

English News.

THE ARIEL'S NEWS.—By the Ariel, of the Vanderbilt Line, on Wednesday, from Havre, via Southampton, we have the following items of English news:—

Nothing new is reported from the Crimea. It appears probable that further operations of importance are to be attempted in the Baltic, for we read in the Daily News, a despatch from Hamburg, dated Aug. 29, stating that H. M. S. Sanspareil had arrived at Kiel, with an enormous quantity of projectiles and new mortars for the Baltic fleet. The Paris correspondence of the same journal writes:—

A belief that Russia has been reduced to the last extremities by the course of the war is strongly impressed upon the French Government. Russia is *aux abois* (at bay) is the expression in a communication made to me of a piece of information which I know to be official, although it does not follow that it may not be mistaken. I am told that a despatch just received from the French minister at Vienna states that Count Nesselrode has made such a pressing application to Austria for assistance, that the Emperor Francis Joseph cannot temporize any longer, and must declare himself on one side or the other. He is, it is said, very angry at being pressed home by Russia in this way, and the French diplomatists think themselves justified in saying that he will pronounce for the allies. But curiously enough, the communication which I have reason to believe has been made from the Vienna embassy on this subject does not contemplate that Austria will take arms to help us, but gives it to be understood that she is very valiantly inclined, and means to dictate peace to Russia. Of course this is spoken of in Government circles as very good news.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times alludes to the same rumor, but remarks that Austria appears well disposed towards the Western powers, (if well disposed she be), as the season approaches when military operations on her part—the best and only proof she can give of her honesty—will be difficult.

The British Government has begun to ship huts to the Crimea for the use of the healthy troops, and for hospitals, thus indicating that the army is expected to winter there. Huts shipped at Southampton reach the Crimea in less than a fortnight.

General Simpson, in reply to Lord Panmure's inquiries as to the condition of the Balaklava railway, on the 19th of August, states: "The present railway is on the best site that can be obtained, and when effectually drained and ballasted, which is being done, will be quite free from floods."—Lord Panmure has sent out 150 more carriages, and 100 more horses for the railway.

The Stuttgart correspondent of the *Moniteur* says:—

In view of Russian reports, which almost represent the Sveaborg affair as a victory, it is not without interest to find the truth in a Russian journal. The *Finland Allmänna Färdning*, in an article reproduced by the *Wurtemberg Journal*, the *Beobachter*, says:—"All that could be destroyed at Sveaborg has been annihilated; in fact, it was advantageous to attack not the granite fortifications, but the city, and that is burned with its immense magazines; the watch dog remains, but he has no longer a house to guard. What was most remarkable was the inefficiency of the fire of the Russians. A ship of the line, which might have disabled the gunboats of the allies, was content to disappear behind the forts."

The King of Prussia has sanctioned an extension till September, 1856, of the free importation of corn and flour, the right of which would otherwise expire on the 30th of September, 1855.

The King of Denmark has published his royal rescript to the Diet. It expressly guarantees civil and religious liberty, and the freedom of the press; also, the right of association.

The King of Naples has concluded a new contract for thirty years with the Swiss regiments.—In case the regiments be disbanded before the expiration of that period, it is stipulated that the men shall receive pensions.

From Spain we learn that the General Marquis del Duero has submitted a project to organize a reserve for the army of the island of Cuba. This project has not yet been examined by the Council of Ministers.

A letter from the interior of Sebastopol, dated Aug. 2, appears in a Vienna paper, from which the following is an extract:—"Since the second bombardment there is not a spot in this town that is not strewn with bombs and balls. It would be hard to find in the whole town a single house that has not suffered more or less. The gorgeous public library—I allude to

the edifice—has likewise been extensively damaged; but the books, prints, maps and book shelves have been removed to a safe place. The news-room, however, is crowded as usual, especially on a post day, with officers of all arms, who being relieved for a few hours from bastion duty, go there to read the newspapers lying on the table.

