

English News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, September 28, 1854.

The America sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 16th, and arrived here at 20 minutes past 7 o'clock this morning. The Alps for Boston from Liverpool sailed at 11 A. M. on the 13th Liverpool Markets, Saturday 2 P. M.—Cotton unchanged.

Breadstuffs unchanged—except Flour 6d. dearer.

By telegraph to Agent of Press at Liverpool.—Nothing from the war Consols closed to-day dull at yesterday's rates

THE WAR.—The Crimea expedition has sailed. It is the largest naval expedition in the annals of warfare. It consisted of 700 ships, carrying at once 70,000 men, with horses, guns, pontoons, gabions, tents, provisions and all materials of war.

The fleet musters 25,000 sailors and 3000 cannon. The land force comprises 20,000 English, 35,000 Turks, 10,000 Egyptians, 5,000 Lunisians, 5,000 of other nationalities

On the third the greater part of the British squadron, with the English troops on board, left Varna.

On the 5th the French under St. Arnaud, and Turks, left to join the British at Fidonici on Serpent Island, off mouth of the Danube, opposite Eupatoria in the Crimea.—The debarkation will take place at point Baba, near the mouth of the river Katcha, where there are 15 fathoms of water; once landed, allies will entrench themselves.

Russian army must next be beaten in field, and allies will occupy the heights above the city from the sea. Fort Constantine, mounting 110 guns, will be the principal object of attack. A position is already discovered whence the Russian fleet can be inflamed, either set on fire in the harbor, or compelled to come out and fight. There is not much known of the Russian preparations. Prince Menchikoff personally conducts the defence of Sebastopol; he attaches great importance to the fortifications of Azakess and Rheron, and some 1,000 men are occupied in strengthening these places.

Continued reinforcements arrived at Odessa, and passed on. 50,000 men said to be encamped besides full garrison in the city.—There are a number of ships being converted into fire ships.

All available pilots are being distributed among the fleet, and the allies is seemingly prepared for the fleet leaving port. New levy of ten men in 1,000 throughout the coast of the empire.

There are strange rumors current that French Admiral Hamelin strongly opposes the Sebastopol expedition, that St. Arnaud takes the sole responsibility, and that sealed orders were on the way from France to stop it when the expedition sailed—may be rumor only.

BALTIC.—Reported that the Baltic fleet is ordered to return to England, which causes apprehension that the Russian fleet will escape from the Baltic, and commit devastation on the open sea. It is also, rumoured (partly credited) that Sir Charles Napier wishes to resign. The Anglo-French detachment had landed at Ubricosborg near Sweaborg; they destroyed some gun boats and set the town on fire.

DANUBE.—The Russians had evacuated Bradlow and Galatz, consequently the navigation of the Danube is free.

On the 4th General Luders removed his headquarters from Galatz to Reni; before leaving he blew up the fortification and strand batteries. It is reported that the Turks have entered Fokschang. On the 6th Count Coronini at the head of 4,000 Austrians entered Bucharest and was formally received by Omer Pacha with a Turkish division and a detachment of Wallachian militia.

The correspondent of the London Daily News reports disagreements already between Omer Pacha and the Austrian commanders.

ASIA.—The Russian army corps lately operating under Prince Bebutoff against Turks on the frontier of Georgia has made sudden and unexpected retrograde movement towards Gumri.

The Turks found the Russian camp deserted and 10 guns spiked. It is not known whether the retreat was caused by the presence of Schamyl, with a large force near Tiflis, or from report of allied movements in the Black Sea. This movement gave rise to the report that Schamyl gained great victory at Tiflis.—The Russians said to have lost 7 guns, 3,000 tents, &c.

The Times of Aug. 25th, says that Turkish Minister, Teheranzer Zetoum, has stated that the rupture between Persia and Porte is complete.

CZAR'S REPLY.—The answer of Russia has been officially notified by Austria to the representatives

of the Western Powers. Independence, Belge, gives substance of answer, viz.: "Russia expresses surprise that Austria should have transmitted such proposals to St. Petersburg unaccompanied by any concession on the part of the Western Powers. Russia therefore rejects them. The Czar infinitely regrets that he has not been able to accept these last overtures made by Austria; he considers that he has made every concession compatible with the honor of Russia; and it only remains for him to do the same as his enemies—that is to try the eventualities of war in order to arrive at some solid basis of negotiations for peace. The Emperor Nicholas has directed his general-in-chief to pass the Pruth with his troops, from stratagetic motives, and Russia will keep herself upon the defensive with her frontiers until more equitable conditions are offered to her. The Emperor on his side will avoid increasing the complications of the war, but he will repel with the greatest energy all attacks against him from whatever quarter they may proceed."

Austria, Prussia, and Western Powers have expressed themselves satisfied with Austria's resolve to remain for the present in armed neutrality.

