telegraph operator!"

The Russian account of the success of the allies in the Sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakoff confirms the success claimed by the chance but says, that operations against the alies, but says, that operations against the Sea of Azoff were expected; that not baving the means to oppose powerful hostile fleets, the garrison had orders to blow up the batteries and retire. That the grain stores burnt by the and retire. I mat the grain stores burnt by the allies was mostly private property, and do not materially affect the supplies of the army, ina-much as they were mostly conveyed by land notwithstanding the facilities offered by sea.

The Herald says the British carried the out works of the Redan, but were stopped by deep trenches, where they were exposed to a mur, deputs fire from the Redan as well as Malakoff Tower, whose guns enfiladed the out-works o the former. The ships in the harbour poured their shot into the troops on their retreat.

# News by the "Hermann."

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. Paris, Tuesday morning.

The following most important despatch has has been received from General Pelissier :-Sebastopol, June 16 .- The bombardmen will re-commence immediately.'

By the arrival of the previous steamer the Baltic, we received brief telegraphic despatches from the camp before Sebastopol of as late date ne 11th, and the following gleanings from foreign files, therefore, only afford details the intelligence of which we had hitherto

out a summary.

The "Courier de Marseilles" of the 17th June, contains the following accounts from the

#### Before Sebastopol, June 3.

This morning General Morris directed strong reconnoissance as far as the village o Baidar. At break of day he left his camp accompanied by General Canrobert, who commanded the infantry. The column, after marching through the Piedmontese camp, descended by the ravines to the Tchernaya, and ascended along the left bank of the river to the village of Baidar, situate close to the gorges of the mountains of Vofouska.

There they found a number of inhabitants who had not fled at the injunction of the Cossacks. I need not tell you that both persons and property were respected. General Morris formally forbidden the plunder and illtreatment of the inhabitants. The column, after halting there a few hours, retraced its steps, and returned to its camp at 7 P. M., after penetrating to a distance of three leagues into the country occupied by the enemy. During this bold march there was but a slight engagement between the advanced guard and a party of Cossacks, five of whom were killed. The Russians continually retreated as we ad-

Monday, 4th .- It was reported that all the batteries would open their fire this morning on the Russian works, but this could not be the case, as I have already mentioned to you, from the incomplete state of our trenches on the lef attack. The English may be ready to unmask the new batteries they have constructed, 700 yards from the Russian fortifications; but two batteries we are erecting within 50 to 120 yards of the enemy must first be terminated before the earthworks of the place can be battered with effect. These batteries will be completed

Tuesday, 5th .- Last night the cannonade was unusually brisk on the left. The enemy endeavored to destroy the new works we are erecting in the cemetery. I have already in formed you that we had succeeded in connecting the T. with the battery 32, in the village of the Quarantine, by taking in the entire cemetery At this moment we are extending on a paralle line and a little in advance of that entrenchment. a new work, which will begin in the middle of the left front of the cemetery and at the bottom of the bay.

This greatly annoys the Russians, who see themselves so completely hemmed in that be-tween the Central Bastion and that of the Quarantine, our works are only separated by the three ravines from the crenelated wall. Notwithstanding the immense quantity of pro jectiles they have thrown during the night, they killed very few of our men, and but slightly damaged our works. The besieged also kept up a heavy fire against the English in the cen-tre, and against the right attack, from 8 o'clock to 3 A. M., but not having seen any body from that quarter, I cannot tell you what occurred

Another French letter of June 5th, from before Sebastopol, says:
"The firing, though very animated for two

days, has not as yet generally recommenced, out the English throw enormous shells into the city. From one moment to another we are expecting the assault, and the attacking columns are aiready marked out. General Morris, who has succeeded General Canrobert in the command of the army of the Tchernaya, made a reconnaissance on Saturday, which lasted 48 hours, but without meeting the enemy. He took off a convoy of stores without resistance.

"The health of the army is good. Epidemic

diseases were apprehended, but owing to the precautions taken by the chief physican of the army, and notwithstanding a heat of 30 degrees, they have not as yet appeared. I do not stop to mention some cases of cholera and typhus which have not an epidemic character. The news from the Sea of Azoff continues good. The occupation of those waters is much serious than is supposed, because it is thence that the Russians drew the greater part of their

supplies.
"Genitchi, Arabat, Marionpol, and Taganrog are ours, and strategic routes of the greatest importance have been cut and the wells filled up. Ships have been destroyed and enormous quantities of supplies burned. It is calculated that these establishments contained at least three month's food for the Russian army. It appears that the Generals have still more extensive projects, as reinforcements are on the point of leaving for Kamiesch."

# DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

# Before Sebastopol, June 5.

My Lord,—I have great satisfaction in in-forming your Lordship that I received intelli-gence the night before last of the evacuation of Soudjak-Kaleh by the Russians on the 28th ult. It appears that previously to their retirement from the place the troops destroyed the principal buildings and the armament, which consist ted of about 60 heavy guns, and 6 mortars, and it is concluded that they have joined the garri-son of Anapa, whence many of the inhabitants

have removed.

Sir Edmund Lyons has been so good as to send me the detached report of the naval operations in the Sea of Azoff, which will reach England either before or at the same time as this despatch. They reflect the highest credit on Captain Lyons, of the Miranda, and the officers and men serving under his orders, and are remarkable for the intelligence, gallantry, and judgment with which they have been conducted; and it is a matter of much congratulation, which will be peculiarly felt by her Majesty, that while great injury has been inflicted enemy in the loss of resources of every description, the most brilliant and unwonted succes has been achieved in an incredibly short time with only only one casualty, and that not of a

These gallant exploits of the navy have spread joy in our camps, and afforded vast satisfaction to every individual in the army. A body of French troops, under the command of General Morris and General Canapbert, and a column of the Sardinian corps, under General La Mormara, made a reconnaissance on Baidar

on the morning of the 3d. The former proceeded along the Woronzoff road and pushed their cavalry several miles be-road Baidar; the latter operated on the left through a mountainous district, and advanced into Baidar, after a fatiguing march; only small number of Cossacks showed themselves.

Nothing has occurred in front of the town. The Lord Panmure, &c. RAGLAS.

Before Sebastopol, June 5. My Lord .- I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Inspector General of Hospitals, forwarding the weekly tate of the sick of the

The cholera has sensibly diminished in the camps before Sebastopol, but it has attacked the Guards and 51st Regiment, near Balaklava, and some of the new batteries, as well as the followers of the army in that town. the disease will pass from them as it has from the stations where it first appeared. I am grieved to have to say that it has fallen

neavily on the Sardinian contingent, and that General La Marmora is in great anxiety about it. I am rendering him all the assistance in my power. While writing to your lordship, an officer has brought me a letter from him, ancouncing that his brother, General La Marmora, who commands his second division, has been very severely attacked. He has been accommodated with a quarter at Kadikoi, and every

attention shall be paid him.

I have, &c.,

The Lord Panmure, &c. Raglan. THE DEATH OF GENERAL ALESSANDRO DELLA

MARMORA. The Turin correspondent of the London

Times, writing June 12, says:The Sardinian Government received a telegraphic despatch last night from General Al-phouso della Marmora, General Commanding in-chief of the Sardinian expedition, conveying the malancholy intelligence of the death of General Alessandro della Marmora, commanding

The despatch does not mention the immediate cause of the gallant officer's death, but he had long been in a very impaired state of health, and t was in direct opposition to the wishes and ulvice of his friends that he encountered the fatigues of the camp, which in all probability have proved too much for him. At his own suggestion, General Alessandro della Marmora was charged in 1836 with the organization of that corps of riflemen which has since done such good service, and is likely soon again to distin-

guish itself—the Sardinian Bersaglieri.
When leading them at the battle of Goito, he received a severe wound in the shoulder, which has given him constant pain ever since. For had been decorated with some of the highest orders in the kingdom. He had latterly been military commandant at Genoa, which office he held, in fact, at the time of his death; General Gincinto Collegno, the present commandant, having been only appointed temporarily "during the absence of General della Marmora on foreign The death of this officer is felt gener ally as a severe loss to the army, with whom he was most deservedly popular, and especially to the Bersaglieri, who naturally looked upon him

THE RUMOR OF A GREAT BATTLE. The Paris correspondent of the London Times

writing June 18th, 6 P. M., nays:—

The same gloomy reports that prevailed yesterday were repeated to-day; a battle lost—immense loss—General Pellissier killed, and other calamities of the kind were given as accounting for the silence of the Moniteur, and to these was added the illness of the Emperor. With respect to the news from the Crimen, I am informed that up to 2 o'clock P. M. this day no intelligence of importance reached the war

