

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint provisionally, until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, the Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot to be Surveyor General of this Province in the room of the Hon. Thomas Baillie, resigned.

By His Excellency's Command. J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 1st. October, 1851.

We copy the above notice from the Royal Gazette of Wednesday last, and in our columns today will be found the address of Mr. Wilmot to the electors of this City and County. It is a well written document, and gives a direct contradiction to many of the falsehoods which have been most industriously circulated of late. The two annexationist and rebellious prints—the News and Freeman—may fret and foam, but their power for good or evil is so circumscribed as to be of no avail—they cannot "preach the seal from off the bond"—and, shocking to relate, the people will not be scolded out of their common senses. The constituency of St. John know that Mr. Wilmot has been a laborious member in the Assembly—that he has endeavoured to serve them with fidelity—and we feel assured that at the coming contest, he will receive a convincing proof that his exertions are duly appreciated.—New Brunswick.

NEW VESSELS.—Launched on Saturday last, from the building yard of Mr. James Briggs, a fine new ship of 1040 tons register, named the Mobile. She is built of the best materials the Province affords, and her model and workmanship are equal to any vessel ever produced in the Province.

On the 26th ult, a splendid new vessel called the Boneta of 235 tons O. M., built at Quaco by Messrs. Brown & Anderson, for Messrs. R. Rankin & Co of this City, was towed into the harbour. Her model, materials and workmanship are very superior, and do great credit to her builders.

On Saturday last, the new brig Acanthus of 265 tons, was towed into the harbour from Quaco, where she was built by Mr. Samuel Carson for Capt. Peter Burns of this City. She is a faithfully built and fine-looking vessel.—lb.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—Apprehended loss of Life.—A boiler burst out last evening in the Foundry and saw-mill of Mr. J. Craig, of Lower Cove, scalding Mr. Ennis, the fireman, so severely on the chest and neck that he is not expected to survive. A young lad named Thompson was struck by a brick, his head laid open and one eye destroyed. The engineer, Mr. Jones, (we believe) is also severely scalded. The other men who were in the place at the time escaped miraculously. The boiler was torn from its bed and shot to the other end of the house, and a large piece rent out of its side by the force of the explosion, while the brickwork was blown in all directions, and the side wall much damaged.—An incrustation of Salt over an inch thick was found lining the boiler, which is said to have been very thin and unfit for use.—Freeman.

We learn that Mr. Jones died last night.—New Brunswick.

COUNTY OF KENT.—Melancholy Accidents.—On Sunday the 21st instant, Mr. LUKE TREBIDO was unfortunately drowned in the harbour of Cocaigne, by the upsetting of a canoe, in which he, with four others, were proceeding to attend Divine service. The other parties had a very narrow escape.

At Bucouche, on the 8th instant, JOHN SHERRIDAN, Junr., came to his death in the following manner. He had risen early, and taken a young horse from the barn for the purpose of trying him in a field. It appears that he made the rope by which he led the horse, fast round his body, and that the animal took fright, as he was seen running, dragging the body of the unfortunate man after him. The deceased lived about two hours, but never spoke. He was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances as a good member of society, and has left a wife and two children to lament their loss.

A VISITOR.—On Friday evening last, the American fishing schooner C. & N. Rogers, belonging to the port of New London, Connecticut, arrived at Chatham for the purpose of procuring a supply of salt and barrels. This vessel carries a crew of nineteen men, has been absent from home about six weeks, and has now on board 420 bbis. of Mackerel, and had she not been compelled to put into port, would now be on her way home with a full fare, which, we are told, would yield about \$150 to each man. The captain informed me that there were upwards of 900 sail of American fishing vessels in the Gulf, many of them on their second, and several on their third voyage. Thus, while our neighbours are reaping a handsome return from the products of our Fisheries, we find it a difficult matter to get a fresh fish of any description, although they are swarming on our shores.—Mc. amichi Gleaner, 23d.

We understand that very great improvements are being made in the navigation of the river at the Maductic Falls. The rocks are being taken out of the channel, and thrown into the deep water at the foot of the rapids, making not only a clear passage, but raising the waters below, so as to lessen the fall and deaden the force of the current. A better opportunity for making these improvements could not present itself, and we are glad to see that the Government is taking advantage of it.—Woodstock Sentinel.

