NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(From the European Times.)

The secret negotiations which are going on between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin and St. Petersburg continue to be enshrouded in the deepest mystery. In vain do some journals affect to tell their readers that such and such is the position of the negotiators; it is bct too evident that nothing whatever is known upon the subject. The present effect, however, is plainly observable by the delay of the Austrians in entering the Principalities; and this hesitation is ascribed entirely to the baneful influence of Russian intrigue in the councils of Berlin. Count Bernstorff was presented to the Queen on Monday as the successor of Count Bunsen, but nothing whatever has transpired respecting his mission. Prince Gortschakoff has been received with coolness at Vienna, and although the last communication from the Czar has had the momentary effect of retarding the military occupation of the Principalities by the Austrians, we have the fullest confidence that the Emperor Joseph will, in the sequel, be actuated by his own interest, and finally support effectually the policy of the Western Powers The report that the Austrian reserves are called out and made *mobile* confirms us in this belief. If the diplomatic proceedings are veiled in impenetrable secresy, the military operations and dispositions of the allied forces are equally veiled in mystery.

We have official accounts that the English vessels have captured the batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. Capt. Parker, in the Firebrand, assisted by the Fury, performed this service, and the batteries are now occupied by our men, who have repaired them, No doubt the Russian flotilla on the river must be blown up, or fall into our hands, as, from the strict blockade, there is no outlet to escape. We are sorry to announce that Captain Butler, the gallant defender of Silistria, has died of his wounds and of the fatigue he underwent during the long but glorious siege. If it be true that the besieged had only a low breast work for defence, their gallantry has been most heroic. Lieutenant Nasmyth, whose able and intelligent letters appeared in the *Times*, has survived, but it is significant that no more of his communications have appeared since that which recounted the particulars of the siege to the early part of June. Whether their publication has been interdicted we cannot determine. A party of 150 sailors, under Prince Leiningen and Mr. Glyn, with a company of sappers, passed through the camp at Devna on horseback on their way from Varna to Rutschuk on the 8th inst., on which day Lord Cardigan was returning from his *reconnaissance*. It is very clear that the Russians were well thrashed at Giurgevo on the 7th and 8th, whoever may have commanded the Turkish troops. We believe it was Sali Pacha, who crossed the river and surrounded the enemy. General Chruleff lost his arm, and there is no doubt that the Russians lost 900 men, besides 2000 wounded. The Russians fell back to Fracestchi. It seems that the main body of the Russians, who, a few weeks ago, had retired towards Moldavia, have now returned in immense force to Bucharest and are pushing to the south as if to give battle. Being encouraged by the doubtful attitude of Austria the Russian generals, in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg, seem inspired with all their original spirit of aggression. A letter of Count Nesselrode's has been published, which enjoins them to deal with the inhabitants of the Principalities with increased severity. We, however, can only regard it as a forgery. If it be authentic the Czar has certainly become more resolute in his ambitious designs than ever. We hear that Admiral Bruat is gone to Soujak Kaleh. The telegraphic despatch which says that he has forced the entrance to Novorossisch, south of Anapa, is unintelligible, as Novorossiusko is the name of the fortress in Soujak Bay. There is a report in the Vienna *Presse* that the combined fleets were seen off Akerman on the 7th inst, steering east. We have no idea that the fleets will leave the neighbourhood of the Danube until the Russians have evacuated all the neighbouring territory. The Emperor of France, after witnessing the embarkation of the troops at Boulogne, has proceeded to the baths of Biarritz with his Empress, and the *Moniteur* has issued the important announcement, that, on his return, he will take the command of the camp at Boulogne; an intimation which the King of Prussia may digest at his leisure during the interval. Lord John Russell has intimated to his friends that he will not consent to any inglorious armistice, and it is to be hoped that some serious blow will shortly be struck We have no news from Sir Charles Napier's fleet. The disgrace, and some say the death, of Prince Paskiewitsch and of his chief fellow-officers, has caused the deepest sensation at St. Petersburg. Many of the principal administrators are packed off to Siberia, and the imprisonment of 300 suspected students and nobles indicates pretty plainly the state of public opinion.

