

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

Threatened Invasion of England.—If we are to believe a correspondent of the semi official journal, the Pays, ye gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease, have had a narrow escape of being converted into serfs for Cossacks—the Thames has had a narrow escape, as well as the Medway, of being subjected to the same indignities, inflicted upon it more than two centuries past, when the Dutch admiral sailed up past Sheerness and burned our fleets before the eyes of our admirals. According to the Pays, a council of war was held, some weeks past, at St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Constantine, a fiery, impetuous, and indiscreet personage, made a proposal that the fleets of Cronstadt, Revel, and Sweaborg, should be armed and equipped without delay; that 20,000 picked men should be embarked; during the night the combined fleets should fight their way through the squadrons of the allies, and effect a landing somewhere on the coast of Scotland or England. Instead of languishing here in inglorious ease, sickening to decay, faltering forth our souls, we should thus wipe off the stain of cowardice hurled at our fleets by our foes; we should march to London, lay it in ashes, and return triumphantly to St. Petersburg. So said the Grand Duke Constantine, and we are told that the Czar was mightily taken with the project, to which he would have consented, but for the remonstrances of the empress, who is known to exercise a very salutary influence over her lord and master. The very natural suggestion forced itself upon the empress's mind, What if the allied fleets should avail themselves of your absence to take the same liberty with St. Petersburg, which you propose to take in London? Her Majesty's prudent observations prevailed, and the mad scheme was abandoned, to the great discontent of the grand duke. I am informed from other quarters that this proposition actually was mooted at a council of war, and that the Czar's brother founded his proposal on the lethargy of the commander of the naval forces of Great Britain in the Pacific. He said, They are still hunting about in all directions for our ships and crews which have run out to sea, under their very noses, at Petropaulovski, from whence we kicked them our last year; and why should we not do the same in the Baltic as in the Pacific? There is far better logic in this reasoning than in much that we have heard from St. Petersburg; but we must beg the Grand Duke Constantine to remember that although we may have old women at the Horse-guards and admiralty board, yet we have not in our navy list two such captains as the high-born honourable hero, whose misconduct at Petropaulovski has subjected us to this impertinence, and will subject him to a court-martial, and, possibly, to the fate of Admiral Byng. As to his marching on to London; had the Russians landed, they would have marched up the hill, and then marched down again.

Russia.—A despatch from Warsaw, dated November 13, announces that the militia of the governments of Smolensko, Moscow, and Toula, have been incorporated with the army of the south. The commanders that had been appointed provisionally have been relieved from their functions.

A German correspondent informs us by the telegraph, on the authority of the Czar, published at Cracow, that the Russian government is supplying the place of the regular regiments removed from Poland by the new "Militia of the Empire." Six thousand of these troops have already entered Poland, and will have their winter quarters at Warsaw.

Future Prospects.—Advices from St. Petersburg say the most gloomy feelings exist for the future. It is believed there that the allies will attack the capital in the spring. A double line of fortified works will be erected round the city during the winter.

Superstition.—A letter from St. Petersburg of the 9th says:—"A few days since a package was sent off to Nicolaieff containing a mantle embroidered in gold and silver by the hands of the Empress and her ladies, for the holy image which the bishop of Moscow delivered to the Emperor in the chapel of St. Serge. It is positively stated that his Majesty himself conveyed this image to the army of the Crimea."

Prussia.—Berlin.—A letter now says that several arrests have taken place in connection with the affair of the abstraction of papers from a general in confidence of the King; that among the persons arrested is a retired general officer, and that a severe judicial investigation is going on.

Italy.—Piedmont.—Turin.—In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 17th, the President Boncompagni delivered a speech, of which the following is the closing passage:—"Happy are we, nevertheless, to have maintained intact in sovereigns and to the moderation of the people—parliamentary institutions, which unite in an indissoluble alliance the majesty of the crown and the freedom of the subject. Happy to have kept safe this flag, the symbol of liberty and independence which floats upon the palace, the parliamentary assembly, and the battle field, where the destinies of European civilization are being decided, and where the bravery of our army has surrounded it with a glory which Piedmont salutes as the presage of great prosperity and noble destiny."

Royal Gift.—The King of Sardinia has given the sum of five thousand francs to the Orlean fund now being raised in his dominions.

