

The navigation returns for the month of June show a considerable increase of British tonnage. The United States maintain their position for maritime progress. In the year ending June, 1856, the vessels cleared inward belonging to that country were nearly one-third of the whole of the British tonnage, they exceed the tonnage of all other countries. The trade between us and the States must at present be considered as an influence in repelling those bellicose feelings which now and then break out on both sides of the Atlantic. Nothing for instance, can be in finer taste than the fraternal address which was circulated in Pennsylvania have sent to the people of Liverpool and Manchester in reply to similar documents forwarded by the President of the Financial Reform Association of this town and which our neighbors in the west, well, when the fears of a war between the two countries began to prevail. Such interchanges of kindly feeling on the part of two great nations, having so many sympathies in common can hardly, in a natural order of feeling, be considered as anything but a blessing.

It is pleasant also to perceive that the dignified conduct of the British Government in allowing Mr. Dallas to remain after the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, has already produced a more liberal and generous feeling in the minds of our people only can appreciate and a great people only can judge of. Every one knows, both in this country and in the United States, that the subject of Mr. Crampton's home—his fact in sending quarrel with him at all—was not to displease Great Britain but to promote the re-election of Mr. Pierce and the time selected for this apparent affront was the best influence of the Cincinnati convention, so that Mr. Pierce might say to that body, "see, what a bold fellow I am—I have thrown down the gauntlet to Great Britain!" If a race so transparent as this had influenced Lord Palmerston's Government, it would have paid the penalty of its blindness in immediate dismissal; but the ministry in all the nation acted a dignified part when they refused good faith, and now, by stopping the progress of our reputation in that increased prestige which follows a determination to forego the use of conscious strength.

The Sheffield is a spirited country, and the "Machine grinders" are not only sharp but very patriotic fellows. They have in the person of Mr. Roebuck one of the most pugilistic members of the Legislature, a man who is always ready, because his purposes are unselfish and he is supported by a constituency as "honest as steel." This week Sheffield has been entertaining the officers of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons to dinner in the Cutler's hall. There were some notable persons—Lord Cardigan, Lord Warnecliffe, the Hon. Stuart Wortley and others, but the man and the toast of the day was "Kevan Massey," a young soldier who has bravely distinguished himself in the Crimea by attacking the Russian fortification with which his name is so imperishably connected. What gave additional force to the compliment of his being so being drawn out, that the day was offered by another officer, who had witnessed the gallant fellow's deeds of daring, and with a soldier's chivalry, was the first to honor and record them. These courtesies after the struggle do much to soothe the wounded soldier's heart. The Sheffield or Toledo metal—for the next fight.

The special Correspondent of the London Standard before his final leave of the Crimea, has gone over some of the now celebrated spots, consecrated in all future time to history. In yesterday's impression of that paper appears an article extending over three columns headed "The Crimea. Also Revisited"—an appropriate title, but all the genius of the gifted writer cannot infuse life into a dead carcass—can hardly galvanize an extinct body. The stern realities of war which are so vividly presented to the public that all present interest in the places disappear, however graphically conveyed, apart from the moving panorama of actual events with which they were associated. It will require the aid of the most skillful penman to transition events like the present in unfavorable romance or poetry.

The Viceroy of Egypt, said Pacha, gave a series of entertainments at his palace during three days in the middle of last month, of the most superb description. Some of the objects written on the spot appear quite unable to rise to the great theme,—a becoming description of this combination of European and Oriental grandeur. In this case figures best fancy, and the most able writers on the subject feel considerably more than £100,000, is the best comment on the affair.

The coronation of the Emperor Alexander at Moscow which is impending, will also be rich in all that can please the eye, the ear and the palate. The English aristocracy are flocking to the scene in great numbers. Sir Robert Peel and his wife and the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Stafford and other beauties Earl Granville, our ambassador extraordinary, will be very imposing in his new state carriage, built for the occasion, together with five coaches, and a number of horses—all of which have preceded him.

SEASONING THE GUNBOATS.—The railway stocks at Portsmouth for taking up a hundred tons of gunpowder by one trunk line, and lateral arrangement are proceeding rapidly. These vessels were built in an unprecedentedly short space of time, of all sorts of timber, seasoned and green, and are so constructed that the only combustible element that conduces to dry rot, which doubtless would have been at work in a year or two, so that when wanted upon an emergency the gunboats would be found in perfect order, it is proposed to "open" them, and give the seasoning denied while adopted. The iron bolts will be equally benefited, as the wet and damp while awaiting rapid oxidation. The Government has been for some time contemplating the adoption of these heaving-up ships, and Mr. White of Portsmouth, who is laying them down, will, by this wholesome arrangement, set their value, cheapness, and great capacity clearly before the public.

