## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### THE RUSSIAN WAR.

#### BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

*Destruction of the Fortifications.—Explosion of Powder Magazines, and triumphant departure of the Allied Fleets for Sebastopol.*

Further accounts are far more satisfactory than the first intelligence, and these accounts are more to be relied on, as they have been forwarded by our own Agents and Allies, instead of reaching us by means of communication under the influence of the Russian Government.

The following intelligence has been received from Belgrade:—

"On the 22d ult. 12 steam-vessels of the combined fleet commenced the bombardment of the military port of Odessa.

"In a few hours they had destroyed the fortifications, the batteries, and the military magazines of the Russians.

Two powder-magazines of the enemy blew up during the action, and 12 ships of war were sunk.

The commercial harbour was spared, and the merchant ships in it escaped destruction.

The loss of the allies only amounted to five killed and ten wounded.

The whole of the combined fleet has sailed from Odessa for Sebastapol, and 13 Russian ships laden with munitions of war, have been taken.

Letters from Odessa of the 24th, state that the bombardment had caused great terror throughout the city, and that the inhabitants had nearly all fled. The English and French gunners are said to have aimed admirably, and only hit the houses and warehouses of the Russians.

The ships of war said to be destroyed, can hardly be supposed to form an important part of the Russian fleet, and they were probably vessels of small force, but it is satisfactory to learn that a considerable portion of this flotilla, has been destroyed, and the blow has fallen where it ought to fall,—not on the unfortunate traders of Odessa, but on the Imperial flag of Russia. The outrage of Sinope is no longer unpunished, and when the Emperor of Russia thought fit, in defiance of his own assurances, to order his fleet into the Black Sea to undertake that wanton and sanguinary expedition, he should have reflected that for every shot fired at Sinope a shell might be thrown on his own cities and fortresses, and that the ruin he inflicted on the Turkish squadron in that port would be retaliated on himself, by the destruction of every Russian vessel of war which might venture from under the guns of Sebastopol. Odessa is, or rather was, a great trading port; but, if its business and prosperity are for the time suspended, the fault does not rest with us, but with the Emperor Nicholas, whose policy has given a death-blow to its trade. The stores of wheat prepared for shipment, and in some instances paid for even by neutrals, have been taken up on account of the Russian Government, for the use of the army advancing to the Danube, and that town which was a few months ago, the emporium of the corn trade of the Black Sea, is become the centre of military operations, which have rendered it peculiarly obnoxious to the assualts of our cruisers. Odessa was the most advanced point of importance, to which our stores of war could be conveniently transported from Nicholaiew and Sebastopol, and it is probable that a vast quantity of the property of the Russian Government was accumulated there. Another depot had been formed at Forkshani, in Moldavia, which has just been destroyed or greatly damagedby fire, not without a suspicion that the place was wilfully burnt, to conceal from the eye of Prince Paskiewitsch himself, the deficiencies in the commissariat, and to supply a ready excuse for the privations the Russian army may hereafter have to undergo.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The French Government has received the following details of the attack directed against Odessa by the admirals of the combined fleets. We know not which to admire the most, the energy and rapidity or the certainty of the blow which the two fleets have struck on this occasion. An attack had been committed against the law of nations by the military authorities of Odessa. The object of the admirals was to chastise the authors of it. It is on the military part of the Russian town, on its warlike establishments, that our sailors concentrated their fire, and Europe will remark with what scruples of humanity and with what precision of movement they respected the commercial part of the place, and spared it as the property of neutrals from any damage,

"Ville de Paris, Odessa Roads, April 25.

"On the morning of the 22d, eight steam frigates, three French and five English, proceeded to the Imperial port of Odessa, and at half-past six four of them had opened their fire on the land batteries. The two moles as well as the intermediate batteries warmly returned it. At ten o'clock, four other frigates joined, and then the action became general. It continued until five o'clock in the evening, when Admiral Dundas made a signal to the frigates to join the squadron. The fire had gained the battery of the Imperial mole; the powder magazine had blown up, fifteen vessels, with the exception of two or three, were either sunk or on fire. The naval establishments were also on fire or very much injured from the shells. The town and the commercial port, where a number of vessels of all nations were moored, were respected. Several of these vessels took advantage of the confusion and got out, and among them the only two French vessels that were there.

