Courier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

The Mail Steamer *Cambria*, with dates from Liverpool to the 27th ult., arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening last, after a passage of 10¼ days. The Mail for this City, having been conveyed by express, was received on Thursday evening, in forty-six hours after the Steamer's arrival.

The intelligence includes two items of more than ordinary interest—the retirement of Lord Palmerston from the British Cabinet, and the all but certain election of Louis Napoleon as President of France for the next ten years!

Our space to-day, being occupied with other matters, we are not able to give as lengthy extracts from the papers as we could wish.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool had somewhat improved during the week, but the transactions would not warrant an advance in the quotations to the extent of ¼d. Sales of the week, 34,360 bales.—The Cotton Market was closed from the 24th to 27th, being holidays. In the Liverpool Corn Market the week's business had been to a moderate extent—prices rather in favor of the buyer.

From the manufacturing districts, the reports of the first portion of the week have been of a very cheering nature, and merchants have been making purchases, evidently in anticipation of an increasing business with the turn of the new year.

The unsatisfactory character of the advices from India received by the last mail produced some depression in the Manchester market at the close of the last and beginning of the present week; but in other respects there has been some slight improvement in the various branches of trade, and a tolerable amount of business has been transacted. It is also satisfactory to add that both spinners and manufacturers have their hands fully employed.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—Lord Palmerston has ceased to be Minister for Foreign Affairs in England, and Louis Napoleon has been elected President for ten years in France. Both these events involve mysteries to which time only can afford explanations.

Three weeks ago, in this part of our paper, we said,—"There is now no doubt whatever that there is a serious division in the cabinet. Lord Palmerston, so long obnoxious to absolutism, has provoked displeasure in quarters where displeasure is most likely to affect him The sovereign in this country can do no wrong; and it is an understood etiquette not to suspect the crown of any but proper influence. The Court, however, is not entirely an abstraction; and, although ministers are responsible to the nation for their acts, people about the palace have sometimes a voice potential." The illustration was afforded on Wednesday last, when a demi-official article in the *Times* announced that Lord Palmerston had resigned—followed next day by a series of dark hints, calculated, if true, to show that the late minister was rapidly qualifying himself for a place in Dr. Conolly's establishment. The *Times* acquits Earl Grey of all complicity in any plot against Lord Palmerston; and asserts that, up to the meeting of the cabinet council, he was ignorant of the object of the summons commanding his attendance; but it admits that the Foreign Secretary had not been for some time a favourite at Court.—*Journal.*

Lord Granville is a young nobleman of talent and promise, but his official experience is necessarily limited, and that he should be at once elevated to one of the most onerous offices under the crown,—a situation which requires a combination of the most striking qualities in a statesman of the highest class,—cannot be accounted for by the possession of abilities, however brilliant, denuded of the requisite experience. We hope that he will justify the favour in which he is held by his royal mistress, but his premature elevation cannot but give offence to several statesmen amongst the Whigs, who have certainly stronger claims to the honour.

What effect the retirement of Lord Palmerston may have on the permanent stability of the Ministry remains to be seen. Although its most popular member, he was at the same time the object of more bitter and continuous hostility than any of his colleagues. His policy was nevertheless a bold and energetic statesman, whose sympathies, whether at home or abroad, were always in favour of progress and the inalienable rights of man, but as one who has done more to uproot the slave trade than any politician of his age. Talents so commanding, and principles so cosmopolitan, have made him the especial favourite of the British people. The influence which he has wielded in his own and other countries cannot disappear with his retirement.—*European Times.*

Lord Granville's promotion to the Foreign Office vacates two offices held by him up to this time *in commendam*, though with only one salary—the office of Vice President of the Board of Trade and that of Paymaster General. It has not transpired for whom these offices are reserved; but the character of the men by whom they are accepted may afford an important clue to the future prospects of the Government.

The under Secretary for Foreign affairs, Lord Stanley of Alderley, has tendered his resignation.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Bank of England returns, which will be published in the *Gazette* this evening, are looked forward to with much interest, as it is expected they will afford evidence of a still larger increase to the stock of bullion, which already amounts to within a comparative trifle of seventeen millions sterling. It is fully believed that the stock will next year much exceed the amount held at any previous period since the establishment of the Bank.

A rather uneasy feeling appears to prevail as to the position of mercantile credit, and the 4th of next month is, therefore, looked forward to with more than usual interest; but as money is so very abundant, and the rates low, it is to be hoped that the difficulties which it is thought threaten some houses will be surmounted.

