NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

CRONSTADT AND SEBASTOPOL.

It is plain, from what is now taking place, that our readers may shortly prepare themselves for the receipt of intelligence of the most important kind, relating to the war between the Baltic and Black Sea. The fat has gone forth that Cronstadt and Sebastopol must fall; and exertions of the most gigantic nature are already on foot towards the accomplishment of those ends. Even whilst we write, Napier, with the screw division of the combined French and English fleet lies in order of battle before the batteries of Cronstadt, whilst Corry with the sailing division, watches Helsingfors, and Hall scours the gulf with the gallant flying squadron. Whether it be Napier's intention to commence an immediate assault upon Cronstadt is as yet doubtful; but the day is certainly not distant when he will do so—and on that day Cronstadt falls. Deeply as he burns to accomplish some deed of our young Prince's scale, the gallant veteran will yet not suffer himself to be hurried into any act of inconsiderate haste. Some time since, he addressed a communication to the Government intimating them that for the effective reduction of the Russian fortresses upon the shores of the Gulf of Finland it was highly desirable that the combined fleets should be accompanied by a considerable body of land troops. His suggestions upon this head have been promptly acted upon; and by an arrangement entered into with the Government of France 7,000 French troops are now upon the point of embarking in English ships of war for service in the Baltic. The ships to be employed are the Hannibal and Algiers, screws, each of 91 guns, the Royal William of 120 guns, the St. Vincent of 101 guns, the Tormagent, the Gladiator, and Sphinx, steam ships severally armed with from six to twenty-four guns. This fine squadron which will be ready for sea in the course of a few days, will be under the command of Commodore Grey, with his broad pennant in the Hannibal. We are told that the arrangments for receiving the French on board are as perfect as can be conceived. They are to have the best of provisions, the best of stores, and to be made as comfortable as possible. This is as it should be; for the gallant French soldiers are worthy of the same care of by British sailors. In Captain Monsel, who commands the St. Vincent, they will, in fact, find an old comrade, that gallant officer having in one of his daring freaks of a few years ago, served as a volunteer in the ranks of the French army in Algeria, and, musket in hand, helped them to take Constantine. The French troops destined for this particular service have already assembled at Calais and Boulogne, and will be conveyed to the British squadron in the Downs about the 14th or 15th instant. They may consequently be expected to join the fleet in the Baltic by the 1st week in August, by which time the heavily armed despatch boats, and the smaller but not less powerful gun boats which have been for some time in the course of construction, will be there also. Now as Sir Charles Napier has been duly informed that these important reinforcements will be shortly despatched to swell the gigantic force already at his command in the North, we think it highly probable, notwithstanding the demonstation he is now making before Cronstadt, that his attack upon that formidable fortress will not be made until these additional forces have reached him. An opinion is said to prevail amongst some of the senior officers of the fleet that Cronstadt is more vulnerable than Helsingfors. Charles may have gone there with the screw division to form his own opinion upon that point, and may be, to throw down a challenge to the proud Russian navy, to come ingloriously bored behind the batteries, to come out and fight. This, however, we are well assured they will not do. It is still a problem whether Sir Charles will ever commence operations against the stone walls of Cronstadt, or wait till the contingent of land troops has joined him. Our impression is that he will not strike the blow until he has all his strength around him and is perfectly certain of success; but before the month of August expires we shall expect to hear that the joint ensigns of England and France are triumphantly floating above the ruins of Cronstadt.

So, also, in the Black Sea: Sebastopol is doomed. The unexpected retreat of the Russians from the line of the Danube without exchanging a shot with the Anglo French troops has placed at the disposal of the Governments of France and England, for the capture and destruction of Sebastopol, the finest naval and military force in the world. We are assured that this work will be instantly begun, and that the 10,000 additional British troops now under orders for the East will be conveyed direct to the Crimea, where they will be joined by the greater part of the French and English troops now at Varna. Sebastopol will then be simultaneously assailed by land and sea, and the reign of Russian domination over the waters and coasts of the Euxine will be brought to a bloody and final close.

