

## News of the Week.

## EUROPE.

**GREAT VICTORY BY SCHAMYL AT TIFLIS.**—Vienna, Sept. 14.—By a telegraphic despatch which has reached this city we learn that Schamyl has gained a brilliant victory over the Russian forces in the vicinity of Tiflis.

The Russians lost many men, seven guns, 3000 tents, and all their baggage, with many horses and waggons. All the provisions and ammunition of the Russians fell into the hands of the victors. The Russians, under Prince Bebutoff are retreating in forced marches from Kutais and Kars to Tiflis.

**RUSSIAN RETREAT IN ASIA.**—Trieste Sept. 4.—The mail steamer, which has just arrived from Constantinople, brings word of a sudden and hurried movement on the part of the Russian army corps which was lately operating under Prince Bebutoff against the Turks on the frontier of Georgia. The Ottoman Muchir ordered the advance of eight regiments of cavalry, desiring to draw on an engagement on the open field. The Turks approached nearer and nearer to the Russians camp, until they discovered that it had been abandoned as if in great haste. The Turks found in the enemy's camp ten spiked guns, ammunition, and a large number of wagons, besides mules, on the ground. It is ascertained that the enemy has retreated to the shelter of the walls of Gumri. The reason of this strange proceeding is not known, but it is supposed to be the presence of Schamyl with a large force near Tiflis; or it may be that Prince Bebutoff has heard that a large hostile force is embarking at Varna for some unknown destination, and fears an attack in Asia.

**ASIATIC ITEMS.**—Letters from Constantinople of the 4th state that a caravan bound to Persia had been carried off by a corps of Russian cavalry.

The cholera had ceased at Smyrna on the 6th inst.

A rupture between Turkey and Persia is considered imminent by the inhabitants of the provinces on the borders of the latter state.

Advices from Constantinople of the 7th instant state, that on the 25th the Turkish minister retired from Teheran to Erzeroum, and that there is a complete rupture between the Porte and Persia.

**THE OVERLAND MAIL.**—The Nizam's cavalry have offered their services to act against Russia; they have been declined by the English Government. Great agitation prevails around Canton. The Chinese insurgents have taken some place in the neighbourhood, having killed or put to death the authorities.

**REPORTED ARREST OF M. MAZZINI.**—The Journal de Geneve, of the 9th, contains the following:—A letter from Berne, of the 7th, informs us that Mazzini had been arrested at Basle. He was coming from Berne, where he had spent some days in the house of a patriot, to whom he described himself as an Italian Count, greatly attached to Austria and driven into Switzerland by the fear of the cholera. According to our correspondent, the police had discovered his residence and were preparing to apprehend him, when he absconded and left for Basle, under a false name. The Government gave notice to the authorities of his arrival, and he was arrested on alighting from the diligence.

The Prince of Wales is about to join the war-steamer Royal Albert as a lieutenant.

The Gazette of the 8th contains two Treasury warrants directing the Controller-General of her Majesty's Exchequer to deliver to the Chief Cashier of the bank of England Exchequer bonds, to the amount of £1,000,000 in various proportions.

**CHOLERA AND FILTH.**—At Naples in a small and filthy street, called Vico del San Sepolero, 143 out of 146 inhabitants have been carried off one after the other by cholera. The authorities caused the three survivors to be removed, and placed sentinels at the entrance of the street to prevent persons from visiting it. This place of death has since been appropriately designated the Tomba del San Sepolero.

**CHOLERA IN NAPLES AND SICILY.**—A letter from Naples of Monday, the 4th instant says:—We are at the close of a very severe cholera visitation. Not less than 10,000 persons have been carried off by this now European disease. No doubt many would have been saved had the authorities shown more activity about the removal of filth, but here we have no authority, and nothing is cared for but political offenders. The King has remained during the cholera period at the island of Ischia and has made little or no exertions to assist the poor. Letters from Sicily represent the cholera as having made great ravages in Palermo and Messina. The latter city is nearly deserted, the people having fled to the surrounding heights. All the shops and markets have been, or are closed. The authorities have sent to Naples for food and medicines. Palermo is threatened still

with a rising of the people, who have strange ideas about the cholera—they think it is sent from Naples, by authority.

**THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.**—Very bad accounts continue to be received of the ravages of the cholera in various parts of Spain. Seville, we are informed, has a lamentable aspect, the houses being all shut up and few people seen in the streets. At Alcalá del Rio more than two hundred persons had perished.—At Baylen, also, there had been some mortality; at Anjudar hardly a case. A newspaper calls the attention of Government to the exaggerated and abusive measures for prevention of cholera adopted in the province of Huelva (Andalusia.) Not only are all travellers compelled to perform quarantine, although they may come from districts where hardly a case has been known but the lazaretto allotted them in the shade of an oak or other trees at a great distance from the town or village, where they are left to their own resources, exposed to the heat of the weather, and in some cases they have been refused the supply on payment, of the commonest necessaries of life.

**THE LATE FIRE AT ST. PETERSBURG.**—In the afternoon of Friday, August 25, a fire broke out in St. Petersburg, in the neighbourhood of the barracks occupied by the Izmailowski Regiment of Guards, which consumed close upon 100 houses, 21 of which were of stone. While the above-mentioned fire was raging two houses on the Island of Goutouyeff were observed to be in flames. No human lives were lost; in the first house that took fire horses were burnt to death, that could not be saved on account of the rapidity with which the fire spread fanned by a brisk wind. One incident is put forward by the Russian journals with that peculiar appetite for miracle-mongering that distinguished all official reports in Russia since the commencement of the war. One of the houses burnt was surrounded with scaffolding, it being in course of erection; everything was consumed except one pole, that stood at a corner of the scaffolding. "This pole was charred at the bottom, but the summit remained uninjured not even charred nor even blackened by the smoke; that portion was terminated by the cross that is usually affixed to a building in course of erection." The Journal de St. Petersburg peruses this phenomenon of the capricious agency of the wind by the words, "Nous citerons ici une particularité, dont le sens profond sera compris de toute ame Chrétienne." And closes it with, "Toute réflexion, toute explication est ici superflue; et a brule—la croix ule ers set este intacte."

## WEST INDIES.

Kingston, (Jam.) Papers have been received to the 12th September.

Acting under an English order in council, the Governor General, with the consent of the Privy Council, had issued a proclamation dissolving the House of Assembly. The home government looks to a reform in the colonial constitution, and hence the island is now involved in the excitement of a general election under very unusual circumstances. Cholera still prevailed in a few parishes. The weather very uncertain, refreshing rains having been experienced in some places at the moment when the locality were suffering from drought. Considerable nervousness was shown by the local press on the receipt of a report from Halifax to the effect that a United States squadron had been despatched to Greytown.

In Tobago a member of the House of Assembly had given notice of his intention to move a series of resolutions expressing a want of confidence in the Governor General.

The last sanitary and agricultural reports from Barbadoes are satisfactory.

**IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.**—Kingston, (Jam.) papers received yesterday state that they had intelligence of the fact that the Dominican government had appointed a commission to treat with the United States authorities and commander of the squadron there, on the subject of the cession of Samana either by purchase or treaty arrangement, to our government.

## CANADA.

Quebec Sept. 23. The Reciprocity Bill passed both Houses of Parliament last night, and received the Royal assent to-day.

The Governor General will issue a proclamation putting the treaty in force as regards Canada, whenever the President of the United States will take the responsibility of doing the same.

The 71st Regiment embarked to-day for Liverpool, and other troops now here will be withdrawn, and it is understood are not to be replaced.

Quebec, Sept. 29.—The Reciprocity Bill—Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States has replied by telegraph to the Canadian Government that the Reciprocity Treaty cannot take effect till the necessary legislation shall have taken place in England and in all the colonies interested.

