

ENGLAND.

Kossuth is certainly a great man. The fame which preceded him has not exaggerated his talents.

That Kossuth should be the object of attack, need excite little surprise. Every man of mark is so.

The speech at Winchester was a resume of the infamous treatment which Hungary has received from the House of Hapsburg.

Not the least interesting feature of the Southampton entertainment to Kossuth, was the American eloquence which it sparkled.

Mr. Hawes is about to resign his office of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The fact that Mr. Frederick Peel has consented to join the present Ministry fore shadows an early junction of the Whigs with the party which his father established.

Mr. Frederick Peel enters the Colonial office as the substitute of Mr. Hawes, who is raised a step in the official ladder.

The Prince of Wales has presented 250 guineas to the Royal Orthopedic Hospital in London.

The Hull Packet states that Lieut. Colonel Taylor, commanding the 85th regiment, in the Hull garrison, has received orders to hold the regiment in readiness for departure to the scene of the Kaffir war.

ACCIDENT TO THE SPAMSHIP AFRICA.—The royal mail steamship Africa sailed from the Mersey at 11-15 a. m. on Saturday.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

REMOVAL OF THE GOODS.—The work of removal goes on apace. Nearly half the British exhibitors are gone, and in two or three weeks more the western half of the building will have been swept clear to the doors.

once more admitted within its spacious precincts, and have time to admire in its unadorned grandeur the gigantic shell of the Great Exhibition.

It is rumoured that a decision has been come to by the Royal Commission, awarding to Sir Joseph Paxton, the sum of £5000 for his services in designing the Crystal Palace.

IRELAND.

It was stated on Monday, in the Commercial Rooms at Cork, that a well-known firm engaged in the passenger trade had failed.

The practice of a profitable manufacture of Beetroot Sugar in Ireland, is to be brought to a test shortly.

It is stated, that Mr. King, a Manchester manufacturer, is about to erect a spinning factory near Ballyshannon, Ireland.

The tide of emigration, which had slackened for a time, is again renewed as strongly as ever.

The Kilkenny Journal says: "Mr. P. S. Butler, M. P., is about to leave this country for America, and thus create a vacancy in the representation of the county."

A man named Pat Derrig, residing in Mayo, has just expired in the most shocking agony, his death being caused by glanders caught from a horse of his own.

The Waterford Chronicle states, that a certain number of the emigrant passengers on board a steamer which left that port on Friday for Liverpool, had with them the sum of £6300.

The two hundred guineas offered by Mr. John Cassell, for the best essay on the moral, social and political condition of Ireland, has been awarded to Mr. Frederick Hearn, L.L.B.; Professor of Greek, in Queen's College, Galway.

The Sligo Champion speaks in high terms of Lord Palmerston as a landlord. For years he has expended a great portion of his Sligo rental improving his estates.

The announcement of a projected tenant-right meeting, to be held in Newtownards has elicited a "proclamation" from Lord Londonderry, in which he states that those of his tenants "who think proper to attend, or take part in such a meeting, shall never receive from me hereafter the tenant right always lawfully enjoyed and granted to them by my ancestors and myself."

It is rumoured that Archbishop Dr. M'Hale, has withdrawn from the Roman Catholic Defence Association.

Constitution-hall, Dublin, has been purchased by a Manchester firm, who are about to change it into a large gin palace.

A wretched woman, an inmate of the Scariff union workhouse, while employed there a few days since, fell into a cauldron of boiling-stirabout, and was literally boiled to death.

The mania for emigration has extended to the constabulary, several persons belonging to that force, in various parts of the country, having resigned with a view of joining their relations in the United States.

Lord Stuart de Decies has published a statement of the result of the cultivation of seven acres of flax on his Waterford estate. The net profit is £36 7s. 3d., or £5 4s. 2d. per acre. There being no charge for rent.

An epidemic of a serious character, causing very extensive mortality, is at present very prevalent among the children in the county of Armagh and other parts of the north.

FOREIGN.

The Lord Chief Justice of England is now at Rome, and on the 7th inst., had an audience of his Holiness the Pope, at the Vatican.

The Bishop of Lucca has prohibited the reading of Robinson Crusoe, and Benjamin Franklin's and Walter Scott's works, in his diocese!

A cargo of ice has arrived at Alexandria, from Boston direct, and has been purchased by the Viceroy. This is the first ice that has come to Egypt from America.

The accounts of the health of the King of Hanover are very unfavourable. The Duke of Cambridge had been summoned to visit his Majesty. The Hanoverian journals express great fears for the result of the King's illness.

At Mahabulshwar, in India, the fall of rain is generally about 250 inches in the season. At Paris it is 18 inches, and at Kendal, the most watery spot in England, it is 36 inches in the year! Truly, Mahabulshwar must be a delightful place of residence.

