

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

(By Telegraph via St. John.)

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New-York on Tuesday morning, with dates up to the 14th instant. She had encountered very bad weather.

Nothing really later has occurred to notice in Turkish matters; but we have rumors of a decisive battle being fought near Bucharest, though it is not known who had the victory.

We have, however, the details of the recent affair at Oltenitza, which was a brilliant Turkish victory, and in which 1200 Russians were killed or wounded.

More or less fighting goes on daily.

The Turks have now nearly 100,000 men across the Danube.

The Russian Commander, Gortschakoff, has received orders to act on the offensive.

It is said that the Turks captured eight guns at Oltenitza on the 4th.

The Poles in the Russia service are disaffected. They favored the passage of the Danube, and gave no alarm when they saw the Turks were crossing.

The Anglo-French fleet is in the sea of Marmora.

Russia lays an embargo on Turkish shipping from the 22d inst. Neutral flags will be respected.

Count Nesselrode's diplomatic circular is published. It has excited strong remarks from the French and British press.

Turkey will have nothing to do with any amendment of the Vienna Note.

Klapka has received a command on the Danube, in the Turkish service.

The Circassians continue their success in Asia.

The Emperor Napoleon expressed himself strongly in favor of active operations to aid the Turks.

The British Government evidently vacillates.

Russia notifies the World that it reserves to itself liberty of action in Eastern affairs.

Austria professes neutrality.

Shanghai was captured by the Chinese Insurgents on September the 7th, [before reported.]

LATEST BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

VIENNA (Monday).—On the 8th the Russian commandant moved forward to Oltenitza, to chastise the Turks, with 24,000 men mostly infantry. On the 11th they met. A pitched battle ensued. The Russians were compelled to retreat the second time, in disorder, on Bucharest, having lost in four attacks on Oltenitza 3000 men. This is reliable.

On the 9th the Turks were driven from the island opposite Giurero. Reinforcements afterwards came up, when they retook the island and held it.

The Czar has summarily discharged all English operatives from the Navy-yards.

Markets.—Wheat and Flour at the full previous currency: middling descriptions of Wheat might be quoted rd. dearer, and choice qualities of Flour 6d. per bbl. dearer.

MANCHESTER.—Business limited; all prices tending downward.

STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "HUMBOLDT"—FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6th, 1853.

The Humboldt put into Halifax,—short of Coal.

A telegraph dispatch via Paris announces that Dona Maria 2nd De Gloria, Queen of Portugal, died on the 15th ult. The King was immediately declared Regent until the Majority of the Prince, who is in the 17th year of his age.

FRANCE.—Accounts from Paris state that a private of the 10th Regiment had been arrested in Lyons on account of posting revolutionary proclamations on walls.

At Orleans on the 15th ult, a number of seditious placards were discovered posted up over the City, making an appeal to arms and

insurrection on the plea of want of work and dearth of bread.

The Turkish army had retreated behind the Danube. This retrograde movement did not proceed from any fresh collision of the two armies. The passage of the river was effected with order and without interruption. The Turks at the same time evacuated Kalarache and Guirkeivo but continued to hold Kalefat, and the villages around it, with 25,000 men.—The latter corps was receiving reinforcements from Widden and Sophia.

The state of the weather and the improbability of being able to defeat the Russians at Bucharest, were causes inducing Omar Pacha to retire.

It was said the Russian Troops had evacuated lesser Walachia.

The Russian fleet had been dismantled and sent into quarters in the Baltic. The War Steamers only being dispatched to Sweaburg to hold themselves in readiness in case of need. A corps of 12,000 from the Province of Bosnia was preparing to join the Turkish Army, and to cross the Servian Frontiers with or without leave.

A great sensation had been caused at Constantinople by the issue of a notice, from the French Consulate, inviting tenders for the supply of provisions to the French fleet, during the winter, in the Black Sea. This indicated an intention on the part of the fleets to remain there, and it was said that the Russian Ambassadors in Paris and London had orders to demand their passports should such movements take place.

A telegraph dispatch from Vienna states that a Russian force had been defeated and beaten back in Georgia.

