

News of the Week.

From English Papers to September 1. EUROPE.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

Paris, Monday night.—Letters from Constantinople by the Courier give further particulars of the battle of the Tchernaya on the 16th. They state as follows:—The Russians, favoured by a fog, and observing the most complete silence, surprised the advanced posts of the Piedmontese army, crossed the Tchernaya on rafts, and, in spite of a lively fire from the Zouaves, landed straight for the Allied camp. It was at this moment that the enemy attacked, both in front and flank, the 50th and 97th Regts. of the line. A charge was made with the bayonet, an active struggle was entered upon, in which 10,000 men, under general Herbillion were engaged. General Pelissier promptly arrived at the theatre of the combat, when the struggle became of a most formidable character. The fire from the Russian artillery was speedily subdued by that of the French, and some batteries on the heights, commanded by Colonel Forgeard, became effectual in compelling the Russian troops to retire. The Sardinians, even still more closely pressed by superior forces, fought with determined bravery. Nine hundred prisoners secured in the engagement, arrived at Constantinople on the 20th. An order of the day from General Pelissier to the French troops, had been published on the 17th, in which he thanks the army for the victory of the 16th, on the banks of the Tchernaya. The General says that the Russians lost, on the occasion, 6,000 men, and that, in addition, they have left 2,000 in the hand of the allies. General Pelissier states further, that the cavalry, under General Morris, were ready to pursue the enemy, but that enough had been done.

The Military Gazette of Vienna has the following amongst other remarks on the recent battle on the Tchernaya, and its results:

The action must have been a very bloody one; the Russians lost in dead and wounded 2,700 men, the French 991 men, the Turks 750 men, and the Sardinians 200 men. This comparatively small loss to the last was merely because they fought behind entrenchments, and were thus able to inflict heavy loss on the attacking Russians. We remark that the Balbek army of Prince Gortchikoff did not take part in the affair. The Prince was expecting an operation to come off against the Malakoff works.—In fact General Simpson did announce that it had been resolved to open fire on the 17th from the English and French works.

It was to keep this operation in check that a diversion was attempted by the Russians on the Tchernaya. The Russian General failed in his object— that of taking up a position on the Baidar heights, so as to threaten Balaklava, as on the 25th October last—but then they deployed so large a force on the right bank of the river, that the allied commanders deemed it expedient to open the bombardment on the 17th inst., against the works of the fortress, merely from the remoter redoubts, and not to unmask the batteries and approaches.

On the 18th there was an armistice, mutually concluded, for the removal of the dead on the Tchernaya, but the bombardment against Sebastopol by the allies, and against the approaches by the Russians, was continued.

GENERAL SIMPSON.

The Press of Saturday says:—Intelligence was received yesterday from the Crimea, that General Simpson is suffering very severely from an attack of diarrhoea, which confines that gallant officer to his quarters. At such a critical juncture, any interruption of the important duties of the commander-in-chief gives cause for the gravest concern. The position of General Simpson as Commander-in-chief of the British forces before Sebastopol, is so peculiar that it is very desirable some change should take place. We are credibly informed that Lord Panmure appears to consider that the movements of our forces in the Crimea can be best directed from the War-office in London, and the result is, that General Simpson finds himself reduced to the level of a mere clerk, compelled to ask instructions on the most trivial points, and totally irresponsible for the promotions made in the army under his command.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL PELISSIER.

The French Government have received the following despatch from General Pelissier, dated the Crimea, the 24th, 16 o'clock at night:

Last night we attacked and wrested from the enemy an ambulance formed on the slope of the Malakoff. Five hundred Russians made a sortie to recover it, but they were brilliantly repulsed, with a loss of about three hundred men. The works were then turned against the Russians, and it has now definitely become part of our advanced works. General McMahon has arrived. The sanitary condition of the army is excellent.

RUSSIAN MINES.

The Monitor publishes a despatch from General Pelissier, dated Crimea, August 23, one in the afternoon, in which he announces that the enemy, hard pressed, decided to fire his mines, and on the preceding night fired five mines against battery No. 53. They did the French no injury whatever.

GENERAL SIMPSON.

