

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

LATEST FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED BATTLE.—It is now confidently stated that on the 19th the Allies and the Russians met, and a fight ensued. A French division were the first in action. The English soon came up, and the Russians fell back with much loss. These statements reach us through Vienna.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—Rumours are still floating round that some very remarkable despatches are gone to Admiral Napier, and the Daily News asks—“have they sent him orders to try now what he can do before the frost sets in? Is Cronstadt or Revel to be the scene of attack, or neither? No one at St. Petersburg or elsewhere seems to have any doubt whatever of the fall of Sebastopol, and it is plain that if we could obtain Cronstadt at the same time the whole affair would be at an end.”

FRANCE.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon will pay a visit to the camp in the south.

SPAIN.—Madrid, Sept. 26.—The Princess of Asturias is ill. The Queen is said to be enceinte. There is great uneasiness in the public mind, and fears are entertained of renewed disturbances.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—The Government has just made a new issue of six million roubles of paper money to bear interest from the 13th of August.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, Sept. 18.—Fuat Effendi has been elected a member of the commission for the reform of haratsch, or poll-tax, which is to be abolished. A reform is also to take place in the jurisdiction of the Greek patriarchs. The rayahs are to be included in the general military conscription. The administrative system is to be reorganised. All non-Mahomedan subjects of the Porte are to enjoy equal rights. Negotiations with Greece are prolonged for a month. The Sultan has reviewed 8000 troops. The barracks of Scutari have been prepared for 4,000 wounded. There is a short supply of medical men both for the army and navy.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Sept. 21. The entire expedition landed in Kalamita Bay on the 18th, without resistance. The latest news from the Crimea is dated the 19th, the Sets Greys sailed to-day for the Crimea, on board the Himalaya.

GREECE.—Athens, Sept. 22.—Mavrocordato is still opposed to the proposal of quartering 2500 French troops at Athens this winter.

THE OCCUPATION OF EUPATORIA.—According to advices from Constantinople, of the 18th, on the 13th Eupatoria was occupied without opposition by 2,000 Turks, and one English and one French Regiment. The Russians, 400 in number, surrendered on the first summons. On the 14th the main army landed half way between Sebastopol and Eupatoria without meeting with any opposition. The Russians 25,000 strong, were entrenched on the Katcha, and the allied army was to march to attack them on the 17th.—A battle was expected to take place on the 18th.

THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.—Vienna, Sept. 23.—Advices from Varna of the 19th state that the Allies were reported to be entrenching themselves at Mamaschi, a village near the mouth of the River Katcha. Their outposts were at Kamenna, in the direction of Bakchi Sarai. At Burluk several Russian spies were shot. A deputation of submission and obedience from the native population had appeared in the Allied camp.

Vienna, Sept. 29.—A letter from Constantinople of 19th announces that a Russian courier had been captured, bearing despatches, from which it appeared that 20,000 Russians (2000?) were prostrated by cholera and that the whole force in the Crimea did not exceed 45,000 men.

THE MARCH AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.—A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles announces that the steamer Ajaccio, which arrived at Constantinople from the Crimea, on 19th, left the allied forces in the act of marching against the Russians. The Monitor also announces the departure of the allied army from Old Fort for Sebastopol, on the 19th. The force of the enemy before Sebastopol did not amount to more than 25,000 men, but they expected a reinforcement of 15,000. A battle was expected on the 20th before the Russian reinforcement came up. The weather was magnificent. Not a single accident had delayed the landing of the troops and materiel. The population were well disposed towards the allies, and offered them the means of transport and provisions.

We learn, by a telegraphic despatch, from Constantinople, that on the 19th, the Allied army in the Crimea was to march against a Russian force of 25,000 men, in order to anticipate the arrival of 15,000 men who were expected.

Another despatch from Vienna says it is

confidently stated that on the 19th the Allies and the Russians met, and a fight ensued. A French division is reported to have been the first in action; the English soon came up and the Russians fell back with much loss.

It is rumoured that at Eupatoria 400 Russians surrendered at the first summons.

