The Courier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853.

The Steamship *Europa*, with the English Mail of the 8th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. The letters and papers for this Province having been forwarded thence by express, may be expected to-morrow morning. In the meantime, we publish the report of the *Europa*'s news furnished by telegraph to the News Room.

We publish to-day the speech delivered at the opening of the Session of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia on Thursday. We must wait the speeches of the Members of the Government for a development of the intended Railway policy, as but little can be learned from the Governor's speech of the matter. We are anxious to learn how the construction of the Nova-Scotia Railways by the Province according to the Minute of Council referred to, can be reconciled with His Excellency's warning against incurring greater liabilities than can be borne. If what is meant by the plan named in the Minute of Council is the thirty-miles-of-Railway-per-annum scheme, we should think the common sense of the House will soon settle that question.

The Halifax papers publish the official announcement of Mr. McHeffey, the defeated candidate at the late Windsor election, having been appointed (provisionally) to the Legislative Council. This is rather contrary to the principles of Responsible Government, so much boasted of in Nova-Scotia.

BREAD STUFFS.—The number of barrels of Wheat Flour imported into this port from the United States and Canada, during the last year, was 111,317; nearly all this quantity was Canadian Flour. As compared with the previous year, the importation of 1852 shows a large increase over that of 1851. The quantity of Wheat imported in 1852, was 180,642 bushels, and in 1851, it amounted to 176,697 bushels, which shows a slight increase last year. The quantity of Corn imported in 1852, was 84,433 bushels, and in 1851, it amounted to 38,965 bushels, being a large increase last year. The quantity of Corn Meal and Rye Flour imported last year, was 1792 barrels, being much less than what was imported in 1851.

It will be seen from the above statement of the importation of bread stuffs, into the port alone, that, with all the agricultural resources of our Province, we are still in a great measure dependant upon our neighbours for a supply of the staff of life.

THE SEASON.—Perhaps a better division of the seasons in New-Brunswick might be made than is usually laid down in almanacks. We should say that Winter begins on 20th November, and ends on 20th March; Spring, from 20th March to 20th May; Summer, from 20th May to 20th September; and Autumn, from 20th September to 20th November; thus giving four months to Winter, two to Spring, four to Summer, we have [illegible] of Winter; and yet Winter, in the old-fashioned New-Brunswick sense of the word, has scarcely yet been felt. There have not yet been three really cold days running; indeed, we have only heard of the thermometer being three times below zero; and there has not been enough of snow in the neighbourhood of the City to make sleigh-riding comfortable. Astronomers say that this year there is an unusually large spot on the sun; and as the spots are supposed to be luminous openings in the atmosphere of the sun, which admit a better view of his opaque body, we may presume that our open winter is owing to our receiving a larger proportion of solar heat than is usual. We are sorry, however, to have to record that, as is usual in such cases, a good deal of sickness prevails. A kind of influenza, commencing with a cold in the head, sore throat, pain in the back, and frequently ending in inflammation of the bowels, is quite common, we believe, all over the country, and many cases have terminated fatally. It becomes us all, in such seasons of calamity, to think on the end and measure of our days. We know not how soon the youngest and strongest amongst us may be called on to give an account of their stewardship.

We beg to call attention to the advertisement of a line of Packets between Liverpool and this Port the ensuing season, owned by Messrs. J. & R. Reed and W. & R. Wright, of this City. As there will no doubt be an extra quantity of goods and many additional passengers coming this way during the Spring, in consequence of the Railway operations about to be commenced, this line of Packet Ships of the very best description, and sailing at fixed dates, will be a great convenience to the business community, and will no doubt meet with all the success their enterprising owners so well deserve.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—During the past week the Diocesan Church Society have been holding their series of annual meetings. On the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday the meetings of the General Committee took place; and on that of Thursday the Anniversary Meeting was held. The Executive Committee met yesterday. All these meetings have been most numerously and respectably attended, and the most perfect unanimity prevailed in every important point. Nearly forty Parishes sent lay delegates, almost all of whom were in attendance; while the Anniversary Meeting was more numerously attended than any preceding meeting of the same kind.

After the usual routine business, the General Committee made the appropriations for the year. The sum distributed was nearly £1100. Out of this amount, salaries and allowances were granted to fourteen Missionaries. Grants were also made to aid in the building and enlarging of nine churches, and two parsonage houses, and a gratuity was allowed to one Clergyman's widow. The sum of £150 was granted for the purchase of books for the Depositories at Fredericton and St. John, and grants of books to the amount of £150 were made to the Local Committees of over forty Parishes.

