

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

ANOTHER FIRE IN FREDERICTON.—Advice reached this city this morning by Telegraph, mentioning, that a fire broke out in Fredericton, about 8 o'clock last evening, which consumed a barn in the rear of the residence of James Taylor, Esq., belonging to Mr. Stewart, and an adjoining wood shed belonging to Mr. Myhrall. The cause of the conflagration has not been ascertained.—St. John, N. B. Observer, 3rd.

We learn that two young men, sons of Mr. Darby Gillen, living on the Nerepis Road, were frozen to death one night last week, in the woods, a few miles from their residence, having lost their way while in search of a bear.—Id.

THE RAILWAY.—We learn that Wm. Wright, Wm. J. Ritchie, William Jack, and John H. Gray, Esquires, have been appointed a committee to prepare a charter for the European and North American Railway; and for which purpose, they will prepare a Bill to be brought before the Legislature for enactment, at the approaching Session.—Id.

The navigation of the River to Fredericton has been closed since last Tuesday night. The ground is now in good condition for a covering of snow.—Id.

The Fredericton Head Quarters states that since the late disastrous fire, the Manager of the Gas Company and his assistants, have been occupied in letting the Gas into all the remaining stores of that City, as well as into a large number of Dwelling Houses, and the gas is of the very best quality. The Head Quarters bestows great credit on the Directors, the Manager, and all concerned in the enterprise, for the able and efficient manner in which the Company's works have been got into such successful operation.

We learn from a statement in last Thursday's New Brunswick, that the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 1st Battalion Royal Regiment, now at Halifax, but who were lately stationed at Fredericton and in this City, have subscribed for the sufferers by the late fire at Fredericton, the handsome sum of £72 10s.—The portion subscribed by the Officers amounted to £59, the Sergeants £4 1s. 6d., and the Privates £9 8s. 6d.

CHARGE OF TRADE IN THIRTY YEARS.—During the quarter ending 30th November, 1850, (the second year after the opening of Colonial Ports to United States bottoms,) thirty seven American vessels arrived at St. John with Lumber cargoes from the United States—fourteen of these were from New York, nine from Belfast, Maine, and five from Portland. Seven of the cargoes were composed partly of Staves; the others were principally Boards, for shipment to the West Indies.

During the corresponding quarter of 1850, one cargo of Pitch Pine Timber was imported into St. John from Savannah, and there were exported from St. John in sixty-eight British and American vessels, to various ports in the United States, the following, among other articles of Provincial produce:—

2,064,364 feet Boards and Plank; 349,923 feet of Deals; 586,874 feet of Scantling; 500 tons of Timber; 26 Hackmatack Knees; 130,000 feet Spruce Piles; 748 Spruce Spars; 1,218,370 pieces Clapboards; 1221 M. Shingles; 275,350 Laths; 302,640 Pickets; 913 Treennails; 236 Oaks; and 82 cords of Firewood.—St. John, N. B. Courier 7th.

We learn that the Telegraph Wires are to be extended to St. Andrews, and also to Chatham, Miramichi. We learn from the Gleaner, that two gentlemen from Richibucto pledged themselves that if parties at Miramichi would bring on the line from Richibucto to Chatham, they would connect it at the point at which it terminates in Westmorland County. The Gleaner adds—"yesterday forenoon a share list was put in circulation, and in the course of the day sixty shares of £10 each, making the sum of £600, were subscribed in Chatham. One gentleman stated that he was ready to place the line in working order to Richibucto for £700. We may therefore say that the Electric Telegraph with us is a fixed fact—and that it will be in operation early in the Spring."—Id.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—A man and a boy, belonging to Tracadie, were suffocated in the cuddy of a fishing boat at Chatham, (Miramichi,) on the night of Saturday week. It appears the night was cold, and they took a large oven full of live coals into the cuddy, and stopping up the crevices, they laid themselves down to sleep. The next morning they were found quite dead, and a portion of the man's arm burnt to a cinder.—New Brunswick, 5th.

The Temperance cause is in a prosperous condition in Miramichi. The Northumberland Division of "Sons" has decided on the erection of a spacious Hall, for which object the sum of £24 has been subscribed, and John M. Johnson, jr. Esq. has very generously given a piece of land on which to erect it.—Id.

