Latest News!

SEBASTOPOL, June 7.—The formidable fire of yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after six o'clock this evening, the French attacked and carried the White Tower and the Mamelon.

The greatest gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known.

Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, had a private interview with the Pope, and the King of Naples. Numerous political arrests have been made recently in the Roman States, and Piedmont.

OCCUPATION OF THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Letters from Paris state, that it was understood, in circles generally well informed upon the intentions of Government, that the allies will not occupy Kertch, but fortify Yenikale, and leave 5000 Turks to defend it.

Our flotilla will keep the Sea of Azoff, and probably visit Rostock, Mariopol, and Taganrog.

In the Russian arsenal, near Kertch, the allies found incendiary buoys, and the electric wire to fire them, which the enemy had prepared against our arrival, but had not been quick enough to lay them.

May 27.—Lieut. General Baron von Wrangle, commander of the troops in the peninsula of Kertch, announces that on the 24th some troops, which arrived from Sebastopol on board the enemy's fleet, effected a descent near Kamysch Bournou, taking the battery of Pavlovskaya, and occupying Kertch and Yenikale. Our garrison, after having spiked the guns, and destroyed as much as possible of the government stores and of the vessels, fell back without great loss upon the village of Arguine.

RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, of the 3d inst., states, that on the 30th of May the allied fleet withdrew from Genitchi, and that the Russian authorities hope to be able to save a portion of the supplies which had been set on fire.

SEBASTOPOL, May 26.—Yesterday, between 1 and 2 p. m. the enemy's fleet, with troops on board approached the Gulf of Kertch. This day, before Sebastopol, considerable forces of the enemy are established on the heights on the left bank of the Tchernaya, and have constructed a camp there, which they appear to have the intention of fortifying. Advanced posts occupy the right bank of the same river.

A report from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Sebastopol, June 1, makes the following announcement:—

The enemy (the allies) have burnt our vessels and stores at Genitchi and Berdiansk, the former on the 29th and the latter on the 27th May.

The following despatch has been published at St. Petersburg—Sebastopol, June 1. On the 27th ult., the enemy burnt, at Berdiansk, two houses, some coasting vessels, and a large depot of wheat. On the 29th, 17 of the enemy's vessels cannonaded Genitchi, and burnt there some transports and some corn upon the coast. Two of our pieces forced the enemy's long-boats, from which the fire proceeded, to retire. On the 30th, the enemy had not undertaken anything new against Genitschi.

THE FLEET BEFORE CRONSTADT.

DANTZIC, Thursday, June 7.—To day her Majesty's ship Bulldog, Captain Gordon, arrived with mails from the fleet.

The British and French fleets were on the 4th instant close to Cronstadt.

The Russian ships were nearly all dismantled in harbour; only three steamers were serviceable. Admiral Saunders Dundas has been in the Merlin to get a nearer view of the fortifications, and to satisfy himself as to the propriety of an attack; it is said that he thinks it impracticable. New works have been added since last year.

Sixteen Russian merchantmen, most of them loaded with timber, have been captured and destroyed near Cronstadt, and others run ashore and burned.

A correspondent of the *Times*, at Konigsberg, writes that the commercial advantages which Prussia is deriving from its neutrality are neither so great nor so decided as they are believed to be. On the general and regular commerce of the country, the war has acted like a blight.

The news of the entrance of the allied fleets into the Sea of Azoff has caused a great sensation at St. Petersburg. The Government is accused of having neglected this last refuge of the Commercial flag of Russia, and of having spent millions on Sebastopol, while nothing was done for the protection of the Sea of Azoff.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Journal des Debates*, says that the health of his Majesty is by no means satisfactory.

FURTHER SUCCESS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty from Sir E. Lyons, at Kertch, dated the 31st of May, to the effect that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, and, after driving the Russian force from the place, has destroyed all the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. One man only was wounded.

