KOSSUTH IN LONDON.

On the 30th ult., M. Kossuth, by invitation, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of London, at Guildhall. A great crowd assembled to be present at the reception, and he was received with great acclamations on his arrival, and also on his passage through the streets. He was accompanied by Lord Dudley Stuart, M. Pulzsky, and other friends, and was conducted to a place on the Aldermen's bench amidst the cheering of the assembly. The Town Clerk then read to him the following address, which had been adopted by vote of the corporation:

"Illustrious Sir—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, present to you our hearty congratulations on your liberation from captivity, and your safe arrival in this country.

"We have watched with the deepest interest your struggles on the behalf of the constitutional liberty of your oppressed fellow subjects. When those struggles proved unavailing, and you were compelled to become a fugitive in the land of the stranger, our sympathies followed you in Widdin and Kutayeh, and we addressed the Foreign Ministers of our country, to prevail upon him to exert his influence for your liberation.

"We now see you in this, our free country, and are eager to offer you a hearty welcome. [Cheers.]

"Accept, Illustrious Sir, the expressions of our earnest desire that it may please Him who ruleth over all, to permit you yet again to behold your beloved country in peace, enjoying all that constitutional liberty it has been your object to secure

"Accept, illustrious Sir, the expressions of our profound respect and consideration."

The cheering which followed the reading of the address having subsided, the town-clerk formally presented it to M. Kossuth, who received it with several bows, and pressed it to his heart.

The Lord Mayor very briefly introduced their illustrious guest, and begged for him a quiet and attentive hearing.

M. Kossuth, on presenting himself to the court, was immensely cheered, the whole court rising from their seats, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs. He said:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Corporation of the city of London,—the great and glorious City of London, in Common Council assembled,—I speak unto you at this hour, overburdened with sentiments in respect to the honor which I was aware that you intended to do me to-day. I have been overwhelmed by what I have seen in the streets of this great and glorious city; thousands upon thousands moved by no other motive than the love which they bore to the principles of liberty—[hear]; and I am full of hope, my lord and gentlemen, in consequence of the spirit of England, for the oppressed and down-trodden nations of the world. If, after having seen this manifestation, I may be allowed to express what I feel on behalf of that oppressed people, the Hungarians—for I believe that the sympathy of the people of England will not melt away in the breeze like the sigh of the gull—I hope that the kindness and the sympathy that you have manifested with regard to the down-trodden and oppressed portion of the world will continue to be manifested, and even stronger than ever. This is the proudest moment of my life, to have listened to that generous address by which you have assured me that you have watched over the past struggles of Hungary, and that you have watched with the deepest interest, and for the expression of whose wishes for our noble people in relation to the future, and in respect to the object for which those struggles were originated by the people of my native land. [Cheers.] I thank you, that you congratulate me on my emancipation from captivity; for the character of the present manifestation I express my most sincere and fervent thanks in the name of my nation as well as for my humble self. This manifestation is distinguished from all others that have been witnessed. You will allow me to state what I consider to be the real meaning of this demonstration. [Hear.] I am full of sentiments, but I do not know how I shall succeed to find words for them. [Hear, hear.] Now, as to the true meaning of the present demonstration (that is, my opinion of it), I cannot suppose that the corporation of the city of London, awfully represented by its municipal artery, could have intended to bestow this honor on a man, but on a principle. [Hear.]

Every side of the present demonstration is principle—the corporation of the city of London is not an aggregation, on the present occasion, of men, but representatives of a principle. Myself, also, and my countrymen who surround me, and who were faithful friends during the struggle for our common nation, are not to be considered as men on the present occasion, but as the representatives of a principle.—This is the true nature of the case. I beg leave to consider then, what is the position in what I stand, and who are those who bestow upon me the honor of this day. What is the object of this demonstration? London is the metropolis of England—nay, the metropolis of the world. [Cheers.] This is no compliment, my lord mayor and gentlemen. It is the most earnest and sincere truth. [Cheers.] London is the metropolis of the world, because there is no place—there is no city in the world with which it is not intimately connected. There is scarcely any place in the wide world where I could not meet with some interest with which London was not connected and deeply interested. [Hear] London is the heart of the world and like that organ of the human constitution, cannot fail to partake deeply the feeling of the least impediment in its circulation at the remotest parts. [Cheers.] This being the case, there is no place—no other city on the earth which has so many motives, and such deep interest in the concerns of foreign nations. So long as I have the honor to enjoy the support and protection of England, I certainly will not interfere with any of its internal concerns; but perhaps I may be excused if I venture a few remarks. I venture a single remark—that it is of the first importance to London and to England, that attention be given to foreign matters; and certainly this city has had the opportunity of identifying itself intimately with the cause of freedom. [Hear, hear.]—It is in consequence of this that you have bestowed your attention on the struggles of Hungary. You found it to be the cause of religion and righteousness, and that for which we were struggling to be in harmony with those mighty interests which are embodied in this great corporation. You have expressed your sympathy with us in the past, and your wishes for the future. Then give oppressed humanity your helping hand. [Cheers.] You can help—do so.—[Loud cheers,]

