

shame at the hole of the pit from whence they have been dug, and henceforth resolve to know nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified. Among these how many would be found endowed with gifts which neither they nor their brethren supposed them to possess! The talent unrolled from the napkin would shine with the splendour of burnished gold. Evangelists, pastors, and teachers, would spring up among our lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics. Each Church would number its chosen disciples, who, on the Sabbath, would be carrying the message of salvation to the perishing; while, on the other days of the week, they would exemplify to the world the life of him whose name they bore. Where our Churches were desolate, there would be the people of the Most High. Holiness to the Lord would be written upon our legislative halls, our executive chambers, our courts of justice, our markets of trade, and our country would be the first on earth to welcome the coming of the Son of God.

Correspondence.

We have received from the Rev. William Temple, Secretary of the Conference, a letter containing an interesting view of the annual Examination and other Exercises at the close of the last Term of our Academy at Mount Allison. It fully corroborates our statements on the subject in our paper of last week, which preclude, as the respected writer we are sure will agree with us in thinking, the necessity of its publication. Mr. Temple's concluding remarks are however too important to be suppressed. We heartily congratulate the CONFERENCE SECRETARY on his strength to labor so energetically in the cause of our Divine Master, though nearly 70 years of age, and trust that the following reasonable observations from his pen, for which he has our thanks, will not be without effect:—

"There was one source of regret to the Authorities of the Academy, occasioned by the absence of the Committee requested by the Conference of 1855. To attend the Examination, and to notice generally the progress of the Institution in all its departments, and to report thereupon both to the Board of Trustees and to the Conference." Some of the members were out of the Province on business, and from others sufficient apologies for their non-attendance were received. Nevertheless, engaged in a work of vast importance, and meriting the countenance of the intelligence and weight of the community, disappointment was felt. The future, it is hoped, will show improvement.

In order to enlarge and permanent prosperity in all the Church's agencies, every teacher teaches that it is a matter not only desirable, but necessary, that Ministers and Lay-men should be united in counsel, in effort and in responsibility. "Methodism," of all the ecclesiastical organizations, "finds a place for every man," and succeeds best when "evangelism" is his place. And while she justifies the observation of the world-renowned Chalmers, "Ye are the men 'ye are all at it, and always at it," the good Lord will continue to prosper her way. I do not think our people are at all disposed to assist us as Lay-members of our Ecclesiastical and Educational Committee. They have long served out cause as Trustees of our Churches, parsonages, houses, &c., and not a few of these contribute nobly to our respective funds; and now, when entering upon a new, and to a large extent, independent organization, the way for such association is thrown open. I would as an old man among my Brethren affectionately urge upon our whole church membership their consequent increased responsibilities. We must pass the line of demarcation prescribed by former usage, and "shoulder to shoulder" with the Pastors, must our friends, not in pecuniary matters only, but with personal presence, consultation and effort, and in making more efficient every instrumentally for ameliorating the moral and religious condition of men.

Provincial Wesleyan THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1856.

Methodism a Divine Interposition.

At no period in the history of the Christian Church—if we except the dark and disastrous ages that preceded the dawn of the Reformation—have the interests of vital godliness been at a lower ebb in England, and in Christendom at large, than when the Wesley, Whitfield, and their coadjutors began, like faithful watchmen on the walls of Zion, to sound the note of alarm in the ears of a guilty and slumbering nation. Imbued with the spirit of the announcing herald, and commissioned Apostles of Christ, and untrammelled by the formalities of prescriptive usage, those holy men went out into the highways and hedges, and, inspiring the Gospel trumpet with no uncertain sound, soon caused its quickening echoes to reverberate throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A national revival of religion was the glorious result. Nor were the hallowed impulses, thus originated amid the stillness of moral death, hemmed by the Atlantic wave. Propagated to this Continent, they soon produced here the most gracious and magnificent results; and, with an energy not only unimpeded but unopposed by any opposition, they are at this moment operating before our eyes on millions, to whom the Gospel has become the power of God unto salvation. While the undivided glory of this work is ascribed to the God of all grace, ought not the memory of its illustrious pioneers to be embalmed and revered by every desizen of evangelical Christendom? Yet how many, from those religious character and position below to those who are still more reluctant, it would seem, to acknowledge their obvious and legitimate claims. The fact, however, is demonstrable,—we would rather say, it is palpable, to all whose vision is not dimmed by prejudice, that the stupendous moral revolution, which, within a century, has been achieved on both sides of the Atlantic, and the spirit of evangelical enterprise which, now, more than at any previous period since the days of the Apostles, characterises the Church of the Redeemer, are to be traced,

