

Governor Briggs's Speech at the Educational Meeting, held in New York City, a week or two since, to aid the endowment of the Baptist College and Theological Institution at Rochester.—The perfect adaptation of its sentiments to our condition as Baptists in these Provinces, and to the interests of Acadia College are so remarkable that it will be read with interest, and conveying the opinions of one of the most enlightened and pious Baptists of Massachusetts, we commend it to the careful attention of our readers:—

"The resolution states the necessity of more funds. I know nothing of what the disposition of the State may be to comply with applications for this object; but whether such disposition exists or not, from private sources funds should be speedily collected sufficient for all that these institutions now want. Aid for the Theological School can only be received from private beneficence. I am not going to dictate as to the use of these funds; it is sufficient for me to know that when brought together, they will be placed under a wise and economical control. I limit myself to the object of urging those who possess the means, to give their support. Under the influences of the present age, man becomes more and more favorably circumstanced for promoting, by means of money, the great cause of Christian improvement. And is there an object more deserving of the expenditure of money than that before us—the education of young men to right principles of thought and to habits of piety—the preparing them to preach the gospel of Christ? It appears, indeed, the best of all investments, enabling not only the individual who gives to do good, but preparing others to do good—perpetuating and expanding the beneficent influence. Aiding these institutions is not only in itself highly laudable, but a means by which may be accomplished the wish common to us all, to have our names remembered after we have gone—that they should be pleasantly associated with good and generous deeds. Now, sir, if any man is desirous of such posthumous approbation, he has but to establish professorships, or found scholarships, in connection with our institutions, which may at the same time receive his name, and thus, without deferring the gift and all its benefits till his own death, he may, in his lifetime, through the instrumentality of the present generation of young men, witness its blessed fruits. I would here refer to Mr. McDONOUGH, of New-Orleans, with the character of whose bequests all, by the publicity given them, are more or less acquainted. That men believed he had a great mission to fulfil. Intent on its accomplishment, and knowing the large means requisite for this, he felt it a duty to hold his property, with its continuous accumulations, free from all possible diversions. And what is the result of this policy? He has provided schools to educate poor children, the foundations of which will prove as lasting as time; and tho' withdrawing from all ordinary social influences, he has left the record of a character so imbued with the principles of Christianity, and of a soul so enlarged by other expansive feelings of our common humanity, as to compel my profoundest admiration. He gave to his executors this charge,—that once a year the children of the school nearest to his grave should come and plant flowers above it. With what good effect upon those children will the act operate! giving impressions that can never leave them. Only think of these recurring scenes, as the children will come, wave following wave, year after year, in bright procession, to strew and water the flowers above his resting-place, to be instructed while there as to the meaning of the ceremony, and to have graven upon them impressions that will be carried through all future life. And thus this man, though disparaged in the schools of refinement, though but little accounted of when on earth, will live for ever in the minds and hearts of children. Sir, I suppose I have myself the ambition to be remembered hereafter. I own that I desire to be remembered; and if I could have my choice of the moulded by which my name should be perpetuated, I would adopt, as the best, foundations in connection with this enterprise. It is an idea commonly entertained by merchants and others, that they must leave each of their children the greatest possible amount of money; but let me ask, how many are ruined by becoming the inheritors of large estates, whilst families remarkable for their wealth are known to have laid its foundations in patient and toiling industry, when from the labor of their hands they had to supply life's first necessities.

I will venture to say that a man representing the interests of this nation at the Court of St. James, has, at this moment, in the pocket of his vest, the scissors with which, years ago, behind a counter, he cut tape, lace, calico, & other articles. I would prefer wearing this emblem of his early toil, to even the sword worn by the "Iron Duke." I address myself to Christians, and ask, Cannot you spare a few thousands to our enterprise? Your children's children, looking to this college, would then discern your names enrolled amidst its first supporters, and admire and honor you on that account. While I would urge the propriety of providing for those objects by bequest, I would not undervalue the still greater pleasure of giving to such objects while living. While a member of Congress, and passing through Baltimore on my way to Washington, I saw the pupils and buildings of a school, founded by the Hon. Isaac McKim, a member of the House at that time. On my arrival in Washington, speaking to him on the subject, he assured me that the greatest pleasure of life was to see the enjoyment and improvement of those poor children who were receiving sustenance and education through the sum which he had appropriated to the school. He said that in no way could he procure so great an amount of real happiness by the expenditure of money. I believe Mr. McKim's experience will be that of any man who gives his money, while living, to any great and worthy object of this kind. In what way could a man of wealth better pass the declining years of his life, than in superintending the application of his wealth to the building of a great institution of learning, which should bless the world in all coming time? Are there not some men of wealth ready to devote their property while living to the great and worthy object of giving permanency, breadth, and efficiency to the Seminary and University so happily begun. Mr. Chairman, pardon me for occupying so long the time of this meeting. This is a subject of surpassing interest. An institution such as yours, to be what it ought to be, must rest on lasting pecuniary foundations: it must have professorships, libraries, whatever is suitable to the educational wants of the age. Let us not fail to do in this respect what is our duty."

