

**SECRETARY SIR WM. MOLESWORTH.**

The monarchs of the English Colonies, who hold the seals, or, in other words, rule the Colonial empire of England, by means of agents called Governors, and by instructions sent them from Great Britain, succeed each other much faster than even the chief officers of State at Washington. We cannot do more than say who resigned last, and who now occupies the vacated chair. Lord John Russell abdicated in July, fifteen years since, when Mr. Powlett Thomson represented the power of England here.

Sir William Molesworth, who takes Lord John's place, has been for some time a member of the Cabinet of twelve or fifteen persons who rule England as the representatives of its landed, more even than its moneyed, aristocracy; changing from one section of the nobility, and their connexions, but never admitting a plebeian unless in cases of great and urgent necessity, such as that of Mr. Macaulay, the great Historian.

The Molesworths got their rank and title of Baronet, not from Charles or James Stuart, but from the celebrated Prince of Orange, in 1689. This is a good sign. John Molesworth (same family), sat with Joseph Addison, the Spectator, 1715, as a member of the Board of Trade, having succeeded his brother Robert. The first baronet was governor of Jamaica about one hundred and seventy years since. Sir William is the eighth baronet, and was born in London, for the part of which called Southwark, he is now a member of the House of Commons. He has no children. His mother was a Scotchwoman, the daughter of Peter Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh, and he is understood to be a distant relative of the editor of the Toronto Globe. His family is ancient, of the West of England, and wealthy. Sir William represented Cornwall county five years, Leeds five, and Southwark ten years.

He was a candidate for Leeds in 1835; Sir J. Beckett beat him. He carried Leeds in 1837—Baines 2028 votes, Molesworth 1880, Beckett 1750. He is patron or chooser of rectors to five or six church livings, and his official income as first Commissioner of Palaces, &c., was \$10,000 a year. In the Colonial Office, he gets \$25,000.

In politics, judging him by his votes, speeches, and writings, he is the most liberal person who ever held the seals of the Colonies; but in his new position he must be estimated by his works. He was the friend of Lord Durham, and met that great man at Devonport, where he had a public reception.

Writing to the electors of Leeds, December 1, 1838, he spoke very highly of Lord Durham's conduct in Canada; and to his honor be it spoken, he has voted with Hume and Baines against Lords Howick, Morpeth, Castlereagh, Sydenham, John Russell, Eliot, Palmerston, and Sir R. Peel, against robbing the public chest of Lower Canada, and against subverting those checks upon despotism, which in every land distinguish the freeman from the serf.

We have learned, however, from a long and painful experience, to put little, very little trust in such changes as this. Sir William will probably leave nine-tenths of his cares to the underlings of his department; he has never been in North America; he has important duties to perform in the Cabinet, in Parliament, and in the management of his own estates. Those from Canada who will have occasional access to him, with whom he will transact business—whom he will believe as to public sentiment here—are almost wholly of the class that have enriched themselves by the betrayal of the people, whose want of patriotism, and whose vanity and apathy they will count upon as hitherto. Unless, therefore, our countrymen exhibit a more united and noble spirit than latterly, matters here may go on from bad to worse, until those who would have prevented evil, as in Ireland before 1798, shall shrink from the task, and leave doubt, dissension, difficulty, and distrust to complete the sad work which selfishness and avarice have begun.

After the above was in type, we read yesterday's Globe, and perceive its evident dissatisfaction, that the Lord Elgin, whose whole political conduct here its editor cheerfully endorsed by his vote at its close, remains shelved. Perhaps Sir William will not sleep so heavily nor so often as our friend imagines; but whether he does or not, let Canadians be thankful to Lord Palmerston for not inflicting on British America any more of the rule of the plausible, avaricious, treacherous, and experienced thane of Elgin.—Canadian Paper.

**WHAT ONE PISTOL CAN DO.**

HAREFORD, August 4, 1855.—I am not about to describe the deadly 'arm' of Colt's invention, nor tell how often it may be discharged in a minute, nor how curious in its Mechanism and beautiful in its finished unity, though these would be worth attention; but to speak of its results in another direction, viz., on the growth of this city, all which must fall back on this little pistol.

Not more than two years since, Colonel Colt purchased of various properties, 3,000 acres of land on the southern border of the town without though now within, the limits of the city,

and lying on the stream which empties into the Connecticut opposite to Dutch Point, where the said Dutch first landed and began works, about the time the Puritan colony came from Watertown, between which parties there was a sharp altercation. All this tract is rich meadow and was regularly overflowed by freshets. He first constructed a dyke or embankment on three sides of the plat, so as effectually to bar out the Connecticut. This dyke is 120 feet wide at the base, and 50 feet at the top, with an average height of 15 feet. Its circuit is two miles, and furnishes a beautiful street for a pedestrian excursion, or drive for fashionable equipages. The amount of embankment is 305,000 cubic yards. An extensive system of drainage is under construction, the outlets of the sewers being so guarded by gates worked by screws and levers that in time of freshet no water from the river can enter. The design is, to lay out the whole enclosure into streets, and erect buildings on a level with the dyke according as his own wants or those of his purchasers may require.