Since entering the Sea of Azoff four steamers of war and 240 vessels employed in conveying supplies to the army in the Crimea have been destroyed.

The latest advices from the Sea of Azoff state that the steam flotilla of the allies has destroyed above 200 vessels and six millions of rations of corn and flour destined for the Russian army at Sebastopol.

VIENNA, June 2.—A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 29th, states, that the allies have occupied Kertch, but have not pushed inwards. He reports that in consequence of the measures which he has taken, the allies will not be able to cut off the communications of the Russian army.

The following are the terms in which the late operations of the allied forces in the Crimea have been announced in the St. Petersburg journals:—

"At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th the allied forces appeared in the Straits of Kertch. Near Sebastopol, considerable forces of the allied army have occupied the heights on the left bank of the Tchernay, and are establshing a fortified camp there."

EVACUATION OF SOUJAH KALI.

"SEBASTOPOL, June 3.—News from Kertch of the 2nd instant. Everything is going on satisfactorily. Captain Moore had arrived from Circassia with the intelligence that Soujah Cali was evacuated on the 28th May. The Russians had burnt the principal buildings, and abandoned 60 guns and six mortars, having first rendered them unserviceable."

ADMIRALTY, June 5.—The following intelligence, date June 4, has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons,—"Captain Moore, of H. M. S. Highflyer, who had just returned from the coast of Circassia, reports that the enemy had entirely evacuated Soujah Kali, after destroying all the public buildings, 60 guns and six mortars. The enemy appears to be concentrating at Anapa, and to be strengthening his works there. The fort on the road between Soujah Kali and Anapa is also evacuated."

PARIS, June 5.—The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of War has received the following despatch from General Pelissier:—

"Crimea, June 2, 10 p. m.—Advices received from Kertch, dated the 31st of May, announce that, on the refusal of the military authorities of Genitchi, situate on the northern extremity of the tongue of land of Arabat, to give up the government stores and 90 vessels laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea, the squadron, under the orders of Captain Lyons, bombarded the place, drove out the troops, and destroyed all the stores.

"The enemy has thus lost, in four days, an immense quantity of provisions, four war steamers, and 240 vessels employed exclusively in provisioning the troopsin the Crimea."

LATEST OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

The temporary interruption of the electric telegraph between Varna and Balaklava has already been repaired, and the first message received by the Government announces the important fact that the bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on the afternoon of the 6th inst. In this interval of time, however, the ordinary mails have brought us despatches of the highest interest with reference to the action fought by the French on the nights of the 22d and 23d of May, the advance of the army to the Tchernaya, and the Kertch expedition.

The assault made by the French upon the Russian lines of counter-approach in front of the left attack was, without doubt, one of the most gallant and sanguinary actions of the war. Many a battle has been fought with less daring and won at a less cost. The Russians disputed every inch of ground with the utmost courage and tenacity. The troops fought under the fire of an immense range of guns in position, and the obscurity of the night added to the gloom and horror of this tremendous contest. After the cessation of the fire on the second morning the works which had been thus firmly disputed were found strewn with 1,200 Russian dead, and the total loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must have exceeded 6,000 men. The French on their side admit a loss of 650 men killed and nearly 2,000 wounded, among whom the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard may claim at once the heaviest amount of casualties and the most brilliant share in the victory. The Russian engineers had endeavoured to form an extensive outer-work on the left of the French attack by lines starting from the bottom of the bay in front of the Quarantine Battery, skirting the side of the Cemetery, and connected by a long covered way with the lunette of the Central Bastion. This extraordinary work, which would have enabled the enemy to entrench an army on the left of the French position, was marked out and rudely thrown up in the night of the 21st of May. General Pelissier instantly resolved to attack it, before it approached completion, and to turn the work against the enemy—in other words, to storm it, to hold it, and to reverse it. This difficult and formidable operation was effected after two nights of incessant fighting by the daring and firmness of the French. The works were taken and retaken successively at the point of the bayonet, and it was not until they had sustained enormous losses that the Russians gave in. In front of the Cemetery, more especially, twelve or fifteen Russian battalions were collected under General Chruloff, with a view of making a sortie on the same night, and it was here that General Pate's division advanced to the attack. For six mortal hours of the night the battle continued; and when morning dawned, and compelled the combatants to withdraw from the fire of the batteries, the battle was but half won. On the following evening, however, General Levaillant's division renewed the attack in the same place, and in three quarters of an hour the French had carried everything before them. The engineers then established themselves in the work, which enables the French guns to enfilade the Flagstaff Battery and several other important positions of the enemy. This affair does the highest honor to the French army. It shows of what those gallant troops are capable under an energetic commander, and, at the same time, it demonstrates the necessity of advancing with caution and with all the resources of scientific warfare against an enemy who defends even his lines of counter-approach as resolutely as he defended in 1812 the batteries at the Borodino.

