

News of the Week.

From English Papers to September 29. EUROPE.

Trade.—At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, held yesterday, another advance in the rate of Discount was resolved upon—Three times since the commencement of the present month has the screw been applied, and money, which on the first was obtainable at 3½ per cent., is now in active demand at the minimum rate of the Bank of England—five per cent. This step was fully expected, and appears to have given satisfaction to the commercial world, many persons regarding it as the best guarantee for a favourable reaction.

The demand for money continues very active, both at the Bank of England and at the discount houses of Lombard-street. The latter body have given notice of an advance in their rates of allowance to 4 per cent for money at call, and 4½ per cent for deposits, with a week's notice of withdrawal. The rate for advances on securities has been raised by the Bank of England to 4½ per cent.

The Grain trade continues to manifest a steady aspect, and prices have not suffered any material variation. The finest harvest weather experienced for the last few weeks broke up to-day, and we have had frequent and heavy showers of rain. The crops of Great Britain, however, having been nearly all secured, we are happily independent in a great measure of atmospheric changes, and trust it will not be long ere the same may be announced in respect to the later districts of the sister isle.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts continue to manifest a steadiness of tone, probably never before witnessed in the face of a stringent market.

The Northern Forts.—A letter from Berlin of the 23rd says:—

Various circumstances at St. Petersburg seem to indicate that Prince Gortschakoff will soon evacuate the forts to the north of Sebastopol. These forts, since the destruction of the Russian fleet and the naval establishments, are only strategic points. Well-informed people say that if the Russian general should consider it desirable to concentrate his forces in the interior of the Crimea, he will not leave in the rear the garrison of the forts.

The Russian Army.—A letter from Vienna of the 22nd, in the independence of Brussels, says:—

From the accounts which have been received here it would appear that the Allies are actively preparing for a campaign, and doubtless they have it in contemplation to force the Russian line of defence of Tscherk Kerman, or, in other words, to make a diversion against Baktschi-Serai. This town has 1500 houses and 10,000 inhabitants, is the station of the reserve of the Russian army which holds the plateau of the Balbeck. From 300 to 400 deserters, most of them Poles, have arrived at the allied camp; they relate that the demoralisation of the Russian army was most complete; and that such was the confusion from the first moment of the attack, that the soldiers, exhausted with fatigue, remained for 24 hours without provisions. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 18,000.

The Winter campaign in the Crimea.—The Morning Post Paris correspondent writes:—It is the opinion of those who have material for drawing conclusions that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive. The Emperor will visit Nicolaeff, and there superintend himself the winter Crimean campaign. The Russian treasury had received large sums of money through Berlin. English war material is constantly passing through Prussia for the use of the enemy.

The War in Asia.—Despatches received from Venna state that Kars is greatly straitened for provisions. The garrison is eating horse flesh.

The Anglo-Turkish Contingent will go to Trebizond and be placed under the command of Omer Pacha.

Advices from Trebizond, dated the 6th instant announce that the Russians had abandoned Erzurum and are at Malagulemia.

Greece.—The Fall of Sebastopol.—Letters from Athens state that the news of the fall of Sebastopol had produced the greatest consternation among the partisans of Russia, who were always boasting of the impossibility of the Allies succeeding. The Ministers waited on the French and English Embassadors to offer their warmest congratulations.

Russia.—The Kreuz Zeitung at Berlin, the violent partisan of Russia, prints a letter from St. Petersburg of the 11th, containing the following passage:—

“We have suffered horrible loss. General Yussoff is dead; Generals Canlet, Martineau, Zuroff, and Wojenkoff, adjutant of the Emperor are severely wounded; Kollen is taken prisoner.”

The Czar has arrived at Odessa, and held a council of war. He was accompanied in his southern journey by the Grand Duke Michael and Nicholas his brothers; Constantine being left at St. Petersburg. Some of the German journals caution the public against drawing inferences from this journey because, say they, it was resolved on before the Sebastopol news of the 8th was received. But it is true of the Warsaw journey being postponed, if not abandoned. The departure for Odessa was a sudden act.

