satisfactory.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from Madrid, to the 6th instant, states that General Espartero had laid before the Queen the resignation of M. N. Madoz, Luzuriaga, Aguirre, and Santa Cruz. It is supposed that these members will be succeeded by M. N. Bruiel Martinez, Gabela, Fuenbranders, and M. Hucllos.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, June 6.—The official Correspondence, in reporting the close of the diplomatic conferences, state that the Russian plenipotentiaries took the Austrian proposition into consideration, and that Austria is still ardently striving to effect a mediation upon the basis of peace laid down.

Letters from Vienna state that Generals Crawford and Letang, appointed military commissioners of Great Britain and France at the headquarters of Baron Hess, are about to return home, their presence in Austria no longer answering any useful purpose.

GERMANY.

Hamburg, Thursday, June 7.—The collective body of citizens have rejected, by an overwhelming majority, the new constitution proposed by the Senate.

OCCUPATION OF THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Letters from Paris state that it was understood in circles generally well informed upon the intentions of Government, that the allies will not occupy Kertch, but fortify Yenikale, and leave 5000 Turks to defend it.

Our flotilla will keep the Sea of Azoff, and probably visit Rostock, Marionopol, and Taganrog.

In the Russian arsenal, near Kertch, the Allies found incendiary buoys, and the electric wire to fire them, which the enemy had prepared against our arrival, but had not been quick enough to lay them.

RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, of the 3rd inst., states that on the 30th of May the allied fleet withdrew from Genitobi, and that the Russian authorities hope to be able to save a portion of the supplies which had been set on fire.

Sebastopol, May 26.—Yesterday, between 1 and 2 p. m., the enemy's fleet, with troops on board, approached the Gulf of Kertch. This day, before Sebastopol, considerable forces of the enemy are established on the heights on the left bank of the Tchernaya, and have constructed a camp there, which they appear to have the intention of fortifying. Advanced posts occupy the right bank of the same river.