

THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

that hath no length or breadth, nor depth nor height; that passeth the comprehension of all beings save of him whose love it was.

Here is the key-note of infinite and eternal harmony: here is the everlasting music of boundless harmony; filling the universe of infinite beauty; the infinite and boundless美.

"Behold the love, and you are absorbed—speak of the loved, and you are confounded; so it is now; but, hereafter, we shall have strength to correspond with our desire, and desire to correspond with our duty; and then shall the intense silences of immeasurable prostration, or the fixed gaze of irresistible attraction, or the loud voice of universal praise, or the instantaneous act of adoration—absorb, or overwhelm every possible method of admiration, testify somewhat to the glory of that love concurring which it is written, 'Whilst we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.'—John Macdonald.

Lay up for yourselves Treasures.

It is an acknowledged truth, that God does not wish his children to be rich. He is really more anxious that they shall be truly "well off," than they are themselves. His desires and plans for them embrace their permanent well-being in this "everlasting probation" where he anticipates their "victory with him," as well as their temporary interests in this world which is passing away.

Hence he employs such investments of time, talents, labor, and money, as will have the practical effect of sending them, as helpers, there to await our coming. "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measures, pressed down, shaken together, and running over, shall ye give into your basket." "In the morning say 'Iesu, and I in the evening will say 'I am thy hand.' 'I'll go build all waters.' 'D'ye go and all men as you have opportunity.' 'Whether I eat or drink, or wheresoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.'—Am. Mrs.

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A Word to our Fellow Colonists.

We do not relish the idea of our hand being, Ishmael-like, against every man, for the reason that we may then expect every man's hand to be against us; on which duty calls, fear should be banished from the mind. What, if any be asked, is the complaint? We answer, impatience as a people, wealth, intelligence, nor morality. Places which were broken fortresses long years after our first settlers arrived, now possess a round-palatial, unadorned, signs of wealth, and great facility for the mutual and moral instruction of the people. The Anglo-Saxons are manifestly pushing forward the car of progress, but we are doing little to aid them in the noble work. In many branches of improvement we lag far behind. And where rests the blame? With our noble people—with both rulers and ruled, proprietors and tenants, traders and consumers, barbers and tailors, teachers and taught. The Government appears to take slow, reasonably slow, in deciding upon almost any course of action;—and when it is once agreed upon, it is about twice as tardy in carrying it into effect. If it be not always set aside. The people on the other hand, at least numbers of them are as fickle as the wind. On the refusal of an appointment to officiate the utterances of some unguarded expression, or the want of a nod of recognition from those of whom they support, they will rise mad, regardless of the great political questions of the Colony, and countenance men of opposite views, and perhaps little principle, in order to further their own selfish ends; thus embarrassing, it may be, the Government of the day, and preventing it from acting with sufficient promptitude.

We have a word to say respecting the proprietors, but will not enter upon the validity of their claims. This question we shall leave the Lund Commission to decide. The proprietors as a class have generally speaking done nothing to advance the prosperity of the Colony. What steps have they taken to increase the value of their estates? How many of the better class of immigrants have they induced to come to our shores? Where have they invested capital in any enterprise for the mutual benefit of themselves and their tenantry? In our opinion they are in no small degree responsible for the backward state of the Colony. They have in most instances charged high prices and high rents for land, considering its original value and money collected by them or their agents have either been sent off the Island, or spent in a manner that tends but little to the general good. The tenantry on their part have by no means, in all cases acted the most wisely, for themselves or the prosperity of the country. Some have rented more land than they require, others have taken leases with conditions which they might have known they could not without great difficulty fulfil; and others again who could have paid the rent which they agreed to do, have neglected to perform their engagements, and involved themselves in expensive lawsuits. Poverty and ignorance at the time of entering into an agreement, may be some excuse for endeavoring to be relieved from it afterwards in an honest way; but if this cannot be attained, and a blunder be committed, it should never cause a person to hang back on the wheel of progress, and not attempt to stand for the benefit of his country.

Persons on this Island, generally speaking, do not employ sufficient capital; rather than those who possess capital do not turn it to increase exploit by productive industry. Too much employ their capital in merchandising, and fail to farm or manufacturing, at the latter would taxed much more than the former, and increase the general wealth of the Colony.

What can be done?—Whom can we trust?

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