I cannot forbear, having spoken some words on the importance of foreign affairs, and especially in respect to the city of London, stating that I believe the time draws near when, for the whole world, in the management of diplomacy, a radical change must take place. The basis of diplomacy has been secrecy; and there is the triumph of absolutism and the misfortune of a free people. I hope soon this will cease, and foreign affairs will be conducted by that power which must be the ruling one in a constitutional government—public opinion. [Hear, hear.] I scarcely can see how it is possible that this principle of the secrecy of diplomacy got around, not in England only, but throughout the whole world, when a question of a single penny of the national property could not be disposed of without the consent of the people. [Hear, hear.] How are the interests of the country guarded and carried out in respect of these foreign affairs? There is a secrecy which would be dangerous to the interests of the country and to constitutional liberty to develope. Not only that the people should not know how its interests are treated, but even after the time has passed they should be told, "The dinner has been prepared and eaten, and the people have nothing to do but to digest the consequences." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) What is the principle of all evil in Europe? The encroaching spirit of Russia. (Hear, hear.) And by what power has Russia become so mighty? By its arms? No; the arms of Russia are below those of many powers. It has become almost omnipotent, at least very dangerous to liberty, by diplomatic intrigues. Now, against the secret intrigues of diplomacy there is no surer safeguard or more powerful counteraction, than public opinion. (Hear, hear.) This must be opposed to intrigues, and intrigues are then of no weight in the destinies of humanity. (Cheers.) You will excuse me, my lord and gentlemen, for these hints—(hear, hear;) I hope the English people will feel the truth of these humble remarks, and that they will not be quite forgotten. (Hear, hear.) Besides London being the metropolis of the world, I know London to be the seat of the Constitutional Government and of the Parliament. Here, again, I meet a principle.

I believe that London, being the seat of the Constitutional Government, and the free Legislature of Great Britain and Ireland, is more strongly than whatever other place in the world identified with the principles of free legislation, emancipating the whole world from arbitrary power; no place in the world can be so much interested in freedom as London.—As in one family, as in one community, as in one country, things and affairs cannot be ruled in two different divergent directions—that is the destiny of mankind—so, ere long, one of the two ruling principles of the world must prevail, and one only; liberty and absolutism cannot much longer subsist together in the present state of developement of the human mind and heart; it can not remain so—one or other must vanish from the earth, and may be brought to the destinies of the world. (Hear, hear.) Now this principle of freedom can be established in different countries, and different governments, according to the wants and wishes of different people and different nations; but the principle which can be the only basis of the moral dignity and material welfare of the world—is under different forms of goverment, only the principle of freedom. That principle you have in the United States, and in this country. (Hear, hear.) Now permit me, my lord and gentlemen, to draw one consequence out of this principle. London, the metropolis of the world, the seat of free legislation—with which principle will it side? With Absolutism or with Freedom? (Hear, hear.) You gave your sympathy, you watched with liveliest interest the cause of Hungary in the past; if you thought it worthy to feel a lively interest in the cause of Hungary in the past, you gave your wishes for its future; now let me again ask, do not permit this lively interest and these wishes to be a barren sound. You have the power to help, help!—(Cheers.)

The principle which I meet here in this place is a principle of social order. Many people when they hear this word, "social order," get almost nervous and excited. There are many that misuse this sacred word as a blasphemy. They call social order absolutism; they call social order when humanity is put into a prison; they call social order the silence of the grave. [Hear hear.] This 30th of October has presented to the world a spectacle which, once seen, I proudly proclaim that no Czars and Emperors of Austria have the right, or can have the pretension, to speak more of social order. [Hear, hear.] Here is social order in London; and by whom watched? I had my thousands and thousands of the people rushing forward, not with effusion of blood, but with the warm enthusiasm of noble hearts—[cheers-], to cheer liberty and the principle of freedom in my poor humble self. And what is the safeguard of social order in this meeting of people? I ask the attention of Lord D. Stuart. "Let us look how many policemen are present. I have seen four." [Cheers.] Such a scene, my lord, for the Czars and the Emperors, and all men ambitious, who may be called Presidents, for they are all the same thing, no matter how called! [Hear, hear.] They would have had their 20,000 bayonets, and I do not know how many open and secret spies; they would have safeguarded, by arms and cannon—what? Social order! No! Against whom? Against foes and enemies of social order? No; against their own people. [Hear, hear.] The people are never averse to social order; it is the basis of security of person and property. It is blasphemy to say that people love disorder; but neither a single man, nor thousands, wish to be the tools of ambition. [Hear, hear.] Now, having met here the principle of social order, permit me the question—What is, in the opinion of this illustrious corporation, the surest safeguard of social order? I believe the surest safeguard of it is that which this illustrious corporation have seen, have experienced to be successful in maintaining social order here in this mighty, immense city, which is an empire: mightier than an empire or a nation. And what is the safeguard of social order? Liberty. [Hear.] I was not so happy as to arrive in London soon enough to see that great blessing which, within the glass walls of the Great Exhibition; but London is the greatest exhibition of all; and, should I need yet one spur to devote all my life and all my activity to that liberty which is capable to preserve, in so magnificent a manner, social order, in such an immense city as London, the contemplation of your social order, of your liberty, your demonstration to day would have given me the spur. I thank you for it, (Cheers.) You have marked, my lord and gentlemen, that we in Hungary have struggled for that very freedom which experience here in England has shown to be the surest safeguard of social order; therefore you gave your sympathy to our past—you give your sympathy to the present—you entertain wishes for the future of that cause.

