THE EFFECT OF HEAT UPON THE ICEBERGS.—A rolling noise is heard like the thunder peals of our autumnal tempests, and we see the head of an Iceberg separate from the trunk, and fall crashing into the sea, throwing up clouds of spray to a great height. The monster osciliates several times, as if to recover itself upon its base, or, perhaps in sign of salutation to other icebergs; for who can interpret the mysterious language of nature? A long swell goes to announce at a distance of several miles, its entry into the world; a few minutes more, and that which but now was a dependent portion of a larger block, is become itself a member of that family of giants. Oh, man, how little you are in the world. What are your pyramids two hundred feet high—your dome of St. Peter's—your Kremlin? Here are mountains eight hundred feet out of the water, and with bases two thousand feet deep; here are cupolas and domes at a height of four hundred feet.—*Memoirs of Lieut. Bellot.*

Latest News!

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York at 8 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday. She left Liverpool on the 22nd, about 2 P. M. Saw the Arabia going into Liverpool, making the run from Halifax in seven days. The steamer Khersonese was to leave Liverpool the same day as the Persia, for Portland, via Newfoundland and Halifax.

The Persia had 228 passengers.

There is no political news, except that D'Israeli's leadership was becoming distasteful to his followers.

The London Times editorially approves of Mr. Marcy's reasoning on thesubject of privateering.

The Queen of Oude, mother of the deposed monarch, was in England for the purpose of complaining of the East India Company.

FRANCE.

Napoleon was at Biarritz. He is reported to be urging the claims of Prince Pierre Bonaparte to the throne of the Danubian kingdom, and to be considering what title to bestow on the American descendants of Prince Jerome.

The harvest in France is considered fully an average.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia gave his consent to the title of Duke Malakoff being bestowed on Pelissier.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Russians announce that they will evacuate and give up Kars Ismael and Kilia, within the stipulated six months.

The Russian light-house men hac been carried off from the Isle of Serpents by an English Ship of war, and delivered over to the authorities at Odessa, who. however, merely permitted them to be landed, and said the affair must be settled by diplomatic negotiation.

The Turkish government is said to be concocting a general treaty of commerce, to be offered to all nations, its leading principle being to circnmscribe for the advantage of native produce the concession hitherto mabe to foreign trade.

The Russians are forcibly retaking from the Circassians the forts they abandoned during the war. They had captured Anapa, the circassians retreating without resistance.

Preperations for the coronation of the Czar on the 7th September continued on a scale of great magnitude. It is to throw into the shade every former pro ceeding of a similar kind in Russia or elsewhere.

The Emperor was to make his solemn entry into Moscow on the 29th of August.

Count de Morney, the French representatives, had met with a distinguished reception at Saint Petersburgh.

An American is reported to have got a fireman to examine tne practibilty of the principle rivers of Asia Minor for navigation.

The Russians had sent in a claim for 4000f for damage done to the Russian palace at Constantinople, while it was occupied as a French hospital.

A quantity of treasure, valued at $150, 000, buried by the Russians in the Church of Sebastopol, had been dug up in safety, having escaped the vigilance of the allies.

At Antwarp on the 17th there was a brilliant celebration in honor of the twenty-five years' peaceful reign of the King of Belgum.

From Spain there is nothing of importance. Tranquillity prevailed. The free import of bread-stuffs was invited until June, 1857. The difficulty with Mexico was said to be still unsettled.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, September 14, 1856.