Canada.

CANADIAN MINISTRY.—The Montreal Pilot announces that the Hon. Mr. Lalontaine has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and his offices of Attorney General for Canada East. The retirement of the two leaders of the Government—Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin—necessitating an entire reconstruction of the Cabinet, all the other members of the Administration have also placed their appointments at the disposal of the Governor General, and now merely retain them until their successors are appointed. It is thought that Mr. Hincks is to be the new Premier.

THE CROPS.—We are happy to observe that harvesting is now nearly completed. The grain from light dry well prepared soils is yielding well, although what new oats we have seen in market are but a very inferior sample. That from low wet land and late in sowing is very poor, and a great many fields were infected with mildew or rust which render the grain useless, and the straw likewise. Barley is all harvested in excellent order, but the crop is not what was expected, the pickle being very small and light in general. The wheat is all saved in good order, with a few exceptions, and from all parts we hear good accounts of it, where justice has been done in the cultivation of the crop. The variety that is generally sowed in this district is the black sea wheat, which is found to escape the ravages of the fly most. From what we hear we may safely say there has not been such an abundant crop of this grain for many years past, which will in a great measure compensate for the loss of the potato crop, which, we regret to say is very heavy in this neighbourhood. The potato crop is not so good as last year. In many places they are quite thin in the ground and small.—We have been informed by a farmer of St. Foy, who has commenced to take them up, that he will be nearly a half deficient from last year on the same quantity of ground. The turnip crop that was sown in proper time promises well.—In some localities where the soil is strong and stiff we observe the crop deficient. Carrots and mangelwurzel and other root crops are generally good though not cultivated to any great extent. The hard frost of the 24th and 25th inst. has completely destroyed all the tender garden flowers which were exposed. Pumpkins, French beans, and many other garden stuffs are completely blackened. Ice was formed in standing pools of water to the thickness of a dollar. The rain we had in the beginning of the week has put the land in first rate order for the fall ploughing, which is much required in this part. The forests to the north of this city are beginning to put on their autumnal appearance in many places, particularly the maple which changes colour first.—Quebec Chron.

GOLD MINES IN CANADA.—The discovery of gold in the valley of the river Chaudiere has caused not little excitement during the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and numbers have been induced to try their fortunes in searching along the numerous tributaries which flow into either side of that river. Five different companies have met with good success, and others find sufficient to warrant more extensive preparations. It is an important fact that no one has returned without carrying away specimens of the precious metals, thus showing conclusively that every stream throughout a large extent of country contains a deposit of gold, which though not yet discovered in abundance, may after thorough exploration, enrich the adventurer and become an important source of wealth to the country.

NEW FLOATING BRIDGE.—The new Floating Bridge across Lake Champlain is completed.—The following account of the work is copied from the Lake Champlain Beacon of the 6th inst.:

"On Monday, for the first time in the history of the world, Lake Champlain was crossed by a train of cars! The Floating Bridge emerged from its slips—the monster 'Sea Serpent' crept forth from his den, and stretched his huge proportions from pier to pier, connecting shore with shore, State with State, New England with the West.

"Without difficulty or accident, and with as little delay as could have been expected on the first trip of this novel and grand invention,—the youngest born of Campbell's scheming brain,—the whole Boston train, engine and all, passed safely over from the Vermont to the New York shore of Lake Champlain.

"The excitement, the enthusiasm, was indescribable. The Monster Depot—500 feet long by a hundred broad—the wharf, the pier, the hotel, were crowded to their utmost capacity.—His Marine Majesty received such a royal greeting as probably Sea Serpent never received before.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.—It seems that the failure of an attempt to dispose of Victoria College buildings has secured the continuance of the College at Cobourg and prevented its removal to Toronto, for affiliation with the University here. The hand of Providence is more visible than many others may be disposed to admit, and the result is brought about for good is equally clear.—Adherence to principle is always better in the end than shifting for policy; and a steady perseverance on the part of the Wesleyans in support of their own college will, in our estimation, serve their interests as a body much better than any advantage they may expect to derive from an affiliation with the Toronto University, which is doomed at no distant day, when others, founded on christian principles and connected with particular denominations must, prosper here, as elsewhere, for without them the denominations, as

such, would soon disappear. If it be worth while in communities to support their peculiar tenets, it is surely worth while to establish and maintain the nurseries in which instruction is first imparted to the youth, and those tenets explained and inculcated.—Canada Colonist.