At the Anniversary Meeting on Thursday evening, besides the ordinary business, as the election of the elective Officers and Executive Committee, and the customary votes of thanks for their services during the past year, the Society entered upon the consideration of the draft of a Bill, which had been prepared by a special Committee, appointed for the purpose, to incorporate the Society. After some discussion, the Society, by a UNANIMOUS vote, determined to adopt the draft, and agreed to petition the three branches of the Legislature to pass the same into a law. By this *unanimous vote*, it is to be hoped that a most important measure has been achieved, as the Legislature can hardly again refuse the *unanimous* request of such a Society, proceeding from a meeting so large and respectable as this was, at which most of the highest functionaries of the Province attended, as well as of persons from almost every section of the Province.

At all these meetings the Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided, and received at the close of each of them a well-deserved vote of thanks for the ability, courtesy and firmness which had characterised his conduct in the chair.

We understand that the Lord Bishop of Fredericton will preach in St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Sunday morning, (to-morrow,) and in the Saint Paul's Church, Portland, (the "Valley Church,") in the afternoon, on which occasion a special collection will be made in aid of the expenses of keeping that Church open for Divine Service.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following extract from the Minutes of the Common Council, containing, as it does, a well merited encomium on the talents and faithfulness of Mr. William M. Smith, who for the last fourteen years has been in charge of the Steam Ferry Boats, both as Master and Engineer. The good wishes of the members of the Civic Board for Mr. Smith's future prosperity, are heartily joined in, we feel satisfied, by the community generally.

At a Common Council of the City of Saint John, holden at the Council Chamber on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1853.

Mr. William Morgan Smith having tendered the resignation of his situation as Master and Engineer of the Steam Ferry Boats.

Resolved unanimously, that the Common Council, in accepting it, desire to express their high sense of the skill, carefulness and fidelity with which Mr. Smith has discharged the arduous duties of those responsible offices during a period of fourteen years, and this Board have much pleasure in offering their favorable testimony to his character and qualifications, and their best wishes for his future prosperity.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEO. WHEELER, *Common Clerk.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening the Rev. Mr. Churchill lectured, with great acceptance, to a large and respectable house on the *Patriarch Job and his Times*. Of the two opinions that have prevailed among the learned in respect to Job, he espoused the one that claims for him upon the best of grounds, a personality of existence. And by the soundest and most philosophical of arguments he shewed the great probability that he was the same as Jobab the son of Joktan, and that therefore the period in which he lived was between Peleg and Abraham. By references to the Book of Job itself, he shewed that his times, ancient as they were, were distinguished by a knowledge of polite manners scarcely surpassed in modern times—that his countrymen were acquainted with many of the mechanical arts—that musical instruments were known among them—the arts of war were known and practised—and that the facts of natural science were as plain to them as to us of modern times. It is a fact, we believe, that most of the great truths which have been developed by the patient perseverance of modern philosophic investigation, lie hid, as in a mine, in this ancient Book of Job. Those who dig in it find wonders which they did not expect.

On Monday evening, Mr. Cuming, the Veterinarian Surgeon, will lecture on the *Structure of the Horse, in relation to his usefulness to man*. The lecture will be illustrated by Diagrams and Anatomical preparations.

We learn by telegraph to the News Room that the Mail Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, at five o'clock, from Boston, and proceeded for Liverpool about eight. Among the passengers from this City were Messrs. Geo. Thomas, J. A. Morrison, J. L. Inches, Vassie, Robinson, and J. Hastings, Jun.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Common Council held a Special Meeting on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering a Bill to Amend the present Assessment Law, with the view of distributing the burden of taxation more evenly. By the Bill, as passed, it is provided that a non-resident having a store or office in the city and doing business there shall be subject to taxation, as a resident on his personal property; that all joint stock companies, banks, insurance companies, &c., having only branches in the city, the principal offices being elsewhere, such for instance as the Bank of British North America, the Ætna, and other insurance companies, shall be subject to taxation in the same way as local companies of the same kind; that undivided properties shall be subject to taxation—th[illegible] such cases to be recovered from the [illegible] Trustees, who of course charge the [illegible] paid to the estate. Where a mortg[illegible] on a property it is proposed that the [illegible] mortgagor shall severally pay [illegible] section was their interest in [illegible] were several other [illegible] unable at present to allu[illegible] The portion of the Bill pro[illegible] ment of a Clerk, whose [illegible] tain information of [illegible] liable to be rated [illegible] sessors, and th[illegible] by the Chamb[illegible] Coun. Ballentin[illegible] the majority—[illegible] Stephenson.

Nothing was sub[illegible] the Bill, so that the ex[illegible] will probably continu[illegible] moved that property be[illegible] should be liable to taxation[illegible] ligious be omitted) but no one [illegible] osition.

