

English Mail of November 1.

ENGLAND.

Kossuth is certainly a great man. The fame which preceded him has not exaggerated his talents. His speeches in Hampshire this week are the most extraordinary efforts ever made by a foreigner to place the politics of a distant country in an English dress. With such command over a language which must necessarily be new and strange to him, we can readily imagine the effect which his magic voice, when speaking his own tongue must have had on his own race. "Thoughts that breathe and words that burn" is an illustration which fully typifies the powers of such an orator rousing the patriotism of Hungary against the tyrant.

The Kossuth should be the object of attack, need excite little surprise. Every speech is so. But since he has raised his many woes in this land of the free, it is natural to observe how his assailants, the advocates of the Slave, have been phrasing "drawn in their horns." Before his arrival, the criticisms on his conduct by that portion of the press which always lends to power, however basely achieved, were fierce and incessant. Since it has been found that the great Magyar has a tongue to defend his reputation, as he had a sword to oppose oppression, his literary antagonists seem to have vanished, like the witches in the play, into thin air, and left him in quiet possession of the field. The leading morning journal, dropped in the early part of the week, the *Advertiser*, had sounded a loudly before Kossuth's arrival in England; but yesterday, maddened by the cheers which accompanied him to the steps of the Admiralty, and the reverberation of which, must have been distinctly heard in a rating-house square, it returned to the attack with all the desire to be powerful, when in point of fact, was simply malignant.

The speech at Winchester was a resume of the infamous treatment which Hungary has received from the House of Hanover, treatment which fully justified an appeal to arms, and which was stamp'd throughout by treachery and cowardice. Thenceforward, from a man in Kossuth's position, was warm, but not inflated, and there were portions of it which rose to the highest order of eloquence. This sanguine and extraordinary exhibition will dispel like mist before the morning sun, the mass of misrepresentations and slander which have been advanced to the prejudice of Kossuth and the Hungarian patriots. There is little in it that is positive now, for Lord Palmerston, two years ago, even openly declared that he would not let Kossuth go to Parliament on account of his foreign policy; but as a whole, the case of the Hungarians against the Austrian dynasty has never been so fully and tersely put, and the impression which this racial of rights withheld and wrong inflicted will make in this country and in America, to which the illustrious exile is going, cannot fail to be as deep and abiding as it evidently was upon those who listened to it.

The least interesting feature of the Southampton entertainment to Kossuth, was the American eloquence with which it sparkled. The speeches of Colonel Lawrence and the Hon. Mr. Webster, will be read with delight by every Englishman, and in the heart of the patriotic, they may have been but a diriment disappointment. Mexican, grand like this, in a manner detestable of treason, the few institutions of our own country and those of the United States appear so gaudy and refreshing as compared with the bleak and horrifying aspect of absolutism, that the reflection instinctively engenders kindly associations and reminiscences of the common origin of both nations.

Mr. Hawes is about to resign his office of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon his appointment to that of Deputy Secretary at War, in place of the Right Hon. Lawrence Sullivan, who retires after nearly forty years' service. His place is succeeded to the Colonial Department by Mr. Frederick Peel.

The fact that Mr. Frederick Peel has consented to join the present Ministry forebodes an early junction of the Whigs with the party which his father established. In this there is little to excite surprise, for the ministerial interregnum in the early part of the present year showed that the only barrier which then separated them was the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which has since become the law of the land. This union of strength which may be looked for at no distant day, is the best security that the country possesses for the continuance of the Free-trade policy which the late Premier established, which his disciples have honestly supported, and respecting which it must be said, the present Ministry are equally zealous.

The present situation of the age calls to be found amongst the Peletonists to whom promising talents and ardent temperament the cold winds of opposition must be chilling, and who are anxious, no doubt, to serve their country in sustaining the Conservative but progressive policy of their late leaders.

