

THE KERTCH EXPEDITION.

YENIKALE, Saturday Morning, May 26.—At five o'clock last night, Sir Edmund Lyons returned in the Banshee. Yenikale was set on fire in two places yesterday, and it required all the exertions of the authorities to prevent the flames spreading and devastating the whole place. The houses are smashed open, the furniture broken to pieces, and "looting" and plundering are the order of the day. Two of the 42nd Highlanders, who were in a crowd which was assembled round a house yesterday, were shot in a very extraordinary manner. A French soldier struck at the closed door, to break it with the butt of his musket. The concussion discharged the piece, and the ball killed one of the men on the spot, and wounded the other severely. The quantity of bedding, clothes, looking-glasses, coarse furniture, household chattels, and useful implements of all kinds, carried off by the sailors to the ships off Yenikale, was enormous, and the work of transfer from the houses to the vessels still continues briskly. The enemy have not been seen in the neighbourhood. The English have placed sentries over such buildings as they can protect, and the French also have established order to a certain extent among their men; but our soldiers are much more amenable to discipline on such occasions, than troops accustomed to African warfare, and familiar with the traditions of conquest. The French have also an old grudge against the Russians, and perhaps feel a more bitter personal animosity against them than we do. Sir George Brown gave orders last night, that any person found in the town after dark should be put in the guardhouse, and that any one in the guardhouse in the morning should be flogged. There was, however, an alarm of fire renewed this morning, and some difficulty was experienced in suppressing the flames. Kertch, which we can see in the distance, is described by all our people who marched through it as a beautiful town, full of fine buildings, with clean wide streets, and excellent houses, quays, promenades, and government institutions—worthy, in fact, of a well-ordered European state.

The only injury inflicted on Kertch was the destruction of a large granary by the Russians, and the demolition by fire of a manufactory of rifle balls and munitions of war, belonging to an Englishman, which was found in full play. The proprietor, as well as two other countrymen of ours, long settled there, was seized. All the people are still in the town. They were well dressed and respectable, nor did they differ in appearance from the inhabitants of a Belgian or German town. As our troops marched through, the inhabitants came out to look at them and offered them bread and salt, the tokens of submission and friendship. One of our officers who went into a chemist's shop and asked for something to drink was agreeably surprised at receiving a bottle of excellent soda water with a dash of liquor in it. A great number of vessels fell into our hands here, and all the government stores and many guns, some of which were found loaded and shotted. The corn which the enemy failed to burn was sprinkled by them with lime and water, to render it unfit for use, and it is feared that the poorer part of the population of Kertch, which is sufficiently numerous, will be reduced to great straits for want of food, as the public granaries are laid waste and ruined.

May 27, 1 o'clock, p. m.—The fire in the morning was caused by the destruction of the Russian boat-house and ferry-station opposite Yenikale, which was protected by a battery of eight guns. The Snake or Viper destroyed the battery, and cut off a portion of the garrison, but she could not stay to take them prisoners, as her presence was required in the Sea of Azoff. It would seem that Russia, aware of her real weakness in these seas, or ignorant of the truth, allowed the most extraordinary statements to go forth respecting the completeness and magnitude of her preparations of defence. It was imagined, that the channel was blocked up at Kertch, or below it, and for some time back it was sedulously stated, that the passage had been obstructed by sunken ships, heaps of stone, piles of timber, and artificial banks; but our vessels got up easily in 24 fathoms of water, at the very lowest along the channel laid down and buoyed by the Spitfire. If any of these obstructions really do exist they will no doubt be encountered in the old channel, to the eastward and nearer to Taman, which is still marked with Russian buoys. We did not use that channel, but sailed close to the land from Ambalaki to Pavlovskaya, and then stood across the entrance to Kertch, and 4 to 24 fathoms of water all the way to Yenikale. The water is almost as turbid as that of the Thames, and of a more yellow hue, as it rushes from the sea of Azoff. The appearance of our armada as it approached must have been most formidable. The sky above it was rendered as dark as night with the immense pall of black smoke which arose from the funnels of the steamers, and the narrow straits must have seemed to the enemy as though they were bridged over by the great armament which was advancing against them. They might well be excused for thinking we had 40,000 troops on board, and that resistance would be hopeless. A decent force of cavalry

landed at Ambalaki would probably have enabled us to boast of several thousand prisoners, for the flight of the Russians was disorderly, and, for the first time, they were seen to retreat without discipline or creditable steadiness. The guns in Yenikale are new and fine. Some of them are mounted on a curious kind of swivel—the platforms are on the American principle. One brass piece, which is lying near the guardhouse, is said to have been taken from the Turks at Sinope. The troops are in good health, in spite of the bad weather.