IT is not our intention to notice the mass of absurdity and misrepresentation contained in the article in the last *Examiner* under the head "The Recorder," but for the sake of others, we hasten to correct one of the many falsehoods contained in it. It is there stated, that Mr. Lawson has a salary from the Gas Company of £25 per annum; this is not true; he is paid by the Company for his services, as all other professional men are paid, and furnishes his bill for work performed, and, were he paid in like manner for the services done for the City, his bill would amount to considerably more than upwards of twice £75, Mr. Whelan's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE City Council addressed His Excellency yesterday, requesting him to use his influence in the proper quarter to have the barracks again tenanted by a detachment of troops A good deal of quiet discussion has arisen as to whether the presence of soldiers in a small place is not a greater evil than benefit; whether eighty or ninety idle, or nearly idle men, do not, by their example, allure an equal, or perhaps greater number of persons of their own class in life, to join in scenes of dissipation and debauchery, and thereby demoralize a great portion of the working community. We were among those who favored the affirmative, but we have taken some pains to view the subject on both sides, and our confidence in the correctness of our former opinion, has in a great degree diminished. There is not the least doubt but that the expenditure of a body of men with their officers and adjuncts, circulating £6,000 or £7,000 annually, drawn from a source out of the Island, does in effect increase the exportation to that amount, and without the risk of shipwreck, and the drawbacks of freight, insurance, &c., and although nothing actually remains but the profit, yet, that of itself is no small advantage. The want of a circulating medium has always been most severely felt, and though that will in future be less so when the Bank shall have come into full operation, the actual importation and dispersion of a quantity of gold and silver will have a tendency not only to make the circulation brisker, but enable the bank to meet demands upon it for specie with greater ease and readiness, a matter of no small benefit to itself and the commercial part of the community. And with respect to the question of the increase of vice, occasioned by the presence of soldiers, we, on reflection, think it has been rather magnified. Take a hundred men of the line, and say that one-tenth are drunkards, and perhaps that is too great an average, sill, the strictness of discipline in which they are held and the constant watch kept over them is far greater than even with the best organized police can be maintained with respect to an equal number of that class of offenders belonging to the City. We are inclined to think also, that a great change is gradually and perceptibly working in the character of the British soldier, and nothing will, perhaps, have a greater tendency to effect it more speedily and effectually than the sympathy bestowed upon him, not only by Miss Nightingale and her high minded associates, but by the whole class of the people, by the nation at large, no matter in what part of the world its inhabitants reside. This respect for the soldier and sympathy for his sufferings, must necessarily have a tendency to foster and augment his own self-respect and esteem, and nothing will lead to increased propriety of conduct more than the increase of such a feeling. The soldier has hitherto been too much considered as a mere machine—an animal paid to be shot at; the events of the late war has caused him to be regarded as a man, and the patience, and moral as well as physical courage displayed by him under privations that we shudder at in reading of, has elevated him highly in the opinion of all thinking men. The introduction of libraries and the encouragement of manly sports, will have their due effects, we may hope, in warning them from indulgence in the use of exciting liquors, which are more frequently resorted to for the purpose of dissipating the tedium of idleness than most people are aware of.

WE were highly pleased with the exhibition of now invented gas burners the other evening at Mr. Stamper's Book-store. It is called Wheelocks fitter regulating gas burner. One of those improvements that are beautiful from their simplicity. It consists of an air-tight metal chamber with a burner attached, there is in the chamber a small quantity of wool, it has besides a felt psiton, guarded by perforated metal plates through which the gas is filtered. The consequences are, that the gas pipes though strained from all impurities, and in an equal degree, should there be any coal tar or other impurity in the gas, it is arrested by the loose wool (which may be removed at pleasure) and by its passage through the felt, all inconveniences from blowing are avoided. It needs but to be seen, we think, to be appreciated. A saving of from 25 to 100 per cent. is said to be effected by the use of it.

THE ENGLISH MAIL did not arrive as usual, in the *Lady Le Marchant* yesterday. We learn by Telegraph, that the British steamer only got into Halifax on Friday morning. Arrangements have been made for the transmission of the British Mail in the Georgetown Packet, and it may be looked for here on Monday.

POLICE COURT.

Sept. 4. Jonathan Manderson, for assault and battery on Margaret FitzGerald, committed to take his trial in the Supreme Court.

8. Arthur O'Niell, charged with an assault and battery on James M'Cullouh, parties settled out of court O'Niell to pay costs.

