

Various names of officers who have fallen have reached us, but we are reluctant to publish them without official authority. It is necessary to receive the statements in the morning papers with great reserve.—It is not easy to see from what possible source they have obtained the details they contain. With this view, the following statement may be given from the *Morning Herald*. "The British troops carried the outworks of the Redan, but found that the enemy had prepared a deep trench, which it was impossible to pass either without scaling ladders or planks. The gallant band were here exposed to a most murderous fire, after sustaining, it is said, a loss of from 4000 to 5000 men, and having 40 officers killed. Our casualties were much augmented by the guns on the Malakoff enfilading the outworks of the Redan, added to which the men of war in the harbor were laid broadside on, and by their fire on the retiring troops caused fearful havoc, there being no cover or shelter whatever from the storm of projectiles.

The *Times* does not profess to give a particular account of the recent affair before Sebastopol. It says, however, in a leading article, that

"The losses of the allied troops are believed to be greater than in any former action of the war. Sir John Campbell, Colonel Yea of the 7th, Colonel Stoddart of the 57th, and many other officers of distinguished gallantry, fell in our ranks, while the French have lost two general officers, and a vast number of men in all branches of the service.

"Although admitting that this is the most painful occurrence which has happened in the course of the war, the allies have fortunately other means besides an assault for retrieving this check.

Lord Dundonald, in a letter to the *Times*, offers more positively than ever to annihilate the defensive power of any Russian fort around the Baltic, and to ensure peace more speedily than 200,000 men in the Crimea.

It is announced in Odessa, upon Russian authority that 70,000 cavalry and infantry are marching from Perekop on Kertch.

The Porte contracts a loan of £100,000,000, under the guarantee of the Western Powers.

The exact figures of the reduction of the Austrian army are 245,000 men, and 30,000 horses.

The last report received from Dr. Hall on the state of the sick in the army, states that the cholera has sensibly diminished in the camps before Sebastopol, but had attacked the Guards and the 31st Regiment, near Balaklava, and some of the new batteries, as well as the followers of the army in that town. It has fallen heavily on the Sardinian Contingent, and General La Marmora is in great anxiety about it.

Advices from the Crimea announced the death of Lieut-General de La Marmora, brother of the Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian army, from over-exertion in the camp. He had, however, been in a bad state of health for some time previously.

Letters from the Crimea state that Miss Nightingale, though much weakened by her attack of fever, is reported to be progressing favourably towards recovery. Miss Nightingale remains at the convalescent hospital above Balaklava, where she receives every care that kind and considerate attention can bestow. A letter in the *Times* says—"She is in a hut on the Genoese heights, 800 feet above the sea, in a beautiful situation, and in very fine air."

A Tartar spy from Tebergoun says that the Russian force in the Crimea has been grossly exaggerated, and that it does not amount to more than 110,000 men in all, the greater part of whom are concentrated about Sebastopol. In Bakshi Serai there are said to be only 6,000 infantry and many thousands of sick and wounded, in the country at large there is nothing but cavalry. The most curious information which he gave was that the Russians not only do not bring up any more reinforcements, but that they sent a considerable number of troops away to Bessarabia in the spring, under a plea that they were not required for defence of Sebastopol against the united forces of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey. The more probable reason is that they had shortly expected to be attacked on that side by a descent of the allies at Odessa, or an advance of the Turks on the Danube.

#### THE BALTIC.

Intelligence has arrived of the massacre of an English boat's crew at Hango. The circumstances are as follows:—

"On the forenoon of June 5, the *Cossack* stood close in, and sent the cutter with a flag of truce to land seven Finnish prisoners. In the boat, besides, were

Lieutenant L. Geneste, Dr. R. T. Easton, Mr. C. Sullivan, Master's Assistant, and three stewards. A Finnish captain, taken prisoner here on the 20th of May, said there were no troops here, and the inhabitants would trade, and that the stewards could get 'lock, &c. As the boat pulled in towards the shore she was lost sight of behind the islands, the ship standing off and on under easy sail. There being no signs of the cutter's return, about four o'clock the gig, with a flag of truce, in charge of Lieutenant Field, was sent in search. She was observed to be pulling along the coast in search of the cutter, so the ship stood close in and anchored near the ruined fort. About eight o'clock the gig returned, having seen the cutter secured under a jetty inside several small wood boats, and several dead bodies in her. Fearing an ambush or treachery, the gig did not attempt to bring the cutter out, but returned to the ship. Several persons were seen a little distance off waving to the gig to land.

"About three o'clock next morning both vessels steamed in close to the telegraph station, and shortly after the cutter was observed with one man in her, apparently wounded, sculling towards 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 colour, the only survivor. After being helped up the side, he said, "They are all killed." Afterwards, in the sick bay, he made the following statement:—

"On the cutter, with a flag of truce flying, getting alongside of the jetty or landing-place, near the village of Hango, the liberated prisoners jumped out, and Lieut. Geneste held up a flag of truce to a number of Russian troops, who had suddenly sprung up from the cover of houses and rocks—about 500, dressed as riflemen, and armed with muskets, swords, and bayonets—a d told them what it meant, and why they landed; they replied "that they did not care a d—n for flags of truce there, and would show them how the Russians could fight," or words to that effect. A volley was then fired at the officers and liberated prisoners, and afterwards on the boat, until all were supposed to be killed. The Russians jumped into the boat, and after throwing several dead bodies overboard, ying on the arms in the bottom of the boat they found Henry Giddon, A. B., who was only wounded; they took him out of the boat, and bayoneted 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 overboard. They then took the arms, magazine, colours, &c., for which they will no doubt have a *Te Deum* sung. The officers were shot down, and the liberated prisoners first. Dr. Easton was the first who fell, and the Finnish captain took the flag of truce from Lieut. Geneste, and waved it, shouting "A flag of truce!"—which had been previously explained to them before they fired. The Russians spoke 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 no attempt made.