A principle I meet is the principle of municipal institutions. London is almost the oldest, to be sure one of the oldest municipal institutions on the earth; in every case it is older than the great glorious nation of England itself, because it derives its municipal institutions from the Roman times. Nations, empires have fallen; mighty people have vanished from the surface of the earth; a new world arose; even here in England, dynasties passed; religion, governments changed; a revolution swept over England as a mighty storm: a restoration came, which never in history lasts long; and, after that had passed, the establishment of social order upon the principle of liberty for the people; and, during all these immense changes, London stands! Stand-?—no, it does not stand; it has grown during those changes, a giant; itself an empire; more than an empire, itself a nation—mightier than a nation. [Hear, hear.] Now what is the keystone of all this? The keystone is, in my opinion, that the existence of London is founded upon municipal institutions. [Hear, hear] The principle of municipal institutions is crushed down on the Continent of Europe everywhere; it is swept away by the disease of centralization. [Great cheering.] This centralization is so propitious, to what? To ambition but not to liberty. [Hear, hear.] But chiefly on the Continent of Europe the principle of municipal institutions is swept away by the principle of absolutism—by the propensity to centralization and absolutism, for the two words are identical. What is absolutism? It is the centralization of power. That is the banner to the perjury of the house of Austria, and which banner it has obtained in so sacrilegious a manner through Hungary. That is the basis of Russia having assisted it. As long as Hungary was free, though continually encroached upon by the absolutist direction of the Austrian Government, still it continued to be for the existence of the house of Austria, an immense benefit, because the very idea that Hungary has had municipal institutions was a check to Russia, that it could not get the Austrian dynasty into its hands. Hungary fallen, the power of Austria centralized, and Austria is no more than a mere tool of Russia. See the consequence of the crushing down of municipal institutions and centralization.—The house of Austria became a traitor to God, a traitor to humanity, only out of the wish to get rid of the check which the municipal institutions of Hungary had put but before its absolutist direction. [Hear, hear.] What is the consequence of centralization? That Austria is in bondage, forced to be obedient to the czar. [Hear, hear.] You, the metropolis of the world, strong in your municipal institutions, remembering to be attentive to the condition of foreign nations, have given your attention to the cause of Hungary. You have marked us to struggle for freedom and municipal institutions; finding this in the struggle of Hungary, you have given your sympathy to our past, your wishes for our future: then excuse me again for repeating the request that these wishes be not barren; you have the power to help—then help! [Hear, hear.] For the cause of Hungary I could go on for weeks to show how much united, or at least in harmony, it is with those principles which you cherish and love, and which make your glory. [Hear, hear.]

(M. Kossuth resumed his seat amid loud and continued cheering.)

On the motion of Mr. Norris, it was ordered that the address presented to M. Kossuth be fairly written out, emblazoned, and framed in the usual way, and presented to him.

The ceremonial being completed, M. Kossuth withdrew from the council chambers amid the loud cheers of the assembly, and re-entered his carriage, returning as he came, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Wire and Mr. Gilpin, and other gentlemen.

[The foregoing is only a moiety of M. Kossuth's able speech, which is a noble eulogium on the the country, the government, free institutions, and the people of England, and we regret our space will not admit of giving the remainder this week.]

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA!"

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1851.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, with dates to the 8th inst., arrived at New York yesterday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, with 108 passengers.

The Asia arrived out at Liverpool on Sunday, 2d inst, at 3, A. M., after a passage of ten days and a half. The Atlantic arrived out the 7th, at 7, A. M., after a passage of eleven days and a half.

STATE OF TRADE.—In the manufacturing districts during the week has a more healthy aspect. Sales at an improvement on the late declining prices, without materially checking transactions.