Col. Colt has himself begun the work of building on a scale corresponding with the magnificence of the original plan. In one year, he has erected a building,—to which in a very few weeks he will remove all his machinery from its present location,—500 feet in length and 60 in breadth, built of Portland red sandstone. Also a beautiful brick edifice, and well appointed, for his business offices. Further on, southward, six buildings of brick, for operatives, which at a distance appear more like gentlemen's country seats, than seats, for operatives.

On the immediate banks of the Connecticut and its tributary, he has constructed wharfs, and on one part a wharfing so inclined and elevated as to be available at all seasons,—when all other wharfs of the city are submerged in the freshets, as they are annually, this will be clear.—These works, exclusive of the purchase of the land, involve large capital, not less than a quarter of a million already paid out, while the land itself cost fifty or sixty thousand dollars. He is also constructing, or will soon, a reservoir on the highest point of the western boundary, adequate to supply his entire city—the supply to be forced up by an engine from the Connecticut. The effect of these improvements is already seen in the rise of lands on the Wethersfield road, which passes on the west. I will not state the hundreds of per cent. advance, lest they seem incredible. If Col. Colt lives and has ability to carry out his plan, as thus far he gives fair promise, it will present an example of private enterprise rarely seen in our country. It illustrates already the suggestion above—What one pistol can do. For, demonstrably, when he realized his idea in the first pistol that would go, he was on the high road to the results now described.—Correspondence Boston Traveller.

**A NEW KIND OF TEA.**

The following notice of a new kind of tea, called *mate*, from South America, appears in an American newspaper; being apparently extracted from papers connected with the Agricultural division of the Patent Office:—There was lately procured by Lieutenant Page, of the United States ship *Water-witch*, which is now engaged in exploring the river Plate, in South America, for distribution, the celebrated *mate*, or Paraguay tea. The leaves of this plant are used, by infusion, in Paraguay, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, and Ecuador, by all classes of persons, and at all hours of the day. The Creoles drink the infusion in a pot called *mate*, form the spout of which the tea is drank, with or without a little burnt sugar, cinnamon, or lemon-juice. They drink it at every meal, and seldom eat, before they have taken some of it. The more wealthy and refined portion of the population, partake of the infusion from a *mate*, or teapot, formed of silver or other materials, by means of a tin or silver pipe, called *bombilla*, perforated with holes at one end, to prevent swallowing the pulverized herb which floats on the surface. The quantity of leaves used by a person who is fond of it, is an ounce. It is customary, in good society, to supply each of the party with a *mate* and pipe, with the infusion as near as possible to a boiling temperature, which those who are habituated to its use can swallow without inconvenience; but often the whole household and their visitors are supplied by handing the *mate* from one to another, filling it up with hot water as fast as it becomes exhausted. If the water is suffered to remain long on the leaves, the decoction becomes of an inky blackness. The taste of the leaves, when green, somewhat resembles that of mallows, or the inferior kinds of green tea from China. The people of South America attribute innumerable virtues to it; but most of the qualities ascribed to it are doubtful. It is certainly aperient and diuretic, and, like opium, produces some singular and contrary effects. It is said to give sleep to the restless, and spirit to the torpid; and, like that drug, when a habit is once contracted of using it, it is difficult to leave it off; its effects on the constitution being similar to that produced by an immoderate use of spirituous liquors. The tree is highly ornamental, and doubtless would flourish in any soil and situation where *Magnolia grandiflora* would thrive. Hence its introduction into the middle and southern sections of the Union is well worthy of the attention of all who have proper conveniences for cultivating it.

**THE FRENCH IN THE TRENCHES.**

The French have not advanced any further towards the enciente of the Malakhoff, but they have been busily occupied both in extending and deepening the approaches already made. The trenches are sufficiently wide now for the troops to stand four deep under cover from direct fire. The moon was full on the 29th instant, and the nights have been sufficiently clear for working parties in front to be immediately perceived by the enemy. A newly-placed gabion becomes at once the signal for a terrific discharge of grape and small shells. The same causes have acted in preventing the sap from being extended toward the Redan. No firing of the Russians, be it good or bad, slight or heavy, is able to impede the progress of the works. The surface of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Malakhoff works and the Redan is presenting every day a more checked appearance. It is one mass of trenches, traverses, rifle-pits, and batteries—a perfect maze, so that it requires a strongly developed organ of locality, or else many days of trench duties, to find one's way. The railway is perhaps the best test of the gigantic activity which is prevailing: numbers of mortars and large quantities of ammunition come up daily by it, and vanish again silently, to be replaced next day by others. It is as if the trenches were an unfathomable abyss, such an incredible mass of mortars, guns, shells, and shot do they seem to swallow up. When they will be satiated, and when the word "enough" will be said, seems as uncertain as Crimean weather. A French officer of artillery says, that Pelissier, being asked when offensive siege operations would be again resumed, said, "Well, I don't know; the Russians are losing every day 300 or 400 men by sickness. If we wait a week they will have lost a brigade, if we wait a month they will have lost a *corps d'armee*." But if the Russians lose many men by sickness, they seem to be careful to replace them again.