"The boat was found to be completely riddled above the water-line; it was lucky she escaped without a hole through her bottom, as she would have filled. It was evident that the Russians intended to have left none to tell the tale, but it has pleased Providence to ordain it otherwise. The ships fired a few shots and rockets at the telegraph, but a fog coming on there were no troops seen; the cowardly Russians had evidently gone away. It is not though prudent to attempt to get the remaining bodies."

#### RUSSIAN DEFENCE OF THE HANGO MASSACRE.

The *Invalide Russe*, of 15th describes the affair at Hango as in accordance with fair play. The *Cossack's* boat having effected a hostile landing, with all on board armed, the crew were, it is said, suddenly attacked by a body of Russians secreted behind buildings; they at first defended themselves, but were forced to surrender to superior numbers. Five were killed and one officer, one surgeon, and nine sailors caged, of whom four were wounded. The boat was sunk, and the boats' flag, together with 7 guns and 7 cutlasses taken. On the following day a frigate approached and fired on the place two hours ineffectually. The massacre is spoken of in the *St. Petersburg Gazette* as a very successful skirmish. The success is ascribed to the coolness and foresight of Ensign Ewertshkow. The same Journal speaks of two steamers of the Allies having landed 200 men on the 9th, at Traagsond, on an inlet of the Bay of Finland, but reembarked on the following day:

The *Boulogne Gazette* says—"There is once more a serious intention of uniting France and England by a submarine railway. The latest project is that of Dr. Pajone, who, with forty subaqueous boats, of which he is the inventor, 1,500 sailors and navvies, 4,340,000 cubic yards of material, and £10,000,000 sterling expenses, would undertake to construct a tunnel, by means of which the strait which separates the two countries would be crossed in thirty-three minutes.

#### Editorial Miscellany.

R. M. S. AMERICA.

The news by the R. M. S. *America*, which arrived on Wednesday last, is important. A bill entitled the Religious Worship Bill, introduced to the House of Lords by the Earl of Salisbury, underwent discussion on Tuesday evening the 12th June. The object of the Bill was the repeal of so much of the Act of Geo. III. c. 52, as prevented the assembling of more than twenty persons for religious worship, except in a registered building. The registering a building for the above purpose costs half a crown, and it marks the distinction between Churchmen and dissenters. The Act is however almost inoperative. The effect which the bill would have upon the interests of the Church, appearing to the Bishops and many noble Lords, to be very different from its ostensible object, it was stoutly opposed, and upon a division was thought to have been lost by a majority of one. It subsequently appeared that the majority was the other way, and the Bill was retained. The Earl of Derby on Friday 16th, after adverting to the mistake as to the fate of the Bill, moved that it be referred to a select committee, to inquire into the existing state of the law with regard to the liberty of religious worship, and the expediency of relaxing or dispensing with the provisions of the Act passed in the first year of King William and Queen Mary, chap. 18. The motion for a select Committee for this purpose was opposed by the introducer of the bill—but was at length carried by a majority of 17. We shall give a summary of the debate in our next.

The news from the Crimea is of a mixed character, cheering in so far as the recent successes of the allies are concerned, melancholy at the latest advices, from the loss of life, and the check received in the attack on the Malakoff and Redan. No progress has been made beyond the bank of the Tchernaya. In the sea of Azof, Taganrog has been bombarded, and much mischief has been done to the Russians in destroying their magazines of supplies, altho' they claim to have beaten off the attack. Other places have also been bombarded, but it does not appear that the force at present there is sufficient to make much impression except upon the shores, or that it is in sufficient strength to capture and hold any important position, or to advance into the interior, or upon Perekop, from that direction. Some interesting news may however be looked for by the next intelligence from Azoff.

A wanton attack by a large Russian force at Hango, upon the boats of the *Cossack*, which had been sent in with a flag of truce, has caused universal feelings of horror and detestation at the atrocity throughout Great Britain, which will be responded to by all civilized nations. It does not appear that the crew were engaged in sounding, or that any thing of the kind was contemplated, altho' the *ruse* practised upon the Russians in the case of the Governor's carriage at Yenikale, may have suggested the barbarous act.

The Baltic fleet were watching Cronstadt, and evidently determined to take the first fair chance to attempt that redoubtable fortification. The existence of infernal machines in the track of ships has been ascertained by the explosion of a nest of them under two of Her Majesty's Steamers, which with the French Admiral on board were engaged in a reconnaissance, and happened to sail over the place where they were deposited.

Mr. Layard's Resolution on the subject of administrative reform had been discussed in the House of Commons, with no immediate practical result, although it is evident that the feeling in favor of a change in administering the public departments of the army and navy—a change which should take merit more the basis of promotion than heretofore,—is very prevalent throughout the country, and will make itself respected in the national councils.

The Report of the Select Committee to enquire into the management of the War department, with reference to the winter campaign in the Crimea, has been published. It is an able document, blames sparingly, makes considerable allowance for the obstacles which all departments had to overcome, condemns the strait-laced routine of official duty, as but little calculated to meet the exigencies which had arisen, and suggests and recommends improvement.

Austria it is said is withdrawing her troops from the Russian frontier, a proceeding which more than all stamps her insincerity, and will relieve from their pretended observation, a large Russian force, which will be available for active service in the Crimea or elsewhere. She does not appear inclined to relax her military occupation of the Principalities. The policy now is to make it appear that the allied governments in concluding the conferences for peace, refused the terms which previously they had expressed a desire to accept.