

Street, on the 30th ult., this matter was duly considered. The general wish of the brethren here is, that the appointment shall stand just as it is. Knowing, as they do, that Cholera is rapidly passing away, and seeing every reason to hope that the health of the City will be perfectly restored in the course of a few days; it would afford them all much pleasure to meet the brethren of the Convention according to the original appointment; but in deference to the opinions of esteemed brethren at a distance, whose absence on the occasion would be deeply regretted, they have resolved to postpone the Meeting until the 1st Saturday in October next. All concerned will therefore understand that instead of the Convention meeting on the 16th of Sept., as previously announced, it will take place in the Baptist Chapel in Brussel street, St. John, the 1st Saturday in October, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, Moderator,
I. E. BIEL, Secretary.
[Christian Messenger please copy.]

Bro. L. Marshall will see the £10 contributed from the Harvey Church, for Home Missions, credited on the 41st page of the Minutes of the Society. The Visitors for Harvey are regularly mailed. We shall endeavour to ascertain the cause of the irregularity complained of.

General Intelligence.

Seven Days Later from England.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th instant, arrived at Halifax a little before 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The Pacific arrived out on the 15th. The Washington sailed from Southampton on the 16th, with 240 passengers.

THE WAR.

From Vienna, of the 16th, it is telegraphed that there is reason to believe that Prince Alexander Gortschakoff this morning acquainted the Austrian Government that so long as the Turks are in Wallachia, the Russians will retain certain strategic points in the Principalities.

Austria has given up the intention of proposing to the Germanic Diet to put the Federal army on a war footing.

Prince Paskiewitch returned to Warsaw on the 13th, and will again take command of the southern army.

FROM THE DANUBE.—The aspect of affairs on the Danube is quite unchanged. The Russians continue to fortify all the strategic points as they advance.

The London *Daily News* contains a remarkable letter from a special correspondent, stating that the British troops encamped at Monaster, near Devna, are decimated by malignant cholera, totally destitute of medicine, famishing for want of food, and are discontented and almost discouraged. The *Times* correspondent partially confirms the fact.

FROM THE BLACK SEA.—As yet nothing has been done. Constantinople letters speak of the expedition against the Crimea as still in progress, but the embarkation was deferred on account of the Cholera. Important news from the East is not expected before the first week of September.

A Russian despatch from Odessa of the 6th, says that the allied fleets tried to land troops at Balaklava.

THE CRIMEA.—At Sebastopol, it was reported that Admiral Lyons had bombarded Anapa 24 hours; result unknown.

The Russian fleet had come out of Sebastopol, was seen off Odessa, and returned in safety.

ASIA.—On the 4th, an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between Schamyl. The terms have not transpired; it is, however, understood that Schamyl insisted that the independence of Circassia should be recognized; in return he offers 50,000 mountaineers to act in concert with the Turkish forces.

It is said Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians, but Russian reports state that Gen. Wrangle had advanced with Russian troops from Erivan, and defeated the Turks near Bajazid, with great slaughter, captured 8 guns, and afterwards occupied Bajazid. Meanwhile, letters from Bagdad say that contracts have been made to furnish supplies and transport for an Indo-British force, which would arrive via the Persian Gulf, and he landed at Basra, at the mouth of the river Tigris.

FROM THE BALTIC.

Fort Tree and Fort Notich, on Aland Island, have been captured; one by the French, and the other by the English. The loss of the allies is small.

The *Moniteur* announces that on the 7th and 8th Aug. the French expeditionary force was landed on the island of Aland, north of the fortress of Bomarsund. At the same time, the force of the French and English marines landed

south of the fortress. The disembarkation was covered by the steamers, and was effected, the *Moniteur* says, without a man getting his feet wet. From the 7th to the 8th, the French erected their batteries, while the Russians destroyed their out-works and fell back on their main fortress. By the 12th, the fortress was completely invested. On the 14th, the Russians made a sortie, but were driven in. On the 15th, the French carried a redoubt of 8 guns, without losing a man. Another account says it was a strong fort, taken after several hours fighting. The bombardment of the main fortress was to begin on the 16th.

