GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

Kossuth's Prophecy.—In his great speech delivered at Glasgow, Scotland, July 5th, 1854, two months before the Anglo-French expedition for Sevastopol, as reported in the British journals of that time, the celebrated exile, Louis Kossuth, frankly stated his judgment that it must and would fail.

The London *Times* prophesied that it would succeed almost immediately.

Mr. Bright read and remarked on both these prophecies in the House of Commons, during the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion.

EXTRACT FROM KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

"I do not think you can take Sebastopol by sea, as it would cost sacrifices which you could not afford to resort to, and as for taking it by land—taking a vast entrenched camp, linked together by terrible fortresses, and garrisoned by a great army, with new armies constantly pouring in, it is an undertaking to which all the forces of England and France are not equal. You will be beaten. Remember my words. Your braves will fall in vain under Russian bullets and Crimean air, as the Russians did under Turkish bullets and Turkish fever, and not one in five of your soldiers will ever see Albion or Gallia again."

Why, said Bright, if one of the old prophets had risen in your midst, and spoke under the direct inspiration of Heaven, he could not have more exactly pointed out the desperate character of the expedition you had undertaken, or the frightful disasters which you have laid on your country. [Loud cries of Hear, hear.]

The truth concerning Marshal St. Arnaud's death in the Crimea, has finally leaked out. It appears that he fought a duel about four months before starting for the war, with a Colonel named Conbroll, and was wounded in the side. Subsequently causing his death. St. Arnaud, immediately after receiving the wound plunged his sword through his adversary, who, after undergoing an operation at Paris, proceeded to Brussels, where, in a short time he died. The dispute and duel arose from an insult given by Colonel Conbroll to Madam St. Arnaud, at a ball in Paris. No one was cognizant of the act of a duel but the principals and seconds.

Another French Frigate, the *Penelope*, 60 guns, Capt. Faunier, from Martinique, arrived in Halifax, on Saturday afternoon last. A salute of 21 guns was fired by the frigate, and returned by the Artillery on the citadel.

It is computed that there are, at the present time, no less than 50,000 people out of employment in the city of New York.

Aunt Hetty's Advice.—O, girls! set your affections on cats, poodles, parrots, or lap-dogs, but let matrimony alone. It's the hardest way on earth of getting a living—you never know when your work is done up. Think of carrying eight or nine children through the measels, chicken-pox, mumps, thrush, and scarlet fever, some of 'em twice over—it makes my sides ache to think of it. O, you may scrimp and save, and twist and turn, and dig and delve, economize, and *die*, and your husband will marry again, take what you have saved, and dress his second wife with, and she'll use your portrait for a fire-board; but what's the use of talking? I warrant every one of you'll try it the first chance you get—there's a sort of bewitchment about it somehow.

The N. Y. Medical Times says that seven young and fair looking women may be daily seen at the New York Hospital, following the physicians and surgeons on their rounds, and are present at all operations on males and females.

Novel or Strange.—The diggers (says a letter writer from Australia) have been lately cheered by the finding of several considerable nuggets. The most remarkable one found of late deserves some notice. It was taken out of an abandoned hole. It bore several pick marks, showing how very near the prize the former workers of the hole must have been. It weighs 84lb, is quite free from quartz, and is nearly pure. Its value in London will exceed £4 per ounce, or £4,000.

A Soiree in aid of an outfit for the Rev. Mr. Gordon, who is about to start as a missionary under the charge of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, to join the Rev. Mr. Geddie in the island of Aneiteum in the South Pacific, will be held in Assembly Hall to-morrow evening.—*Eastern Chron.*

The cranberry crop in Barnstable county has been unusually abundant the present year. Mr. Thomas Lothrop of Provincetown, it is stated, has refused one thousand dollars for the product of his vine as they stand.

"Punch" teaches book-keeping in one lesson of three words, "never lend them."

The weight of the newspapers, daily and weekly, which are printed in London now in the course of a week, is no less than from 130 to 150 tons.

A new covered market is about to be erected in Leeds. It will consist chiefly of iron and glass, and will resemble to some extent the Crystal Palace of 1851.