under Divine Providence, to "a few young men whom God raised up in the Universities of Oxford to testify those grand truths which were then little attended to—that which without holiness no man shall see the Lord;—that holiness is the will of God, who worketh in us both to will and to do—that holiness is of his own good pleasure, merely for the sake of Christ—that holiness is for the mind that was in Christ, enabling us to walk as he also walked—that no man can be thus sanctified till he is justified; and that we are justified by faith alone."—When historical justice shall be accorded to those apostolic men, their names will shine in the annals of the Church among the most energetic and successful Reformers of a decayed and torpid Christianity, and by consequence among the most substantial benefactors of our race.

The mass of ignorance and vice which they assailed, was sufficient to test and dismay the most heroic spirits. And had they stood alone the combat would indeed have been unequal; their personal triumph could not have been followed up, nor sustained. But the work was the Lord's, whose resources are always adequate to his merciful designs. A species of agency unthought of by those who first entered the field, and even opposed to all their educational views and prejudices, came to their help—extraordinary messengers who, though without the imposing prestige of a Collegiate preparation for the work of the ministry, wielded with divine effect those ethereal weapons which are mighty, through God, to the destruction of the most impregnable fortresses of sin and Satan.

Missions of the Canada Conference.

The vitality exhibited in every department of the work of God under the auspices of our sister Conference of Canada, is especially conspicuous in the vigor with which its Missionary efforts are prosecuted, and the liberality that willingly supplies the means necessary to sustain them. To their missions among the more destitute settlements, their old Indian Missions, and those in the Hudson's Bay Territory lately transferred to them by the British Conference, they have now added, or purpose forthwith to add, a Mission among the French Canadians in the Eastern portion of the Province. A general apprehension of the range and importance of their operations may be formed from the subjoined extract taken from their Address, the present year, to the Conference in England:—

"Our large and remarkably useful Missionary Society—Auxiliary to yours—is obtaining a cordiality and support from the public never before granted it; and it is our boast and our joy; while the benefits it confers are of the best kind, and are most gratefully received by tens of thousands in remote and remote forest-localities, many of which are wholly dependent on Wesleyan Missionaries for Gospel teaching and ordinances. The Society has sustained 163 Indian and Domestic Missions, and had about 170 salaried labourers of every class employed, during the year; and from not a few Missions reports have been sent of additional congregations, Sabbath Schools, conversions, classes, churches, and parsonages; and we have peculiar pleasure in stating that recent letters to the General Superintendent of Missions bring tidings, not only of the consolidation of the work in Hudson's Bay, but of its enlargement,—religious respect, respect for the word, marriages, baptisms, conversions, and members having increased; and the ardent wish of many in Canada, is, that the Society may soon feel justified in sending Missionaries to all the unlightened tribes specified by the Co-Delegate on his return from that Territory. We have commenced an encouraging attempt on the ignorance and debasement of the French Roman population of Eastern Canada, and adopted measures for adding to our agency a supply of publications in French for this purpose,—especially the Scriptures, Wesley's Sermons and Hymns, the Conference Catechism, and Tracts; and we expect by the Divine blessing, success in this new department of labour. We are more than ever gratified with the heartiness with which the public of the Canada, and the Honourable Company of Hudson's Bay, contribute to our Mission Fund,—a heartiness not confined to the members and adherents of our own community; but manifested in various degrees by every Protestant community. Juvenile generosity is yearly growing; and even the cost of our reports—increased four-fold a few years ago—is indicative of rapid advance, and tells us by its lengthy catalogue of subscribers that the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada is in auspicious circumstances. The final adjustment of the year's reports has yet to take place, but our present knowledge of them is sufficient to warrant us in saying that our Missionary receipts, as in other years, are again greatly augmented."

