

Arrival of the 'Atlantic.' IMPORTANT NEWS.

New York, June 13. Atlantic arrived this morning. The News is the most important since the battle of Alma. Allies gain three victories. Desperate engagements took place on the nights of the 22d and 23d before Sebastopol. The French took and retained an important position of defence, 8000 killed and wounded. Allies made rapid advance; seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tchernaya. Russians retreating to the Hills. Allies took Kerch and command of Azoff. France and England decline further Conference at Vienna. Hopes of peace prevail.

Despatch from Prince Gortschakoff acknowledges loss of 2500 Russians on night of 23d.

Kerch was captured on the 24th of May. Four Russian Steamers and twenty transports with large Magazines, Corn &c., destroyed.

The Fleet had taken Arabat, destroying one hundred Russian merchant vessels.

The capture of Kerch will cut off supplies for Sebastopol.

Consol's 93. Breadstuffs—Market dull, little change in markets generally.

An agitation has arisen for the introduction of the Maine Law in Britain.

Lord Strangford formerly minister to Brazil and other courts, died on 20th ult. at an advanced age. Lord Charles Manners is also dead, aged 74.

The Daily News, elated with the bright prospects that are opening upon us, urges the necessity of imposing sharp terms upon the Court of St. Petersburg. "Russia," says that journal, "must be made to give an indemnity, to defray all the expenses of the war."

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

The Limerick Chronicle 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 Irishwoman."

THE WAR. Progress of the Siege.—The official despatches go back to the 15th of 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 on the 12th; the English lancers had arrived. Fifty cases of cholera and twenty 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 Sardinians, who have landed in fine condition, and well supplied with all the munitions and other necessities of war.

May 10th.—The fourth parallel was completed. Heat had succeeded to rain. There had been hardly any firing on either side. Large convoys had entered Sebastopol from the north side. The Russians worked vigorously at the north side, where they are 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 of the Line of the Tchernaya.

The following are the only accounts yet to hand of these affairs: General Pajissier, in despatches dated the 23d and 24th of May, says:—"The enemy had formed between the central bastion and the sea a large place d'armes where they proposed assembling considerable forces to make important sorties. In the night between the 22d and 23d we attacked these works, which were defended by nearly the whole garrison. The combat was fierce and lasted during nearly the whole night. We carried and occupied 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, much less. The allied armies to-day cordially celebrated together the birthday of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria."

Prince Gortschakoff'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. Pajissier, namely:—"CRIMEA, May 25th, 10 p. m.—To-day we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy, who were not in force, offered little resistance in disputing the ground and retreated rapidly into the hills. We have definitively established ourselves in the works carried during the nights of the 22d and 23d. 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 men killed and wounded.

May 26, 10 p. m.—The enemy has not made any demonstration either in front of the place or against our lines on the Tchernaya. The works of fortification at Kamisch are progressing. May 27, 9 a. m.—The expedition to Kerch and Yenikale has been attended with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the allies. 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. Pelissier.—The Monitor contains the following despatch from the Crimea, dated May 30:—"I have news from Kerch to the 29th. All goes on well. The flotilla of the allies had returned from the Sea of Azoff. It destroyed 106 merchantmen at Berdiansk. A strong garrison held at Yenikale assures us the possession of the Straits. The expedition has captured many guns of different calibre."

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

YANKEE, May 31.—On the 24th, the French made a reconnaissance across the Tchernaya with 35,000 men, and established a camp at Tchernomouk. The French burnt 1000 oxen at Kerch.

The Vienna papers publish a consular despatch from Varna, according to which the number of the allied troops landed at Kerch under Gen. Brown was 20,000. The advance on the Tchernaya, effected on the same day, was made by 35,000 men.

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

RECENT BATTLE.—It was rumored in Paris that Pelissier had attacked and routed General Liprandi's force. Contrary was reported, and another general killed.—This news was very doubtful.

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 Kerch.—The Allied Squadron enters the Sea of Azoff.

Lord Raglan telegraphs:—"We are masters of the Sea of Azoff without a casualty. The troops landed at Kerch on her Majesty's birth day, and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the straits, and destroying their steamers, 20 vessels and 50 guns have fallen into the hands of the allies."