Rome.—Political Arrests.—The 'Univers'

Our letters from Rome of the 15th inform us that the police there have just made a capture of the highest importance. Two days before they arrested two of the most active agents of Mazzini—namely, Mancini, of Ariccia, and Lucenti, bellfounder at Rome. These two men hired in the Strada Lanrina a chamber, which became the centre of democratic conspiracies. On being arrested a number of papers, some of them of great importance, were seized; amongst others is a list of accomplices, containing, it is said, upwards of 2,000 names; also a great number of tickets which were distributed to men charged to act as spies in different quarters of the town on behalf of Mazzini, and which, it is said, bear the title Democratic Army.

UNITED STATES.

The Indian Difficulties.—The Washington Star says:—

The Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories do not commit their outrages indiscriminately upon the whites, but only upon the Americans. The subjects of Britain remain almost unmolested by them. This is accounted for by the fact that their arms and ammunition are procured from the Hudson's Bay Company which still has stations in that quarter of our country. By the treaty, they may retain their posts and trading-houses on our side of the line until this government pays them a valuation for them. Having availed themselves of the privilege, their commerce with the hostile savages is really at the bottom of most of the murders and robberies the latter are committing on our people."

Meetings of Irish Delegates.—New York Dec. 4.—A meeting of Irish delegates from the different Irish organizations in the United States and Canadas, is now in session at the Astor House. About 150 are in attendance, and more are expected. The object of the meeting is supposed to have reference to the movements on foot securing the redemption of Ireland by means of an invasion from this country. Reporters are not admitted, and the proceedings are kept private.

Second Despatch.—The convention of the Irish Emigrant Aid Society, now in session at the Astor House, deny that they have any filibustering intentions, but claim to be a charitable organization.—Robert Tyler of Pa., was chosen President. They are expected to remain in session a week.

Collision between Military Companies.—At Ashland, Schuylkill, county, Pa., a collision occurred between an Irish and an American military company. The Irish fired upon the Americans, when the latter charged bayonets upon the former, and wounded three of them, two of them have since died.

Famine at the Cape De Verd Islands.—Advices from Cape De Verd of October 31st, announce that a terrible panic is now prevalent at the Cape De Verd Islands, the crops having totally failed, and nearly all the cattle had died of starvation. Many of the inhabitants were also dying of starvation. The United States Consul had made an appeal through Commodore Crabbe to the people of this country for assistance. At the Island of San Antonio 30,000 people are living on the stalk of the bananas, and the carcasses of the animals that have died of starvation.

From the Plains.—St. Louis, Nov. 30. We have accounts from Independence to-day, stating that three armed Free-Statesmen had attempted to drive Mr Coleman, a pro-slavery settler, from his claim near Hickory Point.—Mr C. killed one of his assailants, when a mob gathered together, drove him and other settlers off, and then burned their houses. The ringleaders were arrested by Marshal Jones and taken to Leconte. Governor Shannon has called out the militia.

Many citizens from Independence, Western and St. Josephs have gone to offer their services to the Governor to restore order. The people of Lawrence are in arms, and have five pieces of artillery.

A number of houses have been burned in Douglas county, and several families driven to Missouri for refuge. The Law and Order people of the territory are rallying in large numbers to assist the Sheriff in the execution of the laws.

Sixteen houses were burned at Hickory point, and several of its citizens were missing.

From the Isthmus.—General Walker was in full possession of Nicaragua. Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, had publically acknowledged, on the part of the United States, the independence and sovereignty of the new Republic, and assured its government of the kind regards and well wishes entertained by the Chief Magistrate of the United States towards it.

General Corral was detected in a treasonable correspondence with some of the officers of the late Government, tried by a Court Martial, and shot in the Piazza at Grenada, on the 7th inst. in 80 hours after his arrest. The Court Martial was composed entirely of Americans. Other arrests had been made, but no names were given. The death of Corral was acquiesced in by General Rivas, the newly elected President.

A duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem had been declared by the Nicaragua Government upon all foreign imports, to be paid in coin.

The ship Lavinia, Adams, from Liverpool for New Orleans, ran ashore on Key West on the night of the 20th inst., in heavy weather. Cargo consisted of salt, and porter in barrels.—Wreckers had brought to Key West the porter, and it would be forwarded to New Orleans in the steamer C. Vanderbilt. The ship had several feet of water in her hold, but it was expected that she would be pumped out, and taken into Key West.