"The town of Odessa was defended by four batteries, which were constructed about the beginning of this year, and were placed as follows:—The first of twelve guns, on the mole of the quarantine port, defending the entrance of the great roadstead; the second of six guns, below the boulevard and to the right of the flight of steps, which comes down to the sea, and divides boulevard in two; this battery defends the entrance of the quarantine port; the third to the left of the steps, placed in such a manner as to cross its fire with that of the second battery, and to command the roadstead; the fourth, on the quay of the port de partique below the Palace of Prince Woronzow; each of these two last-named batteries had eight guns. In addition to these four batteries there were three others—one on the other side of the Gulf of Odessa, at the Russian village of Dofinofka, nearly opposite the quarantine port; the other, to the south of the port, near the country house of the Countess of Langeron; and the third, in the same direction, and near the Cape of the Great Fountain, where a lighthouse is also placed."

The following details on the same subject are given in a letter written the day after the attack:—

"It was on the 17th that a division of war steamers, French and English, made their appearance before this place (Odessa). At their arrival the greatest terror seized on the inhabitants. The wealthy families at once engaged all the horses and means of transport to withdraw into the country, and a vast number of persons quitted the town. But the vessels, after having examined the roadstead and harbour, withdrew, and by degrees the general disquietude wore away—the shops and coffee-houses again opened, and everything went on as before. But on the 22d a great number of war steamers, counted by many to be 33, appeared in the horizon, and the terror became greater than ever, for every one felt that the intention was to avenge the insult offered to the English flag of truce—an act besides, which was universally blamed by the inhabitants. The next day the alarm became greater and greater, and during the action the total destruction of the town was apprehended. This apprehension became still more violent when the powder magazine blew up, and when the military storehouses were seen to be on fire. Add to this that every instant wounded soldiers were carried from the batteries into the town, and the governor and the troops manifested the greatest brutality and indifference for the inhabitants. At last the firing ceased, and then the people perceived that the intention had not been to injure them, but to show the Russian authorities that they were not to insult the Western Powers with impunity. The whole affair has thrown the greatest discouragement amongst the troops, and produced a most excellent effect on the minds of the population, who see that Russia is unable to protect them, and that if the town still exists, it is owing to the forbearance of the fleets."

The reports that the allied fleet made an attempt at landing which did not succeed, and that several vessels engaged in the action were seriously injured, are destitute of foundation.

#### CAPTURES IN THE BLACK SEA.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday (Friday) contains a despatch from Admiral Hamelin, dated off Odessa, the 25th ult., announcing that the Retribution, Descartes, and Niger had captured 14 Russian merchant vessels destined for Constantinople. Admiral Dundas had proposed an exchange of prisoners. The French government had granted to the English soldiers the same reduction in the rate of payment for letters allowed to those belonging to the French army.

#### LATEST FROM THE DANUBE.

We are without news of importance in which reliance can be placed. It is said on the authority of letters from Vienna that the Russians have received several new checks before Silistria, and one account even goes so far as to say that they were retreating. No intelligence to confirm these statements has, however, been received by the Government.

#### THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

Much sensation has been caused at Berlin by the rumour of dissensions between the King and the Prince of Prussia, relative to the present European war. The Prince is well known to be favourable to an alliance with England and France.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin, dated Wednesday, says that the Prince of Prussia has provisionally ceased to act as Military Governor of the Rhenish provinces and of Westphalia.

#### FROM THE BALTIC.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 2,—Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, the English fleet is still lying at Elfsnabben. S wdish steamers continue their visits, and the Upsala students, 200 strong, have also made the voyage. They were received most politely, but the admiral was not on board. They could not therefore compliment him with their national songs, as they had intended. Three Finnish vessels—the Dido with salt; the Ida, with coffee; and the Patriarch, with salt—have been brought in as prizes to the roads of Fahreysund, Gotland. The prize crews justified this step by the damage they had suffered at sea, and their need of repair. They have since been despatched to Kjoe Bay or to England. On the 21st ult., the Ajax and a large armed steamer entered Fayresund. Five English colliers, the Rosalind, Ewins Legacy, Lady Williamson. and Triumph, all full laden, have reached the same place, and have orders to remain. The steamer Heckla has visited all the transports.

The following is an extract of a letter received from an officer on board the Duke of Wellington, flag-ship, dated Stockholm, May 2:—"The Austerlitz joined us yesterday, and saluted with 17 guns. She is a very fine-looking ship, of immense beam, and has an enormous gilt figure head of Napoleon, copied from his statue in Paris. Her stern is pretty, but fantastical; in the centre there is an eagle, with outstretched wings, and on each quarter a figure of Fame, with flowing drapery, blowing a long trumpet. She steamed completely round and round the fleet before coming to an anchor, and did it very well. Her rudder is very much exposed, and is rather too conspicuous a mark. I am sorry to say the small-pox is growing worse. The Cumberland has arrived at Kioge Bay. We were to have sailed yesterday, but the fog would not let us; and we are detained from the same cause to-day. I think the admiral is only waiting for the French to commence proceedings; and now they have appeared we think we shall begin. Where can all our letters be? We have had none now for more than a month. It is rumoured with some confidence that we may expect to return in October next for the winter."