The reports in the English papers say that the inhabitants of Aland had risen against the Russians, and it was proclaimed by order of the French admiral from the pulpits of all the churches, that the Russian sway over the Islands had ceased.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Washington, via Southampton, brings an account of the prorogation of Parliament, and the Queen's speech.

There is no political news. The Turkish loan of 5,000,000 sterling, guaranteed on the Turkish revenue and Egyptian tribute, was opened at Paris and London, and is already all taken up at 2 to 5 per cent. premium.

IRELAND.—The accounts of the potato disease in the north of Ireland are more discouraging. The cholera is severe in Belfast. There is a considerable increase in the scale of poor rates, just struck for the requirements of the present year, in the greater number of the Irish unions.

A riot had occurred at Tortosa; the rioters assembled with cries of viva Espartero, viva the Constitution, viva Cabrera; and then rushed to the City Hall to demand the abolition of taxes. Finding there only Tzicy, they beat him to death with sticks, tore out his heart, cut off his head, and flung his body into the river, together with all the public records. The Governor of the City was panic-struck, and did nothing. Don Franquet armed the citizens and took numbers of the rioters prisoners.

The disturbance at Barcelona on the 6th, originated thus:—a battalion was on parade, when the people called to the band to perform Riego's hymn. A soldier in the ranks called out in reply, viva Espartero, on which the commandant drew his sword and ran him through the body. The soldiers immediately turned on the officers and killed several, including the commandant. Other troops joined in the excitement and disorder spread, but the details are kept secret. The battalion was threatened with decimation, but this was afterwards abandoned. Two or three of the ringleaders were shot.

The London *Globe* mentions a rumour current in diplomatic circles that the English and French ambassadors at Madrid are ordered to protest energetically against violence to any member of the Royal Family, or any attack on Monarchical principles, but otherwise not to interfere.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon letters say that the Portuguese Government energetically denies all idea of fusion between Portugal and Spain.

ITALY.—Cholera was slightly subsiding at Genoa; still seventy deaths occurred daily. At Turin it is not severe. At Naples it was very violent. About 3000 had died in one week.

MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—The week opened with an advance, but fell off towards the close, the prices closing for Flour on Friday at barely previous rates; Wheat 3d lower; Indian Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. dearer, owing the apprehension of the deficiency of the potato crop. On Saturday the market was very dull.

Trade at Manchester quiet with less demand for yarns and goods, but without much change in price.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased to £26,200,000. Bullion in the Bank of France equal to £16,000,000 stg.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Anglo-French forces have landed at Bomarsund, supported by the fleets.

BERLIN, Aug. 16th.—The Vienna Conference is expected to re-assemble next week.

PARIS, 16th.—Orders have just been issued for the Austrians to enter Wallachia, and they have commenced crossing the frontier at Tarnu Severin.

Odessa letters of the 7th, says that no real blockade exists at Odessa.

MADRID, 16th.—The Juntas of Malaga and Seville have refused to recognize the new government.

The Sultan's daughter, Princess Fatima, was married to Redschid Pasha's son at Constantinople on the 10th.

LATEST BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Basalisk has arrived at Danzig with the news that Bomarsund surrendered on the 16th. Two thousand Russians were taken prisoners. The French loss was 160 killed.

THE GREYTOWN BATTLE AND THE MUSQUITO COAST.—A telegraphic despatch to-day reports, on the authority of the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*, that a correspondence has taken place between Mr. Buchanan, our Minister in England, and the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in which the latter re-affirms the British claim to the Musquito protectorate, and the former denies it and demands a formal and unconditional relinquishment of it. It is further reported that our Government has

determined to adopt decisive measures to obtain the "complete evacuation of Central America, as stipulated by the Clayton and Bulwer treaty."