The Gloucester Telegraph says:—All of the bay vessels have now arrived home but three, and those we understand are on their way.—A larger quantity of mackerel has been taken this year than last, and some of the vessels have made a good year's work, but the average of the vessels is not much better than it was in 1854, the expense of the business being so high, and the quality of the mackerel being low. The season closed later this year than usual, some of the packers having several trips still on hand to pack out.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Frequent inquiries have been made of us in reference to the probability of the Liquor Law being enforced in this Province, and whether it will really come into operation so early as the 1st January next, being the time specified in the Bill. To these we have invariably answered in the affirmative. We know that all the antecedents of this law have been sadly clouded with doubt and mystery. First it was said that the Assembly and Legislative Council would never pass it—next that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor would not assent to it—next that it would be disallowed by the Queen, and last of all that it can never be practically enforced. These surmises—at all events all but the last—have already been disproved, and we have no doubt that this will just share the same fate.—The law will be enforced, although it may have to pass through some disagreeable trials.—*Frederick Reporter.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

Recent Gale of Wind.—We were visited with a very severe gale of wind on Friday the 16th inst., which continued until noon of the following day. It commenced suddenly about 4 o'clock, P. M., from the Westward. Several vessels, namely, Brigit, Iris, Lorrow, from Boston; Swift, Cody, from St. John's, N. F., and Isabella Lawley, Lawley, from Halifax, then beating in between Plint Island and Low Point, was obliged to anchor at the entrance of the harbour. On the morning of the 17th the wind changed to North North West and blew a hurricane. The Swift, parted her chains but succeeded in getting into harbor. The Isabella Lawley likewise parted her chains, but in endeavouring to get into the harbor missed stays, and drove ashore, on the eastern side of the entrance of the River, between the South Bar and Low Point and immediately blighted and filled with water the vessel became a total wreck, and the cargo, consisting of flour, dry goods, &c., was saved in a damaged condition. The Iris got into harbour on Saturday morning, having succeeded in holding to her anchors, and is uninjured. The American schooner Lane, which also came to anchor near Low Point Light, on the 17th, parted from her anchors, and drove ashore. Vessel likely to be a total loss. On Tuesday last, the ship Sydenham, (1170 tons) from Shippigan, N. B., timber laden, put into this port, having sprung a leak in the gale of the 16th and 17th inst., with 20 feet of water in the hold. The ship Malakoff, timber laden, from Quebec, also put into this harbor on Thursday, with her pumps choked, many sails lost, with ten feet of water in her hold—likewise the result of the same gale. There are several small vessels reported to have been lost to the northward, but we are without particulars.—*Cape Breton News*, Nov. 24.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

FROM papers received by this mail, we have gleaned the annexed extracts.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Melancholy Accident.—On Sunday night it blew a heavy gale from the north east, and the rain fell in torrents for several hours. On Monday the wind veered to the south west, and blew in fierce squalls, causing a heavy swell in the harbour. In Courtney Bay, westerly gales have great effect, and there the waters raged wildly. A quantity of ship timber went adrift from the ship yards, and four ship carpenters named Baird, Lattimore, Robinson and Courtenay, put out in a small skiff from Mr Smith's ship yard to recover some of the timber belonging to that gentleman. It is said that they had got fast to some and were towing towards the shore, when at a short distance from the beach the boat struck on the broadside by a wave was capsized. Two of the men it is said went down almost instantaneously, grasping one another and rendering any efforts for escape impossible. It is said that the other two held on for some time, one to the boat, and another to a piece of timber, and that Mr Richard Wright and some of the men from his yard put out in a boat to their rescue, but that one of the oars in this boat broke and they had much difficulty in regaining the shore. Messengers ran in hot haste to the city to get out the life boat, but it is evident that even if the life boats were less cumbersome an unwieldy things than they are, the poor men could not hold on in such a sea while a messenger was coming to the Mayor, and a crew could be obtained, the boats got off from the Breakwater, &c. Unfortunately, nothing was done or could be done for the safety of the unfortunate men and they all perished.—*Morning News.*

UNITED STATES.

The President's Message.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—The message is in type, and will be found to dwell at some length upon our foreign relations.—Those with Great Britain are far from being of a hostile character.