Two despatches were received yesterday, but they related to details of service, and refer to no new encounter with the enemy; so at all events we are told. One of the despatches states the loss of the French in the combat of the 7th to be 600 killed and 2,000 wounded and that sustained by the Russians is estimate by General Pellissier at three times the amount so freely set affoat on Saturday, yesterday, and to-day, nothing is known among official people. THE CONDITION OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writes June 12th, that the official reports of the state of Sebastopol received in St. Petersburg at the beginning of this month no longer exhibit the same satisfactory picture of things as previous to the last bombardment. The South side of the town has suffered very considerably; a number of houses are piles of ruins, of others only the external walls are distinguishable; the theatre, which is endeared to the Russians by so many recollections, has

censed to exist. The Northern portion of the town has by means suffered so much, but yet there is hardly a house there the walls or roof of which have not been perforated by grenade, shell, ball, or rocket, or the window panes and frames of exploding shells. The inhabitants of S. basto pol have, however, by no means deserted the town; with few exceptions, they continue to occupy their houses, even though battered.

In the shops and warehouses traffic is repre-sented as being kept up with but little diminu-tion; even the hotels were not shut. The only promenade which is left the fashionable world in these parts is the boulevard in the neighbor hood of Kasarski's monument, from which there is a fine view, on the one side, of the surrounding mountains, with the allied camp, its trenches, and its fortifications; on the other side, over the sen, with the allied fleets keeping ward and

watch over the Crimea.
On the Northern side, steamers and boats are on the Northern side, steamers and solutions are seen all day and all night plying too and from the Catherine harbour, laden with gabions, fascines, balls, shells, powder, and materiel de guerre of all sorts; while on the landing places stores of cannon and carriages, mortars, beams, and other artillary materials. and other artillery materials are piled up.

THE EVACUATION OF ANAPA. Authentic information has been received that Anapa was to have been attacked by the allies on the 10th, and consequently, many val uable lives have been saved by the voluntary evacuation. The only passage worth mention in the article of the Milit. Zeitung "from the seat of war," is, that toward the end of May, an allied squadron appeared in the bay of Ghelendjik, "and this induced Admiral Serebriskoff, who commanded in Anapa, to quit that fortress with several thousand men in order to restore the communication with the fortress of Edsterinods, which lies on the Kuban, and to protect the frontiers against the "warming Circassians." As soon as he learned that Kertch had been attacked, Prince Gortschakoff sent off the 9th and 15th divisions, under Lieut. General Moller, in that direction. Gegarin, the ex-Governor of Kertch, is at Odes sa, and the Government employees are at Simpheropol.

# THE BALTIC SEA.

A telegraphic despatch from Dantzic, June 18, says:—"The Cossack, Captain Fanshawe; arrived here last night bringing extra des-patches, from Admiral Dundas, The fleet was patches, from Admiral Dundas, The fleet was at anchor before Cronstadt. Nothing new." The combined fleets lying before Cronstadt, spend the time in reconnoitering the enemy, in exercising the men aloft, at great gun drill, manning and arming boats, &c.

A RECONNAISSANCE OFF CHONSTADT. Correspondence of the London Times.

OFF CROSSTADT, June 9. At noon to-day the Merlin, carrying the French Admiral Penaud and several French and English captains, proceeded to reconnoitre Cron-They were attended by the Dragon, Fire stadt. They were attended by the Dragon, Pire-fly, and correcte D'Assas. Going first along the North side of the island, they approached within 4000 yards of blockships lying in the open water between Cronstadt and St. Peters-

burg.
They consisted of four liners, five frigates, and two corvettes, moored in a line along the three fathom bank, with their broadsides bearing upon the Northern passage. Inside these, 14 steam gunboats lay at anchor, and under the wall of Man-of-War Harbor, anchored in three lines, were 24 row gunboats. When the Merlin

moored bow to bow, with their broadsides com-manding the entrance. The island seems tull of soldiers, for, beside those quartered in the own and batteries, three large camps were

lumense new earthworks have been erected this spring; a complete chain of them runs from the Governor's house across the island to the Kessell Battery, dividing it into halves, one fortified, the other without a gun upon it. Just is the Merlin was returning, and when going bout seven knots an hour, a severe shock was elt, as if she had struck upon a sunken pile. t made the ship quiver from stem to stern.

The engines were instantly stopped and re-versed, but before she had stern away upon her, another blow, ten times more severe than the first, struck her on the starboard bow, just before the paddle wheel, sensibly lifting her over to port, and making her masts bend and shake as if they would topple down.

The Firefly was immediately in the Merlin's

wake, and before she could stop, she ran to starboard of the Merlin, and partly turned round, when a tremendous explosion took place under her bows, causing her to stagger, and proving very plainly that they were over a nest fairs after all.

