

The Rev. Mr. Morrison came to these islands in February, 1839, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and laboured most faithfully and acceptably from that time till within a few months past, when sickness compelled him to cease his labours and take a sea voyage in the hope of regaining his health. Previously to leaving Bermuda, he received instructions from Edinburgh to proceed to the island of Trinidad, and assist in the Ordination Services of a Candidate for the Free Church Ministry. He left for Barbadoes en route to Trinidad, in June. Though his physical energies were much impaired at this time, yet it was thought the change would have a very beneficial tendency. The milder latitude to which the vessel would bear him—the luxuriant scenery and genial breezes of the West Indies—the new associations by which he would be surrounded while temporarily sojourning there—all combined to awaken expectations of the happiest description. But disease had taken too firm a hold to be removed, either by medical skill or a change of climate, and he was only permitted to return here, in an emaciated state of body, to close his life among his Family and the People of his Pastoral Charge.—*Bermudian, Aug. 21.*

**New Bishopric in Canada.**

The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B. D., fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, has left England, on the suggestion of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with a view to the promotion of the Society's objects in Canada, and also to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of another Episcopal see in that portion of our colonial possessions. The diocese of Toronto, (Canada West,) covers an extent of country twice as large as all the dioceses of England put together, containing upwards of 100,000 square miles, with a population of 700,000 souls. There are 97 missionaries in the diocese in connection with the Propagation Society, as well as many others who are maintained out of various resources. The Bishop of Montreal, who administers also the diocese of Quebec, has earnestly urged upon the society the need of a division of his diocese, which comprises 200,000 square miles, and a population of 800,000 souls.

**Visit of the General Superintendent.**

The following Letter, dated Liverpool, Sept. 7th, has been received by us from the Rev. J. McMURRAY, to which we give insertion with pleasure.

We have been favoured on this Circuit, for some few days past, with the presence and labours of our much respected and highly esteemed General Superintendent, who, as you are aware, is now on a visitation of part of the Western section of the N. S. District; and whose visits to the several Circuits, will, I doubt not, be rendered a blessing, and be a source of great gratification to our societies and congregations.

His judicious counsels to the brethren and official members—his advice and recommendations as to the efficient practical working of our economy and discipline, and his lucid and forcible exposition and application of Scripture truth in his public discourses, as well as his able advocacy of the claims of our Missions, will, I am sure, be long remembered.

We availed ourselves of his valuable assistance for holding some of our Missionary meetings, and had also the pleasure of having with us, the Brethren Morton and Crane, and our worthy brother Houston, who is employed as an assistant on this Circuit.

The General Superintendent preached at Mill Village on Friday, the 31st ult., and at Liverpool on Sabbath the 2d inst., morning and evening—his discourse in the evening being the Annual Missionary Sermon, as preparatory to the Anniversary Meeting. We held our Missionary Meetings as follows:—On Monday evening at Hunt's Point; on Tuesday evening at Mill Village; and on Wednesday evening at Liverpool.

The attendance at all these services was large and respectable—the Divine blessing rested upon the means employed, and a deeper interest in the great cause of Christian Missions enkindled in many hearts—the fruits of which, I trust, will be practically exhibited. We were solemnly reminded of the great loss which the Society has suffered, by the demise of that devoted friend of Christian Missions, Joshua Newton, Esq., who for so many years was accustomed to preside over the Anniversaries of this Branch, and who so liberally contributed to its funds, but whose happy spirit had, since our last Anniversary, escaped to the Heavenly Land. May his example live in our memory and serve to animate our zeal. Early on Thursday morning we accompani-

ed the General Superintendent 14 miles on the road towards Shelburne, where we separated, not without regret that he could not have remained with us for a longer period, and praying that the shield of Divine protection might be over him in his journeyings, and the unction of the Holy One continue to accompany his labours in the cause of our Great Master.