The insurrection in Spain, which last week we feared would break out in fresh places, has indeed become general. Barcelona is up. Valladolid, Saragossa, Grenada, and Madrid, have pronounced in its favour. Zabola is advancing on Madrid with the garrisons of the Basque provinces, and Queen Christina has fled to France. We are quite prepared to hear of the Queen's abdication. Her fall at this critical juncture would be inconvenient; but if France and England agree in their policy, the affair may be confined in its political results to Spain alone. From the latest telegaphic despatches, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that Espartero has headed the movement. The *prestige* of his name will be as a tower of strength in behalf of the insurrectionists, or the *patriots*, as perhaps we must now call them. The latter are said to have conceived the idea of consolidating the Peninsula into one kingdom, offering the crown of Spain to the boy-King of Portugal, who was here the other day. Nature evidently intended the Peninsula to be subject to a sole and separate government; but whoever may be raised to the supreme authority, "material guarantees" should certainly be taken to provide for the security of constitutional freedom to all classes of the inhabitants. Such opportunities as the present are somewhat rare even in a country in which the insurrectionary principle appears to be indigenous, and if the chance which now presents itself be neglected, it is impossible to tell when another may occur.

A DEAD LOCK.

Contrary to the expectation in which we indulged a week ago, the events of most recent occurrence in the progress of the war instead of producing something in the shape of a dashing and decisive exploit, appear to have brought matters to a "dead lock." Napier has withdrawn from his attitude of gallant defiance at Cronstadt, and again retaken himself to the anchorage at Baro Sund. St. Arnaud and Raglan, having with great labour assembled an army of 70,000 men in Varna and its neighbourhood, find themselves in a fashion defeated by being in a position where they have no longer an enemy to encounter. Austria, wavering to the last, has suspended the march of her troops into the Principalities; and Prussia, hollow and weak, still prates of peace, and does her best to thwart and impede the active policy of the great Powers of the West. Thus, for the moment, everything appears to be at a stand-still.

The withdrawal of the fleet from before Cronstadt is, in the first place, accounted for by the unfortunate appearance of an enemy, more potent and more formidable than any that Russia could oppose to it. It was stated a short time since, that the Russian garrison at Cronstadt was suffering severely from the cholera. It seems that this fearful scourge has communicated itself to the seamen of the allied fleet, and that the flag-ships of the two admirals have been especially subjected to its loathsome and fatal visitation. Under these circumstances, a retirement into healthier waters would appear to be indispensably requisite. We suspect, however, that the true cause of the withdrawal of the screw division from before the walls of Cronstadt is to be attributed to the fact, that it had accomplished the purpose for which it paid its visit. We stated last week that we did not conceive it to be the object of Sir Charles Napier to direct an immediate assault upon the batteries of this redoubtable fortress. Looking to the preparations which were actively going forward in this country and in France, to furnish him with a large contingent of land troops, we considered it highly improbable that he would embark in any undertaking upon a grand scale, until this important addition to his means of offence had joined him. We adhere to that opinion. We conceive, therefore, that the object of the demonstration before Cronstadt was simply to survey the ground, and to ascertain the soundings of the various channels which lead to it—to obtain the exact bearing of the most important batteries—and to enable the allied admirals to judge from personal observation, of what the best method of assault would be, when they should at length approach the fortress with the fixed determination of carrying it. Supposing this to have been the real object of the visit of the "screws" to Cronstadt, there seems to be every reason to believe that it was fully and completely accomplished. Whilst the ships-of-the-line ranged themselves in order of battle in the offing, the frigates and steamers of lighter draft boldly entered the channels and coolly prosecuted their surveys up to the very walls of the batteries which frowned so formidably around, and in the face of the whole Russian fleet, which, notwithstanding its great superiority in numbers and weight of metal, dared not to come out to interrupt the labour or to resent the insult which was deliberately thrown upon it. With an accurate knowledge of all the soundings and with an exact observation of all the fortifications, Sir Charles again raised his anchors and withdrew to Baro Sund, where he will recruit his crews—await his reinforcements and complete his plans. When he next advances, we doubt not we shall have a very different tale to record. The invulnerability of Cronstadt will then be put to the proof, and the great problem of modern warfare—whether ships can successfully contend with stone walls—will receive a practical and terrible solution.