Some other business was disposed [illegible] £95 8s. was reported to be the sum re[illegible] on account of the Fishery Draft on the East s[illegible] so that there must have been 1908 names enter[illegible]d. The several amounts were ordered to be paid the Directors for their services.—*Freeman.*

COAL AND BLACK LEAD.—Mr. Harbell, connected with the Black Lead Mines, near the Falls, struck upon a new vein of plumbago, on Monday last, which is of a most superior description—equal, it is said, to the best English article. We understand from Mr. Allan (of the firm of Harris & Allan) that the Company intend to sink a shaft immediately, with the view of raising coal from the Mines. The article abounds there in quantities sufficient to supply the whole Province—that is according to the expressed opinions of Sir Charles Lyell.—*Morning News.*

(From the Royal Gazette.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—The following Bye Law, passed by the Corporation of the City of Saint John, having been transmitted for approval, viz:—"A Law to establish a Country Market in Carleton;" the same was, on the 10th day of January instant, duly approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, Jan. 12, 1853.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Jan. 11, 1853. —*Ordered*, That the following General Regulations, respecting hours of Daily Teaching, Holidays and Vacations, be observed by Teachers in the Parish School Service:—

1. The hours of teaching in each day shall not exceed six, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation. Nevertheless a less number of hours for daily teaching may be determined upon in any School, at the option of the inhabitants of the District.
2. Every alternate Saturday, and the Queen's Birth Day, shall be a holiday in each School. Should the Queen's Birth Day fall on a Sunday, then the following Monday shall be observed as a holiday instead.
3. There shall be three vacations in each year; the first, eight days at East r; the second, the first two weeks in August; the third, eight days at Christmas.
4. All agreements between the inhabitants of School Districts, Trustees and Teachers, shall be subject to these General Regulations; and no Teacher shall be deprived of any part of his Salary on account of his observing allowed holidays and vacations.

N. B. In Districts in which cessation from teaching is compelled at certain seasons, by peculiarities of situation, as in the case of a freshet overflowing intervale lands, the period and relative proportion of the spring and summer vacation may be varied by arrangement between the inhabitants and the Teacher; yet not so as to effect the entire extent of vacation to be allowed.

JAMES PORTER,
Secretary of the Board.

THE Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce, adjourned to last evening, came off at the County Court House.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Street, President, read a very interesting valedictory address, in which he summarily reviewed the transactions of the Society during his Presidency, and expressed in very cordial and becoming terms the obligations of himself, the Society, and the whole public of the Province to the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Robb, to Messrs. Fulton, Kerr, Carman, Gregory, Beckwith, Hon. E. Botsford, R. Jardine, Esq., and to the Rev. Mr. Churchill, for the wise preparations and arrangements which had brought such brilliant success to the Great Provincial Exhibition.

The Treasurer's Accounts were submitted, and the Corresponding Secretary read a most elaborate, detailed, eloquent, and interesting report of the proceedings of the year.

Mr. Gregory, on behalf of the Executive Committee, then presented a complimentary address to Judge Street, to which his Honor replied most effectively and eloquently.

A Committee was raised to arrange for a creditable representation of Provincial productions at the approaching Exhibitions in New York and Dublin. On the motion to raise this Committee, the Rev. Mr. Churchill, spoke very beautifully and forcibly.

After the appointment of the several standing Committees and some special ones, the election of Officers, &c., for the current year, and a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting adjourned.

This Society has accomplished, and is accomplishing great good for New-Brunswick. At its head are some of the most able and indefatigable men in the Province, and their hearts are warmed by a practical and genuine patriotism. May the influence of the Society become yet more abundant. —*Head Quarters, Jan. 12.*

The Irish press, of all politicial and religious hues, combine in an expression of regret that the break-up of the Derby Cabinet, however agreeable to one section, necessitates the end of Lord Eglinton's Irish Viceroyalty.—He has fulfilled to the letter the pledge he gave at the Belfast banquet, to administer the Government without favour to the interests of one party more than another. The corporation, of Dublin, decided, by a majority of 33 to 4, to present an address to the noble Earl previous to his return to England.

Mr. Wallace, the proprietor of the *Anglo-Celt*, has been found guilty of libel against the 31st regiment, in respect to the Six-mile-bridge affair, upon the principal counts of the indictment.

The inhabitants of several places of the county of Cork have petitioned the Commons, praying for the repeal of the act of 1845, by which the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth was endowed by the State.

