

acquiring either one acre of territory, or what is still worse, without gaining the smallest title to the exclusive protectorate he covers,—it will be deeply humiliating to his pride and this will be aggravated by the consciousness that Louis Napoleon has, with the assistance of England, *mirabile dictu*, effected this triumph over brute force. The last report of a congress of all the Powers of Europe, is certainly gaining ground, but we by no means credit that it is a settled affair. Neither the Porte nor Russia will consent to send representatives to such a congress, wherever it might be held, unless they each hoped to gain their respective ends. We do not believe in this project, simply because the very basis of bringing together a congress, in which Russia and Turkey should be represented, involves the whole question in dispute.—The quarrel is not ripe for such an arrangement. The latest news confirms the reports that the Russians have been defeated in Asia. By the Marseilles steamer, which has the latest intelligence from Constantinople, we learn that the Russians had been defeated at Sahiz, and all attempts to dispossess the Turks of the fortress of Chekafizil (St. Nicholas) had failed. The Russians carried on their armaments at Odessa, with great energy; and they repeat the tale, which we do not believe, that they will cross the Danube in spite of the winter. The Russian troops at Odessa have been moved to Galatz, and fresh legions have supplied their place. But whatever military operations may go on in the neighbourhood of the Danube, we are now quite satisfied that the moral battle will be fought at Paris and London.

The illustrious Prince Czartoryski has made a speech in Paris which will awaken the long dormant cause of Poland. The venerable Prince sees that events have produced a crisis which may auspiciously turn out favourably for the cause of almost forgotten Poland. Europe now sees the great calamity which the infamous partition of Poland has produced; for how would the Czar have dared to enter the Principalities if Poland had stood in his rear. Already speculations—Heaven knows they are but speculations—are made upon the probabilities of restoring a kingdom of Poland, which twelve months ago would have been deemed insanity. As the whole world now speaks trumpet-tongued that the Czar must yield, and eat "humble pie," the question next resolves itself, "when the bearskin is taken off his back," in what way Europe is to be secured against future aggression, and guarded against the grip of the Russian bear in future. Prince Czartoryski concluded his speech in these impressive words,—“My hair is white, but hot blood still runs in my veins; and, believe me, this white head will, to the last breath, be found in the first rank, whenever the wants, the honour, and the glory of Poland shall require its presence.”

There is very little news from France. The inauguration of the statue of Marshal Ney has taken place, on the spot where he was executed on the 7th December, 1815. Who could have dreamed of such a ceremony.

Society at Rome seems thoroughly convulsed. Scarcely a day passes but that some accounts reach us of arrests, and high handed proceedings on the part of the Government. Within the last week further arrests have taken place, Messieurs Cighi, Picivitta, Leparti, and Trucci are amongst the prisoners.

The Russian frigate Anora has quitted Portsmouth, after having been completely repaired.

Count Walewski, after another visit to Paris, has returned to London.

There is no news of interest this week from the colonies, and nothing further has been heard of the rumoured Portuguese rebellion.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.

The recent events in the East of Europe have caused not unnaturally, intense interest on the other side of the Atlantic. In that land of refugees, the Hungarian exiles are preparing to move toward the scene of action, inspired by all the hatred towards Russia which they may stand excused for feeling. The recent American papers contain an address from the Hungarian residents in the Union, calling upon their fellow-countrymen in the following impassioned strain:—

COUNTRYMEN AND EXILE BRETHREN! Advice from Europe inform us that the ambition and rapacity of the Czar, which for centuries has sought with ruthless hand to repress the development of freedom among nations, has at length found an obstacle in the firm attitude of Turkey, and that war is unavoidable. Perhaps already blood has stained the battle-field. Brethren, only to sustain Turkish independence against the Russian knot, and to restrain the spread of Russian domination, should suffice to call us to arms in favour of Turkey. Because that Russia which, with its murderous hand, sought to annihilate our national existence and the independence of Hungary, and threw its bloody sword into the scale during our struggle with the House of Hapsburg,—that Russia is now opposed to Turkey, which, in our adversity and affliction, hospitably gave us an asylum against the myriads of tyranny.

Hatred to Russia on one hand, and gratitude to Turkey on the other, should decide us to take a part with the latter in the approaching contest.

