

RUSSIA.

The War Panic Agitation Renewed in England. A Brief Speech by the Czar on the Crisis. Rumor of a Hostile Despatch from St. Petersburg to England. Change Excited and Securities Heavy in London. The Home and Colonial Condition of Great Britain.

Ireland Ready for Revolution and India in Danger from the Russians. Turkey Anxious for Concession and Peace. Austria, Italy and Hungary Diplomatizing and Non-Committal.

THE ALARM OF WAR. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. England Again Excited—Change Disturbed—Rumors of Russian Belligerency.

The news is more warlike again to-day. At this hour there is considerable excitement at the Stock Exchange, and the market for American securities and railway shares is flat. A rumor is now current of a hostile despatch from Russia, which has had a paralyzing effect on the street.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Remarks of the Czar on the Crisis—He Hopes for Peace, But is Ready to Obey God by War. St. Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1870. To an address from the Lithuanian regiment the Czar replied yesterday:—"I hope there will be no war, but if God will it you will approve your known devotion."

Russian Opinion. LONDON, Nov. 23, 1870. Moscow papers are less confident than those of St. Petersburg as to the probabilities and chances of a war. Advice from St. Petersburg represent that commercial circles remain confident that peace will not be broken with England.

ENGLAND'S CONDITION AND DANGERS. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Stock Exchange Peace Reports—Russia Firm and the War Features Prevalent—Turkey Stands by the Treaty of Paris—The Continental Allies Cooling Off—India in Danger—Ireland on the Brink of Revolution.

Desperate efforts are being made by the Stock Exchange speculators and their agents to impart a peaceable coloring to the Russo-Eastern complication; but notwithstanding this movement every reliable despatch or advice received from abroad indicates the existence of a firm determination on the part of Russia to carry out the principle which was declared in Prince Gortchakoff's letter to Earl Granville.

ITALY AND PRUSSIA IN FAVOR OF THE CZAR. You can rely upon my statement, which is made on information had from a very well informed source, that the position of Italy and Prussia is practically favorable to Russia.

INDIA IN DANGER. England's apprehension of danger to her empire in India in the event of a war is very intense, and this fact alone renders her so exceedingly sensitive on behalf of the Sultan and the interests of Turkey.

TURKEY PACIFIC. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Anxious to Concede and Avoid the Shock of War. LONDON, Nov. 23, 1870. It is reported here to-day that Turkey, for the sake of peace, is anxious to have the Black Sea opened—a course recommended at Vienna.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Indications of an Independent Policy. LONDON, Nov. 23, 1870. Semi-official statements have been received from Vienna to-day. It is denied that Austria has proposed a conference relative to the Eastern question.

MAKING READY FOR EVENTUALITIES. VIENNA, Nov. 21, 1870. The Austrian soldiers whose terms of service have expired are only dismissed on furlough, in view of possible complications on the Black Sea difficulty.

NO OFFICIAL REPLY FROM RUSSIA. LONDON, Nov. 23, 1870. The Foreign Office distinctly contradicts the rumor of the reception of a reply from Russia.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Map of the Black Sea and Circumjacent Territory—The Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.



TURKEY.

The Eastern Question and the Treaty of Paris. The Muscovite Policy of the Past and Present. The Black Sea and the Sea of Azof. ROUMANIA AND PANSLAVISM. The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. BYZANTIUM REVIVED.

Articles of the Treaty of Paris—The Black Sea Neutralized—Cession of Territory by Russia—She Yields Control of the Mouths of the Danube—The Danubian Principalities United Under the Name of Roumania—New Code of Maritime Law—Privatizing Abolished.

The despatches from Europe in reference to the menacing war on the Eastern question, while more pacific in tone than they were a week ago, do not by any means indicate that Russia is disposed to withdraw or to lessen her demand for the abolition of the treaty of Paris of 1856. They only show that the other Powers which signed that treaty in conjunction with Russia, and, in fact, compelled Russia to sign it, are not prepared to resort to war measures to enforce its provisions.

It will be recollected how the English Cabinet started off in the controversy by a response to the note of Prince Gortchakoff. That response, written by Earl Granville, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, though not very warlike in its tone, was too firm and definite to be acceptable to his colleagues in the Cabinet or to the Queen; and, although the popular feeling sustained Earl Granville, and seemed to favor him rather than to submit to the Russian proposition, it is pretty evident now that Russia will carry her point without the necessity of resorting to extreme measures.