We are informed that a reprieve has been received by the keeper of the gaol in which Mr. Kirwan is confined, and that the capital sentence will not be carried into effect.—*London Times.*

The *Dublin Evening Post* says "We understand that a coalition has been formed between the Grand Canal and Midland Great Western Railway Companies. The junction is to be effected on the terms of giving £50 in the United Company for £100 Grand Canal Company."

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 21.—The Mail Steamer *Europa* arrived this morning at seven o'clock, with English dates to the 8th instant. She brings thirty-six through passengers, and four for Halifax.

The *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on the 3d, and the *Arctic* on the 5th.—The *Hermann* put back to Cowes on the 5th, considerably damaged.

The news is unimportant. In the Cotton market there is very little change to notice. The Grain market had been flat during the week, with limited transactions, and a decline of 2d. per bushel in Wheat; 6d. per barrel on Flour, and 6d. per quarter on Corn. Western Canal Flour, 27s. to 27s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 27s. 9d. to 28s. 3d. Provisions firm. Sugar in good demand, at full prices. Tea—in common Congo, a limited business; in fine qualities, some sales at full rates. In Coffee and Molasses, no change.

Money Market.—The Money Market is decidedly tighter, the Bank of England having raised the minimum rate for Discount to 2½ per cent., being an advance of ½ per cent., which causes at last a temporary check to business, although regarded only as a cautionary measure. Consols on account, 100¾ to 100¾.

Freights dull and lower rates taken.

MANCHESTER.—*State of Trade.*—The demand for cloths and yarns suitable for India continues active—whilst much inactivity prevails in the qualities adopted to the German markets, with less firmness in price.

A terrible catastrophe is reported by the ship *Orlando*, Capt. White, at Havre, from Mobile. On Nov. 24th, the *St. George* sailed from Liverpool for New York, with 127 passengers, mostly Irish, a crew of 25, and a valuable cargo. On the morning of Dec. 24, lat. 46 12 N., long. 25 30 W., the ship was discovered to be on fire. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts, in which 7 or 8 persons were suffocated by the smoke, the flames burst out from the deck, and being unabled to do more, Capt. Branson mustered the women and children on the poop to save them as long as possible from the horrible death that stared them in the face. Fortunately at this moment the *Orlando* hove in sight and bore down to their assistance. The sea ran so high that the ship's boats were speedily swamped, and none floated but the life-boat, which carried only five at a time; but by means of which after 64 hours incessant labour, 56 of the passengers and the crew were placed on board the *Orlando* in safety, after 11 days of anxiety, determined to bear up for port, and after 11 days of anxiety succe[illegible] short of water and provisions, they succe[illegible] Havre.

A subscription was in[illegible] the relief of the sufferers [illegible] White is above all [illegible] s. West, from Bri[illegible] also reported [illegible] master and [illegible] boats.

[illegible] Gladstone for Oxford [illegible]ty.

The *Advertiser* says, that before Easter, Lord Clarendon will supersede Lord John Russell in the Foreign Office. The Manchester Commercial Association have petitioned the Foreign Office to remonstrate against the Emperor of Morocco's arbitrary interference with their trade on his coasts.

Anxiety is felt for the arrival of the Mail Steamer *Australian*, from Sydney, with £1,000,000 sterling on board, and now past due.

An impression prevails in naval circles that two more Arctic expeditions will be sent this spring—one to Smith's and Jones' Sounds, another to Behring's Straits; the *Morning Herald*, however, discredits this.

The Committe appointed to enquire into the merits of the Western Harbours of Ireland for trans-Atlantic steamers, have presented their report to Parliament. The contents are not yet known.

On Monday evening the 3rd, a superb banquet was given at Liverpool, to Mr. Ingersoll, by the American Chamber of Commerce. Sixty gentlemen were present, among them the Earls of Derby and Shefton. The chair was occupied by Mr. Eyre Evans. Mr. Ingersoll's speech was much applauded. Earl Derby made a long speech, conciliatory to the United States. On the 7th, a similar banquet was given in Manchester, presided over by Robert Barnes, Esq., Mayor of that City, supported by the Bishop of the Diocese, and a large number of influential gentlemen.

The Ladies of Leeds have taken up the slavery question warmly, and voted an address on the subject. A meeting of American Ladies, lately held at Milan, Italy, Mrs. Catherine Howard in the chair, Jane Gray, Secretary, have sent a spirited reply to the Duchess of Sutherland's Committee, suggesting that English Ladies have reforms to accomplish at home before extending their philanthropy to America.

Mr. Heald, Lola Montes' husband, is not drowned at Lisbon, as was reported.

Right Rev. William O'Higgins, Catholic Bishop of Ardfert, died lately.

