

## News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 3rd of November.  
EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE PACIFIC AT NEW YORK.

The Pacific brought 181 passengers, and London papers of Saturday, the 3rd November.

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

When the war in the East first broke out, there was no power from which England received assurances of support more hearty and more spontaneous than from the United States of America; even the Minister of the Union in this country testified to the cordial sympathy of the Cabinet of Washington, and the nation over which it presided. He expressed an apprehension as to the duration of our alliance with France, and our ability alone and unaided to resist the overwhelming might of Russia; but he desired us to be under no apprehension on that subject, for the United States were willing to make our quarrel their own, and to aid us with thousands of stout hearts and brawny arms. We cannot blame our ministers that in their urgent need of men, they should avail themselves of the resources of the West. At the same time the British government gave most stringent orders that nothing should be done in the endeavour to obtain recruits, to violate the municipal laws of the United States. However, it unhappily soon became only too apparent that the American Minister and the British government had alike mistaken the disposition of our trans-Atlantic brethren. The sympathies of a land of freedom were found in a great measure to be enlisted in the cause of Russia. Orders were immediately despatched to America to desist from attempting to recruit, and to give no cause of annoyance to the susceptibilities of the nation. The American government determined however, not to neglect the opportunity of turning public feeling to account in the interest of the Presidential election in 1856. Their Minister in London was desired to demand a discontinuance of all endeavours of recruiting in the States. The British Government answered in the most conciliatory tone than what was demanded had been already done, and offered an explanation, which proved perfectly satisfactory to the American Minister, who could not but remember his own sanguine anticipations of a contrary feeling, and so for a time the matter terminated. The American Government was not so easily satisfied, and returned to the attack, with a despatch, of which we will only permit ourselves to say, that it was ill calculated to restore good feeling between the two countries, and by no means a fitting acknowledgment of the readiness shown by our Ministry to recall a mistake into which they had been so innocently led. To that despatch the British Government tendered a temperate but dignified reply, and has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening the West India fleet with the ships which have arrived from the Baltic. In this position affairs now stand.—London Times, Nov. 2.

The misunderstanding with the United States is attracting, throughout the British Empire, a degree of interest which has been only inferior to the war with Russia. That our relations with the Cabinet of Washington are complicated, we fear cannot be denied, but the exact cause of this embroilment is by no means clear. Yesterday a rumor prevailed here and in London that the American minister at the Court of St. James had either been recalled or would leave for the United States by the packet which sails this day. We happen to know through a private source, that Mr Buchanan had an interview with Lord Clarendon on Tuesday last, in the course of which, his Lordship assured the American minister that the British government was informed on unquestionable authority that ships were being built and fitted out in the United States, for the express purpose of making a descent on Cuba, on the British West Indies and on other parts of the British possessions, but the interview between the British Foreign Minister and the American Ambassador was so friendly that the last named personage was to have dined with Lord Clarendon on yesterday (Friday). Since the friendly interview, however, took place, an article has appeared in the London Times, which Mr Buchanan may think is calculated to compromise him in the eyes of his own Government, and the American public, and he may have resented the information which it contains as a breach of confidence. The article to which we refer must have been inspired by some member of the Government; possibly by some member of the Cabinet, and therefore without at all endorsing the rumor to which we have referred, we can readily conceive Mr Buchanan's annoyance at having his name mixed up with a transaction so delicate as the one pointedly referred to in the Times of Thursday.—Liverpool Times, Nov. 3.

Nothing important from the seat of war, except the return of the Allies from their advance to their former positions, in expectation of an attack by the Russians. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that any further operations will take place this season.

The details of the capture of Kinburn are to hand.

London, Saturday.—General Canrobert has embarked from Lubec for Stockholm in a French steamer.

A despatch from Dantzic states that the bulk of the Allied fleet was about to proceed to Kiel.

A despatch received from St. Petersburg, states that all the liners of the fleet of Kinburn had proceeded seaward, and that the allied fleet had attempted nothing new.

Gortschakoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg, Thursday, that there was no new movement in the Crimea.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette writing from Berlin, alludes to rumours of peace, but they are looked upon in diplomatic circles as unfounded, not merely because Russia has resorted to a fresh levy of conscripts, but because every communication from that empire discountenances the belief that Russia will make any concessions to the demands of the Western Powers. On the other hand, all letters arriving from Vienna allude to peace.

