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A GLIMPSE OF HEAVEN
O land of liberty! O land of light!
Thy brilliant phajos enclaim my ravished sight;
How have I laved thy clandless sight to see,
While treading earth's dark vale of misery!
How sweet the fragrance from thy scented bowers
flow bright the radiance from thy scented bowers
flow bright the radiance from thy scented bowers
flow bright the radiance from the some recent

No winter sweeps thee with its chilling blusts—
No gloomy night on thee its shawdows east—
No pestilence can tinge thy gorgeous flowers—
No shade of death in all thy arboars covers.

But see you groups that stand in garments white!
Their faces beaming with resplendent light!
Their actions, movements, all, proclaim that love,
Sustained by bliss and pare, prevails above,
And hard I what the little and the contractions of the contraction of the contractions of the contractions of the contraction of the contract

O soul of earth! care-worn and stained with sin,
Even thou by faith and prayer these realms may win
Rise, rise and seek thy native heaven to-day,
And let also assess y more than the care.

## RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

(From the Philadelphia Presbyteria

The Christian always adverts with pleasure to the undgment which has been passed in this respect, upon the book which he most loves, by man no less justly belebrated for their splendid talents and profound crudition than for their elevated virtues. "There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion—no orations equal to those of the prophets. There is no book like it for excellent wisdom, learning, and use. It is a matchless rollime, and it is impossible that we can study it too much, or esteem it too highly. It contains more sublimity and beauty than could be collected within the same compass from all other books that were ever composed in any age or idiom." Such are the opinions, as expressed by themselves, of Milton, the immortal poet, Sir Matthew Hale, the summent Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Hon. Robert Boyle, who, as a philosopher is ranked with Bacon and Newton, and Sir William Jones, the distinguished philologist and jurist. Tributes of admiration have also been paid to it by men of distinction in the world of mind, whose sentiments cannot be suspected to have been monified to tolowed by religious experience. Rousseau was the representative of not a few of this character, with intellects as bright, but hearts as hard as a nountain of ice, when the following sulegium (in an honest hour) flowed from his pen:—"The majesty of the, Scriptures, strikes me with astonishment. Look at the volumes of all the philosophers, with all their pomp, how contemptible do they appear in comparison with this! Is it possible that a book at once so simple and sublime, can be the work of man." Indeed, no respectable critic, from the days of Longinus to our own, has been willing to blast his reputation by the denial that it towers far above all other productions in the high and attractive attributes of thought, and style. Even the consideration of the section of thought and style. Even the consideration in the descriptive and pathetic, in dignity and simplicity of narrative, in power and comprehensiveness, in depth an

Nor are these concessions gratitious, or only mainly complimentary, but such as truth and justice demand. None of the boosted monuments of human wisdom can be compared with this, which has been reared by the "Father of lights." Hook at its history. Where can any other he found of so great antiquity, and in which events so compared with equal plainness, faithfulness, and majesty—such as the creation; the introduction of evil, moral and physical; the origin of the different languages; the beginning of the most ancient nations; and the deluge, with, which the present mineralogical and geological structures of our earth are connected! Look at its specimens of reatory. Where can our eyes fall upon a finer piece of pleading than is furnished in the speech of Judah to Joseph when he and his brethren had been brought back to Egypt by the stratagem of putting a silver cup into Benjamin's met. Or a greater display of genuine sloquence than we have in the defence of Gamaliel's disciple, as he should at the tribunal of Agrippa, a prisoner in chains, but a fearless freemen of the Lord! Look at its laconic maxims and rules for direction in private, social, domestic, and public life. What collection of these, not excepting the golden versus of Pythagoras themselves, orgain the Proverbs of Solomon, which Gibon admitted disappay, a larger compass of thought and experience than he supposed to belong either to a Jew or a king! Look at its parables. What could be superior, of this kind, to Jotham's of the trees, Nathan's of the two-lamb, and of those which Jesus spake—the pitture of the good Samaritan, and the description of the nahappy Prodigal, those perfect gams, with their beautiful fram that one bearing the nature of the youthful Mushices, in which the widowed distress of Naomi, her affectionate concern for her daughters, the reliable hand the secreption of the distington the nature of the youthful Mushices, in which the widowed distress of Naomi, her affectionate concern for her daughters, the reliable than day and the delia