During the delivery of the above address, Gov. Briggs was listened to with the utmost interest and attention. The resolution it supported was adopted unanimously.

Arrival of the Asia at New York.

[By Telegram to the News Room.]

The Asia with Liverpool dates to 3d January arrived at New York on Friday night.

The America arrived home on 29th.

Cotton had declined one eighth of a penny on the lower sorts.

Flour had advanced from sixpence to one shilling per barrel, and Wheat two pence per 70 lbs.

Business at Manchester and other manufacturing towns was quite brisk.

The loan for the Canadian and Western Railroad had been completed.

TIMBER.—At Liverpool there was 20,000 tons above the average quantity. Six cargoes of St. John sold 19 inch at 19d., 18 inch at 17d., 18 inch at 18d. Planks at £8 10s. per standard.

FRANCE.—At the latest dates, Paris was perfectly quiet. The result of the election was as follows—Whole number of votes, 8,146,773—for Louis Napoleon, 7,439,216—his actual majority, 6,778,479. He was inaugurated on Thursday, 1st inst., the ceremony passed off quietly. On Wednesday evening, M. Baroche addressed a speech to the President in presenting the result of the election, to which Napoleon applied at some length. The correspondent of the London Globe says, Louis Napoleon constantly assures persons about him, and the Diplomatic Corps, that he desires peace, as it is the only means of placing the Commerce and agriculture of France on a good footing.—The Tuilleries will henceforth be the official residence of the President.

Austria was greatly agitated on account of Louis Napoleon's movements.

Turkey was much excited since the Premier's death. The Sultan had issued a decree protecting Christians.

Captain Erskine, R. N., has published an account of the discoveries of gold in Australia, from which it appears that the largest piece of gold in the world, weighing 106 lbs., was obtained at a spot about 53 miles from Bathurst, and the effect was such as to silence all the attempts which had still been kept up to oppose the movement. The introduction of improved machines and processes for amalgamation also tended greatly to increase the returns.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN DUBLIN AND HOLYHEAD.—The *Warder* states positively that the same company which has executed the submarine telegraph between the French and English shores has actually submitted to the Government

a proposal by which it guarantees the completion within a very limited period of a submarine telegraph, upon the very same principle and construction, between Kingston and Holyhead. The sole condition required by the company is, that the Government will pay it for the exclusive use of two wires, which they propose placing at its disposal, a yearly sum of £1000.

NEW PRINTING TYPE.—A company is at present in course of formation for the purpose of carrying into operation a remarkable patent, which has for its object the manufacture of type by a process of die sinking, in a metal of harder material than the alloy of lead and antimony at present employed in casting type in a mould. This is said to be the most important improvement which has taken place in the manufacture of type for the last three hundred years.—*English paper.*

STATISTICAL.—The inhabitants of China are estimated at three hundred and sixty millions! At thirty years to a generation, twelve millions per year, one million per month, or about thirty three thousand three hundred and thirty-three per day drop into eternity! For the salvation of these, only seventy-four foreign missionaries are engaged, with a few females and native assistants. Forty-three are Americans, located at six principal stations. Thirteen are Baptists—five at Shang-hai, five at Ningpo, two at Hong Kong, and one at Canton. At Amoy and Fuhchau, no Baptists! In the Baptist connection, there are about thirty converts, and about as many more among the Pedobaptist. There are four Baptist churches, of which the one at Hong Kong is the largest. The Christian religion is tolerated in China throughout the empire and foreign missionaries may extend their efforts to an unknown extent. One has visited fifty villages! Oh, come and help us!

UNITED STATES.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851, has not yet been published; but we have been furnished by a correspondent at Washington with an account of the value of articles exported, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, during the fiscal year, from which we give the following summary:—

The Sea.—Dried cod, \$367,729; pickled fish (herrings, shad, salmon, mackerel, &c.), \$113,932; whale and fish oil, \$882,485; sperm oil, \$1,044,967; whale bone, \$680,662; spermaceti candles, \$195,916. Total fisheries, \$3,294,691.

The Forest.—Skins and furs, \$977,962; ginseng, \$100,549; staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber, \$2,348,621; other lumber, \$205,490; masts and spars, \$70,095; oak and bark and other dyes, \$355,477; all manufactures of wood, \$2,076,395; tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine, \$1,003,812; pot and pear ashes, \$649,091. Total forest, \$7,817,022.

Agriculture.—The grand total of agricultural products is no less than \$145,603,778. Of this large amount, cotton constitutes a great portion, the export of that article only, being valued at \$112,315,317. The amount of vegetable food exported is \$16,887,884; the flour alone being upwards of ten and a half millions of dollars. The value of the pork exported is \$1,368,000; of rice, \$2,170,900; of tobacco, \$2,219,250!

Manufactures.—The whole value of manufactured articles exported is \$34,680,988. The cotton piece goods sent abroad are valued at \$7,231,200; but the most material article under this is gold and silver coin, the value of which is stated at \$1,969,580. Deducting the bullion, the value of manufactures exported is reduced to \$16,600,000 only, an amount much less than generally supposed.

