

Rev. E. Carey, in traveling for the promotion of its interests.

For the Wesleyan.

St. John's (N. F.) Circuit.

My Dear Brother, I am glad to inform you that the successive numbers of *The Wesleyan* continue to afford high satisfaction to our friends in this Town by whom they are received and read. With much pleasure I send you the names of two new subscribers. On Tuesday evening of the 9th inst. we held an important and interesting service in our Chapel here. The Ministers of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches took part in it. The object was to offer Thanksgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD for our preservation as a people from the "Cholera," to pray for a continuance of this favour, and to supplicate the divine blessing on behalf of our fellow men in other lands who have suffered, and are suffering, from its ravages. The Rev. R. Williams opened the Meeting with singing and prayer—Reading the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. G. Schofield—Two able and impressive Addresses were delivered by the Rev. A. S. Muir, of the Free Church, and the Rev. David King, of the Established Presbyterian Church. The service was concluded by myself. Brother Bettle was prevented by illness from taking the part allotted him. The Chapel was crowded, to excess; upwards of 1,000 persons being present, and hundreds went away unable to get within the building. The occasion was one of great solemnity and profit. Many were led to exclaim—"Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

Yours, &c.,

W. FAULKNER.

St. John's, Newfoundland,  
October 17th, 1849.

With pleasure we insert the above communication from our respected Correspondent, St. John's, N. F. For the interest he has taken in *The Wesleyan*, he will please receive our thanks; and we shall be pleased to hear again from him, and others of our Ministers and friends in that District, in a similar way. The conviction, we formerly expressed, that the circulation of *The Wesleyan* among them would be beneficial to Wesleyanism, is gathering strength. What say our Brethren of Newfoundland to a more general and systematic effort to obtain subscribers to our Paper?—Can our Correspondent suggest a suitable person for a General Agent for that District? We respectfully request him to use his endeavours to obtain one.

St. John, N. B.

The Communication of the Rev. R. Knight, Chairman of the N. B. District, and Superintendent of the St. John, South, Circuit, which appears on a previous page, will be read with great interest. Its perusal touched a chord in our own heart which continues to vibrate with joyous emotions. We are more than pleased with the prosperous state of that important Methodist Station, and can well believe that Wesleyan Methodism has taken a firm and extensive hold on the affections and judgments of the community of St. John. We hope its influence will continue to spread and be felt, until the present spacious Churches shall be found "too straight," and new ones erected, for the accommodation of the worshippers.

Princely Donation.

We can now state on unquestionable authority that the late Mark Varley of St. John, N. B., has bequeathed the princely donation of Five thousand Pounds for the erection and endowment of a Wesleyan Day School in that enterprising City.—The heart that dictated such a gift, and for such a purpose, must have been truly "liberal," and, judging from the concomitant circumstances mentioned in the correspondence of Rev. R. Knight, largely imbued with the spirit of Christ. We therefore glorify the grace of God in him, and believe that generations to come will rise up, and

in a proper sense, bless his memory. May this noble instance of Christian munificence lead others to imitate so praiseworthy an example!

British Conference.

We refer our readers to an excellent article on the late acts of Conference discipline from the Fermanagh Reporter, which appears in another column. It takes the right view of the subject, and must carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind. We should like to see this article copied into those Provincial Papers which have given extracts only from the other side. From all the information we can gather, we are warranted in saying, that the agitation of the expelled Ministers, and their friends, will, to all practical purposes, prove a failure.—They will find it to be far easier to raise, than to direct, a storm.