AMERICA.

United States.

WASHINGTON.—Barnum, the indefatigable, has been attending meetings of the stockholders of the Patent "Fire Annihilator" Company. The company will decide upon its plan of operation in a few days, and announce where orders will be received for machines, but the process of making and drying the chemical charges from which the vapour is formed, being a long and tedious one, no machine will be ready for several weeks to come. Very extensive manufactories are to be opened in New York for constructing the machines, also for making the charges. The first business, however, of the company will be to make and shift 5000 machines to California, where they are sadly needed, there being great difficulty of obtaining insurance; in fact I may say no chance of effecting insurance at all. I understand from reliable authority that the company intend to put the price of machines and territory into which they may be operated, at the lowest possible rate, which circumstances will allow, and thus secure the universal adoption of this invaluable protector. The time is not far distant when every house will have a "Fire Annihilator," and such a thing as a serious conflagration will be unknown to our country. All of our Steam Palaces, Hotels, Theatres; and all places of public resort, as well as cotton manufactory and other establishments where rates of insurance are high, will lose no time in securing this wonderful invention. I know of no invention even in this extraordinary age, that will compare with this in the great and manifold blessings which it will confer upon the community. It is truly the invention of the age.—Springfield Republican.

SALE OF FIRE ANNILATORS.—The Fire Annihilator Company have commenced operations in New York. Machines, amounting to \$160,000, were disposed of the first day. E. K. Collins took six for each of his Atlantic steamers. Also, nearly all the hotels in the city, with the theatres, have been supplied with them. Machines were also purchased for the Revere House, Boston, and many of the southern hotels and steamboats. A public test of the Annihilator, by setting fire to a three story building near New York, will be given about the 5th of October.

MONEY PANIC IN NEW YORK.—Another Bank panic has seized upon the New York bankers, who refuse all currency money. Seven banks, probably in the country, are stated to have failed.

At Boston, on Wednesday, the brokers charged ten per cent. discount on New York country bank bills. About \$40,000 have been subscribed in Calais, to procure a first rate steamer, to run on the route to Boston, touching at Eastport and Portland.

NEW ORLEANS, 27th.—TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The boiler of the steamer Brilliant exploded near Bayou Sara, yesterday destroying her cabin and upper works. Many lives were lost, but the names are not yet known. Of eighty deck hands and firemen, only twenty-five were found after the explosion. The Brilliant was bound to New Orleans from Bayou Sara.

A heart-rending account has reached N. York of the explosion of the steamer James Jackson, on the Ohio river, by which some twenty persons were instantly killed, and between twenty and thirty others awfully scalded. His said that the engineer of the boat, who was unhurt immediately jumped overboard, swam ashore, and concealed himself in the woods. It is to be hoped that the law will speedily overtake and mete out justice to this fellow, through whose probable wanton neglect so many persons have been either killed outright, or else horribly maimed for life.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.—THE REVOLUTION COMMENCED.—New Orleans, Sept. 29.—The steamship Yacht has arrived with important news from Northern Mexico. The revolution thus far has proved successful.

It commenced at Camargo, where the patriots attacked the Mexicans and were victorious, having taken the town by storm, with a loss by the Mexicans of 60. The government troops were entrenched in a church, with artillery.

RAILWAY STATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.—Few people are aware of the number of Railway depots and stations in the several States of New England. According to a careful computation made some time since, there were not less than 221. Now it is supposed that there cannot be less than 200 stopping places, or points of departure and arrival for the iron horses and their rattling trains in this part of the Union.

