

## News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, August 4.

## ENGLAND.

The *Caradoc*, bringing the body and personal staff of the late field Marshal Lord Raglan, arrived at Bristol on Tuesday, July 24th.

The coffin containing Lord Raglan's remains was removed from the *Caradoc* at Bristol on Wednesday on board the *Star*, for conveyance on shore, and placed under a canopy of black velvet, on an altar-shaped platform, covered with cloth of the same color. A number of boats destined to form the water procession rendezvoused outside the basin; they consisted of fifty ship's gigs, contributed by firms and merchant vessels. All the boats were in mourning, each carried its flag half-mast, and was propelled by a crew appropriately attired, and having their oars muffled. The boats divided into two lines, with an interval of a boat's length between each. They were connected, under water so as to be kept in a regular line. A company of Artillerymen were sent on board, and ranked on either side of the canopy; the aides-de-camps, Lord Burghersh, Lieut. Colonel Somerset, Lieut. Colonel Kingscote, and the Hon. Captain Calborne, stood immediately behind the military. When the procession started—

"The occasional stroke of the steamer's paddles that, like the webbed feet of some great black swan, barely sufficed to float her slowly along, hardly created a ripple on the water, while the muffled and craped oars of the convey of boats dipped at long pauses into the water, without a sound—all silent as if the whole procession were one of noon-day phantoms. At this breathless moment, the bells of St. Mary Redcliffe, the venerable form of which looked down from its elevation on the solemn scene, tolled mournfully out, and ere their echoes had died away, the thousands on all sides simultaneously and involuntarily uncovered their heads, as the *Star*, under the guidance of Captain Hyde, who gave his directions with a silent wave of the hand, glided up to its place at the Quay-wall, and the first of a salute of nineteen guns by the Artillery was fired. The procession of boats pulled up outside the *Star*, the rowers of each standing up and tossing their craped oars as they came into place."

The coffin was received at the shore by a company of Hussars and Life Guards, and by all the civic authorities. A procession was then formed with the hearse bearing the body, and moved through the streets, which were appropriately hung with crape at the windows, amid the tolling of bells and playing of funeral music by the military band. After leaving Fishponds, the procession was discontinued, and the hearse proceeded, followed only by mourning-coaches, to Badminton. At the lodge of Badminton House a detachment of the Gloucestershire Hussars were drawn up. After arrival the body was laid out in state, and on Thursday morning the public were admitted for a few hours, to view the spectacle. In the afternoon the burial in the family vault took place in strict privacy, Lord Raglan throwing upon the coffin as it was lowered the wreath of immortelles placed by General Pelissier upon the corpse of his compeer.

In Friday night's *Gazette*, Lieut. General Simpson, who up to this only held brevet rank in the East, was promoted to the substantive rank of Lieut. General, with the legal rank of General in the Crimea and Turkey. Rumours are very prevalent of the General's health being such that he feels himself unequal for his duties, and the facts are so irresistible that already he holds the command only till a successor can be found. According to the *Scotman*, Lord Hardinge has gallantly offered to go out, but he has been excused on the ground that there is no call for such a sacrifice after his great services, and at his age (70).

The following paragraph from the *United Service Gazette*, if true, does not, however, look like the General having relinquished the command:—

"We understand that General Simpson telegraphed to the General Commanding-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, to the effect that he declined the service of Major-General Knollys to succeed him as chief of the staff, and would prefer an officer of experience to do the duties to be selected from the staff already stationed in that country. Major-General Barnard has been appointed."

The great army which lies almost inactive in the Crimea under the command of two Cabinets and three, if not four, Generals-in-Chief, gives no sign of life except an occasional half-suppressed note of preparation, now from the foot of the Malakhoff, now from the Bay of Kamiesch, where something of importance seems to be in progress. A more splendid and powerful instrument for great operations was probably never seen; and we can only wait and wish that we knew as well the real nature of its strategic difficulties as we do that

of the political embarrassments which hamper it, and which we are not obliged to take upon trust. A valuable rumour that General Simpson wishes to resign the command for reasons not distinctly named, has probably enough to be believed. Not so another, that Omer Pasha is to go to Kaja. That says us all should be made of him, seems a thing too good to be true.—*Guardian*.