According to a recent return, the present strength of the army of the Bengal Presidency is 167,299 fighting men exclusive of all contingent and police corps; of this force 66,589 men and 129 guns are in the Punjab, and 23,408 men and 24 guns in the adjacent Sikhid division.

There are at least fifty clipper-ships now employed in the Californian and East Indian trade, some of them of the large size of 1600 and 1800 tons.

The Siebenbrunn Messenger contains another long list of sentences of death pronounced by the court-martial on more than thirty military officers, for joining the Hungarian cause.

The French frigate Alenore, of 36 guns, was wrecked on the 3d July, off Sydney, N.S.W.

Six individuals, all belonging to one family, have recently died in Pesth from Asiatic cholera.

Many of the Parisian workmen employ a person daily to read the newspapers to them while at work.

Three Christians in Hanover have gone over to Judaism—two in order to be married to Jewesses; the third is a minor.

The question of the Egyptian railroad may now be said to be satisfactorily settled. The rail will be established, and that without any act of disobedience on the part of Abbas Pasha, or of any disrespect to his sovereign at Constantinople.

Lola Montes has sent a challenge to the editor of the Constitutionnel, in which she offers him the choice of taking one of the two pills in a box, one of which shall be poisoned, she taking the other. The cause of the quarrel was an adverse criticism.

Emigration from Germany; says a letter from Hamburg, continues to us as great an extent as in the spring. Three large vessels left that port last week for the Brazils, full of emigrants, and an immense number were still waiting for an opportunity to embark.

In consequence of the continued hostilities waged by the savage tribes of Arabs against the Spanish garrison at Melilla, and more especially on account of a recent fight with some Moorish pirates, the government of Spain appears to be determined upon an expedition for the purpose of chastising the Arabs alluded to.

A letter from San Francisco says:—"By actual count within the week past, it is ascertained that there are 553 vessels lying in the harbour of San Francisco, 183 of which are laid up and used as storehouses. A large proportion of the others will never float in any other waters than those of San Francisco. The forest of masts will remain a permanent characteristic, a remarkable feature within our golden gate."

FRANCE.

The upshot of all Louis Napoleon's intrigues is the formation of what we call in England a "warming pan" administration. Here is his last programme, as announced in the Moniteur.

DEATH OF DR. GUTZLAF.—Among the events of the month deserving special notice is the death of Dr. Gutzlaff, which occurred at Hong Kong on the 9th of August, when he had just completed his 48th year.

OVERFLOW OF THE NILE.—The unusual height to which the Nile has risen this year has caused a great deal of damage in the country, and some of the next year's crops will suffer considerably from it.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The answer to the Address was moved by A. G. Archibald, Esq., and accompanied with a short and appropriate speech, which appeared to be well received.

On Wednesday the address passed unanimously. In the Legislative Council an answer also passed unanimously, and both bodies went up in the afternoon to Government House, and presented their replies in the usual form.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary had laid upon the tables the correspondence referred to in His Excellency's speech, which was read.

By such other arrangements as may be agreed upon with the Government of the United Kingdom and the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick.

That the Railway shall be a public Provincial work.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1851.

It is always with us a labour of love to record any improvement that may be made, whether in town or country. Our attention was directed some time since, to the new breast-work made round the ground occupied by the garrison, extending from the battery to the street leading to Douse's wharf.

Standing on the breast-work and looking towards Fanning-bank, it cannot fail to strike the most unreflective mind that unless something of the kind be erected in front of that property, it will in the course of a few years be greatly deteriorated in value—it has already lost 15 acres by the action of tide, combined with that of frost—the whole area being at the time it was granted 100 acres, and found lately upon a measurement to contain only 85 acres.

There is a great want of a public walk or promenade for the health and recreation of all classes, as well as to afford a safe and undisturbed place of exercise for invalids, females and children.

It has been suggested to us that in the late case of death occasioned by falling off the wharf, it was possible that if the means of affording immediate relief had been at hand, the unfortunate man might have been saved.

It is a duty imposed alike by religion and humanity, to make use of every possible means to save life under such circumstances as to render the good wishes and readily offered services of the parties who may be present, totally unavailing, and while a discussion is taking place as to where to apply for the required aid, the time passes by, and resuscitation becomes no longer possible.

Should the accident occur late in the night it is a matter of much difficulty to awaken blankets aired, and then fires are to be lighted, beds and blankets aired, and though this may be accomplished, it is after much delay, and this too when promptitude is the most requisite point to be secured; add also the unwillingness to allow one's house and premises to be used for such a purpose, the dislike and superstitious fears which influence many persons of weak minds as to the probability of having a corpse left in the house, and it will appear evident that in a seaport town, the commerce and shipping of which is increasing, and will continue to increase rapidly for years to come, some place should be provided near to the water sides, and easy of access, where a room and bed for the express purpose should be at all times in readiness and a fire kept burning, and a boiler of water on the fire.