GLIMPSE AT CRONSTADT.

Nearing Tolboukin from the sea, the low island of Cronstadt, with all its terrors, gradually rises in patchy hummocks, and to the southward singular rocky excrescences appear dotted about between it and the main; backed by the tall masts of the ships: these, with the gilt steeples of the churches, which sparkle many a mile, are the most prominent objects. By degrees, the haze so prevalent in this gulf, and which veils or distorts both nature and art, is gradually dispelled, and these rocky excrescences assume a more determined shape. To the extreme right the enormous square block of masonary, mounting some 150 guns, is Risbank looking nothing the worse for winter, an additional work being apparent on its southern side, and a corresponding flanking battery on the main for its protection; next comes Forty Alexander, looking like an ill-conditioned hayrick; shortly after, Peter 1. and Cronslot becomes visible, with a couple of three deckers moored across the entrance of the passages supported by numerous heavy paddle steamers, apparently under the protection of Fort Menschikoff, which with the mole batteries, forms the last of the long line of forts on or near the south shore of the island which is now one entrenched camp encircled by detached earthworks, all furnished with the heaviest ordnance, and finished with that scrupulous nicety which we have learnt to respect at Sebastopol. These detached works are carried right across the island from abreast of Fort Alexander on its south side, commending at the spot marked 'Kessel Battery' in the old plans and extending to the Governor's house on the north, on the town side of which another huge earthwork is being constructed, affording daily employment to some 3,000 men. These detached works are admirably placed, having a gentle slope in front of them, flanked by and flanking Fort Alexander on the south, aud on the north protected by the shoals of submarine pilings and infernal machines. All the old works outside this line, as well as Alexander Fort, are apparently abandoned, and with judgment, for the defences of the island against a land attack are rendered more compact and the chances of a successful landing which, last year, was one of the most feasible operations, is now rendered hopeless.

On the north side the barrier of submarine piling has been much improved and extended; the means employed are large wooden caissons, some 25 feet square which are first floated over the place they are intended to occupy, and then sunk with stones, and afterwards filled with the same material; passages are left between many of these piles about 18 feet in width, for the egress of their gun-boats, should the north side be menaced. A fort and battery have also been erected at Lisinoss, to flank any attempt to force the barrier, which is also protected by a line of floating batteries, consisting of four ships of the line, five frigates and two corvettes, together with some 40 gunboats moored within it, the distance varying from 500 to 1,000 yards, and stretching from the island to the main, and which will now, therefore, prevent the possibility of passing round and attacking from the eastward. The other vulnerable point, and which was most accessible to a naval attack last year—the line of defences on the north side of the town—has also been improved and very heavy guns mounted. 17 of their largest ships are dismantled and lying in the basin, which serve to show their confidence in the means of defence.

PRINCE ALBERT'S SPEECH.

