

posed that they should do what the apostles had done.—To put an end to our strife, said he, 'let us write two notes, on one put Paris, (for the Wesleyan Society,) on the other M. (for the Consistory:) we will put them in a hat, and pray to God to give us himself what he knows to be best for us.' The persons who had the majority for them refused this, and resolved that they would decide the question by ballot. The same young man objected to this with all his might. He said, 'That must not be done now; we are not in sufficient number. If that is your resolution, call all the Protestants together. Then declare your motives for accepting the offer of the Consistory: we will show what ours are for applying to the Wesleyans; and then, after having prayed, we will give our votes. Finally, after some little discussion, this proposal was accepted, and it was agreed to convene the Protestants of the town, at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, to vote for a pastor.

At the meeting, which took place at the appointed time, a brother again proposed having recourse to the lot: this was rejected. Before going to the vote, the Christians proposed prayer, which was agreed to. Several of them then called upon God to direct the voting, and make all things concur for his glory and the good of souls. Then the vote was taken in secret. When every one had deposited his vote, one might see the joy of those who wished for a state pastor in their countenances, for they reckoned certainly that they were the most numerous. The Christians remained calm and serious. Then when they were about to examine the votes, they proposed prayer again, and several of them poured out their souls before God, reminding him of the necessities of the Church, and beseeching him to have pity on souls which had been purchased by the blood of his Son Jesus. Afterward the ballot-box was opened. Judge of the joy of the Christians, when they found that the majority had voted for your society. Such was the effect produced, that even many who had voted for the Consistory said they were quite satisfied that the vote was for you. Dear Pastor, was it not the hand of our good God which directed this business? who, on the one hand, has shown the inhabitants of B. that they who trust in the Lord may reckon on his working in their favour; and, on the other, shows your society that B. is a post reserved for them, and prepared for them, and that his will is, that they should occupy it for his glory and the good of souls.—*Id.*

ITEMS OF CONFERENCE INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Richey is appointed the President of the Canadian Conference, and the Rev. John Ryerson co-delegate for the ensuing year.

Rev. Samuel Dunn, and the Rev. Wilkins Griffith, jun. have been expelled from the Wesleyan Connection by the recent Conference.

SALE OF A CHAPEL.—Dr. Alder requested, and obtained the permission of the Conference, for the Trustees of Argyle Street Chapel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to sell their present premises, in order to the erection of a larger Chapel.

GIFT OF CHAIRS.—A Letter was read, addressed to the Ex-President, from THOS. HAZLEHURST, Esq., of Runcorn, offering to the Conference, on behalf of himself and others concerned in their erection, two Chapels, free of debt,—one at Runcorn, the other at Farnworth, in the same neighbourhood. The Conference gratefully accepted the offer, and directed an official Letter of Thanks to be addressed to Mr. Hazlehurst.

ADDITIONAL HOME LABOURERS.—A Letter was read, by Dr. Bunting, from Mr. HAYDON, banker, of Guildford, stating that he had read the "Watchman" with great interest,—particularly a passage referring to the necessity of extended operations for the conversion of men,—and offering to receive, into his house a Young man, if the Conference thought proper to appoint one to labour in that neighbourhood. He expressed his gratitude that, though late in life, he had not been allowed to depart out of this world without having the privilege of taking a part in so good a work. The Conference resolved that this offer should be gratefully accepted.

DECEASE OF A SUPERNUMERARY MINISTER.—Dr. BUNTING said, he had to communicate a painful and distressing intelligence, just received from Mr. Hoole, of the death, from Cholera, of the Rev. THOMAS HARRISON, formerly a Missionary in the West Indies, and lately a

Supernumerary in the Fifth London Circuit. The letter was a very affecting one. Several other members of the family had previously died, from the same awful disease, including his Aunt and Wife. Mr. Harrison then "set his house in order,"—made up some packages for the West India Missions,—and sent one to Mr. Hoole, containing a cheque of £250 for the Mission Fund, with the words—"All is right, T. H." The next day, he went to Hampstead, and there died! A Servant as well as another person in the house had since also died!

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, letters have been received from Rev. R. A. Chesley, (with remittance) Rev. G. O. Huestis, and Rev. R. E. Crans; (with subscribers).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several articles, poetical and prose, have been received, and shall receive due attention.

Cornwallis: Not arranged.

Shelburne: We acknowledge no money until received by us. It is sufficient for the party to settle with our agent there. Our friend will understand this.

Peticodiac: Is "Corcordale" a sufficient address for our Post Office authorities here?—The decidedly religious character of our Paper must be maintained; yet we give a fair share of general intelligence.

Opening of a New Chapel, &c.