Large and influential meetings have been held in England to petition the Post Office Authorities against the late postal regulations respecting Sabbath Mails. We heartily wish them success in their efforts to remove this sin.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The News by the R. M. Steamer *Europa* which arrived at this port on Wednesday forenoon last, is not of exciting interest. It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that the *REVANUX RETURNS* for the quarter and year, ending October 31st, are considered satisfactory. The following are the particulars. The custom duties for the last quarter, ending 31st October, exhibit a decrease of £157,111, but on the year there is a general increase of £248,735. On the other hand, the excise has increased on the quarter by £152,003, whilst on the year it has fallen off by no less than £312,915. The stamps furnish a very satisfactory increase of £221,505 on the quarter, and on the year the increase is £153,108. The taxes give a very slight improvement on the quarter and year, whilst the property tax has especially improved on the quarter and year, by about £21,000 on the quarter. The post office revenue has improved, and with the crown lands, has brought in £100,000 additional. The miscellaneous taxes have slightly increased by nearly £5,000; whilst on the year the improvement exceeds £120,000.—Taking the whole income, we find the balance of increase on the quarter £214,111, whilst the increase on the year is £293,571. The trade accounts of last month again furnish the most satisfactory evidence of a vast increase on the exports and imports of the country. The increase of the exports of the country during the first eight months of 1849, is now £7,570,000, which not only absorbs the enormous decrease of last year, but leaves an improvement of £2,223,000, as compared with 1847.

COMMERCIAL intelligence is a little more favourable since last advices. There is more firmness in the Grain Markets, and in the course of the past week prices have slightly advanced. Indian Corn is quoted at 2s. to 2s. 6d. per quarter for white and 2s. to 2s. 4d. per quarter for yellow. Flour is not much altered in value, being quoted at 23s. 6d. for Western Canal and Philadelphia, 19s. to 21s. for New Western, 14s. for Baltimore, and 25s. per barrel for Ohio. Oil Flour is worth 21s. to 21s. 6d. per barrel. Wheat is held at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per bushel. At present there is no Indian Meal in the market.

American cured Provisions continue in demand. M. Land the sales reach 100 tons, at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per cwt. Bacon is more inquired for, and full prices are paid, but there is very little doing in Hams and Shoulders. Low prime mess Pork is in demand for shipment to Ireland at about former rates. In Cheese there is very little doing.

Money is abundant, but legitimate commercial purposes. Discounts on first-class paper are readily obtained at 2 to 2½ per cent. Bankers' Bills, at short dates, have been done this week at 2 per cent, without commission.

It would seem, from passing credits in Ireland,

that the political excitement of that country is reviving. Conciliation-hall has once more been opened; letters of adhesion as of old, have been read from the chair, and £25 5s. of "rent" have been collected.

Lord Clarendon, acting upon the report of the barrister who was sent down to investigate into the affair of Dolly's Brae, has removed Lord Roden from the commission of the peace for the counties of Down and Louth, and the names of Mr. Francis Beers and Mr. Win. Beers from the former county.

The accounts from Ireland relative to the potato crop, are painfully distressing. The distress of the people will therefore probably be greater than at any previous period, as the means of those able to afford them relief, will be more exhausted.

As the grain throughout Ireland seems now to be completely gathered in, we have fewer reports of the system of corn plundering.

The Cork election is exciting a good deal of attention. Mr. Butt, Q. C., is one of the candidates. The learned gentleman, in an eloquent address, declares against the repeal of the union and all interference with the established church.

The papers from the northern counties are teeming with declamations on the dismissal of Lord Roden and the Messrs. Beers.

Emigration, especially from the south, is proceeding at a rapid rate. The *Cork Reporter* says:—"A melancholy proof of the want of confidence felt by the people in any promise of improvement in the condition of the country is to be found in the extraordinary tide of emigration at this moment setting from our shores. The class of persons emigrating, we understand, is very respectable, and we have been told of one party who takes with him the sum of £450."

The clergy men, Protestant and Catholic, share in the distress. On every side the signs of general ruin are accumulating, and the low prices prevailing in the Irish markets deepen the distress, and cut off prospects of future improvement, and grounds of future hope.

The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of FRANCE, since its re-assembling, instead of furnishing scenes of interest or excitement, have been, on to the present time, singularly dull and unattractive.

In consequence of the illness of M. Falloux, the discussions in the Assembly on the Italian question, and the affairs of the River Plate, together with the American and Turkish disputes, have all been postponed.