Prince Albert drew a contrast between an autocratic and a constitutional power in time of war. In our enemy, he sees unity of purpose and action, impenetrable secrecy, and uncontrolled despotic dominion; while on our side, the Sovereign is limited in power, controlled by Parliament in the selection of her confidential advisers, unable to levy troops, and dependent on voluntary enlistment for any army. Above all, we have publicity, the freedom of discussion and of the press, which announce every moment of the Queen's fleets and armies, and mercilessly expose every error, every want, and every weakness. The royal critic does not indicate to which system he inclines, but as he descends in his own person into the arena of discussion, we may give him credit for adopting the principles which lie at the root of English liberty, and which, we will add, are the great secret of English strength in war. In Russia, the Czar is the State; he can wield the resources of the empire at his will, and mould its policy in conformity with his individual ideas; but he makes war alone. The Queen of England is the representative Sovereign of a great and free people, and a war waged in her name is waged by the people at large. It results from these essential differences, that while impenetrable secrecy is necessary to success in the one case, publicity and open discussion are required to secure popular unanimity in the other. What is gained by secrecy or lost by publicity? The Czar can only see and hear through the eyes and ears of generals and officials, often corrupt, always interested in concealing mismanagement and disguising disaster. The truth rarely reaches him and in infinitesimal quantities, while his people are absolutely deprived of that information which would excite their patriotism and stimulate their energy. The Czar himself is kept in ignorance of impending disaster, until it is proclaimed in irremediable defeat. The press and the Parliament of England render such secrecy impossible. If there be weakness, incapacity, or mismanagement in the conduct of the war, it is instantly exposed. Had we relied on the dispatches of Lord Raglan, or the reports of quartermaster-generals, directors of transports, chiefs of the commissariat, or heads of hospitals, what should we have known of the sufferings of our army? Do we not owe it to the watchful eyes, the ready pens, and the fearless exposures of the representatives of the press, that the state of our soldiers was so quickly known? Without that rapid intelligence, that early publicity, and the effect it produced on public opinion, would our army have been so promptly succoured and reinforced, and so speedily restored to complete efficiency?—England needs no concealment, for she is strong in her resolution and her reparatory force. If she meets with disaster, she knowns how to retrieve it, and her courage becomes exalted in the presence of difficulty or danger. The security of the Crown and the greatness of the nation, our prosperity at home and our influence abroad, are all based on that very freedom of publication and discussion, which it is a growing fashion to decry. We have nothing to gain by secrecy either in diplomacy or in war. By open discussion, we have prevented a shameful peace, and we have repaired the failures of our first military attempts. The Crimea, the Black Sea, and the Baltic bear witness that the English people, with a Government controlled by public opinion, need not fear to contest with the most absolute despotism, although shrouded in a thick veil of impenetrable secrecy.

The following encounter, with a bear is taken from a Halifax Paper.—

Robert Stoddart, of Dalhousie Settlement, an old veteran of 73 years, having had a sheep killed by a bear, on or about the last of April, traced it to the woods about half a mile, where the bear had taken it to devour. He there set a trap, and about the 21st. of May, he caught, he thinks, *that* bear. He set the trap again, and two days after killed a wild cat. Set the trap again, and saw nothing more until the 4th of June, and was getting quite careless, frequently going to the trap with his gun unloaded, and ill provided with ammunition. When going on the 4th, he heard a great noise and bustle about where the trap should be, before he came within sight of it, and observed a bear climb a tree close by. He slipped back, loaded his gun, and then advanced to the trap, when he found a cub in it, and a large she bear at liberty, who sprung at him, and he had barely time to lower his gun and fire at random, when she was not more than three yards from him, which brought her to a stand for a moment; but she immediately turned back to the tree, took down her cub, and went off with it. Meantime he proceeded to reload, but to his great disappointment found the ball too large for the barrel. Thinking it useless to remain longer in this helpless state in so dangerous a neighbourhood, he turned to go home, to get better prepared; but had not proceeded more than 30 rods, when he met the same bear and cub in his path—the bear treed the cub as before, and came to a second attack, but not liking the rough usage she had previously received, thought it best to keep at a respectful distance, and marched alongside of him until she escorted him out of the wood into the clear fields, and then returned, took down her cub and went away. Stoddart returned with his sons, took the young one out of the trap, and made him yell a great while, thinking it would bring the old one back, but in vain—they then killed the cub and set the trap again, and the next night caught the other cub, and kept him chained in the woods three days and nights, hoping to get the old one, but this manœuvre also failed of success. In the meantime the trap was kept set, and two large bears were captured, and two toes taken off another. On the 24th June, twenty days after the first encounter with the she bear and cubs, she returned and they captured her also. When taken she had two wounds, inflicted by the first shot, to which under Providence, the elder Stoddart mainly attributes the preservation of his life. He has succeeded in capturing five bears and one wild cat from 21st, May to 22d July—the skins of which are now in his possession.

