

expected him from duty for a few minutes; and five officers were wounded, three of them dangerously.

Colonel Egerton was an officer of superior merit, and conducted all his duties, whether in the camp or in the field, in a manner highly to his own honour, and greatly to the advantage of the public, and his Majesty's service could not have sustained a more severe loss, and it is so felt in this army and in the 17th where he was much beloved and is deeply lamented.

Captain Lempietra was a very young but promising officer.

Captain Owen, whose leg has since been amputated, and Lieutenant Baynes, are both most valuable officers of Engineers, as is Captain King, of the same corps, who was wounded two nights before.

Brigadier-General Lockyer, who was the general officer of the trenches in the right attack, Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, of the 83rd, who succeeded in the command of the troops engaged in the operation on the death of Colonel Egerton, and Captain Gwillt, of the 34th, deserve to be most favorably mentioned, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, the officer of Engineers, in charge of the right attack, distinguished himself, as he has done on many previous occasions, in a remarkable manner. The conduct of the troops was admirable.

I beg to lay before your lordship the list of casualties which have occurred since the return was made out which I forwarded to you on the 17th.

In my despatch of that day I informed your lordship that a magazine had exploded in one of our batteries, but I omitted to state, that Captain Dixon, of the Artillery, availed himself of that opportunity to evince the coolest judgment and most determined gallantry, by instantly opening a gun upon the enemy, notwithstanding the confusion which the bursting of the shell had occasioned, the number of the men who had suffered from it, and the great damage the battery had sustained.

I have the satisfaction to report to your lordship the arrival of the 48th and Royal Regiments from Corfu, in her Majesty's ships *Leopard* and *Sidon*.

I have omitted to mention in the body of this letter that two squadrons of Turkish cavalry were also in the plain—I have, &c.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, April 24, 1855.

My Lord—Nothing material has occurred since I made my report to your lordship on the 21st inst.

The Russian rifle pit, immediately in front of that which was taken on the night of the 19th, was destroyed by a party of volunteers on the morning of the 21st inst. These were headed by Lieutenant and Adjutant Walker, of the 30th Regiment, who is stated to be an excellent officer, and to have conducted himself on the occasion in the most spirited manner.

The pit was found to be empty, and being useless, was immediately levelled and filled in. The enemy did not interrupt the work.

I enclose the list of casualties, which, I regret to say, is heavy. The nearer we approach the place the more loss is to be apprehended. Hitherto it has been less than might have been expected.—I have, &c.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

RAGLAN.

The *Monitor* publishes a despatch from General Canrobert, of the former date, giving particulars of the gradual approach of the French works towards the Central and Flagstaff Bastions, the ambuscades in front of which were successfully carried on the night of the 12th, General Breton at the same time carrying those in front of the Cemetery. The latter were successfully occupied and destroyed, with a loss of forty men killed, including four officers, and 117 wounded.

Lord Panmure has published two later telegraphic despatches received at the War-office. The first states that "a sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st of May, in front and left attack. The whole of the Russian rifle-pits were taken, eight light mortars, and 200 prisoners. The whole affair was brilliant for the allies." The second dated May 6, nine P. M., tells us—"The enemy assaulted the advanced trench of our right attack last night, but were repulsed promptly. Our loss was three killed and twenty wounded." The latest despatches by the same source from the French General are given by our Paris correspondent. A previous despatch announced that the bombardment was suspended for a time on the 28th, awaiting a fresh supply of ammunition.

On the 15th, the *Herald* tells us, "our supply of shell had been very low indeed, but the indefatigable Mr. Bettle and his railway removed all our difficulties, and as the bombs have been wanted so they have been supplied. Some idea of the nature of our bombardment may be conceived from the fact, that up to this

evening, the English trenches alone have fired away between 15,000 and 17,000 32 and 68-pounder shot and shell, 7,800 12-inch shell, and 4,500 10-inch shell, making in all about 2,200 tons of shot and 500 tons of powder already expended. The English trenches mount 104 guns and mortars, the French 238 ditto, so that between English and French there has been used during this week's bombardment about 6,000 tons of shot and shell, and some 1,500 or 1,600 tons of powder. Yet, for all we can say to the enemy, we are just as likely as not to have another week of the same work."