Private letters from Genoa, of the 14th, mention that Garibaldi, on arriving at the island of Madeira, demanded passports for England, with the intention of proceeding thence to the United States, where he intended to settle. Since then, however, he has received proposals from the Montevideo envoy in Paris, who offered him the command of the forces of that Republic, and it is believed he will accept the offer.

The FRENCH ministry suffered a defeat in the Chamber of Deputies on the 20th ult. The Government had demanded authority to sell 900,000 francs of rentes, in order to pay the first instalment of the indemnity due to Austria, and to provide for some other demands upon the public purse. The chamber refused the full amount of the demand, and, by a majority, reduced the grant to 600,000 francs of rentes.

Report says that an extensive and formidable conspiracy had been discovered in Piedmont, and that at its head were two members of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, MM. Broderio and Valerio. This conspiracy was to have broken out at Genoa on the occasion of the landing of the body of Charles Albert.

The affairs of Sicily have been nearly arranged. The island is to have a distinct administration from that of Naples, with a consultative chamber chosen by the municipalities; and the Prince de Casano, who supported the English party against the King in the sulphur question, is to be named Viceroy.

Prussian affairs are yet in an unsettled state. On the 24th inst. the second Chamber rejected, by an immense majority, a motion made by the Posen Poles, in favour of a separate constitution for the Grand Duchy of Posen. It is stated that the Wurtemberg Government has formally intimated to the Prussian Ministry, that it will not join the federal league proposed by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony; and that Hanover has already announced its intention to withdraw from this confederation.

A Carlist manifesto has excited much sensation in Madrid, purporting to be published "in the name of 11 millions of Spaniards." It calls on the Emperor of Russia to form a coalition with the Northern powers, to put an end to the revolution in France, and to establish legitimacy there again.

and to begin his work by taking possession of the keys of the Black Sea, in spite of England or Lord Palmerston.

Most of the captive MAGYAR officers have been incorporated as privates in the regular army of AUSTRIA. The Bishop of Nensohl has been deprived of his see, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment, for having actively favoured the Magyars. Several Hungarian ladies, besides Kosuth's mother and Guyon's wife, are kept in close imprisonment by the Austrian authorities.

The Garrison of Comorn, had arranged the basis of capitulation with the Austrians, and on the most favourable terms, the chief of which are the free retreat of the garrison without arms, the sabres of the officers to remain their property.

Passports for foreign countries will be granted to all those who may demand them within the period of thirty days.

The officers of the garrison will receive a month's pay, and the rest of the troops ten days pay, in Austrian national bank notes, according to the Austrian usage of war.

All private property, whether consisting of moveables or immovables, to be respected.

The place where, and the time and manner in which, the arms are to be surrendered to be hereafter fixed.

Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia, under the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees by the Sublime Porte, we have numerous reports respecting the probabilities of the issue; but, in point of fact, the whole case is suspended until the resolution of the Emperor and his Imperial Council shall become known. In the meantime we have little further authentic news of what is going on at Constantinople. A considerable number of refugees have been put on board an American corvette and the French steamer *L'Averne*; their destination is said to be Greece. From Widdien the news is somewhat startling. It would appear that a militia had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism, and he has not been unsuccessful. Kosuth, Dembinski, Guyon, Zamoski, and others, all swore that no power should induce them to apostasy; but Ben, it is said, had no such scruples. The most unwelcome feature of the news from Turkey is, that those Poles in Europe, which are partly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of great ferment, in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia. Under the influence of Russian emissaries, chiefly members of the Greek Church, these vessels of the Sultan betray a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opportunity, in order to get up a revolt. The great activity has prevailed in the sending of couriers to and from all the principal courts of Europe; but the general firmness of the public funds indicates that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will arise.

Since the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the allied powers and the sublime Porte, the consular business of Austria has been transacted by the Prussian legation. A large fleet of steamers is collected in the waters of the Bosphorus and in the harbour of the Golden Horn; and between the entrance to the Black Sea and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, there are twelve ships of the line at anchor fully equipped and plentifully supplied in arms and provisions. In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled round the Turkish capital, drilling and reviewing were going on from daylight to dusk; and the seraskier, and the pashas under his command, were constantly moving about to inspect the troops.