In the window or over the door a lamp should give light to a sign expressive of the nature of the place, so that no mistake could occur even in the darkest night. A man and his wife, people of kind manners and sober habits, could easily be found to take charge of such an establishment, with whom, a house rent free and supplied with fuel and light, would be a sufficient inducement to undertake and perform the duties without any additional recompense.

Printed directions as to what was in the first instance to be done with the body, should be placed in a conspicuous place, with the name and address of the medical man who should live at hand, and for who a messenger should be instantly sent. Nor would such a house be less useful in the winter than while the navigation is open.

As population advances casualties increase, and the risk of people being partially frozen, or so overcome by cold, or falling through the ice as to put their lives in jeopardy, becomes of more frequent occurrence with every succeeding year. As this is a question not of party or of sect, but one in which all ranks and descriptions of men are concerned, we trust that something will be done. We are not wedded to any particular plan, and have thrown out the above remarks merely for the purpose of calling public attention to the matter, and shall be happy to hear that some action has been taken upon it.

FOR HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR:

SIR,—I now proceed to finish my remarks on the Micmac Mission. Mr. Rand tells a long and tedious tale about his visit to the Indian Chapel, Cape Breton. Had he lived in times a little more ancient, he would have been as much astonished and amazed at seeing a Publican in the temple standing afar off, not daring through humility so much as to lift up his eyes towards heaven, striking his breast and imploring mercy of God because he was a sinner, as he was at seeing the prostrations and kissing of the Indians; he would have been much more astonished and even scandalized at the con-

duct of our divine Saviour, in countenancing such catholic superstitions practices; by declaring, that the Publican went home justified on account of his humility. I am sure no person can perceive any, even the least, resemblance between the proud Pharisee and Mr. Rand, as he sits in his eligible seat in the Chapel, looking contemptuously on the Indians offering prayer and adoration to God; or between the Publican and the Indians presenting alike the external manifestations of sincere inward humility.

If he sees an Indian bowing himself down through humility before the infinite Majesty of God, there present, or kissing a crucifix or picture, he must conclude that he gives divine adoration to the floor, or crucifix, or picture. No explanations or denials will be listened to. We are all guilty of idolatry. Would it not be more in accordance with Gospel precepts for Mr. Rand to learn correctly our devotions, before attempting to throw ridicule on them? If, on coming home after a few weeks' absence, Mr. Rand should kiss one of his dear little children, or his wife, or even the toe of his wife's image or likeness, who in the world would accuse him of adoring them? All that could be said is, that it was done through custom or intensity of love.

And cannot the poor Indian, without idolatry, kiss the crucifix of his divine Redeemer, whom he loves with a love not carnal, or the picture of a Saint, for whom he has a particular veneration. Should Mr. Rand ever be fortunate enough to see the error of his way, and become a Catholic, I assure him, that he will not be required to adore a crucifix or picture, nor yet to kiss the floor, unless he please to do so as a voluntary act of humiliation before the infinite Majesty of God. He is horrified at the offering of a half-penny by the Indians, and seems quite ignorant of the customary offerings of the faithful, practised from the very commencement of Christianity.

I pass over his expounding a chapter, forgetting private interpretation, and his celebrated conference with the Indians, in which he could not perceive the contemptuous merriment with which they facetiously jibed him. It is certainly very edifying and interesting for the religious public to be informed, that on that great day, Mr. Rand took a very early breakfast, and took a bite in his pocket; that, though neither hungry nor weary, he gave nearly all of it to the Indians; that he went home through the woods, and after telling his tale, and saying his prayers, went to bed and could not sleep. Some folks think, that the "bite in his pocket" was not given out of charity, but for the honest purpose of paying two Indians for conveying him two miles, as he might have been scarce of smaller change.

