

News Department.

From papers by R. M. S. Africa, September 1.

ENGLAND.

The Royal visit to France has been brought to an auspicious conclusion, and the Parisians—somewhat disappointed on the arrival of the Queen of England—have fortunately been left in good humour, both with themselves and their visitors. They were willing to be pleased, and their natural gallantry has been called into play by the affable and gentle dignity of the sovereign of a country where the Salic law does not exist. We trust, therefore, that their enthusiasm has extended beyond the display of flags and fireworks, so prominent in all national ebullitions of French feeling. The thoughts of the chief actors in that glittering scene, if we could analyse them, would be worth analysis. The visit of the Emperor of the French, with the Queen of England, to the tomb of the Exile of St. Helena, in Les Invalides, or the grave of James the Second at St. Germain, the gay scene at the Hotel de Ville contrasting so curiously with the plethoric hospitality of civic dignitaries nearer home, the gorgeous saloons of Louis Quatorze, with all their vicissitudes, will not have been without their moral. But on these it is needless to dwell. Our Queen is once more in her island home again, and, in the quiet of Osborne, will often recur to the scenes into which *La belle alliance* has led her. May they never give rise to more painful recollections than those which now attend her!—*Guardian*.

The subscriptions for a memorial to Lord Raglan amount to about £6,000. "A small landed estate, with a suitable house, to be entailed upon his title and descendants," has been determined upon by the committee as the most suitable memorial, and the estate from which the deceased lord derived his title, and upon which they had fixed, has been placed at their disposal by the present proprietor on reasonable terms.

It is stated that the four vacant Colonelcies will be given to Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Gore, C. B., lately in command of the troops in Canada, to Lieut.-General Walton, General Simpson, and Major-General Sir W. Codrington, K.C.B. There are now two vacancies on the General Officers' list; and it is reported that Colonel Shirley, C.B., 86th—who, like General Codrington, has not been a day absent from Crimean service—Colonel Horn, C.B., 20th, Colonel Warren, C.B., 55th, and Colonel Spencer, C.B., 44th, will shortly be raised to the rank of Major-General.—*Globe*.

The first division of the German Legion, forming the Rifle Battalion, and numbering upwards of 1,000, are under orders of readiness for the Crimea, and, according to present arrangements, will leave Stornchiffe this week. The first division of the Swiss Legion is also expected to leave Dover for the seat of war next week. The *William Rogers*, an American ship, has arrived at Spithead from Halifax with 557 recruits for the Legion.

The *Post* tells us that it is intended to raise a regiment of 2,800 men in Canada. The regiment will bear the name of the "Royal British North American Regiment," and the colonel-in-chief will be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The commissions will be conferred upon Canadian gentlemen, or officers settled in the province, and the corps therefore will be national. It will be composed of men of British and French origin.

The steam-transport *Adelaide* passed the Isle of Wight en route to the Crimea on Friday, having on board officers, men, and horses of the Turkish Horse Artillery; a detachment of Sappers and Miners, and another of Royal Artillery, for the Crimea; 600 tons of artillery stores, and 4,000 Crimean medals.

The *Hull Advertiser* states, that it feels no hesitation in publishing what it knows to be a fact, viz., that Lord Dunderdonald's plan consists in destroying the enemy by blasts of poisoned air.

Forty-eight new gunboats and eighteen despatch gun-vessels have been ordered for immediate service of Messrs. Pritchard, Mare, Green, Wigram, Young, Fletcher, and White, shipbuilders.

Volunteering is now to be specially invited into the regiment of Sappers and Miners, and this branch of the service is to be considerably augmented.

A series of fortifications are projected for the south coast of Wales. We mentioned some months ago that Milford Haven was to be put in a state of defence. The harbour of Swansea is now to be provided with heavy metal, and the important roadsteads under Fenarth are to be guarded by a heavily armed

fort or battery on the heights. Several other defences are also spoken of, and it is expected that they will be used for practice by the several regiments of artillery militia which have been raised, particularly the Glamorganshire New Artillery Militia.

Americans who profess the Roman Catholic religion, and many foreigners, who feel that in that country the temporal power of the Pope should be thrown off, have evinced a determination to establish an American Catholic Church. This feeling pervades not only the laymen, but the priests; and in New York a wish is expressed that some leading paper would call a meeting of the intelligent and independent laity to organise a number of independent Catholic Churches in that city, who shall and will own and maintain their own Church, and call permanently a priest at their own charge, who shall, if he so will, marry, and that the whole services of the Church shall be performed in the English language, and that members of the Church shall be allowed the Bible in their families, and such other improvements in the worship as this enlightened age demands. This is requested by a priest; and a number of them stand ready, as soon as congregations are organised, to accept the calls and all the offices when demanded. It is stated also that fully two-thirds of the priests of that city are ready to revolt from under the tyranny of John Hughes (Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York), but dare not until the independent laity begin.—*London Record*.

FRANCE.