As it the incidents of travel, what reader of taste and feeling, who has followed the much outluring here of the Odyssey, with growing delight and increasing sympathy though in a work of fection; through all his wanderings can persues with inferior interest the genuine vorages of the apostle of the Gentiles over nearly the same seas. As for she sublime, both is soutiment and style, what could exceed those single strokes of the sacred writers, by which the mightiest events are painted, such as—"Lest there be light, and here was light. "Come down, Osabolut, and sit in the dust!" Or those representations by which the perfections and operations of she Diety are brought to view—"Grant is Jehovah, and of great power his greatment, is unscarchable, his understanding is infinite, marvellous things desit he, which we cannot comprehend!" And so for pourty, where were tragic strains to mournful and toules as the inconstitute of Jeromiah, or of David over Saul and Jonathan! What could exceed the music of the one of Amos weeping the chord to the plory of the Holy City! "And what, amidst all the effusions of Homer himself, can be compared with Eschel's prediction of the destruction of Egypt, or with the Pasinist's representation of God's abiquity. "Whithey shall I go from the presence ! If I ascend up into heaven thou art there! If I make my had in hell behold that art there! If I make my had in hell behold that

The truth is, that the Bible not only contains unequalled specimens of this popular species of composition, but it
has also rendered important sid in the production of those
of human origin, which have been most universally
admired. "Shakspeare, Byron, and Southey, are not a
little indebted to it for some of their best scenes and
inspirations." And had it not been for the sacred
associations which it has thrown around Sion and Olivet,
Siloa and Calvary, Tasso's Jerusslem Delivered would not
have appeared. Noither, without its influences, would
Paradise Loet have seen the light, or the Night Thoughts,
the Task, and the Seasons, have been—what the gifted
Montgomery has declared they are—the only universally
and permanently popular long poems in the English
language; for the first three of these, as will be recollected, are decidedly religious in their character, and the
last owes its principal charm to the pure and elevated
spirit of devoticis which it occasionally breathes. It
was at this sacred fountain mainly, that their authors had
their fancy enriched with its brilliant treasures. Here
Milton received the light which has rendered him superior
in majesty of and splendour of expression to earth's brightest luminaries; here Young lit up the fires of his immortal muse; here Cowper learned to anticipate the millennial
blessedness; here Thompson derived much of his excellence, especially in the preparation of his supremely
admirable hymn; and here, it may be added, Pope was
taught to write of the "Messish," in a manner which
eclipses all his original productions, "in combined elevation of thought, affluence of imagery, beauty of diction,
and ferrency of spirit."

Well has it been said, that "all the lovers of truth and

AWAKE AND REPENT!

READER,—When I take the Bible in my hand and look at the ways of the world, I see much that is very distressing. I see many persons about whose souls I am exceedingly afraid. Letten to me for a few minutes, and I will soon tell you what I man.

are not changed. They are not ready to die. They are not meet for heaven. They are nother godly, nor righteous, nor saints. If they are, Bible words mean nothing at all. Reader, are you one of these? If you are, couche and repeat?

I see many who, to all appearance, think no more about their souls than the beasts that perish. There is nothing to show that they think of a life to come any more than the barse and ox, which have no understanding. Their treasure is evidently all on earth. Their good things are plainly all one prishable things of time. Meat, druk, and clothing, money, houses, and land, business pleasure, or posities, marrying, reading, or company in these are the kind of things which fill their hearts. They live as if there were no such book as the Bible. They go on at if resurrection and cernal judgment were not true, but alie. As to grace, and conversion, and justification, and holiness,—they are wede said and the depth of the passes to be a period of the passes to be a possible. They are all goings to be judged. And yet they seem to be aven more hardened than the devil, for they appear addition to be lived not tremble. Als a what we appear addition to be lived in tremble.

the see many who have got a form of religion, but after all it is nothing but a form. They profess and call themselves Christians. They go to a place of worship on Sunday. But when you have said that you have said all. Where is the religion of the New Testament to be seen in their lives? Nowhere at all? Sin is plainly not considered their worst noneny,—nor the Lord Jesus their best friend,—nor the will of God their rule of life,—nor salvation the great end of heir existence. The spirit of slumber keeps possession of their learns, and they are at ease, self-attisfied, and content. They are in a Laudicean frame of mind, and faucy they have enough religion. Beader, a former of mind, and faucy they have enough religion.