On May 28th, Lord Panmure, dated 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 captured a Russian steamer on the 25th of May, having, the previous day, destroyed a foundry near Kerch, where shot, shell, and mine 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 received 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 about one hundred merchant vessels. Only one seamanship remained of the enemy's forces in the Sea of Azoff.

The Admiralty account says, that on the appearance of the allied squadron before Berdiansk 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 advice dated 28th, from Sir George Brown, stated that the troops continued healthy. Five vessels laden with corn had run into Kerch, and knowing the place was taken, and were captured. The number of grain found by the allies exceed 100. Matters continued such the same in the Crimea.

A French account says the Russians burned thirty transports, as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 390,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour. In the evening fourteen allied steamers entered the Sea of Azoff.

Another account from Varna, May 28th, says:—"On the Queen's birthday the allied expedition arrived off the Straits of Kerch. The troops landed and ascended the heights, and the small steamers set up to Kerch. The Russians blew up their fortifications and fled, after destroying several ships and very large quantities of wheat, flour and oats.—Thirty vessels were burned, thirty taken, and fifty guns. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople. The occupation of Galatz and an attack upon Ismail and Rani 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 Kerch, 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 to follow.

turned in a short time with reinforcements, again attacked the batteries and a fearful struggle then took place. The reserves were then sent up—the 9th, 18th, and 44th—and when they got into the advanced trench, both sides were so covered with mud that we could not tell Russians from English, so the reserve opened fire, but it was unfortunately on the poor 68th. They then charged on them, when they found out their mistake, but not all a good many of the 68th had fallen. However, the Russians had it hot and warm afterwards. The poor fellows who are wounded in the advance of the trench, are obliged to lie there all day till dark, and the Russians fire on any of our people who go to bring them in. Many of the wounded might recover if brought in, but they lie and bleed to death. The Russians make sorties daily and nightly, as since General Jones came, we are pushing the works close to the town, so the work is very hard upon our poor fellows, often being three or four nights without rest.

THE BALTIC. It was reported at Danzig, on the 23d, that the first division of Russian gun boats stationed at Swoborgh had made a movement towards the opposite coast of the Gulf, in the direction of Riga.

The Russians are making a land communication with Tornea, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The French squadron, under Admiral Pannure, sailed from Kiel on the 22d of May, to join the English fleet, which was last reported beyond Nargen.

VERY LATEST. LONDON, Saturday Morning, 2d.—MEMO, May 26th.—When the war steamer Dryver was sent into the Baltic ports to serve the vessels lying there with an official notice, of the blockade, she found amongst others the American ship Samuel Appleton, of Boston, which she also served with a warning to clear out within six days.

PARLIAMENT had not been in session during the week.

Addresses had been voted by various deputations of working men to Mr. Layard.

The British shipping returns for April continue to exhibit a considerable decrease in the employment of tonnage.

FRANCE. There is no French news of importance.—The intelligence of the successes 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 object of attraction. On the first free day of admission, 30,000 persons passed through the building.

The King of Portugal was in Paris.

Spain. The Insurgents at Caspi and Alcaniz had been defeated. Two leaders and a priest were shot. The provinces were tranquil.

ITALY. The new Sardinian Ministry has at length been reconstituted as follows:—Cavour, President; Cibzaria, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lanza, of Public Instruction; Rattazzi, Minister of the Interior; Deforesti, of Justice; Darando, of War; and Pasievicassi, Minister of Public Works.

The eruption of Vesuvius has subsided.

HOLLAND. A convention of reciprocity in the coasting trade between the Dutch Government and Prussia had been completed.

ASIA. Letters from Erzeroum report that General Williams was busy fortifying the city with earthworks.

Kurdistan is not yet quiet. The Russians had recently manifested some intention of an attack on Kers.

INDIA AND CHINA. Intelligence from Burmah was unfavourable to the prospects of peace.

There was nothing further from Persia. Trade had undergone no material improvement.

At Shanghai, on the 5th of February, all was quiet, the troops having been withdrawn towards Canton.

In the interior, matters had assumed an unfavorable change, and the insurgents were making such advances as led to the fear that they might stop the exports of Shanghai.

Insurgents along the coast had been attacking foreign flags. A British expedition had consequently destroyed twenty junks, with most of their crews, and the remainder were killed on shore.

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

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

The American Clipper ship Challenge had rescued part of the crew of the British ship Countess of Seafield wrecked on Prains—Capt. Adams, U. S. N., proceeded homeward by this mail with the raised Japan treaty.

