

Latest News!

THE CZAR'S MOVEMENT IN THE CRIMEA.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at St. Petersburg on Monday night.

In the *Isabelle Russe* we find a few additional details of interest relative to the Emperor's movements in the Crimea. It will be seen from the following that his Imperial Majesty was at once in the close neighbourhood of the allied troops:

On the 11th his Imperial Majesty inspected the troops near the Belbek and Yaukhar Karates, and was perfectly satisfied with their condition. In the morning of the same day some of the enemy's battalions, together with artillery, appeared on the crest of the hills which divide the valley of the Belbek from that of the Baidar. Our outposts drew near with their reserves, but on the departure of the enemy soon afterwards, resumed their usual positions. On Nov. 12, the Emperor inspected the troops upon the river Katcha, and near the village of Tsch-Basty, and found them, like all the other positions of the army, in a perfect condition. After this inspection, the Emperor left for St. Petersburg, by way of Moscow. Up to the night of the 12th, nothing new had taken place in the Crimea. Accounts from Warsaw state that the Emperor will visit the military preparations now being made in the Baltic provinces. The recruitment in Russia is being conducted with the greatest vigour.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.—A telegraphic report from Marseille, dated Thursday, the 22nd, 19 a. m., says:—“The King of Sardinia has just disembarked. He has been conducted to the Palace by the public authorities and an immense multitude.”

THE CRIMEA.—We have received telegraphic intelligence from Trieste, dated the 23rd, containing news from Constantinople of the 12th, which states that General Vissan was last pressed by the Russian troops under General Wrangle, and that he had demanded to be reinforced in his cavalry arm.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENT OF RUSSIA.—Advice received from St. Petersburg, dated the 18th instant, state that a proposed general armament of the country had become a much debated question. The project was announced as under discussion at that moment, and should the levy in case of need be finally determined upon, it was to be effected under the name of *Troisième Ban*.

THE RUSSIAN MARINE.

A telegraphic dispatch from Königsberg, on the date of the 22nd inst., announces that the Minister of War had published an order of the day, in which the 15th instant, by which it is decreed that the maritime administration at Niemo shall be subject to the orders of General Liders, to whom in this respect Prince Gortchakoff is to be subordinate. This measure has been decided upon with the object of securing greater unity in the operations.

EMBARKATIONS FROM THE CRIMEA.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 23.—The *Isabelle Russe* announces that large numbers of the enemy (the allied forces) embarked at Eupatoria on the 14th instant, and sailed westward.

GENERAL CANROBERT IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, Nov. 23.—General Canrobert arrives tomorrow forenoon, and will stay at the Hotel de Angleterre. On Monday he will have an audience of the King at the Palace of Christiansburg. He is expected to remain here a week.

CONVENTION WITH SWEDEN.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—“The rumours alluded to yesterday with reference to the mission of General Canrobert to Stockholm are stated on good authority to be well founded, and no doubt appears to be entertained that he has succeeded in his object. The terms of military convention have, it is affirmed, been agreed on, in virtue of which Sweden will furnish a contingent next spring, to act conjointly with us in the event of peace not being made before then, and her gunboats will co-operate with our fleet in the north. It is also stated that an army, composed of French, English, and Swedish, will be sent to Confoland, so that both Austria and Prussia will be forced to declare themselves. The inducement offered to Sweden to take this important step is not positively stated, but there can be no difficulty in believing that the restoration of Finland, so dear to the hearts of the Swedish people, is one of the principle conditions of their joining the alliance. Thus Russia finds herself gradually hemmed in, and if she does not come to terms we may fully expect next year will witness events as great, if not greater, than any that have yet occurred. The effect produced on Poland by an allied army occupying Courland is not difficult to foresee, and from that moment Austria and Prussia may have quite as much to dread as our present enemy.”

On Thursday it was positively stated in Paris that General Canrobert had succeeded in obtaining the signature of the King of Sweden to a convention under which the Swedish army and navy will co-operate with the allies next spring. General Canrobert has been decorated with the Swedish order of *Staphors*, which is usually conferred only on crowned heads, or the members of sovereign families. His mission to Copenhagen is now the great point of interest—want of success there might neutralise the advantages gained at Stockholm, as it is not believed that the two Scandinavian powers could each adopt a distinct policy.