A new general recruitment in Russia is stated to be imminent. All the regular troops in Poland and Lithuania are marching for Odessa and Nicolaeff.

The French Loss.—During the assault General de Sables was struck by a ball on the right thigh. He had in his trousers pocket a number of the Constitutionnel and another paper, and these so broke the force of the ball that his wound is only described as a contusion.

The Constitutionnel says the grand result was obtained at the cost to the French of 8000 men, among whom were about 15 general officers. Of course it must be intended to include the wounded as well as the killed in this estimate. The staff suffered severely. Four staff officers—Lieut-Colonel Cassaigne (General Pelissier's aide-de-camp), Commandant Lefebvre, and Captains Daos de Lahitte and de Laboisiers—were all buried in one day at the Commander-in-Chief's head-quarters. At their funeral, which was attended by very many officers and men, General Pelissier, standing on the brink of the four graves, pronounced the following discourse:—

Gentlemen,—However great may be the triumph, however splendid a success, they are always painful when bought by such great sacrifices. The staff to which it is my pride to have belonged has just suffered very cruel losses which we cannot too much deplore. Captain Laboisiers, Captain de Lahitte, Commandant Lefebvre, and the brave Colonel Cassaigne, all four young officers full of promise, have fallen in the face of the enemy, victims to their devotion to duty. We lament them all, gentlemen; but permit me to deplore more especially Colonel Cassaigne, who was my aide-de-camp—Cassaigne,

who was with me ever since I was a general officer, and who would have continued to follow me through my military career—Cassaigne, who I loved like a son, and who should one day have closed my eyes, and who, alas! I now come here to bury. The death of Colonel Cassaigne is not only a heavy blow to my heart—it is a great loss to the country, and a great calamity for the army, in which his eminent qualities must have raised him to high command, and him enabled to render important services. Here the general, stifled by emotion, could only add, “let us all weep for him, gentlemen; we must now separate.”

On the same day General de Siles pronounced a funeral oration over the bodies of Generals Rivet and Breton.

Losses.—The acknowledged loss of the Allies in their six assaults amounted to about 10,000: 2900 English, 4,500 French, wounded, and 2,000 killed. During the three days bombardment the Russian loss may be put at 1,000 a day; but the assault was actually attended with loss principally to the Allies. Prisoners were taken on both sides; 700 by the Allies, 200 by the Russians.

The Operations on the Russian Coast.—A correspondent of the Daily News, in a letter dated Revel Roads, September 18, says:—“The Nile, Capt. Mundy, and the Bulldog, Capt. Gordon, have succeeded in sinking 16 or 17 schooners and coasters in a creek in Biorko Sound. The riflemen came down to protect the vessels. But after exchanging a few shot with our boats, left the vessels to their fate—The Gorgon, capt. Crawford, has also been active in capturing the vessels of the enemy, having burnt and sunk 21 in one day off the Island of Ossel.—Most of them were attempting to run cargoes of salt from the coast of Sweden. Nine prisoners were brought up as a sample for the Commander-in-Chief's inspection, who, on hearing their sad tales of the misery and suffering of the Estonians, gave them their liberty; but I fear, in their cases, it is questionable whether captivity is not preferable to liberty.”

The Russians in the Northern Forts.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on Wednesday, the 26th, says, Although no telegraphic despatches from Sebastopol have been made public for some days, many must of course have been received by Government. The Patrie of this evening would seem to have had some information of their contents, for it says, ‘It is certain that ever since their retreat the Russians have continued to fire shells at us, and that it would be a mistake to suppose that our armies in Sebastopol are beyond the range of the enemy's batteries on the northern shore and on the plateau. The balls from Fort Constantine reach beyond Strelitzka Bay, and they can very easily throw their projectiles into the town. As to the batteries of the other forts, some of the guns in them are so powerful that they can carry shot right over the town, and do execution in the advanced siege works. But, although the Russian fire does not cease, it is not very active. The artillery and engineers in Sebastopol are every where at work. Fort St. Nicholas, which, as has been already stated, was left almost intact, has been fortified, and its cannon already replies to the enemy. It is useless to add, that any attempt of the Russians to return to the place is wholly out of the question.’ Thus far I have quoted the Patrie. I consider its revelations very important, as showing that the Russians are still in a strong position in the northern forts, and are fully resolved to continue the war in that locality. It is also to be feared that we cannot occupy the houses that are left in the town, but must still encamp behind entrenchments, or, at best, in the forts that are left standing.

