

News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 30th June.

EUROPE.

OTHER NEWS BY THE PACIFIC AT NEW YORK. The steamer Pacific arrived at New York on Wednesday morning last from Liverpool, and brings English dates to the 30th June.

The repulse before Sebastopol, of the British and French, on the 18th June, we now learn, was not nearly so serious as the Telegraph despatch which Lord Palmerston published, led the world to suspect.

Other hostile accounts exaggerate the losses of the Allies, and though, no doubt, they were serious yet, in no respect, have they dampened the ardor or energy of the besiegers, who keep at the work unceasingly.

Lord Palmerston gives a nominal list, showing 93 officers killed and wounded, 144 private men killed, 2,238 wounded, and 150 missing (taken prisoners). Pelissier names 37 French officers killed, 96 officers wounded, 47 officers missing (prisoners 1544 private men killed and missing, and 1644 wounded. Total English loss de combat 1,430, French 3,357, both 4,787 men. Generals Mayran and Brunet were severely wounded.

In Paris it was repeated that the failure was in a measure at least, owing to errors committed by the English commanding officers.

The British, on their side, say that they took the Redan, but could not hold it because the French failed in silence the guns of the Malakoff.

Their errors are described as twofold,—first in not having had fascines provided for filling up the trench within the Redan; and next, in not having immediately apprised the French commander that they found it necessary to retire.

The accounts yet to hand do not materially vary the first announcement of the repulse of the allies, excepting as regards the number of the slain. Details are anxiously looked for, inasmuch as sundry disagreeable rumors are in circulation.

Other rumors were current, but without foundation. It is said that a battle was fought on the Tchernaya;—that the Sardinians were cut to pieces—that the allies had finally stormed and taken the Malakoff and Redan. But the official despatches dispelled these statements, by reporting an entire absence of news.

Russian deserters report that the Malakoff Tower is mined.

The telegraphic despatches from Sebastopol come down to the 25th ult.; but nothing of importance had occurred up to that date as respects the operation of the besieging army. The new works with which the allies were completely occupied, were making progress rapidly. But advices from Paris state that no further assault on the Malakoff batteries is expected to take place until French breaching batteries in course of construction, in front of the Mamelon are ready to open fire. The allies now know the way to the strongholds of the enemy, and the fatal experience required on the 18th has apprised them of the more dangerous path. Anticipating a certain movement, the Russians have burnt down that part of the town which the English trenches threaten; and the evacuation of the redoubts in Careening Bay, had enabled the French to place guns that command the upper part of the great harbor.

While the allied army is in an excellent physical condition, it is evident now, from all reports, that the Russians in Sebastopol are placed on short allowance, and that ammunition cannot be abundant, for broken shells have been fired from the walls.—Supplies have been nearly cut off; and reinforcements do not approach.—Hence we may now expect to hear of the bombardment being renewed, and, after that, of the fall of the Malakoff and Redan. This accomplished storming will be a thing of course.

Efforts are making, it is said, by the Russians, "with their spies in Paris and Belgium," to sow the seeds of discord between the English and French.

It had been currently reported in Paris that—"a Cabinet Council had been held under the presidency of the Emperor, to deliberate on the question whether it would not be right to authorize General Pelissier to act in such a way as he may think fit without waiting for the co-operation of the English." This piece of intelligence was given by a Paris correspondent of the Independence of Brussels, but no confidence was put in it.

The British fleet was having its own way in the Sea of Azoff, but the fleet in the Baltic makes no impression. Cronstadt is now admitted to be unsailable by sea. Some "infernal machines of explosion" had been doing some damage there.

The inconveniences of divided command before Sebastopol have been forced anew upon the attention of the French government, but no solution of the difficulty has yet been discovered.

The troops of the Kertch expedition had returned to Kamiesch, with the exception of 4,000 men, who were left at Yenikale.

The Admirals had given orders to complete the destruction of the fortifications of Anapa.

Four ships had been sent to finish the burning of Arabat.

Frequent conferences take place between the Generals of the allied forces. General Bosquet commands the army in the Tchernay. General Camrobert has a divisional command. The whole force, English, Piedmontese, and Turkish, of this moveable army is estimated at 60,000.

There has been a naval reconnaissance off Kaffa. It is not improbable it may be visited.

Two hundred pieces of artillery, mostly rendered unserviceable, have been captured at Anapa, with ammunition and stores for a two years' siege. The Circassians plundered the town, the inhabitants having retired with the garrison across the Kuban, conveying their most portable valuables. The Russian forces are concentrating at Tiflis for the opening campaign; the fortifications at Erzeroum are completed.

