DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND LIVES!

The Indian mail brings advices of another of those dreadful earthquakes for which Ternati and the adjoining localities in the Moluccas are proverbial. An erruption of the active volcano on the Island of the Great Sangir is formed by the mountain Awn, which has several peaks, the highest being about 4,000 feet above the sea. On the west side, the mountain runs very steep into the sea at the large village of Kandhar, however, fallsng away to a low promontory. Between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 2nd of March a sudden and altogether indescribable crashing noise was heard, which indicating to the Sangirese an eruption of the volcano filled them with consternation. Simultaneously with this, the glowing lava streamed down-ward with irresistible force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered on its destructive course, and causing the sea to boil wherever they came in contact. The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The sea obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with frightful violence, dashed upon the shore and heaved itself with a wild haste against the land, as if it strove to overmast the fire-stream. This frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shrieks of men and beasts, the wild roaring of the tempest and the crashing of thousands of trees torn up and carried away was followed about an hour later by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the air. A black column of stones and ashes then shot up from the mountain to an immense height, and fell illumed by the glare of the lava like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only now and then, momentarily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense that people could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and despair. Large stones were burled through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops which had not been destroyed by fire sunk and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by these barriers, formed lakes. which, breaking over their banks, soon proved a new source of destruction. This lasted some hours. About midnight, the raging elements sank to rest; but on the following day about noon, they again resumed their work of destruction with renewed violence. In the meantime, the fall of ashes continued without intermission, and was so thick on this day, hat the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed. Scarcely recovered in some degree from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolated part of Sangir were again disturbed by an eruption on the 17th March which destroyed many fields and a great number of trees on the Tabukan side Since then the volcano has remained quiet, and the only symptom of its working has been the smoke rising up in all directions from cracks and fissures in the ground. The streams of lava on the slopes are still so slightly cooled, that people dare not venture to any great distance from the shore. According to the accounts of the natives, the top of the mountain does not appear to have undergone any noticeable alteration, On the other side of Kandhar, on the extreme north point of the island, the appearance of the devastation which has been caused, is, if possible, even more frightful than what has taken place at Tartuna. For here, where formerly there were to be seen extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops, and thickly planted and endless groves of cocoa-nuts, we now find nothing but lava, stone, and ashes. The liquid fire seems at this point to have flowed from the mountain with irresistible force and in prodigious quantity. Not only has this fearful flood, as it was, buried the whole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, it was still powerful enough on reaching the shore, to form two long tanjongs (capes) at places where the depth of water formerly consisted of many fathoms. A number of other districts and places have been some wholly destroyed, others greatly injured by the fire. The loss of life has been great, It is estimated as follows in the undermentioned districts:—Tortuna, men, women and children, 722. Kandhar, ditto, 45. Tabukan, ditto, 2,039; Total. 2,806. The greater number met their death in the gardens, they fled in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them or killed by the scorching heat At Kalougan and Tariang, the Houses were filled with people who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides and the streams of boiling water, and who met their death under the burning ashes and the tumbling houses. Many who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.

