LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

By Electric Telegraph to the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, Halifax.

The American Mail Steamer arrived at New York, on Friday night, Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

Consols for money quoted at 94.

Russia consents to evacuate the Principalities.

Cotton Market unchanged.

A SECOND DESPATCH.

Further News per U. S. M. S. Baltic!

A second Telegraphic Despatch was received at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms on Tuesday last, dated New York same day. The Vienna despatch will show that some fresh combinations are at work on the part of Russia and Austria.

A Vienna despatch asserts positively, that Russia, out of consideration for Austria, has consented to evacuate the Principalities.

Lord John Russel has officially announced to Parliament, that the seige of Silistria has been raized.

The Advance guard of the Allied armies was at Prowandi.

Omer Pacha, with his whole force was advancing on the Danube.

Nothing from the Baltic, Black Sea, or Asia.

England has sent Sir John Bonham to negotiate a Commercial treaty with Japan.

The continuance of fine weather in France and England has caused a slight decline in the prices of Flour, and the Grain markets are dull.

LATER.—The Austrians take possession of the Principalities when Russia with-draws.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

COST OF THE BLOCKADES TO RUSSIA.—The enormous loss to the Russian government and to private individuals by the blockades now enforced in the Black Sea and the Baltic, may be conceived from the fact that the year before last about 3,800 vessels entered, and nearly the same number quitted various Russian Baltic ports, the whole of the latter fully laden. The same is applicable to the Black Sea, where 2,600 vessels entered, and the same number left Russian ports, carrying with them cargoes of national produce, the combined tonnage being upwards of 1,150,000 lasts.

Intelligence had been received at the Horse Guards of the loss of the Transport Ship *Europe*, having on board the 6th Dragoons, by fire, at sea. Lieut. Colonel Moore, Surgeon Kelly, 4 surgeants and 12 rank and file, and one woman perished.—The whole of the horses, baggage and equipment of the troops were lost. The surviving men were saved in the boats.

Sir William Denison, the Lieutenant Governor of Van Dieman's Land, is to be appointed in New South Wales, *vice* Sir Charles Fitzroy.

RETURN OF THE ORNICO, STEAM-SHIP, FROM GREECE.

We have been favored by a gentleman on board with the following particulars of the voyage of the above steam ship. It will be remembered she left Southampton some short time since with the troops for the East:—

The Royal Mail steamer Ornico arrived this morning at 8 o'clock, from Malta and Gibraltar, having left Malta on the afternoon of the 11th. She brings home 468 women and children—97 women and 178 children from Malta, and 71 women and 122 children from Gibraltar. Also a number of government invalids—32 naval—from the different ships in the Black Sea; and 18 military invalids from various regiments—all of whom were placed under the medical charge of Dr. Symonds, the surgeon of the Ornico. The Ornico brings home a large quantity of government stores.

On the day of arrival of the Ornico at the Piræus the new Greek ministers paid their respects to the French and English naval officers in command, and were saluted from their respective ships, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

Athens and the Piræus were perfectly quiet, although they spoke of an insurrectionary movement going on in the north.—*London Herald, 23d June.*

Freeman Murray, Esq., who lately sold out his commission of Lieut. Colonel of 72d Regiment, and retired from the garrison of Halifax, is appointed Lieut. Governor of Bermuda.

A woman named Mary Ann Brough, formerly nurse of the Prince of Wales, cut the throats of her six children and then her own. The cause of the horrible act was the discovery, by her husband, of her infidelity. The murderess was not dead last accounts.

The Royal Albert, 121 guns, is to have a complement of 1,000 men, including officers.

The *Dublin* and *Edinburgh Gazettes* are to be consolidated or merged in the *London Gazette*.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, June 1854.—Letters addressed to enrolled Pensioners in Canada will in future be treated in the same manner as letters for soldiers in her Majesty's service, and will be liable to a rate of postage of one penny only, provided the following regulations be duly observed—viz., 1. The penny must be paid at the time the letter is put into the Post office. 2. The name of the enrolled pensioner, with his class, or description, and the name of the Regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, must be specified in the direction of the letter. 3. The letter must not exceed half an ounce in weight. 4. The letter must relate solely to the private affairs of the enrolled pensioner. These letters will be forwarded by way of Halifax only.