**SUMMARY OF NEWS.**

**BY THE R. M. STEAMER.**

On Monday evening last the R. M. Steamer EUROPA arrived at this port, in little less than 9 days from Liverpool. She brought 128 passengers, 10 of whom were for Halifax. The news is not of much importance. We give a summary below.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**WEATHER, CROPS, CORN MARKETS.**—During the last week the weather has been magnificent for harvest operations. No doubt there have been partial showers in many parts of the country, but throughout the country generally nothing could exceed the favourable weather which has prevailed. From the southern counties the wheat is reported as having been housed in splendid condition; in Sussex the grain sheds wonderfully. In the northern counties, where the harvesting is now going on rapidly, the tone of the reports bespeaks future abundance. In fact, this week, which may be considered the critical week of the whole harvest, has proved so favourable, that where some little apprehension existed, it has been entirely dissipated, and we have no doubt the yield throughout England and Scotland will be greater than it has been for some years. A continuance of the present weather for ten or fifteen days longer, and Scotland will reach the cheerful tone put forth in the south and middle of the kingdom, and the operations throughout the country generally will be successfully completed. Altogether, the reports of the potato crop have been of a much more favorable character during the last few days. Under these circumstances the corn markets throughout the country are on the decline. The average price of corn is now about 48s. 6d. having declined from about 49s. the highest point during the last six weeks.

**IRELAND.**

The last week has been a critical period for the prospects of Ireland, and we rejoice to say the interrupted fine weather has not only enabled the farmers to proceed in the most active manner in getting in the harvest, but the general warmth generally prevailing has almost completely counteracted those fearful indications of the potato disease to which we alluded in our last issue having once again made their appearance.

Her Majesty, in the distribution of her Royal charities to various public institutions in Cork, Belfast and Dublin, has given special directions, through Lord Clarendon, that, in the allocation of the funds, her name shall not be mixed up, even in the remotest manner, with political or sectarian discussion.

**THE PEACE CONGRESS.**

The Peace Congress in Paris has terminated its session. The members have all been received with great courtesy, and even distinction by the French Government; all the public monuments in the capital have been thrown open to them; the most distinguished English and American propagandists have been cheered to their heart's content, and the whole affair has passed off agreeably and peacefully.

**HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.**

We have very little to add to the unalloyed news communicated in our last issue, of the conditional surrender of the whole Hungarian forces under the new Dictator Cserney. The fact has been affirmed in a variety of modes, but we still in vain for any satisfactory explanation of the events which led to the final catastrophe.

**THE OVERLAND MAIL.**

We have just received a further express from India, with dates from Bombay to the 25th and from Calcutta to the 1st of July. The trial of Moondraj, for being accessory to the murder of Lieutenants Ayres and Ayles, has been brought to a close, and the prisoner found guilty, with a mere mitigation to two years. The capital punishment has been not merely dispensed with for the first time in the history of the British Empire, but also in the history of the East. A severe gale of wind has visited the coast of India, several vessels were crushed or lost. There is no trace of interest in China. The Dutch have not been successful in their expedition against the island of Bali. It is very satisfactory to all that the intelligence by this arrival has not been disseminated upon the rumors, so actively put forth by the Indian press, of a new foundation between the British authorities and the Sikhs. We are glad also to learn that the Sikhs are rapidly entering the British service.

**ITEMS.**

Prince Metternich is suffering from softening of the brain; and is so far sunk in dotage as not to recognize his daughter, the Countess Sandor. It is stated by the *Perston Chronicle* that Mr. Ed. Brown has at last accomplished the liquefaction of hydrogen gas; an experiment

which chemists have many years attempted in vain.

The corporation of Edinburgh has voted the freedom of the city to Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor of London, who has been paying a visit to Scotland. He is a native of Montreal, and indebted to his own indomitable energy for the high position he occupies, having, as he himself stated, sprung from a very humble condition, and gone to London as a perfect stranger. Honour to the man!

The late Mr. Denison, M. P. for West Surrey, and senior partner in the banking firm of Denisons, Heywood and Kennard, has died worth Two millions, three hundred thousand pounds; the principal part of which is settled upon Lord Albert Conyngham and his heirs.

The admirers of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers are contributing to the erection of a monument to him at Anstruther, in Fifa, the place of his birth. It is to consist of a handsome Free Church, with a lofty tower.

The total amount of duty received in Great Britain since 1797 in legacies is 42,488,837l. 10s. 3d.; and on probates, &c. 33,640,873l. 5s. 4d. In Ireland during the same period, on legacies, 1,026,399l. 18s. 4d.; and on probates, &c. 8,427,292l. 8s. 10 1/4d.