The Faithful Minister's Joy.

What pleasure on this side the portals of heaven is comparable to that of a devoted Minister of Lord Jesus when his efforts to save souls from death are crowned with the most manifest success! For those illustrious spirits who encircle the throne of God and the Lamb, bend an eye radiant with joy on the first moments of the repentant sinner to forward God—if that spectacle wheresoever by whomsoever presented, awakens in their bosoms a throb of higher ecstasy, how pure, how celestial, must be the delight of the man who is the honored instrument of winning souls to Christ. The preacher of a barren orthodox, as cold as it is clear—the minister who, instead of testifying the gospel of the grace of God, with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, ascertains his own conscience and lulls that of his congregation, by delivering mere moral essays, surpassed by many that were listened to in the schools of philosophy before life and immortality were brought to light—and the Romanizing Tractarian, who is ceaselessly ringing the changes on the Church and the succession, on an empty ceremonial and sacramental salvation—are all alike strangers to the hallowed joy of those "workers together with God," the seals of whose apostleship are seen in the conversion of sinners, and in the holy lives and triumphant death of them whom it will be their happiness to present perfect in Christ Jesus.

The late Rev. Richard Williams.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan. Sir,—Upon me devolves the painful duty of communicating to the Connection and the general public, the death of our venerable and highly esteemed Brother, the Rev. RICHARD WILLIAMS. This event took place on Friday morning last, the 1st inst., at 1 o'clock.

Of the early life of Brother Williams we can give but a few particulars, as he left no journal, and we have any papers yet been found giving information in reference thereto.—He was, however, born in the year 1789; so that his age is now 67; 43 years he was in the ministry, of which he spent thirty-eight in the regular work, and five years he has been supernumerary. He was never married. His parents were members of the Church of England, and he was brought up within its pale. When about sixteen years of age, under the preaching of the Wesleyans, he was led to see himself a sinner who must experience the pardoning mercy of God, and under these circumstances he was pointed to "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." He looked by faith—his sins were forgiven, and he was made "a new creature."

Soon after his conversion he was employed as a prayer-helper, and was afterwards as a local preacher, in which capacity he continued for several years. In the year 1813, he was called out into the regular work by the Rev. Jonathan Edmondson, then Chairman of the Portmouth District, and under the superintendence of the Rev. James Odgers. Mr. Edmondson was a Methodist preacher of the true John Wesley type, having commenced his ministry in the year 1786, and it is the call of John Wesley himself. Mr. Edmondson labored many years in the ministry, and was Wesley died—he was actively employed when Alexander Kilham agitated and threatened the Connection with annihilation in 1795—he assisted in guiding our Connection through that and many other storms;—he also once filled the office of Missionary Secretary, and was President of the Conference in the year 1818.

Under such a teacher, it might be expected that Mr. Williams would himself be a decided man; and to his early training must be attributed that evangelical style which characterized his preaching, and the body of divinity which his sermons goodly named; as well as that firm and uncompromising manner which he at all times evinced as to the rules and usages of Methodism. In the year 1814, Mr. Williams removed from Hungerford to the Poole Circuit, and the following year, 1815, he embarked in the Missionary work, and was appointed to the Quebec station in Lower Canada.—Brother Williams laboured in Canada for ten years, and in the year 1825 he removed to St. John, N.B., at which time Methodism was in a languishing condition in that city owing to certain painful circumstances, which had occurred the previous year, but the firm and judicious management of our particular brother preserved our cause and gave it a new impetus, since which it has continued mightily to prosper. For several years he faithfully discharged his duty as Chairman of the New Brunswick District.

In 1831, he was appointed to the Bridgetown Circuit, where many of his most successful labours still remain in grateful recollection of his labours. In 1838, he was appointed a second time to St. John, N.B., when, after spending two years, he returned to his native land, and was appointed to Helston, in the Cornwall District. He remained two years in England, and then was appointed to Fredericton, in the year following he went to St. John's, N.F., where he honourably discharged the duties as Chairman of that important District for six years.