Mr. Frederick Peel enters the Colonial-office as the substitute of Mr. Hawes, who is raised a step in the official ladder. The young aspirant for honour begins his career magnificently, for there is not an officer under the Crown which is in worse odour at the present moment. He must, therefore, have made up his mind for hard work and considerable obloquy, and if he can contrive by business habits and a mastery over the details of the office to acquire himself an eminence, he will be entitled to the confidence of the nation. The name of Peel has a kind of familiarity in the popular mind. No man of his age had a stronger hold on the business classes, which constitute the strength and intelligence of the country, than the late Sir Robert Peel. But he earned it by a combination of talent and industry that is rarely found in one man. A great reputation is not built up in a day. Whatever is enduring must be necessarily of slow growth. He was before the nation in some offices of grave responsibility nearly forty years, and the rapidity of his rise may be inferred from the fact, that before he was the age of Mr. Frederick Peel was at the head of the Home office. As the successor to his title is allowed on all hands to be a capable leader, it is to be hoped, that the career of his son may be as brilliant as that of his father. Mr. F. Peel, in his youth, had distinguished force and intrepidity. He is not to be equaled his father in appearance, as well as in mental power, and he may possibly before him, honour not less enduring.

On her last passage home, the steamer Africa steamed 215 miles in one day of twenty-four.

The Prince of Wales has presented 250 guineas to the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital in London, for the care of club-foot. The number of individuals on the books, waiting their turn for admission, exceeds 500; and the total cured of deformities since the foundation of the hospital in 1839 now reaches the number of 12,000.

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

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—The royal mail steamship Africa sailed from the Mersey at 11-12 a. m. on Saturday, with the usual mails and 182 passengers, discharged the pilot about an hour afterwards, and pursued the North Channel course. Shortly after the pilot left a dense fog set in,—so dense, indeed, that it was impossible to see half the length of the vessel. Under these circumstances, Capt. Ryrie deemed it prudent to slacken speed, and proceeded slowly on his course; but notwithstanding the precautions taken, the Africa struck on a reef of rocks near the Copeland Islands, situated near the entrance to Belfast Lough, at about ten o'clock on Saturday night. From the early rate at which the Africa was struck, it was evident that she had run aground but slight. Though the engines were immediately reversed, the tide, which was running at a rapid rate, carried her some distance on the rocks, and rendered the backward movement of the engine fruitless. After every effort had been made by Capt. Ryrie and his crew to liberate the ship, and the tide ebbing fast, signal guns were fired for assistance; but it was nine o'clock next morning before any arrived, when three steamers came from Belfast. At low water, the Africa, from midships forward, was high and dry. The sea being very smooth at the time, she did not strain much, and it was found that she had made scarcely any water. As soon as the tide commenced to flow, preparations were made to get her off, and were made fast to three steamers; but, impeded by the engines of the Africa, she could not get her into deep water. After she had been released, Capt. Ryrie deemed it prudent to return to Liverpool, where he arrived at a quarter-past seven o'clock on Monday morning. No blame can be attached to any one board the ship. The Africa was taken into the graving dock on Monday; to be examined and repaired. At a meeting of the passengers on board the Africa, on Sunday afternoon, resolutions sympathizing with Capt. Ryrie, and acquitting him and his crew of all blame, were unanimously passed. Messrs. M'Ilver at once determined on getting the royal mail steamship Canada, Harrison, Commander, ready to take the Africa's mails and passengers to their destination and she was despatched on Tuesday afternoon. We were happy to say that the Africa has scarcely sustained any injury, beyond the carrying away of the forefoot and false heel. She will be ready for sea on Saturday next, as advertised.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

REMOVAL OF THE GOODS.—The work of removal goes on apace. Nearly half the British exhibitors are gone, and in two or three weeks more the western half of this building will have been swept clean to the doors. Some of the foreign contributors will probably linger on the scene of their triumph, but they also appear to be actively on the move, and earnestly on the go. Paris, Geneva, Switzerland, and Rome, are in the act of departing, if they have not already gone. Messrs. M'Cord, the Russian Custom-house agents, have made off with the things belonging to the Emperor which were sent to them; and Major Major is busily engaged in preparing for re-shipment the Turkish, Austrian, and other collections for which they were concerned. In about two months hence the Crystal Palace will be left alone in its glory, and when the public are

more admitted within its spacious precincts, and leave time to admire in its grandeur the organic shell of the Great Exhibition, it will be removed instead, if they allow it, to be pulled down.

The full effect of 15 acres of ground under one roof without a single partition wall, with the light of heaven penetrating every corner of it, and the whole seen at a glance, has never yet been thoroughly realized. If to that attraction the contractors add those of halls and promenades, the success that must be achieved thereby will tell powerfully upon the fate of the building when dissolved in Parliament.

It is rumoured that a decision has been come to by the Royal Commissioners, awaiting Sir Joseph Paxton, the sum of £30,000 for his services. Even if this is so, but since he has raised his many woes in this land of the free, it is natural to observe how his assailants, the advocates of the Slave, have been phrasing "drawn in their horns."