The English Stock Market is very quiet to-day, without any essential change in prices. Consols are 96⅞ to 97 ex div. for the opening, Reduced Three per Cents. 97⅞ to ⅞, New Three and a Quarter per Cents. 98⅝ to ⅝, Exchequer Bills 48s to 51s prem.

The tone of the market this week has been mostly in favour of a rise, and the general rates give an improvement of ¼ per cent. on the closing rates of Friday last.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.—We have reason to believe that the Marquis of Normanby is about to leave Paris, and that Sir H. Bulwer is likely to replace him as our minister in France. We hear, also, that Count Flahaut will shortly arrive in England as minister from the French Republic, in the place of Count Walewski, who is about to return to France.—*Morning Herald.*

The report is revived that Her Majesty will visit Ireland next summer, and that Bristol will be honoured as the port of embarkation.

The annual cost of the constabulary of the County of Cork, consisting of about 1000 men, is nearly £46,000, of which the County pays about £6,000, being the cost of the extra force.

The Arabia, one of the splendid new steamships now building for the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ship Company, was launched on Wednesday last, at Greenock. She is 310 feet long, 2402 tons burthen, and will be fitted with 1000 horse-power. She will be commanded by Captain Judkins.

The latest news from Paris, by Telegraph, 27th Dec., gave us votes of 31 Departments, of which 23 were complete, yeas, 6,011,000; nays, 709,000. Much speculation was indulged in, as to the new Press law, shortly to be promulgated. The best informed think that each journal would have to deposit a certain sum with the Government as a security for their good behaviour. The offences of the Press were to be—first, an attack on the President—second, inciting hatred among citizens—third, an attack upon religion, family or property. Each offence to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—One of the Madrid papers quotes a letter from Gibraltar of the 7th, stating that the Emperor of Morocco had refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the French Admiral Dubourdieu and the Pacha of Tangier, and was marching toward that town at the head of an army of 40,000 men. "These alarming reports," it says, "have induced the Spanish Government to send two steamers to receive on board and relieve the Europeans who might wish to quit Morocco. There is little doubt but Tangier and the other towns along the coast will be sacked by the Bedouins the moment hostilities recommence."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday last, the Provincial Legislature assembled at Fredericton, for the despatch of business. We learn from the Head Quarters that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber in the usual state, where he was received by a Guard of Honor from the 72d Highlanders, the fine band of the Regiment adding much to the effect of the salute. The entrance of His Excellency to the Council Chamber was marked by the usual salute from the Royal Artillery. His Excellency having taken his seat on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the Assembly. The Members having accordingly attended at the bar, they were desired in the usual form to go back to their own Chamber and choose a Speaker. Mr. Ryan then nominated Mr. Hanington to the vacant chair, and complimented that gentleman very highly for his ability, integrity, and parliamentary experience.

Mr. Earle seconded the nomination in a speech equally complimentary to the candidate put in nomination.

Mr. Porter then put in nomination Mr. Barberie, and in doing so, spoke in the highest terms of that gentleman's qualifications for the office.

Mr. Macpherson seconded Mr. Barberie's nomination, and ably supported his claims to the consideration of the House.

A discussion then arose on a motion for adjournment made by the Surveyor General, to enable Mr. Lewis, the new elected member from Albert, to be sworn in and vote on the question of the Speaker-ship, as the Sheriff's return had not been received by the proper authority, although he himself was present. The motion was carried without a division, and the House adjourned until ten o'clock, the following morning.

On Thursday, after Mr. Lewis had been sworn in, the election of a Speaker was proceeded with.

Mr. Thomson thought Mr. Hanington objectionable, as being connected with the Treasury, and therefore supported Mr. Barberie.

Mr. Wilmot seconded the nomination of Mr. Hanington, and said that Government resolved that it should not be a political question.

Mr. Hanington protested against the insinuation that office would influence either candidate to do anything derogatory to the dignity of the House.

Some time was spent discussing the propriety of candidates retaining their seats during the debate. It was finally settled that they should remain.

On the division for Mr. Hanington—Messrs. Needham, Harding, Godard, Wilmot, Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, Johnson, (Miramichi) English, Beardsley, Pickard, Hatheway, Lewis, Styles, Chapman, Cutler, Earle—17. Nays, 19. Absent—Mr. Montgomery, who left, and Mr. Robinson, not arrived.

On the division for Mr. Barberie—Messrs. Porter, Fitzgerald, Thomson, McPhelim, Macpherson, Taylor, Hayward, Street, Partelow, Williston, Gordon, Reed, Johnston, (St. John.)—Negatived.