It is rumoured in London, and we fear with sufficient reason, that General Simpson has been obliged, from sickness temporarily to abandon the command of our army in the Crimea; and that Lieutenant-Gen. Sir H. Bentinck, the next senior officer, is at this moment commanding in the room of General Simpson.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENT.

On the 29th two English Steamers, having in tow the Mary Ann and Eva, transport, embarked about 4000 men at Marseilles for the East. A sailing transport proceeds in tow with every steamer that clears out, and the same plan is adopted on the return voyage, by which a great saving of time and expense is accomplished. Since the beginning of the war, official returns show that 2300 officers and 39,000 horses and men have embarked for the East at the ports of Toulon and Marseilles.

THE BALTIC.

Stockholm, August 20.—Her Majesty's ship Desperate, 6, Captain White, arrived on the morning of the 13th instant at Faro Sound, reports that on the 10th instant the above named corvette and the screw block ship Hawke, 60, Captain Ommarsen, were attacked by 17 Russian gun-boats which came out of the harbour of Riga for that purpose. The action was kept up with great spirit, and lasted two hours, at the expiration of which the gun-boats were withdrawn, some of them with considerable damage. On board the Hawke one man was severely wounded, and the Desperate received six cannon balls in her hull. On the afternoon of the same

day the above named two ships bombarded the fortifications of Riga. Later accounts from Faro Sound mention the arrival of the Hawke, which had also put in there to repair damages.

BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

The London papers' correspondence respecting the attack on Sweaborg has arrived. The scene is described as awful; the explosions and the masses of flame, together with the thunder of the guns and the cheering of the crews, produced an extraordinary effect. Not less than 1,000 tons of iron was, during the two days, thrown into a space of about half a mile, and upwards of 100 tons of powder was expended by the English alone. The force of the greatest explosion was such that a battery of guns was completely blown to pieces. Several of the mortar vessels were injured by the quick and incessant firing. Five of the mortars had large holes in their chambers. These vessels will have to return to England for repairs.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sunday, August 26, 6 P. M.—The letter addressed to the Emperor to general Pelissier as published in the Monitor to-day, and which will have reached you before this, tends to corroborate a statement in one of my recent letters on the condition to which the Russians are reduced in the garrison and in the field. The Emperor says:—

Sebastopol will I hope, soon fall under your blows and, even should that event be retarded, the Russian army, as I know from information which appears positive, will not be able during the winter to support the struggle in the Crimea.

It is highly improbable that, whatever be the indiscretions occasionally committed by the official organ of the Government, it would publish such a letter as that of the Emperor unless there were some grounds for belief that the fate of the Russian army, and of Sebastopol, was near at hand.—I have seen a letter from an officer of the French army before that place, stating that up to the 11th, reinforcements of French to the number of 35,000 had arrived. He says:—

Affairs are advancing rapidly and vigorously.—We are expecting from day to day the order to strike a stumping blow. The moment that order is given, and every one feels it to be at hand, the spirits of the men are excellent.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE CITY OF PARIS.

Her Majesty has expressed to the Perfect of the Seine, through Lord Clarendon, her Majesty's sentiments on occasion of the reception given to her by the City of Paris. The following is Lord Clarendon's letter:—

“St. Cloud, Aug. 24, 1855.

“Monsieur le Prefect,—The Queen orders me to express to you and the municipal corps, her sincere thanks for the fête given to her yesterday. The magnificence of the arrangements, the splendour of the edifice, and the courtesy of the numerous guests, have made an indelible impression on the mind of the Queen, and they will always be present to her memory as one of the most agreeable incidents of her visit to Paris.

“In replying to the address which the Queen received with so much satisfaction from the municipal corps, her Majesty has assured you, Monsieur le Prefect, that she could never forget the reception given to her by the inhabitants of Paris. She also desires to renew here the assurance of her deep gratitude for the very kind feelings she has everywhere met with during her passage, when visiting with her illustrious ally and friend, the numerous edifices in which are collected in such profusion memorials attesting the success of the French nation in arts, sciences, and war.