The working men of London joined in a grand demonstration to Kossuth on the 3d. They formed a monster procession, and marched with music, &c., to the place appointed, to the number of about 50,000. An address was presented to Kossuth from the inhabitants of London, to which he read a written reply, thanking the assembly for the honor they had done him.

Kossuth was to be in Birmingham on the 10th, and in Manchester on the following day. The Mayors of both these places had objected to call special meetings of the town councils to receive him, and the public had taken the matter into their own hands, and determined on receiving him with enthusiastic demonstrations.

There has been a correspondence between the Austrian and British governments about Kossuth's reception in England. Lord Palmerston replied that his government had nothing to do with it.

A committee has been appointed for a Kossuth fund. He sails on the 14th in the Washington, as before reported, for New York.

The submarine telegraph connecting England and France is now in perfect condition, and was to be opened in a few days.

The returns show the amount of gold coin and bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England, to be upwards of £14,690,000.

The failure of Forman & Hadow, Mincing Lane, London, is announced.

Shares in the California Quartz Mining Companies are rapidly advancing in the London market.

The British Parliament has been still further prorogued till the 15th January.

The official report of the commissioners of the great Exhibition is published. The total receipts from all sources are set down at £505,000, and the surplus that will remain is estimated at not less than £150,000, which they propose to apply towards the furtherance of works of industry, in such a manner that all nations may share in the advantages to be derived.

From Ireland, notwithstanding the approach of winter, emigration continues unabated, and a Sligo paper says a competent household servant is not to be had.

FRANCE.—The Legislative Assembly met on the 4th, and M. Dupin was re-elected President. The message of Louis Napoleon had met with a violent attack from the Legitimist and Orleanist organs. The Debats says its effect on the Assembly was deplorable. The sentiments it gave rise to on the benches of the majority, were revealed by movements of incredulity and irony. The majority would not be convinced that there exists an intention of co-operating with it at the very moment when it is asked to disavow the most important and decisive act of its parliamentary life. The Electoral law proposed by the President is almost a complete return to the old electoral law of universal suffrage, as drawn up by the Constituent Assembly, and requires of the voter but a six month's residence. The President is next accused of personal ambition and clumsy calculations. The journals of the majority unite in condemning it.

On the other hand the Republican Journals are pleased at the prospect of Univetal Suffrage, which the Siecle declares will render a civil war otherwise uncertain, impossible.

The President represents the financial condition of the country as most unfavorable. That a vast demagogical conspiracy exists not only in France, but throughout Europe, having for its object the total overthrow of society as at present constituted. Louis Napoleon describes himself as free from personal interest—a firm friend of order and an honorable observer of his oath. In this message he says, I will shortly present a project of law which preserves to the law of 31st of May all those elements which redeem universal suffrage from its impurities. Even when adopting that law I had always considered it would be my duty to propose its abrogation. The Minister of the Interior has, therefore, presented a project of law, requesting its almost entire abrogation. The regulations as to residents' qualification is reduced to six months, and the Minister demands urgency.

The Republican representatives had held a meeting, when it was decided that every measure having for its object the repeal of the law of the 31st May should be supported.

The President states the agriculture and commerce of France to be in a flourishing condition; the message is very voluminous, and is moderate and conciliatory in tone.

M. De Thorigny then read the project of law for the revocation demanding that it be regarded as a question of urgency, which, after a lively discussion was rejected by acclamation. The ministry had consequently sustained a defeat. Great agitation followed; changes in the ministry were looked for, the whole of the organs of the conservative party express their disapprobation of the President's message, while the republican papers approve of that part of it relating to the repeal of the law of the 31st of May.

The opinion appears to be gaining ground in France that the President and the Government are meditating a *coup d'etat*, and that something of the kind will be attempted before the end of the year.

Paris, Thursday.—The Moniteur announces that M. Barochelate, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. The Almanach Des Corporations Ouvriers has been seized and a prosecution commenced against it for an attack on the principle of property, &c. M. Pierre Leroy, Prefect of the Saone Et Loire, has been appointed Secretary General of the Department of the Interior, vice M. Blanche.

GERMANY.—Advices from Hanover state that the accounts of the King's health on the 3d inst. were less favorable than those of the two preceding days.

