Latest News!

THE CZAR'S MOVEMENT IN THE CRIMEA.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at St. Petersburg on Monday night.

In the *Invalide Russe* we find a few additional details of interest relative to the Emperor's movements in the Crimea. It will be seen from the following that his Imperial Majesty was at one moment in the close neighbourhood of the allied troops:—

On the 11th his Imperial Majesty inspected the troops near the Belbek and Youkhara Karates, and was perfectly satisfied with their condition. In the morning of the same day some of the enemy's battalions, together with artillery, appeared anew on the crest of the hills which divide the valley of the Belbek from that of the Baidar. Our outposts drew near with their reserves, but on the departure of the enemy soon afterwards, resumed their usual positions. On Nov. 12, the Emperor inspected the troops upon the river Katcha, and near the village of Tasch-Basty, and found them, like all the other positions of the army, in a perfect condition. After this inspection, the Emperor left for St. Petersburg, by way of Moscow. Up to the night of the 12th, nothing new had taken place in the Crimea. Accounts from Warsaw state that the Emperor will visit the military preparations now being made in the Baltic provinces. The recruitment in Russia is being conducted with the greatest vigour.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.—A telegraphic report from Marseilles, dated Thursday, the 22nd, 10 a m., says:—"The King of Sardinia has just disembarked. He has been conducted to the Prefecture by the public authorities and an immense multitude."

THE CRIMEA.—We have received telegraphic intelligence from Trieste, dated the 22nd, containing news from Constantinople of the 12th, which states that General Vrangel has been joined by the Russian troops under General Wrangle, and that he had demanded to be reinforced in his cavalry arm.

RUMOURED ARMAMENT OF RUSSIA.—Advices received from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th inst., state that a proposed general armament of the country had become a much talked question. The project was announced as under discussion at that moment, and should the levy in case of need be finally determined upon, it was to be effected under the name of Trousieme Ban.

THE RUSSIAN MARINE.

A telegraphic despatch from Konigsberg, under date of the 22nd inst., announces that the Minister of War had published an order of the day, having date the 10th inst., by which it is declared that the present administration at Sebastopol shall be subject to the orders of General Luders, to whom in this respect Prince Gortschakoff is to be subordinate. This measure has been decided upon with the object of securing greater unity in the operations.

EMBARKATIONS FROM THE CRIMEA.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 23,—The *Invalide Russe* announces that large numbers of the enemy (the "allied forces") embarked at Eupatoria on the 14th instant, and sailed westward.

GENERAL CANROBERT IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, Nov. 23.—General Canrobert arrives tomorrow forenoon, and will stay at the Hotel De Angleterre. On Monday he will have an audience of the King at the Palace of Christianburg. He is expected to remain here a week.

CONVENTION WITH SWEDEN.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The rumours alluded to yesterday with reference to the mission of General Canrobert to Stockholm are stated on good authority to be well founded, and no doubt appears to be entertained that he has succeeded in his object. The terms of military convention have, it is affirmed, been agreed on, in virtue of which Sweden will furnish a contingent next spring, to act conjointly with us in the event of peace not being made before then, and her gunboats will co-operate with our fleet in the north. It is also stated that an army, composed of French, English, and Swedes, will be sent to Courland, so that both Austria and Prussia will be forced to declare themselves. The inducement offered to Sweden to take this important step is not positively stated, but there can be no difficulty in believing that the restoration of Finland, so dear to the hearts of the Swedish people, is one of the principle conditions of their joining the alliance. Thus Russia finds herself gradually hemmed in, and if she does not come to terms we may fully expect next year will witness events as great if not greater, than any that have yet occurred. The effect produced on Poland by an allied army occupying Courland is not difficult to foresee, and from that moment Austria and Prussia may have quite as much to dread as our present enemy."

On Thursday it was positively stated in Paris that General Canrobert had succeeded in obtaining the signature of the King of Sweden to a convention under which the Swedish army and navy will co-operate with the allies next spring. General Canrobert has been decorated with the Swedish order of Seraphins, which is usually conferred only on crowned heads, or the members of sovereign families. His mission to Copenhagen is now the great point of interest—want of success therein might neutralise the advantages gained at Stockholm, as it is not believed that the two Scandinavian powers could each adopt a distinct policy.