On Wednesday, the cases of the persons implicated in the mutiny at Nenagh were finally disposed of at the North Riding of Tipperary assizes. Thomas Carr, a lance corporal of the Tipperary Militia, was put upon his trial as a ringleader in the recent riot and was found guilty, whereupon all the other prisoners under the advice of their counsel, pleaded guilty." Mr. Justice Moore then proceeded to sentence the prisoners:—Stephen Burns, for the wilful murder of Patrick Curley, a soldier of the 41st Regiment to be hanged, and his body buried within the precincts of the gaol; John Barron, Edward Laffan, William Cummins, Thomas Carr, and Cornelius Ryan, to be each transported for 15 years. The learned Judge, in passing sentence upon Burns said:—"No doubt could be entertained on the evidence, but that the unfortunate man lost his life by his (the prisoner's) hand. The deceased had been in the service of Her Majesty' He had served with distinction abroad and having survived the perils of a hard fought campaign, he returned to his country to receive his death at the hands of a comrade. He believed the prisoner acted under circumstances of great excitement, but no excitement could justify the crime of murder. He did not desire to say any thing to aggravate his feelings, but he hoped that among these feelings were to be found deep regret that he had taken the life of a fellow-creature. He was happy to think and hope that, though he had been guilty of the crime, it had not been attended with those circumstances of atrocity which sometimes attend the commission of crime in this country. It did not appear, that he knew the individual he had murdered, and he bore him no ill-will. Nothing remained for him but to pass on him the dreadful sentence of the law. He had no power over that sentence either to vary or abridge it. He had been recommended to mercy, but he (his Lordship) had no power to let that operate upon the sentence. That recommendation would be forwarded to the Government, backed by him as far as he could go. It was not for him to hold out hope. He could not say there was no hope, nor could he say there was hope." His Lordship then passed sentence of death on the prisoner in the usual form.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE IN PRUSSIA.—In the course of next year there will be a reunion of delegates from all bodies of Evangelical Christians throughout the world assembled in Berlin, at the call of the Evangelical Alliance, which has been empowered and invited to do so by the King of Prussia. The Berlin Committee of this association for the spread of religious toleration and Christian brotherly love, is a branch of the great evangelical Alliance co-ordinate with those of Paris and London. The Berlin branch, however, enjoys this advantage over the others, that while in France the Evangelical Protestants are a sect that the Emperor cannot be otherwise than opposed to, and in England form a party in and out of the Church that the Queen, as head of the Church, cannot be expected to countenance, the principles of the Evangelical Alliance are precisely those which find in the King of Prussia the most earnest and zealous champion.

A Mrs. Eliza McNair was tried at the Old Bailey on Wednesday, and sentenced to be inprisoned with hard labour for twelve months for receiving a pension from the East India Company, as an officer's widow, after she had again married. She had received upwards of £2,000 in this fraudulent manner.

The Board of Trade returns for June afford unmistakable evidence of the continued prosperity of the country, and the great impetus given to commerce by the return of peace. The exports have increased nearly two millions as compared with the corresponding period of 1855.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BALTIC."

Four Days later from Europe.

(From the St. John Courier.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

The *Baltic* arrived this morning under favorable weather.

The panic in the breadstuffs' market continues.

Flour declined two to three shillings per barrel. Canadian, (sweet,) 30s. *a* 31s.; Western Canal, 24s. *a* 27s.; Ohio, 32s. *a* 33s.

Money active, no change from previous quotations.

Governorship of Jamaica is tendered to Mr. Darling Governor of Newfoundland.

From United States papers we have the following additional news by *Baltic*:—

It is rumored that the Emperor of France is suffering from spinal disease.

Italian affairs remain as unintelligible as ever.

There are reports of a remonstrance to Sardinia made by France in favour of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia are having an interview at Toplis.

Denmark proposes to fortify the Sound, and it is said that Russia advises this.

A fire and explosion at Salonica, Turkey, had caused great loss of life and property.

SPAIN.—Saragossa has capitulated. The Queen's troops took possession of the city without resistance. The National Guard and Militia were disbanded, and the Municipality changed.

UNITED STATES.

TERRIBLE STORM AT THE SOUTH.—137 *lives lost—Greet destruction of property.*—A terrible storm (to which we alluded in our last) occurred in the vicinity of New Orleans on Saturday the 10th. It lasted all Sunday and Monday. Its effects were most disastrous at Last Island, a summer resort and which accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the Island is said to have been swept away, and no less than one hundred and thirty-seven lives are reported lost.

The steamer Star, Capt. Smith, which left New Orleans on the 9th, encountered the storm before reaching Last Island, and became perfectly unmanageable and was soon afterwards a total wreck.

The scene among the passengers was terrific, there being no less than 250 persons clinging to the wrecked fragments of the vessel, each anxiously waiting the arrival of some other vessel to take him off. Whether any of this company were lost is not yet known, though hopes are entertained that all were saved, as a steamer is understood to have gone to their relief.

On the lake and river we also hear of numerous steamboats, flatboats, and other crafts being injured. Nearly all the wharfs at the watering places have been inundated, and the buildings thereon, bath houses, &c., swept away.

It is feared that Grand Caillon Island, another watering place, has also been submerged, and that many lives have been lost as well as property destroyed. The corn, cotton, and sugar crops have been incalculably injured.