Mr. Thomson proposed Mr. Crane as Speaker. Mr. Cutler seconded the nomination, as did also Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Gray gave reasons for opposing both former candidates—thought the Speaker should be free from all influences, and hold no office.

Mr. Street said the decision was one of great Parliamentary importance.

Mr. Wilmot's only objection to Mr. Crane, was his physical infirmities; but, if he thought himself able to discharge the duties, would support him.

Mr. Barberie was highly delighted at the result—he always doubted the propriety of having an office holder for Speaker.

Mr. Crane said he was formerly much afflicted by Providence, but now thought himself fully competent to discharge the duties.

He was elected without a division, and, amidst much applause, was led to the Chair by Messrs. Thomson and Scoullar.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Fredericton, January 8th, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to open the Session of the Legislature with the following speech, having yesterday postponed the delivery, to afford the House of Assembly an opportunity of electing a Speaker, in the room of the Hon. Charles Simonds, resigned:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

We have strong reason to be thankful to a Gracious Providence for the condition of affairs during the past year. Let it be our task in this Session to do all that can properly be done by Legislation at the present time, in aid of the efforts of our people. We may remember, too, with pride, that whilst we enjoy true freedom under the British Crown, we form part of an Empire which has stood upright amid the storms of Europe, and has this year especially, exhibited to the world a grand and imposing spectacle of peaceful industry and good fellowship with all mankind. In dealing with the affairs of this Province, I know that you all have local interests, but I am also convinced that you will approach your Legislative duties with the true constitutional feeling of an obligation resting on each of you to deliberate and act for the whole Province.

Mr. Thomson moved the answer to the Speech Mr. Williston seconded the motion in a long speech, lauding everything.

The reply as usual, is but the speech in another form.

After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Partelow, the consideration of the answer was fixed as the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Robinson arrived after the election. The House is now full. Northerners hardly satisfied with the speech. Advocates of central Railway rather elated. House adjourned. T. W. A.

Friday, Jan. 9.—The House engaged all the morning striking Committees.

Mr. Needham's Law Reform Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gray in seconding the resolution said, he had a similar Bill introduced, and hoped a good measure would be framed from both.

There was much talk relative to the arrangement of the House—the Ladies' Gallery, &c.

Mr. Needham opposed the admission of Legislative Councillors to the gallery.

Mr. English wished the example of Congress followed.

Mr. Street and several other members spoke.

A question was raised respecting the Reporters' place, and an arrangement, by a Committee, was incidentally spoken of; as yet there is no report—it is said some members will not sign any. In the meantime the Reporters are admitted to the gallery, until an arrangement be made.

The question as to the Contract is postponed 'till the report be submitted.

The Atty General presented a petition from Judge Parker, relative to County debentures, also the Bill read at the Sessions. The Bill was read a first time. Also a Bill to annex the new territory to Victoria County.

The Committee on Mr. Boyd's petition reported, only three member's present; a new Committee will be struck.

Several petitions were presented for schools and for return duties; also from Charlotte. Mr. Partelow said there was much imposition practised in these matters.

On motion, the House adjourned.—*Tel. to News Room.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held last Tuesday evening, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The Hon. Judge Parker, President of the Society, in the chair. At an early hour, the Hall was filled to overflowing; and many ladies and gentlemen, not being able, we regret to say, to find accommodation, were obliged to withdraw. We were pleased to see several Ministers present, besides those who had been engaged to take part in the proceedings. The proceedings were commenced with singing four verses of the 90th Psalm, in which the whole assembly joined, under the leading of Mr. Card, who, as on former occasions, very kindly presided at the organ. The Rev. Mr. Harrison, next, (according to a judicious and commendable practice now followed at the annual meetings of the Parent Society,) read a passage of the Word of God, viz., the 55th chapter of Isaiah.

The President then rose, and addressed the crowded and attentive auditory in nearly the following words:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have once more, at the commencement of a New Year, the happiness of congratulating you upon thus meeting together to celebrate another anniversary of our New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, and no occasion, I verily believe, brings together in this place more persons united for one common object; and I trust we are animated also by one common desire to aid in the circulation of God's Holy Word. We are taught by that Word, as we are warned by the recurring instances of mortality, not to look for any long abiding place here, but "to work while it is called to-day." We are not, however, forbidden to avail ourselves of such encouragement and refreshment as these meetings afford; indeed, we are commanded to exhort one another to love and good works. It is delightful to call to mind that the one common object for which we assemble is approved by all Protestant Christians—that we feel ourselves soldiers of the same great army, brought out to warfare against the same common foe, and agreeing in the use of the same spiritual weapon, "the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God."