Peace Agitation at St. Petersburg.—A private letter from Berlin states that the news of the taking of Sebastopol has produced at St. Petersburg the utmost consternation. The young Empress, who appears to desire to be at the head of the peace party, does not spare her reproaches against the war party. She says that if the note of Vienna had been accepted Russia would have been spared the humiliation of the four points of guarantee demanded by the Allies; and that, if at a later period those guarantees had been accepted, Russia would have been spared the shame of the defeat of Tcheronaya, and the terrible disaster of the fall of Sebastopol. The journey of the Emperor to the South had been resolved upon before the fall of Sebastopol was known. Its object was to raise the spirit of the Russian army, which, according to the report of Prince Gortschakoff, was greatly broken and depressed. The Russians are much more embarrassed to find men than provisions and munitions of war, especially as one third at least of the effective troops remained behind on the way, and never come up to their destination.

Lord Panmure continues to receive very favourable accounts of the progress towards recovery of the wounded in the attack on the Redan.

2000 men, belonging to the 1st battalion of grenadier guards, 2nd battalion of Coldstreams, and 2nd battalion of the Scots Fusilier guards, will proceed from London direct to the Crimea in the first of October.

The Next Move.—While the public at home have their eyes fixed on the next move in the Crimea, intelligence comes to hand of a very important character, to the effect that a reinforcement of 60,000 of the Allied troops had been sent to Eupatoria, had landed there, had attacked the Russians, who were compelled to retire over the heights of Rusta. This striking piece of news comes to us from St. Petersburg, by way of Brussels, and is contained in a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff to his Royal master. The engagement here referred to was fought on Saturday last; and while we were without any direct advices from the Allied commanders in the Crimea, the event shows that the Allies are not relying on their laurels, but are manfully and zealously following up recent advantages with a view to ulterior results. The possession of Eupatoria is all-important, for it menaces the communications of the enemy with the source from which he draws his supplies, and is a most important observation as regards the future of the war. The probability is that the 30,000 men referred to in the Russian General's despatch is only the pioneer of another and a regular corps.

The leading journal in one of its impressions this week has been counselling a dash at Odessa, now that the Black Sea Fleet is unoccupied, and shows with great force that the country lying to the north west of the Crimea, between the mouths of the Bug and the Dnieper, might be made the scene of operations with insalubrious service to the common cause. The Emperor of All the Russias betrays his fears regarding some movement of this kind, for he was on his way to Odessa, and cannot but tremble for the safety of Nicolaeff, the port where the Russian ships of war are built, and which may be regarded as a little Sebastopol. The dockyards and arsenals of this place might readily be approached in gunboats of a draught. Nicolaeff, the port where the Russian ships of war are built, and which

may be regarded as a little Sebastopol. The dockyards and arsenals of this place might readily be approached in gunboats of a light draught. Nicolaeff was the head quarters of the Russian Admiralty, says the journal referred to, for the Black Sea before Sebastopol was built; and, with characteristic tenacity, the cabinet of St Petersburg falls back upon this second line of defence. Reports are circulated of a design to reconstruct the Imperial fleet on a gigantic scale, but these reports are simply ridiculous, inasmuch as when it was at the height of its strength and efficiency the only use made of the ships was to sink them. If new ships are really constructed or launched at Nicolaeff, the only object they can be intended to serve is to figure in the terms of negotiation whenever the naval power of Russia is discussed at the peace.

