

was too fully verified; and of the 200 colliers who worked in the Cymmer Colliery more than one-half were at a moment's notice swept into eternity. 116 human beings went down into the pit of death that morning, and of that host only six returned alive.

The screams of the wives and mothers at the mouth of the pit, those women as congregated here to await and recognise the dead—as during the long interval that ensued between the period when the first intelligence of the explosion spread on Tuesday morning till the last body was brought out on the morning of Wednesday—were frightful and distressing. All day long the brave fellows who ventured down, almost in the face of death, to bring up the dead sent up the bodies of the unfortunate men and boys who had perished, and when these were brought to the surface the recognition of a beloved husband or darling child awoke harrowing cries. On Wednesday morning the 110 body was brought out, and it was left to conjecture whether any still lay in the pit of death. It was supposed, however, that all who had perished were now brought up.

Workmen were immediately put on to supply coffins for the dead. There they were, working hastily with the saw and plane, to construct rude shells in which to deposit the unfortunate dead in their untimely graves, amid the crowds of eager people, still waiting to see the last of the dreadful catastrophe. Her Majesty's inspector of collieries, Mr Evans, is engaged in fully elucidating the facts. The inquest is adjourned for a fortnight.

**Effects of the late Inundations in France.**—The Journal de Maine et Loire, says—The peasants of the valley of the Loire are labouring with almost incredible zeal to repair the disasters caused by the inundations; they work day and night, and literally follow the retiring water step by step, sowing their lands chiefly with hemp: oven the women with cords over their shoulders, drag barrows. It is impossible not to admire the energy and industry of these poor people. The houses are in a sad state; the furniture and even the walls are so saturated with wet that on entering one feels chilled to the very bones. In the valley of the Authion, the damage done is infinitely more severe than in those of the Loire. The inundations cover a considerable extent of ground; and in those places from which they have retired, they have left a slime which emits offensive exhalations, and which burns up all vegetation, except the vine, from the herb of the field up to the ancient oak. The waters of the Dead sea, which are so dreaded, are pure compared with those of these inundations. The unfortunate inhabitants, obliged to wade through pools and slime, have their legs swollen and covered with pustules, which often end in ulcers. Even in places where the waters are the least muddy, cattle refuse to drink it; and so, as it has spoiled the water of the wells, the inhabitants are obliged to go to the Loire to get water to drink. A great number of houses have been thrown down, and the others, even those which the waters have abandoned, can scarcely be occupied with safety, as a pestilential smell emanates from them; they are icy cold; the furniture falls to pieces; and in the lower apartments there is a vast quantity of noxious animals. Myriads of mosquitos and great disgusting flies, called by the inhabitants *guibotes*, rise from an immense marsh, and persecute men and animals with great fierceness. Their sting and bite cause severe pain; or, to use the picturesque expression of a poor peasant woman, "they keep the sufferers incessant in the midst of flames." Such, however, is the love of the peasants for their homes, that in spite of all that can be said, they return to them as soon as it is possible for them so to do.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from San Francisco indicate that the State authorities had apparently determined to make no further resistance to the Vigilance Committee.

The startling event of the week was the stabbing of S. R. Hopkins by Judge David S. Terry, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.—Hopkins proceeded to the office of Dr. Ashe, Navy Agent, for the purpose of arresting J. R. Maloney, charged with attempting to convey munitions of war to the city for the use of the State. Judge Terry being present, interfered to protect Maloney, and with others formed an armed party to escort Maloney to the Dupont street armory. Hopkins collected assistance, and attacked the other party in the streets. A struggle ensued, in the course of which Terry stabbed Hopkins with a bowie-knife, and he fell senseless.

The news of this melee was immediately communicated to the Executive of the Committee, which was then in session, and a general alarm was sounded for the rally of the Committee troops. In fifteen minutes one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and five companies of artillery were in motion.

In the meantime Maloney and his party had taken refuge in a brick building, well guarded and fortified. This building was invested on all sides by the Committee troops, and the inmates ordered to surrender. They obeyed without hesitation, and Maloney and Terry were conveyed prisoners to the headquarters of the Committee.

At the same time the armories of the State troops were invested, and forced to surrender to the Committee. One hundred of the State troops were taken prisoners, but subsequently released on parole.