This presents the subject in a somewhat different view from that taken by the London *Times* of the 9th inst., in which it is admitted that the English have no further interest in Greytown than that which results from the commercial undertakings in which British subjects may be engaged there, Great Britain having waived and relinquished her right to the protectorate of the Musquito coast, with the understanding, however, that the United States, in conjunction with her, would "guarantee the neutrality and security of the passage." The *Times* says:

"The object of the (Clayton and Bulwer) treaty was to promote 'the construction of the communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and for the protection of the same. It is certainly a most extraordinary violation of the spirit of that treaty that an American ship of war should have presumed, in defence of at best a very doubtful cause, to attack and destroy the principal commercial station on this very line of communication which the American Government is expressly bound to maintain and protect. The act of Capt. Hollins speaks for itself."

"It is, indeed, without a parallel in any history with which we are acquainted, for the place was wholly incapable of firing a shot in its defence, not a man was killed or wounded in the attack, and the enterprise was one of mere destruction."

"There is in this case no war and no provocation to account for or to palliate such a measure. Far from being at war with the States of Central America, the Government of the United States has always affected to regard them with peculiar interest; and the first proof given of this interest is an act of violence which would have disgraced a buccanier."

"Indeed considering the species of protection established by the treaty of 1850, and the engagements contracted by the United States toward this country and the whole world for the security of the passage, this outrage of Captain Hollins is a contempt of the authority of his own government and a gross breach of faith to every nation, which may have mercantile transactions, carried on across the Isthmus of Nicaragua."

It appears by a telegraphic despatch to-day from New York, that Captain Hollins has been arrested there on a civil suit for damages to property occasioned by the destruction of Greytown, and held to bail in a large amount.—*Boston Traveller*.

FROM VALPARAISO.—By the California steamer we have accounts from the West Coast of South America to July 14th. Hereafter there is to be only a monthly mail from Valparaiso to Panama, instead of semi-monthly, as heretofore. The reason suggested is the insufficiency of the steamers on the route. The 78th anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Valparaiso on the 4th of July, by a salute from a Chilean brig-of-war, and a grand dinner at a public house by the American shipmasters in port. The Valparaiso papers give some particulars of the capture of the Russian merchant brig *Courier*, on the 8th of July, off the harbor of that port, by the boats of a French war steamer. She had a valuable cargo of sugar on board, valued at \$76,000, and sold to arrive. The sugar was to be landed and delivered to the purchasers, and the money to be retained by the consignees until it was determined to whom it belonged. The brig was to be taken to France as a prize.—*Boston paper*.

CROPS IN TEXAS.—Amid the prevalent complaints of short crops, in different parts of this vast country, in consequence of drought, it is comforting to receive, now and then, from particular States or districts, statements of a different tenor. For instance, a letter has just reached us from a clergyman in Central Texas, who, speaking of that State, says, "The crop of the current year will greatly surpass that of any previous season. Of every article produced in the country, an abundance has been and will be realized. Provisions during the approaching Fall and Winter will be abundant and cheap."—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Four fifths of the persons who died of cholera in New York city last week are said to have been of foreign birth. Nearly half of the cholera victims were buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery, 63 in Potter's Field, and the remaining 54 in various other cemeteries, in and out of the city.

The clipper ship *Western Continent*, at New York from Liverpool, has for cargo 1400 tons of coal. The increased supply of bituminous coal from various quarters, and the low rates at which it can be purchased, in comparison with anthracite, will lead to its preference, in all cases where its use is practicable.

A NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—A specimen of paper manufactured from the plant called *graphium*, or life-overlasting, which grows abundantly spontaneous from Canada to Carolina, has been sent to the N. Y. *Tribune*. The paper is fine smooth and strong, and costs 12 1/2 per cent less than paper made of rags.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—The Montreal train on the Vermont and Canada Railroad, yesterday, was delayed by a fire in the woods at Swanton, Vt. About a thousand cords of cut and dried wood, belonging to the Vermont Central Railroad, was destroyed. Insured. The passengers by the train were delayed about two hours, having been

obliged to get round the fire to a point this side of it.