A Prospect of Famine at Salt Lake.—*Possible Dispersion of the Mormons.*—The several accounts which we have published of the ravages of grasshoppers and crickets in Salt Lake Valley, point to the strong probability of famine among the Mormons during the coming winter. Supposing those accounts to be correct, a very large proportion of all kinds of crops will be cut off, and not near enough of any thing left to feed the inhabitants. On this subject the *Chicago Press* remarks:—The observation of Colonel Fremont in the Salt Lake Valley in 1844, indicate that these crickets and grasshoppers are likely to prove a chronic plague to the Mormons. He states that from time immemorial, the native Indians have been accustomed to regard them as part of their subsistence. They make cakes of grasshoppers and crickets. They drive them into trenches with a hot fire at the bottom where their wings and legs are burned off, and they are roasted after the fashion of the locusts of Africa. In view of the above facts, it is not impossible that these insects may prove a Providential agency for the dispersion of the Mormons, and possibly the breaking up of the corrupt hierarchy which now sets heaven at defiance, and outrages the highest moral and religious sentiments of Christendom. If their crops are so badly cut off as the published accounts would indicate, they must either disperse before winter, or starve when winter comes.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee Meeting, Aug. 11, 1855.

PRESENT:

Hon. George Coles, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Hon. Capt. Rice, Thos. Pethick, Esq., James Walkinshaw, Esq., Mr. George Smith.

Ordered, That 1,000 lbs. of Skirving Swede Turnip Seed be imported this Fall, and the remainder of the Swede and the Yellow Turnip Seed be ordered in the Spring.

Ordered, That 12,000 lbs. of Red, and 3,000 lbs. of White Clover Seed be imported this Fall.

Read the Report of the Committee appointed to hand over the Stock, &c., to the new Secretary.

Ordered, That the Report be entered in the Minute book. By order,

W. W. Irving, Sec'y.

Committee Room,
August 11, 1855.

Committee Meeting, Aug. 15, 1855.

PRESENT:

Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., President, Hon. Capt. Rice, James Walkinshaw, Esq., Henry Longworth, Esq., Mr. George Smith.

Read Minutes of last meeting, and confirmed the same.

Ordered, That Capt. Rice, Mr. Walkinshaw, and Mr. Longworth, be a sub-Committee, to ascertain what old Seeds and Casks are on hand, and report to first Monthly Meeting.

Ordered, That Messrs. Haszard & Owen be notified, that their Tender for Printing the Advertisements of the Society, is accepted.

Ordered, That an extract from the Minutes of the Committee Meeting of the 8th November, 1854, relative to Ram Lambs, be forwarded to Messrs. Haythorne, Longworth and Haszard, and that the Secretary write to these gentlemen, and enquire what male produce they have on hand, being the stock of the Rams entrusted to them in November.

Ordered, That Mr. Lyall be written to, with a copy of the Minute relative to his resignation as a member of the Committee, and that the Secretary express the regrets of the Committee, that this matter had not been attended to at the time, the late Secretary having had instructions to that effect.

Ordered, That the Turnip notices be published immediately, and that former successful competitors be excluded fiom competing for a prize this season, according to an order made on the 6th June last. The prizes to be the same as competed for last year.

The sub-Committee reported, that they had taken a list of the Stock handed over to Mr. Irving, and submitted the same.

By order,
Wm. W. Irving, Sec'y.

Com. Room, Aug. 15, 1855.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, September 1, 1855.

The City Council are busy with the Bye-laws. The removal of the Flour & Meal Market from the old Court House to the corner of Great George and Richmond Streets, has been determined on, and part of the building occupied as an Engine House, has been fitted up for that purpose. It is intended also, to adopt some rules and regulations with respect to the old Market House, by way of reducing the now promiscuous assemblage of carts, trucks, tables, &c., into something like order. The old Court House is to be fitted up for a Council Chamber, Mayor's and Police Court, Police Office, Lock-up House, &c. There seems to be every desire on the part of the Corporation, to render the City worthy of the self-government with which it has been endowed. They are determined to proceed cautiously, and with strict economy.

The Communication of Mr. W. Irving, the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be perused with much interest by our country readers, and will, we trust, call the attention of our young farmers particularly, to all these natural phenomena, such as rust, blight, insects, &c., with a view to either remedy or avoid the evil consequences resulting therefrom.

The Panorama of the Russian War closes to-day. We would advise all those persons who have not seen it to do so to-day. It is open at 3 and also at 7 o'clock.