The inhabitants of the Crimea, who knew nothing of the war, had, it is stated, not removed their crops from the field. They voluntarily supplied the Allied armies with provisions, and were to be furnished with arms, in order to act as auxiliaries.

GREECE.—Athens, Sept. 15.—A report is prevalent that a portion of the army of occupation is about to proceed to Athens from the vicinity of the Piræus.

It is believed that this step is connected with some measure of importance about to be taken by England and France with reference to the dynasty now ruling in this country.—It is impossible that the state of this country can remain much longer as it is at present; there are too many conflicting elements in the machinery of the present government.

LOSS OF RUSSIAN GUN-BOATS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.—We read in the Journal de Constantinople.—Letters from the Black Sea announce that some Russian troops embarked at Taganrog for the Crimea, in gun-boats, were assailed on the 4th of September by a violent gale, and eight or nine of those boats, carrying 200 men, were lost, with all on board.

THE WAR IN THE BALTIC.—Projected attack on Revel.—The screw steam-transport Holyrood, arrived at Sheerness on Tuesday, the 26th. The Holyrood left Revel Bay on the 12th. The squadron under Admiral Plumridge there then consisted of the St. George, Royal George, Neptune, Cressy, Caesar, Monarch, Nile, Princess Royal, Dragon, the French ship Tage, and another French line-of-battle ship. Admiral Plumridge was on board the Neptune with his flag. The boats of the fleet had been engaged lying down buoys, taking bearings and distances preparatory to an attack being made on Revel. They were only waiting for Sir Charles Napier. Look-out was being kept at the mast-heads of all the tauntest ships (or the gallant Admiral with his squadron, which was hourly expected. The Cressy was anchored within two miles of Revel, inside Nargent Island. The fleet was anchored in line four miles distant from the forts at Revel, waiting orders for advancing within shot range of the guns of the fleet. The Nargent Islanders reported that there were 70,000 infantry and 8000 cavalry encamped in and around Revel to protect the place. About three weeks since the whole army was reviewed by the Emperor, who, according to the Nargent Islanders, addressed them himself, urging them to keep the enemy from their shores, or perish in the attempt to do so. The Nargent Islanders, it is reported, do all they possibly dare to barter with the fleet, and are very faithful in all their transactions. They seem to have the greatest confidence in the English officers and seamen. Each ship's company has sunk a well in Nargent Island, where they get very excellent water for their use, and an abundant supply. A small Russian cutter was seen sailing about in the bay. The Cressy's cutter, armed, was sent in to cut her off; she did so, and brought her out under the fire of the fort. The Admiral finding she was merely used for pleasure, and not wishing to spoil the recreation of the harmless natives, she was released. The crew in the Russian sailing cutter were dreadfully alarmed, fearing the shot would tell where not intended. The blue jackets enjoyed the sport, seeing the shot playing duck and drake around them. Mr Henry Ommanney, naval cadet, has come home invalided, having had a severe attack of cholera. There are also fourteen sailors and four marines invalided home from Admiral Plumridge's squadron.—There were only a few cases of cholera under treatment in the whole fleet—not more than one death a-day in the whole fleet. Some of the invalids state that, had it not been for the kindness of the commander in giving some of the invalids preserved fresh meats and wines from his own private stores, they would have suffered very much, as they only had salt provisions sent on board for them, and no hospital stores or surgeon was on board the Holyrood.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.—The latest intelligence from the Crimea states that a battle was expected to be fought on the 20th instant, between the allies and the Russians, and every hour may bring the result of this decisive engagement. The force of the latter in the Crimea is said to be only 25,000 men, but they expected reinforcements of 15,000 more,—a body of troops totally unable to cope with the splendid army which is now in the immediate vicinity of the great Russian fortress. The population were said to be extremely well disposed towards the invaders, whom they regarded in the character of deliverers. They have afforded the newcomers the means of transport and the use of provisions. A deputation of submission and obedience from the native population had appeared in the allied camp—an important fact, as showing that the work of the invader will be comparatively easy. The iron-rule which