When we thus assemble here, I can almost fancy we are standing on some vantage ground, from which we can not only look back on what has passed, but cast our eyes and hopes forward to the future. The Committee have placed in your hands this evening, as a slight memento, a paper shewing on one side the extent of the work of our great Parent Society, and on the other an interesting but humble particular of our Provincial Colportage for the three years it has been in operation. The first side will shew you from what small beginning the British and Foreign Bible Society has proceeded, until its fame and its labours have reached the extremities of the earth. Many of us here present are older than that Society, and have had an opportunity of watching its progress, and sharing its benefits, from year to year. In our backward glance we reach the year 1804—not yet fifty years ago—when a few lovers of the Bible met together in London, and made this great and, what was thought by many, hazardous experiment. Let us take note of the dangers and difficulties which beset its course from time to time, and with what wisdom, what sound discretion and charity, it has avoided or overcome them; how its friends have multiplied, how its funds have swelled, how its issues have increased, how it has endeavoured to penetrate the strongholds of error, intolerance and superstition; how it has left everywhere its footsteps—the footsteps of feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of Peace. But we ought not to bound our retrospective view by the year 1804, though that year will ever be memorable for the formation of the Bible Society; nor, indeed, by the Reformation of Luther, though the charters of our Protestant Churches may then be considered as sealed. The blaze, indeed, may have first shone, but the spark was not lighted in Germany. Let us look back to a period more than one hundred years before Luther, and to our own beloved England, and there see the father of Reformation, or, as he has been beautifully styled, the "morning star of the Reformation," John Wickliffe, coming forth to resist as well the temporal encroachment as the spiritual pre-eminence of Rome—bearing, as a term of reproach at Oxford, the name of *the Gospel Doctor*—a term of honour and renown truly as much as it would be to us to be called Bible Christians. He dared to avow the great principle which we maintain—that *the Divine Scriptures are the sole rule of faith.* He dared to decide for himself the great question, the solution of which is at the basis of Bible Societies—Shall the Word of God be allowed to speak to us all in the words of its own Divine Oracles, translated into our own language?—or are we only to have so much of it, and that with such comments and explanations and in such a tongue as may please fallible mortals like ourselves to permit? But may we not look forward also with joy and hope? Will not the seed of the twenty-four millions of Bibles and Testaments already scattered, and the millions yet to be sown by the Bible Society and its kindred Societies in the United States and elsewhere, spring up? Will not the plants increase and flourish? Will they not be watered by the dews of Heaven, as they have been? Will they not bear fruit? May we not hope that, with the Divine blessing, and in the order of Divine Providence, they may be instrumental to hasten the time when "all mankind shall see the salvation of God"—the great, the glorious era, when "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea?" In the words, in the prophetic aspirations of the Psalm we have sung—

"God grant our work success!
The glorious work we have in hand
May He vouchsafe to bless!"

An abstract of the Committee's Report was read by Dr. Paterson, one of the Secretaries. Its foreign details we recommend to the attention of the Subscribers and others. They cannot rise from the perusal without being convinced that the Bible Society has a great work, under God, to accomplish, and, in consequence, feel redoubled ardour to promote the cause. The statements made in regard to the prosperity of our own Auxiliary are very gratifying. Mr. M'Intosh's services as travelling agent have been highly and justly appreciated by the Committee. Within two years and a half he has visited every important settlement, and many of the bye-roads and scattered dwellings, in every County of the Province, and distributed altogether 5507 copies of the Scriptures. In addition to his duties connected with *colportage*, he has acted as collector of subscriptions. For the year just terminated he has collected £116 3s. 9d. in the City, and £29 19s. 10d. in country districts. Some of the subscribers have been very liberal, having given to the amount of £5. A donation of £5 from C. F. Allison, Esq., was also received. The Branches at Milkish and Kingston had made remittances—the former of £2 14s., and the latter of £4.

The Ladies' Association of St. John is still flourishing. The assiduous collectors have obtained over £64. New Branches have just been formed at Campbelton, on the Restigouche, and at the Long Reach, in the Parish of Kingston, on the St. John. Would that the Old Societies were revived, and that new Branches and Associations were formed, in every settlement of the country! The maintenance of all our privileges in integrity depends upon the circulation and proper use of the Word of God. Who then are the most noble patriots—who the truest friends of their country?—Those who read the Bible and circulate it.

[The speeches which were delivered by many of the Movers and Seconders, will appear in next Tuesday's *Observer.*]

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Knight, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Mackay:

Resolved—That the Report, an abstract of which has been just read, be received and printed, and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong:

Resolved—That this Meeting desires to record its deep sense of the goodness of God, as displayed in the continued prosperity of the British and Foreign Bible Society, both at home and abroad; and rejoices to learn that the events of the last year in the Parent Country have served to awaken new zeal and to rekindle fresh interest in behalf of the Bible.

