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 more humiliating 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 telegraph which goes out by the steamer to-day reaches there. Espartero, evidently, like other prime ministers near home, has bad 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 metropolis.

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 reconnoissance.

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 instant, 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 24 July; he has been kept at Rezan, and reports having been very well treated by the Russians.

The prisoners have been kept at Vorentz, on the Don, and when they left there were only two remaining, who were sick, and 51 deserters. I transmit the nominal list of the men.

The force from Eupatoria under the command of General d'Allonville, made a reconnoissance on the 22d inst. They fell in with a large force of the enemy and offered them battle. The Russians, however, retreated before them, after an exchange of a few rounds with the Horse Artillery.

I beg to enclose a copy of the report of Brigadier General Lord George Paget, in command of the English cavalry at that place.

I have the honor to report the departure of all the Turkish force that were here for Asia, with the exception of some artillery, which has been transferred to the contingent.

The weather continues magnificent, and the health of the troops all that can be desired.—I have, &c.

An English Visit to the Russian Prince Gagarian.

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 Gagaria, 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 Gagarian, in which the English present distinguished the word "Kinburn." The Prince replied by a passionate exclamation, unintelligible to his foreign guests, and presensly 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 brard 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 episcode 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.

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 these 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. Outside the town are depots where the Transport waggons are loaded, and whence they proceed to the front. These depots are fed from the wharves and storehouses in the harbour by means of the rail. Something like order is thus preserved in the narrow streets of the town, and the crush of men, horses, and carriages of every description, that once brought everything to a dead-lock, is now at an end. This systematic mode of procedure is a vast improvement upon last year, and will make all the difference in the world to the regularity and sufficiency of the supplies for the winter. But it is not intended to depend solely upon the railway. A thoroughly good road is being constructed along the whole route from the harbour to head-quarters, with branches to several Divisions.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO NICOLAIEFF.

Elizabethgrad, lately spoken of as the place which the Emperor Alexander had gone, or, a it is pronounced by the natives, Delisavetgrad (St. Elizabeth's fort), is situate to the north of Nicolaieff, in the midst of a fertile plain. At first, it was only a fortress, constructed on the frontier against the incursions of Tartars from the Crimea, and the Empress Elizabeth sent there Moldavian, Servian, and Hungarian colonists. At present, it is an important town, which stands on the two banks of the Ingul, to the east and north of the citadel. The streets of the town are regular, and the churches numerous; but the houses are plastered with a fine clay, which is decked in such a way with quartz and mica, as to dazzle and fatigue the eye. To the east of the town is an important suburb, on a height surmounted with windmills; beyond is the steppe, and at intervals on the horizon may be seen some of the hills so frequently found in this part of the world, and in the Crimea, in which the ancient Scythians were accustomed to bury their heroes, and which resemble the Celtic tombs of Ireland.

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, is persuaded 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 Wladimir 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 sen, 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 12.

[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. 3i

FALL GOODS.

1855.

JAMES DESBRISAY 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, Seamen's Caps, &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.