**QUEBEC TIMBER MARKET.**—Messrs. Forsyth, Bell & Co.'s Price Current of Timber

and Deals contains the following remarks in their circular of the 22nd instant.

The news from England continues gloomy for Timber and Deals, and in consequence, there is very little desire to ship even at the reduced freight of 30s for Liverpool.

Sales of White Pine continue to be made here, at a reduction of a 3d. to a 3d. on prices that were current last month.

Within the last few days a good deal has been sold in Montreal for the American Market, which if followed up, may have some effect on the Market here, the stocks being comparatively light.

Red Pine is dull, depressed, and for small averages almost unsaleable, but 40 to 45 feet commands 1s. to 1s. 1d. in the raft, if the quality is good and the timber girthy.

Oak is very scarce and much wanted, but two rafts are at hand, which will in some measure meet the immediate wants of the market.

Deals are giving way, particularly floated, and sales have been made at our reduced quotations. Bright Pine as well as Spruce continue scarce, owing to the continued drought, which has been excessive all the season.

Freights have fallen most materially, and for the Bristol Channel may be quoted at 35s to 35s 6d, and for Liverpool at 30s.

Mr Atty.-Genl. Drummond gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move for leave to introduce a bill for the Secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr Morin introduced a bill for making the Legislative Council elective.

Mr Brown introduced a bill to abolish the Rectories.

Mr Mackenzie introduced a Homestead Exemption bill.

**RECIPROCITY.**—Quebec, Sept. 28.—Attorney General Drummond leaves for Washington to-night, to endeavor to arrange an early application to Canada of the Reciprocity Treaty.

**THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.**—Mr Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, has replied by telegraph to the Canadian Government, that the Reciprocity Treaty cannot take effect till the necessary legislation shall have taken place in England, and in all the colonies interested.

**QUEBEC, SEPT. 22.**—The Legislative Council has appointed a committee to inquire in to charges of undue peculation perferred against some of the members of the late Ministry.

The 71st Highland Light Infantry embarked on board the Cleopatra for England Saturday afternoon, and the vessel steamed out of port early on the following day. This Regiment has enjoyed a great share of popularity throughout its various stations in Canada than usually falls to the lot of a transient military corps. The left wing of the 54th Regiment arrived Sunday from Kingston en route for England.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Ottawa Citizens reports several recent cases of incendiarism, in the neighbourhood of Bytown. First, an Orange Lodge was burned in Fitzroy; shortly after a Catholic Church in Ouslow, and then another Catholic Church in Fitzroy. Although no positive proof had been produced to establish that these fires were the acts of one or more incendiaries yet there is abundant general evidence in the state of feeling in that section of the country, to induce the belief of their not being accidental.

**KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN CANADA.**—We learn from a Bytown correspondent that great excitement prevails in that quarter, on account of the wanton destruction of two Catholic Churches, his Lordship the Bishop is employing all his authority and all his influence to keep his people quiet under these cruel provocation. But alas! men, the best of them are flesh and blood; in Catholics, the old Adam still survives, and it is to be feared that a further continuance of these Protestant outrages will at last provoke some fearful acts of retaliation, condemned of God and His Church. Let us pray that the efforts of the exemplary Bishop to prevent such deplorable results may be crowned with success.—*True Witness.*

**THE NEW BARONETS.**—The following is the Gazette which announces that the dignity of Baronetage has been conferred on the Chief Justices of Upper and Lower Canada, Messrs Robinson and Lafontaine:—

Whitehall, Aug. 28.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto John Beverley Robinson, Esq., C. B. Chief Justice of that part of her Majesty's Province of Canada called Upper Canada, and to the heirs male, of his body lawfully begotten.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland into Louis Hypolite Lafontaine of the City of Montreal in the county of Montreal Esq., Chief Justice of that part of her Majesty's Province of Canada, called Lower Canada,

and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Mr Lafontaine has no family, and his title will probably die with him. Sir John Robinson has three sons.