SURPLUS STEAM-SHIPS.—The conclusion of the war and the consequent discharge of many transport steamers lately in the service of the Government, has left the Southampton docks to be almost choked with steam-ships waiting destinations and employment. This fleet, which is the largest ever congregated in Southampton docks, shows a total of nearly 54,000 tons burden and 12,000 horse-power. The future destiny of the vessels is now under consideration. The Royal Mail Company intended to sell several of their older ships, but the Government has retained them in the Southampton Water, while the Peninsular Company will draught off a portion of their suitable screws to assist in performing the mail services in India. Had the Government decided to relinquish to this company the conveyance of the mails to Australia, they could immediately have placed efficient vessels upon the route. The General Service Company's vessels, which are to remain at Southampton, and their future use, will, no doubt, depend upon the arrangements which may be made with the French Clipper Company.

The glorious weather with which we have been favoured has been one of the most important features in the commercial history of the present week, and from the state of the thermometer to-day, there is every reason to hope for its continuance for some time longer. So hot and forcing has the weather been lately, that in several of the southern counties the wheat harvest is likely to commence next week, and to be considerably advanced. In the midland and northern counties, however, the crops are not so mature; but under the influence of such favourable sunshine and heat as we now enjoy, there is every reason to believe that the crops will ripen as well as work in every part of the United Kingdom.

The Oliver Lang mail ship from Melbourne has placed us in possession of advices from the Australian colonies to the 2nd of May, which are of a most interesting nature. There was little doing of a speculative character, while shipments from this country were very scanty, and generally of her

description which was found useful in the colony, thereby commending a ready sale on arrival. Much complaint was made of want of labour—the trades having combined to the object of compelling the men working hours from ten to eight, paying them nevertheless on the ten hours scale. Female servants were extremely scarce, and much wanted.

The grain markets, as might be anticipated, were somewhat affected by the weather, but have been much affected, and prices have given way uniformly for every article in the trade throughout the country. The favourable prospects of the harvest have raised the price of the objects of import to reduce the price will now exhibit more disposition to push their grain into the markets, while the favourable change in the weather has brought pretty good supplies from foreign places into our ports. In Liverpool, during the past week, Wheat has been experienced a limited inquiry, at a reduction of about 70 per 70 lbs. Flour has been difficult of sale, and a decline of 1s to 2s per barrel has taken place. Corn flour is in demand, and fully 3s on inferior descriptions. Indian Corn with a good demand from the interior, and small supplies, cannot be quoted more than 6d per quarter lower than last week. Oats are given way 1s per bushel, and Oatmeal 6d. The shilling per bushel.

HAZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 16, 1856.

The newspapers by the last mail are absolutely "hot" of interest for the people on this side of the Atlantic. The coup d'état in Spain excites no greater interest than mere gossip, and the news of the execution of the Emperor is more than probable that odds have been given and taken, and bets entered into whether the court party or the Constitution will in the end prevail.

There is great amount of discussion relative to the guilt or madness of Dove the man who has been lately executed for murdering a mad or only very wicked! The verdict we think is a rather strange one GUILTY! but certainly not an intellect of a very inferior defective intellect. It is stated however that Mr. Brownwell passed sentence of death without holding out any hope of mercy. Now, if the jury had said any thing in mitigation and the ground of recommendation to mercy be a part of the verdict, that is, if the man's intellect be defective, we may only object of mercy. One of the most difficult questions in medical jurisprudence is to define what amount of intellect is necessary to constitute insanity, where does the one terminate and the other begin! A fearful case occurred not long since in the Lunatic Asylum in New Brunswick, a patient that was ordered to go to large, and who was uniformly good tempered, and who having taken a scuttie of cold into the New York by his usual unexcited state comes down and without any provocation without any apparent motive commits murder, it is true that the man had been previously mad. Supposing it to be true that the man Dove is of a defective intellect, and the jury have found that as such that they have no responsibility, we may only object it can be reconcilable with justice to take his life. Impression him for life and keep him at hard labour if you will, but to deprive a being of existence labouring under a weak intellect, under the sanction of a law one of the maxims of justice is that he is to suffer that the innocent man should suffer is an anomaly which we cannot reconcile ourselves.

