News by the English Mail!

The cry of *vive le Roi!* has been raised in the country of William Tell. An attempt which can scarcely be called a serious one has actually been made to dissolve the Swiss Union, and to incorporate a portion at least of its territory with the Prussian monarchy! The story is absurd enongh, and appears to have ended pretty much in the true Ballingarry fashion. A Prussian nobleman, by name and surname Count Frederick Pourtales, followed by 200 or 300 Royalists, seized on the castle at Neufchatel, arrested several members of the Council of States, hoisted the Prussian flag, and issued a proclamation appealing to the "loyal" sympathies of the most determined republicans in Europe. A second column marched on a place less known to fame—Le Chaux-de-Fonds. Two or three federal battalions, commanded by a certain Col. Bourgeois, were soon able to give a satisfactory account of the Neufchatel insurgents. The mountaineers, who at the time the last advices were despatched were hurrying down to the scene of action, have doubtless ere this disposed in a similar manner of the auxiliary column. Nothing remains to be done but to put the insurgents on their trial, and to fix their fate. It would not be surprising if the decisions were characterised by considerable sternness, for blood has been shed. There can scarcely be a more heinous crime than to disturb a peaceful country, and to lead a handful of misguided men to destruction in a political cause which never possessed the remotest probabilities of success. The insurgent leaders do not appear to have looked beyond the moment, or to have calculated any chance,save that of momentary victory. It might in the same manner be possible for an insurrectionary troop, if their measures be well contrived and well concealed, to take and hold possession of a London barrack for an hour or two, but defeat and punishment at the end of that brief space would as inevitably follow upon the transitory success. This is just the story of the Neufchatel insurrection of the other day, but in another form. It was very easy, no doubt, to arrest a few members of the Council of State, but the victors forgot,that these peaceful functionaries had the whole of Switzerland, and, from one cause or another, the whole of Europe, with the exception of Prussia, at their back. The arrest, or even the slaughter, of a few unimportant individuals does not imply the destruction of a system, nor the obliteration of a sentiment from the minds and hearts of a people who, whatever their faults may be, are proud of their freedom, and are determined to maintain it.

It is a curious question,how far Prussian agents have been engaged in promoting this movement. Their action, of course, would not be direct; but it seems almost incredible, that the wildest fanatic should have made such an attempt as this had he not, as a previous step, assured himself of the sympathy and secured the secret aid of the Power in behalf of which he professed to act. It will be difficult—nay, next to impossible, to procure proof of such complicity, although the the truth of it may generally be admitted. The difficulty on the other hand is to conceive that any persons professing to be statesmen could be brought to countenance such an absurdity. Precipitancy and rapid decision have not been the usual faults of Prussian statesmen in times historical, and certainly during the Russian war, the advisers of the hesitating King seem to have adhered very religiously to the cautious traditions of their predecessors. The argument, however, does not go for much; for Governments, like individuals, are but but bundles of inconsistencies. How often in private life do we see a lady reject one unexceptionable offer of marriage after another, and finally elope with an Irish captain, with her brother's tutor, or the butler! If the Prussian Monarch or his advisers have been privy to the wild affair at Neufchatel, their one step from complete quiescence should discourage them from ever again relinquishing their masterly inaction. It has terminated in disappointment and disgrace. His flag has been torn down and trampled on, his adherents are exposed to the well-deserved severity of the outraged laws, and the name of Prussla is mentioned throughout the cantons, but to call forth expressions of derision and contempt. Was is it worth while to cross a Prussian Pruth for such a result?

We have said, that nothing now remains but to try the prisoners, and we trust that the Swiss authorities, when they come to determine upon their fate, will remember that, as a question of sound policy as well as of good feeling, it would be well that the judges should largely temper justice with mercy. It would be impolitic to add importance to a movement which should be quenched in ridicule by any great severity after all further danger of disturbance is at an end. Extreme punishments not only beget extreme irritation in the minds of the survivors of the vanquished party, but they may also have a tendency to arouse feelings of commiseration, and possibly of sympathy, in the breasts of many persons who would have acquiesced cheerfully in the infliction of more moderate penalties. As a point of feeling, too, it would be pleasant to see, that the triumph of the Swiss Republicans is not stained with blood. Let them shew thomselves in favorable contrast with the Monarchs of Europe, when these had recovered the power which had slipped or been torn from their grasp.