Earl St. Germains was inaugurated as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

FRANCE.—The Ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia have at length presented their credentials to the Emperor. The Emperor of Russia remained firm in his refusal to use the term *Brother*, and compromised by writing *Mon cher ami*.

The representatives of the United States, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Tuscany, Hanover, Baden, and Saxony have received their credentials, and the Germanic Diet have formally decided to recognise Napoleon. The Pope, Portugal, Sweden, and Greece have already done so.

The Emperor said to the Pope's Nuncio, "I trust, under Divine Providence, to be able to develope the prosperity of France, and to secure the peace of Europe."

The Church of St. Genevieve, late the Pantheon, is opened to Divine Worship.

BELGIUM.—The ratifications of the Commercial Treaty between France and Belgium, were exchanged at Brussels on 31st Dec. The force of the Belgium army is fixed for the year at 70,000 men. The police of Brussels ordered the funeral of Madame Kossuth to take place during the night, to prevent a public demonstration.

ITALY.—From Genoa, 29th Dec., is mentioned the arrival there of the American Gen. Sumner, charged it was said with a special mission to the King of Naples. Haynau is still at Florence much petted by the fashionables. Madame Modiao is better, but still in prison.

AUSTRIA.—Negotiations between Austria and Prussia, are said to be so far advanced that Prussia has sent a circular on the subject to the German powers.

TURKEY.—Some severe skirmishing has taken place between the Turks and Monte Negrines, at Kerba, near the Lake of Scutaro. The Turks lost 600 killed, and the loss of the Monte Negrines was also great. Both parties have thus broken the truce, and 27,000 men from the Herze Gowina, have joined the Monte Negrines.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* says that the Porte has officially announced the blockade of the coast of all Albania, and the Turkish fleet has sailed for the Adriatic to enforce it.

NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

HALIFAX, January 20.—At two o'clock today, His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant opened the Session of the Provincial Legislature with the following speech:—

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

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

In meeting you for the first time, I cannot but congratulate myself in having before me those who represent an intelligent people, whose constitution is well defined, and who are accustomed, while enjoying the largest practicable measure of self Government, to cherish respect for the Queen's prerogative and feelings of loyal attachment to the Parent State.

I shall direct to be laid before you certain papers connected with the important subject of an efficient protection of the Fisheries, including correspondence between the Executive and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station, with respect to the best mode in which this service should be carried out. To the zeal and experience of this distinguished officer, and to the active and cordial co-operation of the officers of the Squadron employed under his command, we are much indebted for the vigilance with which our national rights are being guarded, without, at the same time, any diminution of the friendly relations which ought to subsist between those whose common origin and mutual interests offer so many pledges for the preservation of peace.

You will be pleased to learn that the Government of the United States have at length consented to negociate on the subject of their commercial relations with the British Empire. I shall rejoice if these negociations result in the opening of more extend markets for the productions of British America, and the adjustment of questions in which the Legislatures of all the Provinces have hitherto evinced a lively interest.

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

The public accounts and the estimates of the expenses of the current year shall be laid before you without delay.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

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

The question of Railway communication has received from the members of my Government that grave attention which its vital importance to the future interests of the Province demands. The negociations for an inter-Colonial line having been broken off prior to my assumption of this Government, Nova-Scotia was freed from previous obligations, and left at liberty to frame such measures as should be suited to her own peculiar position and requirements. The promulgation of a minute in Council, pledging the Government, with the approbation of the Legislature, to construct certain lines upon our great thoroughfares, has induced parties to make propositions, all deserving of our careful consideration.

That you might the more readily be enabled to deal with the whole subject, and decide wisely upon the policy to be adopted, I have been careful that the means to carry out that policy should be provided; and when the papers referring to this subject are laid before you, I trust that you will be satisfied that every effort has been made to prepare the way for wise and successful legislation.—While I estimate at their true value the great advantages to be derived by the public generally fro[illegible] the construction of Railroads, and while I also lo[illegible] confidently forward to their completion, I trust I need not remind you of the serious responsibility that rests upon you to confine the liabilities of the Province within those limits which its revenues and resources will justify. Nova Scotia may continue unquestioned and unimpaired. The system by which grants of money are expended on the Great Roads of this [illegible] so defective that I [illegible] From the [illegible] appear that [illegible] Legislature and [illegible] of local Societies [illegible] provement in this de[illegible] our attention [illegible] existing Laws, [illegible] breeds of cattle [illegible] how, and I [illegible] toring the measures [illegible] before you, I shall [illegible] on.

[illegible] to the injuries oc[illegible] ries of this Province [illegible] passage of fish, by the [illegible] ng of nets, in violation [illegible] subject is of great importance. [illegible] series have been gradually decreasing [illegible] last few years, and I shall rejoice if your [illegible] and local experience can avert the destruc[illegible] e resource, either by an amendment [illegible] of the [illegible] v, should it be found defective, or by providing for its more vigorous execution.

