

Madame Kossuth replied:—"That she thanked them heartily for this proof of their sympathy towards herself, and, through her, more particularly toward her country; that, with respect to her own views on the emancipation of woman she had in earlier years confined herself to the circle of her domestic duties, and had never been tempted to look beyond it; and that latterly the overwhelming course of events had left her, as might well be supposed, still less leisure for any speculations of this kind.—It would moreover, (such was the conclusion of her little speech,) be readily forgiven her, the wife of Kossuth, a man, whom the general voice, not more than her own heart, pronounced distinguished, if she submitted herself entirely to his guidance, and never thought of emancipation."

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Steam Ship *Niagara*, Captain Stone, arrived on Wednesday evening, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 29th ultimo. The *Niagara* had 31 passengers, 3 for Halifax. The news from Europe is not important. Trade is reported in a very satisfactory state.

Lord John Russel has granted £500 to Lieut Pim, from the treasury, towards paying his expenses to Siberia, in search of Sir John Franklin.

Lieut. General Sir Charles Napier, it is reported, will have the command at the Cape, and that the appointment has been urgently recommended at the war office and Horse Guards.

The Protestant Alliance held a great meeting in London, on the 28th ult., at which the Earl of Shaftesbury presided. Resolutions were passed for petitioning both Houses of Parliament for the repeal of the Maynooth Endowment Act.

A correspondent of the *Evening Mail*, the frequent fulfilment of whose words has heretofore drawn attention to his statements, states that it is confidently believed Sir Geo. Grey, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Mr. Fox Maule, are about to retire from the Cabinet, and that their places are about to be filled up by the three most distinguished individuals of the Peel section, viz., Sir James Graham, the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Sydney Herbert.

The King of Hanover died on the 18th November.

Accounts from Australia continue to arrive. Gold is very abundant, new diggings are daily being discovered.

The republic of France is obviously safe, through the good sense and sound discretion of the Republican leaders. The army has perpetuated order, and tacitly defeated those who would outrage, under the pretence of promoting it. The *Constitutionnel* openly charges Changarnier and fourteen others with conspiring to expel the President and reinstate monarchy, and the charge is sufficiently specific to indicate that there is some truth in it. The latest telegraphic news says that the President's last speech had created a most favorable impression on the Bourse.

Advices from Spain to the 23rd ult., states that Narvaez has addressed the senate to the effect that his retirement had been voluntary; the impossibility of carrying out the proposed financial reductions was the cause. He entreats the Liberal party to remain more than ever united in anticipation of "terrible trials and evil days for Spain."

Holstein dates of the 24th ult., state that Lieut. Pim, on his way to Siberia, to search for Sir John Franklin, dined with the King of Prussia, who gave him a letter to the Emperor of Russia, and wished him success. It is believed that the Prussian treaty with Hanover will be carried out in its integrity.

From Denmark we learn that the ministerial programme is published. The constitutional union between Schleswig Holstein and Denmark is given up for the present.

The weather has been very severe throughout the North of Europe.

The *Austrian Lloyd's* says that General Haynau is about to sell the large estates he purchased in Hungary, on account of the difficulty of finding labourers to cultivate them.

The Prussian *Official Gazette* has published an edict issued by the minister of public instructions, which place the Prussian schools and teachers under the control of the clergy.

#### UNITED STATES.

The R. M. S. *Asia*, Com. Judkins, arrived from Boston on Thursday evening, bringing dates both from Boston and New York of the previous day. The *Asia* had 40 passengers, 4 for Halifax.

The papers are nearly all taken up with accounts of the reception of Kossuth in New York where he arrived on Friday week.

Congress assembled at Washington on Monday last. The Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, the Compromise candidate, was chosen Speaker of the House on the first ballot. The President's Message is, as usual, a lengthy document.

The President gives a clear account of the Cuban expedition, and speaks of it as illegal and ill-fated. The prisoners who were executed all admitted the offences charged against them, of being hostile invaders of the island. "Our neutral obligations must be steadily and sternly enforced, if we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth," is the basis of the action of the Cabinet.

Attention is again invited to the subject of reciprocal trade between the U. States and Canada. The President remarks:—

"Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the U. States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation. Documents are laid before you showing the terms which the British government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject shall not be made."

A convention for the adjustment of the Portuguese claims has been concluded, and the ratifications exchanged. The first instalment of the indemnity has been paid by Portugal. The President of France has been selected as the arbiter in the case of the *Gen. Armstrong* and has accepted the trust. It does not appear from the message that a decision has been given against the claim, as has been reported.