Reader, I put it solemnly to your conscience, as in the sight of God, are you one of those persons whom I have just learnied. There are thousands of such people in our land, who was a country parishes, —thousands in our country parishes, —thousands among Churchmen, —thousands among Dissenters, —thousands among rich, —thousands among poor. Now, are you one of them. If you are, I fear for you, —I tremble for you, —I am alarmed for you, I am exceedingly afraid.

What is it that I fear for you? I fear everything. I fear leat you should persist in rejecting Christ till you have sined away your own soul. I fear lest you be given over to a compate I and a soul and the soul of the soul of

reprobate mind, and awake no more. I four lest you come to such deadness and hardness of heart, that nothing but the roice of the archangel and the trump of God will break your peep. I fear lest you cling to this rain world co closely, that nothing but death will part it and you. I fear lest you should live without Christ, die without pardon, rise again without hepe, receive judgment without mercy, and sink into hell without remedy.

Readwrj I entrest you to remember that the Bible is all true, and must be fuffilled,—that the act of your present

nell, and all the people that forget God,—that God shall one hay take account of all your doings, and that Christless sincers like yourself can never-stand in. His sight. Oh! that you would consider those things! Where is the man that can hold his flager for a minute in the flame of a candle to the hold his flager for a minute in the flame of a candle to the hold his flager for a minute in the flame of a candle to the hold his flager for a minute in the flame, of a candle to the hold his flager for a minute in the flame, of a candle to the hold his flager for a minute in the flame of a candle to he hold his flager for the hold his flager for a minute flager for the hold his flager for a minute flager for the hold his flager for the hold his flager flager flager for your soul, and become a new man. I offer to you through fees Christ the for giveness of all past ein.—Iree and complete forgiveness. I tell you in my Master's name, that if you will repeat and turn to the Lord Jesus, this forgiveness shall at quee be your own. Oh! do not refuse so gracious an invisation. Do not hear of Christ dying for you, end yet remain unmoved. Do not love this poof generaling world better than eternal life. Dare to be beyt and decided. Resolve to come out from the brush way which leads to destruction. Arise and secape for your life, while it is called to-day.

Mexons or Captain Vicass.—Lady Rayleigh, sister A the Issuented Captain Vicars, has received a communication from a Prussian nobleman, describing his impression of the "Memoire" of her deceased brother. He says: "I am a man of the world, which is, in other words, any i am an unhappy man, weary of amassement, and ye mable to find any peace? I dynotare cannot believe the universality of such experience as Captain Vicars but this little book is the first book or religion which, it long years, I have been able to read, and that I have real it with an interest which few things are able now it excite in me, and that I have not laid it down—without yes, I will own it—without cars. It was by accident book it up—I, a atranger, a funcioner almost absolute for myself this overing in London. As a matter of the heart, it interested me—and; as a matter of the heart, thus tounched me. I am this might, at least, a better mo for reading it. What shall not me in year of the reading, whanover and I cannot refuse impself the pleasure adding one more to a manufacture.