On the same day we are told "the Flagstaff Battery is nodding to its doom." A considerable portion of its second tier of guns is quite advanced. The flanking batteries of the second tier, with the upper tier, alone remain in their former vigour. To do mere justice to the enemy, they seem determined to fight it to the last gun. The terrible havoc which the French mortars and long guns have produced is now manifest to all. The whole battery is now like a mere pile of earth, into which the shot and shell never cease to pour. Yet the Russians to the last persevere. During the night, in spite of our bombs, they work at repairing the embrasures, and during the day fight their guns until they are dismantled one after another."

On Saturday the splendid fleet left Kiel—in all twenty sail. The destination of the ships was kept a profound secret up to the last moment. Many officers left word at the post-office to have their letters sent on to "Gronstadt or elsewhere," but the general impression in the fleet was they were going at once to Riga, if the state of the ice permitted it. From the course they steered on leaving Kiel harbour, it is impossible to guess their real destination. Proceeding as they did outside [or to the northward of] the island of Fehmarn, that track would lead them either to Copenhagen, Gotland, or the Gulf of Finland. Admiral Dundas is very popular in the fleet, and enjoys very much of the confidence of his officers and men. Admiral Seymour is also a general favourite.

Private letters from St. Petersburg, says the *Daily News*, confirm the telegraphic announcement of the insurrection of the peasants in the Ukraine, and state further, that it has already extended to the governments of Poltava, Tchernigoff, and Kharkoff.

The name of the head engineer at Sebastopol is Todleben. He is thirty two years of age. His parents are poor shopkeepers in Riga. When the siege commenced, Prince Menschikoff, it is said, asked the then head engineer how long it would take to put the place into a state of defence. He answered, "Two months." A young captain, named Todleben, stepped forward, and said he would undertake to do it, if he had as many men as he required, in two weeks. He did it in twelve days, and was made colonel. Since that time he has had the direction of everything in the way of building batteries, defences, &c. The other day the Grand Duke called upon his wife, who is residing in St. Petersburg, to congratulate her upon her husband's promotion; for he is now General and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.—*Times*.

TURKEY.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, with a part of his family, left Constantinople on the 24th, to pay a visit to the Crimea, according to one account to take Lord Raglan's evidence for Mr. Roebuck's committee; according to another, to have the opportunity of immediate communication by telegraph with the home authorities. He returned by the 2nd, but his absence was long enough for intrigue to effect an important Ministerial change. Mehemet Ali had been recalled from banishment, the next day the resignation of Redschid Pacha was announced to be accepted, and Ali Pacha appointed Grand Vicer in his stead. The change is not favourable to the influence of the Western Powers, Mehemet Ali being at the head of the old Turkish school, extremely jealous of any such influence. Redschid Pacha, it is said, goes to Vienna. The Sardinian corps are arriving fast at Constantinople.

The cholera is raging at Varna, and some few cases have appeared among the 20,000 French Troops at Marak. The troops are now ordered to the Crimea. Private letters from the French camp before Sebastopol state that only 20,000 out of the 93,000 there encamped are on the sick list.