THE EARLY POLICY OF RUSSIA. The map which we publish to-day of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof shows very strikingly—though only indirectly and by suggestion—the injustice done to Russia by the treaty of 1856. Previous to the Crimean war the successors of Peter the Great, by unceasing vigilance, and frequently at the cost of great sacrifices, had acquired an ever-increasing preponderance of power upon the shores washed by these waters.

HUNGARY CAUTIOUS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Cabinet Reticent and Non-Committal. PESTH, Nov. 23, 1870. In the Diet yesterday Count Andrássy, on being questioned, declined to give any information as to the negotiations with Russia touching the Black Sea difficulty.

A WAR PANIC IN INDIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Trade Prostrated by the Russo-Eastern Complication. LONDON, Nov. 23, 1870. Late advices from Calcutta announce that the complications threatened by the Russian question have completely prostrated all business. The market is overstocked with Manchester goods, and heavy losses are expected.

WASHINGTON.

England's Scare Over the Alabama Question—Secretary Fish's Despatch to Mr. Moran. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1870. The English Scare Over the Alabama Question—Secretary Fish's Despatch Explained.

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THE CONTENTS OF THE DESPATCH BECAME PUBLIC.

Probably, as the telegraph is in the hands of the government at the other side, some of the operators disclosed the thing to the officials, and hence the hubbub. Affairs in Alaska—A Territorial Government Needed. Mr. S. N. Byrditzky, who was appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department at the Alaska seal islands in May last, returned from the island of St. George on Monday last, bearing the report of Mr. Charles Bryant, also a special agent on duty at that point. Mr. Byrditzky speaks very highly of the treatment received at the hands of the people of the island, and says that they are ambitious to consider themselves American citizens.

AN ANCIENT NEWSPAPER CONTRIBUTOR.

He has made himself somewhat famous about here, perpetrated a sell last night upon several newspaper correspondents. Being hard up for money, he said to have gone to some of the correspondents and sold them an account of a bogus interview with Senator Sumner. He represented the Senator as having arrived in town and as having expressed himself in strong terms about several very important matters. The account was furnished the correspondents at such a late hour as to preclude a reasonable chance of verifying it. Now, it appears that Sumner has not arrived at all, and that therefore the whole thing is worse than a hoax.

AN ENTERPRISING CORRESPONDENT—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Some of the newspapers here have recently published what purports to be an abstract of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, to be submitted by the President to Congress with his annual message. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Secretary to-day he said, in looking over the article, he noticed that it contained views submitted by him in his first report, with additions of a general character, and he was at a loss to know how an abstract could be made of his forthcoming report, as he had conversed with nobody on the subject and up to last night had not written a line of it.

THE NAVAL COURT MARTIAL—DEFAULTING PAYMASTERS.

The Naval Court Martial which has been session in this city for some weeks past investigating the cases of the defaulting paymasters has adjourned until next week. The court has been busily engaged in examining a host of witnesses, and some queer testimony has been offered in explanation of the deficiencies found in their accounts. Paymaster Gerault's case is the last on the list, and the Treasury officials are now overhauling his vouchers to ascertain if the statement offered by him that his clerk had neglected to forward the final settlement papers is correct. These, he claims, were properly made out and the clerk represented that he had forwarded them to the Fourth Auditor. Should his statement be found correct it is probable the case will be dismissed and the court dissolved.

THE CASE OF GENERAL ZELIN.

The President, it is stated, has refused to order the retirement of General Zelin, Commandant of the Marine Corps, against whom there is considerable prejudice on the part of officers serving under him, and who are, it is claimed, interested only in securing their advancement. Troops Ordered to Georgia. The Eighth United States Infantry has been ordered to return to Georgia, and the companies will again be distributed in different parts of that State.

RETURNS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Over twenty members of Congress, of both Houses, are now in Washington. Some of them had interviews with the President to-day. The Mexican Claims Commission will reject all cases that were not presented before the 1st of February, 1869. Personal. The Navy Department has revoked the order for Commander E. C. Grafton to command the Terror. The President has recognized Henriques Laidley as Vice Consul of Portugal in California and its districts.

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