## UNITED STATES.

**MORE FROM THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.**—A Woman and three Men Stabbed.—We regret to state that the outrages which have disgraced our city for the last week, and which we had hoped were forever at an end, were renewed last night, under circumstances of still greater atrocity, if possible, than has ever hitherto characterized them. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, as Mr Cooper, a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was sitting on the balcony of his house on Suxette Street between Tchoupitoulas and St. Thomas Streets, in company with his wife, and Mr Adams and his wife, a party of men came along, and without a word being spoken, one of them fired a pistol into the balcony, the ball striking Mrs Adams in the arm, the blood from which spirted over Mr Cooper, who was sitting next to her. This gentleman immediately gave the alarm, and cried "watch!" as loud as he could. The watchman from the corner above ran down towards him and the assassins started up meeting the watchman and passing him. Before the thing could be explained, the murderous scoundrels had passed out of sight.

Mr Cooper immediately proceeded to the First District police office and reported the occurrence, but says he could obtain neither satisfaction nor assistance there.

But the outrages of the night did not stop here. Sergeant Thomas of the First District police, reports that at 10 o'clock he found a man named Michael Hyde, at the corner of Magazine and Girod Streets, with a terrible gash on the abdomen, inflicted by some parties unknown.

About the same time a man named Downey was found in the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Girod Streets, badly cut in the head and stabbed in the right side of the abdomen. These men were doubtless assailed by the same party. Both were sent to the Charity Hospital.

We also heard of a Frenchman having been stabbed on Gravier Street, but of this we have no authentic information. Our informant told us that the wounded man had been carried off by his friends and that no one appeared to know the assassins.

About ten o'clock, Sergeant Kearney of the First District police, having occasion to visit the upper station on Robin Street, mounted a horse, and as he passed the Annunciation Market he was fired upon by a party of men concealed in the upper end of the Market. Fortunately neither himself nor his horse was hit, and the latter, frightened by the report, rapidly bore him away.—*N. O. Picayune, 16th Sept.*

**A SLAVE BECOME AN EMPEROR.**—The St. Louis Intelligencer says that a gentleman of that city has recently received a present of coffee and sugar from Faustin I., Emperor of St. Domingo. The gentleman was formerly a resident of St. Domingo and owned a number of slaves, among whom was His Majesty Faustin I., who has, it seems, not forgotten his old master.

**DEATH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.**—The N. York papers announce the death by intermittent fever of the Rt. Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., Provisional Bishop for the Diocese of New York of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The sad although not unexpected event took place at his residence in that City at about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Bishop Wainwright was well known and beloved in Boston, where he was Rector of Trinity Church from Nov. 24, 1833 to February, 1838. He was born in England in 1793, but was brought by his father to the United States at an early age, and was educated at Harvard College where he graduated in 1812. Most of his life has been passed in New York with the exception of the period from 1833 to 1838 above alluded to. In 1852 he was elevated to the high post in the church which he held at the time of his decease. He was 61 years of age.

**COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Sept. 33.**—The Fever at Augusta.—Nearly the whole population of Augusta has left, and the country for miles around is covered with tents. The fever appears to be increasing, and the excitement is awful. The post office is closed and the mail delayed, there being none to distribute them.

**GOING HOME.**—Boston Pilot says that 180 persons, mostly Irish, sailed in the Chariot of Fame which returned to England lately. The Pilot ascribes the disposition for returning to the old country to the Know Nothing feeling which exists against foreigners.

**PITTSBURG, SEPT. 22.**—The deaths to day by cholera number 45, being a considerable decrease of mortality, as compared with the previous days. The weather is now cool and more favourable for the restoration of the health of the city.

**TELEGRAPHIC.**—Mr. T. P. Shaffner, the agent of the Atlantic and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, has obtained a patent for the construction of a line of telegraph