Canada.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD.—The City Council have voted \$100,000 in aid of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad, and it is stated the work will be commenced forthwith.

Quebec papers of the 2d inst. state, that the brig William Wilberforce, for Millford—the last vessel for sea from that port, this season—sailed on Saturday night, and that the Steamer North America arrived from Montreal on Sunday with a fleet of barges in tow, having on board about ten thousand barrels of Flour.

A correspondent writing from the western part of the Province, assures us that the yield of wheat this season, in that section of the country, is greater than it has been known to be on any previous year. He states that he has seen many samples which weighed two and sometimes three pounds more than the weight of the standard bushel (60 lbs.) Mr. McGregor, of the township of Howard, had a field of ten acres, which produced 50 bushels to the acre, each bushel weighing on an average 62 lbs. He also mentions several other farmers in the western District whose crops produced equally well.—Toronto Colonist.

GREAT PROGRESS.—We are informed that the result of the meeting of the members of the St. Andrew's Society, held last evening, is that they will have a Temperance Soiree, on their Anniversary, in lieu of a Dinner or Ball.—Quebec Mercury.

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.—The people of Prescott have come forward and done their duty most nobly. That town, containing only about one-third the population of Bytown, and as a business place less than one-third the importance of Bytown, have decided to pledge the credit of their Municipality for £7,500 stock in the Bytown and Prescott Railroad.—Bytown Packet.

SLAVE HUNTERS IN SANDWICH.—On Thursday last some excitement was caused among the coloured population, who were holding a "Convention" at Sandwich, where came a Southerner, in search of one of his slaves. Upon this object being made known, he was with difficulty rescued from the fury of the blacks, by some gentlemen of Sandwich, who lodged him in gaol for safety. The next morning he was carried off in a buggy, amidst the hoots of about 300 sons and daughters of Africa.—Amherstburgh Courier, Nov. 9.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.—We understand that Mr. Paterson, of Dundas has prepared a specimen of Canadian blankets, for transmission to the World's Exhibition, in 1851. The blankets consist of those that took the prize at Niagara, Toronto and Montreal, and a pair made expressly for Her Majesty the Queen. They are all far superior to anything of the kind hitherto seen in this country, and we doubt whether better blankets have been manufactured in the world. We hope that our townspeople will inspect them ere they are despatched to England.—North American.

UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS assembled at Washington on Monday the 2nd inst, when President Fillmore delivered his opening Message to both Houses. The document is not quite so lengthy as those delivered by his predecessors for many years past, and the views enunciated appear to be moderate and conciliatory, yet firm withal. Before being delivered to Congress, the Message was printed and forwarded to the Postmasters in the principal cities of the Union, and on their being informed, by telegraph, of the reading of the document to Congress, the copies were furnished to the newspaper publishers. We accordingly find the Message printed at length in the Boston papers of Tuesday morning received by the Steamer Maid of Erin on Thursday. The Daily Advertiser also cursorily notices some of the points touched on, as follows:—

The President in alluding to the duties which devolve upon the Executive, gives his assurance that to the utmost of his ability, and to the extent of the power vested in him, he will at all times and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. His review of the foreign relations of the country shows that they are in a highly satisfactory state, no unfavourable change having taken place since the opening of the last session of Congress. The statement of the finances shows that the receipts of revenue during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June last, amounted to \$17,421,748; and the expenditures to the same period to \$43,002,168. Little income is anticipated for several years to come, from sales of public lands. The public expenditures must therefore be chiefly met from the revenues to be derived from duties on imports; and in addition to these expenditures, more than \$2,000,000, will be payable within the next two years on account of the public debt.

He recommends a change in the Tariff, in such a manner that the duties shall be specific, so far as is practicable with a view to preventing fluctuation and guarding against fraud. He urges also the expediency, in imposing duties necessary for revenue, of distributing them in such a manner as to afford moderate protection to domestic industry. He recommends that, in case a system of specific duties should be deemed inadvisable, that a system of home valuation should be adopted.

He recommends the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau—a Mint in California—the appointment of Commissioners of land titles in California—the extension of the system of land laws to the new territories—the sale of mineral lands in California in small parcels, and in limited quantities—the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men, for the protection of the new territories against the Indians—a revision of the Code for the government of the Navy—the establishment of a Commission to settle all private claims against the United States—and several other measures well deserving the attention of Congress.