The journals of Vienna have received warning from the Police not to publish any thing from the seat of War calculated to provoke complaints on the part of Russia.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. Letters from Krajora state that the Russians had concentrated a large force near there; their outposts were close to Kalefat where frequent skirmishes took place. Ismael Pacha's headquarters were at Kalefat which Omar Pacha had been ordered to hold if possible, and to abstain from further operations during the winter.

The Russians are reported to be marching upon Kalefat with a view of attacking the Turks there. The latter were receiving strong reinforcements from Widden and an engagement was expected.

The Morning Chronicle in a dispatch from Vienna affirms that the Turks have erected a camp on the Servian Frontier and commenced throwing a bridge across the Drina.

The Servians, greatly excited, had risen as one man to defend the Frontier and a conflict was expected.

The Irish Grain Markets were said to be slowly receding and in some places there was a complete glut of provisions. The farmers were sending great quantities of potatoes to market, and a number of cargoes were being exported to England.

Flour was in good demand in England—an advance of 1s. paid for fresh qualities.

LATEST.

The Niagara from Liverpool arrived at Halifax 7th, 10 1-2 P. M.

Ninety through passengers.

Letters from Constantinople the 10th show that operations at Oltenitza were a feigned attack intended to deceive Gortschakoff as to Omar's real intentions. The plan succeeded and it is believed that Omar is combining his troops to attack the division of General Luder's in Besarabia.

The Porte has received from the English and French Ambassadors assurances that in case of need it may count on effective co-operation of France and England and that it may send its fleet into the Black Sea without fearing to have the Capital exposed to surprise.

Advices from Vienna state that the Russian Army had received orders to assume the offensive, to cross the Danube and march towards Adrianople if the Turks will let them.

TURKISH WAR.—Present hostilities have ceased along the Moldavian, and Wallachian

lines. The floods in the Danube prevent operations but when the frost sets in it is expected fighting will be resumed.

Vienna letters of 23rd state that Omar is ordered from Constantinople to prosecute the War with energy.

From Bucharest 14th, we learn that Gortschakoff has received similar instructions, but in the mean time diplomacy is again going on.

The 17th, The British Steamer Fury brought to Constantinople the draft of a new Anglo-French Note, but the Porte declined to consider it. It was therefore withdrawn and more comprehensive proposals prepared at Paris by Napoleon.

If Austrian statements are to be relied on, the Czar has replied, in answer to an enquiry from Austria that he will enter into negotiations if the Porte will propose a project of Peace. The Sultan is said to be equally disposed to come to terms but will not be the first to retreat. He has however sent an Imperial Commissioner to the Army of the Danube to restrain the ardor of Omar Pacha and thus give diplomacy another chance for a Treaty of Pacification.

The present position of Military Affairs is that Omar holds the strong position of Kalefat with 40,000 men, and is fortifying himself in the strongest manner in the triangle between Kalefat and Krazova and Maracat, thus securing his communication between both Banks and having a Base of Operations to Act on lesser Wallachia.

The Turks under Ismael Pacha had fought the Russians under General Kishback and took from them Krajora.

We cannot credit the Vienna rumor saying that the Turks are ordered to abandon Kalefat.

The return of the Turks across the Danube was quite voluntary.

Omar is said to have given as reasons that General Paroloff exposed his troops to a superior force and was beaten, and from reinforcements received the Russians were twice as strong as his corps, and if he remained where he was he should probably meet with a disaster similar to Patoloff's.

The successes of the Turkish Army in Asia continue brilliant.

The Egyptian Squadron keeps watch on the coast from Frebizonde to Redoubt Kale in conjunction with the land forces of Abdi Pasha.

More of the Turkish ships were entering the Black Sea and a battle was daily expected.

On land the Turks had captured fort St. Nicholas and now hold it having repulsed the Russians three times.

The Militia of Larestean, whom Russia armed and equipped have gone over to the Turks. The Turks have defeated the Russians in the highlands of Armenia.

An engagement occurred on the Asiatic Frontier of Georgia between the Turks and Russians. Russian accounts claim the victory—no date or place mentioned.

On the 10th, all the vessels of the Anglo-French fleet were concentrated in the Bosphorus, but up to the 14th none had entered the Black Sea.