Since this manifesto was published—nay, since it has reached the British shores—a change has come over the scene which melts into this air the hopes of nationality entertained alike by the Hungarians and the Poles, and by all the continental nations, in fact, who thought that the hour of deliverance was at hand. It is now certain that the four great powers have combined to bring Russia to her senses, or,

what in effect is the same, to maintain undisturbed the present territorial arrangements of Europe. All doubt as to this fact is now removed, and, if Russia proceeds towards the accomplishment of her designs on the independence of Turkey, she will do it at odds before which the heart of the Czar, proud and swelling as it is, can hardly fail to quake. This new and important feature in the contest, while it adds greatly to the chances of the maintenance of peace in Europe, diminishes in the same degree the hopes which have been excited in the quarters to which we have alluded. Men nearer the scene of action than the American Hungarians believed that the dawn of freedom was breaking, for the cool judgment and the long experience of Prince Czartoryski induced him to assemble his Polish countrymen in Paris the other day, and desired them to prepare for the coming struggle. It was only last week, in like manner, that the exiles in London held a jubilee, and nerved each other's arm for the conflict which appeared to be impending. All these projects are now as valueless as so many bubbles of soap.

In truth, whatever sympathy may have been felt in this country for the oppressed of other lands, the spirit of English thrift, of which the leading morning organ is the apt embodiment, looking coldly on these efforts for national regeneration, on the plea that Europe once in the throes of a revolution, there was no telling where the movement might stop. When a neighbour's house is on fire a prudent man's first consideration is about his own, and, however sincerely attached the capitalists of this country may be to liberty in the abstract, a fear for their own interests restrains them from being unnecessarily mixed up with the quarrels of others. This feeling is not confined to London; it ramifies extensively through the provinces, and in all the large towns the advocates of the *status quo* form a very large majority of the middle classes. A child once burnt is said to dread the fire, and the foolish quarrel into which England rushed with France at the close of the last century have left behind it very unpalatable reminiscences in the shape of the national debt, the interest on which deprives many a poor man to this day of comforts to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

We are rather stating the existence of this feeling than defending it, because it is desirable for the exiles in America and elsewhere to know the actual state of things here. No doubt Kossuth will communicate, by the packet which sails to-day, with his transatlantic countrymen; but we have put them in possession, in these few lines, of all that he has to say. He may not go so directly to the point; he may possibly pen more eloquent diatribes on the beauty of patriotism, the glories of traditional association, and the necessity of restoring them. No doubt he will do this; but he will not act honestly without assuring the exiles in the western world that they will commit a fragrant act of folly if they turn their faces towards the East, in the present position of affairs, for, although we are told that the darkest hour proceeds the dawn, it seems at present more than questionable whether that hour has really come.

TRADE.—With the exception of a more easy state of the Money market, nothing has transpired during the week of a nature calculated to interfere with commercial affairs. The Eastern dispute remains *in statu quo*, with the exception of some statements published on Thursday, with an implied official sanction, that "the Four Great Powers were united in one common policy upon the question, and were prepared, collectively to enforce terms of submission on Russia." However, upon inquiries, it was found that the propositions were coupled with any understanding or guarantee that there should be mutual action in case of their non-acceptance by the Emperor of Russia; so that the public, with the failure of the Vienna note before their eyes, can have little confidence in the satisfactory solution of the question where unity of action is not guaranteed. Money although in good demand for accommodation, is slightly easier, and good bills are occasionally discounted at 7-8 although the general rate is 5 per cent. and upwards. Owing to the change in the rates for Foreign Exchange being more favourable to this country, the demand for Gold for export to France has altogether stopped, while to the other parts of the continent it has considerably fallen off, and little prospect exists owing to the firm state of the continental exchanges, that any large remittances will be attracted from this country, for some time at least. An interesting document has this week been presented to the public, in the form of a Report from the London Committee for the Reform of Customs, giving an account of their efforts for exposing the disgraceful practices which prevailed some years since and also the improvements which are still necessary to introduce into the new law to render its working satisfactory. From the manufacturing districts the reports for the last week present no alteration in the general course of business, for, while dullness prevails at Manchester, and the cotton spinning districts at Birmingham, the greatest activity prevails, and prices for all descriptions of Iron are advancing. At the latter place complaints continue to be made of the inefficient supply of both Coal and Ironstone.