THE CZAR'S REPLY TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—We have received a despatch from Vienna, to the following effect:—"Prince Gortschakoff arrived here on Wednesday evening at bearer of the official reply of the St. Petersburg Cabinet. It has not transpired what this answer is. The Prince is also bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Nicholas to the Emperor of Austria, the tenour of which is said to be, that by evacuating Wallachia and leaving the Danube free, the Emperor considers that he satisfies the reasonable desires of Austria. Wallachia will not be evacuated, as the occupation of this principality is a necessary guarantee for the conditions of a future treaty of peace. If this be correct, a war between Austria and Russia is inevitable. Hadji Petros has been completely defeated at Kelabaka, in Thessaly. The English have taken soundings at the mouth of the Dniester, not far from Odessa, and have had some trifling skirmishes with the Cossacks."

CANNONADING IN THE DIRECTION OF SHUMLA.—Advices from Varna, of the 23d June, state that on the 21st and 22d a cannonade was heard in the direction of Shumla. General Canrobert took a squadron of Dragoons to reconnoitre. The allied troops were preparing to advance. The allied forces at Varna are 50,000 strong. Gen. Bosquet's division has left Adrianople for Shumla.

A FIGHT IN THE BLACK SEA.—On the 24th of June a rencontre took place between the Terrible, Furious, and Descaries, and eight Russian steamers, near Sebastopol. No damage was done. A shell fell on board the Wladimir. Another telegraphic report says that the combined fleets were at Baldjik on the 24th of June. A division of the Russian fleet left Sebastopol, and having fired into the combined fleets, returned again to port. The Furious suffered some damage.

INTENDED ATTACK ON CRONSTADT.—HAMBURGH, JULY 4.—The combined fleets were on the the 29th ult. drawn up in line of battle before Cronstadt. The general attack was expected on the following day.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers was to leave Paris with a division of the army under his command for the Baltic. England provides vessels for transport.

SIGNAL DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ASIA.—VIENNA, WEDNESDAY.—The Russian commander in Asia, Prince Andronikoff, has been decisively defeated in a fight with the Turkish army under Selim Pasha. The Turks numbered 34,000 men; the strength of the Russians is not stated. Thirteen pieces of cannon, 35 standards, and three complete camp equipages remained in the hands of the victors. The rout was complete.

TEN THOUSAND MORE TROOPS FOR THE BLACK SEA.—It is now known that the reinforcements to our army in Turkey will amount, in new regiments, drafts, and detachments, to nearly 10,000 more troops. They are to be sent as soon as possible to the seat of war, or rather as quickly as steam tonnage can be procured. The Himalaya, Capt Kellock, takes out another regiment of cavalry, and it is reported this magnificent ship will become the property of the Crown. The Admiralty pay for her hire nearly £9,000 a month, while she could become the property of the country for—say, £130,000 or £140,000—just 15 months! The Peninsular and General Steam Company's new 2,700-ton ship Prince, will take infantry. The cost of her hire per month is about £6,800. When the above have all arrived we shall have more than 10,000 British soldiers in Turkey.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS IN POLAND.—Russia is incessantly making warlike preparations. The Russians are now occupied in enlarging the citadel of Warsaw, by increasing the fortified points. To this end, one hundred and thirty houses have been pulled down. It appears that the possibility of a siege is credited. Many families who have been unable to satisfactorily account for their means of subsistence, have been compelled to leave the town. Whilst regiments arrive from the interior of the country, the troops hitherto stationed in the capital are directing their march towards the banks of the Vistula. Their immediate destination is the frontier of Cracow, or that of Galicia. At Czenstochan and outlying places, considerable detachments of Cossacks are on their way towards Cracow. Provisions and forage are already wanting. The Poles much dread the consequences of the war. To the taxes that have for a very long time most heavily pressed upon them, have been added in the shape of a tax on income, and that at the very moment when trade is completely paralysed.

Advices from Warsaw, of the 1st inst., state that all the houses in the streets near the citadel were to be pulled down for the immediate enlargement of the fortifications.