The Russian government publishes a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the evening of the 19th, praising his troops, and announcing that the fire of allies had all but ceased. A small Russian reinforcement of infantry is moving down to Sebastopol. Owing to the difficulty of feeding large corps in the Crimea since the operation of the allies in the Black Sea, the Russian government has given an increased extension to the camp at Nicolaieff, assembling there the divisions which would otherwise be encamped in the Tauric Peninsula.

Letters from Odessa state that fears are entertained that the allies having completed their work in the Sea of Azoff, will visit for the same reasons, the mouth of the Dnieper, as well as Kherson and Nicolaieff at the embouchure of the Bug, which, since the 21th ult., have become of more importance than

ever to the Russian commissariat, and where the Czar has ships and naval establishments. A reconnaissance of Perekop is also again spoken of.

The Cologne Gazette contains a letter from Presburg, which says:

"The late arrangements of the Emperor Alexander II, relative to succession to the Russian throne, appears to be of more importance than might have been at first supposed. It is said that they were caused by the desire of the Czar to withdraw from affairs as soon as he possibly can. The Emperor, it is said, is of the opinion of the German party, that Russia can only lose, materially and morally, by a continuation of the war. It is added that the late events in the Crimea have produced a marked effect on his Majesty, and have led him more than ever to wish to retire."

London, June 30.—A despatch from the Baltic states that Sweaborg had been bombarded, and the military stores destroyed.

The London Times of this morning, states that the Emperor Alexander is seriously ill; also that the King of Prussia has been sick for some time, and that his reign is probably drawing to a close.

Advices from Varna to Thursday state, that Generals Drown, Pennefathers and Ooddington are sick. A part of the British Foreign Legion had arrived there.

Parliament has been mostly employed in disposing of small bills in the summary manner described as "the massacre of the innocents," preparatory to the end of the session.

A curiously complicated case has arisen in the House of Commons—Baron Rothschild, the Jew member for London, who virtually has no seat in the House, inasmuch as the parliamentary oath "on the true faith of the Christian" prevents his sitting therein, has forfeited his shadow of a seat by having contracted for the recent £16,000,000 loan.—A select committee is appointed to decide how a man who has no seat can forfeit it.

Mr Roebuck has postponed for a fortnight, his motion of want of confidence in the Government.

Major Reed has given notice of a bill to extend parliamentary franchise to all persons who pay income-tax.

Lord Lynehurst called the attention of the Lords to the treaty of 2d December, 1854, with the view of eliciting information as to the present position of Austria with respect to the allies.

Lord Clarendon replied that the conduct of Austria was deserving neither of censure nor praise; negotiations with her had failed, and had left England and France unfettered to make peace on their own terms.

In reply to a question Lord Palmerston stated that no relations existed between England and the Circassians except those of co-operation.

Viscount Ganning is appointed Governor General of India. There were two other aspirants for the office, the Earl of Elgin and the Duke of Newcastle.

The pay of British private soldiers is to be doubled while on active service, the difference being placed to each man's credit in savings' bank, until his discharge.

Authentic though private accounts from Berlin, we have reason to know, give a most dreadful account of the state of things within Sebastopol. The Russians count their sick at 10,000 or 20,000; provisions are becoming scarce; water fails; and typhus is raging. The resistance, it is thought, cannot be long protracted, even should the Allies not make some great and decisive attack; and it is a fact to be kept in view in speculating on the future that, owing more to the barren steppes than to the impediment offered by the Allies, the Russians cannot retreat.—Scotsman.

STATE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Crimean correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the 12th, says:—

The Mamelon itself is completely knocked to pieces, there being scarcely a foot without a deep hole, showing where a shell had struck and burst.—The French and Russian burying parties were at work. The graves were generally single, and about two feet deep, but sometimes where a number had fallen close to each other, large graves were dug to contain the whole. The whole of the bodies of the Russians are much emaciated. Their officers, many of whom entered into conversation with ours, are no longer the carlees, confident men they were two months ago. They look pale and anxious. They must have had a great deal to go through. Said one to a French officer, who remarked, speaking of the killed and wounded, that it had been a sad slaughter. Ah, Mon Ami, it is all very well for you who fight on full stomachs but for us, and a shrug of the shoulders was a sufficient comment on his meaning. Many of the Russian soldiers came up to ours and asked them for biscuit; so that there is, I think no doubt that they are very short of provisions in the place.

The reason why I am most pleased to discover this scarcity of provisions is, that, although starvation will not be a powerful ally in taking Sebastopol itself, still we may fairly conclude that when that is done, the northside must fall very speedily on investment, within the course of the next four months may enable us to get out of this before next winter.