Age and infirmity had now produced their ravages upon his system, and it was evident to his friends that he must soon be laid aside from the regular work. He, however, spent one year in Yarmouth, and then retired to Bridgetown as a supernumerary. The last five years of his life he spent in this village, preaching one, and of late occasionally twice on the same Sabbath. He often spoke with the most joyful anticipation of his return to his native land, and his acceptance among the people; and it was his frequent prayer that he might labour to the end.

"O that with a lingering groan I may the welcome voice receive; My bed, my couch, my pillow, my bed, and cease at once to work and live!" This prayer in his case was remarkably answered, for he preached on the Sabbath the Conference Catechism, and Tracts; and we expect by the Divine blessing, success in this new department of labour. We are more than ever gratified with the heartiness with which the public of the Canada, and the Honourable Company of Hudson's Bay, contribute to our Mission Fund,—a heartiness not confined to the members and adherents of our own community; but manifested in various degrees by every Protestant community. Juvenile generosity is yearly growing; and even the cost of our reports—increased four-fold a few years ago—is indicative of rapid advance, and tells us by its lengthy catalogue of subscribers that the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada is in auspicious circumstances. The final adjustment of the year's reports has yet to take place, but our present knowledge of them is sufficient to warrant us in saying that our Missionary receipts, as in other years, are again greatly augmented."

Another feature peculiar to the fog is, that it generally disappears in the morning, and returns again with returning night.—The sun as it approaches in the morning raises the temperature of the air, expands and rarifies it, and causes the fog to disappear. This effect the heat of the sun continues during the day. At the approach of night, as the sun rays are less and less vertically, the temperature of the air decreases and the fog again re-appears, and should the weather be cloudy, it may not be driven back for days. Such is the philosophy of fog—our unpleasant and ubiquitous companion for the greater part of last week, as the rays of the sun were less and less vertically, the temperature of the air decreases and the fog again re-appears, and should the weather be cloudy, it may not be driven back for days. 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General Intelligence.

Domestic.

The following is from the Cape Breton News of 2nd instant.

We have the pleasure to-day of furnishing our readers with an interesting account, from the pen of an eye witness, of the submerging of the Electric Telegraph Cable, referred to in last Saturday's issue of our paper.

The scene around the pit's mouth was most distressing. Hundreds of women were there in agonising suspense, examining the countenances of the dead to discover the lineaments of a husband or a son; and when this faithful recognition took place, the screams were most painful.

On Wednesday morning, not less than 110 bodies had been taken from the pit, out of 116 who had gone down; only six were saved, and these in a frightful state.

The ventilation of the pit was pronounced safe and proper by the fireman just before the deceased went down; but a small explosion had yet to occur on the previous day, and yet no warning was taken.

No frightful catastrophe has never before occurred in a colliery. The Roundhill valley is full of lamentation and woe, Rachel weeping for her children, and will not be comforted because they are not. Alas! that so sudden and so full a disaster should fall upon this lonely valley, darkening one half the households of the place, and making all lonely and desolate.—Glasgow Commonwealth.

Spain.

The most important news to day is that which arrived from Spain. Although we were prepared for a change in the direction of affairs, the news of a revolution following these changes was unexpected, and produced here considerable excitement.

For some time, Spain has been in a condition much resembling that of Kansas—civil war, bloodshed, incendiaries, robberies, and crimes stalked abroad through the land, and called loudly for the interposition of a strong arm.

But as in the case of Kansas, the strong arm was wanting; conflicting interests divided the Cabinet, and rendered powerless the executive. Espartero wished to conciliate, and he begged of his associates to aid him in carrying out his plans.

O'Donnell argued martial law for the entire country, and a provisional suppression of the press and of speech. Espartero opposed O'Donnell, and he has lost his place by it. O'Donnell succeeds him, and his first act is to put in operation the measures which he urged in vain so long as Espartero occupied his place.