On this subject the *Times* correspondent writes: I believe it may at last be positively affirmed that Sweden has engaged to adhere to the alliance of France and England, and not only this, but Denmark has declared that she will follow the example of Sweden. The propositions which Prussia is pressing on the Court of St. Petersburg in order to arrive at a pacification are represented as precise and urgent, and even if not listened to now, they will be pressed again and again more energetically and without relaxation. It is alleged that the success of General Canrobert's mission to Sweden, the promised adhesion of Denmark, the possible occupation of Courland by the Allies, and in case of such an event an anticipated rising in Poland, have thrown the Prussian Court into a wholesome panic, and hence the energetic efforts that Prussia will make for the restoration of peace.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S VISIT TO DENMARK.

A letter from Hamburg says:—"According to letters from Stockholm, of the 13th, General Canrobert was to leave that city on the 18th for Copenhagen, where the French Minister, M. Dotezie has officially announced his speedy arrival. The King intends to take the Palace of Christianburg to receive him, and a series of fetes will be given in honour of the Ambassador Extraordinary of the Emperor of the French. The French corvette Assas remains, by order of Admiral Penaud, near the Island of Gothland, to be at the disposal of General Canrobert."

A letter from Copenhagen, in *Voss's Gazette* of Berlin, says:—"The people are preparing a grand reception for General Canrobert who is expected here in a few days, and will thus testify the sympathies of the Danish people for the Western Powers, and its disposition to take part in the war against Russia. Notwithstanding the statement of certain journals, the General will be received here with the greatest enthusiasm; the students in particular, and the society of workmen have announced their intentions of taking part in the reception."

THE PEACE RUMOURS.

The pacific rumours in Paris, on Thursday, were of the most confident character. It is stated, that M. de Maustier, the military envoy of Prussia at St. Petersburg, had received the Czar at Nicolaieff with a view of inducing him to recognize certain conditions of peace, such as could be laid before the French and English Cabinets. The Czar listened favourably to M. de Munster's propositions. The Prussian Cabinet is now in possession of the views of the Emperor Alexander, and is empowered to make them known to the Western Powers, who, on their part, have not refused to listen to them, though, at the same time, they have declared them to be insufficient. The great fact is, that the negociations between Russia and Prussia on this subject are still proceeding. The Court of Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Czar to consent to such terms as will really lead to a pacific result. As the Prussian Cabinet is sufficiently well acquainted with the firm resolution of the Allied Powers, the continuance of the negociations affords ground for hoping, that there is at least a chance of peace. Such is the substance of the reports which were circulated in Paris, on good authority, on Thursday.

THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL TO BE BOMBARDED.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes, that it is stated in quarters where information has often proved correct, that, although winter will stop field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the northern side with mortars, so as to enable the fleet to enter the harbour.

BOMBARDMENT OF MARIONOPOL.

An Odessa letter in *Le Nord*, dated 5th of November mentions, that Marionopol, on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the English on 31st ult.

A letter from Riga, of the 14th instant, states that all the miner waters began on the previous day to form icicles.

ENORMOUS DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Official Despatch from Captain Sherard Osborn.]

Her Majesty's ship Vesuvius, at Sea,
Oct. 25, 1855.

