THE AMERICAN MISUNDERSTANDING.

Lord Palmerston declared in the House of Commons on Thursday night that Mr. Crampton, our embassador at Washington had been dismissed,—had left Washington for Toronto, in Upper Canada, a statement, the correctness of which, however, was denied the same evening by the *Globe*, the evening journal, which is supposed to reflect the views, as it certainly advocates, the policy of the first Minister. The *Globe* states, with more minuteness, that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, by the American Executive, rests solely on the unsupported hearsay assertion of a passenger by the America. Lord Palmerston admitted that this important information came to hand in an *unofficial* form, and he may probably have committed himself to the truth of the American passenger's assertion without much inquiry, as the turn of events certainly rendered such a circumstance extremely probable. But the leading journal of yesterday and the *Morning Post* of the day previous, without mentioning their authority, both endorse the fact of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, so that we may assume that this new phase in the "American misunderstanding" has actually occurred.

The question is, will this act on the part of the American Governmen be followed by the retirement of Mr. Dallas? The *Times* inspired from Downing-street, declares that it assuredly will. Speaking from authority, that journal says,—"Those who endeavor to persuade them selves that we shall learn the dismissal of Mr. Crampton without enforcing the retirement of Mr. Dallas, are calculating upon an amount of endurance totally inconsistent with the character of Englishmen" It would seem, then, that the preliminary steps to a war between the two countries.—the actual dismissal of the British ambhssador from Washington, followed by the subsequent withdrawal of the American Minister from London,—may be said to have occurred, and we can now look the future in the face with what philosophy we may.

Notwithstanding these threatening apearances, our conviction is, that war is impossible, and we are satisfied that when the great mass of American citizens, whose individual interests and prosperity are bound up with the continuance of peace, learn that Mr. Crampton has left the United States, and sought refuge in the adjoining British colony, they will seriously open their eyes to the dangers with which they are threatened, and, not less for the welfare of mankind than their own, will rise in their might, and "push from their stools" the unprincipled politicians who for mere party purposes have brought things to this pass. The power of the commercial interest in a country like America is great, and as this class pays comparatively little attention to the doings of the professional politicians except when danger becomes imminent, we expect, before the end of the present month, to receive accounts from the Western shores of the Atlantic fully confirmatory of our views.

We cannot, we confess, place much sincerity in the acts of General Pierce and his advisers. His administration has been most unpopular, and his last card is a rupture with England, —a rupture which would be deeply deplored by all the wise and good in both countries, and to the verge of which he has now brought us. If he should fail in the dearest object of his ambition,—that of being re-elected,—the storm will pass over like a morning cloud; but in order to be re-elected, he must be re-nominated, and although the Presidential election does not take place until November next, the nomination for candidates is fixed for the early part of June, so that we shall soon learn the result of the Caucus which is to decide his fate. In the event of Pierce being "thrown overboard" by the delegates, all fear of war is over—for the present; but should he succed in the conference at Cincinati, which we cannot bring ourselves to believe we may indeed prepare for the worst. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the bold step which he has taken by the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, so far from contributing to the end he has in view, is all but certain to defeat it,—that is, if wise and prudent rather than vindictive and warlike councils prevail; and we are borne out in this our estimate of the result by old politicians who have long resided in the United States, and can guage with tolerable accuracy the feelings of the great mass of the people.—*Willmer's Times.*

Two deplorable events in France have attracted much attention. The first refers to a financial defaulter, a director of the Credit Mobilier, named Place. This is a serious matter, for while his liabilities are £720,000, his assets only amount to a third of that enormous sum showing a deficiency of nearly half-a-milion sterling. The shock to public confidence in a country like France involved in a defalcation like this can hardly be over estimated; and it comes to at a moment when the south of France has been the scene of inundations of the most terrific kind, caused by the overflowing of two rivers, the Rhone and the Saone. The deluge has swept away towns and villages- and the extent of human suffering is said to be indescribable. The Emperor has done what he can to alleviate the misfortune; but it has been suggested in various quarters that a nationel calamity like this might be met by a public subscription in England. to appeals of this kind where disasters, the work of Providence overtake alike rich and poor, old and young, our countrymen usually make a prou p: and handsome response, and for the credit of the national character we should be glad to see an amount of liberality exhibited by those who can afford to be generous which would meet the emergency of the circumstances. 500 houses were destroyed in the neighbourhood of Lyons and 129 at Avignon. Louis Napoleon is a consummate actor, On hearing of the calamity he started immediately to the scene and was cheered by the people in a way which allowed their appreciation of his sympathy.