In reference to the peace measures of the last session, he declares his belief that they were required by the condition of the country, that they were necessary to allay animosities; that they were adopted for the purpose of conciliation, and that a great majority of our citizens sympathized

in that spirit, and are prepared in all respects to sustain these enactments. The Message is characterized by great ability, and a just estimate of the duties of the executive, and of the condition and wants of the country.

The President remarks:—"I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers, shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter, shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made."

WASHINGTON.—The Secretary of the Treasury will not ask for a new loan, it being found that the resources of the Treasury are sufficient for the demand of the next fiscal year.

The Postmaster General will recommend the adoption of a uniform rate of postage at three cents, with prepayment.

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—Accounts from New Orleans state that the cholera is on the increase there. The interments at the Charity Hospital show a large increase of cholera.

RIOT NEAR PITTSBURGH.—A terrible riot had broken out among the Irish working at the Charters' Railroad, some 10 miles below this city. Report says five or six were killed, and the fight was still going on. The news rapidly spread, and in a short time the sheriff, with two military companies, left for the scene of disturbance.

The gross revenue of the Post Office during the year ending 30th June last, was \$5,552,971 48 and the expenditure \$5,212,935 43. Excess of gross revenue over expenditure, \$340,038 43. There is now an available balance in the Treasury from all sources, of \$1,132,046. The number of Mail routes on the 30th June last was 5,590, comprising an aggregate of 178,672. Increase during the year, 10,979 miles. Whole number of Post Offices in the United States, 18,417.

The citizens of Calais, Me., were much pleased and the heart of a needy woman cheered, by the receipt, on Tuesday last, of a check on the bank for \$500, drawn by Miss Lind in favour of Sarah W. Clark, widow of the late Joseph N. Clark, mate of barque Sophia, of Calais, who lost his life on the 3d of Sept., in taking off the crew of the Swedish barque Johanna, which was in a sinking condition.—Boston Paper.

The Mississippi Legislature have appointed a joint Committee of twenty-one to report a Bill on the 9th December, calling a Convention, with plenary powers, to take such steps as the State, in her sovereign capacity, may deem proper in the pending difficulties. Governor Quitman has sent in a message asking for the immediate organization of the Militia.

In the South Carolina Legislature Mr. Perry offered a preamble and resolution that the Legislature heartily concur in the proposition of the Nashville Convention to convene a Southern Congress; and to urge the people and Legislatures of other States to unite a congress of the whole South. A resolution was adopted, to ascertain from the Federal Government the purpose of sending additional Troops to Charleston, and whether they were to remain at that port.

GOVERNOR QUITMAN AND THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 16th, says—"It is rumoured here that a writ from a court now in session at New Orleans, demanding the appearance of Governor Quitman at its bar to undergo an examination in regard to his alleged implication in the Cuba enterprise of May last, has been received at Jackson—that the Governor refuses to answer the demand, and threatens to call upon the people of Mississippi for protection; and that Judge Gholsom, of the U. S. Court now sitting in Jackson, has expressed a determination to use the federal authority in him vested, to execute the writ to the full purport of its requisition. This talk of resistance and enforcement is from the lips of rumour; but we believe it is a fact that the writ has been issued and is now in Jackson."

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Antoinette, Douglas, burst her boiler on the Alabama river, on Tuesday morning, by which distressing accident many persons were killed and 23 wounded. There are besides 25 persons still missing, and but 51 escaped uninjured. The Steamer Arkansas, No. 5, took the survivors and wounded to Mobile.

INCURMENTS TO SETTLE IN OREGON.—The Oregon land bill, which became a law at the session of Congress just closed, grants 320 acres of land to every married, and one hundred and sixty acres to every single man who may reside in or emigrate to that territory within the next five years. In all cases, one half of this land is to belong to the woman in her own right, not liable for the debts of the husband or subject to his control. Mr. Thurston, Delegate from that territory to Congress, remarks, for the information and encouragement of those who wish to emigrate, that the prospects in Oregon were never brighter than at present. Labour commands from five to fifteen dollars a day, according to the nature of the work; and in various branches of the mechanic arts, workmen receive as high as twenty-five dollars a day.—Era.

