

A ROMANTIC STORY SPOILED.

We last week copied into our columns, from the *Detroit Advertiser*, a romantic story in relation to the steamer *Atlantic*, and the wonderful sights seen by a diver—such as a beautiful female dressed for a banquet—and mother and children lying on the decks, as life-like as if they were yesterday engulfed. The following statement from the pen of Mr. Wells, one of the owners, presents quite another aspect upon the case:

"The *Atlantic* did not sink immediately after the collision, but her stern remained above water some six hours, till the passengers on the upper deck were saved by the propeller, and even some furniture was removed from between decks, by a schooner, some hours afterward. The idea that objects were seen with much minuteness in her cabin, is simply absurd. M. Malefort had invented a lamp, to be used by Green, the diver, below the surface, but he was never able to put it in operation. It should be remembered, that at the depth of ninety feet, it is only 'blackness of darkness,' and the only way the diver was able to accomplish any thing was through the sense of feeling.

"Having a diagram of the steamer, and the safe being in the state room adjoining the wheel-house, it was easily found. 'In the cabin every thing is described as remaining untouched by decay, and to all appearance as if arranged by some careful and tasteful hand.' No diver ever entered the cabin. The peril of going down perpendicularly to the deck, where the safe stood was enough, without any attempt to enter the cabin, where, if the slightest entanglement of the air tube had occurred, it would have resulted in instant death, shows the absurdity of the statement. But aside from the darkness at a depth of over one hundred and sixty feet, the divers uniformly stated, that every thing was covered to the depth of some inches with mud or sand. Such an accumulation of soil, over and inside this steamer, was one of the serious obstacles to raising her, which was attempted in vain. Had the bodies been as represented, they would have floated to the surface; and if they could have been seen, which was utterly impossible, they would have been found coated by the mass of deposit which had accumulated in every part of the steamer. If the diver communicated as facts the statement published by the *Detroit Advertiser*, it is a gross and wanton imposition."

Many erroneous errors prevail respecting the use and properties of the warm bath. To many persons the idea of submersion in warm water, on a summer's day, would be preposterous; but if it be rationally considered, it will be found, that the warm bath may be taken with equal or perhaps greater benefit in the summer, than in the winter. During hot weather, the secretions in the skin are much increased in quantity, and consequently a greater necessity exists that it should be kept perfectly free from obstructions. Another prevailing error respecting the warm bath is, that it tends to relax and enervate the body; for experience has sufficiently proved the fallacy of the opinion, and many physicians have prescribed its use to patients labouring under debility from disease, none of whom experienced such effects, but have all felt invigorated and many restored to health and strength. Many persons are deterred from using the warm bath, especially in winter, from the fear of catching cold; but the fear is groundless, for it has been found, that the warm bath, by increasing the circulation on the surface of the body, renders it more capable of withstanding the effects of cold than it otherwise would have been.—*Popular Errors Explained.*

One morning a party came into the public rooms at Buxton, somewhat later than usual, and wanted some tongue. They were told, that Lord Byron had eaten it all. "I am very angry with his lordship," said a lady, loud enough for him to hear the observation. "I am very sorry for it, madam," returned Lord Byron, "but before I ate the tongue, I was assured, that you did not want it."

An amateur naturalist offers a reward to the man who will furnish him with a live specimen of the brick-bat.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(From *Wilmor's European Times*.)

The taste for military show continues. There have been two of these exhibitions during the present week, at which the sovereign presided—one at Woolwich, on Monday, of the Horse and Foot Artillery, recently returned from the Crimea, the other at Aldershot, on Wednesday, to which both Houses of Parliament were invited, and where the people's law-makers had literally a *field day*. The Monday's affair, although small, was picturesque and striking. There was 92 guns on the ground, 2450 horses, and 3500 men, and the manoeuvring was unexceptionable. Still better, the weather was fine, and the beauty of the day added to the expressiveness of the scene. Lord Palmerston, who is instinctively facetious, caused a good deal of amusement in the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, by announcing the measures which would be taken at Aldershot for the accommodation of the Lords temporal and spiritual, and the representatives of the people—for their conveyance to and from the ground, and also with regard to those "creature comforts" to which even the rulers of a great nation are not indifferent on State occasions. All the soldiers on the ground, numbering 15,000, had been in the Crimean war, and gave evidence of the fact by their faded costume, their sun-burnt appearance, and a certain aged look about even the youngest men which showed how the wear and tear of actual conflict had told upon their constitutions. Happily for the brilliant staff which surrounded the Queen and her faithful Lords, and Commons on the ground, many of whom are and victims to gout, a visitor whose return is often induced by wet clothing,—the elements were propitious, although at times the overcharged clouds threatened to burst, regardless of the illustrious persons beneath them. The metropolitan reporters can make anything interesting save these reviews, but the monotony of soldiers moving to and fro at the word of command is beyond their power.