DRY WEATHER.—The drouth prevails to a great extent through the Mohawk valley. The crops will be nothing more than an average, excepting broom corn, which promises a large yield. The grass on both sides of the Central railroad track beyond Tribe's Hill, Montgomery Co., had been set on fire, probably, by a spark from a locomotive, and was burning considerably at noon, Saturday, but was subsequently extinguished without doing much damage.—*Alb. Reg.*

MEAT FOR NEW YORK MARKET.—The *Tribune* estimates the last week's supply of meat for New York market thus: Cattle, 4,753; calves, 1,233; sheep and lambs, 17,103; swine, 3,640; add to these 393 milch cows, and we have a sum total of 27,027 of different animals employed to feed the great Babylon of the North for a single week! The value of this supply in dollars and cents, at \$50 a head of cattle, \$30 for the milch cows, \$6 for sheep and swine, and \$3 for sheep, the *Tribune* estimates at a total \$330,537;—three hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars for a single week's supply of food for a city of 700,000 inhabitants!

The water of Passaic River has been introduced into Jersey City. It is thrown up by a 300 horse power engine, having a 80 inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke. There are two reservoirs, one of 12 acres on Bergen Hill, from which it is distributed over the city. The water crosses the Hackensack in an inverted syphon, 28 feet below the surface. The liquid is pure, and an inexhaustible supply has been provided for. The cost of the works is \$619,833 32.

CUBA.—The sending of General Concha back to Cuba, by the new Government of Spain, is a damper to the hopes of all the bankers after that colony, whether filibuster, diplomatic or pacific. The appointment says plainly to all the world that the Constitutional Government of Espartero is just as inflexibly opposed to the alienation of that richest of the jewels in the Spanish Crown as was ever the Government of Christina or Isabella. The appointment, according to European letters, seems to have been regarded as conclusive by our envoy and negotiator, and to have disconcerted all his plans. In all this, we consider that the good genius of our country as well as of Spain prevailed. Whatever tends to place out of our reach that "forbidden fruit" we regard as a blessing to our country. The *Courier des Etats Unis* highly praises the appointment of Concha. No other person, it thinks, could so well have satisfied the people of Cuba, with whom he left, in 1851, a character for energy, spirit, justice and liberality.—*Washington Nat. Intel.*

Austria seems at last to have committed herself to the allied powers. The Russians having announced their purpose to abandon both the Principalities, Austria has still expressed her intention to insist on other guarantees for the future maintenance of peace, in accordance with the expressed opinion of the Western Powers. In other words, she is not satisfied with the mere compulsory evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Russians. But Prussia, by this decision of Austria, is left alone.

Dr. Livingston, a missionary, has traversed and explored the whole of the interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Cassage, a district in the interior of the Province of St. Paul de Loanda. The results of his travel and observation, which are highly important, have been laid before the Royal Geographical Society.

THE LONDON TIMES.—Later accounts from Turkey announce that the Commander-in-chief of the allied army has just issued orders that commissariat rations shall be given to the correspondent of the London *Times*, and forage to his horse. This is certainly recognizing a new department of service in the army. Who can say that ere long Army Reporters may not be as common as Court Reporters; that they will not receive commissions and pay, as army Surgeons and Chaplains now do.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL BUDBERG TO THE WALLACHIANS.—Bucharest, July 28.—His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, and Protector of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, Protector of all who profess the Greek Orthodox faith, has resolved to cause the imperial troops to quit the insalubrious region of the Danube for a short space, and withdraw to the healthier mountain lands.

"The enemy, in his blindness, has imagined that we are retreating for fear of him, and has sought to attack us during the march of our valiant soldiers. But, scarcely had Prince Gortschakoff ordered his troops to repulse the enemy, than the latter fled in a disgraceful manner, abandoning his arms and ammunition, which our troops are carrying off with them. As soon as the season shall have become more favorable, we will return in arms to deliver you forever from those barbarous Turks. Our retreat will be made with every precaution and without precipitancy, so that the enemy may not believe that we flee before him."

Fatal Accident to the King of Saxony.—The mournful intelligence of the death of this distinguished and popular monarch is communicated in a telegraphic message from Munich, dated yesterday. His Majesty's demise appears to have been the result of an unfortunate accident while travelling from Munich to his own capital of Dresden. The carriage in which the King rode was, by some misman-