The steamers Nautilus and Perseverance are several days overdue, and it is feared something has happened to them. The steamship Texas has gone in search of them. The storm extended far up the river. At the Government Hospital, Botan Rouge, fourteen inches of water fell between Sunday evening and Tuesday evening. The survivors of Last Island reached New Orleans this morning. They estimate the loss of life at 200. 188 have already been counted as lost.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from Caillon Island, but there has undoubtedly been a great loss of life. It is reported, that thirty bodies have been found on one end of the Island. It is supposed that at least $10,000 in money in pockets fell into the hands of the pirates on Last Island, and about $5000 of baggage. The loss on this island is estimated at over $10,000. The banks of the river at Bayon Sara caved in, carrying away 300 residences. No lives were lost. Several vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi. The telegraph lines have suffered severely. The loss at Caillon Island cannot fall short of $60,000.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 27, 1856.

THE weather for the approaching harvest, has hitherto been unfavorable, not only on account of the quantity of rain that has fallen, but from its being accompanied by high winds, which have had a more injurious operation than the rain would by itself have effected. Still, we hear from all quarters, that an average crop of grain may be expected. An intelligent friend remarked, that though computed by *bushels*, the crop may not exceed that of last year, yet, if weight be made the criterion, it will, he thinks, be found to be much greater. We trust that it will prove so. The proportion of bran to flour in a bushel of heavy grain is nothing in comparison to that which is to be found in a bushel of light grain. The light kernel is enveloped with the same covering as that of the heavy one, and there will necessarily be a greater number of the former in a bushel than of the latter, so that though the harvest were nominally less, it might be substantially more, if the fact be as our friend has stated, and as we believe it is.

We had hoped that the potato murrain had disappeared, or at all events, had assumed so mild a type, and that met with so unfrequently as to occasion little injury. We hear, however, (and we are grieved to hear it), that symptoms of that disease have appeared in almost all parts of the Island. It is true, that according to the old proverb "burnt children" dreading the fire, those who have suffered in their potato crop in former years, look with great suspicion and alarm on any occasional blackness in the foliage. In a short excursion into the country, we observed the shade of discoloration, but as it was unaccompanied with any of that fœtid smell which is a fatal prognostic, and destructive to the hopes of the husbandman, we will therefore continue to hope, that though appearances are threatening, the evil may prove less than is anticipated.

FREE CHURCH.—INDUCTION SERVICES.—The religious services connected with the Induction of the Rev. George Sutherland to the Free Church congregation of this city, will be held in the Temperance Hall *this evening* at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Neil McKay of Murray Harbor, Alexander Sutherland of New London, and A. Munro of Brown's Creek, are expected to take part in the services.

POLICE COURT.

Aug. 8. Michael Noonan, assault on Mary Young, ordered to pay costs.

Susan M'Atee, for trespass on the premises of and using threatening language to Harriet Fraser, ordered to pay costs and find security to keep the peace for 3 months.

Joseph Bell, for trespass on the premises of and using threatening language to Catharine Field, convicted, find 5s. with costs, or be imprisoned 7 days and find security to keep the peace for 3 months.

Charles Hyndman and Charles Badge, for assault and battery on Louis H. Davies ordered to pay costs.

Angus M Donald for insulting and provoking anguage to John Hendrican convicted, fined 5s. 1with costs or be imprisoned 48 hours.

11. Michael Morrisy, drunk and disorderly, imprisoned since Saturday dismissed.

Catherine Field, for assault on Charlotte Bell parties settled out of Court. Bell to pay costs.

John M'Donald, for assault and battery on John Smith, parties settled out of Court. M'Donald to pay costs.

16. Wm. Norman, for assault and battery on Henry Rielly convicted fined 5s. with costs, and ordered to find security to keep the peace for 6 months.

18. Lauchlan M'Lean drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, dismissed when sober.

Martin Donovan, for assault on Wm. Paw, Mr. Paw not appearing to prosecute Donovan was dismissed.

Cletus Campbell and John Banett, for desecration of the Lord's day, fighting in their house, dismissed in consequence of no prosecutor appearing.

19. Thomas Connors, for overholding the premises of James Currie, ordered to quit said premises or be moved by the sheriff, and to pay costs.

20. Henry Feeban, Thomas Marsh and William Gorbett, drunk and disorderly, no prosecutor appearing they were dismissed when sober.

John M'Rae, for assault and battery on Mary Pense, but as she would not prosecute, he was dismissed.

John Bowdin, making disturbance at the house of John Heartz, who not pressing the complaint, Bowdin was dismissed.