The Germanic Diet resumed their sittings on the 14th, when the Prussians representative informed the Diet that Prussia never having bound herself to the guarantees demanded by the Western Powers, will in future remain strictly neutral.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Mail telegraphed.—Calcutt 3d. Bombay 1st, Shanghai, July 15th Canton 20th, Hong Kong 22d. Trade in India favourable. Trade in China very dull. Great confusion at Canton. The insurgents have taken several places near, and threatened Canton. The foreigners are placed under the protection of Factones ship.

BRITAIN.—The Queen and Court are at Balmoral, Scotland, David Scott, Richmon & Co Manchester, have failed—liabilities heavy, and may affect several Liverpool firms. Camedale & Co. also failed. The celebrated yacht America is advertised to be sold.

FRANCE.—Military exercises continue at Boulogne. On the 13th the Emperor reviewed 10,000 troops in Camp at Ambleteuse. 14th, grand sham battle was enacted, invading army of 40,000 advanced from St Omer to attack Boulogne, was met by an army of defence, also of 40,000 and after immense firing and smoke, Boulogne was supposed to be taken. On the 16th the Emperor returned to Paris. A loan of 400,000,000 francs is proposed. The French minister is recalled from Berlin Cholera rapidly abating in Paris.

SPAIN.—Intelligence from Madrid is important Republican party is extremely active, and a new outbreak is considered near. Has been discovered that republicanism is extensively recognized, and almost ready for action throughout Spain. A programme of the intended movement, is clandestinely concealed, Marquis of Albaida, recognised head of the movement, has gone into concealment, the better to direct the secret operations. Christina has arrived at Lisbon—travels under the name of Countess Dramende—will embark at Oporto for France. Count of Montemolin has issued circulars to Carlish advising them to remain quiet.

SWITZERLAND.—Arrest of Mazzini at Basi is reported.

AUSTRIA.—Is reported that Count Bual will soon be superceded by Count Frederick Thun, now minister at Berlin, but doubtful. Plenipotentiary from Prince Daniel of Montenegro is in Vienna, offering to transfer allegiance to Austria for yearly subsidy.

ITALY.—Government of Modena ordered all arms in the city of Carara to be given up within 15 days. More executions at Parma.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton continued in the same dull and irregular state as for some time past—had been good demand for better class of Orleans for export, although quotations are unchanged.

LATEST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA, AT N. YORK.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

Important from the Seat of War—Landing of the Allied Troops on the Crimea.

New York, Oct. 6.

The steamer Canada, arrived this morning, from Liverpool, with dates to the 23d September.

It is officially announced by the French and English Governments that on the 14th, 58,000 allies landed at Eupatoria without opposition, and immediately marched on Sebastopol. The transports then returned to Varna for 14,000 more French troops.

It is reported that the Czar had at the last moment consented to terms. This is not generally believed.

The allied fleets were off Sebastopol. The English news is unimportant Spanish news unchanged.

It is said that the Russians have only 38,000 disposable force in the Crimea.

Breadstuffs buoyant. Flour advanced 2s.; Wheat 4d.; Corn, 1s. 6d. Provisions dull. No change in fish. Tea advanced. Consols 95 3-4.

THE WAR.

We have given, from the Times, a digest of the correspondence which has recently passed between the British and Austrian Governments.—From that correspondence, our readers will gather the perfect good faith with which the Governments of England and of France have hitherto conducted their negotiations. From the same may likewise be learned, with the utmost explicitness, the grounds of that contest. It will also be seen, that the word of the Western Powers is solemnly pledged, that they will enter into no negotiation whatever with the Czar, that does not assume the four great points specified. If, therefore, Nicholas shall, at any time, deem it expedient to terminate hostilities, he knows the conditions. The Western Powers say these points, or—cannon!

Under the circumstances, then, the only alternative for Nicholas is, submission or hostilities.—He may, perhaps, for a season, find it an intolerable trial to his pride, not simply to retrace his steps beyond the Pruth, and to forego the splendid territories, on which he had ruthlessly seized, and which he had determined to hold, as what he called "material guarantee;" but also to confess himself beaten and reduced to the hard and humbling necessity, not of proudly negotiating, but of absolutely submitting to a peace, the terms of which are unalterably dictated by the Western Powers.

If England and France shall abide by the ground they have now adopted, the submission of Nicholas is only a question of time. Whatever strength position may give to Cronstadt or the Sebastopol, these dread fortresses cannot be of lasting service to Nicholas. In both cases there is a fortress and a fleet,—a fortress operating, so to speak, for a double purpose. While it shuts out the fleets of the Allies, it shuts the fleets of the Czar, with this difference, that while the fleets of the former are sweeping the seas at pleasure, the fleets of the latter are prisoners. The fleets of Nicholas are to all intents as if they were not. To him they are really of no service, but to deepen his humiliaton, and heighten his humiliaton. They contribute nothing whatever to the safety of the empire; to the forts; not to them, he exclusively looks. As represented by his fleets, he is simply a robber in his den! If the police, in pursuit of him, cannot get in, at the same time, he cannot get out; and the matter is thus reduced to a pure question of patience and hunger. These fleets, without firing a shot, are yet preparing the way for victory.—Their terrible presence, both in the Baltic and in the Black Sea, on the right hand and on the left, cannot fail of exerting the most serious influence on the minds of the Russians.