The Prussian Gazette of the 15th October, affirms that the French Government intimates at Vienna its readiness to negotiate with Russia on the basis of the four points, alleging that it was resolved to continue the war and recommence military operations next spring with redoubled energy, should peace not be concluded in the interim.

The British Government has prohibited the exportation to all foreign countries of saltpeter, nitrate of soda, and sulphate of potash.

The London Times Money article says:—The Funds opened this morning at the closing quotations of Wednesday, but subsequently experienced an advance.

Mercantile letters from Paris indicate an increase of confidence.

Messrs. Lewis Skays & Co. suspended payment this morning. They were engaged in the oil and fruit trade. Liabilities £200,000.

London, Saturday.—(By Telegraph.)—Consols closed this morning at 87 7/8 to 88 for both money and account.

The Liverpool Journal of Saturday says:—We have a telegraph message from London conveying most serious intelligence, and we vouch for its correctness, for the information comes from a source which excludes the possibility of a doubt. The country is on the eve of a war with the United States, unless public opinion is brought to operate on Her Majesty's Ministers.

An interchange of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between the Earl of Clarendon and the American Minister. The cause assigned by ministers for the appearance of our ships at Bermuda, was the report of a Russian privateer now fitting out in the port of New York, but the fact is denied and it is well known this is a mere pretext, for the real cause refers to the Mosquito territory affair. The existing business never occasioned an angry word from the Government at Washington. The Mosquito question is one which imperils the peace of Great Britain and the United States. This has been for some time a source of diplomatic disquietude between the two countries, and now tends to an open rupture.

One more effort for Peace.—According to Vienna letters the Emperor of Russia was desirous of holding a personal interview at some place on the frontier with the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, and probably other potentates, with the view of coming to some understanding for the conclusion of peace.

Gen. Simpson states in one of his despatches that the fine weather has permitted great progress to be made in the repair of the railway and construction of new roads, and he entertains no anxiety of there being a scarcity of anything during the approaching winter. Dr. Hall, British Inspector of hospitals, reports the health of the army satisfactory. Huts were arriving daily, and he hoped that ere the cold weather set in the most of the army would be under cover.

Of the one thousand nine hundred and ten British wounded in the assault on the Redan, eight hundred and six were shot or stabbed through the chest or upper part of the body.

The Russians believe that the presence of the allied squadrons at the mouth of the Dnieper is meant to cover an attack on Perekop, to be made from Eupatoria. Kherson they say, is to be attacked to employ the Russian forces stationed at Aleschiki, between Kherson and Perekop.

A new levy of ten men per thousand is to be made throughout Russia, excepting only a few provinces.

Gen. Luders promulgates an order of the day acknowledging the receipt of twenty thousand recruits, and cautioning the veterans of his army not to ridicule the want of experience of these raw soldiers.

A circular published at Vienna estimates the Turkish and allied forces at 300,000 men, exclusive of the Turkish army of 24,000 on the banks of the Danube. These troops are distributed nearly as follows: At Batoum, under Omer Pasha, 45,000 men; at Kars under Gens. Yussuff and Williams, 18,000; at Erzeroum under Selim, 8,000 in the Crimea, the main body of the allied army on the Cherson and elsewhere, 95,000; at Eupatoria, under Gen. d'Altonville, 60,000; at Kertch, 16,000; at Kinburn, 12,000; on their way to reinforce the corps at the mouth of the Dnieper, 25,000; at Sebastopol, 8,000; reserve in the camp at Maslak, 10,000.

A report comes by way of Paris, that Russia has granted letters of marque to some American ships as privateers.

With the object of stimulating the zeal of the nobility of his empire in carrying on the war, the Czar has issued a ukase guaranteeing all the ancient privileges and immunities of the nobles.