The information we possess of General Canrobert's movement on the Tchernaya on the 25th of May is less complete, and it does not extend to the whole operation, which has since been made known to us by telegraph. On that day a corps consisting of 25,000 men, including the Sardinian *Bersaglieri*, a Turkish division, and the British cavalry, to support the French infantry, crossed the river without opposition, drove back five or six Russian battalions on the other side, and reconnoitred the country to Tchorgoun, after which the French withdrew to the left bank of the stream. General Pelissier's telegraphic despatch of the 27th had led us to suppose, that the French had then entrenched themselves at Tchergoun, on the further side of the Tchernaya, but this is not yet confirmed by the despatches. It is, however, certain, that the allied troops occupy the whole valley—a position which forms a most agreeable contrast to the aspect of the camp on the plateau before Sebastopol.

These operations, though eminently successful, are still of an undecided character; but the naval enterprise which has been conducted with so much spirit by Sir E. Lyons and Admiral Bruat has led to more immediate results, and the vivid description of the arrival of the combined forces off the Straits of Yenikale, which we have received from our Crimean correspondent, will be read with the greatest interest. Although the success of the expedition was in the highest degree prompt, complete, and bloodless, it is evident that the Russians were by no means unprepared for a much more formidable resistance. The garrison of the forts at the Straits amounted to 10,000 men; these works were armed with new guns of heavy metal, which opened without much success upon our gunboats; and the stores of powder and munitions of war destroyed by the enemy in his retreat were immense. It seems, also, from Sir E. Lyons's despatch, that the Russians had sunk no less than 40 vessels last year to block up the passage of the straits, but that these obstacles were carried away by the current and the ice during the winter, and had not yet been replaced. This fact serves in part to account for the previous delay of the expedition, and shows that it could not have been attempted at a more favourable moment. The absence of wind placed the Russian ships at the mercy of the steam gunboats, but nothing can surpass the gallantry and nautical skill with which Lieutenant M'Killop, in command of the Snake, succeeded in baffling and cutting off three sail of the enemy, under the fire of their own batteries and in the presence of the whole fleet.

It would seem that the magnitude of the expedition, consisting of twelve line-of-battle ships, English and French, and about fifty sail of frigates and smaller craft, completely daunted the enemy; otherwise there was no reason for the immediate evacuation of positions which were certainly capable of defence. The systems of the Russians seems to be, however, to destroy rather than to capitulate; and we shall not be surprised to find that even at Sebastopol they are preparing to blow up the works they can no longer hold The loss already inflicted on the enemy by the Kertch expedition must be enormous, and, from the quantities of gunpowder and arms accumulated there, as well as from the state of the military hospitals, the town of Kertch seems to have been used for one of the depots of the Crimean army. As this town, which is a flourishing and well built place of 12,000 inhabitants, is now in the power of the allies, we shall probably obtain more information than we have yet acquired as to the mode in which the war is carried on by the Russians, and the next despatches will be of the greates interest as respects the effect of these operations on the enemy.