Come we now to his translation of the Scriptures. His knowledge of the Micmac language, by his own showing, is very imperfect. No person of judgment will consider him competent to make a correct translation. Will any one pretend to say, that a falsified version, or a part incorrectly translated, will be a sufficient rule of faith for the Indians? If so, the Indians must know what part and by what authority they can be assured, that a part or an incorrect version will be sufficient for them. They certainly will not take Mr. Rand's word for it. The Indians will again say, we cannot read, and have neither the time nor means of learning to read, and we cannot believe that a God infinitely just will punish us for not doing what it is quite impossible for us to do. Even if the Indians could all read, how will it be proved to them, that the Bible is the Word of God, or that it is really inspired? They must here again have clear proof, not assertion; for, without some secure and sufficient proof or authority to convince and guide, they may consider one part of the Scriptures very good and other parts of them bad or useless, like some more of Mr. Rand's tales. The Indians are sometimes very shrewd, and will be apt to finish the conference after this fashion:—Mr. Rand, we know you have a wife and family to support; we know, by sad experience, the many little necessities required for a family; we think it possible, that a poor man may have recourse to strange and unusual means to maintain his family in these hard times; we hear that money is being collected in a great many places, and that you get your support out of it for the present, and probably for many years to come, until you complete your big Micmac dictionary, and translate all the bible; considering all this, and without wishing to offend you, we must say, that we think you would not take so much trouble for us but for the sake of getting this money. You had better go away and take your bible with you, which contains, perhaps, as much of your own opinions in broken Micmac, as of the word of God. We prefer our own religion. Such is likely to be the sad finale of this Micmac bubble. As this Society claims the support of Christians of every denomination, may I ask, are we Catholics considered Christians in this country, and whether salvation be attainable in the Catholic Church? If answered affirmatively, why then are not we, Indians and all, allowed to pursue the even tenor of our way in peace and quietness, especially since we, too, have the bible and find in it the clearest, strongest, and most convincing proofs, that we are bound to submit, in doctrinal matters, to a Church, infallible in teaching and unchangeable in doctrine, which Jesus Christ established—the pillar and ground of truth—and built upon a rock, against which he promised, that the gates of hell should never prevail, and with which he promised to remain all days, even to the consummation of the world? If it be said, that we are not Christians, that, indeed, will be something new, worthy of preservation, as one more small addition to the endless varieties of the human mind, not guided by authority in religion. Either these different denominations of Christians differ from each other in essentials, or they do not. If they do, some of them must evidently be false, and how can the true join the false in converting the Indians, who will be divided, I suppose, among the different denominations, according to the amount of money advanced by each, like the profits of a Joint Stock Company. If they do not differ in essentials, why then do they rend the seamless garment of Christ, and shiver to atoms the solid rock on which He built His Church: thus presenting to the world the unseemly spectacle of a thousand different religions in perpetual strife and endless warfare, and depriving themselves of even the semblance of unity—one essential mark of the one true Church of Christ. In conclusion, I beg to state, that it is foreign to my inclination and habits to engage in religious controversy. In the present instance I have confined my remarks to the belief and practices of any denomination of Christians, whatever may be our opinion of them. We neither seek nor desire encouragement or support. All we ask is, that our faith and religious practices be not misrepresented; and, if we cannot prevent, we will at least give publicity to the means employed for the perversion of Catholics.

Respectfully yours, JAMES McDONALD.

Grand River, Nov. 13, 1851.

The closing of the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, would appear to have a more solemn, if a not more impressive ceremony, than its opening. We refer our readers to an account of it, contained in another column, in which the writer not only shows himself an accurate observer, but a powerful and graphic delineator of what met his view.

PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTH DAY.—Sunday the 9th instant being the anniversary of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor gave an invitation to the young gentlemen of the Central Academy, about 90 in number, to celebrate the occasion on the following evening (Monday) at Government House, where arrangements were made, under the superintendence of His Excellency, for a magnificent display of Fireworks, which shed their sparkling and brilliant lights from between the hours of six and eight o'clock.

MICMAC MISSION. A crowded and deeply interesting meeting in behalf of the Micmac Mission, was held last evening at the Infant School-room, —Commander ORLEBAR, in the chair.

An appropriate address was delivered by the Chairman. Rev. Mr. Rand followed, and detailed many interesting and touching incidents relative to the Mission. The following Resolutions were then spoken of briefly and effectively, and passed unanimously.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Scott, seconded by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald. 1.—Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting, the present ignorance and degradation of the Micmac Indians, are a reproach to a community to professedly Christian, and call for prompt and earnest exertions to ameliorate their condition.

Moved by Lieutenant Hancock, seconded by Rev. Malcolm Ross. 2.—Resolved, That the Micmac Mission as at present constituted is well-worthy of the confidence and support of this community.

A collection of £25 was taken up, a hymn was sung, and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Macnair.

DIED. DUGALD RAMSAY, of Oyster Cove, Township Eighteen, aged 67; an old and respectable inhabitant of that place. Mr. Ramsay was a man much beloved by all who knew him—he was an upright and consistent Member of the Presbyterian church, and filled the situation as an Elder in that Church for many years—his death is much regretted—leaving a large and numerous circle of friends and relatives.

Launched. On Saturday last, the 15th instant, from the Shipyard of Mr. Alexander Hayden, East River, a superior Barque of 332 tons, called the STAR ALEXANDER, built for the Hon. W. W. LORR. The superior model and workmanship of this Ship, reflects great credit on the well-known builder.

Passengers. In the Steamer from Pictou, on Saturday last—Colonel and Mrs. Lane; Messrs. Fulton, Grant, Plympton and Morrison.