The President recommends Kossuth and his companions to Congress.

In connection with the relations with Mexico, it is stated that the Tehantepec treaty has not been ratified by that country, but that the administration is determined to exert all proper efforts to bring about the necessary arrangements for the speedy completion of the railroad.

A condensed and clear statement of the finances of the country is given, and it appears that they are in a prosperous condition. A constantly accumulating surplus is applicable to the extinction of the public debt. The condition of trade and commerce, however, is not so satisfactory, and shows that the country has not been benefited by the policy which dictated a low rate of duties. A modification of the tariff and specific duties is recommended.

It appears by a brief statement given by the President that, deducting the specie exports and imports, there is a balance of trade against the United States of \$22,472,344, notwithstanding the great increase in the value of the cotton exports. The exports of specie over the imports for the year ending the 30th of June last, have been \$24,263,979; but what is more alarming, the exports for the first quarter of the present fiscal year are largely increased; and if continued in the same ratio during the year, it will drain from the metallic currency the enormous amount of over fifty-eight millions of dollars!

An increase of the army is recommended, for the better protection of the inhabitants of California, and of the new territories from the Indians. Such an increase appears to be absolutely necessary.

The President recommends that the officers and seamen of the American Arctic expedition receive extra pay and emoluments. A reorganization of the Navy is again recommended.

The recommendations of the Postmaster-General, that the present rate of postage on letters be adhered to, and that a more simple and arbitrary rate on newspapers be adopted,

are sanctioned by the President. A revision of the statutes of the United States is strongly recommended.

The message concludes with some high-toned and eminently patriotic remarks with regard to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to the Compromise measures.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamship *Alabama* and *Cherokee* arrived at New York on Saturday last, bringing dates from California to Nov. 1.

The papers state that the Captain and Mate of the clipper ship *Challenge*, which had arrived at California from New York, had murdered eleven passengers on the voyage! The excitement in San Francisco on the subject was immense. The Mate had been arrested and imprisoned, but the Captain had managed to elude the vigilance of his pursuers, and made his escape.

The accounts from the mines are cheering, and new discoveries promised to reward the labours of the miners.

The shipments of gold by the steamers which left San Francisco on the 1st, amounted to nearly three millions of dollars.

Murders, duels, and robberies are still recorded, and appear to be increasing, rather than diminishing.

THE PAY OF SCHOOLMASTERS.—The *Boston Courier* magnifies the munificence of the city in its compensation to the teacher, and in sober sooth, it has reason on its side.—Read:—

"No city, in the Union, we believe, pays so high salaries to schoolmasters, yet they frequently ask for an increase of wages. In Newark, N. J., the salary of the male principals in the city schools is but \$600 per annum; assistants, \$400; of female principals \$300, and their assistants but \$200 per year. In this city, the masters in the Latin and High schools receive a salary of \$1,400 each; the sub-masters \$1,000, and the others \$800 each. The grammar and writing masters in the other schools receive each \$1,500, the sub-masters \$1,000, and the ushers \$800. Occasionally an 'usher' in our grammar schools desires an increase of salary, and is too modest to ask it outright, he petitions to be appointed 'sub-master,' and if he has 'nine children,' his prayer is granted."

Good wages command good work; and the liberality of the Bostonians is repaid in the capital efficiency of their common schools.—Neither New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, who imitate every thing else in the Boston school system, imitate this very important feature.—*N. Y. Times*.

TESTIMONIALS TO THE BUILDER OF THE "AMERICA."—Several gentlemen of N. York are engaged in preparing a testimonial for Mr. George Stearns, the builder of the yacht *America*, whose exploits in English waters have been so satisfactory to all Americans.—A large subscription is proposed to be raised for this object.—*Boston Journal*.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.—The triennial catalogue of Princeton College, just published, gives the following summary of all the officers and graduates of that Institution, from its foundation in 1748 to the last commencement:—

Graduates,	3124
Admitted to honorary degrees,	530
Graduates, (clergymen),	588
Graduates in public offices,	200
Graduates deceased,	1232
Graduates surviving,	1952

Since its formation the College has had 9 Presidents, 132 Trustees, (of whom only 26 are living,) 37 Professors, and 123 Tutors; and has had 21 Governors of the Province and State, as *ex-officio* Presidents of the Board of Trustees.