AN INCIDENT AT VARNA.—A boat from the Henri IV., rowed by six dashing French sailors, in snow-white shirts and coquettish little glazed hats, stuck with a *tapageur* air on the side of their heads, shot up alongside the landing-place, and in the stern appeared the Earl and Countess of Errol—the former an officer in the Rifles, and the latter intent upon sharing the dangers of the campaign with her husband. I think the old Civil Pacha, who was seated on a chair at a little distance, scarce knew whether he was on his head or his heels, when the lady was handed up out of the boat, and made her appearance at the town gate, with a brace of pistols hanging in a holster at her waist, and followed by a Bulgarian porter with a shoal of reticules and carpet bags, and books, and taking everything as cooly as if she were an old soldier. The whole party followed the Rifles to the field, and the Countess is at the present moment living under Canvass.—*Private Letter.*

China intelligence states that gold discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Canton, by some Chinese returned from California.

THE WAR.—The London Gazette contains official despatches from Sir Charles Napier, announcing the blockade of the Russian ports, and giving an account of the surrender of the Russian shipping at Libau on the 20th of May. Capt. Key closes his account by saying—

"Although I had the opportunity of destroying a large amount of the enemy's property, such as their houses, vessels on the stocks and vessels repairing, I did not consider it right to do so, as the troops had left the town so pitifully to its fate, and the people had assisted in getting the vessels out by opening the bridge, &c., which would have detained us some considerable time had we been obliged to blow it up, though I was prepared to do so.

The fact of the town of Libau, containing 10,000 inhabitants, and formed by nature with unusual facilities for defence, being temporarily taken possession of by 130 men without a shot being fired, I attribute almost entirely to the judicious conduct of Capt. Cumming during his conference with the magistrates when he landed with a flag of truce."

Brahestadt, where the English destroyed gun boats, merchant ships, &c., in Finland, was in consequence of the Finns refusing to let the British into the harbour to seize the gun boats they were building for the Russians. Ten thousand barrels of tar were among the property destroyed. Uleaborg, where the British destroyed the dockyards, 18,000 barrels of tar, and other property, is, next to Abo, the chief commercial town of Finland. Its exports are tar, fish, and salted provisions.

Five laborers were killed by the excessive heat in Baltimore last Tuesday.

Cholera has made its appearance on several plantations in Louisiana. Mr. Lambden lost twenty-three slaves by the disease.

Considerable cholera is prevailing in several interior towns in Kentucky and Missouri, and many places have been deserted by the citizens.

The British Government has taken steps to receive the same advantages in the trade with Japan as have just been granted to the United States.

CANADA.

During the fifty-eight days of navigation, (says the Albany Argus) there have been over 40,000,000 lbs. of lard, pork and bacon received at tide water by way of the Canal—an increase of 6,000,000 lbs. over last year.

There is a rumour current, that Sir E. Head, will succeed Earl Elgin, as Governor General of Canada.

The votes for the General Election, (Canada) are returnable on the 10th of August.

We learn from the Kingston *Herald*, that a very singular and serious accident occurred in the Village of Winton on the 16th ult. A young man named John Velly being on a load of straw, the horses suddenly started, and he fell backwards on the point of a pitchfork, which had inadvertently been left sticking in the hinder part of the load; the shaft of the fork struck the ground the point of one of the prongs entering the left side of his chest about an inch from the centre of his back, just below the shoulder blade, passing immediately over the heart, and coming out between the ribs, one inch from the centre of the breast and three inches below the collar bone. Dr. Pomeroy put him under treatment, and the sixth day he was able to walk a distance of two miles; and on the fourteenth day commenced his ordinary avocations on his farm.