Moved by Dr. Paterson, seconded by Dr. Botsford:

Resolved—That while this Meeting desires to express its sympathy with the Parent Society in the great loss sustained by the death of its late venerable and excellent President, Lord Bexley, and of its long tried and invaluable Secretary, the Rev. Andrew Brandram, it would venture to offer its sincere congratulation that the Right Honourable Lord Ashley, (now Earl of Shaftesbury,) whose efforts in the cause of humanity are well known, has accepted the office of President, and that a worthy successor to Mr. Brandram has been found to fill the important place of Clerical Secretary to the Society.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Ferrie, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cardy:

Resolved—That the recollection and recital of the events of the past should animate us to fresh efforts for the future—and if we believe that the revelations of the Holy Book are too momentous to be concealed, its principles of truth and righteousness too important to be sparingly disseminated, its good news of salvation through Christ Jesus our Lord too precious to be held back, it is surely in the highest degree befitting that we should gladly give our aid to render the heavenly oracles intelligible and accessible to all.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Harris, seconded by N. Disgill, Esquire:

God has been largely supplying to many destitute places; and it desires to express its cordial sense of the zeal and discretion of the Agent of this Auxiliary, who has, within the last three years visited almost all parts of the Province; it desires, at the same time, to offer its thanks to the St. John Ladies' Association, and the branches and associations which still co-operate with this Auxiliary, and to all who have individually, or collectively, assisted this Society in the work of Bible distribution.

Moved by George Taylor, Esquire, seconded by James R. Ruel, Esquire:

Resolved—That the following gentlemen do compose the Committee for the ensuing year, viz.:—Samuel Bayard, M. D.; L. B. Botsford, M. D.; Messrs. Samuel Hoghton, John Kimear, John Wishart, Nathan S. Demill, Gilbert T. Ray, George A. Lockhart, W. J. Starr, James McMillan, E. Sears, D. J. McLaughlin, John Armstrong, Jas. Reed, C. A. Hartt, and Wm. Girvan. *For Portland*—Messrs. John Duncan, James Flewelling, Moses Tuck, and A. McL. Seely. *For Carleton*—Messrs. R. Salter, Isaac Clark, and Dr. Waddell.

Between the 3rd and 4th Resolutions five verses of the 78th Psalm were sung. This practice, which, we believe, is peculiar to this Society, has an excellent effect. It forms a relief to the audience, by changing their position for a time, and dispelling the irksomeness that might arise from long-continued attention. The proceedings, which occupied, without intermission, full four hours, were concluded with singing the Doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

The collection amounted to £10 19s.

In another column will be found His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Legislative Session. The speech from the Throne is generally supposed to indicate the views and policy of the Government; but we must confess, that after a diligent reading and much cogitation, we have not succeeded in gathering from this document what may be the precise opinion of the Government on any of the great questions of the day. We must, therefore, wait the speeches of the LEADERS in the House for the full development of their policy.

Most of our business men will dissent from that portion of the speech which refers to railways. Were the scheme which has been adopted in Canada and Nova-Scotia, by which it is rendered obligatory on this Province to construct, at her own cost, at least 400 miles of railway, to be likewise adopted by our Legislature, it is the general opinion that so far from the settlement, the trade, and the capital of the Province being increased thereby, the passing of such an act would be the signal for all who had capital or property to make arrangements for the transfer of themselves and chattels to safer quarters, before the advent of the evil days of taxation and depreciation.

It was never anticipated that railways could be built in this Province by the surplus capital of its inhabitants.

It was supposed that the Government Railway of last Session, being required by the wants of the world, and moreover being likely to be remunerative, would command the capital of the world for its construction.

Were the people of the Province to *borrow* the money, for this and the other less remunerative railway now recommended to them, and required to tax themselves for the interest and repayment of the same, then we venture respectfully to suggest, would arise the state of things contemplated in the speech, and the ordinary industry of the country would be deranged and dislocated.

We readily grant that the indirect benefits arising from such a system of railways would be great, but surely they are not such as can be relied on to assist in relieving us from the required taxation! The untrodden forest takes many a long year before it can become the fertile field, and is it not rather hazardous that this poor Province should be the first to try the experiment of opening up and settling the wilderness by means of the expensive Railway?