STATISTICS OF RUM SELLING IN BOSTON.—Mr. Francis Tukey, City Marshal of Boston, having been called upon by the Board of Aldermen to furnish the statistics of rum selling in that city, returned the following:—1500 was returned as the total number of drinking places; engaged in selling in them, Americans, 490; German, English, Swedes, 110; Irish, 900; total number of males, 1374; females, 126; in cellars, 1374; above ground, 1190; oyster saloons and ice cream saloons furnishing strong drink, 65; bowling alleys, 90; buildings for the same, 14; open on the Sabbath, 979; grocery stores that keep intoxicating drinks for sale, 469; other places, 1031. All the first rate hotels, with the exception of four, keep open bars for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

RAVENS.—A country paper says that rats may be expelled from your cellars and granaries

simply by scattering a few stalks and leaves of mullen in their paths. There is something very annoying in this plant to the rat. It affords, therefore, a very easy method for a most perplexing evil, and much more economical and less troublesome than gunpowder, rat exterminators, traps, or traps.

#### CANADA.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND TO ALL POSTMASTERS.—With a view to promote the circulation as well of Canadian Newspapers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland as of the Newspapers of those Provinces in Canada—No postage will be hereafter charged in Canada upon Newspapers printed in and passing between the Lower Provinces and Canada, whether the same shall be exchange papers or papers addressed to subscribers.

J. MORRIS, *Postmaster General*.  
Post Office Department, 12th Nov., 1851.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.—We understand that the Legislature of New Brunswick is summoned to meet on the 7th January, for the despatch of business.

The Royal Gazette contains the appointment of Thomas Gilbert, David Wark, Wm. H. Steves, and John H. Ryan, Esquires, to seats in the Legislative Council. The elevation of Messrs. Gilbert and Steves occasions vacancies in the representation of Queen's and Albert Counties in the Assembly. S. H. Gilbert, Esq., a young lawyer, son of the new Conncillor from Queen's, is a candidate for that county.

CENSUS.—The returns for the City and County have just been completed and they afford a large amount of valuable information, much of which will soon probably find its way in a condensed form to the public eye. So far as they relate to population, the returns show for this city 22,934 souls. In the census of 1840, the number of inhabitants was 20,716; and in 1834, 12,885. Since the last census, in 1840, the increase in the population has been only 2,218, and this has principally taken place in Carleton, on the Western side of the harbour, amounting to upwards of one hundred per cent. In 1840, the number of inhabitants in Carleton reached 1,435; and in 1851, it amounts to 3,052. Of the number of inhabitants in this city, 11,062 are males, and 11,872 females.

The number of inhabited houses in Portland amounts to 737, of families 1616, of houses now building 33, now unoccupied 22, of stores, barns, &c., 296. Whole number of inhabitants in Portland, of both sexes, 8,429. Portland contains a population of 4,217 males, and 4,212 females; Simonds has 1,784 males, and 1,641 females; Lancaster, 904 males, and 935 females; and St. Martins, 988 males, and 943 females—being an increase in every parish since the last census except St. Martins, which has slightly decreased—the numbers being, in 1840, 1,973 inhabitants, and in 1851, 1,931 inhabitants.

The total number of inhabitants in this city and county at the present time amounts to 38,616; while in 1840, the number was 32,958, showing an increase for the last ten years of 5,658 souls.

The births during the preceding year amounted in the city to 767, Portland 395, Simonds 91, Lancaster 67, St. Martins, 57; making a total of 1,377. The deaths for the same period were, in the city 242, Portland 122, Simonds 95, Lancaster 9, and St. Martins 13; making a total of 481 deaths.

The number of inhabited houses in the city amounts to 2,055, and the uninhabited houses to 97; while there are 56 houses now in course of erection.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—We learn from undoubted authority that the Hon. Mr. Crane will be a candidate for the Speaker's Chair, which he formerly occupied. There will, in all probability, be a contest for the honour of first Commencement, and the decision of the question will be looked for with a good deal of interest by the public.—*Head Quarters*.

RESTIGOUCHE.—Andrew Barberie, Esq., one of the Representatives for this County, having accepted the office of Clerk of the Crown, a new election has been held, at which Mr. Barbarie was re-elected by a large majority over his opponent, Dr. Carter. The state of the poll, as known at Dalhousie on the 27th ult., and communicated to the *Miramichi Glenner*, was—Barberie, 148; Carter, 57.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—It affords us great pleasure to learn that the late Chief Justice