Rumours prevail that a Spanish fleet is to be despatched to the west, to act against Mexico, and that war is on the point of being declared by the Queen and the Cortes against the Republic arising out of the Spanish convention. A step like this will be extremely imprudent as far as Spain is concerned. She has not the resources to punish a distant country like Mexico, and in such a contest would probably receive more blows than she could inflict. Advantage would certainly be taken to enlist privateers in the service of Mexico and by this means Spain would be almost certain to lose Cuba. The days have disappeared for the last named power acting an aggressive part in the affairs of nations.

Private letters, relative to Italy from the Belgian and French capitals, assert that a great insurrectionary movement may shortly be looked for but these announcements appear to be incompatible with another statemen to the effect that Mazzini, disgusted with the ill sucess of all his efforts to regenerate his native land is about to emigrate to America, and leave Europe for ever. A telegraphic despatch from Paris, dated Wednesday last, declares that the notes presented by France and Austria to the Napolitan government were nearly identical. These notes did not demand any specific reforms but the tone was urgent and even menacing. France, in fact, intimates that any disturbance in Naples or Sicily would probably bring about an intervention very serious to King Bomba.

The Divan of Moldavia has declared in favor of the union of the Danubian provinces under one of the same Government,—a step which it is believed will influence more or less both Russia and Austria and may possibly induce the Western Powers to support the proposition. England was in favour of seperation and France for the union.

The Emperor of Russia has granted an amnesty to the Polish exiles but they must petition to be allowed, to return, and then their errors will be for given. The Poles in London, through the agency of their secretaries repudiate this concession on the part of the Czar, and denounce as traitors all who are base enough to accept. We cannot help viewing it, however as a great improvement on the policy of Nicholas towards the land which he held in such iron bondage.

PROGRESS OF TRANQUILITY

A Dublin paper notices the gratifying fact, as showing the peaceable and orderly state of the northern Irish counties, that on the 23th of May last there was not in either of the gaols of Drogheda, Dundalk, Monaghan, or Antrim a single prisoner for trial at the ensuing assizes to be held for the north-east circuit, while in one of two remaining towns on that circuit—viz., Armagh and "Downpatric—there was but one solitary prisoner in "durance vile," and in the other towns but five. Such circumstances have probably not occurred for very many years.

THE AUSTRIAN DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR.

The continental journals contain the text of the despatch, dated May 18th, addressed from the Cabinet of Vienna to the representatives of Austria at Florence, Rome, Naples, Modena. It is very bitter in its tone towards Sardinia. In noticing the recent debates in the Chambers at Turin, it charges Count Cavour with a desire to exercise a protectorate over Italy, and to keep the country in a state of revolutionary excitement so as to favour his designs. The Austrian Government is ready to encourage useful reforms emanating from the free will of the Italian Governments; but is also firmly decided to employ all her power to repell any attack, and to co-operate in causing to fail the efforts of the promoters of disturbances and of those who promote anarchy.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL, the Czar's brother, is talked of as a husband for the Princess Sidonia, daughter of the King of Saxony.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, June 21, 1856.

The love of excitement, planted in the human mind for the wisest purposes, is neverthe less strange and unaccountable. We read with a shudder—not an unpleasant one—of hundreds being blown up at the taking of a fortress, destroyed by the play of cannon on the victims of a successful charge. The mind having been once accustomed to this species of food, begins to have a greater relish for it every day, till it grows at last into a passion, and in time of war we feel a species of discontent as if we had been deprived of a meal of our necessary food—if the mail does not bring us a sufficiency of horrors on which to satiate our now unnaturally depraved appetites. The loss falls heaviest upon those who cater for the public taste, or who are rather the purveyors of food for the public mind, and it is lamentable to see the straits they are put to, to gratify this greed for blood on the part of their readers. We hardly know what editors of English papers would have done, had not Palmer kindly volunteered the poisoning of Mr. Cooke, his wife and brother, it has been a great God-send to them, and to do them justice, they have made the most of him, but still, what are three or four poisinings and a paltry hanging match to hosts of killed and wounded of three and four figures as the commercial men say. Palmer has been found guilty, and will, it is presumed be hanged. It will be a goodly sight no doubt, a doctor on the gallows does not happen every day. Dog does not eat dog they say, but doctors will cut up doctors, but that happens when both are alive, so his body will probably be given up to his friends for decent burial and editors of papers will have to look out for other sources of excitement. The human mind however, is fortunately so constructed, that it is able to digest every species of food, and swallow all kinds of excitement. We must therefore trust and hope that some new and astonishing discovery in science will happen, or some phenomena in the arts more wonderful than the electric telegraph, will arrive "to make men gape, and stand astare with wonder." We are expecting the English Mail, but in common with every body we expect nothing new, that is to say, nothing that will slake that thirst for excitement which still remains and which is now only fed by the recollection of Alma, Inkermann, the Malakoff and Sebastapol.

