

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

RUPTURE WITH SPAIN.

(From Wilmer's European Times).

The term "rupture" seems in a fair way of becoming a permanent heading in English news papers. The alleged "rupture" with the United States has been shaking "the isle from its propriety" during the last two or three weeks, and now we have a "rupture" with Spain, so serious, if the statement of the facts in another column can be relied on, as to be likely to produce war. This misunderstanding with the Court of Madrid occurs, ominously enough, at the very time when we are believed by many to be drifting into hostilities with the greatest power on the Western Continent, because of the desire which we show to preserve to Spain her possessions in the Caribbean Sea.

If any thing could show more clearly than another the proud and impractical character of the Spanish functionaries, it is the recital of the causes which are alleged to have brought us to the brink of a rupture with Spain. These functionaries, whether imperial or colonial, combine a taste for petty insolence and a capacity for plundering, unequalled in any part of the world. Mr. Boylan, the British merchant, established for so many years at Santiago de Cuba, forcibly, and according to the account to which we refer, most unjustifiably ejected from the Spanish colony, lays his grievances before his own government. The government interfere, and prefer, on the part of the injured British subject, a claim for compensation. To enable Mr. Boylan to establish this claim, and to wind up his affairs in the island from which he had been so scandalously ejected, he is permitted by the Madrid authorities to return; but had no sooner reached his former residence in Cuba than the authorities again eject him under circumstances still more insulting and reprehensible. In fact, if the object throughout had been to pick a quarrel with the British government by this brutal and unseemly treatment of a British merchant, it could not have been more successfully carried out.

The other case, although less personal, is hardly less annoying. It refers to the slave trade—to the capture by British cruisers of a Spanish vessel engaged in that traffic, which was sent to the coast of Africa for the purpose of being tried by the mixed commission there. One of the owners of this piratical vessel has applied to the British Government for compensation. An inquiry into the affair has brought to light the fact that this owner was a notorious slave dealer, and moreover, that he had been selected by the Spanish government to fill a post on the coast of Africa where he would be enabled to carry on the nefarious traffic, to extinguish which we have sacrificed so many valuable lives in a pestiferous climate, and spent so much material treasure.

These things are undoubtedly provoking, but really we can see nothing in them to bring England and Spain into hostile collision. The misunderstanding, angry as it is, is by no means so serious as that which prevailed a year or two back between Spain and the United States, arising out of the Black Warrior affair. The "rupture" must end by Spain doing justice to our countryman, if the facts are correctly stated, and doing justice, but in a different sense, to the worthy who is claiming compensation when detected in the practice of man stealing. The incidents at which we have glanced would we admit, be sufficiently serious to cause alarm if there was not at the head of the Spanish government a cool and clear-headed statesman like Espartero. Nevertheless, the present critical position of our relations with Spain cannot fail to excite interest in the Western world when the intelligence which goes out by the steamer to-day reaches there. Espartero, evidently, like other prime ministers near home, has had instruments to work with both at home and abroad, or these "ruptures" with friendly Powers would be less frequent. An administrative reform movement is quite as much required, apparently, in the Spanish as in the British metropolises.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

Sebastopol, Oct. 27, 1855.

My Lord,—I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter I have received from Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Spencer, informing me of the return of the force under his command to Kinburn, after having made a short reconnaissance.

As it has been decided that the French will garrison the fort, the English troops will return here, and I expect them about the 3d November.

I have to report the arrival, on the 25th inst., of a detachment of prisoners to the number of 132, from Odessa, where the greatest part of them arrived on the 24th September.

Amongst them is Lieutenant James, of the Royal Engineers, who was taken on the night of the 2d July; he has been kept at Rezan, and reports having been very well treated by the Russians.

The prisoners have been kept at Vorontz, on the Don, and when they left there were only two remaining, who were sick, and 51 deserters.

WINTER QUARTERS IN THE CRIMEA.

If full reliance may be placed upon the accounts which have lately reached us from Bala Clava, it would appear that our gallant soldiers in the Crimea are in no danger of incurring a repetition of the calamities which last year fell so hideously upon the devoted band who were camped, throughout the winter, in front of Sebastopol. General Simpson's last despatch, and Colonel M'Murdo's recently published report, combine to set us completely at rest upon that point. It appears that nothing that human ingenuity can suggest, or that unbounded liberality can furnish, has been omitted to secure the health and comfort of our troops during the approaching Crimean winter.