Miss Catherine Hoys, or as she is styled "the Swan of Erin," arrived at New York on Sunday the 14th instant, in the Steamer Pacific. A large concourse of persons assembled in the evening about 10 o'clock at the hotel at which she was stopping for the purpose of giving her a serenade. When informed of their intention she returned them thanks for the intended compliments, but begged that they would, from respect to the Sabbath postpone the entertainment. This was complied with, and the serenade took place the following night.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN ATLANTIC STEAMER.—The steamer Humboldt, on her last passage from Havre to New York, made a very narrow escape from total destruction on Cape Race, about 20 miles south-east of the light. On Saturday morning last at half-past one, her passengers were all aroused by a shock precisely like striking some rock, and rushing on deck they found the steamer broadside to a bold rock, apparently within half a ship's length. The terrible consternation caused by the position of the ship—the bold rock—the dense fog and alarm of the passengers, both male and female, presented a scene which no witness to it would ever desire to experience again. The worthy commander and first officer of the steamer were both on deck and saw the rock some time before they realized what it was—supposing it to be a fog bank—and when the thrilling command to starboard helm was heard below and the engine suddenly stopped, a feeling of impending destruction to all on board was felt by many a bold heart. The very strong force of the Arctic current, so called at this place, together with an uncommon variation of the compass, are the only reasons ascribed, for the false position of the ship. During service on the Sunday following, special thanks were offered for the Providential escape.—Boston Transcript.

Bishops Hedding and Hamline of the M. E. Church are both in a feeble condition of health, and apparently near their end.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT CABLE FOR THE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—On the 10th ult. the great cable, 24 miles long, and destined, when sunk between Dover and Calais, to form the key for electric communication and correspondence between this country and the European continent, was completed at the works of the Submarine Telegraph Company, Wapping, the last coil being securely circumflexed, at about four o'clock. In order to test its completeness, Mr. J. C. Wollaston, the engineer who conducted the experiments last year, and who, in conjunction with Mr. T. R. Crompton, has the carrying out of the engineering arrangements, fired a fusee through the 24 miles of electric cable, from one of the batteries in the building. The whole of the 100 miles of intended communication represented by the four wires of 24 miles each, have been tested, and their integrity found true.

When the Submarine telegraph over the English Channel is a thing accomplished, there will be uninterrupted telegraphic communications between England and all the following principal cities and towns of the European Continent to which the telegraph is now completed:—Calais, Paris, Lille, Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, Liege, Cologne, Hanover, Brunswick, Berlin, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Dresden, Prague, Breslau, Stettin, Cracow, Vienna, Trieste, Venice, Milan, and by the end of the month to Turin and Genoa.—London Morning Chronicle.

A DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—A Prussian named Aran is said to have recently made a discovery in surgery that is exciting considerable interest in the scientific circles of Berlin. It is application of chlorine to relieve pain. Unlike Chloroform it can be used without the least danger to the patient, and is very effectual in its operation. From the account, a small quantity of the fluid, (from ten to twenty drops) is dropped on the part affected, or on a lint bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from Rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time, it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications, it is often entirely relieved. The discoverer has presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy at Paris.

WALKING ON THE WATER.—We learn from the reliable correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, that a few Sundays since the experiment was tried on the Seine, in the presence of a large number of spectators, with perfect success. What the invention consists of is not stated, but six men provided with the new boots walked up and down on the river, smoking cigars, wheeling at the word of command, and performing a variety of diverting manœuvres. The experiment was quite successful, and the happy inventor expects to make his fortune by selling his boots to fishermen, steam-boat passengers, and travellers on our Western waters.

We recently had accounts of mortation by means of artificial wings; now we have an apparatus for walking the water without faith, except in boots, what shall we have next?—Journal.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF MEMPHIS.—It is stated in the columns of the New York Tribune that a very interesting discovery has been made in Egypt. M. Mariette, a young French scholar, who was despatched on a scientific mission to Egypt, has discovered the exact site of the ancient city of Memphis, which has heretofore been a matter of doubt. After careful search, he has found a great quantity of Egyptian and Grecian remains, buried under a deposit of sand, varying from six to forty feet in depth. Among other objects he recognized the Serapeum, a monument described by Strabo. The avenues leading to it were filled with a large number of statues and sphinxes, some of which contained inscriptions. The drawing of these remains, sent by M. Mariette to Paris, attracted much attention, and it is understood that funds will be furnished him for further prosecution of his researches.

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