At the latest dates Judge Terry was still in custody of the Committee, and Hopkins was still alive.

On the same day Hopkins was stabbed, two vessels freighted with arms for the State authorities were seized in the bay by armed vessels belonging to the Committee. Subsequently, J. L. Durkee, commander of one of these vessels of the Committee, was arrested by federal officers and held in \$25,000 on charge of piracy.

The Committee disclaim any intention to oppose the federal authorities.

Much indignation is manifested at San Francisco relative to the bill before Congress for quieting land titles in California, said to have been introduced by Herbert.

On the day following the stabbing of Hopkins, the Committee arrested a notorious gambler named Dan Aldridge.

Hopkins was at last accounts considered out of danger.

The State of Maine says that arrangements are so far perfected as to ensure the line of steamers from Liverpool to St. John Newfoundland, and Halifax; and if sufficient encouragement is offered, the steamers are to run to Portland. The leading firms and business men of that city have already subscribed for stock to assist in the enterprise.

We have latest papers by Adelaide from Boston yesterday afternoon. From Washington, Aug. 2, we learn that Mr Herbert made a personal explanation in the House, saying that various charges had been made against him from both the Pacific and Atlantic coast. He branded them as falsehoods, and declared that not one of his accusers could compare with him in point of purity, honor and integrity. The charges, he said, came from political enemies, and he considered them complimentary rather than disgraceful.

Brooks and Keith had both been re-elected to Congress. The Boston Journal says Brooks received 7900 votes upon his re-election, and \$600 was contributed towards the fine which was imposed upon him. The sum, together with his mileage, will make the assault upon Mr Sumner quite a handsome speculation for the redoubtable South Carolinian.

New York is said to be free from fever, though there are many imported cases at the quarantine island.

**Fires in Boston.**—There were two serious fires last week in Boston, attended with loss of life. One broke out in "Jefferson Block," 318 to 326 North street, inclusive owned by Cornelius Doherty, and occupied by him and others on the lower floor as grocery and clothing stores, and in the upper stories by families and as boarding-houses.

The fire caught from some unexplained cause during the absence of Mr Doherty, in the rear part of No. 826, and the flames spreading with unusual rapidity, almost immediately communicated with a block of three story wooden houses in the rear, also owned by Mr Doherty, and occupied by about fifty Irish families. This block comprised four buildings on Everett alley (formerly known as Tin Pot Alley), and was 124 feet in length. The block was nearly destroyed, and the greatest consternation prevailed among the numerous tenants. The loss is estimated at about \$75,000.

Mr Charles A. Warren a member of the Franklin Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, was killed by the falling of a chimney.

Mrs Mary Collins, in her fright, leaped from a third story window, and was instantly killed.

The bodies of six others were recovered from the ruins and taken to the first Station House. Three of the number have been identified as the bodies of Ellen Kalen, 45 years of age, Mary Kalen, aged 21 years, and Catherine Kalen, 15 years of age—mother and two daughters. The others were so badly disfigured and charred by burns that at the present time of writing they have not been identified.

A woman named Margaret Donivan was last seen at an upper window with three children clinging to her, and it is supposed that they all perished in the flames.

James Wright, wife and child, are reported as missing, and are also supposed to have perished.

Among the charred remains at the Station house, were those of a woman clasping an infant in her arms. Ah, what an embrace was that which relaxed not during all the fearful anguish of that dreadful death by suffocation and burning.

At the latest accounts the number of lives known to have been lost was nine, wounded four, and missing seven.

This fire was the most destructive to human life of any which has occurred in Boston since the great fire in Broad street many years ago.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Death by Lightning.**—On the 18th inst. Mrs. Jane Wilbur wife of Mr. James Wilbur of New Horton, Albert, went into the fields to pick strawberries. About 4 o'clock, p. m., there arose a terrific storm of thunder and lightning. Night came on, yet the wife and mother did not return to her husband and family. At length the neighbours went in search of her, and there beneath some apple trees where she had gone for shelter from the storm, by the lightnings glare they discovered her body horribly disfigured by the destructive element. The tin vessel she carried was partially transmuted, the part remaining was riddled with holes, as though a charge of shot had been fired through it. Her bonnet was found in tatters at the top of one of the trees which was rent in pieces. Her clothes were literally burned to a cinder, and the ground around the spot bore evident marks of the terrific force of this subtle agent. At midnight her body was borne to the household of the late David Wilbur. On Monday the 21st, she was consigned to her last resting place—her funeral

being attended by a sorrowful multitude. A funeral sermon was preached by Rev. L. A. Marshall, from John 11th, 35v.—*Christian Visitor.*