The Honorable and Worshipful Alexander Stewart was yesterday sworn in before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as Judge of the Prize Court, in and for British North America, in the war now existing between her Majesty, with her Ally the Emperor of the French, and the Emperor of all the Russians.—*Chronicle.*

Several deaths from *Cholera* had taken place at Quebec.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The typhus fever had made its appearance in St. John's, and the Board of Health, had addressed his Excellency the Lieut. Governor on the subject.

The Merlin, Salisbury, and Holy Rocks in the entrance of the harbor of St. John's, it is considered would form an obstruction to the free and easy entrance at all times, to the Collin's line of Steamships, has again been surveyed by the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, and a map of these rocks has been prepared by F. N. Gisbourne, Esq., and it is likely that arrangements will be made for the early removal of them.

A subscription list was in circulation, and signed by the mercantile portion of the community of St. John's, for the purpose of making up half the sum required to send a vessel to Cape John, for the protection of the fisheries, provided the Governor shall feel satisfied that the exigencies of the cost, will warrant His Excellency in guaranteeing the defrayal of the other half of the expense, on behalf of the Colony. It is also stated that His Excellency will immediately adopt the requisite measures to have a man-of-war boat and crew sent to Belle Isle, in the event of such protective vessel being despatched from this, to render whatever assistance they may be able to afford.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 15, 1854.

We, several months since, noticed the discovery of a remarkable fossil by Mr. D. McLeod, of French River, New London, while digging a well on his premises. A very accurate engraving has been made at the instance of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, and a letter-press description of the fossil itself has been forwarded to us by J. W. Dawson Esq., of Pictou, who took a lively interest in the affair and brought it before the notice of the first Geologists of Great Britain and the United States. The description and plate can be seen at any time at our office. The following is the scientific description of this fossil, which we insert, as well for the benefit of those of our own Island who may be possessed of some geological knowledge, as for that of others into whose hands this paper may fall.

ON BATHYGNATHUS BOREALIS, AN EXTINCT SAURIAN OF THE NEW RED SANDSTONE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

By JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.

In the last visit of the enthusiastic and distinguished geologist, Sir Charles Lyell, to this country, he informed me that Mr. J. W. Dawson, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, had received from Mr. D. McLeod, for disposal, a fragment of a jaw of a large saurian animal, which was found in the New Red Sandstone Formation of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Lyell sent me an outline drawing of the jaw; and with the disinterestedness of a cosmopolite philosopher, recommended Mr. Dawson to send the specimen to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in preference to disposing of it abroad. It was accordingly sent to the latter place, and was purchased by Messrs. Isaac Lea, William S. Vaux, and myself, and was presented to the Academy, in the cabinet of which it is now very appropriately arranged at the side of the only other known saurian bones discovered in the New Red Sandstone of North America, described by Mr. Lea, under the name *Clepsysaurus Pennsylvanicus.*

The specimen consists of the right dental bone, considerably broken, attached by its inner surface to a mass of matrix of a red granular sandstone, with large, soft, angular, red chalk-like stones imbedded in it. The fossil has seven large teeth protruding beyond the alveolar margin of the jaw; and it is hard, brittle, and cream-colored, and stands out in beautiful relief from its dark red matrix. The jaw indicates a incertian reptile, and in comparison with that of other known extinct and recent genera is remarkable for its great depth in relation to its length.

The depth of the dental bone below the contiguous pair of equal sized teeth in figure 1, plate XXXIII., is five inches, whilst its length in the perfect condition appears not to have been more than seven and a quarter inches; for in the specimen the middle part of the posterior border is so thin and scale like, that I am disposed to think it here came in contact with the supra-angular and other neighbouring bones.

The outer side of the jaw is vertical, and over the course of the alveolar parapet is plane; but below this posteriorly and inferiorly above the base of the bone is depressed into a moderately deep concavity. The upper or alveolar border forms a convex line rapidly descending towards the chin. The base forms an oblique line, and ascends anteriorly to the chin; and it appears thick and rounded externally; but in the specimen it presents an abrupt border internally, as if the inner side of the bone had been broken away, or as if the angular bone had articulated with it much in advance of its usual position in saurians.