It often happens that while they are reading some very interesting article, a bomb will explode with its horrid crack right over the building, or a rocket will hiss past the open windows. Not a soul, however, turns his head to look after it: so much for habit, which in man becomes a second nature."

The Turkish Quartermaster General, who was with Omar Pasha in the Crimea, speaks in the highest terms of the new system of fortification introduced by the Russians. General Melnikoff has fortified the space between the first and second lines of defence by means of mines, trenches covered ways, palisades, and small redoubts. Between Fort Paul and Bastion 1, he has constructed works which so command the Malakoff Tower and Karnloff Bastion that the Allies would not be able to maintain them even if they obtained possession of them. In consequence of the improvements made by the Russians in their fortifications, General Pelissier has been obliged to make some alteration in his plan of operation.

From the most reliable accounts in reference to the late military operations in Asia, it appears that Muroviev the Russian General committed a blunder in dividing his forces for the purpose of threatening both Kars and Erzeroum. The result was, a successful sortie was made from Kars on the divided forces, repulsing Muroviev's right wing, and the left accordingly had to withdraw from Erzeroum.

A letter from Berlin, of the 27th, says:—

"Count de Nesselrode, the Russian Chancellor of State, has just addressed a fresh despatch to all the Russian embassies. In this document the Count respects the willingness of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to accept honorable propositions of peace, and recommends that no opportunity shall be neglected of reminding the Cabinets to which the ambassadors are accredited of the pacific intentions of the Russian Government."

An American vessel, the *Lady Suffolk*, left Havre August 30, for the Crimea, with stores on board, consisting of compressed hay, biscuit, sugar and coffee, in all 1,997 tons.

The Carlists in Catalonia appear determined once more to try their fortune. Tristany, at the head of fifty men, had approached Figulada. Six inhabitants of Olot had gone to join Borges. This Chief lately surprised and disarmed a Captain and twenty soldiers of the battalion of Vittoria.—The great object of the Carlists is to obtain possession of a strong place.

The prospects of the coming vintage in Portugal are very discouraging.

A Berlin correspondent of the London News writes:—"We are assured in private letters that we can form no idea of the strain of the war upon the Russian people during the last six months.—The enrollment of the new militia of the empire, or *levee en masse*, has had a terrible effect. The organization of this new corps has been pushed forward with a haste which tells volumes of the condition of the regular army. Although the first line of troops which stood opposed to Austria six months ago has been withdrawn, it has been necessary to order to the Crimea about 30,000 of the new troops, who can hardly yet have learned their drill. Seventeen drushines, each of the nominal strength of 1,000 men, entered the north camp of Sebastopol on the 16th, amid the ringing of bells. The order of the day by Prince Gortschakoff, is most instructive. As the Prince remarks, they have left behind their wives and children, houses and goods, and marched down to the extremities of the empire. The process is being repeated, and before long 100,000 families will have lost their heads. Did the safety of the country demand this? and if so, what has become of the great army which has for generations repressed the inspirations of the half of Europe, and been the hope of its despotic princes?"

A letter from a pro-Russian source says it is the intention of the Czar to concentrate two grand armies for Asia and the Danube, which will open two distinct campaigns. The military service of the empire will be entrusted to the militia. Recruiting is now taking place in several quarters.—It is said the Russian Government has succeeded in obtaining money both from Europe and America. The Asiatic and Danubian armies are intended to act on the offensive. If the forces in the Crimea suffer any great reverses, we expect they will be withdrawn for the operations that are already intimated.