In the Woolen districts there has been a full average business at firm prices, and all classes seemed quite contented, although provisions and all necessaries of life continued to advance in value. The lock-out in Lancashire continues, and the prospect of any concession, either to or by the operatives, continues daily "to get small by

degress." Many of the mill-owners, looking at the question of profit and loss, would now prefer that no arrangement should be come to for some time, as even with the reduced number of hands at work, a resort to short time is becoming very general.

LATEST NEWS.

Vienna, Friday Evening.—Bucharest advices to 5th, and Kalafat to the 3d, bring nothing new.

Letters from Asia confirm the news of the defeat of the Russians in two engagements near Akeska, as well as the storming of the fortresses of Akeska and Saffa. Abdi Pacha has entered Georgia, and his army is marching on Teflis.

Sir Edmond Lyons arrived at Constantinople on the 28th of November.

Paris, Friday.—The articles in the *Moniteur* made a favorable impression, and the Funds rose considerably.

Piedmont.—Turin, Wednesday.—The Elections known up to the present moment are—Ministerialists, 60; Radicals, 14; Retrogrades, 8.

Odessa, November 28.—A very active business was then going on in wheat, but the frost has since set in and the port is frozen up.

Hamburg.—The report of the money market is favorable; rate of discount 3½ to 3-4.

The Eastern Question.—The London Times believes the collective note signed at Vienna does no more than state the earnest desire of the Four Powers to stop the effusion of blood, and obviate the danger of a war which already seriously threatens the security of Europe. For this purpose, and inasmuch as Russia has already given assurance of her readiness to treat, the allied Courts tender their good offices; and, as a preliminary step, they request to be informed on what terms the Turkish Government is prepared to open such a negotiation.

The mode in which the negotiation might be opened would be the appointment of a Turkish and Russian Plenipotentiary to meet in conference, not alone, but with the representatives of the Four Great Powers, and meantime the conclusion of an armistice is recommended. The protocol signed at the same time, and originally proposed by France, is a document expressing in precise and more detailed language the views and mutual engagements of the Four Great Powers themselves. Whatever may be the fate of the fresh overture now made to the belligerents, this declaration places in an authentic form the assurance which Russia herself has heretofore made, and the resolution of the Mediating Powers to insist on their fulfilment.

The London Times foresees considerable difficulty in bringing to any tangible result at all, even in the shape of preliminaries of peace, the scheme which has just originated with the Four Powers, and received their assent.

The Morning Post says—"It is believed that Austria and Prussia have so far committed themselves to the views and ideas of the Western Powers that, in the event of a hostile collision between the forces of England and France with those of Russia, the German Powers will at least remain completely neutral. At the same time the Porte expresses with regret its opinion that a war between the Western Powers and Russia, confined in all probability to the Black Sea and the Turkish territory, seems inevitable."

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon Letters of the 29th ult. give an account of the late Queen of Portugal's funeral. The greatest respect had been shown to her memory, and deputations with addresses of condolence and sympathy had been presented to the king-regent by the British merchants of Lisbon, the Portuguese mercantile associations, and other classes. The king's accession to the regency had been well received, and the country was likely to continue tranquil under his government. A complete contradiction to the reports of insurrectionary movements in Portugal, received via Madrid, and circulated on the London Stock Exchange, is afforded by the arrival of this packet.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FIRE.—Between ten and eleven o'clock, on Wednesday forenoon, an alarming fire broke out in the Ware Rooms of the Manchester House, King Street. One of the young men, we are told, wanting some cotten batten pulled it out of a pile, causing a part to fall against the stove pipe. This caught fire, and though efforts were almost immediately made to extinguish it, and it at first seemed by no means dangerous, the fire spread with astonishing rapidity, and before the engines were fairly at work the flames were bursting through the roof.—The upper story of the next building, occupied by Everitt & Son, hatters, caught fire soon after and though the engines threw a vast quantity of water the fire continued to spread for some time, extending to the roof of Mr Frost's store. All the engines of the city were on the ground and No. 1 Portland Company, whose engine was placed in the rear of the buildings and did good service, yet it required over two hours incessant exertion to subdue the fire, which at intervals seemed to rage with increased fury and defy all efforts to extinguish it. The Manchester House is much injured, the roof and upper part of the house being almost completely destroyed. The greater part of the goods were damaged by water, with which the buildings were flooded, or in the hurry of removal. The Manchester House, we believe, was insured in £2,000 on the stock and £250 on the house. We have heard no estimate of the damage, which was considerable. Mr Everitt's loss is stated

at £700, of which £300 is covered by insurance. Mr Frost had, we believe, £300 insurance on his stock.