“But the satisfaction and gratitude of the Queen are yet enhanced by the conviction that her own subjects take part in the benevolent manifestations of which she was the object. She sees in them the ratification given by France to the alliance now existing, not merely between the two sovereigns, but between the people of the two countries. She is convinced that the two nations, who have learned mutually to appreciate each other in a war undertaken for a cause both just and equitable, and who are now, and who will always remain united by the bonds of interests—henceforth become inseparable. This union has been the ardent wish formed in the heart of the Queen, and her visit to the magnificent capital of France has inspired her Majesty with a profound personal interest in the welfare of this great nation.

“I profit by this opportunity to offer to you, Monsieur le Prefect, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

“CLARENDON.”

PUBLIC FEELING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The Paris correspondent of the poet says:—I have received intelligence from Russia. The letter says. It is the intention of the Czar to concentrate two grand armies, for Asia and the Danube, which will open two distinct campaigns. The military service of the interior of the empire will be entrusted to the militia. Recruiting is now taking place in several quarters. It is said the Russian Government has succeeded in obtaining money both from Europe and America. The Asiatic and Danubian armies are intended to act on the offensive. If the forces in the Crimea suffer any great reverses, we expect they will be drawn from the operations already intimated.

ALARM AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The following letter from St. Petersburg of the date of the 16th instant, in the Morning Chronicle, gives what we have reason to believe is a true picture of the present state of feeling there:—“The bombardment of Sweaborg of itself produced no very strong effect on public feeling. It was well known that all the exterior works of defence were cut out of the rock, and it was impossible therefore to destroy them; but it is also known now that the Allied fleets have destroyed all that could be destroyed.—Moreover, Sweaborg is the key to the passage leading to Helsingfors, which may be considered the capital, or at least, as the most important town in Finland. The Russian aristocracy resort to it as a bathing-place, and notwithstanding the war, Helsingfors was as much in vogue this year as ever, and the place was filled with persons of rank even when the bombardment of Sweaborg began. The anxiety created by the attack may be conceived. At St. Petersburg people were anxiously enquiring the news from Helsingfors, and trembling lest the next arrival should bring the intelligence that the Allied fleet was before the town ready to open its fire.”

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR NOTE.

It is stated at Berlin, that Count Nesselrode has addressed a circular note to all the Russian ambassadors, in which the Count repeats the willingness of the cabinet of St. Petersburg to accept honorable propositions of peace.

SPAIN.

Madrid, August 28.—The subscriptions to the voluntary loan exceed 661 millions of reals. The interest of the debt is shortly to be paid. It is in contemplation again to extend the time allowed for subscribing to the voluntary loan. A private

letter from Madrid, of the 25th, says:—A Spanish expedition to the Crimea is much spoken of. The English ambassador, as well as the French one, had claimed the exclusion of foreigners from the forced loan, but the Spanish Government had already come to the determination of excluding them. The law for the sale of ecclesiastical property is stated to have been suspended in the Basque provinces.

It is said that some regiment of our Indian irregular cavalry are to reinforce Omer Pacha's army in Georgia.

Very little of the recently subscribed Turkish loan is expected to be sent out in specie; a great deal of it will be expended here in arms, accoutrements, &c.

The Ministers of England and France at Turin have received orders to congratulate King Victor Emmanuel upon the great bravery displayed by the Sardinian troops in the battle of the 16th.

Great numbers of troops are embarking at Marseilles. Orders have been received to prepare quarters for 20,000 men to be embarked within a few days there and at Toulon, to reinforce the army before Sebastopol.

357 of the Foreign Legion arrived from Halifax, North America, at Spithead, on board transport ship ‘William Rogers.’

A Russian despatch received from Berlin, 28th says:—“It has been decided that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea shall be considerably increased.—With that view, ships of the line of 131 guns are to be commenced this winter at Nicolaieff.”

DENMARK.

King of Denmark is visiting King of Sweden.—The question of the Sound dues continue to perplex them.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Bombay dates are to the 30th July. Intelligence from India is important, a formidable insurrection has broken out in the centre of Bengal. The insurgents are the Santals and other tribes, occupying the Kagamahai Hills, a bold and hardy race, they number from 30, to 50,000, acting in five parties, armed with axes, poisoned arrows, and a few firearms, they have spread over 100 miles destroying everything European, and pretending to be led by their God in person. The few Europeans have entrenched themselves until assistance shall arrive.—The insurrection was so little anticipated that not 1,000 troops were within 150 miles.