Few who read hastily the chief outlines of the news from the East, ever conceive the real nature of the difficulties that have to be surmounted in providing the army with the means, not only of moving, but even of existing. They do not see how much, besides men and officers, is necessary to prosecute a successful campaign; and that, over and above personal bravery and lofty moral stamina, there remains a huge series of seemingly lesser matters which must be attended to, before a single blow can be struck or even a march commenced. It is impossible, except by a process of strict calculation, to form any idea of the extent of the Transport and Commissariat operations. What piles of food, furniture, and clothing! What thousands of horses, carts, mules, and drivers! What stores of harness, horse-shoes, nails, and the like! What tents, cooking utensils, and materials; what hospital requisites; what tools and implements; what arms and ammunition; what fodder and drink; what multitudinous accessories to be provided and got in readiness, before a single step of march can be attempted! How much depends upon the efficiency of the experience of last winter disastrously demonstrated. We have, however, no fears for the winter which is coming. Some hardships and severities an army quartered upon an enemy's territory, and at so great a distance from home, must, of course, expect to encounter; but they will be tempered and alleviated by all the appliances which human skill can devise, or human enterprise carry out. The railroad—perhaps the most important of all the accessories—is made good for the winter. It now embraces both sides of the harbour of Bala Clava, and greatly relieves the work of disembarkation.

An English Visit to the Russian Prince Gagarin.

The inhabitants of the little village of Karnai, situate about midway between Bala Clava and the Monastery of St. George, who had remained tranquil in their habitations during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, receiving for a part, if not for the whole of the time, rations from the allies to save them from starvation, expressed a wish since the fall of the place to be transferred to a point of the Crimea occupied by the Russians. Communications were made to the enemy and arrangements made to that effect, and on Saturday last they were embarked for Kaffa. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe was in command of the vessel that took them, and was accompanied by Major Ross and by some other officers, who went as amateurs. Hango not being yet forgotten, due precautions were, of course, taken, and strict formality observed. Off Kaffa, a Russian officer came on board to arrange about landing the emigrants. He remained to luncheon, and on its being intimated by some of the English that they did not expect to be allowed to land, he thought it possible they might, and, finally, land they did. No sooner had they got on shore than they were surrounded by a crowd, including a number of Cossacks, who came down full speed. Each one of them was forthwith elevated upon a high Cossack saddle—rather an awkward seat for equestrians unaccustomed to such machines—and away they went at a scamper. Everything was done Cossack fashion—full gallop. They were taken to the country-house of Prince Gagarin, about two miles from shore, and were there courteously received by the Prince himself, a man of some 60 years of age, minus a leg, which he lost when campaigning in the Caucasus, and who went about on crutches. The Prince spoke French, and told them he understood English. Chairs and a table were brought out of the country-house (over which the visitors were shown), and wine and fruit were placed before them, whereof they partook. The conversation was well sustained, and, judging from the account of it given by an officer present, almost cordial. Subjects connected with the war were not altogether excluded, and incidents of the siege were related. In the course of the conversation the Russian officer who had gone on board said something to Prince Gagarin, in which the English present distinguished the word "Kinburn." The Prince replied by a passionate exclamation, unintelligible to his foreign guests, and presently asked them what was the latest news. "Nothing from England," was the reply, "but in the Crimea the attack upon and capture of Kinburn." The Prince appeared to feel the intelligence painfully, but merely shrugged his shoulders and remarked that it was "la fortune de la guerre." He informed them of rather a curious fact, which was that by the great explosion of the French magazine in the Mamelon at the end of August persons in Sebastopol were killed and wounded. When they returned on board he sent them a supply of wine and grapes, which they had expressed a wish to purchase before they knew that they would be allowed to land, and requested some tea in return. Tea, cheese, and other things that it was thought might be acceptable were sent to him, and thus terminated this little friendly episode of the war.

The Russian government have issued special instructions to its officials ordering as many recruits to be raised as possible, and of all ages from 20 to 30.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

We have already stated in our Telegraphic Intelligence that Prince Gortschakoff had announced to his troops, by an Order of the Day, that he would never voluntarily abandon the Crimea. The following is the Order in full:—His Imperial Majesty, our master, having charged me to thank in his name and that of Russia, the valiant soldiers who defended the south side of Sebastopol with so much self-denial, courage, and perseverance, in persuading that the army, after having won the freedom of field operations, will continue to defend the soil of holy Russia against invasion by the enemy with every effort possible. But just as it gratified the solicitude of the father of this great family (the army) from his great foresight, to order the construction of a bridge so as to spare Russian blood as much as possible at the last moment, so the Emperor has invested me with full powers to continue or cease the defence of our positions in the Crimea, according to circumstances. Valiant warriors! You know your duty. We will not willingly abandon this country, where St. Vladimir received the Water of Grace, after being converted to that Christianity which we are defending. But there are situations sometimes that render the firmest resolves impracticable, and the greatest sacrifices useless. The Emperor has deigned to leave me the sole judge of the moment when we ought to change our line of defence, if such is the will of God. It is for us to prove that we know how to justify the unlimited confidence of the Czar, now arrived in our vicinity, there to provide for the defence of the country and the wants of the army. Have confidence in me, as you have hitherto had in all the hours of trial sent us by the decrees of Providence. Adjutant-General PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Commander of the Army of the South and the Troops in the Crimea.