APPAIRS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

APPEAL TO NOVA SOTIANS

[We take the following soble Letter from the Seaters Carele; and, in doing so, beg to state, and while we cannot be press our admiration of the manly put jetter of Neva Scotinest distinguished Statesman, we would not be understood soming the advocate of any mere political party.—ED Pastrone TO THE PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LLOW COUNTRYMEN.—
In a series of Letters, addressed to you through the

is series of Letters, addressed to you through it is, some weeks agy, I believe that I demonstrate is sufficient accuracy—
That outrages, of singular attocity, had been coned upon, and in the immediate neighborhood of it way works, by Irish Roman Carboltes.
That the perpetrators of their outrages, abelters screened by a portion of their countrymen and cornists—openly abetted by a Catholic Association if at—and released by the refutal of Cetholic Juro onvict any of them, had espayed the punishment or crimes.
That this "mockery of justice" had been followed by publications in the Halifar Catholic newspaper,

p by publications in the Haiffer Satheif newspaper, in high the Protestants of Nova Sectia wine gravely tole at these outrages were committed in the mane of alignon,—that "mercurial Irishnan" might repeate mem if provoked, and that men the would otherwise ave been "condemned to the Pen tentiary." had been traded loose upon the community, cause the Chairman the Railway Board, whose peouls of day it was to protect the rights of industry upon to Public Works, had entured to denounce their acts, and to expose the machingry by which the law was being as at defiance. The work of the protect of the protect

ape to Shoet Harbour.

In my former letters I also prove I trust, to your sale action, that among the Catholi population of Haliax there are certain disciples an admirers of Smith Brien, John Mitchell, and other lisloyal and mischerius persons, who, having vainly endeavored to get up existence of the same between the principal cities of North America. That is made the principal cities of North America. That broughout the Russian War, these people openly symathized with the enemies of Great Britain, and did their set to involve the Upited States it the controversy; and hat, if war had been precipitated with that sountry, we should have had, the Young Ireauders in the United tates invading the British Provinces, while their friends ere could not have been recised upon to take up arms it ur Aefence.

I also convicted Mr. William Condon, Guager and troof Officers, under the Market expense.

avowed enemies of England in the United States; I clearly proved that the organ of the Irish Catholice here had openly sympathized with Rasia throughout that war; and, at its close, had publicly "thanked God for the humiliation of England."

Not one of these charges was shaken or disproved, by any statements made, or evidence adduced, in the course of the voluminous debates which have just been brought to a close in the House of Assembly. These further facts were however clicited, that the New York Cingan, of which Mr. Condon was the Agent and Correspondent, had publically gloried in the announcement that our gracious Jusan Victoria was mad; and that Mr. Gandon, as one of the Stewards of a public entertainment, had refused to permit Her Majesty's name, to be placed among the decorations of the vocus

As it was known that the Scotch and French Catholies of Nova Scotia had been no parties to this treasonable or respondence, or to the utterrace of these disloyal centiments, the Government, acting upon the decided expressions of opinion in most of the leading organs of public centiment, and with the concurrence of some of the Representatives of Scotch and French Catholic Constituencies, decided upon discussing Mr. Condon—upon the Representatives of Scotch and French Catholic Constituencies, decided upon discussing Mr. Condon—upon the Public Works of this country.

No sooner was this policy announced by the dismissal of Mr. Condon, than it became apparent that the Ecclesia statical Authority of the Catholic Church was to be actively employed to break down the Administration: This power, evidently exerted upon unwilling suinds, was sooned to be at work. The Hon Edward Kenny retired from the Presidency of the Legislative Council. Mr. Henry, the late Provincial Secretary, representing a Catholic Constituency, and Mr. McKinnon, a Scotch Catholic, his consistency, and Mr. McKinnon, a Scotch Catholic, his colleague in the representation of the County of Sydney, retired from the Executive. Mr. Wade, a Protestant gen-leman representing Digby, in which county the French Catholics are numerous, joined the opposition; and four

s unsuc assfully resisted by 22 gentlemen, all of whom or Protestants.

10 members of the Administration immediately record and As the tiovernment had been overthrown by the amission of acts which I had recommended, and by the action of principles which I believed to involve the record of the property and freedom of thought so dear to the property of this country, I owed it to from and to you, a low their example; and to easi, by the service of myridly interests, the sincerity of my political and religion convictions.

and Jonatha, who defended the destroyers of Gounay's Shanty, in the Court, and in the Legislature, whe ustified the conduct of Mr. Condon; and who could be othing wrong in the disloyal sentiments, so aways escaults upon our common Protestantism, promulgate scaults upon our common Protestantism, promulgate by the Halifax Catholic, received the ensuince to support if the Catholic members—with their aid he is a slice worthrow the Administrating, 2-4 to construct, nother three 22 Protestant gentlemen, that described, now for constitutional Opposition; united and firm, and isolate up a large amount of knowledge, experience, and pract at aggenty of the House, they will, independent of a

What these med think of the nature of the influence out in to disturb and control our public affairs, may gathered from one or two expressions, audicinstly, sigficant to be recorded here.