A party of soldiers were present and rendered effective aid to the firemen.

A trifling row occurred and one or two of the firemen were taken to the Watch House, after some show of a disposition to rescue them. They were liberated on bail in a few moments. The facts of this affair will probably appear in evidence on the investigation before the Police Magistrate.—*Freeman*.

WEST INDIES.

HURRICANE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The following report was written at Rum Kay, by Captain Pugh, of the brig *Loyalist* and placed upon the desk of the News Room for the information of the merchants.—The *Loyalist* arrived here yesterday after a passage of 23 days.

"On Tuesday the 22nd November encountered one of the most severe hurricanes that has been felt in the vicinity of these islands for many years. On my arrival here I found the people in great distress, several houses blown down and a man and his wife buried among the ruins. The bark *Antelope*, Cotter master, with about 8,000 bushels of salt, was driven to sea from her moorings with the loss of anchors and chains. The sloop *Butterfly* of Nassau, foundered at her anchors, and her crew, seven in number perished; portions of the wreck was subsequently washed on shore."—*Halifax B. N. American*.

BERMUDA.—The fever if it has not entirely departed, is certainly at a low ebb, since some three or four cases which appeared on Sunday last (after a week's entire freedom from any) appear to be about its present extent. If powerful winds be the best extirpators of any lurking epidemic, we have had quite enough of that article during the last five days to purify a whole continent.

The state of the weather is the most notable of local matters at the present time. The elements are at open war about the Bermudas. A north east gale has been raging here since Friday last.

The Session of the Legislature was closed on the 7th ult.—*Bermudian*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

DIRECT STEAM.—We learn with sincere pleasure of the probability of Direct Steam Communication between Great Britain and New Brunswick via this port, in the course of next spring.

A leading merchant of this town has received a communication by last mail from one of the New Brunswick Steam Company, making certain enquiries respecting Newfoundland, and informing him that two first-class Screw Boats, of 1,700 tons, are now in course of erection by Mrs. Laird, at Birkenhead; that they are intended to run monthly between Liverpool and New Brunswick, via St. John's calling here both on the home and outward voyages; and that they will be ready for the service in April or May next.

This is about the most practical intelligence we have yet had in connexion with this important subject; and we shall look forward with anxious interest to the accomplishment of the new enterprise.—*Patriot*

For Sale or to Let.

The Subscriber begs to return thanks for the Liberal Patronage he has received while keeping a House of Entertainment, and being about retiring from the Business, will Sell or Let, on Liberal Terms, the well known Commodious

HOUSE WITH THE STABLES, &c., attached.

situate in Douglstown, at present occupied by him.

WILLIAM PARK, Douglstown, 29th December, 1853.

WANTED

For Douglstown, a FEMALE TEACHER.

Application may be made to either of the undersigned

ALEXANDER JESSAMINE, WILLIAM PARK, JOHN SINCLAIR, Miramichi, December 9, 1853. Committee.

LOGS WANTED.

The subscribers are prepared to purchase 3000 HEMLOCK or PINE LOG and 600 CEDAR LOGS, for the purpose of building a bridge across the big Nepisiguit River. Payment will be made in Cash on delivery.

Description and particulars on application to WILLIAM MOLLOY, Commissioners for Big JOHN FERGUSON, Nepisiguit River. Bathurst, 13th December, 1853.

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Miramichi Fishery Society, will take place at BOWSER'S HOTEL on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

All Certificates and Affidavits for Bounties, must be lodged with the Secretary, by the 1st day of January. JAMES CAIE, Secretary. Miramichi, December 11, 1853.

ESSENCES, SPICES, &c. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

Raisins, Currants, Ground Cloves, Orange Peel, Citron Peel, Oil of Lemon, Oil of Orange, Oil of Cassia, Oil of Caraway, Honey, Ground Rice, Buckwheat Flour, Irish Moss, Sago, Cloves, Macoe, A variety of Syrups, Sperm Candles, Table Salt, &c. JOHN MACDOUGALL, Chatham, 9th December, 1853.