A SKIRMISH IN THE BALTIC.

The following admirable letter, has been addressed by one of our seamen now serving in the Baltic fleet to his wife:—

"H.M.S.——,Hango Roads, May 22, 1854.

"My dear Wife,—Having just come safe out of action for the first time, I cannot better relieve my mind than by writing to you, for whilst I thank God for all his mercies, I seem to want some nearer friend than those around me (who are full of merriment and high spirits) to open my mind to. Whilst cruising about the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, we signalled a fishing smack, which at first tried to get away from us, but our captain sent a boat's crew to bring her to which they speedily did. There were only two men in her, and the captain had them some time on the quarter-deck, and it was quickly reported that these men were ordered to pilot us up their own river. Sure enough we tacked about, and steered up a narrow creek, a boat's crew being a-head, sounding every yard, for fear of getting aground We were accompanied by the——, of—guns. At night, just as we were about to let go the anchor, and the boat's crew had been called on board, the enemy opened fire from a thick wood and some sand banks, which were close to the water's edge. Several in the boat were wounded and they put back to the ships. Still we could not see our enemies, nor the exact strength of their position, so we sent a regular shower of shot and shell amongst the brushwood, and we heard nothing more that night. Next morning early we weighed anchor. We expected a salute from the enemy every moment; as we could perceive on the banks mounds had been thrown up and masked batteries, as if our visit had been expected. At about five o'clock a m., a battery opened fire upon us, and when the smoke cleared away, we could see the enemy; there appeared to be some hundreds of them on the hill close to the batteries. We sent a broadside of shot and shell amongst them, and kept on our course. They stood to their guns well, though no doubt we did great execution. The firing was kept up briskly. and rifle balls dropped amongst us, or whistled, past us like hail. It was really wonderful so little damage was done. The balls cut the rigging, and went clean through the ship's side, but God Almighty had our lives in his keeping. I don't think there was a man aboard that knew what fear was. Two of our men were killed, and a few wounded; of course they were soon cleared away below. We still kept up the river and were followed on the bank by sharpshooters, who gave us a volley from the woods every now and then, and we scattered shells amongst them whenever we had a chance of doing execution. By and bye we touched the ground, and it was then time to think of Hango Roads again. One of the batteries at that time again opened fire on us, but we soon silenced it, and having cut out and taken in tow a Russian barque, we steamed away with her. In going down the river a small battery again opened fire, and wounded one of our men, whereupon the captain ordered out a boat's crew to go ashore and take the guns. Every man on board volunteered, so the captain picked a crew, and I was sent ashore with the marines. There were regular troops on the bank who fired on us as we pulled to land, but the broadsides of the———, what with the shell, and what with the smoke, covered our landing. We dispersed at a few hundred yards' distance from the beach to keep the coast clear whilst the boat's crew made prizes of the guns. The enemy had the advantage of the wood, and also knowing the country well, and a troop of them showed in advance. We were ordered to fire. I took steady aim, and fired on my man at about 60 yards. He fell like a stone. At the same time a broadside from the———went in amongst the trees, and the enemy disappeared, we could scarce tell how. I felt as though I must go up to him, to see whether he was dead or alive. He lay quite still, and I was more afraid of him lying so than when he stood facing me a few minutes before. It's a strange feeling to come over you all at once that you have killed a man. He had unbuttoned his jacket, and was pressing his hand over the front of his chest where the wound was. He breathed hard, and the blood poured from the wound and also from his mouth every breath he took. His face was as white as death, and his eyes looked so big and bright as he turned them and stared at me—I shall never forget it. He was a fine young fellow, not more than five and twenty. I went down on my knees beside him, and my breast was so full, as though my own heart would burst. He had a real English face, and did not look like an enemy. What I felt I never can tell, but if my life could have saved his, I believe I should have given it. I laid his head on my knee, and he grasped hold of my hand and tried to speak, but his voice was gone. I could not tell a word he said, and every time he tried to speak the blood poured out so, I knew it would soon be over. I am not ashamed to say that I was worse than he, for he never shed a tear, and I couldn't help it. His eyes were closed when a gun was fired from the—— to order us aboard, and that roused him. He pointed to the beach, where the boat was just pushing off with the guns which we had taken, and where our marines were waiting to man the second boat, and then he pointed to the wood where the enemy was concealed—poor fellow, he little thought how I had shot him down. I was wondering how I could leave him to die, and no one near him, when he had something like a convulsion for a moment, and then his face rolled over, and without a sigh he was gone. I trust the Almighty has received his soul. I laid his head gently down on the grass and left him. It seemed so strange when I looked at him for the last time. I somehow thought of everything I had heard about the Turks and the Russians, and the rest of them, —but all that seemed so far off, and the dead so near! When we rejoined the ship, we saw eight or ten of the artillery troop come out of the wood and carry the body away, with several others lying on the bank.