**The Fishery Commission.**—We learn from P. E. Island, that the joint Fishery Commission between Great Britain and the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, now has its headquarters at the Terrace House, in Charlottetown. The respective Commissioners and their surveyors are engaged in examining the various rivers and harbors of the Island, with the view of settling the limits within which American fishermen are not to encroach upon the reserved fisheries of the inhabitants—and this examination, it is supposed, will occupy several weeks.

H. M. brig Arab, 12 guns, Commander Pierce, is in the harbor of Charlottetown, under the direction of Mr Perley, the British Commissioner, for any service he may require, while he remains in the Island.—*New Brunswick.*

**Hopewell Chemical Manufacturing Company.**—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of this Company published. Without pretending to a personal knowledge of this business, we believe from reliable information which we have received, that this is likely to be one of the best paying speculations in the country, and that too at a trifling outlay, indeed this seems perfectly reasonable. The raw material can be had for the trouble of digging it. The cost of manufacture is less than in the United States or Great Britain. The short distance of conveyance and consequently the almost nominal rate of freight to the American market, are circumstances which any one may understand to be decidedly in favour of this enterprise. It cannot therefore admit of a doubt that to those who feel disposed to make a small investment the return will be both speedy and satisfactory.—*The Westmoreland Times.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

**Melancholy Accident.**—We learn by telegraph from Digby, that a young woman named Pappoon, in Lower Granville, on Monday last, while assisting her husband in stowing hay, fell from the mow upon the pitchfork in his hand, which penetrated her heart—causing instant death! She had been married only a fortnight previously.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

CANADA.

**Explosions.**—Le Pays says that a Locomotive of the Grand Trunk Railway exploded near St Hyacinthe on Saturday last, and another on Tuesday, between Portland and Richmond. One man is reported as severely injured.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland papers are to the 23rd ult. From the Express we gather the following items:

A fire broke out at St. John's on the night of the 15th ult., whereby about twenty houses were destroyed. The Rectory and old Rectory was saved with some difficulty. The Express says if there had been a proper supply of water the destruction might easily have been stopped at once.

The gale in the early part of last month did considerable damage to property and occasioned some loss of life.

The fishery in the neighbourhood of St. John's had been somewhat better in the week ending July 23rd, but the accounts from all parts of the island were still anything but encouraging. Nothing had yet been heard from Labrador. Weather fine at latest date; crops looking well, but backward.

MEXICO.

**Attempted Revolution—Difficulty with France—Gold Discoveries.**—New Orleans, July 26.—The steamship Texas has arrived at this port with advices from Vera Cruz to the 28th, and the City of Mexico to the 19th. The opponents of Comonfort's government at Puebla had attempted a Revolution, but the plans being discovered, it was frustrated, and a number of the offenders arrested.

The impression seemed to be pretty general that the clergy were at the bottom of the scheme, as their hatred to the existing government, in consequence of its action in the confiscation and sale of their estates, had become more intense. With the exception of this attempt at outbreak, the country was comparatively quiet.

It is reported however, that difficulties have arisen in the Cabinet, and that some changes therein will be effected. A difficulty with the Minister from France is also announced, but its precise nature is somewhat obscure.

Further subscriptions had been obtained towards the construction of a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the chances of its final success were becoming daily more encouraging.

The papers received by the Texas announce, semi-officially, that the matters in dispute between Mexico and Spain have been arranged, and that no further trouble is apprehended.

Immense placers are represented to have been discovered in the province of Guerrera, which promises to rival any that have yet been developed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Dates at Panama from Valparaiso to June 25, and Callao to 26th.

A serious defalcation has been discovered in the Treasury of Bolivia, in the Peruvian bark deposits. General Belzu, and Simon de Oteria, manager of the mercantile house of Clage,

Querdo & Co., are implicated, and the latter house declared itself bankrupt. Belzu's share of the fraud is said to be \$700,000.

**Nicaragua.**—New York, August 2.—Details of the news from Nicaragua, brought by the Grenada to New Orleans, are in the New Orleans papers of Saturday.