The 72d Highlanders embarked at Malta in the steamer *Alma*, and left for the Crimea 28th ult. A draft of 3 officers and 207 men from the Depot follows immediately from Ireland. Prior to the Service Companies embarking for the Crimea, Sergeant George McBain was presented by his brother Sergeants, on his leaving the Regiment after a service of 25 years, 22 of which as Sergeant, with an address, and a handsome service of Silver.

According to a statement of a semi-official character, 182,000 French troops have been sent to the Crimea, of these 120,000 are now available, leaving 62,000 to be accounted for. The death statistics of the war are appalling. In the course of less than two years, at least 500,000 human beings have perished on the field of battle, in hospital, or in the nook and corners where a homeless peasantry crawl to die, when war is raging around them.

Constantinople letters state that the Sultan has it in contemplation to visit France about the middle of August.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A letter from Bergen, in Norway, of the 2nd instant, states, that on the previous night a fire broke out in that city, by which upwards of 350 houses were destroyed; so rapidly did the flames extend, that the inmates were obliged to escape in their night dresses, not having time to save a single article. Three of the finest districts of the town have been destroyed, and it was only by pulling down houses in different directions that the other parts of the town were saved. By the exertions of the firemen, several of whom are said to have been killed, the bourse, the bank, and the royal museum were saved. The amount covered by insurance is 148,430 crowns (about £31,500) but that sum is equal only to a 20th part of the loss.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC."

Seven days later from England!

(From the *St. John, N. B. Chronicle*.)

New York, July 11, 1855.

The Steamship *Pacific* arrived on Wednesday morning.

The official list of the battle of the 13th, states, that the number of the English killed wounded and missing, was 1,437, including 98 officers; number of French, 3,337, including 133 officers; among whom were two Generals, both severely wounded. Full particulars not yet received.

Siege of Sebastopol still progressing with unabated vigour.

Lord Raglan was dangerously ill, and asked to be recalled.

There were no indications of immediate operations in the Sea of Azoff, or in the Baltic.

Administrative reform gains ground in England.

Austria continues disbanding her army. Breadstuffs dull at a slight decline.—Provisions, produce and groceries quiet.—Money unchanged and abundant. Consols 91 1-3 ex Dividend.

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE ALLIES.—At a late hour the following intelligence has been received, which we hasten to lay before our readers, and is as follows:

Further News by the Pacific:

Capture of a Russian Tower.—Decisive operations in Asia.—Destruction of the Fortifications of Anapa!

The Russian report of the destruction of the Sardinian Troops, has proved false.

Gen. Pelissier's despatches are to the 26th June. The Allies were pushing their approaches against the Malakoff, and hastening the construction of an advanced battery, which would complete the investment of the fort.

The Allies retain the possession of the Round Russian Fort in the Cemetery, captured on the 18th, and also of the Mamelon. Accounts from Stockholm state, that the English have bombarded Hango, and destroyed the Telegraph battery.

The Russians admit that the Cossack's boat had a flag of truce, but say they feared treachery.

Advices from Abo to the 21st, say, that the English fleet was cruising along the coast of Finland.

ASIA.—The Allies have given orders to complete the destruction of the fortifications of Anapa. 200 pieces of cannon and 2 years' provisions were found in the fort. The Circassians have plundered the town.

The Russian forces are concentrating on Tiflis for the opening campaign.

The fortifications of Regerokoff are completed.

Operation in the Sea of Azoff continues. The fleet had been sent to finish the destruction of Arabat.

There had been a naval reconnaissance of Kaffa, and an expedition against Perekop was again spoken of.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Roebuck's motion of want of confidence is postponed.

Major Reed has given notice of a bill to extend the Parliamentary franchise to all persons paying Income Tax.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has been the great attraction at the Musical Festival of the Lower Rhine held at Dusseldorf. The ladies of the chorus showered upon her bouquets—trumpets were sounded as her welcome—she was crowned with a wreath—and the ceiling opening, a positive rain of flowers and ribbons fell upon and around her, the latter having imprinted upon them something about an angel being sent to sing at the Thirty-third Festival.

Within the last few days an artificial aviary has been uncovered in the Paris Palais de l'Industrie. Under an immense glass globe is a tree, whose branches are covered with stuffed birds of brilliant plumage. On turning a key a spring at the foot of the tree begins to run, the birds skip from branch to branch, and chirp and sing in the most agreeable manner. Their little beaks and breasts are in constant agitation as in life, and not a few who have heard them declare that the notes are preferable to those of the living birds at the aviary of Tataru, which is close at hand.

One of the Aids-de-Camp of General Pelissier is Prince Polignac, son of the Minister of Charles 10th.

Zephaniah Williams, the Newport Chartist, who was transported with Frost and Jones to Australia, has made an accidental discovery in Tasmania of a bed of yellow coal of very superior quality.

The monster iron-steamship, now being built in the Thames, is to be launched, unlike any other ship, broadside on to the water by means of hydraulic power.