Destruction of the Russian Fort at the Mouth of the Danube.—The news of the burning of the Russian fort at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, by the crews of gunboats, of the allied fleets, is confirmed. The expeditionary force blew up two powder magazines, dispersed the Russian garrison, and took the commander prisoner. Six Russian merchant vessels were captured on the occasion.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Vienna, July 20.—Prince Daniel of Montenegro has dispersed some rioters who took possession of a convent. The ringleaders fled, The main body of the Montenegrians is peacefully disposed towards the Turks. It is said that the great mass of the Turkish army is marching towards the mouths of the Danube, and that Giurgevo is held merely by a division.

Constantinople, July 10.—Three steamers of the allied fleets guard the mouths of the Danube, to prevent the escape of the Russian river flotilla, while a party of British seamen has gone overland to Rustchuk, to unite with the Ottoman river fleet in an attack on the enemy's boats.

TURKISH SUCCESS IN ASIA.

A letter from Trebizond, of the 4th, in the *Journal de Constantinople*, gives some account of a recent advantage gained in Asia by the Turks over the Russians:—"I have this day learned that Kerim Pacha, commander of a division of the Turkish army of Kars, has beaten a Russian corps of 6000 men, detached by General Andronikoff, after the combat of June 16, to proceed to Achalzik. In passing through a valley, Kerim Pacha, though with fewer men, attacked the Russians with great vigour, and, after defeating them and making 400 prisoners, obliged them to retreat, leaving siz pieces of cannon in the hands of the Turks."

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Danizic, July 20.—The Nicolai 1st arrived here this morning. She left Baro sound with Sir Charles Napier and the French fleet on the 18th. The fleet went to the Aland Islands.

THE FRENCH BALTIC TROOPS.

A letter from Kiel of the 15th, in a Berlin newspaper, says:—"Persons ordinarily well informed state that the French expeditionary army of the Baltic will disembark provisionally in the island of Seeland, and that Denmark will shortly abandon her neutrality."

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Paris, July 20.—According to advices from St. Sebastian of the 18th, the inhabitants of Saragossa and all the garrison have pronounced for the movement, and General Ignacio Gurral had taken command of the place. The Duke of Victory (Espartero) has left Logrono in order to put himself at the head of the movement. The army of the north is under march in order to place itself under the Duke. General Zabala has written to Bayonne ordering the soldiers and officers of the Cordova Regiment, who had fled the country, to return to Spain, and to meet him at St. Sebastian.

Despatches from Madrid announce that Gen. Narvaez has offered his services to the Queen, and was busy in forming a new administration. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, dated the 21st, announces that Madrid and its garrison have pronounced against the Queen. General Espartero is marching on Madrid at the head of the Army of the Centre, and General Zabala is marching in the same direction with the Army of the North.

General Mazzaredo, late Commander of the Basque Provinces, has arrived in France. At Barcelona a Junta of Government has been formed, the artisans have returned to their work, and all agitation is over. Two or three more rioters have been executed. The Balearic Isles have pronounced against the Queen. The Cabinet is dissolved. San Luis, the Premier, has fled.

From late American Papers.

SUICIDE OF TWO PERSONS IN EAST ALBINGTON.