India and China.—The Cantal rebellion continues but the rebels are beginning to give way. 50,000 rebels are collected near Beerboom. The bill for granting a charter to the Oriental Gas Gas Company has passed a second reading. Lord Elphinstone has returned to Bombay. Lord Dalhousie remains at the Nilgories.

The Chinese pirates hold under their control a coast line of 2,000 miles. In the tea district of Heonan and Coopack the rebels are in great strength, and the trade of Canton is respected.

On the 1st September the cholera had claimed 35,000 victims in the district of Trient, Carniola, Trieste, Carniola, Silesia, Galicia, and Vienna. The number of deaths in the provinces of Lower Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, and Italy, are not exactly known, but they must be very large, as the disease has been excessively violent in the two last mentioned provinces.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Allied Army in the Field.—The Daily News of yesterday says:—

What will the Allies do next? has been the question on every tongue since the fall of Sebastopol. We had last night the good fortune to furnish in a special edition an answer to this inquiry. The Generals of the allied armies, which Russian journals assure us are besieged and hemmed in by Prince Gortschakoff's troops, have felt that they could conveniently spare a large number of men from before Sebastopol to reinforce the corps at Eupatoria.

The fact indicated from several sources as probable is now simultaneously announced from Constantinople and St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff informs his master, who has gone to meet bad news, that a reinforcement of 20,000 troops of the Allies had landed at Eupatoria, and that the division there, raised to a strength of 30,000 men, had attacked the Russian infantry, which retreated over the heights of Rusta. Whether these words conceal the serious defeat of a Russian corps, or sufficiently describe a preliminary operation, is reserved for future accounts to tell. The engagement took place on Saturday last, so that not much time could have been lost after the disembarkation of the troops. Sufficient data for judging of the precise plan of the allied generals are wanting. An important use to which the possession of Eupatoria, situated so conveniently for menacing the communications of the Russian army may be applied everywhere recognised; but the strength of the allied force there, as estimated by Prince Gortschakoff, is at present too small for their development, and we shall not be surprised to learn that the 30,000 men of whom he speaks are the pioneers of a larger corps. We abstain, however, from premature speculation, and are for the present content to note the cardinal fact that the allied generals not acquiescing in a mere possession of Sebastopol, pursue their advantage, and act offensively against the enemy. They have an aim, a resolve, and a plan which is already in execution.

The Globe of last night says:—

We have good reason for regarding as undeserving of serious attention the intelligence which reached London by Telegraph from Hamburg last evening, and which is repeated to-day in a different form from Berlin. If it be not altogether without foundation, it at least is based upon some movement by no means of the importance with which the telegraphic message invests it. We can positively state that the Allies have not landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria. As to the number of their forces now there, we think it is as well to be silent. Prince Gortschakoff is an able General, and can doubtless ascertain for himself.

UNITED STATES.

On the arrival of the steamship America at her wharf in East Boston, on Friday, she was received with a National Salute of thirty-one guns, by the American Artillery, Captain Maclelland, at the request of some of the British residents in Boston, who rejoice in the success of the allies before Sebastopol.

The United States Consul, at Matanzas, has struck his flag on account of some misunderstanding with the Captain General. The Black Warrior has received \$50,000 from the Spanish Government as indemnity for the detention of that steamer some eighteen months since.

The British Minister at Washington.—The Washington Star says:—The next steamer, will it be believed, carry out letters to Mr Buchanan, directing him to demand of the British Government the prompt recall of Mr Crampton, with the understanding that that course was adopted to avoid the necessity for a resort to the only other alternative—that of sending him out of the country without awaiting his recall by those under whose instructions he undertook to set at defiance the laws of the United States. But we shall not be surprised to learn from the annual message that Mr Buchanan was instructed some time since to bring the matter to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, immediately after it was first ascertained that the United States would be able to prove in the Philadelphia trial.

CANADA.

On Monday night the city of Montreal was illuminated in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, and on Tuesday evening the military paraded with music and played “Portant pour la Syrie” and the “Marseillaise Hymn” before the Mayor's house, who made a speech and entertained them. At the Theatre the event was made the occasion of some impromptu patriotic verses.