The Capture of Kinburn.—The operations which resulted in the capture of the forts of Kinburn seem to have been planned and executed with equal skill. The first step in these operations was the feint of an attack on Odessa. For two days the combined fleet lay in a thick fog, within five miles of that city, the bells of the city and the signal-guns of the fleet being

heard through the gloom, while neither city nor fleet were visible to each other. When the mist rolled away the greatest activity in preparing for defence was observed on shore.—During the next three days the fleet menaced the city, and on the 14th of October, without having fired a shot, all the ships weighed anchor and stood to sea, eastward. This feint of an attack had the effect of hurrying a large force of the enemy to Odessa, and withdrawing them from the vicinity of Kinburn. Kinburn, it need scarcely be repeated, stands at the extremity of a narrow spit of land which forms the southern shore of the liman, or bay, of Dnieper. The allied land force disembarked east of the town, in order to cut off the retreat of the garrison. Their landing was effected without opposition. The French ranged themselves on the left to undertake the assault—the British being further to the east to prevent any attempt to relieve the fort. An overwhelming fire opening from the ships, soon rendered the fort untenable; and the Commandant-General Hohnovitch was forced to capitulate, his garrison being accorded the honors of war. Kinburn mounted not more than seventy guns. Honorable terms were offered to the commandant of Orschakoff, if he would surrender, but he preferred to blow up his defences and retreat.

The East India Mails arrived at Marseilles on the 1st of November. By telegraph, accounts from China are to Sept. 15. Politically nothing new. The Santal insurrection in India was dying out.

Russia.—The following telegraphic despatch has been received at St. Petersburg:—Nicolaieff, Oct. 23—3 P. M. The position of the enemy's squadron off Kinburn has not changed. Their steamers and floating batteries are in the Oozakoff roads, in the Embouchure of the Bug, opposite the village of Partuino, and Embouchure of the Driner between Stanislaus and Ribaltchiz. At the mouth of the Dnieper the enemy actively engaged in taking soundings along the southern bank of the river. The number of troops landed on the Spit of Kinburn has not been increased, according to the statement of three English prisoners, who having ventured on shore, were made prisoners by the Cossacks of one of our detachments. A part of the enemy is still on board the vessels of the fleet. They amount, including the troops disembarked, to 15,000.

Sentence of Strahan, Paul & Bates, the Fraudulent Bankrupts.—On Friday and Saturday the trial of the prisoners was conducted at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Willis, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Baron Martin. At the close on Saturday, Baron Alderson summed up. The jury retired at twenty five minutes before one, and after an absence of half an hour returned into court with a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners. Baron Alderson (who laboured under deep emotion) sentenced the prisoners in the following terms:—Wm. Strahan, Sir John Dean Paul, and Robert Makin Bates—the jury have now found you guilty of the offence which is charged against you in the indictment, the offence of disposing of securities entrusted to you by others for safe keeping, but which you have appropriated under circumstances of temptation, to your own advantage. A more serious offence can hardly be imagined in a great commercial community like this, and the punishment for such an offence must be commensurate with its magnitude. All that I have to do is to say that I cannot conceive any worse case of the sort under the Act of Parliament; and, as I cannot conceive a worse case, I must pass the extreme sentence which that act imposes. The sentence of the Court is, that you be Transported for Fourteen Years.

### WEST INDIES.

From Barbadoes the intelligence is that "the Yellow Fever had disappeared."

At Turks Island on the 15th ult. there were about 100,000 bushels of Salt ready for exportation.

The Barbadoes Liberal supplies the following particulars relative to the late heavy gale which lately swept over that Island:—

From a little after 5 p. m. the wind set in from the North-west, blowing steadily from that point, and increasing very gradually, as the night advanced, until a little after midnight, when the storm was at its height. The wind subsequently shifted round to the south, where it has continued fresh the whole of to-day.

The damage on shore, beyond the lodging perhaps some of the more forward ones, is probably very trivial, but we regret to state that three of the vessels in the Bay have been stranded with the loss of some lives. The Brig New City of Cork, of Liverpool, went ashore on the Pier and is a complete wreck—the Captain (Baynes) and Boat-swain were drowned; the Barque William Large, also of Liverpool, went ashore near the Pier, bilged; the Schooner Koh-i-noor, of Dominica, 59 tons, parted her anchor at 2 a. m., and went ashore opposite Shurland's alley—one of her crew, Alexander Martin, a native of this place, was washed overboard, and drowned. Among the casualties is Captain Kirby, of the Schooner Peri, of Dominica, in the Carenage, who lost his footing whilst assisting to secure his vessel and was drowned.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