A ministerial contemporary contradicts the rumour that General Simpson had been recalled, but points to his probable resignation and the appointment of a successor.

The *Globe* says that her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament in person. It is not probable that her Majesty will visit London before her departure for Paris, and it is most likely that she will proceed direct from Osborne to Boulogne on the 7th. The Earl of Clarendon will be the Secretary of State in attendance on her Majesty on the occasion. The day of prorogation, if not on Saturday, the 11th instant, will, at all events, be on the following Monday.

## RUSSIA.

The only authentic news of interest from the seat of war is contained in the following despatch from General Pelissier, dated July 25, 3 a. m., which reached Paris on Friday:—

"After a brisk cannonade the Russians made a sortie, about midnight, on the left of the Little Redan. As we were now quite close to them, it did not take the enemy one minute to reach our gabionnades.

"They were vigorously received by the Obassours-a-pied of the Imperial Guard, and by some companies of the 10th Regiment of Infantry of the Line.

"The Russians beat a hasty retreat, leaving some wounded, and eight killed, between our ambuscades and the fosse of the place.

"A very dark night enabled them to carry off the others.

"This affair does honour to Lieut. Colonel De Taxis, of the Infantry, and to Captain Locoq, of the Engineers. General Bieson was on duty in the trenches."

Another despatch, two days later, announces that the Pblegethon had arrived at Kamiesch, bringing French prisoners, exchanged at Odessa against Russian prisoners, which this steamer had taken on board at Constantinople. The exchange of prisoners of war is to be continued. The French officers speak in high terms of the manner in which they were treated by the Russians. The despatch concludes with these words:—

"Nothing new has occurred before the place."

Prince Gortschakoff thankfully announces, in order of the day, the arrival in the Crimea of the 7th and 15th Divisions from Bender and Odessa. On the other hand, General Pelissier has demanded some battalions of African Light Infantry, to replace the Zouaves lost by casualties; 4,000 picked men are on their way. According to a private letter in the Vienna Military Gazette from Balacava, General Pelissier has made arrangements for the next storming. The first right column will be commanded by General Bosquet, and the left by General Simpson. The corps detached to support the assault will be commanded by Pelissier himself. The same paper asserts, on its own authority, that whatever the result of the storming, the siege is to be raised, and only Kamiesch and Balacava retained. These, with Eupatoria and Yenikale, have become military establishments of immense importance. The possession of these positions will compel the Russians to keep a large army in the Crimea. "It is believed that the arrangements for the campaign of 1855 include the concentration of an army at Varna, Burgos, and on the Bosphorus, while the field artillery, cavalry, and means of transport will be stronger than that in the Crimea, and to which detachments of the army now in the Crimea would be added preparatory to operations in a new field."

A letter in *Le Nord* from St. Petersburg gives the following laudatory tribute to the late English Commander-in-Chief:—"Lord Raglan," says the writer, "has died. During the entire period of the command of this noble General he succeeded in conciliating the esteem and respect not only of those with whom his nation was allied, but also of the enemy to whom he was opposed. Lord Raglan was on several occasions distinguished by the late Emperor Nicholas, as also by the reigning Emperor. He will be personally regretted in Russia by all who had an opportunity of knowing and appreciating the nobleness of his sentiments and the uprightness of his character. As a subject he performed his duty by obeying the command of his Sovereign, and as a soldier, by valiantly defending the honour of his flag; but even in the execution of his duty he preserved unimpaired to his death his own personal dignity and that of his country. He has fallen, like so many others, a victim to this disastrous war. Honoured be his memory, and respected be his grave! which will be as sacred on the soil of Russia as on that of England; and, while pointing to it, no Russian will refuse to say—*Sixty victor, Armen calces*."

There are now in the Baltic 85 English vessels of war, mounting 2,098 guns; 16 French vessels of war, mounting 408 guns. In the combined fleet there are 28 line-of-battle ships, with 1,853 guns; 31 frigates and corvettes, with 664 guns; 29 smaller steamers and gun boats, with 78 guns; 18 mortar-boats and other craft, with 21 guns; and 101 vessels, mounting 2,596 guns. The only news from this magnificent fleet is a telegraphic despatch from Danzig that "Captain Vanillan, with the *Albatross*, *Arrogant*, and *Ruby*, attacked and silenced a fort at Fredericksbamm on the 20th. Three men were wounded."