The blessings of Divine Providence it behoves the representatives of a Christian Sovereign duly to acknowledge. They are spread around us on every hand. An abundant harvest crowned the labours of the husbandman; commerce, freed from restrictions, has sought new channels; though the fishery, I regret to learn, has not been so productive as usual in some localities.

In the success of every measure calculated to develope the resources and elevate the character of Nova-Scotia, I shall ever take a deep interest; and you may rely upon my desire to conduct public affairs in such a manner as will lighten your labours, soothe the asperities incidental to public life, and promote the prosperity of all classes throughout this fine country.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

The Trustees of the Saint John Presbyterian Church regret exceedingly that they should be called on to notice a slanderous article that appeared in a paper called the *Morning Times*, published in this City, on the 19th inst., purporting to be the proceedings of a Free Church Meeting held in the Sidney-street Church, in this place, and called by the Rev. Mr. Ferrie, Minister of that Church, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature relative to certain alterations deemed necessary to be made in the Charter of the St. John Presbyterian Church, in this City.

In reference to this Charter, they have to state that it was granted to their Church in 1847, and amended as it stands at present (at the suggestions of the Rev. Dr. Burns,) in 1849, being years before the Sidney-street Church was in existence, or the Rev. Mr. Ferrie known or heard of in this City. It was framed from that of the St. Andrews Church here, which has been found, from many years' experience, to answer the legitimate purposes intended, viz., to manage the temporal affairs of the Church. The Trustees of the St. John Presbyterian Church cannot conceive why their Charter should be interfered with by the Rev. Mr. Ferrie, or the Church over which he is placed, when we have a Legislature always ready to assist a good cause, and that would no doubt grant to that Church also a Charter embracing all the improvements of the age, and more especially that which appears to be all-important, (and the real cause of difference,) viz., the Ministerial freedom with, or control over the pecuniary matters of the Church. Into the misinterpretations so "convincingly argued," they will not enter—double-minded men only would endeavour to subvert the true meaning.

The Rev. Mr. Elder, the present pastor of the Church, is also noticed. It is well that with the necessary credentials he brings with him also a reputation untarnished, which, even in this country, is of more value than the "sounding brass" of some influential speakers.

The Office Bearers of this Church emphatically deny that any collection for legitimate purposes was ever refused. The "special collection" referred to was taken up, as appears in the account of the Mission Fund.

With the causes that led the Rev. Robert Irvine to resign his charge in this City, they do not wish to meddle here, but are prepared and willing to have the whole matter thoroughly investigated before any proper tribunal. They would hope, however, that his experience in the Old Country and this City will teach him the wholesome lesson that it is not by "abusing other denominations in the public prints, or in contradictory statements from his own pulpit, but "to speak evil of no man, to be no brawler, but gentle, shewing meekness to all men," will be more certain to ensure for him the true character of a Christian Minister.

N. B.—The Trustees deem it necessary to state that their Pastor was not requested by them (directly or indirectly) to attend the meeting referred to above.

St. John, 22d January, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I find that considerable apprehension prevails in this Province amongst the Evangelical or anti-Puseyite party in the Church, that the recently constructed Government of Great Britain will favor the Tractarian or Puseyite portion of the Church, and this from the erroneous supposition that Mr. Gladstone belongs to that party. Now, to my certain knowledge, Mr. Gladstone is a member of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and so far from entertaining Puseyite notions, the Colonial Church Bill which he introduced into Parliament, founded on a similar regulation which he is endeavouring to introduce into the Episcopal Church in Scotland, contemplates the introduction of lay government into the Church, which is quite opposite to the Puseyite theory of Clerical supremacy. All your readers are perhaps not aware that this has been the system from the beginning in the Established Church of Scotland, and with an excellent effect. In the Courts of that Church, from the Kirk Sessions to the Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly, for every Minister present there is a layman elected by the people, and called an Elder, who has an equal voice with the Minister in all matters spiritual as well as secular, and this tends wonderfully to prevent the Puseyite principle from getting a footing,—that the Clergy is the Church, to the exclusion of all faithful members.

Now I do not pretend to offer an opinion whether or not it would be desirable that this element should be introduced into the Episcopal Church, but I protest against Mr. Gladstone being branded as a Puseyite and a dangerous man, because he thinks it would do good, and therefore brings it forward.

In the Scottish Episcopal Church, Puseyism prevails to a certain extent, say, perhaps, one in ten entertaining these notions; but Mr. Gladstone has always been held to oppose the movement, and having built and endowed a very fine Church on his estate at Faske, in Aberdeenshire, he has placed therein a Clergyman of the true Evangelical stamp.