Lord Hardings, the Commander-in-Chief, when he went down to Aldershot last week to attend the previous review there, was struck by paralysis, and now lies in a very precarious state. His Lordship is old, and this attack was a pretty distinct intimation that his days of sojourn on this planet are drawing to a close. He has, therefore, resigned, and the Queen's cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, has been appointed to succeed him. Lord Hardings has always maintained the character of a worthy man, and at the head of the Horse Guards he has never lost sight of his own interest, and carefully looked after the interest of all connected with him. As we have no great soldier—as the curse of mediocrity attaches to all our men of war—perhaps the appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to the head of the army is as unexceptionable as possible under the circumstances. He is popular with the soldiery in the mass, which is greatly in his favour, although his career in the Crimea was not such as to induce a belief that he will occupy a very distinguished niche in the temple of fame.

The notorious or celebrated John Frost, whichever adjective harmonises best with the feelings of our readers,—has promptly availed himself of the amnesty granted to political offenders at the close of the war, and has rejoined his family in this country, after an absence of nearly twenty years. Mr. Frost is now an old man—upwards of seventy, but he arrived here the other day from New York in excellent health, and was in the House of Commons this week during the debate on Italy. It appears, from his statement, that Williams and Jones, who, it will be remembered, were sent out of the country with him, are hardly likely to return to it, as both have established themselves in Van Dieman's Land, the first as a miner, the other as an hotel keeper, and are doing so well, that a political pardon is insufficient to draw them home. Another exile of higher position and finer capacity than the Welsh chartist, Mr. Smith O'Brien, has also returned and is, we believe, at present residing on his own estates in Ireland—a sadder and a wiser man.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The present condition of the Money market is (according to the weekly circular of Mr. William Aven, 13, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London) decidedly satisfactory. Money, in fact, is not only cheap, but in such abundant supply as would induce a further decline in its value, if an immediate termination could be put to the demand for gold from the bank of France. We do not, however, anticipate that they can endure very long, as at each successive fall in the French Rentes, English purchasers go in for investment, and thus sustain the market, while the drain upon the metallic reserve of the Bank of France has partially, if not entirely, ceased. In the general Discount market, here the nominal rate is 4 per cent.; but all the best class of bills are regularly done at 3½ per cent., or ½ per cent. below the Bank minimum. The Bank, therefore, is doing no discount business, and as it will in a few days begin to receive the repayment of its advances during the shutting of the books, the directors will, if the market remains in its present state, be compelled to turn their attention to the policy of reducing the rates to at least 4 per cent. in order to find employment for a portion of this reserve.

MEXICO.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF MEXICO.—The *Herald* gives the following synopsis of the New Constitution for Mexico, recently submitted to the Congress of that Republic:—The President is to hold his office for four years.—The Legislative Assembly to consist of one House.—No law is to be passed, prohibiting or hindering the exercise of any religious worship, though the Catholic religion is to be protected, when that protection does not prejudice the interests of the people, nor the National sovereign rights.—No titles of nobility, prerogatives, or hereditary honours.—No person to be molested, nor his house searched; nor any property or papers seized except by competent judicial authority.—The right to possess, and carry arms for defence, is guaranteed.—No soldier to be quartered in time of peace on any private person, without his consent.—The military to be at all times subject to the civil law.—No violation of correspondence in the Post Offices.—Slaves escaping into the Republic are to be free.—No treaty to be ever made for the delivery of slaves so escaping.—The press to be free.—No letters of security nor passports are to be required.—Education to be free.—The right of petition to be inviolable.—There are to be no National monopolies of any kind.—There are to be trials by jury.—No imprisonment for debt.—Condemnation to service in the chain gang is prohibited.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The St. John's *Patriot* of the 7th inst., reports "the fishery briek all along the shore." G. T. Brooking Esq., of St. John's, had arrived in that town, bringing with him a proposition to the Executive Government of the Island relative to the establishment of a line of Steamers direct between some port in Great Britain and St. John's. The Lieut. Governor having visited the Labrador coast, which is now attached to the Government of Newfoundland, had returned to the capital of the Island. His Excellency's absence seems to have created a question, as to who should exercise the functions of Administrator, it appearing that unless the Governor be away beyond the limits of his Government, there is no provision in the Royal Instructions for an Administration.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 2, 1856.