It has hitherto been deemed prudent to construct Railways, only to meet an existing traffic, and the common road has been thought quite adequate for the first twenty years of the pioneer life. The longest Railway in the world, the New-York and Erie, (467 miles in length) with all the traffic passing between the Eastern and Western States, and over a thousand through travellers daily, is barely profitable, and if so, what is the prospect for a Railway of over 600 miles in length, with comparatively *no* existing local traffic, and no through traffic or travel possible, in competition with roads of half the length?

If this is so, even if this road were built, it could not be kept up. There is some fearful error of judgment in the matter, and the error may be ours. If so, we should like to see it pointed out.

If we are right, and our earnest and sincere warnings succeed in averting a great evil from our country, we will be amply repaid for what has been a very disagreeable task.

We notice that David S. Kerr, Esq., of Fredericton, is appointed to lecture at the Institute on Monday evening. We trust that there will be a full attendance, as we understand that Mr. Kerr intends, in explaining how the industry of the Province may best be encouraged, to give a detailed account of the intended Provincial Exhibition to be held in Fredericton in October next. Mechanics, Farmers, and others intending to compete, would do well to attend.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPBUILDERS.—The following is an extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 26th December:—"It may be of importance to those interested in Shipbuilding to know that Lloyds have given an extra year to Hackmatack Ships, classing them now for *seven* years, in place of six, as formerly. They also allow Spruce Knees, instead of Hackmatack; which will be a great saving of expense."

REGISTRY OF VESSELS.—As there are only three ports in this Province where vessels can be registered, and as it has hitherto been requisite that the owners of vessels, previous to registry, should appear personally, to make the declaration and sign the bond required by law, much inconvenience has been felt by parties residing at a distance from a registering port, having to travel, in some instances, upwards of a hundred miles for this purpose. The Honorable Commissioners of Customs have directed, on the suggestion of the Controller at this port, that owners and masters of vessels, residing at a distance from registering ports, may subscribe the necessary forms in future, before any of the Colonial Officers who are empowered to execute the duties of Controllers of Customs and Navigation Laws at the Out-stations, who will then forward the said documents to the nearest registering port, for the purpose of having the vessel registered and the certificate forwarded to the owners. This measure will give the Out-stations the same accommodation as if they were registering ports.

SEIZURES.—The Provincial Revenue officers of this port seized nineteen barrels Rum on 31st December last, at Dipper Harbour, for having been landed there contrary to law. They also seized the schr. "*Brunswick Lyon.*" 52 tons, owned at this port by Mr. W. H. Craft, having on board 13 puncheons of Rum. The schooner and Rum were brought up to this port to await the decision of the Provincial Government.

CORRECTION.—In the extract from Dr. Waddell's letter, copied from the Royal Gazette, and inserted on the first page of to-day's Courier, the date of Kerrigan's admission to the Lunatic Asylum should be the 2d of August, instead of the 2d October.

The date of Dr Waddell's letter to the Commissioners, was the 10th December.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last Monday evening, Mr. Hinton lectured on *Insanity.* The lecture, while it was full of instruction to the hearer, could not fail to convey the impression to his mind that the lecturer took particular interest in his subject, and had made it a matter of much study, both in a theoretical and practical point of view. His reading and researches have been evidently conjoined with close observation of patients afflicted with the distressing malady. It would please us to give a full description of the lecture, but our limits and our plan will allow us to do no more than give some of its more prominent points. In the outset a definition was given of the mind, and a description of its seat, the brain; the circulation of the blood and the office of the heart were well explained. A correct knowledge of these things, the lecturer said, was necessary to the successful study of the phenomena of mental aberration. He shewed, both theoretically and by well-authenticated examples, the influence which the rapid or sluggish circulation of the blood had upon the brain, and consequently upon the mental operations. The effect of chloroform in stultifying the mind, and producing unconsciousness, was explained. Speaking of a well-regulated mind, he mentioned the following as its qualities and acquirements:—1. A habit of steady and continuous attention to the subject before it. 2. A careful regulation and control of the succession of our thoughts. 3. An active state of inquiry. 4. A careful selection of subjects to which the mind of calm and correct judgment. He descanted admirably upon *reason*, and its proper exercise; and then turned to the consideration of *insanity*, which he defined to be "the action of the mind uncontrolled by reason or judgment." He showed that there was a remarkable analogy between *insanity* and *dreaming*. He traced the various phases of unsound mind, as displayed in *eccentricity*; *monomania*, in which the hallucination is confined to a single point; *melancholia*, in which the impression on the mind is of a depressing character; *mania*, or decided *insanity*; and *dementia*, or *idiocy*, that state in which there appears to be a perfect torpor of the intellectual faculties. All these degrees of mental aberration the lecturer described minutely, and illustrated, by copious and interesting examples, with some of which he himself had been conversant. He next pointed out some of the *causes* of mental disorders, as—1. Hereditary predisposition. 2. Intemperance. 3. Strong and sudden emotions of the mind, anxiety, grief, &c. Interesting examples of insanity arising from each of these were given. In speaking of the *treatment* of the insane, which he did in a manner befitting the subject, and indicative of his thorough acquaintance with it, he divided it into *physical* and *moral*. In addition to the other excellencies of this lecture, we should mention, that it was pervaded by a tone of sincerity and sound religious feeling. Mr. Hinton has our best wishes for his welfare and success.