(From the European Times.)

We have no further news from Sir C. Napier. Bomarsund, the Gibraltar of fortress in the Aland Islands, has been successfully bombarded by a couple of frigates, but we do not hear of any occupation of the island. It is very desirable that a strong body of troops should reach the Baltic without delay. The Czar is using every effort to gain time, but the sooner they are sent the better.

A serious insurrection has broken out in Spain. General O'Donnell marched out of Madrid at the head of two insurgent regiments on the 28th June, and all Spain was declared in a state of contest. The insurrection has a capital by the Atocha, and was well received. As some of the garrison remained faithful to her cause, for several days we had every appearance of a civil war. The latest accounts state that a bloody engagement had taken place between the Queen's troops and the insurgents on the 30th ult., in which the troops of the Queen were put to the day, and the insurgents suffered severely. Later telegraphic despatches by no means warrant the belief that the insurrection is at an end, as the Government were waiting for reinforcements from Saragossa and Valladolid, which might join the insurgents or "pronounce" on the road. The frightful depravity of the Spanish court has mainly contributed to this insurrectionary movement, but we strongly suspect that General Narvaez is at the bottom of it. Just at this juncture, a convulsion in the mother country bodes no good to the colony now threatened, and the waves of strife seem likely to stream out pretty abundantly.

THE RUSSIAN RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.—A letter, dated Belgrade, June 29, says:—The movement in retreat of the Russian army continues in Wallachia, and the right flank of the Danube must be now entirely evacuated, excepting the fortified positions of Matchin, Isaktcha, and Tultcha. The concentration is being effected in Moldavia and Northern Wallachia upon the Transylvanian frontier. It is a complete change of front, with 80 leagues of ground lost, 50,000 men *hors de combat* left on the field of battle or destroyed by disease, and a deep stain upon the honour of the Russian flag.

BATTLE NEAR SILISTRIA—2,500 RUSSIANS KILLED. The *Wanderer* of Vienna has the following from Orsova, dated the 29th ult.:—"Sami Pacha, the Governor of Lesser Wallachia, has stated officially that, according to a despatch from Omar Pacha, dated the 24th, the Russian rear-guard of 25,000 men and 24 pieces of cannon was attacked on the 22d, near Silistria, by General Mehemet Pacha, the new governor of that fortress. The battle, which lasted two days, ended in the defeat of the Russians, who are said to have had 2,500 killed. All the Russian troops are said to be retreating that the army of Shumla was about to march to attack them, to have abandoned not only the environs of Silistria, but also the Dobrudscha."

THE BALTIC.—The fourteen neutral vessels now lying in Riga have established a deputation to Admiral Napier, to beg permission to pass out of the harbour. The deputation is now in Dantzic awaiting Sir Charles's reply to their request by the weekly Mail.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.—An officer of the fleet in the Baltic communicates to his friends in Edinburgh in rather a novel way. When cruising about, he throws his letters, into the sea in a bottle, trusting to their being picked up by some English home-going vessel and forwarded to their address. Two of his epistles thus consigned to Father Neptune's direct custody have come to hand without delay, and it is questionable whether, if sent by regular course, they would have arrived at their destination within the same period. *North British Mail.*

GENERAL SCHILDERS.—General Schilders has died from the effects of the amputation of his leg. The loss of his leg, it is said, has followed by the loss of life, but the greatest loss to the army, in addition to that of his distinguished talent, is the destruction of that charmed life that he himself, as well as his men, believed himself to bear. He was a man much addicted to fantastic notions of the invisible world, and who conversed much with spirits "white and gray," consulting the "gypsy queen," who, at length met his death from too great confidence that his life was bombproof

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING.—On the evening of Saturday last, Wm. Campbell, Esq., brother of Sir Angus Campbell of Dunstaffnage, with two attendants, left Oban in a small sailing boat with a lug-sail, to an island which lies in the offing. They were seen on their return making for the harbour about half-past ten by a gentleman who happened up to Connel. The Dunstaffnage family did not feel much alarmed at the party not returning that night, owing to the nature of the business that called them from home; but next morning they became uneasy, and instituted a search, when their worst fears were realised by finding the little craft, with her sail set, waterlogged, near the shore. Diligent search was made for the bodies. but no trace of them has as yet been found. This melancholy accident has cast a gloom over the whole neighbourhood. Mr. Campbell was a fine hale gentleman, about two or four years of age; and his attendants were about the same age.—*Glasgow Christian News.*

[The gentleman mentioned above, was the third Son, of the late Sir Donald Campbell, and the eldest of this family that resided on this Island.]—ED. GAZ.