Holloway's Pills, a cure for Sick Headache and Bile.—William Kaners, of Montreal, was, perhaps, one of the greatest sufferers from sick headache and bile, scarcely a day passed without his feeling the dreadful effects of these formidable evils, he put himself in the hands of the doctors, but they did him no good, in fact, he became worse, until his sufferings were more than human nature could bear, and he almost sunk under them; fortunately for him he commenced using Holloway's Pills, which acted upon the system, cleansed the bowels; clear

ed the head, and by persevering with them for eight weeks, thoroughly restored him to health. He has ever since been entirely free from these dreadful attacks.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE. St. John, October 10.

No regular despatch, only gleanings from newspapers. Canada arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst. at 20 minutes past 7 o'clock, P. M., from Liverpool.

Latest from the Crimea.—The following despatches have been received from Hamburg-St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—Prince Gortschakoff reports under date of the 23rd September, that Allies have landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and he has now 30,000 men on Russian flank; yesterday Allies attacked our infantry, who retreated to the heights over Rusta.

Another despatch from St. Petersburg, of Sept. 28, says—Prince Gortschakoff reports under date of 26, that on the previous day 33,000 of the enemy had debouched from Eupatoria, and occupied the neighbouring villages on the left flank. Cossacks had taken 25 prisoners, foraging at Kerch.

Crimea.—Sebastopol, Sept. 16.—Russians are fortifying the north part, and are constructing new batteries. French are advancing Cavalry and a column of Infantry towards Bakshasheria by the Baidar road. Sebastopol is to be raised, and the basson filled up.

A fearful tempest has occurred at Sebastopol, accompanied by heavy rains.

Sept. 17.—Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol, that the Allies had attempted nothing yet on the north side. The enemy is concentrating his forces between Balaklava and the Tchernaya, and consequently renews our left wing from the Baidar valley.

Markets.—Western Canal and Canada Superfine 39s. to 42s.; do., No. 2, 37s. to 39s.; Philadelphia and Baltic 40s. to 42s.; Genesee and Ohio, extra Superfine 42s. to 44s.; do., Sour 39s. to 41s.

The demand for money continues very active both at Bank of England and at the Discount House, Lombard Street, another advance on rate of Discount has been resolved upon by the Bank of England, it is now five per cent and in active demand at that.

Cousols closed to-day at 88 7-16 to 88 9-16. Money 88 1/2.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES. Warehouse, 34, Kilby Street,--Boston. Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the country, at short notice and by experienced workmen. Boston, 5th July, 1855. 3m

MACKIE, MARSHALL & CO. Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN LUMBER, FISH, &c., &c., MIRAMICHI, NEW BRUNSWICK.

CAUTION. THE SUBSCRIBER warns the Public from receiving a NOTE OF HAND, FOR EIGHTEEN POUNDS, drawn by him in favour of A. Goodfellow, Esq., as he has not received the value of it. GEO. S. HARRIS. Chatham, October 6, 1855.

SAMUEL THOMSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c., &c., &c. OFFICE.—Adjoining the Store of Wm. E. SAMUEL, Esquire. Chatham, 14th September, 1855.

ALEXANDER FRASER. Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, &c., &c. Solicits the patronage of the Public, and will endeavour to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. “CONSIGNMENTS requiring Storage or Wharfage promptly attended to.” Lower Water Street, Chatham, August 23, 1855.

Flour, Corn Meal, &c. JUST RECEIVED per Schooner MARY MARTHA from Quebec: 150 Barrels No. 1 SUPERFINE FLOUR, 10 do CORN MEAL, 15 do OAT MEAL, 12 do MESS PORK. BURKE & NOONAN. Chatham 5th July, 1855.

BURNING FLUID, &c. 700 Gallons superior BURNING FLUID, 40 gross Pipz WICKING, and a variety of Table and Shop LAMPS, complete with Globes, Shades, &c. by WM. A. LETSON Commercial Buildings, Chatham, 20th December