D. G. MACLAUCHLAN, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE—Opposite the Court House Bathurst, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

Communications.

NEWCASTLE SCHOOL ASSESSMENT.

James A Pierce, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—You are probably aware that at the request of a number of Householders and Freeholders of the Parish of Newcastle, the Trustees, in accordance with the 22nd Section of the School Act, have called a Parish meeting, for the purpose of considering the expediency of adopting the assessment principle for the support of Schools in that Parish.

Now as some of those who will be called upon to give their vote at this meeting, may not thoroughly understand the nature of the proceedings, and be glad of any information on the subject, you will perhaps allow me, through the columns of your paper, to express the opinions I have formed on this subject.

By reference to the Section mentioned, it will be observed, that the proceedings may be taken by a School District or a Parish. If the application be made on behalf of a District, it is indispensably necessary that the Districts of the Parish be first properly laid off and defined, and a memorandum of such districts filed with the Clerk of the Peace. I am decidedly of opinion that the course pursued in the present instance is the better one, and the one most likely to give the principle of equal assessment on property a fair trial. By this method of proceeding I believe that adequate provision may be made without its being made burthen-some on individuals; and that the assessment may thus be made light and insignificant. As an individual, I rejoice that this movement has been made, and that it has been made in a Parish in which the Trustees possess, in an eminent degree, the qualities necessary for carrying it into effect, intelligence, energy, influence, and an unaffected concern for the cause of education. I view the movement as calculated to give a stimulus to the cause of Education throughout the County, and in this respect to create a common feeling and interest. We may thus place the Teacher above individual caprice, and raise for him, if not a liberal a competent support. We can put him in a position to say to parents who send their children to school without books, or without such as are suitable and necessary for them: "These must be provided, or I cannot admit your children into the school." This would be an effectual remedy, and books would soon be provided. I could easily point to schools where there is a sad want in this respect, if it would answer any good purpose. Is it right that the Teacher shall be perplexed about fuel, or that his pittance shall be frittered away in paying rent for an unsuitable School Room? These and such like items may be small, when a number contribute to make up the amount, but they are very sensibly felt by the poor ill-paid Teacher.

My friends, till we can raise by some means or other a competent remuneration for our Teachers, and provide the many little necessities for the proper conducting of our Schools, it is but idle to talk of much improvement; the Teacher must provide for the wants of his family, and his attention will thus be divided and distracted. There will be heart-burnings and discontent, and he will wait only for an opportunity to escape from his thralldom. Contrast this with the case of a Teacher who, secured in a competent support, is able to devote his whole soul and energies to the subject—to give his mind to study the best methods of instruction—to avail himself of the many aids at hand in Black Boards, Maps, Books, and suitable Apparatus—and to study the character, ability and disposition of his pupils, and so learn the proper mode of treating them. Which of the two characters is most likely to regard the progress of his pupils? But it is generally admitted that it is desirable and necessary to make proper provision for the support of our Schools; and the question arises which is the proper mode of doing this—and is general assessment on property expedient, and can it be defended on principles of abstract justice? I view the matter in this way—it is beyond doubt that a sufficient and satisfactory provision has not heretofore been made, that as regards those parents who have children, that there is a moral and natural duty on them to educate their children as well as to provide them with food and clothing, according to their station and prospects in life, and no parent ought to desire to relieve himself from this responsibility, but rather to do his utmost to advance their education. Such parents of all people will not oppose a measure which is intended not exactly to relieve them of responsibility, but to render such as have not accumulated worldly goods some little assistance; to the man of large family, with but little property it will be a boon indeed; it will enable him to send his children to school and give them a common school education at but little cost. And if another parent with an increase of his family has by the good providence of God been blessed in his worldly goods, and his property has increased in an equal ratio with his family, will he board up his property for the purpose of leaving it to his children, but be unwilling to contribute to their education according to his means? Will he shew his gratitude by refusing to give of his substance to the support of a common school education? But it is not likely that the assessment will receive much opposition from persons of this class. But say some, 'tis true we have property, but our children are already educated; others