The Russian War Steamer Senikale founded near Yetta in the Black Sea, crew saved. It was said the Turkish Squadron chased the Russian Ships that were attempting to land supplies at Pod. The Russians escaped in a fog.

An enthusiastic Bulletin respecting the Victories has been published at Constantinople.

The population are as eager as ever for war. The Russian Consul General at Belgrade struck his flag the 18th and left. A proof that Servia does not co-operate with Russia.

A son of Prince Vogondes was imprisoned in St. Petersburg for corresponding with the Turks. Six Boyards were sent to Siberia for the same offence.

Russia had imprisoned the Jews of Jessy but they were released on payment of heavy fines.

Military executions of Soldiers take place daily in Bucharest.

ENGLAND.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday. A Turkish sympathy meeting of 3,000 persons had been held at Glasgow.

A reward of £100 is offered for the discovery of Edward Lamb of Boston, missing from Paris since June.

FRANCE.—Rumor assigns the 29th January

as the date of the coronation. The Arch Bishop of Paris will previously be made a Cardinal.

The Cholera has appeared in Paris, 9 cases per day. Scarcity of bread still causes anxiety notwithstanding the recent imports.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland mail dates from Hong Kong, Oct. 14th, telegraphed. Bombay, 23th.—Trade dull. Shanghai continued in possession of the insurgents. Ningpo district very much disturbed. Some fighting had occurred at Amoy. Canton was quiet.

Breadstuffs in England without material change.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

A man has been hung by lynch law in El Dorado county. A shooting affair took place between a woman and a man in the same county, in which both were wounded,—the former receiving three balls, and the latter, (as is supposed,) a fatal wound. In San Louis Obispo, the jail was entered by an infuriated mob, and another hardened criminal hung by them to the joist of the prison. A riot occurred in El Dorado county, in which some thirty five or forty men were engaged, pistols, knives, clubs, rocks and other missiles were freely used, and one of the parties dangerously wounded. In Sacramento, a woman was murdered, through jealousy, by another named Ida Brewer. In Tuolumne county, a desperate fight took place between some Mexicans and Chilenos, at a fandango-house, in which several were wounded, and one Chileno killed. In Calaveras county a fight occurred between a Chileno and an Italian, in which the former was killed. In Maysville, a Mexican woman was killed by a Chilean woman. In a fracas between Boker and Delaney, in Auburn, one was shot through the arm and the other stabbed several times.—William Bayley was killed at Moquelumne Hill, by the accidental discharge of his gun.—Several inquests have been held in San Francisco.

Mining news from all sections of the State continue very encouraging.

THE NEW FISHERY TREATY.—It has already been stated, on the authority of letters from Washington, that our Government has succeeded in concluding with the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, a treaty, covering and settling all the disputed questions concerning the N. E. Fisheries. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of Monday, confirms this highly interesting and important intelligence as follows:—

"I have just received highly important information on the subject of the negotiation between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the Fisheries Reciprocity, &c. A treaty embracing an adjustment of all those was agreed upon by Mr. Marcy and Mr. Crampton, and was sent to England about seven weeks ago. It is supposed that it will meet with entire approbation there.

The general terms of the treaty are sufficiently well known to enable me to say the treaty concedes American Registers to Provincial vessels, and also allows them the coasting trade of the United States.

The treaty provides for the free interchange of wheat, Indian corn, provisions of all kinds, agricultural products generally, agricultural implements, &c. A general interchange of products is, in fine, provided for. We are to obtain the absolute freedom of the fisheries, and a market for our own and some other products, particularly instruments of agriculture.—

It is only to be feared that our Protectives will oppose the treaty on the ground of its granting registers to colonial vessels, and admitting them to our coasting trade. But the principles of free trade are yet to conquer."

TROOPS TO BE REMOVED FROM CANADA.—An extra of the Montreal Gazette of the 24th instant says:—

"We are informed, on authority which we are inclined to rely, that the Troops in Canada are to be reduced to the regiment of Canadian Rifles, and a corps of Artillery. These will be distributed between Quebec and Kingston.

The whole are to be paid and victualled at the expense of this Province. It is also said that applications for admission into the Corps have been made to the Horse Guards, but answers have been returned to the effect, that they will rest with the Canadian Government.