It is a pity that the case of the man who was "Poisoning" has a tendency to harden men's hearts, and judging by the tone of the newspapers, there are many who are ready to commendation of the jury, but we question if this trial had not come on so directly after the trial of the man who was "Poisoning" there would not have been a very different result. It is to be regretted that we are so much divided about or on which there are such contradictory decisions as in the case of the man who was "Poisoning" we have seen advances as to the proper mode of the treatment of insane persons, compared with that of the man who was "Poisoning" we have seen ever from any definite test of madness and one is acquitted where another precisely similar circumstances another is found guilty, and so we perceive that the jury are not to be guided by evidence and human judgment are less fallible.

The Steamer Roebuck will leave for Tahamangoo on the 17th inst. returning on the 21st of the same day, and will not perform her trip on Tuesday. By this arrangement she will be available in the harbor on the day of the regular mail to New York by the Victoria to be present on that occasion.

The Rev. Mr. LOCKHEAD will preach at Charlottetown on the First and Fourth Sabbath of August, and at Georgetown on the Second and Fifth of the same month.

The Rev. Mr. DUNCAN will preach at Charlottetown on the Second Third and Fifth Sabbath of August; and at Bellist on the Fourth.

The Rev. Mr. DAVIS ROY will preach in the Methodist Church on the first, the 17th August, at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m.

Died.

Very suddenly, at Bridgetown, N. S.; the Rev. Dr. Williams, aged about 67 years. Mr. Williams was extensively known in British America, having under the direction of the Missionary Society, in whose service he went to Canada in 1812, sustaining a high position, and having since that time been in the principal towns and cities of the provinces, including Quebec, Kingston, St. John, N. B., and St. Charles, New Brunswick.

A few weeks since, Mr. Williams paid a short visit to this City, with Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert T. Roy. He was preceded in the Steamer Clarks, Corwin Street, on Monday, the 20th ult., and received the congratulations of his acquaintances on account of his apparently good health, which had been for some public duty. But he had not been many days at his residence, when, without local cause, he was seized about midnight on the 15th inst., and in less than two hours he expired in peace.—N. B. paper.

Married.

At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on Thursday August 14th, 1856, by the Rev. Dr. Williams, JENNIS, Esq., late Acting Surgeon to the Turkish Contingent in the Crimea and Captain, to the Hon. JAMES BARRACLOUGH, youngest daughter of the Hon. James Rice 17th House.

Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 12.

Reef (small) lb.	44 7/8	Do.	1s 3d	1s 2d
Do by quarter	44 6d	Chickens	1s 4d	2s 2d
Do (small)	61 3/4	Do	7d	8d
Butter	32 1/2	Do	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lamb, per qr.	2s 4 1/2	Pork	3s 4 1/2	3s 4 1/2
Veal	31 1/2	Do	1s 10 1/2	1s 10 1/2
Butter (fresh)	1s 10 1/2	Turkeys per pair	3s	3s
Tallow	1s 10 1/2	Do	2s	2s
Lard	Green peas per qr.	6d 1/2		
Flour	34s 4	Hemp per lb.	3s	6d 1/2
Wheat	10s 10 1/2	Do	10s 10 1/2	10s 10 1/2
Oats	14d 1/2	Straw, Cwt.	1s 2d	1s 10 1/2

To the Electors of No. 2 Ward.

GENTLEMEN: I HAVING consented to the entreaties of many of you, to offer in 1856 as Candidate for Council at the ensuing Election, I am now in the field soliciting your votes and interests. In this I have no other view, gentlemen, in this City has many a well known name, there, I need only say, that should you elect me to that office, no more, however, my name, will be devoted to its interest and improvement. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, WATSON DUCHEMIN.

August 16, 1856.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name of HAZARD & OWEN, as Bookbinders, Stationers, and Printers, has this day been dissolved. I am now in the field soliciting your votes and interests. In this I have no other view, gentlemen, in this City has many a well known name, there, I need only say, that should you elect me to that office, no more, however, my name, will be devoted to its interest and improvement. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, WATSON DUCHEMIN.

August 15th, 1856.

The Book-binding and Stationery business.

will be conducted as at present, by GEORGE T. OWEN, as Bookbinders, Stationers, and Printers, and the Public business will be continued in the same name, by Mr. Hazard, until the first of September, after which period it will be under the management of a person of long and tried experience.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for the New Mile Creek School District, a Teacher of the First Class, with a good moral character. Apply to either of the undersigned Trustees.

- DONALD CURRIE,
- DONALD LIVINGSTON,
- JOHN McLEACHEN,
- JOHN McLEACHEN,
- ADHEM McDOUGALL,
- New Mile Creek School District.

The Royal Agricultural Society's annual Show and Fair.

will be held as usual about the end of September. The Prizes will be the same as in the former year, and will be enumerated fully in the next Gazette. By Order, W. R. IRVING, Secretary R. A. Society. August 16th, 1856.