Russia has always applied to her outlying provinces brings retributive punishment at a moment like this—the turning point in a nation's history; and it is quite in the nature of things, and indeed savours of poetic justice, that the oppressed Tartar population should receive with open arms as deliverers the brave fellows who are on their soil to humble and to punish Russian aggression. The news which had just come to hand when we wrote last week was to some extent incorrect. The landing, it now appears, did not take place, as we stated, at Eupatoria, but at the Old Fort, which, by reference to a map of the Crimea, will be found to be about twenty miles the south of Eupatoria and about thirty miles to the north of Sebastopol. All the accounts agree in stating that there was not a single accident, nor the loss of a single life, in the landing of the troops and the materiel,—the best augury of the success which may be reasonably expected to follow. It may be added that our surmise of last week, to the effect that the Russians in all probability would make a stand on the Alma, turns out to be correct, for it is now said that Prince Menschikoff, with the forces under his command, has taken up his position at Burluk, a village on the right bank of that stream, two or three miles from the sea, and about half a score of miles from the point where the allied troops so successively disembarked. Nothing can place the feebleness of Russia in a stronger light than its inability to offer anything like resistance to the landing of this force.

The small squadron sent to the White Sea has inflicted a good deal of injury on the government stores and public buildings in that northern region, the details of which are duly set forth in the despatches of the despatches of the officers of the expedition, and have been published by the Admiralty. The Turkish army in Asia now occupies the camp abandoned by the Russians near Kars and it is believed that when Schamyl's force have formed a junction with those under Daniel, an attack will be made upon Tiflis.—Russian reverses seem to be general, and the clouds gathering over the despot darken with every movement.

Intelligence from the Crimea, received via St. Petersburg, and which may be believed or not, according to the fancy of the reader states that Prince Menschikoff was concentrating his forces and would meet the allies on the Alma river. We are also informed that Prince Menschikoff has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that the Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastopol to intercept the passage of the reserve from Varna; but we are afraid that this last piece of intelligence is too good to be true.

AFFAIRS IN ASIA.—Two battles have been fought by the troops under the command of Daniel Bey, the Lieutenant of Schamyl, in Georgia, with the division commanded by General Prangel, in both of which the Russians were defeated. Some of the Poles, who formed part of this Russian division, deserted and went over to the Circassians taking with them two of their cannon.

A despatch from Marseilles announces the junction of Schamyl's forces with those of his Lieutenant Daniel, with a view of attacking Tiflis.

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The Pacha of Egypt has been pressed by the Turkish Envoy to send off as soon as possible the Egyptian reinforcement and the artillery, which he had promised to the Porte.

A despatch from Marseilles announces the march of 25,000 Turks on Brailow.

Recent communications from St. Petersburg afford evidence that the present policy of the Emperor is causing great discontent among certain classes of his subjects, and it is hinted that, should he not listen to the earnest representations that have been made to him by those whose interests are seriously injured by the continuance of the war, a revolutionary crisis may occur.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Naval force from San Juan.—A Washington despatch to the Tribune says that the raisee Independence, Com. Martin, is to go to San Juan, accompanied by one steamer at least, if not by other vessels by the way of making manifestations against the Mosquito Protectorate. The Independence will run up the flag off Nicaragua and salute it.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—This afternoon fire broke out in the extensive drug store of B. A. Fahnstock, corner of Wood and Front streets. The stock was valued at \$70,000 and was insured for \$50,000, of which \$10,000 was at the Alma office, Hartford. The building was also insured for 8000. Mr Fedenburg, a dentist, was severely if not fatally injured by a package thrown from the upper story of Fahnstock's store.

The Bangor Courier believes that the streams in that vicinity were never lower than at the present. On the road between Lincoln and Oldtown the springs are dried up, and the inhabitants are obliged to resort to the river for water.

The New York Commercial says of the newly elected Bishop Potter, that he is considered a moderate churchman, and fitted to conciliate and harmonise the different parties in the church.