HOPELESS STATE OF RUSSIA.—The last week has discovered to Russia and the world the grand achievement of the Baltic fleet; and it is such that Alma and Inkerman were but of slight effect in comparison. The allied navy cannot point to corpses by the thousand strewn the waters; nor can it allege that the battlements of Cronstadt have crumbled beneath its thunder; but it can name triumphs still more substantial, and point

to victories still more numerous. It can affirm that it has lopped off the hundred arms of Russian commerce, that it has flung Russia back at one blow into its commercial position in the ninth century, after peace and prosperity had accustomed it to depend upon the treasures of other lands; and that the result has been a sickness at the heart—a failing of the vital powers—worse to Russia than any loss she has sustained, or perhaps can sustain, on the battlefield. The Russian artisan stands unemployed, the Russian mine is unworked, the Russian fields are untilled and un-reaped; into a million cottages, war has brought a keener misery, and even the rich are bowed to the ground; with the graves of the Crimea before our eyes, we cannot but confess that the revelations of the wide spread atrophy, the utter exhaustion, desolation, and calamity, which have just been made in regard to Russia, are heart rending. Would to God we could spare the poor peasant and fisherman! Oh it is hard to tear the bread from famishing mothers and make unconscious children cry for hunger! But if even an enemy turns away from the ghastly vision of starved peasants and languishing workmen, it is not to be denied that the now ascertained state of Russia is the most favourable prognostic, which has yet appeared, of peace. A country in the state in which the columns of *Blackwood* and the *Times* prove Russia to be, cannot long maintain a hopeless contest. Determined as is the face with which the empire of the east fronts the powers of west, there is a poison in its vitals, and like a drugged boxer, whatever its spirit, it must go down. Did it even cast us from the rocks of the Crimea, it would avail it little; until our fleets are vanquished on the ocean, Russia must pine with a mortal internal agony.—*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

SPAIN.

As regards the negotiations with Spain, everything is settled and the treaty of alliance will shortly be signed. Spain is to contribute 25,000 men, and the French Government will cause the Spanish debt to be liquidated by capitalists.—Advices, dated Madrid, the 22nd inst., state that Catalonia is not delivered from the Carlist faction. Spain is apparently about to exhibit a portion of its old spirit, in its present conflict with the Papacy. After stating that the Spanish Government has resolved to reply to the Pope's allocution, the Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says that the present disposition of men's mind in that country is strongly hostile to Papal pretensions, as regards any interference in temporal matters. The Madrid Gazette is daily publishing new lists of national—that is church property ordered to be sold.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA INCREASING, WHILE TO THE UNITED STATES IT IS DECREASING.—The annual returns of the immigration into Canada during the past year have just been published and show a large increase, the total from the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe having been 53,183, against 36,666 in 1853. The average length of the passage from the United Kingdom was forty-seven days, and from continental ports fifty-eight days. By the steamers from Liverpool it was sixteen days. Since 1851, the emigration from Ireland to Canada has shown a great excess of females over males, the result, probably of men who have succeeded well in the Colony having sent remittances for their female relatives to join them. Last year the excess was 2,908 women, being double that of the previous year. Three vessels were lost during the season, but without any sacrifice of life.

Scarcely any complaints were made of infringements of the Passengers Act, but some defects of that Act were rendered apparent, which call for remedy. The chief of these is the system of issuing the provisions in an uncooked state, the struggle for the use of the stoves leading to violence and oppression on the part of the strong over the weak and timid. Of the total 53,183 emigrants, 35,132 were of British origin, the remaining 18,051 being foreigners. Of these 14,000 British and 8,000 foreigners passed through to the United States, and the number that remained as permanent settlers in Canada was therefore 31,183. In addition there was an accession of 6,000 or 7,000 to the population of the Provinces by persons arriving from the United States.

The disposition to settle permanently in Canada is stated to have been stronger than at any former period. This is attributed partly to the depressed condition of business in the United States, and partly to the effects of the Know Nothing movement against foreigners. A body of fifty or sixty Norwegians, who have settled near Sherbrooke, are regarded as very valuable colonists, and a strong hope is entertained that they may be the means of attracting fresh arrivals.—*London Times.*

boats, a mile and a half distant, marked the zig and turning points of the race course.—The boats in Boston, crowded with spectators, were assembled along the course. Long before competing boats took their places, betting was ever heat among the crowd. The sons of Erin were particularly anxious to bet—the trial of speed to them a national affair—the fame of old and was at stake, and, we regret to state, they had too many to take them up. Capt. Crispin informs us that he saw two men bet \$1200; but a general bet was in sums from \$10 to \$50, by and working men. The excitement before the race commenced was intense.