[Mackenzie Heights, October 13.]

[Before the fall of Sebastopol the Prince signed himself—Commander of the Land and Sea Forces in the Crimea.]

The Austrian Gazette states authoritatively that a French camp of 50,000 men will be formed at Silistria. Large quantities of provisions and building materials are collected on the spot.

NEW STORE!

DAWSON'S BUILDING,
Corner of Great George and Kent Streets
NOW OPENING at the above Establishment a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, &c. &c.

to which the Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally.
ROBERT A. STRONG.

P. S. The remainder of his Fall Stock expected hourly.
Nov. 10, 1855. 31

FALL GOODS.

1855.

JAMES DEBBRISAY has received by the *Majestic*, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander*, from London, his usual supplies of
Autumn and Winter Goods.

which are offered to the public at the lowest possible prices for cash. A large lot of
Ready Made Clothing.

among which are some very superior Coats. Also on hand a few very good India Rubber Coats, Seago's Caps, &c. &c.
Nov. 1, 1855.

Apartments to Let.

THE Subscriber begs to request persons desirous of obtaining comfortable apartments to call and examine the Rooms he now offers to Let, in his commodious Dwelling House. The Rooms were until very recently occupied by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, are situated on Hillsborough Square, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the Harbour, and have been lately fitted up with Gas. Immediate possession will be given.
THOMAS CASELEY.
Nov. 16, 1855.

BUILDING LOTS BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER, instant, on the premises—

Four Building Lots,

pleasantly situated—being Lot 62; in the First Hundred of Town Lots—having 42 feet front, by 84 deep, bounded North by Dorchester Street, South by King Street, and East by Weymouth Street. Terms.—One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

PLAN to be seen at the Office of
WM. DODD, Auctioneer.
Nov. 16.

POLICE COURT.

Nov. 14.—John King, drunk and convicted fined 5s. with 2s. 6d. imprisoned 48 hours.

15.—Andrew Doyle, for assault on Thomas Welsh, and Charles Dwan James Dewar for assault on Miss—cases entered into, but owing being connected with others, the trial was deferred till a future day.

16.—Susan Carpenter for assault on Donald, convicted, fined 10s. with imprisonment 14 days—committed.

17.—Catharine Butler, for assault on Peters, convicted, fined 10s. with imprisonment for 10 days.

Mary Ann Slatery for assault on Peters, convicted, fined 5s. with imprisonment for 5 days.

19.—Michael Smale, Indian, of the Lord's day—on view of 1 Mayor—fined 10s. or be imprisoned.

Thomas Powers for assault on son, parties settled out of Court.

Robert Duncan, for trespass on Charlotte Larter—not proved.

20.—Martin Bayley, for the night on Government House; he had inadvertently strayed—jail fees.

Thomas Connors (in charge of the Hogg) for assaulting me did not appear to prosecute with an admonition.

21.—Patrick Connolly—one measure—convicted, fined 10s. D. Stewart—three unstampd tickets, fined 30s. with costs.

Alex. MacKenzie—two unstampd tickets, fined 20s. with cost.

John Scott—one unstampd pay costs, said weight having stamped, but from improper came obliterated.

Councillor for the week, Espire.

CONVICTIONS.

On the 15th November, Mr. convicted before Robert H. Pethick and Donald Molsaac Majesty's Justices of Peace of an assault on Jonathan M. 70s. with 28s. costs, or to 6 months.

At the same time, Michael victed before the same Just on David Richardson Alder, "Azoff," and fined 30s. with imprisonment 1 month.

Defendant has moved the the Supreme Court.

On Thursday the 6th

THAT valuable and well containing about 250 at Charlottetown, on the St. Pete Boswall's, will be sold in lot December 6th, at 12 o'clock, at sale.

JOHN ARCH.

Oct. 29th, 1855. 4w

FURNITURE W

HAVING opened an Establishment building one door east of Hon. GEORGE COLLEGE, he prices less than in any other City.

FURNITURE C

He has now on hand a large stock of spring-bottom black walnut, various prices ranging from £5 to £100;—Parlor, hall CHAIRS, (mahogany.) Best Grecian cane-bottom cane-back ROCKING various other patterns kinds of wooden ditto Settee Cradles; Wm Work Tables; Looking Window Blinds and Pa All other kinds of HOUSE made to order, at the short American Furniture repair re-seated.
Nov. 5, 1855.

COMMISSION

and Gener THE undersigned having Warehouse room General Agent and Com attend to the purchase and REFERENCES.—Hobbs.

W. B. DEAN, Esq
Stratford Hotel, opposite 3d Nov. 1855. 1s