They then proceeded carefully until they got into deep water without meeting with any more, and then reconnuitered the South side, getting so near the shore as to witness a sort of of the Russian horse artillery, and afterwards returned to the fleet. A diver was imnediately sent down to examine the Firefly, and not the slightest injury could be detected, but inside the ship almost every bit of erockery was broken, and the bulkheads thrown down or

On examining the Merlin, eight sheets of her copper were blown, not scraped off, and the side appeared charred. All the inside fitting of the engineers' bath-room, mess-room, and store-room, were completely demolished. An iron tank, which was bolted to the ship's side, and contained 13 cwt. tallow, was knocked a distance of four feet. Shot were shaken out of the racks, and almost everything moveable in

the ship was displaced.

It is supposed that these machines have been laid down since Admiral Dundss reconneitered the place the last time; for after he returned steamers came from the harbor, and wer ousily employed for some time.

If the information I have received be correct, which I believe it will prove to be, all ideas of attacking either Sweaborg or Cronstadt are abandoned. At the former, the Russians since ast year, have erected no less than 14 additional batteries, some of them mounting as many as 50 guns. The defences of the latter have been onsiderably strengthened, and both are deem

d unassailable by naval forces.

The ports of Revel and Riga are of great in ortance to the enemy, and to wrest them from im would be a step in the right direction, and would show that the most magnificent and most powerful fleet which has ever been congregated n the waters, had performed some of the important objects of its mission.

> GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Report of the Roebuck Committee.

In the House of Commons on the night of June 18th, Mr. Roebuck brought up the report of the Army before Sebastopol committee, which, after being reed, was laid on the table

shortly as the subject will allow, the opinio which they have formed in regard to the following heads of their inquiry—namely;—

1. The condition of our army before Se-

2. The conduct of the Departments, both at minister to the wants of the army.

I. THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—An army encamped in a hostile country, at a distance of 8,000 miles from England, and engaged during a severe winter in besieging a fortress which, from want of numbers, it could not invest, was necessarily placed in a situation where unremitting fatigue and hardship had to be endured. Your committee causes bereafter enumerated, and which are nainly to be attributed to dilatory and insuffi cient arrangements for the supply with necessaries indispensable to its health and effective condition.
In arriving at this opinion, they have made a

owance for the unexpected severity of the store on the 14th of November, and they have not of a reserve at Maita was been unmindful of the difficulties which a long until early in November. period of peace must inevitably produce at the ommencement of a campaign.
In order to obtain an adequate notion of the

painful condition of the army, the evidence nust be perused; and your committee wi nly refer to such details as may be requisite

sustain their opinions. From the 16th of September, when the arm anded in the Crimes, until the end of October, r, as some witnesses state, until about the middle of November, the troops suffered from overwork and dysentery, but were not, upon the whole, ill-provided with food; even at this period there was a want of clothing for the men in health, and a painful deficiency of all appli-ances for the proper treatment of the sick and wounded. As the season advanced, the causes sickness increased, and the army with its number of effective men daily diminishing, be came more and more disproportioned to the amount of duty which it had to perform.

From the middle of November this army wa during the period of many weeks, reduced to a condition which it is melancholy to contemplate, but which was endured both by officers and men with a fortitude and heroism unsurpassed in the annals of war. (Cheers.) The exposed, under single canvass, to all the suf-ferings and inconveniences of cold, rain, mud, and snow, on high ground and in the depth of winter. They were suffering from overwork, exposure, want of clothing, insufficient supplies for the healthy, and imperfect accommodation

The fatigue necessary resulted from the in dequacy of the force for the task assigned to it. The British army was a portion of an allied force. The whole scheme of the siege, the exent of front to be defended, the position to be maintained, and the works to be undertaken sepended on military considerations, and were ecided upon in conjunction with our allies. our committee regard these matters as beyond the limits of their inquiry. \* \* \*

IL-THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT AT The responsibility of the expedition to the Crimes rests upon the Home Government. The

duke of Newcastle, in his despatch addressed to Lord Ragian on the 10th of April, 1855, directs careful, but secret inquiry to be made into the present amount and condition of the Russian force in the Crimes, and the strength be obtained upon many points on which little or

June, directs that the safety of Constantinople and expected the expedition to be immediately having been secured, whatever might be the successful, and as they did not foresee the probability of a protracted struggle, they made no in the Principalities should be undertaken, but that measures should be at once concerted for the seige of Sebastopol. 'There is,' it is added, mand the admiration and gratitude of the nation

Fort Kronslot, were 10 steamers of various ample preparation by either army, or of the sizes, some of them screws, and between Krons- possession by Russia of a force in the Crimea lot and Fort Menchikoff, two three-deckers are greatly outnumbering that which can be brought greatly outnumbering that which can be brought

against it."