The Hon. William Young spoke a follows:
Siz. . I shall say but little as present of the influence nich, though descon, are for the first time felt, palpable d ientually felt, in the Legislature. These are in

nd fearfully felt, in the Legislature. These was in luchess untrulen to the Constitution, they have been a grupulously exercised, and present to the people of Nov south a picture which desamads their most serious comletation. What have we seen? The whole Catholody, as one unby-foreast the friends of a life time, an orepart to walk en masse across the floor, of this lines and coalesce with the Conservatives, their avowed political all opponents, to defeat an administration, which were talk by a leading tence. It is undeniable, then, that a mysterious and cowerful agency has affected this change; a change, to prought about by no hostility of opinion, for we well now that though their votes may be against us, the leaves are with us still."

William Chanders, East samples for Normal and the william Chanders.

was manutural and unboly. I believe so exist I have been beard nothing to change my opinion. Here we have been for a fortnight fighting with strawt—while the real question has been studiously avoided and kept in the back ground;—there is a secret spring to which no aliceion has heretofore been made. I now aspert here opinity, that the Catholies of this Province, believing they hold the balance of power, have come to the conclusion that they can govern the country. To may man who has marked the progress of events during the past few months, the proposition must be self-evident, that we have now to consider whether Bir Gaspard Le Marchant or William Walth, the Catholie Archbishop, is to be Governor of Nova Scotia.—(Hear, hear.)\*

Looking calmiy round on what has occurred in Nova Scotia, within the last twelve months, upon what has occurred in Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, within our own knowledge and experience; upon the very recent and palpable mentfesta-

experience; upon the very recent and palpable manifestations of an aggressive spirit on that part of the Papal
power in the Provinces, I have not hesitated to advise my
riends to take higher ground than has ever yet been taken
by any Political party in Nova Scotia, and they have determined to take it boldly in the face of the country.
The Liberal Party has performed its mission. The
Constitutional changes, and the public improvements of
the country, attest its power and persordrance. The
Constitutional changes, and the public improvements of
the country, attest its power and persordrance. The
Nonstentitive Party have likewise done their work, in
watching and restraining where danger seemed to be approbended. Neither of these parties can now give to
Nova Scotia wush is government as she requires. The Liberrals, weakpned by the open defection of the Catholics,
cannot do it: and the Conservatives, lifted to power on
their shoulders, only rule by the austernace of an Ecolesiastic, who owes no responsibility but to a foreign
Potentate, unrecognized by the great bedy of the people
of Nova Scotia. The flead of the Catholic Church in
this Province, who denounced Mr. Johnston in 1850, for
defending a shoomaker, now denounces Mr. Young and

scoff at and revice Protestant clergymen and their doctrines, without retaliation; and to carry on correspondence, in time of war, with the same of our country. The only reason that snybody can give for the overthrow of the late Government, and the construction of the new one, is the reason; "pure and simple" that the Catholic Archbishop so willed it. If the retiring Cabinet did not tender their resignations at the Glebe House, nebody doubts but that the list of the incoming Ministers received Illis Grace's approval before it was submitted to the Lieutenant Governor. The Cabinet are powerless to carry any measure that the Catholic Priesthood of this city disapprove; and, as their conduct of late has favored the impression, I assume that gutting houses, breaking heads, corresponding with England's enumies, and dofences against the powers that be.

the saperieme of the past, and the most of public affairs at the present time, have satisfied me that, so long as the Protestants of this country are divided, it must be ruled by a Roman Catholic minority. Had the late Government succumbed to what is known here as the Irish Brigade, it would have held the reins of power at this moment. Whenever the new administration ventures to imitate its independence, from that moment its fate will be scaled.