We do not attach any politcal importance to this event. There has existed for a long time past great irritation on the part of Austria towards the Swiss Cantons, and in Paris the same feeling has existed to a certain degree. However cautious the policy of the Swiss rulers may have been, they could not altogether avoid giving offence to their powerful neighbours, because their mountains have so frequently proved a sanctuary or place of refuge to the political refugee. No doubt, had any event occurred,which really threatened the dissolution of the Union, a military wave would have surged into Switzerland from the Austrian and another from the French frontier; but the disturbance is too ridiculous to afford a pretext for intervention. Finally, we entreat all enthusiastic young gentlemen and romantic ladies not to disquiet their spirits about William Tell and Swiss patriotism. The Swiss are just the most prosaic and money-making nation in Europe, the Dutch not excepted. Four Swiss regiments at the present moment maintain the throne and the tyranny of King Bomba, and but for their help he could scarcely reckon upon an hour'sduration of his reign. We are glad that the Swiss have been able to defend their independence, but we need not regard them therefore as the champions of European liberty.—*London Times.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have news from the Cape of Good Hope to July 28.

His Excellency the Governor was at Queen's Town where the inhabitants had congratulated his Excellency on the announcement of peace, and expressed a hope that Queen's Town would be among the number of those places in which the "Legion" would be located. The same request was preferred at Port Elizabeth and other places.

Letters from King William's Town mention, that there has been an affray between the Galekas and the Tambookies, which has been attended with some loss of life. One report is that the affray took place in the neighbourhood of Clarkebury, and another that it occurred near Beecham Wood. There is a report, that the station of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, in Tambookieland, has been attacked.

The *Graham's Town Journal* says :—By way of British Kaffraria we have intelligence of a rather serious commotion between the Amapondas and some native refugees residing on the out-station connected with the Wesleyan mission institution of Beecham Wood. It appears that this out-station was suddenly attacked about a fortnight ago by a strong body of Amapondas, under a son of Faku's, and that one of the attacked party was killed and five were wounded, As is customary in native feuds, the whole of the station was fired,one little girl being burned to death in the hut in which she dwelt. There was a report, that the missonary Mr. Thomas, had been killed in the affray, but we believe this is entirely without foundation, the usual place of residence of that gentleman being at Clarkebury, a considerable distance from the scene of commotion.

THE NEW PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The *Globe* of last night says, that the two troops added to each cavalry regiment during the war will be reduced, making the strength of each regiment to consist of six troops. The two junior captains will be placed on half-pay, and altogether thirty-eight captains will be placed on the half-pay list, but not more than a dozen subalterns. The infantry half-pay list will be at once increased by 49 lieutenants. The supernumerary ensigns will in all probability not be interfered with, but candidates for commissions will have to wait a couple of years. A plan for the education of officers in the higher branches of the military art will at no distant day be established.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GEORGE LAW".

The mail steamer George Law, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Vigilance Committee at San Francisco have signalised themselves, by the unconditional release of Judge Terry, on the 7th of August, and by a grand parade and review of their whole forces on the 18th.

Although no official notice of the fact was given, yet it appears to have been understood that the functions of the Committee ceased, at least for the present, with the parade of their forces, which numbered between 4000 and 5000 troops.

The newspapers are much occupied with the discussion of political matters.

A People's Nominating Committee had been appointed at San Francisco, which promised to put forward the names of honest people to fill the various offices at the approaching election.

The San Francisco Herald says the Vigilance Committee have not disbanded, and that they will assemble again at the tap of the bell.

The yield of peaches, pears, melons, etc., was very bountiful, and exceedingly fine throughout California. The grain crops were also coming on well.

There was a great fire at Diamond Springs on the 5th ult., which destroyed $500,000 worth of property.