10. James Coughlan and Patrick Quinn, drunk and disorderly, convicted on confession, fined 5s each, or to be imprisoned 48 hours each.

Married,

At Mount Mellick, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. George S. Milligan, A. M. Mr. Alexander Jenkins, to Joyce Lester Lane, daughter of Samuel Lane, Esq.—all of Lot 49.

Died,

On the 4th inst. at Lot 67, Mr. James Penwarren, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Penwarren was a native of Cornwall, England, and came to this Island in 1823, he has always borne the name of an honest and industrious man.

At Bedeque, on the 3d instant, after a short illness, Donald, eldest Son of Mr. Alexander M'Farlane, aged 14 years and 2 months.

On Wednesday the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Francis Lauchlan McPhee, of this City, in the 24th year of his age. Deceased was a young man of great promise, and was very much esteemed and respected by all who knew him for his kind and manly disposition. *Requiescant in pace* His Funeral will take place from the residence of his Father on Sunday morning, at half-past eight 8 o'clock.

At Pomeroy, Ohio, a few weeks since, Mr. Peter Barclay, in the 48th year of his age, leaving a widow and three children to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent husband and father. Mr. Barclay formerly belonged to Bedeque.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on Wednesday the 10th inst., Daniel O'Connor, aged 68 years, a native of the County Cork, Ireland.

At Bonshaw, Lot 30, on the 1st September inst., Mr. John MacDonald, aged 67 years. He has borne the character of an honest and well conducted man.

In Northampton, England, in July last, Major JAMES DOUGLAS DE WEND, on half pay of the 52d Regiment, and Paymaster of out Pensioners at that station. He served for some time in India, and was in several engagements in Affghanistan. The deceased was grandson to the late James Douglas, Esq, formerly controller of the Customs of this Island.

Charlottetown Markets, Sep' 11.

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 7d	Fowls,	1s 3d 1s 9d
Do. by quarter,	3d a 5d	Chickens,	1s 4d a 2s
Pork,	5¼ a 5¾	Eggs dozen,	7d a 9d
Do (small),	6d a 9d	Oats, bush.	2s a 2s 3d
Mutton,	3½d a 6d	Barley, none.	
Lamb,	3¼ a 6d	Potatoes,	1s 10d a 2s 3d
Veal	3d a 6d	Turnips per bunch,	2d
Butter (fresh),	1s a 14d	Carrots, do	2d
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Green peas per qt.	6d a 1s
Lard,		Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	2¾d a 3d	Hay, ton,	40s a 50s
Pearl Barley,	2d a 2½d	Straw, Cwt.,	1s 3d a 1s
Oatmeal,	1½d a 1¾d		

BOARD may be had for a few persons on application to Mr. WILLIAM PAUL, opposite the residence of John Brecken, Esq., King-street.
Ch. Town, Sept. 12, 1846.

W. H. Pope and Mayor Hutchinson.

SIR;

I have read in the *Examiner*, the following communication, which, for general edification, I take the liberty of reprinting:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—By giving insertion to the following affidavit you will remove any erroneous impression that may be left on the minds of the community by the publication of a foul, malicious and scandalously false communication, which appeared in the last *Islander* over the signature of "W. H. Pope," and also confer a favour on

Yours, very truly, ROBT. HUTCHINSON.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Queen's County. } Personally appeared before me, Donald McIsaac, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, who being sworn, maketh oath as follows: That on Saturday, the second day of August. inst., this Deponent met, at or near the door of the Apothecaries' Hall, Mr. William Pope, whom this Deponent solicited to vote for him (Deponent) at the then ensuing election for Mayor for the said city of Charlottetown—whereupon the said William Pope replied, that he would give this Deponent plenty or twenty votes—(Deponent is not positive which was the word used)—if he, Deponent, "would drive the dogs and Monaghans out of the town."

ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

Sworn before me this 18th day of August, A. D., 1856,
DONALD McISAAC, J. P.