STATE OF KARS.

A letter which has reached from Trebizonde, under date of the 8th instant, states as follows:—The intelligence from Kars and Erzeroum has produced an immense sensation. After the arrival of the courier the consular body waited on the Governor, and a council was held. It appears that Kars is completely blockaded by the part of the Russian army of 40,000 men, and all the communications are intercepted. The other part of the Russian army is marching on Erzeroum, which cannot be saved but by the genius of Colonel Cialdrelli—that is, if he has sufficient means of defence; otherwise, Erzeroum, will be in the hands of the Russians, for, according to the latest accounts, they were only about three leagues from it, and the Consuls had already quitted the town. It would have been so easy to organize an excellent army—but for that, we should have had 10,000 French troops. Succour must be sent promptly, or the entire province will be ravaged by the Kurds, whom the Russians will not fail to raise. It is not on the reinforcements of Azis Pasha that we can rely. Men and munitions of war should also have been sent, and the means of transport are, as you are aware, very difficult.—The Governor whom Azis Pasha has left in his place has adopted diverse measures which has dissatisfied the people. He has adopted for instance, a system of forced enlistment among the Christian families, and from which they cannot be dispensed unless on the payment of considerable sums of money. Such a measure may be very legitimate, so far as the defence of the country is concerned, but the mode of its application has not been exempt from abuse, and the consequence is great discontent, which it would have been wise not to provoke. In spite of all the firmans the slave trade is as flourishing as ever. It is desirable that the great severity should be practised towards the high functionaries among the Turks, who are charged with the execution of the measure.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna speaks of the menaced dissolution of the Austrian Cabinet. There are two elements struggling for mastery, one now in office, and favourable to the alliance of the Western powers, but without action; the other, which is not only favourable, but desirous to co-operate actively and speedily. It is the latter, the letter says, that has the best chance of success.

It is said at Vienna that a Concordat between the Holy See and Austria was signed on the 19th ult., and will be published as soon as the ratifications are exchanged.

AFRICA.—A very sanguinary affair occurred on the 17th July at Gambia, the natives having broken out in open rebellion, in consequence of an attempt to arrest a man who had carried away a man and his wife from a village for slaves. The police and a small military force were repulsed. Lieut. Armstrong was wounded, and two soldiers were made prisoners. The marauders then burned three English villages, on which Governor O'Connor proceeded with 260 men to take St. Mary's, but was waylaid by the natives, and driven back with a loss of 30 killed and 43 wounded. Among the latter was Governor O'Connor. He then obtained the assistance of a French man-of-war, and 150 white troops, who carried the town at the point of the bayonet, and on the 3rd totally destroyed it. The French had two killed, but 30, with volunteers, wounded.—natives lost above 300. Bathurst is in a very insecure state.

Communications.

QUICK PASSAGE.

Newcastle, September 14, 1855.

Mr. PIERCE.—The Ship Euxine, launched this summer from the yard of our enterprising townsmen Messrs. Haws & Mitchell, made the passage to Liverpool in the extraordinary short space of a few hours less than sixteen days. When this vessel lay at the wharf, she was the admired of all admirers, no nobler specimen of naval architecture was ever launched in Northumberland. Her beautiful symmetry attracted the eye of His Excellency, The Hon. Manners Sutton whilst on a tour this way, who went on board to see this “cynosure of every eye.” A speedy passage was predicted for the Euxine. From every point of observation she justified the conclusion that she would walk the waters “like a thing of life,” and nobly she came up to the prediction. This passage, considering the period of the year, has never been equalled I believe by any vessel built on the North Shore. A fact that should be a

matter of no ordinary satisfaction to the owners, and ought to class them A 1, amongst our Shipbuilders. NEWCASTLE.

A BUSINESS SKETCH OF A BUSINESS MAN.