SIR C. NAPIER.—I may state here (says a correspondent of the *Daily News*), on the authority of a very old friend of Sir Charles Napier, that the gallant admiral is in excellent health and spirits, that he spends a considerable portion of the day in writing and reading despatches, and that at no period of his life was his mental activity greater, or his judgment more collected, than at the present moment. He is eager to commence the attack on the Russians, but he does not overlook the difficulties in his way, nor conceal from himself the fact that he has a powerful enemy to meet and conquer.

People seem to have made up their minds that Sir Charles will make a dash at Cronstadt, but we hardly think this will be the case until the flotilla of small steamers, now sailing from Spithead under Captain Ommaney, shall arrive. The presence of every vessel will be required for such an enterprise. The Paris letters state that the French army destined for the Baltic will sail immediately, the English Government having agreed to find the means of transport. It is added that this expeditionary army is destined for Finland, and will co-operate with the Swedes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—Lord Raglan has arrived here. The unpleasantness in which the Porte was involved with the French Ambassador has been satisfactorily arranged. The demand of General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been conceded, and an apology for the delay has been made to him on the part of the Porte.

---

Negotiations for alliance offensive and defensive, between Sweden and allied powers, are said to have progressed so favorably, that they are on the point of being concluded. It is also confidently stated in Paris, that Spain, Portugal and Piedmont are willing to join the Western Alliance, and if necessary to supply a contingent.—Hanover has declared against Letters of Marque. The Paris *Moniteur* announces, that Austria is about to do so likewise. The Arab chief Yussuf, with 1000 Zouavs has embarked for Turkey.

The great screw steamer Himalaya will shortly proceed to Cork, to convey the 5th Regiment of Dragoons to the Mediterranean. She is fitting up to take out 350 horses with the regiment. It is stated that the Government has purchased the Himalaya. The Lords of the Admiralty are taking up a steamer of 1000 tons burden, to be used entirely for the conveyance of cattle for the victualling service of the Royal Navy.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN PRIZES AT HULL.—Two Russian vessels, prizes to her Majesty's steamer Conflict, 8, screw, have arrived at Hull—the first, the Industrie, on Sunday night, and the second, the John, on Monday. The Industrie, was brought home by Mr. James Morton, and the John by Mr. John Todd. They are two of four vessels, all prizes to the Conflict, sent home under the general care of Mr. Mason, master of that ship. The other two, which are expected daily, are named respectively the Caroline Charlotte, barque, and the Carl Magnus brigantine. The capture of these vessels has already been made public. Their crews, who were in no way annoyed at their capture, were handed over to Sir Charles Napier to be disposed of. The crew of the Carl Magnus, in particular, expressed their joy at being taken. It is said the object of bringing the prizes to Hull is, if possible, to find a market for them. A fine Russian barque, the Alexandra, which arrived here with a cargo of linseed, has been sold.

Fourteen Russian merchantmen captured in Black Sea. Admiral Dundas has opposed the exchanging of prisoners.

THE STEAM GUNBOAT FLOTILLA.—The naval rendezvous on Tower-hill has been besieged with young men and lads anxious to obtain employment in the steam gunboats fitting for the Baltic. The walls at the east end of the metropolis are covered with placards inviting seamen, landsmen, and boys who have been accustomed to river or boat work to enter for this service. Several fine athletic young fellows were accepted, and having been examined and pronounced fit by the medical officer, were at once sent on board the Crocodile, to be drafted to their respective vessels. The Pigmy, Lieut. Hunt, commander obtained the largest number, but as gunboat service is a favourite with "blue jackets," owing to the probability of their obtaining a goodly share of prizes, the manning of twenty or thirty such vessels would not be so difficult as to complete the ship's company of a single line of-battle-ship.

The Commissioners of the Admiralty have given notice that they require more screw steamers for the transport of troops. The vessels to be taken up on the present occasion will be from 1,200 to 1,400 tons burthen. They will be hired for four months certain, the Admiralty finding the coals for working the engines; also a steamer to carry 175 tons of ammunition and 20 tons of artillery stores direct to Gallipoli and the Dardenelles. All must be ready for service directly.

