

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

In an other column will be found the telegraphic report of the British Mail steamer Europa, which arrived in Halifax on Wednesday, and publication on the following day. Her Mail was delivered here this (Tuesday) morning.

Although no engagement has taken place between the Russians and the allied armies, yet the news from the seat of war is of the most exciting nature.

Black Sea.—Nothing of importance has been effected by the fleet since our last visit has been made round the Circassian coast, and all the forts erected by the Russians have been found abandoned and many of them destroyed; they are now in the possession of the Turks and Cossacks. Odessa and Sebastopol are still closely blockaded.

Black Sea.—The Imperial wharfs at Koni, with the ships, buildings there and the dock yards, have been completely destroyed. On the 16th of June 159 men were landed from the frigate *Odin* and *Future* at Gamsla Kurlyshy where they were received by a masked battery of five guns and a large number of riflemen who were waiting for them in ambush. This small band of daring fellows behaved with the greatest gallantry, but unhappily Lieut. Bartington, a midshipman, and three men were killed and two officers and 14 men wounded, and 28 were made prisoners by the Russians; between fifty and forty of the enemy were killed and many more wounded.

The Principalities.—The gallant defence of Silistria by the Turks alone has obliged the Russians to raise the siege of that important fortress and retreat across the Danube. This great but bloody victory has been achieved without the aid of the allied troops, consequently adding to the mortification of the Czar, and lowering the prestige of the Russian prowess throughout Europe. On the 13th of June the enemy made an attack upon the fortress after having sprung three mines immediately under the walls, but, without effecting a breach. The Turks had discovered the mines and had countermined the out-works of the post attacked; after a brief and obstinate defence the assailed party row off as if in confusion, discharging seven guns upon the works; the Russians impetuously rushed in when the mine was exploded, and between two and three thousand of the enemy were killed. On the close of the engagement *Alissa*, Pascha, the brave commander of Silistria, was killed by the explosion of, almost the last shell thrown by the enemy. The Russian losses were immense, and their commander-in-chief, the Prince Paskiewich, General Luders, and count Orloff were wounded. On the 14th another desperate attack was made upon the fortress which was repelled with immense slaughter of the Russians and the Prince Gotchi-

loff, who had taken the command in chief was also wounded. On the 15th 25,000 Turkish troops sent to the relief of Silistria by Omar Pasha, made a demonstration against the Russian besieging army, particularly drawing attention from the fortress when a sortie was made and the enemy were driven from every point their field batteries destroyed, and they were compelled to cross the Danube and took refuge in Wallachia. The Turks took the small island upon which the besieging batteries were erected and destroyed the whole of the works. The Russians lost 10,000 men and amongst the killed and wounded are their principal generals. The last despatch states that the enemy have crossed the Pruth, and are now making preparations to receive the allies upon Russian ground. It is strange that on the 13th the Emperor sent a command to Prince Paskiewich to take Silistria regardless of all cost.

The British and French armies are encamped near to Varna; and as their presence at Silistria will not now be required, it is rumored that a large detachment will join the combined fleet in the projected attack upon Sebastopol, the reduction of which, and the occupation of the Crimea being the apparent object of the two governments. The fortified towns of Mogubeli and Simetlia have been evacuated by the Russians, and the Turkish troops have captured Giurgevo.

Greece and Turkey.—The Greek insurrection is not yet at an end, although Otho's government has been checked in giving assistance to the rebels.

Austria and Prussia.—The late interview between the King and Emperor has ended in nothing; the King of Prussia is now about to meet the Czar in Poland, his prime minister and the Prince of Prussia are to accompany him. The Austrian papers state that St. Petersburg is in a dreadful state, the bridges are all thrown down and cast into the channels of the Neva, and the streets are filled with tents decamped by wild Tartar hordes who have been called to take the place of the guards; the city is declared under martial law, and all the inhabitants are confined to their houses at nightfall.

France.—There is nothing of any importance in the news this week, except the finding out a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor on his projected journey to the baths of the South, and the arrest of 150 persons said to be implicated in it.

Italy.—The Pope continues very unwell and seems very anxious to have the parties who were convicted of the murder of the Count Rossi immediately executed. The prisons of the Legations are filled with political and religious offenders, and arrests are continually making. Cardinal Antonelli, the secretary of State is using all his influence to obtain the Papedom in the event of the anticipated death of Pius the Ninth.

England.—The talk of the Town seems to be at this moment, the great speech of Lord St. John in the House of Peers upon the War, and his cogent reasons for placing no faith in the Czar. This admirable speech was answered by the Earl of Aberdeen, in one of his equivocating and English harangues, in which he said that the enthusiasm at present felt in England was the result of passion not reason, and that his aim was still peace if it could be honorably attained. On the Bill for giving the power to the Parliament of Canada to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council, being brought for discussion before the House of Lords, several peers advocated the independence of Canada in preference to the passing of such a measure.

Railway Intelligence.

From "The State of Maine," by June 25.
LAURENS OF THE LINE OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The railway to Montreal has turned the forests along its line into gold. One of the leading and one of the earliest objections urged against the plan of the railway from Portland to Montreal, was the character of the country through which it was to pass. "The howling wilderness," so graphically depicted in the speeches of the friends of some of the rival lines, has been found, but instead of proving any discouragement to its friends, turns out a noble business for the railway. A timber township furnishes more business for the road than three ordinary farming towns of equal extent under good cultivation.

The forest at the head of the Androscoggin and Connecticut rivers, have been quadrupled in value in the last four years and a similar result is found along the streams of Canada, in the neighborhood of the line.

The returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending June 3, show that over a half million feet of lumber was moved on that road, and from the new operations now going forward along the line we predict that in another year it will average one million feet a week.

In passing over the line this week, we were surprised to notice the lumber operations started within the last few years.

At Bethel a large building for a steam saw-mill is raised and will be in operation the present year, the proprietors having secured from the Legislature at its recent session; a right to construct and maintain a boom for holding their logs at that place.

Further on at Stacks a new mill with two saws at Stratford Hollow, on its vicinity, are two more, and another at North Stratford at the mouth of the Nulhegan, and three new mills are nearly finished at the mouth of the St. Pauls stream a few miles below the Nulhegan. A new mill is about to be put up by Messrs. Richardson & Guichrist of Wells, river in the Herge woods, and the Island Pond Stream Mill Co. are cutting about 50,000 feet of lumber per day.

All these and perhaps other saw mills, have sprung up within the last year or two, called into existence by the influence of the railway.

The value of the railway to the land owner and the lumberman have far surpassed any previous estimate or conception of it. The whole region at the North of us has been touched with new life, realizing for those owning lands or water power fortunes, of which the little dreamed. By another year Portland will be second only to Bangor in the value and extent of its lumber business.

SAVING ON THE WATERS AND ROBE U. S. MAY, 1853.

From Freight,	\$30,070.98
" Passengers,	11,773.65
" Other Sources,	4,300.87
	\$46,145.50