

happy privilege to believe that in many things we all agree, and that where we do differ in the faith it is more in expression than in reality. We trust to meet the approbation of all good men into whose hands our periodical may fall. And we hope to be able to impart knowledge to the public on a great variety of subjects, religious, domestic, literary and scientific. We shall to a great extent be guided by our experience in the past, and our great object will be more closely to unite Protestants of every denomination, by showing that divisions are unnecessary, and are caused by the great enemy of all men for the purpose of weakening the interest of Christ's kingdom in the world.

As it regards political and religious Popery our opinions are unchanged. We believe it to be hateful to God and injurious to the human race, and we shall therefore expose its vileness by every lawful Christian means in our power. The present is no time for Protestants to be inactive and silent while the Church of the blessed Reformation is being robbed and spoiled by her enemies, and our dearest rights about to be wrested from us and given to the children and friends of a foreign tyrant. Our Government at home is at this moment truckling to Anti-christ, for while the Protestants of Ireland are oppressed and their natural rights taken from them, Roman Catholics are permitted to violate the laws with impunity.

Some time ago Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons in England, that according to his experience, the Jesuits had been the originators of most of the wars and civil commotions of Europe, and that no country was safe that permitted them to reside within its dominions. The Roman Emancipation Act, 10 George IV., Chap. 7, Sec. 28 provides "That every Jesuit and every member of any other religious order, community or society of the Church of Rome,

bound by monastic or religious vows shall within six calendar months from the passing of that act, deliver to the Clerk of the Peace of the county where he resides, a statement in the form prescribed, and which should be transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or the Secretary of State for Home Department, and further, that if any Jesuit, or such member as aforesaid of any religious order, should after that act come into the realms, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and if convicted, should be banished from the kingdom during the term of his natural life."

The following extract is from the report of the Scottish Reformation Society for 1865: "It is significant of the contempt with which the Roman Priesthood are permitted to treat the most solemn enactment of our laws, that this provision without which the Roman Catholic Relief Act would never have passed, and which at the time was admitted by all to be necessary for the protection of the State has ever been wholly disregarded. And it appears from parliamentary returns that although Jesuits are residing throughout the various towns, as in London, Liverpool, Nottingham, Salford, Shrewsbury, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Limerick and Galway, and although there are no less than 58 monasteries, or communities of men in England, and 93 in Ireland, and their members engaged in teaching in schools, receiving grants from Government, and otherwise they have failed in every instance to comply with the provisions of the act."

The same may be said of other laws of a similar character, which were passed at the same time, but which the Roman Priesthood are permitted to treat with the most supreme and perfect contempt. And yet while the enemies of the Government are being thus indulged to the great injury of the public, laws are passed prohibiting Protestants from