

In Belgium, least immoral of Popish countries 18  
 In France where murder is classified rather sci-  
 entifically, under the heads of assassination,  
 infanticide, parricide, poisoning, and milita-  
 ry cases 31  
 In Austria, tho' like varieties of murder 36  
 In Bavaria, now become purely "Catholic" 68  
 In Sardinia, where there has been for ages (one  
 part of the kingdom) some Protestant influ-  
 ence, the number drops to 20  
 In Lombardo-Venetia, it is up again to 46  
 In Tuscany, where a British Christian, if in  
 earnest, may not live 84  
 In the Papal States, where the "Holy, Catho-  
 lic, Apostolic, Roman Church," has every  
 thing her own way, the number is 100  
 In Sicily, not quite so intensely demoralized by  
 the Church, it comes down to 90  
 In Naples, where they have a taste for blood,  
 and, publicly exhibit the blood of one St.  
 Januarius every year, there is made an ex-  
 quisitely careful classification of murder, in-  
 to parricide, husband-murder, wife-murder,  
 murder of other relatives, infanticide, poi-  
 soning, murder premeditated, murder inten-  
 tional, assassination, murder with robbery,  
 and murder with adultery. Of all sorts of  
 murder the dreadful proportion to each mil-  
 lion in Naples is no less than 200  
 But in England, let it be once more noted, on-  
 ly 4

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, June 23.

ENGLAND

In the House of Lords, June 19, it was announced that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to reverse the attainder of the Earl of Southesk, and a bill was accordingly introduced to effect that object. Sir James Carnegie is claimant for the vacant peerage.

Mr. MacLennan moved for a select committee to enquire into the circumstances of the expedition to the Arctic Seas, commanded by Captain McClure, of the Royal Navy, with a view to ascertain whether any and what reward might be due for the services rendered on the occasion. After some laudatory remarks by various members, Lord Palmerston gave his cordial assent to the motion. Great merit, said the noble lord, was due to Captain McClure for the perseverance, courage, and bearing by which he solved the problem of the north-west passage, which has excited the intense anxiety of naval men in every part of the world.

The Education (Scotland) Bill has partially gone through committee, after several displays of strength on the part of the opponents of the measure. In reply to a question from Lord Elcho, Lord Palmerston announced that the bill, if carried into effect, would make provisions for certain schools, but there was no intention on the part of the Government to deprive the Episcopalians or the Roman Catholics, who did not come under its provisions, of the assistance of the Privy Council grants; and not only would there be no diminution of these grants, but as the Government were disposed to facilitate the progress of education by all the means in their power, wherever schools for the various sects in town or country were not in so flourishing a condition as to be able to do as much as they wished, their claims would not be overlooked.

The news of the repulse of the allies in their attack on the 18th inst., and the uncertainty as to the extent of the loss, caused the funds this morning to open at a decline of nearly one per cent. At a later hour, in consequence of the fall on the Paris Bourse this morning not having been so great as might have been anticipated, there was a partial recovery. The operations of the day were not numerous, the news having caused a limitation of business by checking the confidence of purchasers, while at the same time the speculators were unwilling to make sales in the face of a general impression that the check will prove only temporary. The increase in the stock of bullion in the Banks amounts to £296,158.

A navy department for the army is at length determined on, to be called the "Army Works" division. The men will have a uniform, and, besides a pickaxe, spade, &c., will carry sufficient arms to provide for sudden attack. They will construct works and roads, sink wells, &c., leaving the troops of the line available for their regular trade—fighting.

An intimation has been received from Lord Palmerston that he will in a few days give an answer to the memorial in favor of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, praying for his entire pardon. The friends of this gentleman confidently expect a favourable one.

A telegraph despatch, reporting the death by cholera, at Balacava, of Rear-Admiral Boxer, has been received at Dover, from the Crimea.

The supply of good wholesome fresh water to our army in the Crimea and fleet in the Black Sea causing great anxiety to our Government. The last accounts from the Kertch expedition state that the water with which the troops were supplied was of a brackish nature, and fears may be reasonably entertained that disease will be the consequence of any neglect in providing so absolute a necessary as men employed on such arduous services. A vessel is now therefore in course of being fitted out at Portsmouth, with a patent apparatus, by which a sufficiency of good wholesome water can be distilled in the course of twenty-four hours to supply from 30,000 to 40,000 men. The Admiralty have devoted to the carrying out of this matter the steamship *Wye*, formerly the *Hecle*, which it is expected will be on her way to the Black Sea in the course of a few days. The French intend to send out a similar vessel.

Lord Hardinge has issued a general order on the subject of the late attempted or pretended duel at Canterbury. Cornet Evans of the 6th Enniskillens, is to be cashiered. Lieutenant Wobster, of the 1st Royals, is to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. Lieutenant Hartopp is most severely reprimanded, and his conduct is to be reported every three months by his commanding officer for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Hardinge considers Sergeant Brodie's conduct in preventing the duel most praiseworthy, but it would have been better if he had reported his apprehensions to his commanding officer the previous night. Cornet Baumgarten is directed to be more on his guard for the future, and his attention is called to certain sections in the Articles of War. Captain Fitzwigram's name is not mentioned, although he is said to have been the prompter in most of the transactions.

The Irish claim General Pellissier as the son of a countryman. It is said that his father was a Limerick gentleman, a Mr Pellissier, who was obliged to fly from Ireland during the troubles of 1798.