THE BRITISH MAILS were received here yesterday at about 12 o'clock by the *Lady Le-Marchant*. The British Government had no official announcement of the dismission of Mr. Crampton, but the news had been brought by a passenger. We have given the opinion of some of the leading papers on the subject. An inundation had taken place in the south of France, causing a great destruction of property; this and other leading incidents of the news, will be found in to-day's issue.

A Tea meeting in aid of the Lecture Fund Committee—and under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, was held in the Hall on Monday last, and was respectably attended. Several speeches were made by Clergymen of the different denominations, among whom were Rev. Mr. Brewster, Rev. Mr. Ross, Rev. C. I. Burnett.

The city Band was also in attendance, discoursing sweet sounds at appropriate intervals. The Ladies had provided for more guests than were in attendance, and are deserving of great praise for their laudable exertions.

The friends of Temperance in connection with the order, were much indebted to Mr. John Locherby and Mr. Jonathan Rider for their efforts in managing the business on the occasion.—*Com.*

FREE CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of Nova Scotia, will preach in the Temperance Hall, on Sabbath the 22d, fore and afternoon.

ST. JOHN, June 16.

The honorable Charles Fisher is triumphantly returned to the new House of Assembly as the first instalment of principle towards a new Legislature.

Married,

By the Rev John Brewster, on Wednesday the 18th inst, Mr. Thomas Mutlow, of Seal River, Lot 49, to Miss Ann Hardy, of Little York.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Ellen Coran, in the 50th year of her age. Deeply regretted by all who knew her.

Passengers,

In the Lady Le Marchant from Pictou, June 20 —Messrs. Jas. M'Farlane, Jas. Campbell, Ed. Kickham, Jas. M'Kenzie, G. Hubbard, Mrs. W. White, Mrs. Jos. Hodgson, Miss M'Kenzie, Miss Kirkpatrick, and 2 in the steerage.

Launched.

At Grand River, on Wednesday last, from the shipyard of Messrs. Rielly & M'Dougald, a superior Bark of 400 tons, called the——, for Mr. William Welsh, of this City.

Ship News.

(*Arrivals from hence at St. John's, N. F.*) - May 29—Lady Jane Gray, Joseph, Margaret, Unity and Amelia Adelside, 30—Conservator. June 5—Reward. Cleared—June 4—Ann M'Kinnon.

JUST ARRIVED!

Pine and Spruce BOARDS!

BY AUCTION, on MONDAY Evening next, 23d inst, at 6 o'clock, on PEAKE'S WHARF, just arrived from NEW BRUNSWICK—

15,000 feet very good PINE BOARDS
10,000 feet do SPRUCE do.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

June 21, 1856.

AUCTION

American & Dry Goods

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 25th June, at 11 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, Desbrisay's Buildings, Queen Street.

3 Boxes Ground Pepper,
7 Chests Tea, 10 Boxes do.,
10 Bbls. Pilot Bread, 1 Cask Raisins,
6 Boxes Soap, 2 do Candles, 1 Bbl. Cocoa Nuts,
3 Boxes Ground Coffee, 5 Boxes Baking Soda,
10 Doz hay Rakes, 6 Doz. Buckets,
3 Hair Cloth Sofas, A lot of Cane seated Chairs,
3 Rocking Chairs, Boxes sorted Candy,
12 Drums Figs,
200 Pairs Boots & Shoes
An assortment of Glass & Crockery ware,
Scythes & Reaping Hooks.

ALSO a lot of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Light Summer Shawls, Red flannel, Black and white Batting, Working Canvass, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Laces, Edgings, and Flowers, Worsted and Silk Fringes, Silk, Cards, Shirts and Candle wick, Stay and Boot laces, Saddle Pads. With a variety of other articles.

JOHN HARPER, Auctioneer.

Public Lands!

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will sell by Auction, at the Colonial Building, Charlottetown, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of JULY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the MILLS at St. Peter's, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Roper, together with 100 acres of LAND, more or less. The lease by which Mr. Roper occupies, will expire on the 1st May, 1857, at which period possession will be given to the purchaser.

WM. SWABEY, Commissioner.

May 22, 1856.

Depending on the Public Patronage!

THE Steamer "ROSEBUD," M'CAREY, Master, will, (until further notice) leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock.—Returning, will leave PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock.

For freight or passage, enquire of Mr. H. NARRAWAY, Pictou, the Master on board, or of the owner—

WILLIAM HEARD.

Ch. Town, 20th June, 1856.

For Sale or to Lease.

SEVERAL valuable Building Lots well adapted for business-stands situate in "STRATFORD," Township No. 49, at the Ferry.

ALSO,—Building and Water Lots in Charlottetown, and a desirable site for a Ship Yard.

For plan and particulars, apply to the owner MAJOR BETTE, or to the undersigned

JOHN BALL.