Thus, Spain is to-day placed under martial law, her press is dead, free speech is no longer permitted, and these two men of state who were at first believed inseparable friends are mortal enemies. Open revolution has succeeded to local disturbances, and how far it may extend it is difficult to predict.

O'Donnell is a determined man, and may be able to arrest it where it is. He is a man that aims at the reputation and position of his illustrious predecessor, Narvaez, and no questions of conscience or of justice are likely to arrest him in his course.

There is no doubt here that the French Government was influential in bringing about this change. The disturbances partook too much of a republican character not to awaken the attention of France; the excitement which was kept up along the entire French frontier by the contact with the Spanish agitators could not but arouse the serious apprehensions of the French Government.

The large number of French republican refugees who live in Spain are active leaders in all these revolutionary movements, gave to them a certain character which if eventually successful, could not but react with more or less force on their native country. For these reasons, France reconstituted with the Spanish Government against this state of affairs.

She has claimed that Spain had no right to keep the subjects of France bordering the frontier in a constant state of excitement by disorders of which France was no party. She demanded that strong measures should be adopted by Spain to put a stop to a disgraceful state of affairs, and thus she fell precisely in accord with the views of O'Donnell, who now holds the reins of Government. The inference is therefore plain that the French Government is partly responsible for the condition of things, whether good or bad, which now exists in that country.

France may therefore be considered as committed to the O'Donnell policy, and to a certain extent to his support in whatever state measures he may adopt. This point once settled, it is interesting to know what will be this gentleman's policy towards Cuba and Mexico. The Constitutionnel, which in the midst of all its misadventures, which in the midst of all its misadventures, two days ago a violent article against the United States on this very subject of Mexico. The text which excited its wrath was derived from a New York journal, where it was stated that if Mexico would only place herself under the protection of the United States, a peace could soon be found for sending ten thousand Americans to the conquest of Cuba, and that thus the fate of Cuba, so long a problem, would be quickly determined.

The Constitutionnel has always been notorious for the vehemence of its attacks against the American filibusters, imaginary or otherwise, but his is the hardest philippic they have ever had to bear from that source. The editor however, accuses Spain not to push its threats too far; it advises the withdrawal of the armed fleet from before Vera Cruz, and says very justly that a Minister armed with full powers to settle the pending difficulties would have been much more appropriately sent in advance of the fleet than the fleet in advance of him.—Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.

They can't be beat. ADVERTISEMENT.—In the way of relieving those who are in ill health. Our readers will probably wonder to what we refer. We can merely say that Messrs. Comstock & Brother, of New York, have prepared the best assortment of Family Medicines now in use. Their "Siccous Properties in the healing of disease, are truly curious. For a cold or cough, their Cherry and Lungwort is unequalled, and it will cure Consumption in its primary stages. For Baldness and disease connected with the hair, they prepare an article called Turkish Balm, which is also equal to any in use. Also other remedies for different diseases. They also prepare a complete assortment of Youatt's & Carlton's Horse and Cattle Medicines, such as Carlton's Condition Powders, Youatt's Gargling Oil, &c.

For sale in Halifax, only by Morton & Cogswell, Hollis Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.—A question to all!—Would you relieve the burning pain Produced by break, contusion, sprain, Just make the speedy application Of Dyer's Healing Embrocation.

A great remedy for a host of ills, a valuable panacea, an infallible pain destroyer, and a medicine of the greatest value, cheap enough for the poorest, and available to all.

For sale at Morton's Medical Warehouse, and by Druggists everywhere.

On the morning of the 9th the end of the cable was safely landed in Cape Ray Cove, though with some difficulty, on account of the heavy surf; every arrangement being completed, the "Propontis" moved ahead at 2.20 p.m. The weather was everything that could be desired, and the vessel gradually increasing her speed, until she reached the hitherto unexampled rate of six knots per hour, continued steadily steaming across the straits. As the darkness closed in, the rate of steaming was slightly reduced, but with this exception no alteration in speed took place, until the anchor was dropped in Cape Bay at 3.36 a.m.; the whole distance 63 Geographical miles having been accomplished in 15 hours and 17 minutes.