The Belgian Chambers were opened by a speech from the King in person, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. His Majesty spoke assuringly of the state of the country in all its departments.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st October, have been received. The news from the frontier continues of a very alarming and unsatisfactory character. The revolt and disturbances havespread into the Moshesks Country and the Bacutos. The Kaffirs surprised and surrounded two companies of the 2d Queen's Regiment, and killed Capt. Oldham, 2 Sergeants, and 19 rank and file, 25 wounded and 8 missing. The advance of a relief prevented further loss. It is said the Kaffirs, conscious of their great strength and superiority in numbers, meditate an attack on Grahamstown, the inhabitants of which place are at length arousing themselves to assist the military. Four severe engagements were fought within a fortnight, besides several skirmishes in which the total loss of the British was not less than 59 men. The prospect of an early termination of the war seems as remote as ever. The price of bread has risen 50 per cent. at the Cape.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Georgia from New Orleans, via Havana, arrived about 3 o'clock this morning, bringing the mails and passengers by the Illinois which met with an accident to her machinery on her passage from Chagres. The Georgia brings about one million and half gold on freight and $400,000 in hands of passengers; the Georgia brings about 350 passengers. They were 14 days in crossing from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

MAGNIFICENT GOLD SPECIMEN.—*San Francisco, Oct.* 15.—We were yesterday shown by Mr. Joseph Belden, of Buffalo, N. Y, and late of the Sugar Pine Mining Co., which is located three or four miles above Spanish Bar, on Middle Fork of American River, the most superb specimen of gold that we have ever seen of the kind. It is egg-shaped rather flattened, and is intermixed with quartz, and from its appearance seems to be composed of about equal quantities of gold and quartz. It is perfectly smooth all over, caused undoubtedly by rolling in the river bed. It was was found by the Company, on the bed of the river, and weighs seventy-three ounces and four pennyweights. It is the property of Mr. George Hamilton, and J. D. Lauderdale, of Fayette county, Missouri, and can be seen at Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co.'s Bank, where it is offered for sale. It is certainly a most desirable specimen, and any one desiring a rich one would do well to secure it.—This company consisted of thirteen persons, who put in their flume this season, and in two weeks after its completion took out $30,000, when they sold out for about $13,000.

It is stated that two and a half millions of gold left San Francisco on the 15th for Panama. The greater part of this is expected soon at New York by the Illinois.

The Mormons have at length taken possession of the ranche of San Bernardino, near Los Angeles, for which they paid $102,000. $25,000 was paid down and the remainder is to be paid in two equal annual payment. It is said to be their intention to build a great city there, and a railroad to Salt Lake is confidently spoken of. It is also said, that the heads of the Church in Deseret have given directions to the Mormons in Europe, that all the emigration to this country must, in the future, come by the way of the Isthmus of Panama to Sandiego.—The Mormon emigration from Liverpool, it is said, amounts to 13,000. Salt Lake City, the head quarters of the Mormons, contains a population of 8000, and the other settlements in the Territory about as many more.—*San Francisco Pic.*

RECOVERY OF STOLEN TREASURE.—Two bars of silver, valued at five thousand dollars, were recovered on Friday last by Mr. P. Hurtado on the Cruces road. They were stolen from the British Specie Train, about three months ago, and all hope of recovering them had been wholly abandoned. Last week, however, suspicions were excited against a native man, and he was arrested by Mr. Hurtado, who induced him to confess the robbery, and to state that the treasure was buried some distance out on the Cruces road.

He was taken out to the place indicated, and after digging about it for some time, and no discovery of it being made, Mr. Hurtado had him taken and hung to a tree. As soon as he found the rope tightning upon his neck, he confessed that he had misled the search, and that, if they would release him, he would take them to the right spot.

He was accordingly released, followed to another place in the woods which he pointed out, and there the bars of silver were found buried in the sand. One of the bars was covered with canvass, the other enclosed in a wooden box. Great credit is due to Mr. Hurtado for his efficiency in recovering the treasure, which had so long been considered lost,

FROM OREGON.—The Mail Steamship Columbia had arrived from Astoria. The most important news by her arrival was the particulars of a treaty concluded by Messrs. Parish, Spalding and Dart, with the Indians on the Southern boundary of Oregon. The section of country purchased by this treaty, is said to be equal to the Williamette Valley.—It is thought that the terms are such as to secure the peace of the Indians in future.

News and Important Discovery of Gold Mines.—From parties who have just returned from a tour of exploration, we learn that gold has been found near Saddle mountain, which is plainly seen from almost any point near the mouth of the Columbia River, it being about fifty miles south-east of Astoria. We learn also that gold has been found north of Puget's sound, on the Coast range, in several places, and that parties are now fitting out for mining operations in that region.

Thus it appears that gold exists along the whole line of the Coast Range, from the Gila River, in Southern California, to Queen Charlotte's Island, north of the boundary line of Oregon. To what extent is yet unknown, as but few examinations have been made. The time is not far distant when this whole country will swarm with adventurers in eager pursuit of the glittering ore, of which California, in its palmiest days, will only be the prototype.—*Oregonian.*

Thomas J. Davenport, of Mass., with 6 other persons had been murdered by the Port Oxford Indians.