We have received the following interesting account of the funeral of Miss Smythe—

"The remains of L—S—, one of the nurses at Smyrna Hospital, were on Friday, the 20th ult., committed to the grave, in the consecrated English burial-ground. During the short time in which she had been engaged in ministering to the sick, she had gained the respect and regard of all connected with

the hospital, and the loss of her is much deplored by the sisters and nurses. The funeral service was deeply interesting and solemn, and marked respect was evinced by the inhabitants (composed, as they are, of Turks, Roman Catholics, and Greeks) as the procession moved through the town. A detachment of fifty soldiers came first, immediately preceding the coffin were the Revs. Mr. Windsor and Esceat, the two chaplains of the hospital, habited in their surplices with stoles bound with white silk, as being emblematic of the youth and purity of the deceased. The pall was borne by the sisters and nurses, and the body followed by Colonel Storks, Dr. Meyer, and the other military and medical officers. Not a sound was heard as through two miles of the busiest streets of Smyrna the cortege wended its way. Multitudes gathered together, but nearly all were uncovered, and a clear passage was at all times left for the procession, without having any resource like police arrangements. In the retired burial-ground appropriated by the English, "earth was committed to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes." Many a tear was seen to fall, and many a sob was heard; but it is thought that many as they left their sister buried in a foreign soil, realised more strongly than ever they had done before, the hope of a glorious resurrection unto eternal life on that bright Easter morn when death shall be swallowed up in victory."

The news of Prince Menschikoff's death, so often repeated, is now decisively contradicted from Hamburg. The Emperor Alexander has published a letter thanking the Prince for his services, and the Grand Duke Constantino, fulfilling the wish of the late Emperor, has assigned to the general and his heirs forever the Grand Hotel of the Imperial Marine.

BERMUDA.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CEMETERY.—After the celebration of the Holy Communion in the Church, the Bishop and the Clergy proceeded to the Consecration of the new Cemetery.

The Church-yard of St. Peter's having been in constant use for two hundred and fifty years, had become so completely exhausted as a place for the decent burial of the dead, that an act was passed in the last Session of the Legislature prohibiting further interments therein after the 1st instant, and a grant was made by the Crown vesting two acres of the Western extremity of the Government Park in the Rector of St. George's forever, in lieu of the ancient Church Yard of St. Peter's, and on, and subject to, the same conditions as if it were part and parcel thereof.

The ceremony of Consecration was proceeded with, and the ground dedicated to Almighty God according to the ritual of the Church of England.

After the Bishop had offered up suitable prayers appointed for the occasion, some appropriate verses of the 39th Psalm were sung, and his Lordship then addressed the assembled multitude on the object and intention of the Church in the consecration of Cemeteries. His remarks were listened to with much attention and respect, and were well calculated to produce the conviction, as several persons who witnessed the impressive ceremony for the first time, afterwards declared they had done on their minds, of the propriety and entire accordance with scriptural teaching and with the feelings of Christian faith and charity, of a service which thus solemnly and touchingly sets apart as sacred spots the repositories of the bodies of our brethren departed in hope of a joyful resurrection. His Lordship then dismissed the assembly with the apostolic benediction.

The day was remarkably propitious, and the worshippers kneeling on the green grass, surrounded by the graves of those who in the awful epidemic of 1853 had here found a hurried resting place, the calm blue sea in the distance and the bright sun over head, inspiring with feelings of peace and glorious expectation the bosoms of some who had been mourners—constituted a scene that will not easily be away from the minds of those who witnessed it.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette, May 8.*

The Legislature of Bermuda met for the Despatch of Public business on the 22nd May.

We understand that Government has determined on erecting a barrack for the accommodation of about 200 or 300 men at Prospect Hill, and that as soon as instructions have been received from England, and which are expected very soon—the work will be commenced. A Hulk will be moored in the Harbour of Hamilton for the accommodation of the Convict labourers to be employed on these barracks.—*Royal Gazette.*

A deserter from L. M. Ship *Boscawen* was discovered on board the American Steamer *Osprey* just prior to that vessel leaving St. George's for Philadelphia, on yesterday week. For which we understand it is the intention of the Naval Commander-in-Chief to prosecute the Captain of the *Osprey* on his return to Bermuda.—*Id.*

CONFIRMATION.—The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland confirmed twenty four persons in St. John's Church, Pembroke, on the morning, and twenty-one in Christ Church, Devonshire, on the afternoon of the 23d ultimo.—*Royal Gazette.*