We may also infer that the Russians are very short of ammunition, for they have not during, either this or the last bombardment, fired one-sixth as often as they might have done, and also, that for last two or three days they have been firing some small shells from some of their large mortars. At half-past five P. M., the flags were pulled down, and the batteries re-opened. The Russians had, during this short time, actually put fresh guns into position in the Malakoff Battery, with which they opened. This is a general practice of theirs, working during the time of truces, which is contrary to all the laws of war.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

On the 15th June last, three boys—two brothers named William and Benjamin Smith, sons of a widow woman living in Lower Cove, and a coloured boy named Adams—went out boating and were not afterwards heard of. Nothing was known of their fate until Sunday morning, when the body of Benjamin Smith was found in Anthony's Cove, Red Head. The face and hands were all destroyed, and it was by means of his clothes that he was identified. It is but too certain that the other boys shared the same fate.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

We have been informed that Messrs. Jackson & Co. have intimated that in consequence of their inability to dispose of the E. & N. A. railway shares and the bonds of the Company in the English market, that they are unable to proceed with the undertaking, unless the Province of New Brunswick will issue debentures to the extent of 75 per cent, on the amount of the estimated cost, instead of 47 per cent, as was agreed upon in the original contract. To this proposition, a decided negative has been given by the directors of the Railroad. It now remains for the Executive to act, and what

the decision will be in this quarter, it requires no Solon to determine. We trust that some mode other than the one that has failed so disastrously will present itself to the minds of those who have the management of this once promising enterprise.—St. John Observer.

THE RAILWAY. Amid the numerous and conflicting speculations that are indulged in respecting our railway prospects, it is impossible in the absence of official intelligence to arrive at a satisfactory or correct conclusion. The general depression of business, together with the agitated state of affairs in Europe, has tended to retard the enterprise and place the contractors in an embarrassing and unenviable position. Their new proposals have not been favourably received by the Directors, and it remains to be seen what action the executive may take at their next meeting.—Morning News.

EXECUTION OF THE RECIPROCIITY TREATY. We learn from Washington that the Commissioners appointed to carry out the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States recently met in that city for the purpose of adopting the course to be pursued. Our readers are aware that M. H. Perley, Esq., of this city, is the Commissioner on the part of Great Britain, and Mr G. G. Cushman, of Maine, has been appointed Commissioner on the part of the United States. The duty of the Commissioners will be to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States, embraced within the first and second articles of the treaty, and they shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein.

The American fisherman have the right, under the treaty, of entering our bays, harbours and creeks, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, and take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, with the permission to land upon the coast and shores for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fisherman. It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fisherman.

British fisherman have an equal right to fish in American waters down to the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, which includes the coast of North Carolina.

The Commissioners will therefore at once proceed upon their duties, and the first part of the coast to be visited will be the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Each Commissioner will be attended by a Secretary, Surveyor, and Marine Hydrographer. It is also said Professor Agassiz will accompany them for scientific objects. The commissioners will embark at Halifax, a fine cutter having been placed at their disposal by the British Government, and will make their surveys as long as the season permits in the Gulf after which they will shift their ground to the American coast when an American cutter will be provided for their use.

UNITED STATES.

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 8th says:—"Flour is falling yet, slowly but surely. A month ago the brands, sold at \$10.50, which are now to be had at \$8.50. If the melancholy depression keeps on another month, most, if not all of us, can afford to eat bread. Loaves, of course, come out of the baker's shops no larger than before, nor should they yet, for alum holds just as high as ever."

Portland, July, 10.—The second inquest held upon the case of Robbins, who was killed during the recent liquor riot, has resulted in a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by the rash and illegal orders of Mayor Dow, leaving it to the Courts to determine whether the Mayor is guilty of murder or manslaughter.

The North Star, of the Vanderbilt European line arrived at Havre on the 20th June in ten days and twenty-two hours from New York. This is the shortest passage ever made between two ports.

Holloway's Pills, an extraordinary Remedy for Determination of Blood to the Head.—Henrietta Wright, of Quebec, suffered most excessively for eight years and a half from determination of blood to the head, so bad at times that she would fall down in crossing a room as if dead. She consulted three different physicians, and studiously followed their advice, which however failed to benefit her, and her dissolution was hourly expected. At this time she tried Holloway's Pills, which quickly did their work, by removing from the system all the noxious matter, carrying off the bad fluids, and left her in the enjoyment of perfect health, her friends have all been astonished at the apparent transformation, yet all this has been effected by Holloway's Pills.

From the New-York National Monitor of Feb. 24 Dr. Curtis has done more to ameliorate the condition of humanity afflicted with lung complaints, than any other practitioner of medicine 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 subserve their interests by giving the Hygean Vapor a trial.

CAUTION.—DR. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received, per Schooner MACKEREL, from Montreal.