It is astonishing to find how good effects sometimes spring from causes not intended to produce them. Thus from the contest between Messrs. Bourke and Welsh concerning the ferry has resulted one of the most beneficial moves both as respects the inhabitants on the hillsborough and those of the city that we have ever recorded. We allude to the circumstance of the steamer "Inc" being employed by her spirited owner in going up the East River as far as Mount Stewart Bridge every Tuesday and Friday evening, and returning Wednesday and Saturday mornings laden with produce of various kinds destined for market accompanied by the owners and returning with the latter and their purchases the same evening and depositing them in their respective places of abode. We heard that last Wednesday, there were several cart loads of potatoes brought down in this way and sold almost immediately for three and three shillings and sixpence the bushel.

This is putting this noble highway to its proper use, and we sincerely trust, that Mr. Bourke will be a private gainer by the transaction; that he will ultimately be so, we have not the slightest doubt. This is one of those events consequent in the increase of knowledge and spread of civilization that ought and will be a powerful incentive to our city authorities to provide a good market-wharf and market house.

The Civic election for Mayor and five Common Councilmen, takes place on Tuesday next. It is neither our place nor our intention to say anything respecting the comparative merits of those who have been, or may be candidates for either offices.

That the Incorporation of Charlottetown has already been, and promises to be productive in future of much benefit to the inhabitants as well as respects the security of property, as the increase of comfort, there can be, we think, but one opinion. It is therefore of great consequence, that the men entrusted with the government of the city, should be men of prudence and discernment, as much of the present and future prosperity of the place depends on them.

Charlottetown is rapidly increasing as well in population as in wealth, and we do not doubt but that in a little while it will be made a very attractive residence for persons with a moderate competence.

Yesterday the Mayor and City Council waited by appointment, on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor at the Colonial Building and being admitted into the Lieut. Governor's apartment, the Recorder read the following address:—

To His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same &c. &c. &c.

We the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Charlottetown, respectfully tender to your Excellency our sincere congratulations on the honour recently conferred upon your Excellency in your elevation by Her Majesty to the dignity of Knighthood.

We are gratified in finding that the long period of active and beneficial service spent by your Excellency in various important official situations in different colonies of Her Majesty has been duly appreciated by our Gracious Sovereign of which this distinguished mark of Her approbation is an honorable proof.

That your Excellency may long live to enjoy this well merited accession of honor, is our united wish.

(Signed)

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

Charlottetown, August 1st, 1856.
To which His Excellency made the following REPLY.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Common Council.

I thank you cordially for your kind congratulations and good wishes on occasion of the honour recently conferred upon me by the Queen.

In the discharge of my public duties I have ever been stimulated by the conviction, that there was no more certain course by which I could merit the approbation of our most Gracious Sovereign than by zealously and impartially directing my best energies to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people. I assure you, I shall continue to take a deep interest in the progress of your city and in the welfare of all classes of its inhabitants.

(Signed)

D. DALY, Lieut. Governor.

Gvt. House 1st August, 1856.

To Correspondents.

As many communications relating to the Mayoralty, have been received since 5 o'clock last evening, as would fill a page of our paper, we decline publishing any of them, for in the first place it would keep our paper back far beyond the time of publication, to the annoyance of our country subscribers, and in the second place it would tend to revive party spirit and animosity. As we have communications on both sides, neither party would be benefited by their publication.

The Rev. DAVID ROY, of New Glasgow, N. S. will preach in the Temperance Hall, in this City, on Sabbath next, the 3d August, at 11 A. M. and at half-past 6 o'clock, P. M.

WM. SANDERSON, Esq., of Georgetown, has been appointed Collector of Assessment on Land and Real Estate in Georgetown and Common, under the provisions of the Act for the encouragement of Education, &c.

Passengers.

In the Lady LeMarchant on the 1st instant.—Mrs. Narrows, 2 Misses Cundall; Rev. D. Roy, Messrs. Donald Grant, H. K. Adams, Robert Bald, Geo. McKenzie, S. J. M. Hoar, L. R. Russell, James, Tucker, Woodworth, A. McMillan and 5 in the steerage.