Mr. C. H. Bracebridge has sent home from Scutari, under date of the 7th a brief narrative of Miss Nightingale's labours at Balacava, and her return to Scutari in Lord Ward's yacht. At the date mentioned she was extremely weak, but "has no remains of fever and no danger is apprehended." She trusts to be soon able to return to Balacava. Miss Nightingale was visited while sick by Lord Raglan at the huts, and again on board the yacht, and was received on landing at Scutari by Lord W. Russell, Sir C. Comming, Inspector-General, and Dr. McGregor, Deputy Inspector. The hours of the Chaplain is placed at her disposal and she has been offered the use of the British Palace Pera by Lord and Lady Stratford de Redcliffe.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial manifesto, dated St. Petersburg, the 2nd of June, states that, in case of the decease of the present Emperor, the Grand-Duke Constantine shall be Regent during the minority of the Crown Prince. The Regency is to continue during the minority of the crown son, should the eldest die. The Empress is to be guardian.

The Magazine of the Russian Marine Magazine, which appeared only very lately, contains the report of M. Maroff, who was sent as Imperial Commissioner in the Crimea for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the medical arrangements there, and of distributing patriotic gifts of his countrymen, a mission very nearly akin to that of the Times Commissioner at Bari. His reports reveals much that will offer a corresponding pendant to the pictures published of these of things in our hospitals. The numbers of seamen, to whom his mission seems in great measure to have been confined, are now so reduced (his corps is as such no longer employed in any one of importance. At the approach of the war season, which began in Sebastopol in the middle of April, an endeavour was made to relieve the hospitals by removing all such, whether sick or wounded could in any way bear the removal. There, however, been a fearful deficiency of vehicles such a lack of hay and straw, that many of the invalids had had nothing between them and the barrels of the carts. A batch of 236 sick and wounded of course only the less gravely injured were selected for such a trip) forwarded from Scutari to Simphoropol lost twenty-six of its number on reaching its destination, partly by death, and partly by their inability to bear the jolting of the road.

A letter from Posen, dated the 14th, mentions that the Russian troops that had been stationed on the left bank of the Vistula are either gone, or are

preparing to march, so that before long the Austrian frontier will cease to be menaced or watched, if it ever was really menaced or watched by Russia more than as a matter of form.

It is said that the Russian soldiers who had been prisoners in the French and English camp in the Crimea, and who have been exchanged, propagate on their return to their country ideas the most subversive of Russian rule. They were particularly struck with the difference between the treatment of the English and French soldiers by their chiefs, and that which they themselves have always experienced and speak with wonder and enthusiasm of the clergy of the allies, so different from the ignorant and contemned popes of their own villages.

THE CRIMEA.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY THE ALLIES.

Lord Panmure regrets to inform the Secretary of the Telegraph that the English troops attacked the Redan and the French the Malakhoff Tower at daylight 18th ult., without success. Both the French and British suffered severely. The names of the officers who had fallen, will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th, at earliest.

A despatch, dated "Before Sebastopol, June 17, 11 p. m.," was received from Lord Raglan on Thursday afternoon by the Government, stating that there had been a considerable amount of firing between the siege batteries and the Russian works on the other side, but there was no result of any importance.

THE FRENCH DESPATCHES.

The despatches reached Paris almost simultaneously. The first is dated June 17, and is as follows:—The combined movements agreed upon with our Allies are being carried out. To-day the troops and the brigade of Chassours made a reconnaissance towards Akkbitar General Bosquet occupies the Tchernaya; to-morrow at day-break, in concert with the English, we will attack the Grand Redan, the Malakhoff Tower, and the batteries connected with them.

The second despatch, dated June 18th, says:—The attack of to-day was not so successful, although our troops, who showed great intrepidity, gained a partial footing in the Malakhoff Works. I was obliged to order a retreat into the parallel. The retreat took place in order, without our being harassed. It is not possible for me to state our precise loss.

THE RUSSIANS REPULSED AT KARS.

A despatch dated Varna, June 17, says the Russians have been repulsed in an attack on Kara. There is no certain news from Anapa; but it is reported that it has been retaken by the Russians. Sebastopol will probably be stormed to-day. The Porte has raised a small loan on the revenues of Smyrna. This despatch was retarded.

THE KERTCH EXPEDITION.

The second edition of the Times contains an account of the Kertch expedition from its special correspondent. It fills seven columns, under date of June 5. The writer says:—"We are making every preparation for the expedition to Anapa, which will be ready to sail on Friday, the 8th."

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER OF THE BRITISH TROOP

Latest Details of our Losses.

The Daily News says:—Although it is well understood that the Government is in possession of fuller intelligence than that communicated in Lord Panmure's despatch published yesterday morning, no further official statements have been given to the public.

We believe that, when the details are published, it will be found that the check experienced by the allies commenced by the springing of a mine by the Russians, at a moment when the assaulting columns were on the point of establishing themselves within the Russian line A.

A considerable number of Russian troops lost their lives with the French and English by this explosion. In the recoil which followed, our allies, pressed by forces of numbers, receded to the Mamelon and beyond it, and the Mamelon batteries were for a time in the power of the enemy.

It was at this period that the English suffered most, being exposed in the position taken on the 7th to the flank fire and the guns on the Mamelon. The enemy was not suffered to remain in this regained work, but was driven back by the French to the entrenchment, our gallant allies remained masters of the Mamelon.

The English loss in killed and wounded, is stated to be about 4000, including 60 officers. The spirits of the troops were admirable, and a renewal of the attack was expected.