The Cabinet appears to have been confident of success. Lord Aberdeen states it to have been their impression that Sebastopol would these pages—(loud cheers).

The great debate on Administrative Reform was wound up by Lord Paimerston's accepting was wound up by Lord Paimerston's accepting amondment of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and him in opposition. against it."
The Cabinet appears to have been confident formed outside, two on the North, and the other fall almost immediately by a coup of main, on the South side.

The Puke of Newcastle says that he expected strongest opinion that the order for the expedi-

tion was given at the right time.

This report shows the results which ensued upon the frustration of these expectations. Your Committee have enquired what information the Government had obtained which induced them to order this expedition. In regard to this matter it may be observed that the Duke of Newcastle had in his dispatch of the 10th of April estimated the Russian forces in the Crimea at 30,000 men, and he believes that when the expedition was ordered no more re-liable accounts had been received. Sir James Graham says, however, that at a

had obtained from a Crimean authority a complete account of the Crimea, its localities, its Field (of the Cossack.) to bring the vessels out. harbours, its roads, its productions, and supply of water, and what was most important of all, existence of which is now beyond a doubt, and a statement of the force, which was estimated also that they are not such very formidable afby his informant at 70,000 men 8,000 of which were cavalry; 40,000 constituted the garrison of Sebastopol, and the remaining 30,000 were dispersed throughout the Crimea. Vice Admiral Dundas had on the 10th of May, 1854. written to Lord Ragian a letter, in which relying upon the information which he had obtained, he estimated the Russian forces in the Crimen

forces, or to their state of preparation.

The terms of reference do not call upon your

The terms of reference do not call upon your committee to pronounce any opinion in regard to the policy of the Government in ordering the expedition to the Crimes; but it is their duty

The Admiral at Biorke Bay.

The Admiral, after seeing the prisoners,

The general direction of the war was in the hands of the Duke of Newcastle, who, in the with the others at Hango. Spring of 1854, held the office of Secretary for War and Colouies. In July these departments were divided, and the Duke, being relieved from colonial duties, undertook the immediate were Lieutenant L. Genest, Dr. R. T. Easton, conduct of the war.

In making the separation between the Secrefollow. The members of the Cabinet did not, not reassemble in council until the second week

At a later period of the year Lord John Ruswhich, after being read, was faid on the table and ordered to be printed. The document fills after than eight columns of the London Times, and its reading occupied an hour and twenty-five minutes. We can only give room to the following extracts:

The added, 'had done much to its recent meeting to repair omissions." Your committee meeting to repair omissions." Your committee meeting to repair omissions." adduced some cases Your committee will endeavour to state, as notice with regret that the Cabinet did not meet in August or September, when these omissions might have been sooner remedied. Lord John Russell also observes that the House of Commons would expect, after six or seven months' deliberation a final arrangement

army in the East has been created by discounting the future. Every regiment at home, or swords, and bayonets, and told them what it within reach, and not forming part of that are, however, of opinion that this amount of army, has been aggravated by deputs of battalions under Lord Ragian have been similarly treated. The men sent out to reinforce the army were

recruits who had not get become fit for foreign service, and the depote at home were too weak

It will be seen from the correspondence between Lord John Russell and Lord Aberdeen, that Lord Ragian had reported that he wished he had been able to place in the position of Balaklava, on the 26th of October, a more considerable force, and also, that on the 5th November the beights of lokermann were defended by no more than 8,000 British infantry. When the Duke of Newcastle informed Lord Rugian that he had 2,000 recruits to send him, he replied that those last sent were so young and uninformed that they fell victims to disease, and were swept away like flies. He preferred

In December the power of reinforcing the army with efficient soldiers was so reduced that the Government thought it necessary to introduce a Foreign Enlistment Bill for the purpose

Your committee inust express their regret that the formation of a large reserve at home, and also in the proximity of the seat of war, was not considered at a much earlier period, and that the Government, well knowing the limited numbers of the British army, the nature of the climate of the East, as well as the Power we were about to encounter, did not at the commencement of the war take means to augment the ranks of the army beyond the ordinary recruiting, and also that carlier steps were not taken to render the militia available both for

Ordnance and Transport service at home and abroad, the medical department, hospitals, the commissariat supplies, forage, &c., and sum up

I think it right egain to mention that the flag

chief points contained in the replies to above so until she landed.