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The practicability of a profitable manufacture of beetroot sugar in Ireland, is to be brought to a test shortly. About 500 statute acres of beetroot have been grown in the Queen's County, which has been contracted for at £5 per ton.

The result of the season's experience is, that it will be a profitable cultivation at from 16s. to 20s. per ton. The returns published by Mr. Howe during his tour of the country, and the relative proportion of sucrose matter in the root is also alleged to be greater.

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It was stated on Monday, in the County Council Room at Cork, that a well-known farmer from England in the passenger trade had failed, having in his hands some £50,000 or £60,000 lodged with them by emigrants for friends and relatives in Ireland.

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The returns published by Mr. Howe during the summer, show that the whole village has been destroyed by the flood. In some villages in the interior there is also a good deal of damage among the cattle.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The answer to the Address was moved by A. G. Archibald, Esq., and accompanied with a short and appropriate speech, which appeared to be well received. Hon. Mr. Johnston followed, and expressed his satisfaction with the speech and reply, and signified his intention to acquiesce in them without offering any opposition.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Rand, of the Nova Scotian, in the Legislative Council, also passed unanimously, and both being up in the usual form, the Legislative Council then adjourned over to Friday. After their return, the House of Assembly proceeded to the transaction of some business. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had laid upon the tables the correspondence referred to in His Excellency's speech, which was read. This has been, for the most part, substantially before the public, in the various letters published by Mr. Howe during the summer. Hon. Mr. Howe then submitted his Railway Bills, which were read a first time. He introduced the subject very briefly, and pointed out the tendency and bearing of the measure proposed. The following is an abstract, collected from one contemporaneous:

"That a Main Trunk Line of Railway, from the City of Halifax to Quebec, shall be constructed in one or other of the following modes:

"By constructing the same on the joint account of the Province and the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, in equal proportions.

"By engaging to construct, at the expense of the Province, part of the Railway lying within Nova Scotia, or,

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

DEATH OF DR. GOTTLAUF.—Among the events of the month, deserving special notice is the death of Dr. Gottlauf, which occurred at Hong Kong on the 8th of August, when he had just completed his 45th year.

OVERFLOW OF THE NILE.—The unusual height to which the Nile has risen this year has caused a great deal of damage to the country, and some of the next year's crops will suffer considerably from it. In some places the embankments have given way, and whole villages have been destroyed by the flood. In some villages in the interior there is also a good deal of damage among the cattle.

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That the Railway shall be a public Provincial work.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1851.

It is always with us a labour of love to record any improvement that may be made, whether in town or country. Our attention was directed some time since, to the new breast-work made round the ground occupied by the garrison, extending from the battery to the street leading to Douse's wharf. The work is 800 feet long and constructed in the most efficient manner, by Henry Haszard, Esq. under the able superintendence of Lt. Parsons, R. E. and reflects great credit upon both these gentlemen.

Standing on the breast-work and looking towards Fanning-bank, it cannot fail to strike the most unreflective mind that unless something of the kind be erected in front of that property, it will in the course of a few years be greatly deteriorated in value—it has already lost 15 acres by the action of tide, combined with that of frost—the whole area being at the time it was granted of 100 acres, and found lately upon measurement to contain only 85 acres. There was formerly a disinclination on the part of the Representatives of the People, to expend any money upon property over which they had no control. This objection exists no longer, and we shall expect to see due care taken of this, as of every other portion of the public property.

There is a great want of a public walk or promenade for the health and recreation of all classes, as well as to afford a safe and undisturbed place of exercise for invalids, females and children. Now an abutment of this sort, continued round the front of the Government House grounds, until it is met by the river, would afford a site as beautiful, healthy and convenient as could be wished—not nor do we doubt, that if proper pains were taken, a considerable sum might be raised in Charlottetown to assist in making it. We shall return to this and other topics connected with the improvement of Charlottetown at an early day.

It is rumoured that Archbishop Dr. McHale, has withdrawn from the Roman Catholic Diocese Association.

Construction walls, recently built, were purchased by a Manchester manufacturer, who shortly afterwards, sold them again at a loss of £1000.

A wretched woman, an inmate of the Seaford Union workhouse, while employed there a few days since, fell into a cauldron of boiling sturgeon, and was literally boiled to death.

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

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