The publication of the above affidavit, proves that my denial of having, as you allege, said to you that I would vote for you "if you would drive the Monaghans and dogs from the town," or of having used "any words conveying a like meaning," and my charging you with having "invented and circulated an untruth, to serve an electioneering purpose," has been considered by you, or your friends, of sufficient importance to require from you, evidence in support of your allegation, more reliable than your word. The case is this—you publicly charged me with having offered a gratuitous insult to a large body of the electors of this city—I emphatically denied the charge.

It then lay with you if—not content to allow the community to judge between us, on the evidence of our respective words—to *prove* the affirmative, by adducing further evidence in corroboration of your allegation. You essay the latter course—you go before Donald McIsaac, Esq., one of your councillors, and a Justice of the Peace for the County, and before him make oath that I did use the insulting words, as alleged by you. Now, sir, I object to the reception of your oath as evidence, on the grounds that it is *extra judicial* and *illegal*, an oath under which you cannot be punished for committing perjury, and, *therefore*, one offering no security for the truth. It is obvious to most people, that a man in your situation, guilty of the disgraceful offence of falsely slandering his neighbour, would not hesitate to make such an oath, if his doing so was calculated to avert the unpleasant consequences which generally follow the exposure of such an offence.

Your oath, being extra judicial and illegal, is inadmissible as evidence, and if possible, of less value than your word. You have therefore not advanced one *iota* towards proving your case; but by the display of wickedness and ignorance which you have made, have confirmed the truthfulness of my assertion that you are unfit for the judicial office to which you have been elected.

Both Mr. McIsaac and yourself—the one by administering the oath, and the other by making it—have been guilty of an offence, for which, if committed in Great Britain, you would have been indicted, and probably punished by fine or imprisonment. As the chief Magistrate of the city, you ought to know that I am not bound by any principle, to notice your oath, because by doing so, I should make myself a party to an *illegal proceeding*. By your oath, you have aggravated your offence, for while solemnly invoking the vengeance of the Deity upon you if you did not declare the truth, you dared impiously to declare that which you must have known to be the very reverse of truth. And fortunate for your Worship is it, that you committed this serious offence in such a manner as to avoid all danger of having visited upon you the pains and penalties which attach to the crime of perjury; for were it not, that your oath is *illegal* and *extra-judicial*, I pledge you my word, that you would have preferred against you an indictment for perjury; and the evidence of the highly respectable gentleman who was present with me, at the time you allege that I made use of the words you charge me with using, and heard all the conversation that took place between us on the occasion—which evidence would fully corroborate my denial of ever having uttered the expressions which you have sworn to as having been made by me, would to a moral certainty, have insured your conviction; unless indeed you should be fortunate enough to be tried by a jury of Phrenologists, who might acquit you, *contrary to evidence*, on the grounds of the excellency of your cranial developements affording to their minds, a violent presumption of your being *incapable* of the commission of any crime. You are pleased to style my communication, "*foul, malicious and scandalously false.*" These choice epithets, I presume, stand at the head of your very elegant vocabulary of expletives, and are used by you, simply to express your feelings of annoyance, and that you intend no more by them, than does a pig, by the grunt which that intelligent, tractable and very interesting animal usually utters on being touched with a goad. If you believed my statements to be false, why did you deny the truthfulness of but one of them? You make an oath to prove that *I* said so and so, but you do not deny having offered to the Irish Roman Catholics of the city the several gross insults which I enumerated in my communication. Your stating generally that it is foul, false, &c., as I have said, means nothing; while the fact of your singling out one statement, and denying it on oath, is pregnant with an admission of the truthfulness of the remainder. I am told that you are very angry with me for having informed the public that your father lived in the belief that the Church of Rome is "the one Catholic and Apostolic Church," that he died in that faith, and now lies in ground solemly consecrated by its Bishops, to the burial of their pious dead. I cannot wonder at your anger, for the little intelligence you possess, must tell you that the majority of mankind, regard as possessed of a bad heart and a narrow and illiberal mind, a son who from year to year could find delight in denounc-