The miscellaneous articles exported amount to five millions of dollars nearly; and the grand total of all domestic exports for the year is \$196,680,718. The exports for the previous year (ending 30th June, 1850,) amounted to \$132,636,955; consequently the increase in the latter year was no less than \$64,022,763. But this large increase is chiefly attributed to the high price of cotton, and the large quantities of California gold sent from America to England, which together are supposed to account for nearly the whole increase.

KOSSUTH'S VISIT TO HENRY CLAY.—*Washington Jan. 9, 1852.*—A most interesting interview between Governor Kossuth and Henry Clay took place this day, at half-past two o'clock, at the apartments of the latter. Kossuth was introduced by Senator Cass. Mr. Clay received him standing; and then, being seated on account of his feeble condition, addressed the celebrated Magyar in a speech of half an hour in length, frankly expressing his opinions.—He deprecated the policy of intervention as the greatest calamity which could befall this country; and said that, as the possessors of the only existing republic, the example of man's capacity for self-government, which might be destroyed by foreign wars, involving in their fall all hopes of free institutions. These were, he said, the sentiments of a dying man who had struggled for freedom.

Kossuth replied. He did not combat Mr. Clay's positions, but confined himself to the prospects of Hungary and the situation of France.

At parting, Mr. Clay rose and bade Kossuth farewell forever, wishing him a God speed for Hungarian independence as the reward of the go-

ble efforts of her people. Kossuth responded with emotion.

Mr. Clay was very favorably impressed with Kossuth, as regarded mind and manner.

KOSSUTH'S DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON.—Kossuth's departure is deeply regretted by the Browns, where there is a bill of about \$4000 for Uncle Sam to foot.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.—At 9 o'clock on Monday evening, a false alarm of fire was raised at an old five-story building in New York, No. 140 Centre street, occupied by the Commissioner for lodging of emigrants, to the number of 500.

When the alarm was given the inmates rushed for the doors, and a jam on the stairs, similar to that in the Greenwich street school house, ensued. The stairs gave way and a large mass of human beings were thrown into a heap together. The crowd above still pressed down upon the mass below, crushing and smothering those who had first fallen.

The Coroner is busy in investigating the fearful calamity which occurred in Centre street last night. There were 486 emigrants in the building at the time. None of the emigrants were furnished with employment for the last two weeks, and the Emigration Commissioners were run down with applications for lodgings, which accounts for the vast number that were stowed away in the building. The injured persons are doing well and it is thought that they will all recover.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE has received a valuable contribution from Layard, the world-renowned English traveller in the East. It consists of two perfect and beautifully sculptured slabs from the ruins of an ancient city of Nineveh. One is about six and a half feet high, the other seven. Each represents a human body, though one has the head of an eagle or vulture. They are very exquisite specimens of perfect art, and seem to be nearly as perfect as in the days of their execution, over three thousand years ago. Their whole weight is eighteen hundred pounds.

SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK STATE.—The capital of the School Fund amounted on the 30th of September last, to \$6,612,850 55, made up of—

Common School Fund - \$2,325,449 73
United States Deposit Fund 4,014,520 71
Literature Fund - - - 272,880 12

The State furnishes \$1,100,000 annually for the support of District Schools—\$800,000 raised by tax, and \$300,000 from the income of the School Fund—sufficient, it is thought to make the schools free for six months in the year. The existing law on this subject is said to be regarded with general favor by the people.

The Governor recommends a renewal of the appropriations, intermitted for two years, in support of Colleges, also the establishment of an Agricultural College.

The English are carrying cheap publications to a point not attempted even here. Chapman announces an edition of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, with thirty illustrations, price sixpence; also *Sterne's Sentimental Journey*, with the same number of engravings, at fourpence; and in future a weekly volume of standard literature, profusely illustrated, at prices running from twopence to a shilling.

Nearly 300,000 emigrants have arrived at New York during the last year, of whom over 20,000 have received aid from the Commissioners of Emigration.

An examination by scientific gentlemen at Washington of the strength, durability and beauty of the various descriptions of American marble, with a view to their use in the enlargement of the Capitol, has resulted decidedly in favor of the Egremont marble, in Berkshire Co., Mass.

A friend of the American and Foreign Bible Society, recently sent \$1,000 to its treasury, with the request that no mention should be made of his name.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The stock of cotton on hand is 130,000 bales. Receipts at all the Southern ports ahead of last year, 66,000 bales.

COMMERCE OF THE LAKES.—The business of the lakes will be great the coming season, beyond precedent. Such an amount of produce is in reserve at the West, that it will require every thing which can float to bring it down.—[*Oswego Jour.*]

It is stated from Kingston, Jan. 10 inst., that Admiral Seymour is to have an inquiry made about the brig *Express* firing into the steamer *Prometheus*, and that the brig is ordered up from Greytown for that purpose.

SANTA ANNA.—The Ex-President of Mexico, the world-over-known Santa Anna, family and suite, embarked from Kingston, Saint Vincent for Jamaica, 26th ult. No worldly consideration, he stated previous to his departure, would ever induce him to return to Mexico.