A suicide, attended with circumstances of a singular character, occurred this morning in East Albington, the particulars of which, as we learn, are as follows: It seems that a young man named Isaac P. Nash, a native of Pembroke, but a resident of East Albington, and a young lady named Adrianna Sampson, belonging in Stroughton, had formed an attachment for each other, but from some cause or other they were prevented from being united in the holy bonds of wedlock. The young lady was in this city yesterday on a visit to an aunt, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. In the afternoon she returned to her home in Stoughton, and towards evening her lover, Mr. Nash hired a horse and chaise in East Albington and proceeding to Stoughton took Miss Sampson to ride. This was the last which was seen of them alive, so fas as is yet known. About five o'clock this morning, Mr. John Sears, who tends Reed's mill, in East Albington discovered a horse and chaise (which has since proved to be the one hired by Mr. Nash) standing near the mill, the horse being tied and carefully covered with a buffalo robe. On the fence, near the chaise Mr. Sears also found two shawls and a bonnet, which have since been identified as belonging to Miss Sampson; and near by the same spot he also found Mr. Nash's hat, in which was the following note:

"My name is Isaac P. Nash. In this water you will find me. I am a perfectly sane man.
P. S.—Bury us both together as you find us.
Isaac P. Nash."

My Aunt Chloe and sisters, I now leave this world to yourselves, which I hope you will enjoy. Don't think of me, only that I have gone with my companion to rest and to meet my Father I hope; here are my rings and his in my trunk, but all of you need not think you have led me to this; it is my own self. Mother, I hope you will think of father and me; so good bye. Aunt Chloe, I have not forgotten your kindness which I guess none of you will doubt; don't think of me. Good bye, Maddy and Jenny. We sign our names

Adrianna B. Sampson.
Isaac P. Nash.

Mr. Sears, upon discovering these things, went at once to the mill pond, and soon discovered the bodies of Mr. Nash and Miss Sampson in about seven or eight feet of water, with their arms encircling each other's necks, and their wrists and arms firmly bound together with a stout cord. He immediately drew the bodies from the water, and Coroner Reed was called to hold an inquest thereupon. Circumstances are known which render it very probable that the act was committed after 12 o'clock last night.—*Boston Journal, July* 11.

Difficulties Amongst the Chinese in California.—The Chinese, near Jackson, intending to have a "pitched battle" between themselves, to settle a point in dispute. Sheriff Clark proceeded to the embryo battle field ere hostilities had commenced, and arrested the ringleaders, who claimed to be men of great distinction in China, and empowered by their government to collect a yearly tax of five dollars from each of their countrymen. They were tried before a jury, Justice Ball presiding, and a verdict of guilty rendered. The court entered a fine of $300 against the three mandarins, in default of which they were remanded to jail until the fine should be paid.

In Savannah on Friday morning, about one o'clock, a city watchman discovered an alligator, between three and four feet in length, near South Broad street, passing towards the South Common. With the aid of one of the mounted police, he was captured and taken to the Guard House.

Private letters from St. John, N. B. dated on Thursday last, state that the city is undergoing an awful scourge from the cholera. All the workmen have quitted the shipyards in the neighbourhood, and business is almost completely suspended. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring interment for the dead, owing to the scarcity of labourers and the immense mortality. Numbers are deserting for distant places.

Capt. Sampson of the Steamer Curlew, reports —the latest accounts from Barbadoes, state the Cholera to be on the increase throughout the Island. The deaths up to the 12th inst. reached 12,000. Left at St. Thomas, brigt Onward. Banks, to sail next day for St. Domingo, to load for Boston. Curlew, left Halifax 7th, arrived at Bermuda, 11th, and at St. Thomas, 15th, left again 17th, arr. here 26th, after calling at Bermuda: was off the harbor on Teusday evening in the fog.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 5, 1854.