At last the Maid of Erin, a long, sharp boat, painted black, with a crew of eight men, and a coxswain, wearing pink and white striped shirts, dark pants, and hats and caps without uniformity made her appearance, and was hailed with vociferous cheering. The Superior, which is green, is quite sharp in the ends, but flatter on the bottom than the Maid of Erin, was also loudly cheered.—She had a crew of 8 men (but no coxswain), dressed in white shirts, dark pants, and Scotch caps.—There was very little difference in the appearance of the crews, so far as weight or physical development met the eye. Both boats and men appeared well matched.

At half past 1 P. M., the boats were in position, the Maid of Erin a little ahead, her crew bent aft and their oars thrown forward, while the crew of the Superior sat nearly upright, their oars just touching the surface of the water; and when the signal was given, the Maid of Erin darted almost a couple of lengths ahead. No words can describe the yell of delight with which her warm-hearted friends greeted her. Bets two to one in her favor were tendered and taken with avidity. It seemed that the friends of the Superior were everywhere present taking bets the moment they were offered. But the Superior, as if by magic, in a few seconds ranged alongside of her competitor, and then passed her at a bound. The men like a machine, seemed to pull as one man, and we noticed that every time their oars came home, the boat rose forward, while on the other hand, the Maid of Erin buried almost to the gunwales, and the pulling of her crew was not quite in unison. Although the Superior had no coxswain, so well trained were her oarsmen, that she went straight as an arrow to the Station-boat, and rounded it in half the circle performed by her rival. The Superior was now far ahead, and pulled the first three miles in 18 1-2 minutes, having beaten the Maid of Erin 1 1-4 minutes. On the second turn, the Superior was so far ahead, that her crew sometimes tossed their oars, pulled with one hand and cheered.—She was 26 minutes in reaching the starting point but even then a quarter of a mile ahead. On the third circuit, a crack boat, with a fresh crew tried to range ahead of her; this put the rowers to their mettle a little, and they soon left her astern, as rapidly as the Maid of Erin, and reached the starting point in 23 1-2 minutes. The Maid of Erin was half a mile astern on the third turn.—and her crew deeming the race lost, gave up the contest. The Superior alone performed the fourth and last round in 24 minutes and 20 seconds, her crew apparently as fresh as when she started.—Cheering long and loud proclaimed her triumph. Toss, her crew appeared so well trained, that we believe they could have exchanged boats and still have been the victors.

After a race so fairly and gallantly won by our northern cousins, we regret that anything should have occurred to mar the good feeling which ought to have been manifested; but such was the case.

While the "Superior" was making the fourth round, the "Erin" boys came on board the judges' boat, where some hard words took place, followed by a disgraceful row, the beginning of which nobody could comprehend, but which ended in everybody knocking down everybody else. Mr. Thomas Case, one of the judges, was kicked in the mouth while attempting to go below, and his face was badly disfigured. The "freight" was finally quelled by the sudden appearance upon the scene of a boat containing Capt. Tarleton and two or three other officers of the harbor police. These gentlemen boarded the riotous craft, and commenced "slashing about" among the combatants. Officer Porter D. Tripp seized a brawny boatman and succeeded in placing the irons upon him, but not until the fellow had torn off his shirt sleeves.—The affair ended in the incarceration in the Cambridge street jail of several of the combatants. It is greatly to be regretted that the manly exercise of boat rowing should lead to rows, and that all the contestants' puffing and blowing in the race should terminate only in blows.—*Boston Atlas*

The yellow fever is raging at Barbadoes.