THE QUEEN AND THE FRENCH PRESS.—The *Presse*, giving a résumé of the Queen's visit, says:—"The reception of the Queen of England has been grand, unanimous, cordial, worthy, in a word, of a great nation. From the palace to the people, from imperial residences to popular faubourgs, and to those least guilty of courtiership the demonstrations in honour of the Queen were full of tact, sincerity, and courtesy. This comes from the fact of the people proportioning its welcome to its esteem for the ideas represented by the chief of a state; it hailed in Queen Victoria the head of an allied country, but the head also of a great nation, and a free one. The land of the Salic law has shown, in its manners, a deference which is not in its constitution; it has even learnt the hierarchal fashions of the English Court, so much so as to apportion with delicate nicety the difference of respect it paid to the Queen or to Prince Albert." Then follows a slight sketch of Queen Victoria's life, after which the writer ends thus:—"The crown of England has no thorns like that of Spain, borne also by a woman. Queen Isabella alternates perpetually between frantic popularity and the perils of revolutionary violence. Seated on a shaking throne, she is forever tired and agitated, as mother and as daughter; whilst Queen Victoria, blessed amongst women, happy amongst queens, carries her royal diadem as an ornament, and sees herself respected and welcomed by foreign nations, as much as by her own. * * * As woman, and as Queen, she has received a real ovation, but above all as representative of a great power and free country; and when the memory of the late fêtes has disappeared, a salutary impression of her visit will remain. It will be a pledge of esteem between the two nations, and a manifestation that may not be without effect upon approaching events."

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.—On the 29th two English steamers, having in tow the *Mary Ann* and *Eva*, transports, 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 28,000 officers and 38,000 horses and men have embarked for the East at the ports of Toulon and Marseilles.

THE CRIMEA.

The *Times* publishes the following telegraphic despatch from a Paris correspondent:—

"Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8 a.m.—The *Moniteur* says that the Minister of War has received the despatch from General Pelissier:—

"Crimea, Aug. 19, 1 p.m.—It was necessary to continue the armistice demanded yesterday by the Russians from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. to-day, for them to carry away their dead. The nearest return we could make gives the following results:—Russians buried by the French, 2,129; by the Russians, 1,200; total, 3,329."

"The *Moniteur* adds these words:—
"The artillery has again opened fire against Sebastopol. An error in a despatch led to the belief that another bombardment had commenced. It is not the case. This fire is that of our cannons, which, as

has been seen, has powerfully contributed, since its recommencement, to facilitate the works of the approaches directed against the ensemble of the Malakhoff works."

A private despatch from the French camp gives a few additional particulars about the affair of the *Tobernaya*, and explains, to a certain extent, the disproportion, remarked by every one between the loss of the allies and that of the enemy. It appears that the garrison of Sebastopol, as well as the army, are almost without provisions; they have scarcely a morsel of bread to eat, and they are in such a plight that, according to the despatch, one would say the Russian Commander-in-Chief really desired to get rid of a considerable number of his men from the sheer impossibility of feeding them. The enemy had to pass through a deep ravine to approach our lines, and while they did so they were actually mowed down by hundreds by our guns and caulketry. The Russians were not in a position to return our fire with effect, and did little more than fire in the air. They seem to have been sent forth as desperate men, to do the best they could. It was in the advance and retreat that they suffered most, and, but for the signal slaughter of the enemy, the affair could scarcely be called a battle. "If we do not take Sebastopol with our cannon," adds the despatch, "we shall do so before long by famine."

The news from the seat of war consists chiefly of telegraphic despatches from the commanders of the allied forces. The *Moniteur* publishes the following from General Pelissier:—

"Crimea, Aug. 23, 10 p.m.—Closely pressed by our miners in front of the battery numbered 63, the enemy decided to fire last night five mines against that battery. They did not produce any effect against our battery, and did us no harm.

"Crimea, Aug. 24, 10 p.m.—In the course of last night we carried an ambuscade on the glacis of Malakhoff; 500 Russians made a sortie for the purpose of retaking it, but they were brilliantly repulsed with a loss of about 300 men. The work has been turned against them, and is definitively gained by us. General McMahon has arrived. Our sanitary state is excellent."

Lord Panmure sends the following to the press, received from General Simpson:—

"Crimea, Aug. 20, 1855, 3.50 p.m.—Our works and those of our allies are making satisfactory progress.

"Crimea, Aug. 27, 1855.—We have just concluded the ceremony of the Investiture of the Bath. Nothing could have gone off better. The naval and military commanders of the allied forces assisted at the ceremony. In other respects nothing of interest has occurred."

In his official despatch General Simpson tells us that the enemy's fire is at times heavy, causing many casualties; mentioning especially the death of Brevet-Major Hugh Drummond, Scots Fusilier Guards, struck on the 18th by a fragment of a shell. He adds:—

"The firing on our side has been directed in a great measure against the large barracks, dockyard buildings and the town, all of which show visible signs of the admirable practices of the Royal Artillery."

The same despatch may be taken in contradiction of a report that General Simpson had been previously attacked with dysentery, and obliged to go on board ship, as he does not allude to it.

A passage in the *Times*' correspondence bears out the complaint of our own correspondent of the present want of chaplains in the Crimea:—

"The senior chaplain of the army, the Rev. Mr. Wright, has made a representation to the Quartermaster-General on the subject of the insufficient number of clergymen attached to the forces. There are nineteen altogether, but of these only seven are effective. The others are ill (four have received sick leave within the last week), and their illness is attributed, in great measure to the severity of their duty. Some of these gentlemen have as many as five hundred sick to attend to—independently of such attention as they may be required or desirous to give to the healthy.—I understand that Mr. Wright has represented forty chaplains to be the number required for the army now out here. I know not whether there be more or no more than are needed, but it is evident that, if it be deemed desirable that the sick and wounded should receive spiritual consolation, it is but a mockery to expect that to be afforded to them by only seven clergymen. You are, doubtless, aware that of the chaplains out here, there are only one regular, one appointed, and one by Government. The religious societies receive permission to send a certain number (I think 20) each; half the expenses of their maintenance being to