From late American Papers.

COLLISION AT SEA.—TWO AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK.—We find in the New York Commercial the detail of a terrible collision off the coast, the American ship Olympus and Trade wind came in contact on the night of June 26th, at about 11 o'clock, the former being closely on the night excessively dark, and the wind blowing fresh from Southwest by South, and squally, in latitude 41 50 and longitude 57 20. Both ships are said to have had lights burning, and the Trade wind saw the light of the Olympus, and altered her course, but lost the light and did not discover it again until it was too late to avoid collision. The Olympus was struck between the main and foremast, and sunk in the Trade Wind. The starboard bow of the Trade Wind was, stove, the cutwater and stern were crushed, bowsprit and foremast were broken, and the water rushed from her in so much, believed to be opened. The Olympus was made a complete wreck by the collision, her main and mizen masts were knocked out of her, and she was found at daylight in a sinking condition and soon went down. The Trade Wind was so much injured that she soon began to settle, but being loaded with cotton, she floated long enough to get out her boats and construct rafts, and make provision for the safety of both ships' companies, the Captain of the Olympus's company having got on board the Trade Wind at the time the vessels came in contact. At daylight the Olympus was in sight some five miles distant, and her captain and boats crew were allowed to take one of the boats belonging to the Trade Wind, to visit the wreck and endeavour to save any of her company who might be on board. Captain Wallace succeeded in reaching the Olympus, and rescuing every man from the wreck. In the meantime the Trade Wind continued to settle, her decks burst up, and those who had not found places in the boats were compelled to take refuge on the bowsprit. One of the boats discovered a sail, immediately gave chase to her and succeeded in reaching her and turning her course towards the Trade Wind, which was reached about half her company saved, after an exposure to the terrors of death for ten hours. The rescuing vessel proved to be the Belgium barque Stadt Antwerpen, Capt. Wyterhouse, bound to Antwerp, with a cargo of the two wrecked ship's companies, 96 out of 120 had been saved. The Belgian captain and his company did everything in their power to make this large accession to their number as comfortable as possible.

The captains of the two wrecked ships charter-tered a fishing boat off Block Island, on the 4th of July, and landed at Newport, and thence hastened to New York, to forward supplies by a steamer to the barque, which was becoming short of provisions.

The Trade Wind is said to have been one of the finest clippers built in New York. She was 2,018 tons burthen, about three years old, valued at $100,000. and is largely insured in Wall street. Her freight is valued at $50,000, and she cargo at about $250,000, the latter being principally insured in England. She was owned by W. Platt & Son of Philidelphia and Booth & Edgar, and others of New York.

The Olympus was a fine ship, owned by Messrs. Geo. Callender & Co., of Boston, and others. She was 744 tons register, valued at $40,000, and was freighted at about $8000. She was built in Boston, in 1850, at Medford. She sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of May, and was bound for Boston, having forty passengers, and a crew numbering thirteen. She was freighted with nine hundred tons of iron and hardware.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—A Washington correspondent has the following:

"The story published in the *N. Y. Express* of Monday of the rejection of the Reciprocity Treaty is a pure fabrication; it has not been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I understand that the members of the Committee are equally divided, and it is expected that the treaty will be reported at the end of the session, with an amendment, striking out the privelege to British subjects of fishing on our coasts north of lat. 36, as unconstitutional. The story will doubtless lay over until next Session."