We have received by Thursday's Mail, news up to the date of 22d ult. It would appear, that though the Russian commenced his retreat after having been forced to raise the siege of Silistria, his intention is to keep, if possible, possession of Moldavia. The Russian General Gortschakoff, who has succeeded to the command of the Army, would appear to be determined upon this policy, and this will, consequently, alter materially, the operations of the combined powers. It was thought that the principal part of the Troops would be drafted off for the purpose of taking possession of Odessa and Sebastapol, subsequent events, however, have rendered it probable that the principal seat of war will still be the banks of the Danube. The town of Guirgevo or Rutschuck has been taken by the Turks, but whether in concert with their English and French Allies, seems a matter of some doubt. The telegraphic news by the way of Vienna, does not appear to be greatly relied upon. According to the last accounts, the battle began early in the morning of the 7th ult., and lasted until the morning of the 8th, when the Russians retreated upon Bucharest, leaving the Turks in possession of Guirgevo. After their defeat, the Russian Divisions it is said, retired upon the Village of Frateschti, where they were subsequently reinforced by the main body of Prince Gortschakoff's Troops, in Wallachia, and it is thought that there is every probability of there being a general engagement before long.

Austria still continues undecided, and influenced, it is thought, too much by what the English papers term, "the treacherous policy of the false and feeble King of Prussia," has witheld the advance of her troops into Wallachia, which ought to have taken place some time before, in consequence of a convention between her and the Porte. That the Emperor of Russia is still as madly bent upon getting possession of Turkey as he ever was, appears from his answer to the Courts of Austria and Prussia, in which he still adheres to his right to be the protector of the Christians belonging to the Greek Church, at least the words of the Czar used when assenting to the protectorate by the Four Powers of the Christian subjects—"without prejudice to the privileges appertaining to the Greek Christians," are supposed to imply as much. In confirmation of this opinion, we would direct the attention of our readers to the letter of Count Nesselrode to Baron Budberg, in another part of this day's paper. We trust, however, in spite of the impious boast "we are with God, and God is with us, and the victory will be ours," the result will shew that the contrary is the case, and that no peace will be concluded, until certain and determinate bounds shall be put to a power, which when it happens to fall, as in the present instance, into the hands of the worst of all madmen—an insane religious bigot—is likely to prevent our enjoying the blessings and advantages of peace for some time to come, and rendering the possession of it precarious when attained.

Admiral Napier has withdrawn his force from its position before Cronstadt. Two reasons are given for this movement, one, that the cholera has attacked the crews of some of the ships; and the other, that the object of his demonstration, the possibility of bringing this celebrated fortress within the reach of his guns, has been achieved, and that nothing further can be attempted until the land forces shall have been put into a position to enable them effectually to co-operate with him.

Our fleet in the Black Sea, is occupied with securing the navigation of the Danube, and have already destroyed the fortresses at the Sulina mouth of the River.

There has been an insurrection in Spain, headed by General O'Donnell. We give the following Proclamation of the General as the best exposition of his views:

Madrid, July 12.—The following proclamation, which is no doubt designed to attract the Progressista party *en masse* to his support, was issued by General O'Donnell, at Manzanares, and is published in a "Boletin Estraordinaredel Ejercito Constitucienal:—

"Head quarters at Manzanares, the 7th July, 1854.

"Spaniards—The enthusiastic reception which the Liberal army is meeting in the provinces, the efforts of the soldiers who compose it, so heroically shown in the field of Vicalvaro; the applause with which the news of our patriotic rising has been received in all parts, assume at once the triumph of liberty and of the laws which we have sworn to defend. Within a few days the greater part of the provinces will have shaken off the yoke of the tyrants; the whole army will have come to place itself under our banners, which are the loyal ones; the nation will enjoy the benefits of the representative system for which it has shed up to this time so much useless blood, and has supported such costly sacrifices. It is therefore, time to say what we are resolved to do in the hour of victory. We desire the preservation of the Throne, but without a camarilla which dishonors it; we desire the rigorous practice of the fundamental laws, improving them, particularly the electoral law, and that of the press. We desire a reduction of taxation, founded on strict economy. We desire that in military and civil employments antiquity and merits may be respected. We desire to wrest the people from the centralisation which devours them, giving them the local independence necessary to preserve and and increase their own interests; and, as a guarantee of all this, we desire, and will plant on solid base, the National Militia. Such are our intentions, which we express frankly, without imposing them on that account upon the nation. The juntas of Government, which will have to go on constituting themselves in the free provinces; the general Cortes, which will soon assemble; the nation itself, in fine, will fix the definitive bases of the liberal regeneration to which we aspire. We have consecrated our swords to the national will, and we shall not sheathe them until this be fulfilled.