We copy the following sketch of the life of an extraordinary man, from an editorial in N. Y. Sun:—

As an illustration of business, tact, and talent, we may point to the career of Professor Holloway, the proprietor of the most popular medicines of the age. The rise and progress of this extraordinary man have had no parallel during the present century.—He has visited nearly every court in Europe, and obtained permission for the sale of his preparations from most of the crowned heads of the Old World. The queens of Spain and Portugal, the kings of Naples and Sardinia, granted him audiences; and in St. Petersburg, which city he visited a short time before the commencement of the war, he was treated with marked consideration by the late Czar and the nobility.

Travelling in an elegant private carriage, attended by a courier, his equipage attracted attention in the towns and villages through which he passed.—The hotels where he lodged were besieged by persons of the first distinction, and the best society on the continent courted his acquaintance.

The subject of these remarks is unquestionably an ambitious man, and his skill and enterprise have placed him far in advance of all his predecessors and contemporaries in the same profession. He stands alone; and the fact that he can maintain his high position, despite the interested assaults of envy and presumption, proves that his medicines have an intrinsic value, which the world understands and appreciates.

The sums expended in advertising by Professor Holloway would be incredible if they were not authenticated by his books. His payment to the press range from \$150,000 to \$200,000 per annum. There is no printed language in which his advertisements do not appear.

The ramifications of his business extend from the focal point—his vast establishment in the Strand, London—over the whole face of the earth.

This extraordinary man is now in this country—in this city. The Tribune, in a just tribute to his matchless enterprise, says, that having like, Alexander, subdued the Old World, he is now preparing to conquer the New.

Professor Holloway has not been tempted thither by a thirst for gain—for his wealth is sufficient to satisfy the most exigent worshipper of mammon—but by a philanthropic desire to extend the benefit of his medicines among a people whose character he admires. Every body is of course, anxious to see the greatest advertiser in the world. In a very short period, the American reputation of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment will rival their European fame.

From the New York National Monitor.

HYGEAN VAPOR.

Dr. Curtis has done more to ameliorate the condition of humanity afflicted with lung complaints, than any other practitioner of medicines that has struggled with the secrets of the materia medica, for the last century, by the invention and perfection of an instrument that will convey to the lungs a medicine in the shape of a highly Medicated Vapor which acts directly on the disease, and not, hitherto by sympathy. Those who are troubled with diseases arising from disordered lungs, will subvert their interests by giving the Hygean Vapor a trial. CAUTION.—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEAN is the original and only genuine article.

New Advertisements.

SAMUEL THOMSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICE.—Adjoining the Store of Wm. E. SAMUEL, Esquire. Chatham, 14th September, 1855.

NOTICE.

The Steamer ENTERPRISE, will leave this place for CHARLOTTE TOWN, on SATURDAY Morning, 23d September, at 6 o'clock, a. m. returning the following week. For Freight or Passage apply to

HOLDERNESS & McLEOD.

Kingston, Richibucto, September 13, 1855.

FAIR.

There will be a Public FAIR or MARKET held on the Public Square in the Town of Newcastle, on the FIRST TUESDAY in October, for the

Exhibition and Disposal

of MANUFACTURES, STOCK of all descriptions, and PRODUCE of every kind.

As this exhibition is calculated to promote Trade and encourage the Farmer, it is hoped that no pains will be spared in bringing forward such a display of Stock, &c., as will prove beneficial to the Proprietors, and be the means of leading to a spirit of emulation and competition in the rural operations of the County. EDWARD FARRELL, Keeper. Newcastle, September 16, 1855

TENDERS

Will be received at the CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, Chatham, to the 26th Inst., for the ERECTION AND FINISHING of a

STONE BUILDING,

in the Town of Chatham, according to a Plan, Specification, and Particulars, to be seen at the said Agency. Satisfactory security will be required for the performance of the Contract, and Payment will be made by instalments, according to the progress of the Work. WM. S. EVANS, Cashier. Chatham, September 13, 1855.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mramm Fishery Society, will take place at Bower's Hotel, Chatham, on the Morning of Saturday first, the 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock, a full attendance is highly desirable.

By order of the President. JAMES CALE, Secretary. Chatham, 15th September, 1855.