Orders have been issued to the victualling department of the Admiralty to prepare 330 tons of provisions for shipment forthwith to Malta for the use of her Majesty's naval force in the Black Sea.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The opening of the Crystal Palace is at last fixed to take place on the 10th of next month, and her Majesty the Queen has announced her intention to honour the occasion with her presence.

Nelson's flag-ship, the Victory, sunk suddenly at her moorings at Portsmouth a few days ago. A number of men were in her at the time, but, being all upon deck, they were every one saved.

LIBERATION OF THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.—On Tuesday, the Russian prisoners of war, who had been for sometime borne on the books of H. M. S. Crocodile receiving ship, off the Tower, were discharged from that vessel, by Admiralty order, they having obtained situations on board ships proceeding to India and Australia. The men who are Russian Finlanders, have had permission for the last week of going to and from the shore to seek employment in sea going merchant ships; but previous to their liberation, a promise that they would not serve in any of the Imperial ships or vessels of war during the present war, was obtained—when their respective personal property and effects were restored. During the time they were victualled on board the Crocodile their conduct was most exemplary, and received the commendation of the commanding officer.

---

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

**Saturday, May 27, 1854.**

DR. BOWYER, from whose work on the Constitutional Law of England, we quoted in our last, in speaking of the disadvantages that would accrue from the grant of Responsible Government to the Colonies, and the consequent irresponsibility of the Governors, goes on to state: "It will be answered that their Council would be responsible, as the Queen's Ministers are at home. But to whom would they be responsible? Not to the Imperial Parliament, but to the Provincial Legislature. It must follow that, practically, the Colonies would be absolutely independent. It is true, the Crown would still have the power to disallow the acts of the Assembly; but what would be the result of the exercise of that power? If the majority of the Assembly were strongly in favor of the disallowed act, the Council placed and maintained in office, by the support of that majority, would necessarily resign; *the opposition could not take Office*, not having the confidence of the Assembly, the Governor could do nothing without the countersign of one of his Advisers; the whole Government of the Colony would be thus quite at a stand."

The learned Author does not, for a moment, contemplate that the Governor could either dismiss the Council or replace them from the opposition, much less that he could dissolve the Assembly. But Dr. Bowyer is a sound constitutional lawyer, and that is what none of Sir Alexander Bannerman's legal advisers are. "It is rumoured," says the *Examiner* of the 22d inst., "that the Lieut. Governor, when, on Thursday last, he discussed the question of a dissolution with his Advisers, gave them, very plainly to understand, that if they did not choose to sanction it, he was prepared to dispense with their services, and surround himself with other Councillors." We have only the *Examiner's* word for it that he did so, but if the Lt. Governor acted as he is there described to have done, it is not likely that he will ever have an option of again so doing. Let it be substantiated at the Colonial Office, that such was his conduct, and he will be declared incapable of ever again serving her Majesty; for such a declaration could have emanated only from the lips of a madman or a fool, for it would be to proclaim himself a traitor both to the Queen his Mistress, and Responsible Government, which he was sent here to institute and protect. And the Editor of the *Examiner*, and of course, Coles, Swabey, Young, Hensley, and all the *true, genuine* and *legitimate friends* of Responsible or Self Government *in its purity*, applaud Sir Alexander for this high spirited conduct! We have heard a great deal of Sir Donald Campbell's arbitrary determination. We doubt, however, whether he would have had the temerity to have marched into the Council Chamber, and said: "Do as I desire you, or I will immediately dismiss every man of you from my Council," or rather Sir Donald Campbell—who, with all his feudal notions, and despotic feeling, was a man of much sound sense, general information, and knowledge of the Constitution, had the welfare of the Colony at heart, and wished for its prosperity, and would have willingly promoted it after his own ideas,—Sir Donald we say, had he lived to see Responsible Government introduced, would have acted in a manner the very reverse. He told the writer of this, more than once, that his opposition to the introduction to the system was not founded on selfish motives. "For," said he, "Let it be once established, and I should have nothing to do but to enjoy myself; all my present responsibility would be at an end. But, Sir,—he remarked,—these people who are now so clamorous about Responsible Government, do not know what they are seeking for; and would be incapable of using it when obtained." And Sir Donald was right, and their insane exultation at this unconstitutional act of Sir Alexander Bannerman, proves that Coles and his party are ignorant of the first principles of the system of which they profess to be the champions. If a Lieut. Governor can throw off his Council at will, because they disagree with him in opinion, who, we would ask, governs the Country? In what does the Responsible System thus administered, differ from the Old Regime? The veriest Despot and Tyrant under the old system, Charles Douglas Smith, or Sir Henry Huntley, could not have acted the Bashaw to greater perfection than Sir Alexander Bannerman has, and these people who aspire to be the Constitutional Advisers of the Crown's Representative, fall, like eastern slaves, at his feet, and lick the dust before him. "The Executive Council ought to have resigned," says the *Examiner*. Indeed! That would have been to act as traitors to the people, to desert their cause in the hour of danger, to bring on the catastrophe contemplated by Dr. Bowyer, and put the whole government of the Colony at a stand. No! They were elected by the people, to guard *their* rights, to uphold *their* privileges, not cowardly to succumb to the imperious will of one who, because he cannot have his own way in all things, is determined to throw the country into confusion.