Next Monday evening, D. S. Kerr, Esq., of Fredericton, will deliver a lecture on the "*Importance of elevating the condition of our Country, and the most effective means for accomplishing it.*"

MR. WISHART'S LECTURE.—The Rev. Mr. Wishart delivered his ninth lecture, at the Institute, on Thursday evening last, before a numerous and respectable audience. The subject was *Aristotle's Seven Sophisms*, which he commented on, giving many humorous illustrations. This lecture appeared to give very general satisfaction.

MESMERISM.—Last evening, Mr. H. S. Lewis delivered the first of a course of lectures on *Phreno-Mesmerism*, at the Mechanics' Institute, before a numerous and respectable audience. The lecture and experiments proved highly satisfactory.

This young man is a native of this City, and left it twenty years ago, poor and ignorant, in a menial capacity on board of a vessel. Notwithstanding the disadvantage of being a man of colour, he has, by his own virtue, industry, and intelligence, succeeded in raising himself to the rank of a scholar and gentleman. As such, he has been recognised in England and Scotland, and patronised by the most eminent in station and talent. He well deserves a cordial welcome from his townsmen, whom he has honored.

Mr. Lewis will lecture again on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

NOTES OF THE WEATHER AT ST. JOHN IN 1850 AND 1851.

	—1850—				—1851—			
	Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Average Temp.	Snow: inches	Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Average Temp.	Rain: inches
January,	44	3	22 50	3	46	40	19 13	3
February,	45	6	32 28	21.50	47	15	25 10	15
March,	70	1	38 28	6.75	62	12	30 23	12
April,	70	29	49 37	48	62	26	41 68	26
May,	78	32	59 05	7	76	36	55 42	36
June,	76	43	64 40		80	47	60 68	47
July,	82	52	67 15		84	50	64 18	50
August,	84	54	65 45		84	34	59 23	34
September,	84	54	62		82	51	56 37	51
October,	64	38	51 41		76	32	51 112	32
November,	57	29	39 31		64	15	35 37	15
December,	42	3	21 16		42	12	20 20	12
For the year,	44 72	9ft. 9in.	33 92	48			43 79	
Pleasant days,	104				131			
Cloudy and foggy,	152				124			
Stormy,	59				60			
Rain fall (inches),	33				48			
Snow fall (inches),	117				48½			

Loss OF THE BRIG ALFRED HENRY.—We deeply regret to learn (by telegraph) from Boston, the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the brig Alfred Henry, of this port, on "The Graves," near Boston Harbour, and that the master and all on board perished. The A. H. was commanded by Henry Kidd, of this city, who leaves a wife and child to mourn their bereavement. He was a young man, whose integrity of conduct had gained for him the sincere respect of all his acquaintances. We deeply sympathise with those who mourn his untimely departure.—*Chronicle.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on the 2nd inst., at Mispec, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of John Mason. Verdict—"that the deceased hanged himself during a state of temporary insanity."

The deceased was an elderly man, in limited circumstances, and has left a wife to lament his melancholy end.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.—*Fredericton, January 5, 1852.*—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Promotions:—

Saint John Sea Fencibles.

Major Thomas Reed to be Lieutenant Colonial, vice Strange, retired: Captain Thomas M. Smith to be Major, vice Reed, promoted.

By Command.

R. HAYNE, *Lieut. Col., A. G. M.*

We learn by a telegraphic despatch to the News Room, that the Mail Steamer Canada, arrived at Halifax at twelve o'clock on Thursday night, from Boston, and left for England at four on Friday morning.

The American Steamship Atlantic arrived at New-York last Sunday afternoon, in ten days and twenty-three hours from Liverpool.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—M. Kossuth dined with the President yesterday. Part of the Cabinet, Gen. Scott, Com. Morris, and other distinguished persons, and several ladies were present, as is usual at dinners of ceremony.