Sir,—I am now returning westward towards Gheniteh, having been employed with her Majesty's ships Curlew, Recruit, and Ardent, since the 9th of October, 1855, along the north coast of this sea of the Sea of Tagarnog. On Crooked Spit, as well as Biolosarai or White House Spit, the enemy had established a large force in the remains of the old fishing establishments, and constructed a series of rifle pits and breast-works, from which they opened fire upon any of our vessels taking shelter under those points; and as the enemy had a number of boats with them, with which they could easily board a vessel in distress, I though it right to destroy the latter and dislodge the men. The Recruit, Lieut. George P. Day, came in collision with them on the 16th inst., and although he could not dislodge the riflemen, he succeeded in destroying seven launches and five large fisheries, in spite of the enemy's cavalry and infantry. Lieut. Day, I am sorry to say, received a severe injury of the foot by the accidental explosion of an 8-inch gun, but he speaks in high terms of the gallantry manner in which Mr. Wm. Parker, Second Master of the Recruit, executed the service entrusted to him. On the 20th Oct. the Ardent, Lieut. Hubert Campion, drove in a large force of cavalry which attempted to prevent him approaching Crooked or Krivala Spit, and he likewise destroyed three boats. On the 24th Oct., the weather was sufficiently favorable to enable me to get the Vesuvius close enough to force the enemy from their rifle-pits upon the Biolosarla spit; at one p. m., the small arm men and marines of this ship landed, under Lieut. Chetham II. Strode, Mr. R. R. Armstrong, mate, and Mr. H. D. R. Farquharson, midshipman, supported by the ship and boats. Directly the enemy saw their escape threatened they beat a rapid retreat, though fully 150 in number, and of their escape by a knowledge of the paths through the swamps. Lieut. Strode then destroyed their posts, which had been recently reconstructed; they were eight in number, and calculated to house 200 men; besides these, eleven fine boats and an extensive fishery were set fire to by the town being highly desirable in a sea so tempestuous as the "perfidious Euxine."

THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—The Crimea correspondent of the Daily News says—There is a report in camp that General Sir William Codrington, Commanding the Light Division, is to be the new Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the East. If this be true, the rise of this officer will have been remarkably rapid. He is a Guardsman, and connected by family ties with the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, and to these circumstances, he is thought by some partly to owe his selection; but it may with equal fairness be supposed to be owing to the recommendation of General Simpson, and especially to the fact, that he is first of what may be termed the list of young general officers in the field.

General Codrington is now only in his twenty-fifth year of service. When the Guards landed at Scutari, he was still a captain in the Coldstreams, but a colonel in the army. By the Brevet of June, 1854, he became major-general; and, subsequently, when Colonel Airey vacated the command of the First Brigade of the Light Division to the higher appointment of Quartermaster-General, was appointed by Lord Raglan to be his successor. This command he held throughout the campaign, until the resignation of General Sir George Brown, when he was made General of Division. He is invariably spoken of as a painstaking, active commander, always accessible, and one anxious to remove all just grounds of complaint, and to rectify abuses. Whether he possesses the varied qualities and talents necessary for a Commander-in-Chief of a large army can only be ascertained by experience. His friends describe him as possessing conciliatory manners, and, at the same time, an excellent knowlege of modern languages, so that there is reason to hope, that the same good understanding and accord which have hitherto existed between the generals in chief of the allied armies may continue to exist in their future operations.

The Russians defeated in a pitched Battle.

On the 5th of November (the anniversary of Inkerman) Omar Pacha beat the Russians in a pitched battle on the river Ingour, in Mingrelia. The Russians numbered 20,000. The fight lasted five hours. The Russians suffered severely." A second dispatch adds:—

"Omar Pacha forced the passage of the Ingour at four points, against superior numbers. The Generalissimo has pushed on to Kutais."

The telegraph is now at work between Nicholaieff and Simferopol. This telegraphic line connects in its extent St. Petersburg with Finland, Warsaw, and all the west on one side, and with the heart of the Crimea on the other.

The fortifications of the Germanic Confederation, at Ulm, on the Danube, are nearly completed. This place, famous in the last war for the surrender of a large Austrian army to the French, will be one of the strongest fortresses in Germany.

Letters from Malta, of the 9th inst., mention that on the preceeding day there had been two shocks of earthquake, which had, however, occasioned no damage to property. A similar shock had been felt at the neighboring island of Gozo some three weeks before.

From the Crimea we learn that, although the winter will put a stop to field operations there, it is the intention of the allied generals to subject the northern part of Sebastopol to a bombardment of mortars, which will probably have the effect of dislodging the enemy from Forts Severnaia, Constantine, and their vicinity. Although the expediency of this step, which entails an immense amount of labor on the artillery and engineers, may not be immediately apparent to a civilian, military men there assure us that it is extremely desirable to do so, as it will prevent the Russians annoying the southern side with their fire, and enable the fleet to enter the harbour, a place of refuge being highly desirable in a sea so tempestuous as the "perfidious Euxine."

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