The end of the Cable was then landed in the same way as at Cape Ray, and at 2.20 p.m. the first telegraphic communication from shore to shore was made, to the wonderment of a crowd of gaping fishermen and sailors.

The arrangements made were of the most perfect description, as the fact of no accident whatever occurring sufficiently proves. This was entirely the result of the unremitting exertions, and unwearied perseverance of M. Canning, the Manager of Messrs Kuper & Co's extensive works, who had the sole charge of the operations, both here, and at the subsequent proceedings in Northumberland Straits.

He was accompanied by Messrs de Suty and Schramm, two operators, and twelve experienced hands who had been previously engaged in the Manufactory. Mr. Schramm landed at Cape Ray together with Mr. R. Elliot. Mr. de Suty remained on board the "Propontis," for the purpose of testing the cable, which he did at intervals of half an hour during the whole time of submersion. Telegraph Communications between the ship and the shore was also kept up during the same time, with Henley's Magneto Electric Telegraph which totally dispenses with the use of Galvanic Batteries.

The subsequent proceedings at Cape Tormentosa (New Brunswick), and Cape Tervenise (Prince Edward's Island), though of less general interest, on account of the comparative short distance, were attended with even more trouble than those at Cape Ray and North, in consequence of the shallowness of the water near both shores. Mr. Canning was compelled to land about 23 miles on each side in boats, an operation always attended with some danger and a large amount of labour—it was however successfully accomplished, and the termination of the business was celebrated by Mr. Canning's men, indulging in a bonfire of most capacious dimensions, whilst all present drank "success to the cable," not forgetting Mr. Canning's own health, accompanied by best wishes for his prosperity, which will find an echo in the breast of every one who has the slightest acquaintance with him. He may indeed well be proud of his success, as in the judgment of competent authorities, no two cables were yet so successfully laid down, and this he may be assured of, that he carries with him the respect and esteem of every person with whom he came in contact, during the time of his sojourn amongst us.

United States. EXTENT OF MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The American board of commissioners, for foreign missions, had, last year 161 ordained American missionaries, 35 natives, and 448 assistants, male and female; and American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, 66 missionaries, and 148 assistants, American and native; the Presbyterian board, 64 missionaries, and 161 assistants, the board of foreign missions of the Episcopal Church, 18 ordained missionaries, and 30 assistants; the South American Baptist convention, about 15 missionaries; the American and Foreign Christian Union, 46; the Methodist Missionary society, 81 missionaries and 30 assistants; to the American missionary society, 20 missionaries. If to these be added the missionaries of the free-will Baptist, seventh-day Baptist, and some other small denominations, there are found to 460 ordained missionaries, and 700 assistants laboring in foreign fields, at an expense of some \$800,000 per annum. Connected with these missions, there are more than 840 churches and 53,000 members.

THE M. E. CHURCH has nineteen universities and colleges, with nearly 100 professors and 2,962 students; 75,000 volumes in college libraries; sixty-eight seminaries, with 300 teachers and 14,000 pupils. Value of College property, buildings, libraries, &c., \$500,000; total endowments, \$1,200,000. Two theological societies, one at Concord, N. H., with an endowment of over \$24,000, and one at Evanston Ill. called the Garrett Biblical Institute, with an endowment of \$300,000 by the will of the late Mrs. Garrett; six theological professors and 109 theological students. The whole amount of literary property is estimated at \$3,180,000.

AN ACT OF NATIONAL COURTESY.—It will be remembered that the British ship, Resolute abandoned some two or three years since, in the ice of the North Pacific, by the exploring expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, was brought into Massachusetts port some months ago, by the enterprising captain of a whaler, assisted by three or four of his crew. According to law and custom, the ship belonged to the U. S. Government, and was valued at \$40,000 for the purchase of this ship, has passed both houses of Congress, with the view of rediting and restoring her to the British government. This is a timely act of national courtesy, and will, we trust, have some influence in removing the feeling of severity in England, caused by the dismissal of Mr. Crampton.—North Western Chron. Advocate.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—We cannot but feel that the justice of the British Construction has been acquiesced in by the Government of the United States, when we learn that are the propositions which Mr. Dallas is, it is said, empowered to make. He will if we are correctly informed, propose the establishment of San Juan as a free port, under Nicaraguan sovereignty, reserving to the Republic of Costa Rica the right of the river San Juan.—The Morquito Indians are to be concentrated into a definite territory, which shall have clear title to the river San Juan and the town; but their rights are to be guaranteed, and an island for a term paid to the chiefs. The Bay Islands to be restored to the State of Honduras, but the Belize to remain as a British possession with the same territorial limits as in 1850.