In Baltimore a Hebrew woman who was supposed to be dead was dressed in her shroud, placed in her coffin and the lid was about to be screwed down, when it was discovered that life was not extinct. All present immediately gathered round the coffin, and the enshrouded corpse like form arose from her narrow bed, and embraced her children and relatives with all the fervor of renewed life. To all appearance she had been convulsed with a violent bodily partook of food. She remained in this condition until the approach of night, when she tottered to the bed and in a few moments breathed her last.

The Kingston Herald states that a Soldier of the 20th Regt., was shot for *desertion*, on Monday the 18th ult., at the garrison of Fort Henry. It is added that the General commanding in chief signified to the troops in Canada his determination to carry out the articles of war in such cases most rigidly.

Prof. Stowe has publickly announced that he will not shave till the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 22, 1854.

IT, at the beginning of the present century you had asked us much as hinted, that a missing friend might be found, in what is now termed Australia, but which, by a common figure of speech, which puts a part for the whole, was then termed Botany Bay, most deep sea fishers would have been supposed to have been couched under the expression. Not so now, on the contrary, if a young fellow is missing off the stand for a wheat ship, we know perfectly well, not where he has gone to, but whether it is to California or Australia, as if there were but these two places in the world worth leaving ones own country for. We do not mention these two changes that have taken place within these few years last past, nothing has been so extraordinary as this simultaneous exodus from all countries, from the gold-producing regions. The mere acquisition of gold we look upon as entirely subsidiary to the great and important changes which are now in operation, and will continue to be made in our mode of life, from these many years to come. One of the most gratifying and satisfactory of the ever-changing features of this remarkable period, is its self evident, to make one feel as if he was in a lunatcy which has generally been used in a depreciatory sense, by which we mean that it is all times equal to the exigency of the moment. Men, and the results of Intelligence, Intelligence by the electric spark, been proved to be theoretically correct before you have well got over your admiration of the discovery, you are informed that the information has practically applied to the purposes of every day life, and that neither Mountain or Valley, Forest or Desert, or the even rolling Sea itself, can oppose an obstacle to its progress; so with Steam, Railways, Tunnels, Tubular Bridges, and a thousand other wonders that are daily unfolding themselves; and so it is with respect to Ocean Steam Navigation, which every day becoming nearer to the whole world, from which it was at one time, so far removed, that deportation to its shores, implied the almost impossibility of ever returning.

We were led into the above train of reflection by having Australia papers of so late a date as the 10th May last, laid upon our table, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. G. W. Owen and Robert Haszard, who have just returned from thence. Fifty years since, this would have been an utter impossibility, but now it is a matter of course, and we need, no one can tell, for there is at this moment going on, one of those generous contests between the builders of Steam and those of Sailing Vessels, that has rendered it doubtful which of the two methods of propelling these "leviathans of the deep," will gain the ascendancy. Even now, the going to Australia is not looked upon with half the apprehension that crossing the Atlantic was, at the time referred to. In fact, emigration has become the order of the day, and is the rule, rather than the exception. And so it should be, why should man remain cooped within boundaries so narrow, that it becomes a question whether the land they occupy will produce sufficient food to enable them to subsist, when there are regions of uncultivated land, which will absorb the surplus population of over-crowded countries for centuries yet to come.

The papers to which we have alluded, are the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Empire*, also published in Sydney, and the *Illustrated Sydney News*. They contain nothing of any great importance, but that the Colony is thriving, will appear from the following extract of the imports and exports, as well as the quantity of gold transmitted, and will prove, we doubt not, interesting:

We may direct attention to the results of the three last years, (the most prosperous of the colonial history of the colony,) and to compare the balances of the imports and exports in each year. The Customs' department declares the value in those years to be as follows:—

	Exports.	Imports.
1851	£1,769,912	£1,568,931
1853	4,094,634	1,900,436
*1853	4,523,346	6,342,757
	£10,924,292	£9,812,124

In 1851 the balance is favour of exports was £227,981.

In 1852 the balance was still on the same side, to the amount of £2,194,498.

In 1853 a very different result appears; the imports exceed the exports by £1,819,411.