On this subject the *Times* correspondent writes: I believe it may at last be positively affirmed that Sweden has engaged to adhere to the alliance of France and England, and not only this, but Denmark has declared that she will follow the example of Sweden. The propositions which Prussia is pressing on the Court of St. Petersburg in order to arrive at a pacification are represented as precise and urgent, and even if not listened to now, they will be pressed again and again more energetically and without relaxation. It is alleged that the success of General Canrobert's mission to Sweden, the promised adherence of Denmark, the possible occupation of Confoland by the Allies, and in case of such an event an anticipated rising in Poland, have thrown the Prussian Court into a wholesome panic, and hence the energetic efforts that Prussia will make for the restoration of peace.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S VISIT TO DENMARK.

A letter from Hamburg says:—“According to letters from Stockholm, of the 13th, General Canrobert was to leave that city on the 15th for Copenhagen, where the French Minister, M. Dolez, has officially announced his speedy arrival. The King will come to the Palace of Christiansburg to receive him, and a series of fêtes will be given in honour of the Ambassador Extraordinary of the Emperor of the French. The French corvette *Asa* remains by order of Admiral Persad, near the Island of Gotland, to be at the disposal of General Canrobert.”

A letter from Copenhagen, in *Voss's Gazette* of Berlin, says:—“The people are preparing a reception for General Canrobert, who is expected here in a few days, and will thus testify the sympathy of the Danish people for the Western Powers, and its disposition to take part in the war against Russia. Notwithstanding the statement of certain journals, the General will be received here with the greatest enthusiasm; the students in particular, and the society of workmen have announced their intentions of taking part in the reception.”

THE PEACE RUMOURS.

The peace rumours in Paris, on Thursday, were of the most confident character. It is stated that M. de Munster, the military envoy of Prussia at St. Petersburg, had visited the Czar at Nicolaïeff with a view of inducing him to recognize certain conditions of peace, such as could be laid before the French and English Cabinets. The Czar listened favourably to M. de Munster's propositions. The Prussian Cabinet is now in possession of the views of the Emperor Alexander, and is empowered to make them known to the Western Powers, who, on their part, have not refused to listen to them, though, at the same time, they have declared them to be insufficient. The great fact is, that the negotiations between Russia and Prussia on this subject are still proceeding. The Court of Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Czar to consent to such terms as will really lead to a pacific result. As the Prussian Cabinet is sufficiently well acquainted with the firm resolution of the Allied Powers, the continuance of the negotiations affords ground for hoping, that there is at least a chance of peace. Such is the substance of the reports which were circulated in Paris, on good authority, on Thursday.

THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL TO BE BOMBARDED.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes, that it is stated in quarters where information has often proved correct, that, although winter will stop field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the northern side with mortars, so as to enable the fleet to enter the harbour.

BOMBARDMENT OF MARIONOPOL.

An Odessa letter in *Le Nord*, dated 5th of November mentions, that Marionopol, on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the English on 31st ult.

A letter from Rza, of the 14th instant, states that all the minor waters began on the previous day to form ice.

ENORMOUS DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Official Dispatch from Captain Sherard Osborn.] Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*, at Sea. Oct. 23, 1855.