THE ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MORQUITOES into what may be called a general American protectorate, and we give up the Bay Islands, to which a deulatory occupation has given us an uncertain and still questionable claim. On the other hand we avoid urging the United States to abrogate the treaty of 1850, which would expose the part of the world to many evils, which the treaty, inclusive as it may appear, has dispensed. We fully establish the neutrality of Central America, and raise prohibition against any future filibustering or annexation. That we lose anything thereby by such an arrangement no one who believes in the arrangements we have here proposed, is disposed to be a compromiser, in which the country does not give up its construction of the treaty, but only makes concessions corresponding to those of the American Government in abandoning its own extreme views. A fifth point in the proposal of Mr. Dallas, is that the Central American States shall make grants similar to that promised by Honduras respecting any actual or prospective plan for a communication between the two oceans. If the consent of these Republics can be obtained to such an arrangement, it will no doubt, be a great advantage to the cause of civilization, and cause us to regret the temporary differences which have existed in such a result.—London Times July 19.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Maclay, President, and for several years, the principal agent of the Bible Baptist Union—the Society for translating the Bible into the languages of the heathen, in association with it; and in reply to the invitation respecting the cause of such an extraordinary movement, has issued a pamphlet which, it must be conceded, places this ambitious association in anything but an enviable light. We have not space to reproduce Dr. Maclay's charges; but they so affect the integrity of the principal managers, and disclose such a degree of ignorance and recklessness, as to make the pretensions of the Society for executing such a grave, delicate and responsible work as that of translating the Word of Life, both ridiculous and presumptuous. We suppose that the great body of Christians of all denominations, have been expecting some development that would demonstrate the folly, if not the wickedness of the little clique of confidential scoundrels, who have taken to themselves such an office. The Providence that has undertaken these profane familiarities with the ark, and that has watched over these sacred scriptures through the vicissitudes of ages, performing miracles of preservation and oversight in their behalf, we fear assured, would yet confound these unauthorized innovators in some way to their published transactions would be their complete annihilation. Some specimens of their work have been given, and which they shall never characterize of the learning, sense and taste of the giver, will make the labors of the Bible Union too harmless to call for any effort to counteract them. Dr. Maclay quotes several specimens of their work, which are highly edifying. Dr. Maclay's testimony against the Society—and it is the testimony of an unquestionably upright, able and reputable man—is pangenantly summed up in these sentences, with which our present notice of the Bible Union may fitly conclude:—

"In all this there is an assumption of power which no ordinary circumstances will justify a profligacy of means which no abundance of consecrated treasures will warrant, a waste of publishing the work of a reviser, inconsistent with the general plan of the board, and the best established of the Board, and a medium for the communication of miscellaneous matter perfectly ruinous to the reputation of the Union. Some articles have been published in the Monthly Reporter, containing mis-statements, misrepresentations, and literary blunders, which will diminish the respect and esteem of every person with whom he came in contact, during the time of his sojourn amongst us."