The Tractarian can expect but little favor from the Earl of Aberdeen. In the controversy in the Church of Scotland, which resulted in the eruption of the party therefrom who aimed at putting the Clerical power above both the State and the Law, and who may therefore be called the Presbyterian Puseyites, Lord Aberdeen, at that time in the Government, stood on the ground of law and common sense, and while he refused to accede to the proposal that a candidate might be vetoed because he had red hair, he brought in a bill which settled matters to the satisfaction of all reasonable men, by giving the power of veto on reasons being assigned to the satisfaction of the Church Courts.

As Lord Aberdeen is moreover a staunch Presbyterian, and, as such, is necessarily opposed to Clerical despotism, nobody need apprehend that he will have any leaning to Puseyism.

The Duke of Argyle is likewise a member of the Church of Scotland, and known to be a pious and evangelical Christian.

Lord John Russell is no Puseyite, but, on the other hand, is known to attend regularly at the Presbyterian and Independent Chapels in London.

What the other members of the Government are, I have not the means of knowing, but I have not heard of any of them being Puseyites, and as I have shewn that the gentlemen who were supposed to be that way inclined are entirely clear of it, I hope this letter will be the means of removing unjust misapprehensions.

I have seen it foolishly stated in one of your City papers that Lord Aberdeen had merely agreed to carry out Free-trade principles because the people wished it,—that he is a bigoted Tory, and opposed to progress.

Now I happen to know that a[illegible] this is sheer nonsense. Lord Aberdeen is, and always has been a high-minded enlightened, liberal and generous man. He of course belongs to the Conservative party by right of descent, but he supported Sir Robert Peel from the beginning, and has always been far above party, taking generally but little part in politics and spending the most of his time in attending to the welfare of his numerous tenantry, by whom he is adored.

On all the Aberdeen estates, the farmers are like Lords, and no adjustment of rents was required when Free-trade was introduced, because moderate [illegible] leases and covenants had enabled the farmers [illegible] to grain-growing [illegible] in any part of the [illegible] a farm on the Aber[illegible] to let, or an honest [illegible] lad who tries to [illegible] go and tell the [illegible] need a clean pair [illegible] at parking as ever [illegible] boyhood, the [illegible] e of Richmond, [illegible] or farmers may [illegible] pay their rents [illegible] Protectionists.

[illegible]TS.—*A Friend to Ed[illegible] and the Law*, will appear in our [illegible]umber.

BE NOT DECEIVED.—*Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root*, does not, like many patent Medicines, deceive those who use it. It is just what it professes to be, and always cures the diseases for which it is recommended, when taken according to directions. Such is the universal testimony of those who have used it. Sold by CHALONER & HUNT—also by FELLOWS & Co., King st., St. John.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Robert Quail, to Miss Nancy Ewing, both of Portland.

On the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. Robert Cameron, to Miss Sarah Rossborough, both of Portland.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Robert I. McLernon, of Calais, to Miss Lucrecia, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald McDonald, of Studholm.

On Tuesday evening, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. William Smith, Mr. Samuel Scoles, to Miss B. R. Weeks, both of Portland.

At Greenwich, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. William Mills, to Lydia Caroline, third daughter of the late Mr. William Gorum, of Greenwich.

At Petersville, on the 19th inst., by the same, Mr. Arthur Graham, to Ann, daughter of Mr. William Bell, all of Petersville.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Chas. Churchill, Mr. W. S. Everett, of Kingsclear, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Isaac Kilburn, Esq., of the same Parish.

DIED.

On Sunday the 16th inst., John, eldest son of Mr. William Dunham, of this City, in the 34th year of his age, leaving a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

On Sunday, 9th inst., of dropsy, John, son of Capt. John Campbell, aged 8 years and 8 months.

On Tuesday morning, Mary, wife of Mr. Hugh O'Toole, aged 26 years.

On Tuesday evening, Arthur, son of Mr. John O'Brien, aged 7 years and 12 days.

On Sunday morning, 16th inst., at his residence in Portland, after an illness of eight weeks, Mr. John Hennessey, aged 57 years, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland.

At Carleton, on the 16th inst., Charlotte Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Solomon Belyea, aged three years and three months.

At St. Martins, on the 27th December, Deacon William Bradshaw, aged 90 years and three months. Mr. Bradshaw was born in Chester, N. S., and moved to this Province in 1794, where he was ordained a Deacon of the Baptist Church. He has left nine children, 60 grand children, and 69 great grand children to mourn his loss. He lived in the enjoyment of religion, and died in the triumph of faith. It might be said of him, "mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

At Hopewell Hill, County of Albert, after twenty-four hours' illness, of croup, Luther Hatheway, only son of Mr. Chas. H. Tucker, aged seven months and twenty-six days.