Sir,—I am now returning westward towards Ghenitch, having been employed with her Majesty's ships *Curlew*, *Recruit*, and *Ardent*, since the 9th of October, 1855, along the north-east of this sea as far as Taganrog. On Crooked Spit, as well as Bielosari or White House Spit, the enemy had established a large force in the remains of the old fishing establishments, and constructed a series of rifle pits and breast-works, from which they opened fire upon any of our vessels taking shelter under those points; and as the enemy had a number of boats with them, with which they could easily board a vessel in distress, I thought it right to destroy the latter and dislodge the men. The *Recruit*, Lieut. George F. Day, came in collision with them on the 15th inst., and although he could not dislodge the ridemen, he succeeded in destroying seven launches and five large fisheries. In spite of the enemy's cavalry and infantry. Lieut. Day, I am sorry to say, received a severe injury of the foot by the accidental explosion of an 8-inch gun, but he speaks in high terms of the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Wm. Parker, Second Master of the *Recruit*, executed the service entrusted to him. On the 20th Oct. the *Ardent*, Lieut. Herbert Campion, drove in a large force of cavalry which attempted to prevent him approaching Crooked or Krivaia Spit, and he likewise destroyed three boats. On the 21st Oct., the weather was sufficiently favourable to enable me to get the *Vesuvius* close enough to force the enemy from their rifle-pits upon the Bielosari spit; at one p. m. the small arm men and marines of this ship landed, under Lieut. Clonham H. Strole, Mr. R. R. Armstrong, mate, and Mr. H. D. R. Farquharson, midshipman, supported by the ship and boats. Directly the enemy saw their escape threatened, they sent a rapid retreat, though fully 150 in number, and eluded their escape by a superior knowledge of the paths through the swamps. Lieut. Strole then destroyed their posts, which had been recently reconstructed; they were eight in number, and calculated to house 200 men; besides these, eleven fine boats and an extensive fishery were set fire to near the town of Ali. The *Recruit*, Lieut. Day, at the same time destroyed, in the neighbourhood of Marionopol, two large fisheries and some fine launches mounted on regular travelling land carriages, and in the evening we were complete masters of the only portion of the coast the enemy had attempted to re-establish themselves upon; and, as the boats have already set in, I am in hopes that they will not be able to recover their ground before next spring. The extraordinary efforts made by the enemy to prosecute their fisheries upon this coast are the best proof of their impotence. They sometimes move down 200 or 300 soldiers, who escort large launches placed upon carriages and drawn by oxen laden with nets and gear, as well as fishermen to work them. The fish, directly they are caught, are carried off into the interior; and when it is remembered that we have destroyed some hundred and odd launches upon one spit alone, some idea can be formed of the immense quantity of fish consumed on this coast; and in proof of its being a large item in the sustenance of Russian soldiers, I would remind you that hundreds of tons of salted and dried fish were found and destroyed by us in the first destruction of the military depots at Ghenitch in May last. This report is closed at Ghenitch, where I had the satisfaction of learning, as the enclosed letter from Lieut. Commerell will show that he had succeeded in destroying a large collection of forage and corn at the entrance of the Solgar or Kar-Su River. The zeal and enterprise displayed by Lieut. Commerell on this occasion, as well as whenever any service has to be performed, is most conspicuous; and his judgment in seizing the only good opportunity that has occurred for some time to cross Arabia Spit and secure the Patrial Sea, deserves to be particularly called to your notice. The Quartermaster, William Rickard, praised so highly by Lieut. Commerell, was one of my boat's crew. I fully concur in the high character given of him.

At last the “vacant places” have been filled up, Mr. Labouchere having consented to undertake the duties of Colonial Secretary, and the Duke of Argyll having been appointed Postmaster General, retaining, however, for the present, his office of Lord Privy Seal.

The Duke of Wellington has subscribed £10 to the Roebuck Testimonial, in recognition of his great national services, and in commemoration of his worth as a liberal, patriotic, and disinterested statesman.

The King of Naples is about, it is said, to procure from the Holy See the canonisation of his first wife, Maria Christina of Savoy—a pious queen, whose memory is still respected by Neapolitan devotees.

The Russian defeat in a pitched battle.

On the 5th of November (the anniversary of Inkerman) Omar Pacha beat the Russians in a pitched battle on the river Ingour, in Mingrelia. The Russians numbered 20,000. The fight lasted five hours. The Russians suffered severely.”

A second dispatch adds:—“Omar Pacha forced the passage of the Ingour at four points, against superior numbers. The Generalissimo has pushed on to Kutais.”

The telegraph is now at work between Nicolaïeff and Simferopol. This telegraphic line connects in its extent St. Petersburg with Finland, Warsaw, and all the west or one side, and with the heart of the Crimea on the other.

The fortifications of the Germanic Confederation, at Ulm, on the Danube, are nearly completed. This place, famous in the last war for the surrender of a large Austrian army to the French, will be one of the strongest fortresses in Germany.