The external surface of the dental bone is every where marked by fine, reticular, vascular grooves, and in the vicinity of the alveolar border it presents numerous minute vasculo-neural foramina.

There is no regular row of foramina, visible in the specimen, for the transmission of terminal branches of the inferior dental nerve, such as exists in the Iguanas, Varanians, etc., but near the point of the chin there is a relatively very large foramen, partially filled with matrix, which appears to correspond with the internal mental foramen of the *Iguana.* Just posterior to this foramen there is a deep vascular groove, which in the perfect condition of the specimen may have proceeded from another foramen.

The teeth in their relation to the dental bone, are placed upon the inner side, and rest against the alveolar border, which rises in a parapet external to them. Whether the parapet is supported by abutments between the teeth, as in *Mégalosaurus*, I cannot certainly ascertain from the inner side of the jaw being so closely adherent to the matrix. The dental bone, if it be considered complete in its length in the specimen, is capable of containing a series of twelve teeth posterior to and including that most anteriorly situated in the fossil.

As the teeth were worn away or broken off they were replaced by others produced at their inner side, as is indicated in the specimen by a young tooth, which is situated internal to and is concealed by the largest mature tooth.

The enameled crowns of the fully protruded teeth are exserted at their base for several lines above the alveolar border of the jaw. They are compressed, conoidal, and recurved, but compared with those of *Megalosaurus* they are not so broad, compressed, nor recurved, and they are more convex externally, and are less so internally. They resemble much in form those of the recent *Monitor ornatus*, but are less convex internally.

The transverse section of the crowns of the teeth, except that of the first, is anteroposteriorly elliptical, with the inner side less convex, and the extremities acute and in most instances slightly incurved.

The interior and posterior acute margins of the crowns are minutely crenulated; and the crenulations commence just below the tip and descend as far as the enamelled base.

In comparison with the teeth of *Clepsysaurus Pennsylvanicus*, those of the fossil under examination are broader and more compressed, and except the first one of the series, present an acute, crenulated margin anteriorly and posteriorly, whilst in the former animal they are acute and crenulate only posteriorly.

This interesting fossil is the second authentic discovery of saurian bones in the New Red Sandstone Formation of North America; the first being those found near Assue's Creek, in Lehigh Co., Pennsylvania, by Dr. Joel Y. Shelley, and described by my friend Mr. Isaac Lea, under the name of *Elepsysaurus Pennsylvanicus.*

The importance attached to this specimen, unique as far as respects Prince Edward Island, and only the second as yet in all the continent of America, may astonish some of our readers.*

And this brings to our recollection, that there are several specimens of the mineralogy and geology of the Island, lying on the mantel shelves of the Legislative Library. Now as these are all we have to shew for an expenditure of £200, we think that some better care ought to be taken of them, and we would take the liberty of suggesting to the committee, that a glass case in which to place them, would not cost a very large sum, and might form the nucleus of a museum of natural history—Large institutions have had as humble beginnings—at all events, there would be something to shew the intelligent and scientific stranger, who enquires after the productions of the country, natural or artificial, and much information of a practical and useful nature, might be obtained in return.

The discovery of this portion of a fossil saurian, sets at rest the question of the age of the Island, and proves clearly, that it is not as has been supposed, of very recent formation—a mere sand bank as some would have it—and as the presence of the new red sandstone is indicative of coal formation, it may be a question, whether it would not be well worth while, to institute a series of experiments, for the purpose of ascertaining, whether this be the fact or not.