(Signed) "The General-in-Chief of the Constitutional Army,
"Leopoldo O'Donnell, Conde de Luceana."

Lord John Russell has had a meeting with the supporters of Government, and has agreed to give up his Reform Bill for this Session; Considerable opposition was shewn to the nomination of the Duke of Newcastle to the War Department, in place of Lord Palmerston, who, it is thought by many, would have been a more decidedly warlike Minister. Lord Aberdeen is thought by many, to be too partial to Russia.

The principal Ports, both in the Baltic and the Black Seas, are declared to be in a state of Blockade.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee Meeting, 2d August, 1854.

PRESENT,

Hon. John Holl, President,

Judge Peters,	Thomas Pethick, Esq.,
Hon. W, Swabey,	Mr. George Wright,
Hon. G. Coles,	Mr. George Smith.

The Hon. Mr. Coles laid before the meeting a communication from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Sir Alexander Bannerman, on the subject of the Exhibition of "Agricultural and Manufacturing products," to be opened in Paris on 1st May 1855. Mr. Coles also informed the meeting that a Committee had been nominated by the Government, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:—Hon. Mr. Coles, Hon. Mr. Young, Hon. Mr. Swabey, Hon. Mr. Warburton, and Hon. Mr. Lord, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to procure such specimens of the Agricultural and other Products of Prince Edward Island as it might be deemed advisable to forward to the Exhibition.

His Honor Judge Peters, Hon. Mr. Holl, and Thomas Pethick, Esq., were appointed a Committee to co-operate with the Committee appointed by the Government.

A list of articles to be sent to the Exhibition was then proposed by the joint Committee, and it was ordered that Premiums should be advertised to be given for the best specimen to be shewn in Charlottetown on the day of the Royal Agricultural Society's Industrial Show.

The Secretary was authorized to offer the sum of Ten pounds for the Ayrshire Bull now in the possession of Mr. Cairns, St. Eleanor's, and if obtained, to place the Bull in the keeping of some fit person on the June term as the other Bulls owned by the Society.

Read letters from Hon. Mr. Haythorne and John Lyall, Esq., in reply to the advertisement of the Society respecting the purchase of Ram Lambs.

It was ordered That Mr. H. Longworth and the Secretary do visit and inspect the flocks of the above named gentlemen as well as any other that may be offered, and report on the same to the Committee on an early day.

Tenders for printing the advertisements of the Society for the year ending 1st July 1855, were opened by the President, when it appeared that the lowest was that of Mr. George T. Haszard which was accordingly accepted.

By order,
CHARLES STEWART, Secty.
Committee Room, 2d August, 1854.

Daniel Conners, of Wilmot Creek, Bedeque, was accidentally killed on Tuesday last, by falling from the top of a load of hay, and dislocating his neck. He lingered for a few hours and then expired.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Donald Macdonald, of Tracadie, recently President of the Legislative Council of this Island, died suddenly, a few days since, at Quebec, of Cholera, where he had gone on a visit to his friends.

Launched,

On Wednesday the 12th ult., from the shipyard of Mr. Robert Orr, New Glasgow, a clipper Schooner of 140 tons, called the *Hebe*, for Messrs. Orr & Welsh.

Same day, from the shipyard of Elisha Coffin, Mount Stewart, a Brigantine of 194 tons, called the *Industry* built for Messrs. Rowe & Welsh, Charlottetown.

On the 26th instant, from the shipyard of Mr. William Smallwood, Mount Stewart, a superior juniper Barque of 300 tons, called the *Annie*, for Mr. Welsh, Charlottetown.

On the 27th instant, from the Shipyard of Mr. Hugh Fraser, Mill Vale, New London, a Barque of 300 tons, called the *Charles*, for Wm. Welsh, Esq.