We are requested to state that the New Chapel in Salisbury, Peticodiac, will be opened, (D. V.) on the 16th of this month, (Sept.) at half-past 10 A. M.; when sermons will be preached by the Revs. J. G. Henniger and H. Pickard; and thanksgiving services on the Monday and Tuesday following; and that on Thursday the 20th, a Tea Meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall at "THE BEND," to raise funds for furnishing the new Mission House. Tickets to be had at the door, price 1s. 6d. 1st Sept., 1849.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DEFERRED ITEMS.

The combined Temperance Societies of Halifax have decided, so it is reported, to invite Father Matthew to visit this Province.

UNITED STATES.

ARMED EXPEDITION.—We learn from Washington that information has been received at the State Department, of an expedition fitting out at the South, to operate on Cuba or Tampico. One of the Washington papers states that five hundred men of this expedition are already on some Island in the Gulf of Mexico, ready for immediate service.—*Bennett's Herald.*

The President of the U. S., has issued a Proclamation warning all citizens of the U. S., against connecting themselves with the enterprise. Albert Gallatin, a distinguished American, is dead.

The New York Courier and Enquirer speaking of the California news says:—The advices from California, received per Empire City, appear to corroborate the former advices relative to the amount of gold in that region.—A beautiful jump, said to be the purest natural specimen yet received, was shown in our office today. It weighed 105 penny weights 17 grains.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. S. *Caledonia* arrived here about 10 P. M. of the 29th. Items of news are given below.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Wilmer & Smith speak very encouragingly of the probable result of the harvest.

The potatoes in England are of sound quality and quite plentiful.

In London and elsewhere, we are gratified to learn that there is a marked improvement in trade.

All descriptions of breadstuffs are however on the decline. Flour was nominal at the last quoted prices. Wheat received from Id. to 24 per bushel. Indian Corn had slightly advanced.

The Money market is steady. In the Funds a fair amount of business has been transacted.

Most recent advices from the manufacturing districts speak encouragingly of trade in both Cotton and Woolen goods.

We are gratified to observe that throughout England, with the exception of Liverpool, there has been a great decrease of mortality by the cholera.

The Queen's visit to Ireland has terminated with the same enthusiastic delight with which it commenced.

The farewell to the Dublin folks seems to have been of a most animated and cheerful character; the Queen acknowledging the testimonials of loyalty expressed by the multitudes which witnessed

her embarkation with more than accustomed warmth; she waved her handkerchief in token of the satisfaction she experienced, and again and again was the royal standard lowered as a signal of her acknowledgements of the hearty reception she had experienced.

Her Majesty next proceeded to Belfast—where she was received with the same loyal attachment as at the capital.

The Queen then departed for Scotland, where we read the Scotch manifested as much enthusiasm as she had experienced from the Irish.

Her Majesty at the latest accounts, was at Balmoral, "enjoying the sweets of privacy after the late exciting scenes she had gone through."

The weather in Ireland has undergone a very unfavourable change since the departure of the Queen.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin announced officially that the Queen, to express to the citizens of Dublin her unmixt gratification at the loyalty manifested towards her on all occasions during her stay, had intimated through Sir George Grey, her intention to confer on the Prince of Wales the title of Earl of Dublin.

DEPARTURES FOR HALIFAX.—Her Majesty's sloop *Paratan* is ordered, when ready at Devonport (on the 18th inst.), to proceed direct to Halifax with Admiralty despatches for the Commander-in-Chief, the Earl of Dundonald, G. B. B.

POSTAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX, BOSTON AND NEW YORK.—A treasury warrant is printed in last Tuesday's *Gazette*, directing that in future the postage between the above named place, shall, after the 20th of September next, be fixed at a rate of 4d. for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight and so on, progressively, 4d for every additional half ounce. Newspapers are to be charged 1d. each, provided the usual postal regulations respecting newspapers are complied with.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The recall by the Government of General Oudinot from the command of the army in Italy is announced by the *Evenement* and the *Patrie* of Thursday. The *Evenement* adds, that the cause assigned by the friends of Ministers is, that the army having concluded its mission to Rome, and it now remains for diplomacy to complete the work commenced in the States of the Church; but that the real cause is the decree published by General Oudinot re-establishing the ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

The *Moniteur* announced that the President of the Republic has authorized an English gentleman, Mr. Jacob Brett, to establish on the coast of France, between Calais and Boulogne, a sub-marine electric telegraph, which is to cross the Channel, and communicate with the English coast at Dover. The treaty concluded with Mr. Brett, guarantees certain advantages to the French Government, and leaves all the expense to the contractor, to whom it secures a privilege of 10 years, should the experiment succeed. The works are to be terminated on the 1st of September, 1850, at the latest.

Aug. 15.—It was reported in Paris, yesterday, that the great Russian army, had been completely defeated by the Magyars. The President returned to Paris on Monday night, from his tour in Normandy.

By letters from Paris dated last night we learn that the President of the Republic is suffering from illness, consequent on the fatigue of his recent tour. There was, however, no cause for alarm.