At St. Andrews, on the 15th inst., aged 85 years and 7 months, Mr. Joseph Stinson, for many years the oldest settler living in St. Andrews.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Thursday—Schr. Cuba, Brannen, Portland, 8 days —Master, ballast.

Brigt. Laleah, Frazer, New-York, 12—T. McHenry, flour.

Friday—Schr. Mary Jane, Elkin, Boston, 8—Master, general cargo.

This Morning—Ship Samuel, Morris, Savannah, 29—S. Wiggins & Son, pitch pine timber.

Brig Adeline Cann, Cann, Dundalk—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

COASTWISE.

Tuesday—Str. Pilot, Leavitt, Annapolis, merchandize.

Thursday—Schr. Jos. Stewart, Lambert, West Hero, Flewelling, Musquash, boards. [Isles, fish.

Crown, Lord, St. Andrews, merchandize.

Friday—Schr. Favorite, Helms, Magaguadavic, ballast.

Lucy Ann, Emery, Hillsboro, coals.—(Put in for a harbour.)

This Day—Schr. Highland Mary, Colson, Musquash, [deals.

CLEARED.

Jan. 17th—Brig Caros, Corning, London, deals, &c.—Jos. Fairweather; Schr. Gazelle, Beaton, Halifax, canvas—W. J. Starr.

18th—Barque Peruvian, Joslin, Troon, deals—John Robertson; Brigt. Three Brothers, Knowlton, Glasgow, deals, &c.—Wm. Thomson.

19th—Brig Clarence, Morris, Glasgow, deals, &c.—N. S. Demill; Brigt. Charles DeWolf, Card, Glasgow deals and spars—Wm. Thomson.

20th—Schr. William Wallace, Ritchie, Alexandria, scantling and pickets—C. M. Gove.

21st—Brig Messenger, Cain, Cork, timber, deals, &c.—Kirk & Worrall; Schr. Louisa, Farish, Porto Rico, fish and lumber—T. McHenry.

22d—Brigt. Grenada, Partelow, Jamaica, boards, shingles, herrings, &c.—T. E. Millidge.

The barque Amelia, Holder, from this port, for Australia, is reported by a vessel arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, as having been spoken off that place, then 50 days out. No date given.

The ship Arab, of this port, Jonah Dyer, master, arrived at Acapulco, from Panama, about 20th November. She made the passage out to Panama, from Cardiff, in 112 days.

The new brig Asia, Calhoun, arrived at Penarth Roads on the 28th Dec., in 16 days from this port.

The barque Harriott, from this port, for Dublin, put into Liverpool on the 28th ult., from stress of weather; no damage; would sail next day.

Ship Themis, Brewer, bound to New Orleans, put back to Liverpool on the 29th Dec.

Arrived at Callao, about last of Nov., ship Lady Blaney, Wiseman, Panama.—At San Juan, about Nov. 1st, ship Kelvin, Carrick, Cardiff.—At New Orleans, Jan. 14th, ship Pilgrim, Richardson, Clyde.—At New Haven, Jan. 15th, schr. Echo, Holder, St. John.—At Boothbay, 10th, schr. Martha Greenow, Whelpley, do., for Boston.—At Halifax, 11th, brigt. Auguste, Bernier, St. John.

Cleared at New Orleans, Jan. 6th, barque Snowdon, Walker, Liverpool.

Sailed from Montego Bay, 31st ult., brigt. Rio Grande, Smith, Cuba.

At St. Helena, 17th Nov., ship John Fielden, Strang, from Calcutta, for London.

Arrived from St. John.—Dec. 31st, Lord Byron, Clyde; 1st Jan. British Queen, at Queenstown; Ara, at Bristol; 2d, Siam, at Liverpool; 3d, Valcan in the Clyde; 5th, Alpha, at Queenstown; 6th, Favorite, at Liverpool.

In the Clyde, 29th Dec., barque Argyle, from Savannah.

Sailed for Boston, Jan. 2d, Bell Rock, Liverpool, and put back; for Philadelphia, 6th, steamer City of Glasgow—put back damaged on the quarter, having been in collision; for New Orleans, 1st, Broom, from Gravesend; 2d, Sumuroo, from Liverpool; for Mobile, 1st, Sir Harry Smith, from Liverpool.

KINGS COLLEGE.

FREDERICTON, January 13, 1853.

LECTURE FOR LENT TERM.

By the Principal.

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