Had the £200 given to Dr. Gesner, been laid out in a boring apparatus, and a trial made under his direction, important results might have followed. In the first place we should have ascertained the geological structure of the Island, whether it contained coal or other valuable mineral, and at what depth, so that some estimate might be made as to whether in the event of its presence in sufficient quantity, it would be worth the working. In the next place whether the sinking of artisan wells would be attended with success. This would be an important fact, for Prince Edward Island contains no natural reservoirs of water, no extensive lakes from which a sufficiency might be obtained for the purpose of supplying towns or villages with this indispensable necessary of life. Should, however, the boring for artisan wells be attended with successes, this deficiency would be in some measure supplied, and never failing fountains give the necessary quantity for the purposes of drinking, cleanliness, extinguishing fires, and for all those other purposes in which water is an indispensable ingredient. We have been taunted with being sluggards, natives or inhabitants of "sleepy hollow," and there is some justice in the remark, but many extenuating reasons might be adduced for this state of quiescence. In the first place there has been hitherto an actual want of capital for extensive undertakings, independently of that required for private agricultural and industrial enterprise, in the second place the failure of some apparently promising joint stock companies has damped the ardor of speculation with many; but we trust that both these will cease to operate in future. Capital has been found to be more abundant than many had an idea of, and as it is increasing the consequence that will naturally ensue will be a greater difficulty in making investments, and when this comes to be the case men turn with more willingness to other methods of obtaining an interest or a profit for their capital than the old fashioned one of lending upon real or personal security. The success of such companies as the Charlottetown Gas Light or the Bank, will do more to encourage enterprise than any thing else. We who have been no inobservant spectator for the last thirty years, see with pleasure the progress that is now just begining to be making not only in Charlottetown but in other parts of the Island, and we have no fears for the result. If Providence grant us a few years longer, we do not doubt of seeing our most sanguine anticipations of the future prosperity of Prince Edward Island realized.

* We are happy to state that Mr. McLeod received some £10 to £12 for the specimen, the knowledge of which may operate as inducement to others carefully to preserve anything remarkable or extraordinary that may fall in their way while quarrying stones or making excavations of any sort.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several Poetical favors on hand, which contain some merit, but the authors will require more experience in poetical compositions, before their productions will be fitted for publication.

Moneys paid by the Rev. J. Keir and his Congregation, for religious purposes the last year

To Foreign Mission,	£27	0	0
To Foreign and British Bible Society,	10	4	6
To Society for the Jews,	5	0	0
To Domestic Missions,	5	13	0
To Seminary at West River Pictou,	5	0	0
To Tract Society,	2	0	0
To Synod Fund,	3	18	6
	58	16	0

THOMAS MCCALLUM, General Treasurer.
Brackley Point, July 12, 1854.

TYPHUS FEVER.—The American Brigantine Eglanton arrived here from Boston this morning, with fifteen passengers, whom the master permitted to land before their inspection by the Health Officer, and after he had been warned of the consequences of such violation of the law. The Board of Health met, on this fact coming to their knowledge, and on the Health Officer repairing on board found there a case of Typhus Fever, in one of the crew who is now in Halifax. The President of the Board of Health, Chas. Dempsy, Esq., immediately entered a prosecution against the offending party. The statute makes the master of any vessel permitting passengers to land without medical inspection liable to a fine of £5 for every passenger so landed, so that the amount in this case would have been £75. The Magistrates, William Cundall, Robert Hutchinson, and Theophilus Deshrisay, Esquires, with the President of the Board, however in consideration of the delinquent being an American citizen—prosecuted but for one passenger, of which he was convicted in the sum of £5, and costs.—*Adv.*

Died,

At New Perth, on Sunday, July 2d, after a lingering illness, Alfred Finley, son of James Finley, Jun. Aged six years and nine months.

Charlottetown Markets, July 52.

Beef, (small) lb.	6d a 8d	Tallow,	8d a 10d
Do., by quarter,	6d a 7d	Wool,	10d a 1s 2d
Pork,		Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 4s
Do., (small)	6d a 7½d	Flour, per lb.	2½d
Mutton, per lb.	4½d a 6½d	Oatmeal, per lb.	2d
Lamb,	2s 6d a 4s	Barley, bush.	4s a 4s 6d
Veal, per lb.,	2½d a 4½d	Oats,	2s a 2s 6d
Ham, per lb.,	7d a 7½d	Pearl Barley, per lb.	2d
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Potatoes, bush.	2s 9d 4s
Turkeys,	5s a 7s	Green Peas qt.,	1s 6d
Fowls,	1s 3d a 1s 6d	Timothy Seed	
Turnips	none.	Clover Seed	
Eggs, per dozen,	6d a 7d	Hay, per ton,	100s 120s
Cheese,	3d a 7d	Straw,	4s
Butter, (fresh)	9d a 1s	Geese	none
Do., (by the tub)	none	Wild Geese,	2s. 6d
Lard,	8d a 9d	Brants.	