180 Barrels Superfine No. 1, Canada FLOUR, 5 do do OAT MEAL, 5 do do PRIME MESS PORK.

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms, either Wholesale or Retail.

ROBERT T. MILLAR.

Douglstown, 15th June, 1855.

REPAIRS ON MANSE.

Estimates will be received at the office of the Subscriber, where Specifications can be seen of REPAIRS required to be done to the MANSE, occupied by the Rev. W. Henderson, till the 25th inst.

ALLAN A. DAVIDSON.

Newcastle, 12th July, 1855.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES.

Warehouse, 34, Kilby Street,—Boston.

Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the country, at short notice and by experienced workmen. Boston, 5th July, 1855. 3m

"Golden Fleece."

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has now ready for inspection, a choice and well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Comprising everything suitable for the present Season.

FANCY DRESSES, SHAWLS, PARASOLS, PRINTED MUSLINS, BONNETS AND RIBBONS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SKWED MUSLINS, SILKS AND SATINS, DELAINES.

BROAD CLOTHS, GRAPES, BLACK LAMA CLOTHS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

(Which will be sold at unusually low prices Flannels, Shirts, Calicoes, Blankets, Cottons, Oil Cloths, Table Linen, Towelling, Table Covers, Coated Robes, Strays, Hats and Caps.

All of which will be sold at a great reduction on former prices.

ANDREW ANDERSON. Chatham, 23rd June, 1855.

FOR EASTPORT, PORTLAND, CALAIS & BOSTON.

THE FAST & SUPERIOR SEA-GOING STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPT. WOOD HUTCHINGS.

Will leave her landing, next wharf to the Custom House every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, for Portland, calling at Eastport. Passengers by Railroad from Portland to Boston, Montreal, Quebec, and all intermediate places, without extra charge.

The speed of the ADMIRAL will ensure the passengers being in Portland in time for the First Train of Cars on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Through Tickets from Boston can be had at the Eastern and Boston & Maine Railroad Depots; also at 22, Commercial Wharf, and Favor's Express Office, 10, Court Square, Boston.

Returning leaves Portland every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at 5 o'clock, or on arrival of the 12 o'clock Train from Boston.

For further particulars apply to GEO. THOMAS, Lovell's Slip, Water-Street. St. John, 25th June, 1855. 6m

AUCTION.

The Subscriber will offer for Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of JULY, inst, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, (unless previously sold.) All that

VALUABLE FARM,

belonging to him, situate in the William's Town Settlement, containing 200 Acres, of which 30 is under cultivation and fenced, with a good House, Barn, and Green House thereon, with a quantity of Wheat and Potatoes now growing, as also a valuable Hay Crop. Also, 2 Cows, 1 Heifer, 1 Mare, 1 Colt two years old, 1 Pig, 5 Ewes, 3 Lambs, 1 Cart, Plough, Sled and Harness, 1 Loom, 2 Stoves, 1 Whip Saw. Also, a quantity of Furniture with a variety of Farming and Lumbering Utensils, and numerous other articles.

The property is a very valuable one and admirably suited for a first-rate Farmer, and is situated on the line of road leading directly to the Bridge across the North West River, and only eight miles from market. The Subscriber would let the intending purchaser have a great bargain, provided the property with the moveables as they now stand are sold together previous to the day of sale, and would allow a part of the purchase money to remain payable at a future period. The Subscriber would invite purchasers to call and examine the premises. For further particulars apply to Edward Williston, Esquire, Newcastle, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT TWEEDY. William's Town, 3rd July, 1855.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT.

GRIST MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATE near Port Daniel, Bay Chaleur. This Mill is 36 by 28 feet, and two and a half stories high, comprising of 3 pairs stones, for wheat, barley and oats, with a stone built OAT KILN, 16 feet square, on head. Also, a small DWELLING HOUSE. Income about £300, from 15th September till 1st of May. For further particulars apply at the Gleaner Office, if by letter, post paid, or to the undersigned proprietor.

JAMES DAY. Near New Carlisle, Bay Chaleur, 1st June, 1855.

BURGLARY.

On the night of the 19th June, some person or persons broke into the HOUSE of EDWARD MCINTOWNY, and stole therefrom Two Silver Watches, a Looking Glass, and an Axe. No. on one of the Watches is 1169 on the other 1911. Any person or persons giving such information as may lead to the detection of the guilty party shall be suitably rewarded by

EDWARD MCINTOWNY. Campbellton Restigouche, 22nd June, 1855.

JOINERS TOOLS

For Sale, best Scotch Planes, Thomson's Screw Augers, Chisels, Hammers, Plane irons, Hand and Web Saws, Cross Cut Saws, &c.

FORBES & Co.