BISHOP HUGHES A CARDINAL.—We find the following in a letter in the Newark Advertiser, dated Rome, Oct. 26, 1851:—

Archbishop Hughes is to wear the scarlet cap, after all. His Grace has been made a Cardinal at last, in spite of all opposition. The important fact was made known, as I am well assured, to the "congregation" on Friday, the 10th inst. so that the effect of his late visit to the Holy See has been under-estimated. The appointment is said to have been made, with what degree of truth I do not know, without the approbation, if not in the face of the express protest of all the Roman Catholic bishops in the United States, save one, and contrary to the opinion of Chief Justice Taney. However the fact may be, the statement is current here, and generally believed.

JAMAICA.—Accounts from Kingston, Jamaica, represent the Pimento crop as being a full average one. The Coffee crop will, it is said, be more than usually abundant. From all parts of the country, we hear of continuous and fertilizing showers.

A Noble Dog.—On Monday, the 10th instant, as the Morris and Essex railroad train was returning to Newark, when within about one mile of the station, an infant was discovered lying or crawling on the track. A large Newfoundland dog rushed forward, and seizing the child bore him to a place of safety, the locomotive almost grazing the noble animal.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 25, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA!"

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, a little before 8 o'clock, in less than nine days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 15th instant, and 55 passengers—8 for Halifax. The Asia passed the steamer Pacific, from New-York, on the 17th, and spoke the City of Glasgow, from Philadelphia, on the 18th.

Passengers in the Asia to Halifax—Hon. J. Montgomery, Miss Haviland, Capt. Boyle, A. Edwards, Esq., Mr. Smellie and Lady.

No steamer from America had arrived at Liverpool since the departure of the Atlantic on the 12th.

In Cotton an extensive business had been done at prices about an eighth of a penny above last quotations. The sales of the week were 70,640 bales.

In the Corn market there was no change in prices, but a steady demand for both Wheat and Flour. Indian Corn dull.

The Sugar market was much depressed. In Molasses there was little doing. Tea and Coffee were in fair demand without change in prices.

Money is very abundant in London, and discounts easy at three per cent., or less. The Funds had steadily increased in price during the week; the closing prices on the 14th, were for Money and Account, 98 1-4 to 98 5-8.

Freights to the United States have not varied, but are well supported.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was increased activity in sales of goods and yarns at Manchester, with some slight improvement in prices.—The general character of the Share Market during the week was unquestionably firm, indicating a healthy state of things.

ENGLAND.—Kossuth continued to have a triumphant progress through Great Britain, receiving at every stage such demonstrations of admiration and affection as seem almost without precedent. On the 11th he was met by 7 to 8,000 persons in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. On the 12th he attended a great Banquet at the New Hall, Birmingham, at which 850 gentlemen sat down. On the 13th he was present at a Polish and Hungarian Ball, at Guild Hall, where he was met by the Lord Mayor and most of the influential citizens.

Kossuth, it was expected, would not leave for the United States before the 20th of this month.

By the Board of Trade returns it appears that the Exports of manufactured articles from the United Kingdom, for the year 1850, has amounted to £71,367,836 against £63,596,025 the value of exports in 1849, an increase of 12 per cent. The United States and the Colonies take one-half the whole; the increase to the United States has been 25 per cent., and to the Colonies 19 per cent. There has been an increase in the employ of British vessels to the extent of 220,747 tons in the inward entries, and 149,677 tons in the clearances.

The American clipper ship Surprise arrived in the London Docks from Whampoa in 107 days. Recently the ship Stornaway, built at Aberdeen, arrived from Whampoa in 104 days.

The steamship Demarara, built at Bristol for the West India Steam Packet Company, in proceeding to Glasgow to receive her engines, was stranded in the Bristol river and abandoned to the underwriters. She was insured for £48 000.

The enquiry in to the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, the Liverpool County Court Judge, had not yet terminated.

IRELAND.—In Ireland the Catholic Clergy are particularly busy with matters both temporal and spiritual. The Primate of all Ireland is stated to be organizing a regular onslaught against the Freemasons, and also arranging a plan of operation for the supporters of Papal aggression in Parliament, which it is thought will have the effect of upsetting the present Ministry early in the next session.

The Bank of Ireland declared a dividend of 5 per cent., per annum.

In the Encumbered Estates Court not less than ten properties were offered to competition in a single day.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Accounts have been received from this Colony to the 18th August, and they are most flattering both as to the quantity and quality of the gold round about Bathurst. Sydney was deserted. The receipts per week into the town were said to reach £20,000 to £25,000—the Government armed escort brought about £10,000 per week.

The steamer Severn arrived on the 4th and brought mails from New Zealand and Sydney. She brought two packages of gold valued at £1,200, and 15 packages of diamonds valued at £28,000. The Sydney News states that gold is most plentiful in Frederick's Valley, and that the gold diggers are making rich harvests. Lumps of gold from 12 to 14 lbs. have been found. The men in the Valley rounded about £250 worth of gold in two days. The gold is found in large quartz veins. An immense quantity of gold has arrived at Bathurst. A mail is to run daily between Sydney and Bathurst.