The great event of the week to the commercial and general reader is the destruction of the fortress of Sweaborg,—a place hitherto deemed almost impregnable, by the small mortar vessels and gun-boats of the English and French squadrons in the Baltic, and that without any loss of life to the allies. This severe blow to Russia has given much confidence at home, and the feeling prevails, that the success at Sweaborg will be shortly followed by attacks upon the other strongholds in the Baltic. It is believed that the effect produced upon Russia will be no less moral than physical, showing her clearly that she can place no great reliance upon granite walls when opposed to the giant powers of England and France.

**ALL EYES UPON POLAND.**—The future destiny of Poland begins once more to occupy the attention of political writers and speakers on both sides of the channel. The late words of Sir Archibald Alison are quoted that "in the very front rank of the great league of the Western Powers, which can alone preserve Europe from Russian subjugation, must be placed the restoration of Poland." Such a measure is not regarded any longer as revolutionary, but as conservative; as an act of restoration necessary for the preservation of Austria, and even Prussia, and therefore requisite in order to prevent Russia from absorbing Germany, and eventually all of Europe. With regard to the manner in which the restoration of Poland shall be effected, unanimity of opinion does not yet prevail; but the most practical plan seems to be to permit Austria, when her compelled neutrality shall come to an end, to make common cause with the Allies, and, defying Prussia, to elevate a Prince of the House of Hapsburg to the Polish throne. Such a step would cost her the abandonment of her share of the ill gotten spoils of last century; but the traditions of Maria Theresa, Francis, I., and his minister, Metternich, will easily reconcile the Court of Vienna to the abandonment of acquisitions which have hitherto proved a curse and not a blessing. Aided by England and France, Austria may succeed in excluding the Czar from a controlling influence in Europe, and confine his empire to Northern Asia, where it legitimately belongs. If Francis Joseph should hesitate in pursuing such a course, the result might be the speedy forfeiture of the whole of his Slavonic territories, and the eventual absorption into Russia of the entire Austrian Empire.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

A School-mistress, in Punkinsville, and formerly of this Town, advertised lately for an assistant accustomed to confinement. She received an answer from the mother of twenty-one children.

**WANTED.**  
A MILLER for a GRIND-MILL,—one who thoroughly understands his business. A single man would be preferred. Apply to JAMES DIXON, Malpeque Road, or to  
ALEXANDER DIXON,  
Rose Valley Mills, Lot 67.  
Aug. 20, 1855 6wca

**MONEY.**  
FOUND on Queen Square, two small sums of Money, one in the month of March, and the other in June. The owner can have the same by paying expenses and proof of ownership, on application at Apothecaries Hall.

**Notice to Millers.**  
Assayer's Office, Corner of Queen and Water Streets, City of Charlottetown.  
August 20, 1855.

THE Subscriber notifies the owners of Mills in Queen's County, that he intends shortly to inspect their Weights, and that those who shall not be provided with such as the Mill Act requires them to have, may expect to be fined as that Act directs.  
JOHN BOYER,  
Assayer of Weights and Measures.

**Valuable Farm & Business Stand.**  
FOR SALE, that very valuable BUSINESS STAND at WILMOT CREEK BRIDGE, BRIDGE, consisting of Fifty Acres of prime LAND, all under cultivation, with the STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES thereon. The Lease is for 999 years, and only subject to One Pound Seven Shillings, Currency, per annum, rent. Part of the purchase money may remain some time on Interest, secured on the property if required. Enquire of HON. D. BURNHAM, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHANNA CONNORS.  
Wilmot Creek, Bechoque, Aug. 15.  
Also,—Fifty Acres of LAND on Lot 8.  
N.B.—If the above Property be not Sold before the First of October next, it will be then offered at PUBLIC AUCTION.  
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**Pure Corn Starch.**  
PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc, Mangel Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by  
June 7 W. R. WATSON

**Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.**  
THE Subscriber will pay Cash, for Butter Wool and Sheep Skins.  
ROBERT BELL,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. 6 m

**For Sale.**  
THE Property in Sidney Street, owned by Mr. Stephen Boyer late of this Town; an indispensible Title will be given. One half the purchase money may remain on security on the premises. For particulars apply, (next door,) to  
HENRY J. CALBECK.  
Charlottetown July 30, 1855.

**J. S. DEALEY,**  
SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION  
AND  
SHIPPING AGENT,  
No 7, Coentie's Slip, New York.

Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

**Valuable Farm for Sale.**  
AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to,  
JOHN KENNY, Central Academy.  
May 23, 1855. 1d. Ex.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. GEORGE R. BEER, of Charlottetown, and PHILIP BAKER, Esq., or either of them, are duly authorized by Power of Attorney, bearing even date with this, to collect and receive or sue for, all monies due, and owing to me, and to give discharges for the same, and all persons who are indebted to me will please attend to the payment of the same, and save unnecessary cost and trouble.  
I. WEATHERBE.  
Charlottetown, July 12th, 1855. 1m

**Carding Machines, &c.**  
THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plates, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Powers Fressall Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 1y2d

**For Sale or to Let,**  
SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to  
WILLIAM FORGAN.  
March 21st, 1855.

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