The reply of the Emperor of Russia, which was expected with the most intense anxiety, would, it was thought, reach the Turkish capital about the 10th or 12th of October.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Hon. Charles Simonds, who left this city for Canada, on the 6th inst., as one of the Deputation sent from the Provincial Association of New Brunswick, to the British League, returned from his mission yesterday afternoon. We learn that a meeting of the Delegates of the League took place at Montreal on Friday, the 12th inst., at which our Deputation were present; that the League had not adopted any positive course of proceeding, but eventually agreed to adopt the Report of the New Brunswick Association. A Resolution was also passed to call a general meeting of the League, for the purpose of choosing Delegates from their body to meet at Halifax, and ascertain the views of the people of Nova Scotia,—at which meeting, it was understood, our Deputation would attend.—*St. John Courier*.

THE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION on Thursday presented quite an imposing ap-

pearance, a large number of the Sorbonne from different parts of the Province, the whole was conducted in the most orderly manner. The procession of half a mile in length, and was headed by music—the Cadets and Cold Army bringing up the rear.—*N. Br.*

LACSECH, from the Shipyard of W. & R. Wright, on Tuesday last, a ship of 845 tons, called the "Kedon," intended as a Packet between Liverpool and Mobile. She is a very sharp built and requires no better character than is superior to any of the ships her length by her enterprising build owners.—*Id.*

MELODY ACCIDENT.—John R. was accidentally shot while in company with three ladies, near Red Head, on Wednesday last by one of his companions placing a cap on the gun, the gun went off, and the whole contents entered the head of his head, and came out of the crown of his head, and he died instantly without a struggle.—*Id.*

A barn owned by the estate of Richard Calvert, situated on the Black road, was burned to the ground a few days since. The barn contained a quantity of oats, &c., and it is supposed that persons were in there smoking, and that fire was communicated to the hay.—*Id.*

We understand that it is the intention of the York and Carleton Mining Co. to erect buildings to supply place of those recently destroyed by fire. The breastwork will be replaced by stone, and the whole of the buildings composed of the most substantial material, and no pains will be spared to prevent recurrence of the accident which has caused much loss to the Company. We trust their enterprise will at last receive a reward.—*Carleton Sentinel*.

The Courier is in error, when it states that the Montreal Witness is a paper of the Methodists. Its Editor, Methodist, nor has it ever been a paper of Methodism in any way whatever. Reporter.

## CANADA.

A despatch from Montreal, dated 1st inst., states that a protest against annexation is in circulation in that city. It had 2,000 names. The annexation adds 1200 signatures.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Several of our Labrador vessels turned during the past week. The will be about one-third short of the year. The last eight or ten days have been marked by violent gales of wind, in which the schooner *Harrie* (large boat, both belonging to this port) was lost. We are happy to learn, however, that there was no loss of life.—*Harbour Herald*.

A melancholy occurrence took place on Thursday on the Bay of Verdes on Thursday or Friday. Two brothers were engaged hauling a net, when a large stone, weighing 100 lbs, fell out of the cliff and killed the unfortunate men on the spot and the body of the other in the most manner.—*Id.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, OCT. 2, 1849. Excelsior has been pleased to issue mission under the Great Seal appoint Mr. Carter, Esq. M. G. A. to be of this Colony, vice the Hon. Patrick deane.—*Ledger*.

## UNITED STATES.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—It will be the following letter of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, in reply to a communication from Barclay & Livingston, New York, that under the existing United States, British vessels may the American ports with a cargo of produce, after the 1st of January next, the same terms as American vessels, therefore, settles this in question.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
Oct. 12th, 1849.

Gentlemen:—In reply to the inquiry in your letter of the 2nd inst., I have to inform you that in consequence of the recent alterations in the British Navigation Laws, British vessels from British or Foreign Ports, or our existing laws, be allowed, a first of January next, to enter our ports with a cargo of the produce of any port, and have further to state that vessels and their cargoes will be admitted