A DEMONSTRATION FOR THE PRETENDER.—The French Legation is preparing a great demonstration in favour of "Henry V," which is to come off at Ems. It is said that a great number of the leaders of that party are preparing to make a pilgrimage to that celebrated watering-place, similar to the celebrated pilgrimage to Belgrave-square.

The pretext on which this demonstration is to be made is that of presenting a case of pistols to his Royal Highness, or, as they call him, "his Majesty." For some time past a penny subscription has been going on in Paris and the neighbourhood, the result of which is the purchase of the pistols in question. The day for the commencement of the pilgrimage is not yet fixed, but it is supposed that it will be immediately after the arrival of the Duke de Bordeaux at Ems. At present his Royal Highness is at Hanover, on a visit to the King. The Duchess of Bordeaux has already arrived at Ems.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Vienna papers and letters of the 28th inst., inform us of the continued and painful interest felt at Vienna on the late successes of the Hungarians. The occupation of Raab is considered a terrible blow for the Austrians; indeed, as time wears on, the details of the loss which they suffered in that affair come to light. All the artillery at Aush and Motosha was taken by the Hungarians, who took four batteries to Komorn, and spiked the rest. One battalion of the Regiment Mezrucelli was captured, 10,000 cwt. of copper money, 50,000 uniforms, and 100,000 cwt. of flour were taken in Raab, and at Gyonyo the Hungarians took five vessels loaded with corn and with 17 cwt. of gunpowder. Near the city of Galantha, the Hungarians intercepted a Russian transport with 30,000 regimentals. The principal engagement in this affair took place at Aush, where General Klapka, with 8,000 men, attacked the Imperialists, who mustered 5,000, and who had five batteries of 18-pounders. It is now stated as a fact, that the corps of Klapka and Aulich have joined at Raab. The Russians have sent 20,000 men under General Osten-Sacken to punish the Hungarians for their temerity, while

10,000 Austrians are advancing from Altenburg for the same purpose.

The allies of the Hungarians from the fortress of Comorn have become so troublesome to the Austrians, that a regular siege of that fortress is seriously thought of.

Of the Ban's operations nothing was known at Vienna, and the movements of Prince Paskiewitch were equally shrouded from the vulgar gaze. On the other hand, news had arrived of a pitched battle which General Istinou fought, on the 3rd instant, against the Hungarian army under Meczary and Dembinski, in which the Austrian General crossed the Theis at Szegedin, and attacking the entrenched camp of the Hungarians compelled them to consult their safety in flight. The joy which this news was calculated to cause at Vienna was considerably lessened by the reflection that the "wild flights" of the Hungarians are sometimes very dangerous to their enemies. In the present instance, two Imperialist Generals, Benedek and Cordon, were among the wounded.

Some of the Austrian papers state that certain members of the Cabinet are still inclined to offer terms to the Hungarians. The correspondent of the *Times*, however, protests that such is not the case, and that the opinions of the Cabinet vary only on the subject of the territorial arrangement of a few counties.

The Austrian Premier, Prince Swarsenberg, set out for Warsaw on the 6th instant, on a visit to his Majesty the Czar, for the purpose, it is thought, of consulting with His Russian Majesty on the steps to be taken to insure a greater unity of purpose between the allied armies.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM RUSSIA.—A correspondent from the frontier of Galicia and Silesia writes:—"The auxiliary troops sent by Russia across the Carpathians consist for the most part of excellent cavalry, artillery, and pontoon trains, well adapted to the centre and south of Hungary—the land of morasses and flat plains. The royal guards supply the place of the advancing corps. It is supposed that 25 regiments will be posted on the Vistula, the San, and the middle Carpathians. The strip of mountain that concerns us most is that from Jablunka to Jaslo, a space of 22 (German) miles, hitherto without men or troops. A corps of observation of 40,000 men will be stationed there, and the narrow defiles strongly guarded to keep the Hungarians from breaking into Poland. With the exception of some five battalions, all the Austrian troops have left Galicia for Hungary; and from Szeppesch to Ducla only one battalion is to be found, and that is quartered at Ducla, for the purpose of protecting the magazines and a military hospital there.

La Presse states that a letter has been received by a member of the Commission of the Legislative Assembly, announcing that the great Russian army has been completely defeated by the Magyars. It was added that the Russian army of reserve was marching night and day towards Podolia and Volhynia, which were uncovered by the defeat, and which provinces the Emperor Nicholas feared would be invaded by the victorious Hungarians.

ROME.

The Apostolic Triumvirate on the 31st ult. issued a decree relative to the paper circulation, which made a great sensation. The meaning of it, is, that the Papal Government recognizes all the paper money issued by the Pope, and 600,000 dollars put into circulation immediately after his departure, and that it reduces by 25 per cent. all the notes since issued by the Republic. In consequence of this measure, the exchange on London, which on last change day was at 630, fell at the Bourse to 500. The loss will fall chiefly on the farmers and cattle-dealers who have supplied the Roman market with provisions.