AUCTIONS.

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY, the 25th day of JULY, instant, at the residence of the late JAMES WEBSTER, Farmer, Marie, St. Peter's Bay, commencing at 10 o'clock, the whole of the Stock of HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, PIGS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., with various other articles, not here enumerated.

TERMS.—Sums to £5, Cash; Five Pounds and upwards, Six Months' Credit, on satisfactory Joint Notes of Hand being given. Further particulars made known at the time of Sale.

EDWARD WEBSTER, } Administrators.
CHARLES R. WEBSTER, }
July 11th, 1854. 3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, a valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, on which the owner, the REV. C. LLOYD, now resides. It is situated eight miles from Charlottetown, on the Princetown Road, at Milton; and comprises 273 acres, of which one hundred are in high cultivation, and about 50 more in new pasturage, nearly ready for the plough; the rest is in green wood. There is an excellent Residence ready for immediate occupation of a gentleman's family. It is as good as new, favorably placed as regards the Farm, with a fine prospect, and combining the usual requisites for comfort with convenience. There is a pump well of unfailing water at the back door.

The Farm Buildings are sufficient for all purposes, on a well conducted system of Agriculture, and contain an effective Threshing Machine. The Land is chiefly fenced with Posts and Rails, and is so well circumstanced with water, as to admit of it being all used in Pasture, if desired, although the most of it is high lying ground.

To a practical Agriculturist, the above Property would now furnish the means of obtaining a livelihood, as considerable sums have been expended to make it productive, while to others, should Property in the neighbourhood of Charlottetown, increase in value, it would prove a profitable investment of money. For terms or farther particulars, apply to the owner, the REV. C. LLOYD, Milton, by Post, or on the Premises.

Milton, July 15, 1854. tf

STRAYED or STOLEN.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber's pasture, at Brighton, on the night of Monday, the 26th June last, a small sized Bay Mare, with a long switch tail, a little white on the near foot, and shod all round when she left, whoever will give such information as will lead to her recovery, will be well rewarded for their trouble.

HENRY HASZARD.
Charlottetown, July 14, 1854.

Fresh Supply of real good SHINGLES.

400,000 PER *Emily*, from BATHURST 224,000 per *Ariel*, from do. Warranted superior quality.

JAMES N. HARRIS.
July 13, 1854.

Per "Grace,"

1,000,000 Percussion Caps,

For sale cheap, wholesale,

W. R. WATSON.
July 12, 1854.

Demonstration and Tea Party of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE SONS of TEMPERANCE of Charlottetown, purpose having a Demonstration and Tea Party on Thursday the 27th July, the Tea to take place in the vicinity of Charlottetown, of which due notice will be given.

H. C. TROWAN, Secretary.
July 13, 1854.

Just published, price 6d., THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Principals in the Strife, AND ITS PROPABLE ISSUE.

A LECTURE,

Delivered in Charlottetown, April 28, 1854, before the "Mutual Improvement Association," by the REV. J. R. NARRAWAY.

For sale at G. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC:

Ought it to be protected, or to be prohibited by Law

THE ADDRESS, recently delivered at the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, before the *Members of both Houses of Legislature*, and others, by the Rev. J. R. NARRAWAY, just Published and for sale by Mr. G. T. Hazzard and Mr. Stamper. Price sixpence; considerable reduction if sold by the dozen.

LAW BOOKS.

CHITTY on Pleading, Chitty on Contracts; Blunt's Commercial Digest and Shipmaster's Assistan English CommonLaw Reports, for sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.