The English papers announce the recent promotion of two of the poet Burns's sons, William Nicol Burns is now a Colonel, and James Glencairn Burns a Lieutenant Colonel. Their father died on the 21st July, 1796, just about 59 years ago.

Mr. Dickens is writing a new story; and Mr. Thackeray is going to deliver a new series of lectures. His subject is the "Men of the World" the Rochefoucauld, and Chesterfield, and Selwyn class.

Mrs. Daniel Webster resides in a fine house in New York, purchased for her by young men, admirers of her late husband, at a cost of 25,000 dollars.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.—The total mortality in this city last week was 600, including 275 from cholera.

The deaths in New Orleans during the preceding week amounted to 191, of which 48 were from cholera.

Green apples, about as large and nearly as hard as marbles, are for sale in New York. The Journal of Commerce calls them "cholera pills."

A man recently died at Stamford, Conn., leaving five children, all of whom were born after he was 70 years of age.

Late West India papers ex H. M. S. *Curlew*, from St. Thomas report most favorably of the crops throughout the British Islands generally. The Colony of Demerara is represented as prosperous, and "absolutely healthy."

DEADLY DREAM.—We learn that a boy about six years of age, fell into the furnace for burning sawdust at one of the mills at the Straight Shore on Wednesday last, and, before he could be rescued, was burned in so dreadful a manner about the head, that life was extinct.—*New Brunswick Courier*.

Between thirty and fifty thousand barrels of Mackerel have been caught between here and Chester. The prospect of the fishing season were never finer.—*Halifax Morning Journal*.

Orders having been received from Home by the last mail for fifty men of the Royal Artillery serving in this Garrison and that of New Brunswick, to proceed to England by next steamer, en route for the Crimea, the same was notified by the Commanding Officer to the Corps on Thursday, when nearly double the number required immediately volunteered their services.—May success attend them.

Major James Cogswell of the 1st Halifax Volunteer Artillery, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of said corps.—*Halifax Journal*.

CALIFORNIA.

The Steamer Northern Light arrived at New York, on the 8th inst., with California dates to the 16th June.

Purser Hatch informs us, that affairs in Central America are in a more disturbed state than heretofore.

Col Walker having received a reinforcement at Reuleja, landed at Prito, about fourteen miles north of San Juan del Sur, on the 17th ult., with 375 men, and is reported to have taken Rivas.—He then entered San Juan del Sur, and carried off the arms and ammunition collected there without opposition.

Should he be successful in a few engagements, the war will soon terminate.

The Town of San Juan del Norte has again been organized under the lead of the late mayor, T. J. Martyn.

The Northern Light is connected with the steamer Sierra Nevada.

The mail steamer Golden Gate left San Francisco for Panama on the 16th June, with \$1,063,000 on freight.

The most important item of news is the confirmation of Bolton and Barrow's claim by the Land Commissioners. It embraces some 13,500 acres, lying mostly within the corporate limits of San Francisco, and covering the whole southern part of the municipality, and is estimated worth \$10,000,000. Messrs Palmer, Cook & Co., are the principal owners of the claim.

The Town of Auburn has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Lola Montez left San Francisco on the 5th of June, in the barque Fanny Major, bound to Australia, where she will then take the stage again, and thence proceed to Europe by China, Calcutta and Sebastopol.

Some trouble with the Indians in the neighbourhood of Ferzanoo River is anticipated, owing to the hanging of an Indian who shot a Mexican miner without provocation. All the Indians on the Ferzanoo reserve had run off to the mountains, and several of them were shot.

A rich gold quartz mine and a silver mine had been discovered in Columbia country.

There are stated to be fifty-four flour mills in California, supposed to be able to turn out 4000 barrels of flour per day.

The Settlers were holding frequent meetings to concert measures for redressing their late grievances.

A settlers' party was to be organized throughout the State.

The mines were yielding abundantly, and the product for the year 1852 bids fair to equal if not exceed that of any previous year.

The Branch Mint was coining at the rate of \$100,000 per day.

A LONDON ADVERTISEMENT.—The following advertisement appears in a London newspaper. It is unique, and we commend it to similar advertisers in this country:—

"Wanted—By a young lady, aged nineteen, of pleasant countenance, good figure, agreeable manners, general information and varied accomplishments, who has studied everything, from the creation to a crotchet, a situation to a gentleman. She will take the head of his table, manage his household, scold his servants, nurse his babies, (when they arrive,) check his tradesmen's bills, accompany him to the theatre, or in walking or riding, cut the leaves of his new books, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers and generally make his miserable life happy. Apply in the first place, by letter, to 'Louisa Caroline, Linden Grove, and afterwards to papa on the premises. Wedding ring No. 4, small.—No Irish need apply."

A Spanish proverb says: He who loseth wealth, loseth much; he who loseth a friend, loseth more; but he that loseth his spirits, loseth all.

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