Letters from Malta, of the 9th inst., mention that on the preceding day there had been two shocks of earthquakes, which had, however, occasioned no damage to property. A similar shock had been felt at the neighbouring island of Gozo some three weeks before.

From the Crimea we learn that, although the winter will put a stop to field operations there, it is the intention of the allied generals to subject the northern part of Sebastopol to a bombardment of mortars, which will probably have the effect of dislodging the enemy from Forts Severnina, Constantine, and their vicinity. Although the expediency of this step, which entails an immense amount of labor on the artillery and engineers, may not be immediately apparent to a civilian, military men are assured that it is extremely desirable to do so, as it will prevent the Russians annoying the southern side with their fire, and enable the fleet to enter the harbour, a place of refuge being highly desirable in a sea so tempestuous as the Euxine.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The

Crimea correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—“There is a report in camp that General Sir William Codrington, Commanding the Light Division, is to be the new Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the East. If this be true, the rise of this officer will have been remarkably rapid. He is a Guardsman, and connected by family ties with the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, and to these circumstances, he is thought by some partly to owe his selection; but it may with equal fairness be supposed to be owing to the recommendation of General Simpson, and especially to the fact, that he is first of what may be termed the list of young general officers in the field.”

General Codrington is now only in his twenty-fifth year of service. When the Guards landed at Scutari, he was still a captain in the Coldstreams, but a colonel in the army. By the Brevet of June, 1851, he became major-general; and, subsequently, when Colonel Airey vacated the command of the First Brigade of the Light Division to the higher appointment of Quartermaster-General, was appointed by Lord Raglan to be his successor. This command he held throughout the campaign, until the resignation of General Sir George Brown, when he was made General of Division. He is invariably spoken of as a painstaking, active commander, always accessible, and one anxious to remove all just grounds of complaint, and to rectify abuses. Whether he possesses the varied qualities and talents necessary for a Commander-in-Chief of a large army can only be ascertained by experience. His friends describe him as possessing conciliatory manners, and, at the same time, an excellent knowledge of modern languages, so that there is reason to hope, that the same good understanding and accord which have hitherto existed between the generals in chief of the allied armies may continue to exist in their future operations.

HASZARD'S

Saturday, Dec.

The *Barrister* Mail: 11 o'clock on Thursday for delivery at the Post on Friday morning—her trip with the paper. The success of the accession of Sweden to the alliance, the destruction of the enemy's stores in the hood of a speedy fall—and many other items into this day's paper, readers.

Sir Charles Nap London, without a rough of Southwar!

(For Has)

Arithmetical Quos Robert Mooney. 11 o'clock on Thursday for delivery at the Post on Friday morning—her trip with the paper. The success of the accession of Sweden to the alliance, the destruction of the enemy's stores in the hood of a speedy fall—and many other items into this day's paper, readers.

The eldest of six: Dear me! in this thrice!

There's a quest Murdoch Stark Could not solve, I light to dark. Now the days are not vain.

With this pen, I make plain. The eldest of six: Two Mooneys in The man for his Sure 'tis plain.

Two at least: Well! the ans given. To this quest: Had the twelf: Oh! ye daugh: He'd be!

Parent to N. of the resident: Church district: the 27th inst., in celebration, the arbitrary power trustees of said: The meeting: Hon. Jas. Craswe address, recom between the tru: The following out a dissent: Moved, by J. F. Cannon.

Resolved, Th ing, from the: Josiah Mr. Lo: extraordinary pr under his sup good understand: lars, that, he is the district, an engaged as tea: Moved by: Mr. A. Craswe.

Resolved, Th have acted in: ent manner, i: the Board of: fulfilled his on: fulness and s: refused his mu ly carried.

Proposed by: Mr. George: Resolved, T: man of said: reason for no: as he, and l: reason, they: trusteeship.

Moved by: Mr. George: Resolved, T: lished in all: Moved by: Jas. J. Fray.

given to the: and impart: Resident: resolutions. Hon Jas. Donald R: Frederick: George B: James J: Allan G.