M. Kossuth has informed the Banquet Committee that he will not discuss the question of intervention, finding it to be unpalatable. He goes hence to Columbus, Ohio.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—*Suppression of the Insurrection in Northern Mexico.*—We have advices from Vera Cruz to Dec. 24th, six days later. The insurrection on the Rio Grande is believed to have been completely surpressed. Caravajal, at last accounts, had fled to Texas, in hopes of raising reinforcements. The Government have three thousand men in the field, in case of renewal of the attack by the insurgents.

MARRIED,

On the 27th Nov., by the Rev. Mr. Quin, Mr. Daniel Mulherrin, Branch Pilot of the Port of St. John, to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Owens, of Golden Grove.

On Tuesday evening, 31st ult., by the Rev. R. Knight, general Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions, Mr. Israel B. Hawes, to Miss Ellen Sullivan, both of this City.

On Monday evening, by the same, Mr. Frederick G. Harrison, Garrison Armourer, to Miss Hannah Green, both of this City.

On Friday, the 9th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Thomas Sterritt, to Miss Eliza Jane, second daughter of Mr. John Hamilton, all of the Parish of Greenwich.

At Carleton, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. William Erb, of Kingston, King's Co., to Miss Mary Shaw, of the City of St. John.

On Thursday the 8th inst., by the Rev. Peter Spragg, Rev. J. A. Smith, to Mrs. Mary Ann Davis, second daughter of Mr. Abraham Gunter, all of the parish of Springfield.

At Studholm, on Tuesday evening the 23d ult., by the Rev. E. Weyman, Mr. John Roach, to Miss Magdalen Good.—On Wednesday evening, the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. Elisha C. Sharp, of Springfield, to Miss Maria J. Fenwick, all of King's County.

At Gagetown, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. G. F. Miles, Mr. Thos. Elliott, to Miss Phebe Carpenter.—By the same, on the 23d ult., Mr. Abner Belmain, to Miss Emily Clark, all of the Parish of Canning.

At Windsor, N. S., on Tuesday, 30th December, by the Rev. I. Bainbridge Smith, Vice President of King's College, William Cunard, Esq. to Laura Charlotte, daughter of the Honorable Mr. Justice Halliburton, Clifton.

DIED,

On the 3d inst., Mr. W. Paterson, formerly a resident of St. Andrews, N. B., in the 62d year of his age.

On Sunday morning, John, only son of Captain Joseph Stephenson, aged 8 years and 4 months.

On Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, GEORGE BOND, Esq., departed this life, aged 62 years, leaving a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement. Mr. Bond came to this country from England in 1819, and soon after took up his residence in Carleton, as Superintendent of the Hon. W. Black's Mills. This position he occupied with credit to himself and benefit to his employer for 18 years, when shortly after he became proprietor himself, which he has held till his death. In 1825 he was elected Alderman of Guy's Ward, in which office he so pleased his constituents that they sustained him in it for 24 years. As a Common Councillor he was highly useful; possessed of intelligence and an accurate perception of things, he was called frequently to give advice, which proved serviceable in matters of critical moment.—In the locality in which he lived, he will be long held in grateful remembrance, for he acted as a father to the people; and remembering their spiritual and eternal as well as their temporal interests, he built at his own expense, a Meeting House, where they might assemble together for the worship and service of God. In the prospect of death, he expressed himself in strains of triumphant expectation of soon joining the heavenly host above, who have washed themselves in the blood of the Lamb.

On Sunday last, at the residence of his Son, Varish of Lancaster, Mr. Richard Avery, Senr. He was a native of Cornwall, England, and came to this country in 1819; and has always borne the name of an honest and upright man.

At Carleton, on Monday, in full hope of a glorious resurrection, Chloe Jane, third daughter of Mr. Daniel L. Dykeman, aged 24 years, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Springfield, King's County, on the 28th Dec., Mr. Henry Thomas, in the 77th year of his age, eldest son of the late Henry Thomas, Esq., of this City. The deceased came to this Province with his parents, at the close of the American Revolution in the year 1783; he was much respected by the community in which he lived, and has left a large circle of relatives, who deeply mourn their loss.

At Fredericton, on the 30th ult., after a lingering illness, Sarah, wife of Mr. Charles Stewart, of that City, in the 57th year of her age.

At Brighton, (County of Carleton,) on the 29th ult., Mr. Oliver C. Bradley, an old and well known inhabitant of Fredericton. He was born in or near the City of St. John, in the year 1773, and removed to Fredericton at a very early age, where he resided until a few years ago.

At Weymouth, (N. S.) on Saturday evening, December 6th, of consumption, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Boyne, aged 26 years, leaving a husband and four children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and mother. Her end was peace.

At Spring Vale, (Maine,) on Sunday