Rather more than the average number of murders, robberies, and assaults of a less grave character, have taken place during the past fortnight. One of the most desperate cases occurred on the 11th ult., when a party of six highwaymen attacked in open day the Cantonville stage coach, on its way to Marysville- There was about $100,000 in treasure on the stage at the time, and the coach was full of passengers, who gallantly defended themselves and their property. Some 40 shots were interchanged, and the coach was riddled with balls. One passenger, a woman, was shot through the brain, and several others seriously wounded. The robbers were compelled to retreat without the coveted booty.

WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of the steamship *Empire City*, Gapt Windle, yesterday afternoon, we have received advices from Havana to the 6th inst., inclusive.

The Havana papers furnish detailed accounts of the ravages of the late hurricane, which in certain parts of the Island, and especially at Sagua la Granpe, caused great destruction of property, both afloat and ashore.

The gale commenced on the 27th, reached its height on the 28th, and moderated on the 29th. At Sagua six Americans and English vessels went ashore, crews saved, vessels a total loss.

The light house at Gardenas was swept away ; and here, as at Matanzas and Sagua, much damage was done to the crops.

The yellow fever is reported to be on the decline and, indeed, no new cases are heard ofsince the hurricane.

There were several coasting schooners lying at anchor, beside a number of launches ; and were swept away, and stoved to pieces, and the crews drowned.

Charlottetown Fair and Cattle Show.

This affair came off on Wednesday last, the 24th inst. Although the day was exceedinglv unfavourable, a large number of persons from the Country were on the ground. The Show of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, &c., both as regards quality and quantity, was better than any exhibition of the kind we recollect to have witnessed for many years on this Island. There were quite a number of very handsome Blood Colts and Fillies, and several very fine draught Colts and Fillies, particularly a fine Colt recently purchased by Messrs. Clark and Fowle,for the purpose of being exported to the United States. A four years old Entire, owned by W. Hodges, Esq., a very fine animal, was sold for £98. We observed some very fine one and two year old Heifers; and a Bull, about 3 years of age, owned by Edward Haythorne, Esq., would have passed for a good sized Elephant, barring the tusks.

After the Show was over,a large number of Farmers and others, together with the officers of the Royal Agricultural Society, sat down to a good substantial Dinner at CAIRN's Hotel.