21,000 questions, and in noticing these various

The barbarous and shameful affair will justly 21,000 questions, and in noticing these various objects they have decided them under distinct heads, in order to fairly to apportion the re-world. The London Times of June 20th offers sponsibility.
Your committee report that the sufferings of

the army resulted mainly from the circum-stances under which the expedition to the Crimes was undertaken and executed. The of the fortress of Sebastopol.' And his Grace Crimes was undertaken and executed. The further observes that, 'before the siege of a Administration which ordered that expedition fortress so strong can be attempted, it is necessary that information that can be relied on shall of the forces in the Crimea—(hear, hear). They boat's crew of a British man-of-war on the 5th were not acquainted with the strength of the of June at Hango. be obtained upon many points on which little or nothing is at present known.'

A second despatch, dated on the 29th of June, directs that the safety of Constantinople having been secured, whatever might be the movement of the Russian forces, no campaign in the Principalities should be undertaken, but that measures should be at once concerted for.

Who only do we mourn the loss of 16 gallant for the strength of the strength of

others in progress. Between this harbour and insuperable impediment such as a want of which will doubtless be gratefully acknowledged

with a hope that every British army may in future display the valour which this noble army

winter there, or else, after destroying the fort- thus carrying the House with him in opposition ress, would return to winter on the shores of to Mr. Layard. Having thus obtained the aid the Bosphorus. Sir James Oraham has the of the Opposition to defeat Mr. Layard and his followers, Lord Palmerston, with admirable dexterity, turned the tables upon his allies, and, by the aid of those they had just contrived to overthrow, compelled Sir E. Bulwer Lytton and his friends to give up his amendment at within their grasp.

THE MASSACRE AT HANGO. Her Majesty's skip Cossack,

Of Cronstadt, June 11. On the morning of the 26th of May, the Cossack and Esk stood close into Hango, and On the boats getting in sight of these ressels

they made sail and ran on shore, and were

deserted by their crows.
On the boats boarding and taking possess of them they were found to be firmly grounded, and, as the telegraph had been at work along the coast from a very early hour, and there was every reason to believe that troops were or would soon be in the vicinity, as several persous were seen lurking about the rocks, and he estimated the Russian forces in the Crimea at 120,000 men. The embassies at St. Peters-burgh and Constantinople were unable to furand Constantinopie were under the turning mish any information upon these important subjects.

Lord Ragian in his despatch of the 19th of July, states that 'descent on the Crimes is decided upon more in reference to the views of the British Comment that can information. the British Government than to any information | Sweaborg, was brought out, and three prisoners. in the possession of the naval and military au-thorities, either as to the extent of the enemy's forces, or to their state of preparation.

The ships anchored at Hungo Head for the night. Early next morning a sloop was brought out from behind the ruined forts of Hango and

expedition to the Crimea; but it is their day, expedition to the Crimea; but it is their day, or it is the preparations made were adequate to the operations which had been Russian prisoners were received on board the Russian prisoners were received to be landed Cossack at Nargen, who requested to be landed

On the forenoon of June 5, the Cossack stood Mr. C. Sullivan, Master's Assistant, and three stewards, as a Finnish captain taken prisoner taryships of the War and Colonies, with the taryships of the Colonies with transference of the Colonies arist from the transference of the Colonies arist from the transference of the Colonies arist transference of the Colonies arise trade, and that the stewards could get stock, and that the stewards could get stock. As the boat pulled in toward the shore she was lost sight of behind the islands, the ship standing off and on under easy sail. There being however, hold any consultations upon the changes to be made, or the best mode of effecting them; they separated as usual, at the close and Field was sent in search. She was observed of the Parliamentary session in August, and as to be pulling along the const in search of the they were not summoned to a meeting, they did cutter, so the ship stood close in and anohored returned, having seen the cutter secured und sell expressed his disantisfaction with the state several dead bodies in her; fearing an ambush of the War Department, and suggested Lord or treachery, the gig did not attempt to bring Palmerston as the fittest person for the office of the cutter out, but returned to the ship. Several persons were seen a little distance off

waving to the gig to land.

About 3 o'clock next morning, both vessels steamed in close to the tolegraph station, and shortly after the cutter was observed with one man in her, apparently wounded, aculling toward the ship. A boat was sent to her assistance, and she was brought alongside, having in her John Brown, ordinary seaman, a young man of color, the only survivor. After being helped up the side he said, "They are all killed." Afterward, in the sick hay, he made the follow-

arrangements are therefore properly laid to the charge of the Cabinet.