Latest from England.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Parliament was prorogued by Commission on Tuesday. Lord Palmerston acted wisely when he decided to abstain from investing the closing scene with the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" which surround the performance of that solemnity by the Sovereign in person. The Session has placed some valuable enactments on the statute book, but its character as a whole has not been such as to demand the pageantry of a Royal procession to mark its termination. The triumphs of Ministers, if achieved on more important questions, have been less numerous than their defeats; and among the dropped or defeated Bills have been several quite as important as any of those which have passed into law. Some great events have taken place during the Session, but they have not taken place in Parliament. Peace has been concluded, but for this we are indebted, under Providence, to the arms of the Allies and the diplomacy of their Cabinets, the utmost share which the House of Commons can claim in the result arising from the liberality with which it voted the supplies for a prolonged prosecution of the war, it is useful. Our Ambassador at the Court of Washington has been returned on our hands like a counterfeited coin, and the Lower House has accepted the overture for a pacific settlement of the remaining problem which the Administration of President Pierce sought to counterbalance the dismissal of our representative. On the whole, the Premier adopted a judicious course in recommending the dismissal of noble lords and honorable gentlemen from their legislative labours by the introduction of the Revenue Amendment Bill, which the Royal assent to enjoy in comparative seclusion, amid the glassy slopes, and verdant glades of Osborne, the bracing breeze which tempers the fervor of the July sun on the English Channel.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. My Lords and Gentlemen, We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you our warm acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the Session. The English Government yesterday received a despatch from Mr. Owey, who, in Lord Howden's absence, represents England at Madrid. This despatch was very important, and according to what is said to-night, it set the impression that Marshal O'Donnell's operations were less favourable to the British cause, than in consequence of his despatches, orders were sent by telegraph to Lord Howden, that he should be in his state of health, to return instantly to his post, passing by way of Saragossa; and he was informed that he should there receive despatches from his Government, as well as from the Emperor of Austria.

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Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Aug. 13th.

Beef, Prime Cwt. 23s 9d a 26s 3d
Pilot, per bbl. 25s 6d a 25s 9d
Butter, Canada, 1s 1d a 1s 1 1/2
" N. S. per lb. 9d a 9 1/2
" Jamaica, 9d
Flour, Am. 50 lb. per bbl. 40s a 42s 6d
" Can. do. 40s
" State, 35s a 37s 6d
" Rio, 22s 6d a 25s
Cornmeal, 18s a 19s
Indian Corn, per bush. 3s 6d a 3s 9d
Molasses, West India, 2s 6d a 2s 6d
" Clayed, 2s
Pork, prime, per bbl. \$20
" mess, 22s
Sugar, Bright E. R. 24s 6d a 25s
" do. 20s a 22s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt. 15s a 16s 3d
Hoop, 22s 6d
Sheet, 22s
Nails, cut, per 100, 22s 6d
" wrought per lb. 3 1/2 a 6d
Leather, sole, 1s 4d
Cotton, large, 17s 6d
" small, 15s
Salmon, No. 1, \$20 a 20s
" 2, 19s a 19s
" 3, 16s
Mackerel, No. 1, 11s a 12s
" 2, 8s a 8s
" med., 4 1/2 a 5s
Herrings, No. 1, 20s
" do., 16s a 16s
Haddock, 10s 6d a 11s
Coat, Sydney, per cwt. 30s
Firewood, per cord, 2s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Aug. 13th.

Oatmeal, per cwt. 13s
Vetch, per cwt. 40s a 50s
Wheat, per lb. 4 1/2 a 5d
Barley, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Clover, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Lamb, 5 1/2 a 6d
Mutton, 5 1/2 a 6d
Calves, 6d
Carts, 2s 6d
Butter, fresh, 1s
Potatoes, per bushel 5s
Eggs, per dozen 1s
Hempseed Cloth (wool) per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) 1s 8d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB, Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

By Rev. W. Temple, on the 24th ult., Mr. John Auld, of Richmond, to Miss Eliza Jane Winkler, of St. John's, N. B.

By the Rev. J. S. Farquhar, on the 24th inst., Mr. George Knox, of St. John's, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Knox, of Doonagh, Co. Westmeath.

On the 11th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Chipman, of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, to Mr. Robert Stewart, of Glasgow, Miss Margaret Stewart, of Glasgow.

At St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. D. O'Connor, Mr. Andrew O'Sullivan, to Miss Lucy Pringle Isaac, both of Cornwall.

At St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Mr. Maynard, Mr. William Bennett, to Sarah Jane, second daughter of Mr. John Bennett, of Quebec.

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