		BLOOD COLTS.			
1st	Prize	Hon. George Coles, foaled in 1854,	£2	0	0
2d	do	John Stockman,	1	0	0
3d	do	John McRae, Rustico,	0	10	0
		BLOOD FILLIES.			
1st	Prize	James Robertson, St. Peter's Road,	1	10	0
2d	do	J. W. Mitchell, Asylum,	1	0	0
3d	do	John Kennedy, Brackley Point Road	0	10	0
		ENTIRE COLTS—DRAUGHT.			
1st	Prize	Messrs. Fowle & Clark, of Boston, ["Prince Edward" is the name of this very fine Colt, he was got by the imported Stalion "King of the Valley," Dam sired by a blood horse "Roncesvalles," the best ever imported to this Island. This horse has recently been purchased by the above gentlemen,and leaves the Island this day for the United States.]	2	0	0
2d	do	George Moreside, North River	1	0	0
3d	do	R. C. Woolner, Rustico,	0	10	0
		DRAUGHT FILLIES.			
1st	Prize	Alexander McKinlav, North River,	1	10	0
2d	do	Robert Wright, Bedeque,	1	0	0
3d	do	Samuel Hyde, Elliot River,	0	10	0
		BULLS—Dropt since 1st Jan., 1854.			
1st	Prize	George Tweedy, Gallow's Point,	2	0	0
2d	do	Edmund Rodd, Royalty,	1	10	0
3d	do	W. H. Hyde, Elliot River,	1	0	0
4th	do	John Thorne,	0	10	0
		JUDGES—Charles Haszard, W. Swabey and Captain Rice.			
		Bulls of any age.			
1st	Prize	Hon. E. Haythorne,	1	10	0
2d	do.	Wm. Prowse, B. P. Road	1	0	0
3d	do.	Aneas Watts, Anderson's Road,	0	10	0
		Cows of any age.			
1st	Prize	Daniel Hodgson,	1	10	0
2d	do	William Passmore,	1	0	0
3d	do	Heath Haviland,	0	10	0
		Heifers dropped since 1st January, 1854.			
1st	Prize	Ralph Brecken,	1	10	0
2d	do	Daniel Hodgson,	1	0	0
3d	do	G. W. DeBlois,	0	10	0
		JUDGES—Robert Mutch, Thomas Dodd, J. Simpson.			
		Judge Peters' prize.			
		Best Heifer, calved in 1855,			
1st	Prize	M. B. Daly, Government Farm,	2	0	0
2d	do	Judge Peters,	1	10	0
		Pen of 3 Ewe Tegs (Leicester.)			
1st	Prize	Benj. Wright, Royalty,	2	0	0
2d	do	Henry Longworth	1	0	0
2d	do	George Tweedy	0	10	0
		Pen of 3 Ewe Tegs of any age.			
1st	Prize	Henry Longworth,	1	10	0
2d	do	John M. Holl, Princetown Road,	1	0	0
3d	do	George Tweedy,	0	10	0
		Pen 3 Ewe Lambs.			
1st	Prize	Henry Longworth,	1	0	0
2d	do	Edward Rodd,	0	15	0
3d	do	George Tweedy,	0	10	0
		Rams under 3 year sold (Lambs excluded.)			
1st	Prize	W. Swabey, Jun.,	2	0	0
2d	do	Judge Peters	1	0	0
8d	do	George Wright,	0	10	0
		Ram of any age.			
		Mullaley, Dog River (disputed)	1	0	0
		Ram Lambs.			
1st	Prige	Jas. Robertson, St. Peter's Road,	1	10	0
2d	do	Henry Longworth,	1	0	0
3d	do	George Tweedy	0	10	0
		JUDGES—Alexander Laird, Isaac Thompson and Wm. Mutch.			
		Sow, having reared a litter this season.			
1st	Prize	J. W. Mitchell, Asylum,	1	10	0
2d	do	Benj. Wright,	1	0	0
3d	do	Wm. Rattery,	0	10	0
		Best Boar.			
1st	Prize	Benj. Wright (Royalty)	1	10	0
2d	do	Joseph Wise,	1	0	0
3d	do	John Hudson,	0	10	0
		JUDGES—Same as for Sheep.			

Launched.

At St. Andrew's Point, Three Rivers, a superior built Brig of about 200 tons, called the "ANNADALE."

At Cardigan River,a fine well finished Brigantine of about 200 tons, called the "*Diana.*" Both vessels built for the Hon. J. Wightman, under special survey.

At Georgetown, from the Shipyard of Mr. Bourke, on the 1st o August, a Brig of 250 tons, named the "*General Pellusier.*"

At Cardigan River, for L. C. Owen, Esq., on the 10th August, the Brig "*Una,*" a very superior vessel of about 300 tons O.M. Built under special survey to class 7 years.

At Georgetown, on the 16th inst., for Mr. F. McNeill, the Barque ——, of about 400 tons, O.M., built under special survey to class 4 years.

All these Vessels—the labour of many months—the cost of many pounds—beautifully glided into their destined element, and are now taking, or about to take, their chance of the British market.

On the 24th instant, from the Shipyard of Mr. Duncan McRae, Wheatley River, a very Handsome moddled Brigantine of 192 new, 234 tons old measurement, called the "*Melona.*"

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.—Annanadale. 5th Marston, Little Dorrit. Sailed 7th—Isabel.

Plymouth, Sept 2.—Belfast Lass.

Gloucester, Sept. 3.—Sailed, Bacchus.

Gibralter, Aug. 28.—Cleared, Hugh, for P. E. I.

Falmouth, Sept. 11.—Sailed, Sardinian.

London, Sept. 13.—Londing, Obi.

Deal, Sept. 10.—Sailed, Paxton.

Bark Alma arrived at Richmond Bay on the 21st, from Cadiz, with salt—to James Yeo, Esq.