The *Times* correspondent, writing from the Baltic on the 23rd, says that his opinion that nothing on a large scale will be attempted by the fleet this year is being daily confirmed.

"In the fleet are many seamen, formerly Baltic cruisers, well acquainted with the sudden changes of the seasons. They state, as the result of their experience, that after the middle of August favourable weather cannot be depended on off Cronstadt, and that gales of wind and violent storms may then be of frequent occurrence. The division of the fleet under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baynes will, most probably, therefore, in a few weeks, be compelled to seek a more safe anchorage, or cruise on and off this port, until absolutely compelled to proceed down the Gulf of Finland as far as Narigen Island, there to remain until October, when it will be necessary for the larger class of ships to make the passage through the Great Belt before the winter has fairly set in."

A despatch to the following effect has been received from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Sebastopol, July 28:—"Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire which lasted two hours and a half, against the Bastion No. 4 (the Flagstaff). We have replied with vigour. Between the 23rd and 27th nothing new occurred at Sebastopol, nor upon the other points of the Crimea."

Prince Gortschakoff writes, under date 30th July, and says—"Nothing of importance has occurred before Sebastopol. The enemy continues a partial cannonade. We reply vigorously."

DARTMOUTH, Aug. 3.—The *Prince Alice* has arrived with mails; she left the fleet on the 31st ult. at Narigen. No alteration has taken place in the position of the squadron. Nothing important has taken place except the destruction of some coast batteries at Kotka, but preparations are, however, being made to strike an important blow.

It was rumoured in Constantinople, on the 23rd, that Seliamyl (whom the *Monitor* lately reported dead) had made a descent upon Tiflis and induced the Russians to retreat from before Kars. A fact so important as the relief of Kars would not, it is reasonable to suppose, have remained ten days without confirmation.

## UNITED STATES.

The Boston Traveller says:—"The company who are about to connect Newfoundland with Halifax, by a sub-marine telegraph, propose to furnish the foreign news to the American press in anticipation of the arrival of the steamers, for the sum of about \$200,000 per annum, or \$2,000 per steamer, calculating that they shall anticipate the arrival of about one hundred steamers a year. The news by the steamer bound to New York could be anticipated several days, and that by stopping at Halifax ten or eleven hours. The cost of the Halifax despatch of foreign news received once a fortnight, is not probably much under \$80,000."

## SYDNEY, C. O.

The Bazaar, held here on Thursday last, in aid of the funds for the erection of a Parsonage House, equalled the most sanguine hopes of all interested in its success. The articles on sale were tastefully arranged, so as to command the attention and please the fancy of purchasers. The refreshment tables were bountifully supplied, and proved a source of much profit, as well as gave great satisfaction. At an early hour, the rooms were well filled with purchasers, who exhibited an earnest desire to obtain articles for sale there,—a wish which was most unmistakably, and effectually encouraged by the ladies who attended the tables in the capacity of Venders, and the result was the speedy disposal of the stock on hand. Such may be briefly stated as the financial doings at that very agreeable Mart. As to the other features of the day's proceedings, what shall we say where all was so pleasant, harmonious and satisfactory? To particularise would be invidious beyond giving expression to a sincere admiration of the taste, judgment, and zeal of the several ladies engaged in the management of the Bazaar, both on Thursday and previously. The amount received on the occasion exceeded £51. We noticed several ladies and gentlemen there from the Sydney Mines and North Sydney, who gave a substantial assistance to the objects of the day's proceedings.—*News*, Aug. 11.

## Correspondence.

Sydney, C. B., Aug. 4th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Church Times:

Sir,—I write to give you some account of the Bishop's visit to my relations in this Island. The day of his Lordship's arrival at Sydney I left for Maitland to prepare for his visit there and at Longueville. On the next day (Sunday the 29th July) I had Services twice to very good congregations in the neat little Church at the former place; but the men being mostly away in coasting vessels, our subsequent congregations are always smaller than in winter. On Monday I prepared every thing I could for the B's up