

SECRETARY SIR WM. MOLESWORTH.

The monarchs of the English Colonies, who hold the sceptre, or, in other words, rule the Colonies of England, by means of agents called Governors, and by means of agents called Secretaries, succeed each other much faster than even the chief officers of State at home. We do not do more than say who resigned last, and who now occupies the chair. Lord John Russell abdicated in July, having held the same situation once before, fifteen years since. Sir James Thomson represented the power of England here.

Sir William Molesworth, who takes Lord Russell's place, has been for some time a member of the Cabinet of the different persons who rule England as the representatives of its land, or more even than its moneyed, aristocracy; and from the centre of the nobility, and their connexions, but never of the gentry, and unless in cases of great and urgent necessity, such as that of Mr. Maccanay, 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 and useful family, and the first family, sat with Joseph Addison, the Spectator, 1715, as a member of the Board of Trade, having been so employed by the King. The first baronet was governor of Jamaica, and died a hundred and seventy years since. Sir William is the eighth baronet, and was born in London. He is the son of the first called Southworth, who now a member of the House of Commons. He has no children. His mother was a Scotchwoman, daughter of Peter Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh, and he is the son of the late, and the editor of the Toronto Globe. His family is ancient, of the West of England, and of the name of Sir William Cornwall was about twenty five years, Leeds five, and Southwark ten years.

He was a candidate for Leeds in 1830; Sir J. Beckton beat him. He carried Leeds in 1834. He was Baines 2028 votes, Molesworth 1880, Beckett 1769. He is patron or chooser of recruits to five of our best livings, and his official income as first Commissioner of the Poor is £10,000 a year. In the Colonial Office, he gets \$25,000.

As a politician, 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, and not by his friends. He is a man of talents, that great man at Devonport, where he had a public reputation.

As a candidate to the electors of Leeds, December 1, 1855, he spoke very highly of Lord Durham's conduct in Canada; and to his honor be it spoken, he has voted with Palmer and Baines against Lord Durham, Mackenzie, and the other Tories, John Russell, Elliot, Hulsestone, 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 withhold every little trust in such changes as this. Sir William will probably have nine-tenths of his cares to the undertakings of his department; he has never been in the interior of the Colonies, he will not perform in the Cabinet, in Parliament, and in the management of his own estates. Those from Canada who will occasion access to him, with whom he will transact business, where he will believe as public sentiment here—are almost wholly of the class that have been accustomed to the tyranny of the people, who want of patriotism, and who will not and apathy they will count upon as hitherto. Unless, therefore, our countrymen exhibit a more manly and noble feeling, and unless 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 be unable to inflict on Britain the trust to complete the sad work which selfishness and avarice have begun.

After the above was in type, we read yesterday's issue, and perceive its evident disposition, that, and the Lord Elgin, whose whole political conduct here its editor cheerfully endorsed by the same class of persons. Perhaps Sir William will not sleep so heavily as he is often as our friend imagines; but whether he does or not, let Canadians be thankful to Lord Elgin, and not to the British Ministry, for any more of the rule of the plausible, avaricious, treacherous, and experienced than of Elgin.—Whatton Paper.

—WHEN ONE PISTOL CAN DO.

HARTFORD, 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 how ready in its fire, but to mention that it 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 point. Not more than two years since, Colonel Colt purchased of various proprietors, 3,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State, and cut out about 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 1790. The tract was then a rich meadow, and between which parties there was a sharp altercation. All this tract is rich meadow and was regularly overgrown by forests. He first cleared a tract of 100 acres on the north side of the plat, so as effectually to bar out the Connecticut. This dyke is 120 feet wide at the base, and 20 feet high, with an average height of 15 feet. Its circumference is 1000 feet. It furnishes a beautiful street for a pedestrian excursion, or drive for fashionable equestrians. It is a fine and beautiful view of the city and 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 no water can flow from the river can enter. The design is, to lay out the whole enclosure into streets, and erect buildings of the level with the accommodations as his own wants of such his purchasers may require.

Col. Colt has himself begun the work of building on a scale corresponding with the magnitude 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 feet in width, and has completed the walls. Also a beautiful brick edifice, and well appointed, for his business offices. Further on, south and westward, he has erected a large building, which at a distance appear more like gentlemen's country seats, than seats, for operatives. On the immediate banks of the Connecticut and adjacent to the city, he has erected a wharf, and on one part a wharf so inclined and elevated as to be available at all seasons,—when all other wharfs of the city are submerged in the flood. These works, it is believed, will be done.—These works, exclusive of the purchase of the land, involve large capital, not less than a quarter of a million of dollars, and will cost the land itself fifty or sixty thousand dollars. He is also constructing, or will soon, a reservoir on the highest point of the western boundary, adequate to furnish water to the city, and will be forced up by an engine from the Connecticut. The effect of these improvements is already seen in the rise of rents on the Waterfront. The result, however, I do not wish to state the hundreds of per cent. advance, lest they seem incredible. If Col. Colt lives and succeeds in his plan, as thus far he does, and gives fair promise, it will present an example of private enterprise rarely seen in our country. It illustrates already the suggestion above, that the man who has the most of the world, 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 paper, and is taken from a tract from papers connected with the Agricultural division of the Patent Office.—There was lately introduced to the notice of the Patent Office, a new kind of tea, called mate, which is a kind of Water-sweet, which is now engaged in exploring the river Plate, in South America, for distribution, the celebrated mate, or Paraguay tea, is a kind of tea, which is a kind of 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, from the spot of which the tea is drunk, with or without a little burnt sugar, cinnamon, or lemon-scented oil, or other spices, as they like. It gives fair promise, it will present an example of private enterprise rarely seen in our country. It illustrates already the suggestion above, that the man who has the most of the world, 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.