THE CHOLERA AT MARTINSBURG.—C. J. Faulkner informs the editor of Baltimore Patriot that the virulence of the cholera which recently prevailed at Martinsburg was entirely without precedent. He believes that a similar rate of mortality in New York would have caused a loss of 20,000 in a few days. It is worse than the fatality of the battle field. Mr Faulkner remained in Martinsburg during the prevalence of the disease, rendering aid to the sick and dying, and describes its horror as appalling.

The Collier steamer Pacific which left New York on Saturday last for Liverpool, had on board \$1,300,000 in specie, and the Cunard steamer from the same port on Wednesday was expected to take about \$1,000,000.

The ceremonies attending the opening of the convention of Roman Catholic bishops in New York on Sunday, are represented as having been very impressive. An immense concourse of people assembled. The members of the council marched from Archbishop Hughes's house, in Mulberry street, to the Cathedral, nearly opposite, dressed in full clerical vestments. The procession was headed by a priest carrying the cross. The last in the procession was the Archbishop with his crozier, the emblem of office.—After mass the Archbishop ascended the pulpit and delivered the opening address, taking his text from Matthew 22nd, 35th. He was very severe upon secret societies and street preachings.—Boston Post.

ALLEGED SLAVE DEALING IN NEW YORK.—The Journal of Commerce states that “from additional information obtained by the United States District Attorney in relation to the fitting out of ships for the slave trade, war rents have been issued for the arrest of sundry persons in that city accused of having been concerned in it.”

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune asserts that a large loan to Russia has been taken in the name and through the agency of the American Minister at the Hague M. Belmont, for his father and uncle, the Brothers Rotchschilds. Also, that a council held in Paris, convened by Hon. Dudley Mann, and attended by Messrs. Mason, Platt, Belmont, Cass, Sicles, and others; M. Belmont was charged with peremptory and explicit directions to demand the payment of \$100,000, demanded by Capt. Gibson, of the Dutch government, within the period of ten days.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUDS.—The New York Journal of Commerce has laid before its readers the report of the Directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company.—From this document it appears that the amount of spurious stock issued by Robert Schuyler the Company's Transfer Agent in New York, is 17,732 shares, \$1773,200, besides certificates for 1,808 shares (\$180,800) transferred without surrendering the original certificates, which original certificates, therefore, now represent no stock on the books of the company. Of the fraudulent stock 9,333 shares now stands on the books of the company, in the names of parties to whom they were transferred by R. & G. L. Schuyler. The whole amount of the frauds committed by Schuyler, in one way or another, in the name of the company, or by the misuse of its obligations, is very nearly \$2,000,000. On the question whether the spurious stock assumed by the company, the directors express no opinion. Their Counsel, however, in a document appended to the report, express a decided opinion, that these fraudulent certificates of stock are illegal and void, and do not implicate the company in any way; and that, without an act of the Connecticut Legislature, together with the assent of the stockholders, the company cannot lawfully recognise and adopt them as representing shares in the company, or entitling the holders to any of the rights of stockholders.

THE NEW YORK EPISCOPAL BISHOP.—We have mentioned by telegraph the election of Rev. Dr. Horatio Potter as Provisional Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, in place of the late Rev. Dr. Wainwright. The contest was very close between Drs. Vinton (High Church) and Potter (Low Church); the latter triumphing on the eighth ballot by twenty majority of the clergy and four of the laity, out of a total of 320 votes.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN BY BURGLARS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Logan, baker, No. 354 Ninth street, was alarmed by a noise on his premises, and on searching discovered two of three burglars who had managed to effect an entrance. The instant the thieves saw him, one of them snatched a pistol, but the weapon failed to discharge.—Mr. Logan immediately alarmed some men in his employ, and with them, gave the thieves chase. The cry of “stop thief” was raised, and, James Cahill, one of the 11th Ward policemen, in proceeding to the place, met the burglars on the corner of avenue Band, 10th Street when he caught one of them, and in the struggle was shot dead upon the sidewalk.—New York Paper.