**FOREIGN SUMMARY.**

At Baden several other political criminals have been publicly executed.

The Dutch and Schleswig-Holstein prisoners have at length been exchanged, and we expect that the blockade of the eastern ports of Holstein will be finally raised on this day. It is announced that General Oudinot was to leave Rome on the 21st of August, and that 10,000 men were to follow him to France.

We have no authentic information respecting the secularisation of the Roman Government. Nevertheless we think we perceive a little more disposition on the part of the Pope to yield his position. What the nature of the concessions may eventually be it is difficult to conjecture, but they are not likely to be of a very extensive character. Whilst the people are in a state of suspense with a republican paper money depreciated some 35 per cent, everything is very unsettled, and if the Pope is really desirous to benefit his subjects, it would be far more rational to come forward with some simple deliberate plan, which, with a well administered Government, might satisfy the Roman people for some time to come.

The Sardinian and Austrian quarrel being now settled Marshal Radetzky has granted an entire amnesty to all political prisoners; but the people of Milan do not wish even a kindness at his hands; so they insisted the soldiers, and made such manifold demonstrations of their displeasure that the general was obliged to the men in the public square, and on the women in the prison walls.

The such articles in Tuscany seem to be on equally bad terms with the Austrian generals as the people of Lombardy.

It is scarcely possible for the whole of the American empire to settle down in peace.

In the under circles of diplomacy the idea is revived with the addition that France is to be the chief member of the new alliance.

In Spain it was said that the Duke de Sotomayor has succeeded M. Men as Finance Minister. There still seems to be some hitch about carrying the new tariff into execution.

**LATEST NEWS.**

**PARIS, Thursday.**

The Councils Generaux will not take upon themselves to advise a revision of the constitution. The good sense of the members, and a circular from M. Dufaure have put a stop to the idea put forward by so many of the reactionary journals.

Sir H. L. Bulwer passed through Paris yesterday, for London.

All the celebrated Arabian breeding stock at St. Cloud and Versailles is to be sold to the hammer on October 1st. Amongst others, the famous Hamblin, the most Arabian of all.

The President returned to town yesterday to receive his cousin, the Marquis of Dalmat.

We learn from the *National*, that the report of the coalition between the Republic and the Emperor of the King of Sweden rests upon a sure foundation. M. de Persigny, a personal friend of Louis Napoleon, is about to return to Stockholm, to settle the necessary preliminaries.

Information was received in Paris yesterday, that the Russians and the Austrians had marched towards Switzerland, with the view of checking the movements of the revolutionary junta assembled at Geneva, in which Louis Bonin and Deland were suspected of taking a very conspicuous part.

**SPAIN.**

The Duke of Sotomayor has declined the Ministry of Finance. M. Bravo Murillo, it is thought, will continue to hold the portfolio.—The Cortes are not to be dissolved.

**HAMBURG.**

The Prussian troops have been recalled. The first position was on the 20th, Gen. Faldwieser on the 21st, and a further position on the 22nd September. A serious skirmish had taken place at Fehrburg, between the Prussian and Schleswig troops, which was put a stop to by Prussian soldiers.

**TURKEY.**

Bem and Kossuth have arrived at Adrianople, where they have embarked in an English ship.

**ITALY.**

A new edict dismisses or degrades all officers created or promoted since Nov. 1848. All Italians, belonging to foreign states, are sent away with a month's pay. Gen. Oudinot was not to leave till the 22nd.

**UNITED STATES.**

Since our last issue, Boston papers to the 7th inst. have been received.

The Steamer Sea Gull, says the Traveller of the 7th, believed to be bound on the Cuban expedition, was seized yesterday afternoon by the U. S. Mar. shall and a company of Marines, in Brooklyn Naval Yard, and she now lies under the guns of the frigate North Carolina.

Two other vessels, the New Orleans and the Florida, supposed to be on a similar mission, had also been seized.

A meeting was held on the evening of the 6th at Lafayette Hall. Four or five hundred persons were present. The meeting was strictly private, but it is said they are to join the Cuba Expedition and will sail in a few days.

The President was at Philadelphia. His late disposition was attributed to his having taken wine for political sake—thus departing from his long-established custom of Total Abstinence.