Taking, however, the transactions for the three years, the balance in favour of our exports is £1,112,168.

For the quarter ending the 5th of April, ultimo, we are only in possession of the Customs' abstract of the values of goods exported hence in British and Foreign registered ships. This return shows the trade with the various countries in succession, according to the regulated arrangement of countries, and exhibits the quantities and values of the various articles exported to each country.

The gross amounts of our exports, according to this return, may be thus recapitulated:—

To Great Britain	£456,814
Victoria	28,504
New Zealand	72,039
Van Diemen's Land	27,018
South Australia	1,390
South Sea Islands	4,016
Mauritius	1,806
Tahiti	1,323
Foreign States	12,128
Singapore	5
Total	£812,063

The above exports were in British or colonial registered ships. In addition, there were a few a few trifling items exported in Foreign bottoms, valued at £544.

Of the exports during the quarter to Great Britain, the chief items were:—

WOOL, 2,221,644 lbs	£397,755
OIL, 202 casks	11,360
TALLOW, 531 tons, 19 cwt	16,485

To Victoria the largest items in the list are bottled beers, and drapery goods.

The above amounts do not include our exports of gold, of which a separate account is kept by the Customs. The quantity shipped here from the 1st of January to the 30th of April ultimo, was 82,634 ozs. 10 dwts., the value of which, at our present quotation of £3 19s. per ounce, is £326,-496 5s. 6d.

With respect to our exports (excluding gold) the results for the quarter ending shows a great improvement on the four preceding ones.

Quarter ending April 5th, 1853,	£740,269
July 5th, 1853,	749,795
Oct. 5th, 1853,	800,660
Jan. 5th, 1854,	804,424
April 5th, 1854,	812,607

This shows an increase on the corresponding quarter of 1853, of £72,338.

With regard to our wools, we are enabled to report a still increasing tendency to advance. At our public sales, high prices are obtained for superior clips. The warlike news from Europe would, it was supposed, have had a depressing influence, but owing to the short stock of exchange, both wool and tallow have obtained their full value. Prime clips of wool may be quoted at from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. inferior qualities are still very regarded. In tallow good beef obtains 54s.; mutton 58s.

We observe that the Legislative Council of New South Wales, had met, pursuant to proclamation of prorogation, but were compelled to adjourn themselves for a week, in consequence of the absence of His Excellency the Governor General, "owing," says the Colonial Secretary in his speech, "to some unforeseen, and as yet, unknown accident."

ADDRESS

OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF P. E. I.

To Rev. John McMurray, G. W. P. S. of T.

Sir.—Although unknown to the most of us personally, yet as one who has laboured zealously, and efficiently, in the cause of Temperance, aid in the behalf of our order in the since protracted yet we well known and your endeavours to vindicate its principles duly appreciated. We therefore hail your coming amongst us, as indicative of much good, not only to the cause "which we are united to perpetuate," but to the Church over which, you are, in the providence of God, placed in authority.

We desire to present our congratulations to your beloved partner and family, and trust that your sojourn amongst us may be a source of mutual pleasure.

We would now in behalf of the order of the Sons of Temperance in this Island offer you a Brothers welcome.

J. PIDWELL,
W. HEARD,
ALEX. MCAUSLAND,
P. DESBRISAY, G. S. Committee.

REPLY

Respected Brethren,

The kind welcome you have tendered, and the sentiments of respect with which you have been pleased to notice my arrival among you, are highly appreciated by me.

In the prosperity of the cause of Temperance, with which you with myself are equally identified, I feel my self a hearty interest. I have frequently given me much pleasure to hear of the success which has attended your efforts in this cause; and now to be in any measure, one of you, a fellow helper therein, will afford me great satisfaction.

The realization of your hopes in this respect, accompanied also by the Divine blessing in the discharge of the higher and solemnly responsible duties of my position as a Minister in Christ, cannot fail to render my residence in your beautiful Island exceedingly agreeable to myself.

Allow me on behalf of Mrs. McMurray and family to express our thanks for your kind congratulations:—