Several foreign firms were opening branches at Hong Kong.

GENERAL NEWS. A conspiracy to assassinate General Kallergo, the Greek Minister of War, had been discovered at Athens, and several arrests had been made.

Miss Nightingale had been laid up with fever, but was recovering.

MARKETS. Liverpool.—Cotton.—Brown, Shipley & Co., report excitement in the cotton market continued throughout the week and prices advanced 4 per lb.

Breadstuffs.—Brown, Shipley & Co., and most other firms, report dull market at last week's rates.

IMMIGRANTS.—The packet ship Liberia, of the Black Ball Line, from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday with over 200 passengers. As is usual with all the passengers of this line, there was no sickness on board, nor had there been a death during the voyage—so that after a few hours detention at the island, the Liberia was allowed to come up to her wharf.

Cabin Passengers.—Miss Watt, Messrs. Osweg, Waterbury, Scott and brother, Medley, and Capt. Faulke, and 207 in the steerage, viz:—Male adults, 80; under 14 years of age, 31; infants, 5—total, 116.—Female adults, 64; under 14 years, 22; infants, 8;—total 91.—[Freeman.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS possess most astonishing powers in the cure of Debility.—Copy of a Letter from Henry Antono, of Charlottetown P. E. I., to Professor Holloway, "Sir,—I suffered for a number of years from weakness and general debility, and was brought to death's door by the same. I was told by those I consulted, that there was no hope of my recovery, when I resolved to give your Pills a trial after using them for about five weeks, my health was considerably improved and at the expiration of two months every symptom of my disorder disappeared."

(Signed) H. ANTONNE.

Shipping List. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. June 16th.—Am. Barque Mary Ann, Grace, Boston.—H. Frye, ballast.

17th.—Schr. Utica, Meloney, Boston.—Odell & Turner, Ballast.

Notice to the Public. THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday next, 17th inst., at 9 A. M., via Halifax, and via New York on FRIDAY the 22d and TUESDAY the 26th insts. at 6 A. M. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d the single rate, and via New York is 5d, pre-payment optional.

By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M. Post Office, St. Andrews, June 13, 1855.

Steamboat and Railroad TO AND FROM Portland, Boston & St. John TWICE A WEEK.

THE favourite Steamer ADMIRAL Captain Wood Hutchins, leaves Portland, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evening at 5 o'clock, or on the arrival of the 12 o'clock Train from Boston, for EASTPORT and ST. JOHN.—Returning leaves ST. JOHN on MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Eastport and PORTLAND, connecting with the half-past 5 A. M. Train for BOSTON, and landing her Passengers in Boston by 10 A. M.

The steamer Neptune, Capt. T. Carey, will in future, connect regularly with the Admiral, making the line complete to St. Andrews and Calais.

Fares as low as by any other line. Tickets to St. John, Portland, Boston or Montreal, can be had of ROBERT STORR, Agent, St. Andrews, June 20.

Wanted Immediately. A respectable man to act as Agent for the sale of the Publications issued by the London Printing & Publishing Company, in St. Andrews and vicinity.—References required. Apply or address to ROGER HUNTER, Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Amateur Theatre. ST. ANDREWS. On MONDAY 25th JUNE, 1855 will be represented, the Comedy in three Acts of CHARLES II, OR THE MERRY MONARCH.

To conclude with the Farce of DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. For particulars see small bills.

St. Mark's Lodge, No. 759. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. THE Brethren of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 759, intend celebrating the anniversary of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, on Tuesday the 26th JUNE, (the 24th falling on Sunday.)

All Lodges and Brethren, are cordially and respectfully invited to attend.

DINNER TICKETS \$1 50. Programmes of the arrangements will be forwarded to the Lodges as soon as prepared.

By order of the W. M. R. STORR, Sec'y. St. Andrews, June 1, 1855.

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS. Just received per Packet Ship John Barbour, via St. John, and Steamer Asia via Halifax, the Largest, Cheapest, and BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, ever brought to this market.

Particulars in next weeks paper. D. BRADLEY. St. Andrews, May 16, 1855.

substitution of rice flour instead of wheat flour.

POTATOES.—There are, in a single warehouse in Rochester, about 2000 bushels of potatoes, which the wicked holders are not disposed to sell at present prices.

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