At the date of the expedition to the East no reserve was provided at home adequate to the undertaking. Mr. Sidney Herbert states, in his memorandum of the 27th November,—the structure in the East has been created by discounts of the Cabinet.

On the catter, with a ring of truce uping, getting alongside the jetty or landing-place near the village of Haugo, the officers and ilbertake prisoners jumped out, and Lieutenant Geneste held up a flag of truce to a number of Russian troops, who had addenly sprung up from the cover of houses and rocks—about 500, army in the East has been created by discounts. dressed as riflemen, and armed with muskets, meant, and why they landed; they replied 'that could fight,' or words to that effect. A volley was then fired at the officers and liberated prisoners, and afterward on the boat, until all

were supposed to be killed. to feed the companies abroad.

The order to attack Sebastopol was sent to
Lord Rugian on the 29th of June; the formation on the arms in the bottom of the boat, they found Henry Gliddon, A.B., who was only wounded; they took him out of the boat and bayonetted him on the wharf; John Brown, lying beside him, and severely wounded, feigned death; he was dragged from one end of the boat to the other, but luckily not thrown overhoard. They then took the arms, magazines, colors, &c The officers were shot down, and the liberated prisoners first. Dr. Easton was the first who ell, and the Finnish captain took the flag truce from Lieutenant Geneste, and waive it, shouting 'A fing of truce!'—which they had previously explained to them before they fired. The Russians snoke English, and the person who led them, from his dress and appearance seemed to be an officer. The Russians yelled and fired on the men before they could defend themselves; indeed, there was not an attempt

The boat was found to be completely riddled above the water line. It was lucky she escaped without a hole through her bottom or she would have filled. It was evident that the Russians intended to leave none to tell the tale, but it ha pleased I'rovidence to ordain it otherwise. The ships fired a few shells and rockets at the telegraph, but, a fog coming on, they were obliged to haul out into deep water. There were no troops seen; the cowardly ruffians had evidently gone away. It was not thought prudent to attempt to recover the remaining bodies.

It will be asked in England, "Where are the taken to render the militia available both for the purpose of obtaining supplies of men, and the line-of-battle ships. The Admiral has oralso, in case of necessity for the relief of regidered the captains of line-of-battle ships to conalso, in case of necessity for the relief of regressions in the ments of the line stationed in garrisons in the Mediterranean—measures which they found themselves compelled to adopt at a later period.

The committee then review in detail the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for War, and of Mr. Sidney Herbert as Secretary at War; the management of the Mediterraneal Teachers and Secretary at War; the management of the We can see 10 line-of-battle ships to committee the captum of the strew gunboats (tenders) as one of the ship's boats, so there is nothing but scrubbing and polishing going on. The Bothnya blockading squadron was sent away only yesterday. The Ajax is to remain at Ledsund, the lifegue at Nargen, the Casar at Baro Sound.

commissariat supplies, forage, &c., and sum up their report as follows:—

Your committee have now adverted to the about half way from the shore, and continued

the following comment: It has never fallen to our lot, in the course of

we are at war, so shameful to humanity, as the

went in so close two of the steam gunboats came out, and one fired a heavy shot at her, but it fell short.

If the Man-of-War Harbor, were 17 line of battle ships, four of them fully rigged, and the litagian a discretion only, 'in case of some battle ships, four of them fully rigged, and the

war, we participate in the conviction that no effort is too great and no means too strong to bring the authors of this crime to the condign

punishment they deserve.

War, no doubt, is full of horrors, and is marked by a long track of devastation and of blood; but it is also the school of honor, and no laws are more sacred than those which regulate its excesses. Between civilized nations these acts of forbearance and of courtesy, which are not unfrequent even in the heat of the contest, mitigate the wilder passions, and show that in defending the interests of their country the combatants have not forgotten the rights of humanity. The boat of the Cossack was enone of these very errands of civility at he moment when this murderous onslaught was made upon it. It was to convey seven Finish prisoners to Hango, whom the Admiral had no ish to detain, as they were not in the service of Russia, that the boat was sent on shore.

be acknowledged by the permission to buy some fresh provisions. Thus confiding, thus deceived,

Lieutenant Genoste and his men pulled in be-hind the islands off Hango Point. It may bere be observed that this was no plot of our officers to send a boat into Hango harbor, for orders had been given by the Admiral to land the prisoners wherever they pleased, and it was by their own choice that Hango was selected.

Mr. G. F. Hayter.