FRANCE.—The new French Ministry had been defeated on the second reading of the new Electoral law, by a small majority; still every thing was quiet in Paris. The Mountain party did not intend to try their strength until near the time of the general election.

HANOVER.—The King of Hanover is dying. He had rallied a little, and on the 9th hopes of his living some time were entertained, but the bulletin of the 10th destroyed these, and his death was hourly expected.

EGYPT.—Abbas Pacha has received the consent of the Soltan to the formation of the Railway over the Isthmus of Suez, and privileges are granted to facilitate its construction.

HALIFAX, Monday, November 24.

Great Gale.—A heavy south-east gale was experienced at Halifax on the 22d, since which the line has been down. It commenced to blow at 10 P. M., and from 2 to 4 in the morning blew a hurricane. Much damage was done to the wharves and shipping, particularly the coasters; the tide overflowed the wharves, sweeping away planks, abutments, piles, &c. The vessels were driven against each other some dismasted and others sunk. Daylight exhibited to the view of the anxious citizens a dreadful scene of disaster.—The loss is estimated at some thousands of dollars, and falls on those least able to bear it. Serious damage was done to the Fishing establishment.

The Railway.—The Railway Bill has passed the House. Halifax is to pay £5 000 annually towards the interest of the proposed loan. There is no doubt but that it will pass the second branch also. The first sod will be turned early in the Spring.—*Telegraph to News Room.*

The severe Easterly gale of last Friday broke up the ice in the river as far as the Oromocto, but it remained firm above that point. Two steamers, left Indian Town on Saturday morning, to proceed up the river.

The Steamers had not reached Oromocto at half past 8 o'clock this morning, probably gone to Swan Creek.—Weather clear, cold and pleasant; wind westerly, at Quebec, Woodstock and Fredericton,—all the same report.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—Wind East—snow falling fast—Thermometer four degrees below the freezing point. There are eight or nine vessels still in port, and four at Montreal.

5 P. M.—The storm here is terrific; it is feared much damage will be done, especially among the small craft in the harbour. Snow still falling fast.

QUEBEC, Saturday, 4 P. M.—Wind somewhat abated—a Newfoundland schooner was wrecked at Noad's Wharf; a brig was driven up on dry land, and a schooner sunk in the Cove loaded with 3000 bushels of wheat. About 14 inches of snow on the ground.

A Railway is in course of construction at the Grand Falls, the object of which is stated by the Carleton Sentinel "to convey lumber and goods between the basins above and below the Falls."—We hope this highly necessary undertaking will prove successful.—[Fred. Reporter.

David McLeod, a native of Nova Scotia, and a workman in the paper mill of Mr. Paul Ellis, at South Dedham, was instantly killed on Monday, 17th inst, by being caught in the gearing of some of the machinery in the mill, while adjusting a belt. His head and one of his arms were nearly torn from his body.

The steamship Canada sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with 55 passengers and about £1,300,000 in specie.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The Governor General has issued three proclamations, the first, dissolving the Provincial Parliament; the second, calling a new Parliament—writs to bear date on the 6th inst., and returnable on the 24th proximo; and the third, summoning "the Legislative Assembly to meet at Quebec, on Wedenesday, the twenty-fourth day of December next.

FALL OF ROCK AT NIAGARA.—A portion of the rock projecting from the brink of Niagara Falls, near the centre, lately fell into the basin below. There were two distinct crashes, the first at about eight o'clock in the evening, and the other in the night. About 40 tons of rock fell, it is supposed, making a concussion that was heard for a considerable distance.

Mr. Serrell, the Engineer who planned the celebrated suspension bridge ouer the Niagara, is now in town making a survey, for the City Council, with a view of ascertaining a proper site for the proposed suspension bridge in front of Quebec.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The ship Alexander Long arrived at the Sandwich Islands on the 26th of August, with the officers and crew of the French corvette Alcmene, which was lost on the West Coast of New Zealand, about the middle of June—15 men were lost while getting ashore, and she also lost 2 officers and 11 men, who were killed and eaten by the cannibals, in New Caledonia.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday a young man named Drake, said to be from Fredericton, was arrested by Mr. B. Murray, Marshal, charged with having been concerned in breaking into Mr. J. W. Cudlip's Store in this City on Tuesday night last, and stealing therefrom a small amount in money and other articles. Some of the papers taken were found in his trunk at his boarding house. He confessed his guilt, and has been committed for examination. It is hoped his accomplice will be discovered.—*Courier.*