AN EXCELLENT ORDER.—In the city of Lynn, Mass., an order has passed the Common Council, requesting the Mayor and Alderman to instruct the city marshal and each of the constables to

complain of all violations of the license law in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and of the laws of gaming, and also requesting that all officers who neglect their duty be discharged from office. This certainly is one of the most important orders of the session, and we hope to see it carried into effect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHENOMENON.—A paragraph in the Newfoundland Times, give an account of a very strange phenomenon which recently occurred in the neighbourhood of Conception Bay. It says that the whole Island is in all probability, rising out of the ocean, with a rapidity which threatens, at no far off period, materially to affect, if not utterly destroy, many of the best harbours on the coast of Newfoundland. A series of observations, made by a number of scientific gentlemen at Port-de-Grave, it is asserted, proves beyond a doubt, that the sea level in the vicinity is being rapidly displaced. This is a strange phenomenon, and one that should at once elicit the attention of geologists; but, singular as it may appear, it is only another evidence of the hypothesis that our Globe has been formed by a gradual transition from liquefaction to a state of solidity.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE MEXICO.—This project, which was brought under the notice of the Dock Committee at their meeting on Thursday last, has created considerable interest in the town. It appears that the wires are to be laid on a new principle, for which the projector has been rewarded with the presentation of a gold medal. By the proposed plan, one or more wires up to fifty, may, it is said, be carried across the river in the short space of six hours, and secured firmly about six feet below the bed of the river, besides which, the plan is not expensive, and may be applied in water at any depth.—Liverpool Mercury.

THE FAMOUS ARTESIAN WELL AT KIMBERLY, in Bavaria, commenced eighteen years ago, and which it was feared would have to be abandoned as a failure, has just given the most satisfactory results. The town is located in a saline valley, nine hundred and eighty-four feet above the level of the Baltic sea. Last June the boring had reached a depth of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven feet, and several layers of salt, separated by a strata of granite, had been traversed, when carbonic acid gas, followed again by granite, was found. Finally, on the 12th inst., at a depth of two thousand and sixty-seven feet, perseverance was rewarded by complete success. A violent explosion burst away the scaffolding built to facilitate the operations, and a column of water four and a half inches in diameter spouted forth to the height of ninety-eight feet above the surface. The water—clear as crystal—is of a temperature of sixty-six Fahrenheit, and is abundantly charged with salt. It is calculated that the annual product will be upwards of 6,000,000 lbs. per annum, increasing the royal revenue by 300,000 florins, after deducting all expenses.—Paris Letter to the National Intelligencer.

The annual amount of travel on the Mississippi river is about 500,000. The annual loss of human life for several years past has been over 200, by burning, blowing-up, and drowning, to say nothing of sickness.

Accounts from St. Domingo City to the 20th ult., represent that through the intervention of the English and Americans, a treaty of peace between the Dominicans and Haytiens had been concluded. Previous to this there had been some brisk fighting between the contending parties, but nothing serious. There was at the time of the treaty a British man-of-war in port.

Dates from Rio to the 16th, and from Buenos Ayres to the 6th October, have been received by different channels. From both places it is stated that the prospect of war between the two countries was increasing.—Boston Daily Ad.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—The following account of the occurrence of another of those devastating tornadoes which frequently visit the valley of the Mississippi, is given in a telegraphic despatch dated at Louisville on Saturday, the 30th ult:—"One of the most appalling and destructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi valley for several years, occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, situated on the Mississippi River just below St. Louis, and demolished some 70 or 80 buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place. The Baptist and Catholic churches and Catholic convent were destroyed. Two of the large and splendid telegraph masts belonging to the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Co., were cracked, shivered, and brought to the ground with as much ease as though they had been pipe stems. The Steamboat Saranac, Number Two, which had just rounded the wharf, had her upper works completely blown off, and besides several persons on board were severely injured,—it is probable that some were drowned. The wharf boat was likewise blown from her moorings and almost irreparably injured. In order to give some idea of the tremendous violence of the storm, it may be stated that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma, and deposited on the top of a tree sixty feet from the ground. The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of fallen buildings. There are also many persons seriously injured, and some of them so crippled and maimed that they will never fully recover from the effects. The town is literally torn to pieces and looks truly woe-begone."