Father Matthew was to leave Boston on Saturday last.

A serious Steamboat explosion occurred near St. Louis on the 6th inst. by which one life was lost, and several persons much scalded.

There is no material change in prices in the Flour Market. Corn Meal has receded a trifle.

The prices of Mackerel are firm at previous quotation. A cargo of Halifax had arrived at New York, but remained unsold.

**NEW BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.**

At a general Meeting of the New Brunswick Colonial Association, held at the Mechanics Institute, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. Hon. Charles Simonds, President, in the chair, the following Resolutions and amendments were submitted:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Association, that while our depression in part is to be attributed to the commercial policy of the mother country, it is, in a great degree, owing to our excessive importations, and, therefore, with the view of checking them, it is the duty of all who are interested in the permanent prosperity of the Province, as well as the duty of the Provincial Legislature, to give every encouragement to Home Industry, in the prosecution of Agriculture, Fisheries and Manufacture, and thus create a home market, and thereby enrich both consumer and producer.

And further Resolved, That an appeal be forwarded to Her Majesty, the Imperial Parliament, and British people, setting forth our condition, and urging upon them, alike for their own interest as well as the interest of the Colonies, the necessity of restoring to us such protection as will enable us to compete with foreigners in the English market:—And further, that unless the coasting trade and the markets of other nations are obtained for our staple articles of Export, on reciprocal terms, or the right conceded to us, to make commercial treaties for ourselves with foreign powers, we shall be compelled, by necessity, to seek separation, as it would be incompatible with the dignity of British subjects quietly to submit to the existing state of things.

To this the following amendment was moved by J. M. Robinson, Esquire—

Whereas the Government of the mother country have, of late years, evinced a desire that her North American Colonies should govern themselves, and while they have dictated a system for carrying out that object, they nevertheless retain the power, through their Colonial Secretary, of checking and controlling all Provincial Legislation, and have especially restricted that most important branch of it relating to Trade and Commerce:—And whereas the withdrawal of the British Parliament of the protection heretofore afforded to the trade of these Colonies has manifestly tended to its injury, and the continuance of such a policy, accompanied with such a controlling power, must inevitably bring ruin upon these Colonies and alienate the affections of their inhabitants, while, at the same time, it effectually prevents the accomplishment of those principles of self-government so manifestly intended:—And whereas it is believed, that (whatever may be the intentions of her Majesty's present advisers) it is not the wish of the British people to part with their North American dependencies:—Therefore Resolved, That a firm and careful, but respectful, address be presented by this Association to Her Most Gracious Majesty, to the British Parliament, and to the people of Great Britain, setting forth at length the above sentiments, and desiring one of the following propositions of paramount importance for the preservation and prosperity of these Colonies, and without which it is feared their connexion with the mother country cannot long be maintained, viz:—

1st. A renewal of Colonial Protection. or—

2nd. A free resignation of the United States; 3rd. A removal of the British flag, either with or without the Union of the North.

To this amendment was moved by John I. by Dr. Botsford:—

Resolved, That in relation to a Federal Union American Colonies, immediate independence, most available mode present embarrassed negotiations should be for association with parties of the adjoining Province action towards them.

Whereupon, in order of the Association discussion and consideration matters submitted, it meeting be adjourned 14th inst., then to be Mechanics Institute, the above Resolution such adjourned Mechanics City Newspapers for order.

J. O. C. Provincial Sec.

**Public Notice is hereby given.**

The Lieut. Colonel, to act as the United States at Port. His Excellency the Governor, to act as the United States at Port. His Excellency the Governor, to act as the United States at Port.

**Provincial Sec.**

His Excellency the Governor, to act as the United States at Port. His Excellency the Governor, to act as the United States at Port. His Excellency the Governor, to act as the United States at Port.

**COMMERCIAL.**

During the month the price of Sup. 36s. 9d., the den while the farmer dear for the staff ed a good harve the order of thin moment we have low as 26s. 3d.; per barrel profit, barrel 27s. 6d. highly favoured blight has swept from our industr erman their mai to that extent as wheat, just wher are realized; in ty cut of hay, of plain, when com of the previous will be an avera by.

But another breadstuffs, is if our sister provin we depended on our demand, ev man takes to his one dollar more. On this head