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—Every man in N. Brunswick knows that Mr. Howe's plan is to build up Halifax at the expense of this Province. He wishes to build a Railway at our expense through the whole length of the Province, and in order to avoid the City of St. John, the track must run nearly the whole distance through a dense forest, to carry the trade of Canada and northern N. Brunswick direct to Halifax instead of St. John. If we are to make so large an outlay of money, are we not entitled to some of the profits, and should we not have the privilege of selecting the route most likely to benefit us? We know that some members of our Government are placed in a difficult situation with regard to this matter. The Attorney General, for one, is expected by his constituents to support the Eastern route, but we cannot think he will do so: he cannot sacrifice the whole Province to please a few, and even they in the end must be sufferers, as we will be burthened with a heavy debt, and our whole revenue mortgaged to meet the interest, without receiving any thing in return. Halifax and Quebec alone being benefited. The public voice in this Province is in favour of the shortest and best route—the cheapest, and the one that will pay the best and the quickest. This is without doubt the one through a settled country, and where even now an extensive trade is carried on. One advantage along possessed by this line over the Eastern should, we think, entitle it to the preference, even should all things else be equal, that is, while the European and North American line is completed we will have to build only from Woodstock to the Canadian line, a distance of 120 miles, and our share of both lines is completed. It is well known to all our readers that provision has been made for building the European and North American and the St. Andrews and Woodstock lines. Then why talk about building another where it cannot by any possibility ever be of any benefit to us? This view of the case narrows down the whole subject to a very simple question. Are we to have a Railway from Halifax to Quebec, by building 120 miles of a line through a settled country with an extensive trade, and with a certainty of its being a paying concern, and a great benefit to the Province—or are we to build 200 miles through a dense forest, over an expensive route, without the least prospect of ever receiving even the working expenses of the line, in order to build a City in another Province? The first is within our means, and would leave us in a situation to carry on other great works of improvement.—The other would leave us with a debt requiring double the amount of our whole revenue to pay the interest, (and which must be met by direct taxation,) and would check all attempts at further improvements in the Province.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

THE TRUNK RAILWAY.—To the inhabitants of Canada the course of the Great Trunk line, after it crosses their own boundary, is a mere point of detail; but this is not the case in New Brunswick. To open the large tracts of fertile lands in the interior of the country—to form a Railway communication through the centre of districts which even now find the services of seven steamboats inadequate to the task of transporting the trade and produce of the country to and from the seaboard—to give a natural impulse to the growth and prosperity of St. John—the greatest commercial mart of the Eastern Provinces—and to unite to a large extent, two highly important lines in one—are points of such vast importance to this Province, that we need no apology for their frequent advocacy. To use a homely figure, we see nothing in our soil, our commerce, or our local position to induce us to play *second fiddle* for Nova Scotia; and woe be to that man, however wealthy or influential he may now be, who would sacrifice the interests of this Province, to the schemes of Mr. Howe, or the random expenditure of money on the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, instead of on one of the finest tracts of land in the world.—*Fred. Reporter.*

INDIAN ENTERPRISE.—Williams, a true Micmac Indian, who occupies Pudding Pan Island, Queen's County, has been most successful as a Fisherman for many years, and can obtain credit to a large amount, did he require it. Notwithstanding the season has been unfavorable, he paid off his bills to a merchant of this city on Thursday last, and returns to his family, on the little Island of four acres, with plentiful supplies of the comforts, and some of the luxuries, of life. His example has induced others of his tribe to pursue the fishery as a means of subsistence.—*Halifax Recorder.*

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have St. John's dates to the 8th inst. by the Felton. A friend, writing at 10 o'clock that night says that—"The Great Libel case, Hon. J. Kent *vs.* R. J. Parsons, editor of the "*Patriot*," has just closed. Verdict for the Plaintiff. Damages 20s. Great excitement. H. W. Hoyles for Plaintiff; Bryan Robinson, Q. C. for the Defence. His speech was truly a burst of eloquence and withering sarcasm. Both parties were Roman Catholics; the Jury (Special) all Merchants and Protestants; the chief witness being the *Administrator of the Government*."—[Ib.

MR. GRINNELL AND THE BRITISH RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK.—Twelve of Mr. Grinnell's friends, of British birth, resident in New York, united recently in procuring a beautiful gold medal to be prepared, with an inscription attesting their sense of his conduct in connection with the search for Sir John Franklin, and on Friday it was formally presented to Mr. Grinnell. It is about twice the size of a silver dollar; the rim is surmounted with the flags of the two nations, wrought in gold; on the face is a representation of the *Advance* and *Rescue*, in their most perilous condition, crowded with ice; on the obverse is the following inscription:—

"The British residents of New-York to Henry Grinnell, in grateful admiration of his noble efforts to save Sir John Franklin.

"'Tis thine to feel another's woe,
And ours to mark the sacred glow.
"1851."

The design of the medal is beautiful, and in the best possible taste.—*N. Y. Times.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MISSIONS.—The "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" announce the following receipts from different States for the year ending August, 1851:

New-York	$60,800	New-Jersey	3,716
Pennsylvania	12,466	Rh