They were placed around the Lieutenant Governor to be his constitutional advisers, not his sycophants and slaves. They were there for the express purpose of preventing him from committing any arbitrary acts, not to uphold him in those of tyranny and oppression. In a word, as their power has emanated from the people, so it is to them only, that they are answerable; nor need they be under any apprehension as to the result. They may say, and with truth, we have fought the battle of Responsible Government, we have contended for your privileges, for your right of self Government. We have bearded the Lion in his den for your sake. And who, have we had to contend with? Those who careless of your rights and privileges, who, anxious only for the sweets of power and the emoluments of office, have deluded many of you into the signing of a document which has the direct tendency of replacing the Administrators of the Government in their former irresponsible and despotic positions, in a word, have removed you further from true rational liberty, than you were before ever Responsible Government was heard of. The people will at once see who their friends are, those who are for giving to the Representative of the Queen, as he calls himself, a greater exercise of the Prerogative than she claims herself, or those who are for restraining it within constitutional limits. Those who are for unlimited power in the Governor, or those who are for constitutional freedom for the people with the right of administering their own internal affairs.

---

It will be seen by the extract from the *London Gazette* that we were in the right when we stated that Sir Alexander Bannerman was about to be removed, and that a successor had been appointed in his place. As Sir Alexander has been *promoted*, we are at liberty to exult to our heart's content. The faction of which he is the presiding deity, and who have worshipped him with an intensity of devotion proportionate to his willingness to sacrifice the constitutional liberties of the country to foster their false pride, ambition and avarice, will, we think be hardly as sincere in their congratulations as we are in these our expressions of satisfaction and contentment at the proposed change. And Sir Alexander—with what face can he meet his successor after the indecent haste with which he has anticipated the answer to a petition which ought to have been left to the latter to have decided upon. His conduct admits of no defence. It is impossible to believe that he was not aware of the date of his intended removal, and that the issuing of a writ of election at the busiest season of the year was not done on purpose to deprive Sir Dominic Daly of his just right to examine into the merit, necessity or constitutionality of a measure so important A question of greater vitality to the well being of the colony (however contemptuously treated by the opposite party) can hardly be conceived.

The question is not as to the extent of the Queen's Prerogative in England, or in the Colony, but whether she has, by her Commission, and the Instructions appendant thereto, conferred on her servant, the Lt. Governor, the power of acting on his own responsibility, and in opposition to the opinion of those by whose advice, the Instructions say he should be guided. It is a question between Principal and Agent, or between Master and Servant, it matters little which you term them, and whether the Agent in the one case, or the Servant in the other, is, or is no bound by the written Instructions for his conduct that he receives from his Principal or Master, and this is the light in which we shall treat the subject in our next. The whole array of authorities from De Lolme, May and Hatsell are as of little weight or authority in the matter, as that of Charles the First, whose conduct, however much that of Sir Alexander Bannerman resembles it, has never been held to be otherwise than most unconstitutional and unkingly for which he paid a severe, if not a fitting penalty. The history of England of that period affords an authority and precedent far more apposite—that of Oliver Cromwell dissolving the then Parliament on his own responsibility, Both these precedents fully bear out Sir Alexander; both were arbitrary, tyrannical and unconstitutional acts.

---

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir;

Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to cotradict a statement made at Tryon, by Mr. Arbuckle, when there a few days ago. He stated to Mr. John Crawford, that when the Liquor Bill was receiving its third reading, I took up my hat and slinked out of the House, so that my name should not appear in favour of the passing of the Bill. I take this opportunity of informing that Gentleman, that I did not support that measure to make political capital; but because I considered it my duty to do so—and that he has stated a wilful falsehood, for the purpose, I believe, of doing me injury at the ensuing Election. The truth is, Mr. Editor, it would be much better for the advocates of the Cause of Temperance if they would dismiss such men as Mr. Arbuckle from their ranks, and choose, as Lecturers, Gentlemen who