Singing. he their own choice that Hango was selected.

A flag of truce, visible from the shore, was fiving all the time from the ship, and on apconcling the jetty the officer in command of ie boat again waved the same ensign of peace. It is, however, apparent from the result that the approach of this boat on its friendly errand had been deliberately used by the Russian officors in command at Hango to organize one of the most detestable and bloody strafagoms recorded in history. Five hundred armed men lay concealed in the immediate neighbourhood of the landing place. The liberated prisoners and the officers jumped out of the boat,-they were immediately surrounded by this over The miscrennt commanding the party seems to have been a man of education, for he spoke English—enough, at least, to utter a brutal oath upon that flag of truce which he was about to violate.

By his order the ridemen opened a sharp fire

immediately and indiscriminately on the officers who had landed, on the men in the boat, and even on the Finnish prisoners who had just been set on shore, and who fell to a man under the merciless bullets of their own tyrants. Every man was struck down, and, with one exception, murdered. One wounded man was dragged out of the bottom of the boat, where he and fallen, and bayonetted upon the foat, where no had fallen, and bayonetted upon the jetty. One sole survivor marvellously escaped by feigning death as soon as he was hit, and ultimately outting the boat adrift. This awful crima was not therefore left with-

out a living witness to relate and attest the tale, | tion in foreign languages. and to denounce to mankind and to posterity, in the strongest language of indignation and horror, the atrocious crucky of this unmanly deed. Among the dacoits who infest the banks of the lerawadily or the savage and piratical ribes of the Eastern Archipelago, our seamen are on their guard against every stratagem of bloodthirsty and faithless barbarians; but in what is termed Christian warfare, at a spot to from the sent of Government, sofiarated only by few miles of inland sea from the capital of the Russian Empire, and consequently under the direct control of the supreme authority in that country, we certainly were not prepared for a breach of military honour and of common humanity which would disgrace the remotest settlement and the most harbarous savages of the habitable globe. Had the authorities at llange had any metive to prevent the best from entering their port, or for refusing to receive the fing of truce, nothing was easier than to have stopped the approach of our men by firing s abot across the bow of the boat.

A period of 227 years has not effaced from the memory of the people of England the atrocity of the Amboyna massacre, when an Engficed to the suspicious policy of the Dutch; and a century has not diminished the infamy which the night of the Black Hole of Calcutta left upon the memory of the ruler of Bengal.

As long as the annals of this memorable year are recorded in the pages of history the massacre of Hange will rank with these sinister achievements, for no parallel can be found to it save in the worst and most perfidious actions which have disgraced humanity. Throughout the world, wherever this tale is told, the compassion felt fur the untimely end of these brave young fellows will be followed by a thrill of horrur at the guilt of their murderers.

Throughout the world, where the British navy can carry its flag or point its guns, an avenging spirit will walk the deep; and not a British seaman affect but will remember the boat's crew of the Cossack in the hour of battle. It is that they invest justice herself with the fiercer passions, and render war more pitiess and destructive; but on the other hand, they shew us more clearly with what an adversary we have to deal-how false, how cruel, how moscru pulous! They prove how impossible it is to bind the Russians even to the observances heid sacred among enemies, except by the influence of fear and of superior force. They convince ne more and more that the enemy to whom it is our fortune to be opposed is not only the enemy of England and of France, but of honor and

Holloway's Ginlment and Pills the most celebrated Rem celes for the Cure of Sore Arms.—Samuel Wetworth, of Cape Braton, was for five years afflicted with sore arms, there were four different nelver on them, and the trying nature of his business, (a bootmaker) made him so much worse, that despite of his wishes, he was compelled to railinguish it; he tried various remedies and they falled to bendt him; however about thirteen weeks ago, at the recommendation of friends, he dad recourse to flotjoway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon made him better, and in eight weeks his arms were quite well, and with scarcely the scare perceptible.

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M R. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will ustruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1, St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854.

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Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to arrive soon after Christmas. The Finishing CLASS is under Bine Post-

Tun's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Resays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educa-Mus. PORTER feels grateful to the naren ofher pupils for their kind expressions of satis-faction at the progress of their children, and bega

to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to insure their improvement.

The School will respen after the Christ use vacation on the 8th of January, 1855.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to

MRS. POETTER. Toronto, 20th December, 1854

Establishment for Young Ladies

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DEGS to announce that her Classes for Board-1) ing and Day Pupile will re-assemble after the Easter Vacation, on the 15th of April, 1865. MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domesio arrangements.

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Toronto, Dec. 26, 1854.

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