Washington, December 6.—The House of Representatives was again engaged in efforts to elect a Speaker. Five votes were taken, with

very little variation from the result of Monday. The Democrats voted in solid phalanx, and put up their candidate up to seventy-five votes, the opposition were divided amongst several candidates. The utmost order prevailed during the sitting, and there was a total absence of excitement. All opinions as to the probable result seem to be founded upon the wishes of those who express them rather than upon any reliable data.

Washington, D. C.—The following is a summary statement of the estimates for the appropriations required by the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury:

For deficiencies of the current fiscal year \$1,337,767, of which \$1,188,181 is to supply deficiency in Post Office revenue.

Estimate of permanent and indefinite appropriations which may be required for the last three quarters of the current fiscal year, under former acts of Congress, \$5,965,228.

Estimates for the next fiscal year, including appropriations by former acts of congress, of permanent and indefinite character, \$52,754,676.

Excluding permanent and indefinite, it is \$45,114,765; to which add unexpended existing appropriations not required for present fiscal year, \$46,695,817.

Total estimates for next fiscal year, \$69,450,492.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Despatches from the British Government.—It has just been ascertained, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that a despatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan, relative to the Crampton difficulty—the tenor of which is that the British Government, in a courteous but positive manner, declines giving such explanations as have been demanded by our government, regarding the alleged violation of our neutrality laws by British agents. This aspect of affairs imposes upon our Government delicate obligations, and will require all its wisdom to extricate itself from its present dilemma.

New York, Dec. 6.—The Irish Emigrant Aid Society closed its convention to-day, after adopting a constitution, and an address. They declare their purpose to be to fulfil the destiny of the Irish nation, for which so many patriots have toiled and suffered, but in doing so not to outrage the laws of the United States. They regard the present state of affairs in Europe as peculiarly their opportunity to call on the Irish people to pronounce that they will emancipate themselves from their thralldom, and promise that they shall not be left to struggle alone.

Resolutions were also adopted, declaring that the laws of the United States do not prevent combinations of citizens from helping to shape the course of nations by word or action, and that the restoration of the sovereignty of Ireland would be an act worthy of American freedom.

Invasion of Canada.—New York, Dec. 6.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states the following to be the plan of the projected Irish Invasion:—

"A plan, I am told, has been submitted, to reach the heart of the British Lion through his Canadian lungs. 5000 able bodied Hibernians are represented to be all ready for enrolment to march to Canada, in order to co-operate with some Russian demonstration, said to be organizing on the Northwest coast. Money sufficient to defray the expenses, it is further said, has already been raised, and the only thing remaining to be done, is to find a man in whom all have confidence as a leader. Secrecy being the one great thing needed now, pains are taken to keep out of the newspapers any thing like a real record of what is in the wind. An Agent of Russia is said to be the Financial Agent and the Chief Engineer of the whole concern. It is thought to be something of an object to get up an invasion of Canada, in order to distract the Allies at home, and possibly to compel England to transport a portion of her army in the Crimea to the North American Colonies."

Reported Dismissal of the British Minister.—It was reported here yesterday afternoon that in consequence of the British Government having refused to make the required explanations in regard to the alleged violation of our neutrality laws, the British Minister at Washington, Mr Crampton, had been dismissed by the President. It is much to be regretted that any misunderstanding should have occurred with the British Government, and still more that it could not have been disposed of without resorting to diplomatic reprisals. The account is now on our side supposed to be balanced, and it only remains to be seen whether the British Government are willing to view it in the same light. Nothing serious can grow out of the affair, unless that one nation or the other wants to get up a war; and we cannot believe that such insatiation prevails on either side.—*Boston Traveller.*

CANADA.

A Great Celebration.—We learn from the Montreal Pilot, that the British, Irish, French and other residents of Buffalo, celebrated the downfall of Sebastopol on the 8th inst., by a grand demonstration and banquet. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested, and the anti-Russian spirit by which it was characterized may be judged of by the toasts and sentiments proposed and unanimously responded to, a few of which we subjoin:—

May the fire of the Allies never cease until every hair be scorched from the body of the bear, and he be made to crouch and beg for peace at the feet of the Allied Armies!

England and true Liberty—with Despotism under one foot, and Anarchy under the