A letter from Rome of Aug. 4, says—"It was quite awful to see the rage of the people on the exhibition of the placards announcing the fatal news, and Rome would have risen as one man had not 20,000 foreign bayonets been in the city to prevent it. Last evening the discontent, which was somewhat patient in the morning, began to assume a graver character, and as there are still 4,000 of the late combatants on sufferance in Rome, the French Governor thought proper to take extraordinary precautions. With that view cannon were planted on the Pincio, in the Piazza del Popolo, and other leading points, and strong bodies of horse and foot were marched to the different squares. These prompt measures prevented the excitement from breaking out into disturbance.

The *Bologna Gazette* of the 6th contains a notification from General Gorsowski, the Austrian Commandant of the place, stating that the greater portion of the followers of Garibaldi have been taken prisoners, but that "dangerous individuals" is himself still at large. It forbids all persons to aid or assist Garibaldi, and declares that all those who will be proved to have knowingly assisted him, or concealed his hiding place from the authorities, will be handed over to the military tribunals.

LAST NEWS FROM ROME.

CONTINUED REFUSAL OF THE POPE TO GO TO ROME.—The Pope still refuses to return to Rome so long as that city remains in the exclusive possession of the French troops. It is said that the Pontiff had expressed a wish that the French army should retire and leave the protection of his person and capital to the Spanish troops under General Concha; but that he said that, in the event of this not being agreed to, he should be satisfied if the garrison of Rome should consist of French, Austrian, Neapolitan, and Spanish troops

in equal numbers, but he adds that the will of the foreign troops, of whatever nation, should be the rule. The French diplomats lately failed in obtaining terms from the Cardinals who surround the bed of determination to carry their views into effect.

VENICE.

A letter from Venice of the 1st ult. following passage:—"On the night the Venetians surprised a strong party of the Austrians, attacked it at the point, killed 50 men, disabled 37, and a quantity of provisions. About the Venetian flotilla was escorting a provisions train to the Ionian Islands, backed off the Venetian Gulf by the which, after a most obstinate conflict, took refuge at Trieste. The flotilla promptly entered the Lagoons, to the mortification of the Austrians, who had already begun to want of provisions. At present the Venetians are plentifully supplied, and fresh meat are plentiful. The land is," says the *Corriere*, "as the Austrians having considerably more than their fruitless efforts of and 30th ult. In their retreat they quantity of projectiles behind them

RUSSIA.

The war in the Caucasus has been great activity by the Circassians in aware of the Russian invasion of I Shamouk, the emissary of Schamouk on the right wing of the Circassian army, with which he advances into, in order to incite the tribes the Russians to join him. General only seven companies of infantry, and 10 cannon in readiness to oppose the left wing Nab Talgik was strong band, and on the 17th of June, near the Argun by a detachment of 1000, on their way to that several of the extensive works constructed by the Russians in the fallen lately into the hands of the been destroyed.

DENMARK.

Disturbances of a very serious nature out at Flensborg. It appears that arrived in the port of that town having on board three Danish frigates to negotiate with General Fremont-house officer, too, was on board at Flensborg, hosted a Danish near the quay. Upon this the assembled, and attacking the boats of it and lowered the flag. In the the Danish officers raised a Schill the streets. A crowd assembled, other affairs took place in the evening, and some Danish and other after wished to protect the but they were overpowered by a thousand, and roughly handled.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We continue to receive from the country the most gratifying reports. Wheat and potatoes have escaped out of danger, and they produce a good yield, and the quality has passed. We have heard of no pestilence of potato disease. But more luxuriant crops could be raised. Several fields of wheat, not also be seen by early walkers, used even in Old England for less weight of grain.

We see in this abundant harvest prospect of a new era of prosperity, we believe, with the wheat that the Giver of all Good should be in the midst of mercies, as well we long to suggest to the proper day of thanksgiving" should enable the people to give public their gratitude.—*St. John's Col.*

THE CHOPS.—From all parts we have accounts of the most serious on this important subject; and, in exception of hay, which is light of the long continuance of dry the summer, we appear to be congratulating and thanksgiving of the potato disease is, which for several years past, failure, owing to the weevil and named beyond danger of extinction an abundant yield in the of the country, where it is a corn has been cultivated to the amount of former years, double the amount in quantity exceedingly abundant and price exceedingly good, although not so heavy as usual.—*Fred.*

P. E. ISLAND, Aug. 21.—V some districts, has commenced case of the week, will be generally been gathered a fortnight ago. Oats, which held back owing to the long continued drought, are very well, and as for the of old times, when the part of, and the root for