THE FRENCH IN THE TRENCHES.

The French have not advanced any further towards the execution of the Malakhoff, but they have been busily occupied both in extending and in strengthening their works. The Malakhoff trenches are sufficiently wide now for the troops to stand four deep under cover from direct fire. The moon was full on the 20th instant, and the night has been sufficiently dark for working parties in front to be imperceptibly perceived by the enemy. A newly-placed gabion becomes at once the sign of a trap, and the Russians are obliged to step 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, has been observed since the commencement of the works. The surface of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Malakhoff works and the Redan is presenting every day a new appearance, as the works of trenches, traverses, rifle pits, and batteries—a perfect maze, so that it requires a strongly developed organ of vision, 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 are transported to the front almost silently, to be replaced next day by others. It is as if the trenches were an unformable abyss, such an incredible mass of mortars, guns, shells, and other apparatus, that it is difficult to believe that it will be satiated, and when the word "Crimson" will be said, seems as uncertain as Crimchank's appearance, when the word "Crimchank" is said. Pelissier, being asked when offensive siege operations would be again resumed, said, "Well, I don't know; the Russians are losing every day 2000 men, and we are losing 1000. When 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 trench duties, 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 Sveaborg,—a place which has been deemed almost impregnable, by the small mortar vessels and gun-boats of the English, and the small vessels of 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 Sveaborg will be shortly followed by attacks on the English coast, and the capture of 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 now 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 require in order to prevent Russia from absorbing Germany, to be eventually to be carried out, and 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 be the 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 the Polish people, and the feelings of the 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 Russian influence from Poland, and 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 empire, and a large DWELING HOUSE, Russia of the entire Austrian Empire.—New York Journal of Commerce.

A School-master, in Punksinville, and formerly of this Town, advertised lately for a scholar to be confined to him, and offered an answer from the mother of a twenty-year-old child,

WANTED.

A MILLER for a GRIST MILL,—one who thoroughly understands his business. A single acre of land, for the purpose of applying to James Dixon, Malpasque Road, or to ALEXANDER DIXON, Rensselaer Valley Mills, Oct. 67.

MONEY.

FOUND on Queen Square, 200 small sums of Money, one in the month of March, and the other in June. Whoever can have the same by paying expenses and proof of ownership, on application at Apothecaries Hall.

Notice to Millers.

Assayer's Office, City of Charleston, 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 BOYVER, Assayer of Weights and Measures.

Valuable Farm & Business Stand.

FOR SALE, that very valuable BUSINESS STAND situated at WILMOT CREEK BRIDGE, BEAUFORT, containing 1000 acres of land, and all under cultivation, with the STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES thereon. The land is valued at 9000 dollars, and only subject to One Pound Seven Shillings, Carriage, per annum, rent. Part of the purchase money may remain some time on mortgage for 9000 dollars, and only subject to One Pound Seven Shillings, Carriage, per annum, rent. For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

DIANA CONNORS.

Wilmot Creek, Beaufort, Aug. 15. Also,—Fifty Acres of LAND on Lot 8. N.B. If above I have not been Sold before the First of October next, it will be offered at PUBLIC Auction. 4w

Pure Corn Starch.

DALBATEL, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich Puddings, nice Blancs, Mangle Fats, Custards, Cakes, Coffees, Parfaits, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all ages, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by W. R. WATSON.

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash, for BUTTER, Wool and Sheep Skins.

ROBERT BELL, Charleston, T. P. E. 1. June 9th 1855. 6 m

For Sale.

The Property in Sullens, and owned by Mr. Stephen Boyter of this Town; an indispensible Title will be given. One half the purchase money may remain on the premises. For particulars apply, (next door), to HENRY J. CALBECK. Charleston July 30, 1855.

J. S. DEALLEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSIONER.

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. 1855.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

An excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emory Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charleston, (forty acres of which are cleared), with a large DWELING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to, JOHN KENNY, Central Agency. May 23, 1855. 1st Ed.

NOTICE.

M. R. GEORGE R. BEEL, of Charleston, and PHILIP BAKER, Esq., of either of them are duly authorized by Power of Attorney, bearing date with this, to collect and receive or sue for, all monies due, and owing to me, and to give discharges therefor, and to receive and be indebted to me will please attend to the payment of the same, and save unnecessary cost and trouble. Charleston, July 12th, 1855. 1m

Saving Machines, &c.

THE Subscriber has a variety of Saving Machines, Machine Cakes, Crank Plates, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Powers Frensch Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address James Morrison, at a large DWELING HOUSE, near Maryland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charleston, T. P. E. 1. July 1855. 1y4t

For Sale or to Let.

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the SE East side of the Malpasque, or Princeton Road, and situated near Charleston, and also opposite to Spring Park. WILLIAM FORGAN. March 21, 1855.