The Commanders and the Admirals of the Allied Powers are, therefore, at this moment, the schoolmasters of Russia, and the lesson they are teaching her, if not the most agreeable, is yet the most salutary that can possibly be imparted. The time has come to bring down her towering pride and to work in her the conviction that she was by no means the Mistress of all, but simply a Sister of other Kingdoms, and as such, neither the wisest nor the worthiest of the sisterhood, and without the slightest claim to control the rest.

Their own miserable inferiority and their utter inability to meet the Allied Fleets in mortal combat they cannot hide from themselves and they will feel that they owe their safety neither to their numbers nor their bravery, but purely to the accident of the two forts already referred to. The state of feeling thus engendered must make sad havoc of their own vanity and imaginary power, to menace and control the nations of Europe.—Their Imperial glory, even in their own barbaric esteem, will thus melt away like the snow on their own mountains and the ice in their own rivers on the approach of the summer's sun.—British Banner.

(From the Fredericton Reporter.)

The Commission appointed to investigate the Constitution and management of Kings College, is sitting here at present, Mr. E. Ryerson, the justly celebrated Canadian Educationalist being one of the number. From this gentleman, as well as the Commissioners generally, we expect such a report as will justify the expectation of the Legislature in their organization; and we trust ere another year shall have elapsed, that King's College under a more efficient system of management, will be as popular in its code of general discipline as it is already for the talent and learning of its professors.

It is not our wish to anticipate, were we able to do so, a single point in connection with the present College question. We leave it quietly in the hands of those duly appointed for the arduous service involved; but we have a few observations to make on the question of general Education, and perhaps the present may be a fitting opportunity.

It has often been remarked, and we believe truly, that no country on the face of the Globe, with an equal population, spends an equal amount with New Brunswick upon Education, and the advance made upon the Teacher's salary at the close of the last Session, points the climax of legislative generosity beyond all comparison. With all due allowance, however, for our scattered and remote settlements, and the consequent difficulty of bringing the children together during the winter season for the purpose of instruction, we may truly say that there is not within the bonds of civilized society a greater number of persons in the same arena who exhibit a greater amount of carelessness in respect to the education of their children.

Belonging originally to a country where the lower classes are generally very poor, but where their is not a farthing of public money expended upon educational purposes, we cannot help drawing the contrast between the avidity and anxiety manifested by the indigent Irish peasant for the schooling of his child, and the apathy manifested by the New Brunswick Farmer, rich and easy in his circumstances—with a large legislative grant to defray in effect more than two thirds the expenses—in the same cause. We have known men to carry heavy loads on their backs, a distance of ten long Irish miles to market, with the sole motive of giving the money thus slavishly earned to the schoolmaster! Here, on the contrary, the proprietors of fine properties, the hundredth part of which would out-value the poor Celt's whole domestic establishment,—men who can otherwise live extravagantly—too often grudge the small sums expended upon the training of their children, and expect their education as a matter of right, and as a public charge.

We recollect not long since passing through a whole parish, which, notwithstanding the heavy inducement of the provincial grant, had not a single school within its limits? A dilapidated school-house, an itinerant Teacher—half horse, half stable boy—and a few boys who attend the same shanty, when they have nothing to do at home, are circumstances too familiar in New Brunswick.

It were needless to dwell on the defective features in our domestic economy, if their remedy could not be produced just as easily. If those who pay more attention to their colts and cows than they do to the mental cultivation of their children, were moderately but directly taxed, rendering it imperative upon them to make the rising generation efficient members of society—if the Schoolmasters were properly trained and rendered independent of those migratory peregrinations which destroy their self respect and usefulness—if proper locations were chosen for school-houses, without reference to any other consideration than the greatest benefit to the greatest number of children—if men owning large unrequited properties, and wealthy old Bachelors, were doubly taxed to correspond with their negative delinquencies—then might we hope for the dawn of that knowledge, which instead of a parrot education at a ruinous public cost, would cultivate, aye and refine the minds of those who must occupy the stage of this busy life when its present actors shall have passed beyond it.

We never believed the assertion so frequently made in the House of Assembly, namely that the youth of this country receive an education commensurate with the expenditures so lavishly voted for their benefit. We believe that a great part of the money is lost, because it can apparently be so easily obtained; and we should consider its being withheld, until the introduction of a more healthy and efficient system, a great public blessing. That we now pay heavily for a service, which at the best is but indifferently performed, all will allow; nor does the sly and stealthy mode of its collection—the indirect one—lessen the burthen.—Nearly one half of the vast amount is thus absorbed in its own collection; while nearly the half of the other half is lost in its indifferent—its ill judged expenditure. The country requires a new code, involving the support, standing and education of schoolmasters;—direct taxation,—the proper division of districts—and all regulated by municipal authorities so as to suit each respective district throughout the whole.

A report was current at Quebec last week that Lord Elgin will succeed Earl St. Germain as Viceroy of Ireland, instead of being appointed Governor General of India; but the foundation for this report is not stated.—New Brunswick.