Gen. Walker receive an overwhelming majority for President, and was inaugurated on the 12th ult., with imposing ceremonies.

Don Firmin Ferrer, the provisional President, delivered an address, resigning the reins of office, and administered the official oath to General Walker in the presence of an immense and enthusiastic assemblage.

General Walker delivered an Inaugural Address, in which the programme of his administration of the foreign and domestic concerns of the Republic was briefly yet pointedly laid down.

The country was tolerably quiet. Rivas held possession of Leon, and a party of Chamoeristas were in the vicinity of Cheutales.

As soon as the rainy season is over, it is expected the allied forces of the Northern Central American States will commence hostile operations, and Gen. Walker is sadly in need of the sinews of war to repel the invader.

**Another Steamboat burnt—Several Lives lost.**—Whitehall, Vt., July 30.—The steamer John Jay was burnt yesterday on Lake George, near Garfield. As far as is known six of the passengers perished. The captain and crew were all saved. The fire is said to have been occasioned by the choking of the smoke pipe, which drove the flames into the fire room, setting the boat almost instantly on fire. Much blame is attached to the captain, who, instead of running the boat on the sandy shore, where all might be saved, kept her off in hopes to save her. He was finally compelled to run her on the rocks.

**DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOMEN.**—The obstinate woman gets to sea in a bandbox. The patient woman roasts an ox with a burning glass. The curious woman would like to turn a rainbow over to see what there was on the other side. The vulgar woman is a spider attempting to spin silk. The envious woman kills herself in endeavouring to lace tighter than her neighbors. The extravagant woman burns a wax candle in looking for lucifer matches. The happy woman died in a deaf and dumb asylum years ago.

**Holloway's Pills.**—The immense sale for these invaluable Pills, in all parts of Canada, are a sufficient guarantee of their numerous virtues, as well as of the talent of their inventor, indeed, many of the cures worked by their use alone, appear as it were a miracle. In cases of derangement of the liver, the stomach and bowels, bilious disorders, and irregularities of the system, their effect is miraculous, while in female complaints and dropsy they are equally invaluable. The thousands of cures performed annually in Canada, by these invaluable Pills render them, indeed, a blessing to the afflicted, and therefore, no family should ever be without them.

NOTICE.

I hereby give Notice to Merchants and others in the Timber Trade, that there is in my possession, a quantity of DRIFT TIMBER, picked up, such as Plank, Spars, Birch, and other pieces of Wood, secured on my Premises. The owner or owners may come and carry away their own pieces, by proving property and paying reasonable expenses, otherwise their claim or pretensions will be considered null and void.

DAVID P. HORNE.

Chatham, July 24, 1856.

THE Mount Allison Wesleyan ACADEMY.

REV. M. RICHY, D. D., President of the Board of Trustees.

REV. W. TEMPLE, Secretary.

REV. E. EVANS, D. D., Governor and Chaplain.

REV. H. PICKARD, A. M., Principal.

CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq., Treasurer.

The first Term of the next Academical Year is to commence on THURSDAY, the 14th August, and the Second on the 20th November.

The Institution will continue to be conducted upon the same principle as heretofore. Every thing possible will be done to promote the safety, comfort, and improvement of the Students.

The exertions of the honored Founder, and of the Trustees and Officers, to extend the blessings of a sound Religious, but not Sectarian Education, have been, to a most encouraging extent, successful.—During the last Academic Year, not less than two hundred and fifty Students gathered from almost every Christian denomination, and from all the various parts of these Provinces, were connected with the two Branches of the Institution. Within the last twelve months, nearly two thousand pounds have been expended in still further improving the Buildings, and otherwise increasing the Educational facilities afforded in the two establishments.

The Boards of Instruction include twelve Professors and Teachers, all suitably qualified for their respective departments.

Notice is, therefore, respectfully but confidently given that a thorough Academic Training may be here obtained, by Youth of either sex, under the most favourable circumstances and upon the most advantageous terms.

The charge for Board &c., &c., and Tuition in the Primary Department, is £25 N. B. Cy. for the Academic Year—£8 0s. 8d. being payable in advance at the beginning of each Term.

All communications respecting the Male Branch, should be addressed to the Principal; those concerning the Female Branch, to the Governor and Chaplain.