Results of the Harvest.—Now that farmers have got their crops of all kinds housed, we may be able to form an idea of the yield of the harvest. It is generally believed that the aggregate is not so large as at one time it promised to be. The unusually late spring and dark weather in the month of August, caused a late harvest, and a great deal of grain, both wheat and oats, was much injured by early frosts.—

Potatoes have been injured by the rot, to a much greater extent than last year, few farms escaping the blight, while on many the crop is nearly destroyed. Turnips are a good yield generally over this county. Fodder of all kinds is plenty, and this together with the fact of the short crops of past years, causing the farmers to dispose of all their surplus stock, causes beef and all kinds of butchers' meat to be very scarce, and dearer than is usual at this season.

The weather continues unusually mild for the season. We have now reached the middle of November, without seeing any indications of winter weather except one or two trifling dashes of hail. The time is most favorable for farming operations, and a great deal of land has already been ploughed in preparation for next year's crop.

### UNITED STATES.

From the Correspondent of the New York Herald.

Washington, November 12.—The preparations of our government for the new state of things at San Juan del Norte are somewhat active, both in a diplomatic and naval regard.—Despatches of some moment have been forwarded to our Minister in Nicaragua, Mr Wheelr. Though intimations have been thrown out that he is himself complicated with our filibusters, it is not probable that he will neglect to obey orders. The fact is one which now requires not only skill but energy.

Com. Paulding was brought here by a despatch from the government, and has left with the force fitted out for his command, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

He will probably meet, at the tristing place, a large British naval force, under the command of Admiral Fanshaw. It once happened, on the occasion of the Prometheus difficulty, that one of our vessels of war was sent to the same place, and there met a vastly superior naval force; but instead of inviting a combat, *a la Hollins*, our officers accepted and returned British hospitality with frequent and mutual entertainments, thus coming to a good understanding.

"It is not so good a feeling that prevails at this time.

"It is believed here that a British expeditionary force will be at once sent to Greytown from Jamaica, and that the British flag will be hoisted at Punta Arenas, at Fort San Carlos up the river San Juan, and at Greytown.

"If the Clayton Bulmer Treaty is no longer binding upon either party, this will certainly be the case; and I know that this event is here looked to as one of probable occurrence.

"But the Clayton Bulmer Treaty is not by us considered as abrogated. It is supposed that the subject is left open to negotiation, upon a new basis—that is, upon new propositions from the U. S. As a matter of amity, it ought to be considered by both parties as a Treaty in full force—so far as it restrains either party from aggression or the assertion of exclusive jurisdiction in that quarter.

"The U. S. Government put a certain interpretation upon the Treaty, requiring Great Britain to abandon her pretensions to the Bay Islands, and to relinquish, practically and absolutely, her Mosquito Protectorate. This was positively demanded and positively refused.—Still, the British Government is willing to comply with the terms of the Treaty, as she has understood and explained them. If the British Government consider that the Treaty is at an end, merely because they do not assent to our interpretation of it, it will be from a disposition to provoke a quarrel, which they can do, by taking military possession and establishing civil jurisdiction in Greytown.

"It is for our government—in case the British government offers no such provocation as the above movement would imply—to offer to renew the negotiation from a new starting point. The means of adjusting the question are not exhausted, and can be readily found in a proper understanding with the government of Nicaragua, if any such government there be."

Holloway's Pills, an unfailing remedy for all disorders of the Chest and Lungs.—Oliver Thompson, of Kingston, C. W., was certainly in a most deplorable state of health ten weeks ago; his lungs, so the doctor told him, were completely gone, his chest, and in fact his body generally, had scarcely an atom of flesh on it, so thin had he become. In addition to this, he had a cough which completely shook him to pieces (these are his own words); he has just informed Professor Holloway, that all these complaints have been removed by Holloway's Pills, after he had used them for seven weeks and two days and he now feels better than ever he did in his life. These Pills readily remove all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

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GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, 17th November, 1855.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Just Claims against the ESTATE of CHARLES RICHARDSON, late of Chatham, deceased are requested to render the same duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers;

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, } Executors.  
ROBERT JOHNSON, JR. }  
Chatham 15th November, 1855.