EARTHQUAKES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—As a proof that earthquakes are the result of operations going on in the bosom of the earth in consequence of subterranean combinations and explosions, I beg to call your notice to an extraordinary phenomenon developing itself in Nova Scotia, on the South-east side of the Granville mountain. I do not know the distance from the waters of the basin,—an opening took place, and a large quantity of smoke was seen to issue during the remainder of the day. Supposed, however, to be a mist or vapor arising, it attracted no particular notice, until about a fortnight since the ground in the neighbourhood was violently shaken; a chasm suddenly opened, and a volume of smoke continued to issue for some time. Agitations of the surface kept going on, till the sloping ascent for some distance is converted into a level steppe, having from Digby the appearance of a well-ploughed field. Not long after the chasm thus opened, there issued with great violence a hugh fragment of rock, which precipitated itself down the hill with such velocity as to completely penetrate the side of an inhabited cottage, the occupant of which, startled by such an extraordinary visitant, immediately removed to a distance. The chasm still remains open, and similar eruptions have since been going on, no person venturing close enough for a minute examination.—*Cor. of Morning News N. B.*

CANADA.

QUEBEC, May 25.

A doubt has been expressed by some of our contemporaries, that it will be scarcely possible to retain a sufficient House to hurry through a simple measure in acquiescence with the wish of the Imperial Government concerning a grant of one million of acres, that Her Majesty may be enabled to offer settlements in this colony to foreign legionaries. This wish has been expressed in a tone so moderate and conciliatory, so complimentary to the inhabitants of the Province, so confidentially trustful of their professed loyalty, that a Bill in accordance with the wish should be pushed through the Legislature with the utmost zeal and cordiality. There is an area of nearly twelve millions of acres about to be opened for colonization in a part of this Province most important as a connecting bond between the Eastern and Western sections, and destined to be of the greatest value in future times. To get this district speedily and efficiently settled is an object of extreme consequence to Canada. The district extends from the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron to the Ottawa, from the countries fronting on Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing and the French River. Of these twelve millions of acres the Home Government ask for one million, not for any selfish purposes of aggrandisement, but with the ulterior view of supplying the colony with a class of emigrants of a valuable character—men who shall have fought by the side of British subjects in the cause of liberty, trained to order and discipline under the British standard. As Lord Grey in his despatch observes, the promise of a future settlement in a British Colony would be to such people an inducement of a peculiar value, because attractive chiefly to that class, which it is most desirable to enlist, men of steady habits and honorable character. Canada will never be the stable and united Canada which it ought to be, till the extensive regions forming its northern cordon are settled, perforated by roads connecting the East and West by routes much shorter than those at present available. The strength and stability of the country would be greatly increased both in a civil and military view by connected settlements along this central line of communication.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The assassin Pianori has been sent to his account. He was decapitated on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, in the usual place of execution of the prison of Roquette, nor far from the Bastile. The spectators were not many at that early hour, and it was only on Sunday evening, that orders were sent round to the police agents to be ready for duty. The Avocat-General visited him an hour before his execution, to learn whether at that terrible moment, when the world was about to close on him, he had any disclosures to make. To the question of the advocate, he answered by a stern and single negative. He died, and made no sign. He was led to the scaffold, which was in the square of the prison, in the costume of parricides—a black veil thrown over his face, a long shirt covering him, and his feet naked. He was pale, but his features were calm; yet the effort must have been strong which produced that calmness, for on his cheek bones was a bright hectic spot, which told what passed within. As he stood on the scaffold he cried "Vive la Republique," and the plank to which he was bound turned the moment he was about to repeat the cry. Yet Pianori cannot be considered, even by the most ultra party, a political martyr; he was a vulgar miscreant, who had already committed crimes sufficient to earn such a doom. In the faubourgs it is rumoured that it was not Pianori, but a *mannequin*, that was guillotined, and that the real person (who, of course, was a police agent) has been sent out of the country with a passport!