It is clear, to the eye of the most ordinary political charves, that so long as Protestant Nova Scotians are divided, the Catholics must rule our country. For myself, I am so weary of this domination, that I have felt for some time that any personal sacrified was light in comparison with the obligations that rested upon me to struggle for a more solid and reputable basis of civil Government. Party considerations aught not is at and in

struggle for a more solid and reputable basis of civil Government. Party considerations ought not to stand in the way of a "consummation se devoutly to be wished:" indeed recent events have convinced me that there is no solid basis for Party, in this country, but such a Protestant, organization as will render the Government independent of Roman Catholic support. An Administration, resting upon an independent Protestant majority, will alone after what has occurred, in my judgemnt, vindicate the honor, and satisfy the public sentiment of this country. Such a Government can only be formed by the co-operation of Protestants all over the Province, who are content to lebus in this cause, without reference to old party names, or to bye gone differences of opinion.

Every public man, whose confidence I share at this moment, (some with more and some with less reluctance) have been forced to this conclusion; and every one of them has consented to forego personal claims, and make any sacrifice, rather than permit the Roman Catholic minority, by shifting from side to side, to rule this Province.

School-Education. It was mut by the uncompromising literality of the Roman Catholic Priesthood. During more than half the session he was abreatened with the desertion of every Roman Catholic Member in both Houses. The Priesthood were only satisfied when certain clauses were prepared, by which separate and exclusively Catholic. Schools, from which the Bills would be of caurse excluded, were provided by law; the funds for their maintenance being raised by taxation, and the management being conceded to those over whom the Government could exercise no control. No account were these clauses framed that it was apparent me that the Bills was defected; that the Protestants of Nova Scotia would never permit such a blow to be aimed at our. Common School system.—It was equally apparent that the Catholice would consent to so measure that the Protestants of the Catholice would consent to so measure that the Protestants of the Catholice would consent to so measure that the Protestants of the Catholice would consent to so measure that the Protestants of the Catholice would consent to an emeasure that the protestants of the patent to all the world, that, in transferring their support to Mr. Johnston, the Catholice will take very good care that no measure for the improvement of our youth shall-be carried, which does not meet their approvat. The question of Education is abeliefed, and must so remain, until re-animated by a thorough Protestant againstation.

The demand for separate Schools, proferred by the Catholic Archbishop of New York, first roused the Protestants of the United States to organize it defence of their Common School system, which, however, distasteful to the Roman Catholic Priesthood, has challenged the admiration of the world.

stholic Priesthood, has challenged the admiration of the old.

I have said that the Cathelies in all the British Provinces e acting upon one agatem, and are rousing, every where, Protestant spirit, that is manifested by political organizations for self-definent. The Roy. Egerton Ryerson is the apprintendent of Education in Canada. Road what he ye in a public letter, datted "Education Office, Toronto, ind. Dec. 1856: -
"My last remark is that the same spirit which assails.

So then it is apparent, that, in Canada, the implacat enemies of the British Government are equally the enem of Common Schools. Let the Protestants of Nova Sco "mark, leare, and inwardly digest" this passage, and the last thomselves if these who defeated the Education Bilt

ask themselves if those who defeated the Education Bill of the lather than are not the same persons, who "thanked God," at the close of the year, "for the humiliation of England."

In Now Brunswich, where the Protestant spirit has been roused, the Government, formed hast year by a combination of Catholics with the old Tory party, has been brought to a dead lock (being only saved by the casting you of the Speaker) and will be apsendily overthrown.

It may be said, and will be said, that the Administration recently formed here, contains but two Catholic members, and that all the principal departments are held by Protestants. This is true. The ruse is a wily one, but will decive nobody. Rome knows when to grasp, and when to shroud her policy under the disguise of moderation and forbearance. Mr. Johnston's a diministration rests upon eight Catholic sones, and while that is the asse the Archbishop is master of the situation, and one dictate his own ferms at any moment. Mr. Johnston, and I wish to speak of him with all personal respect, holds his present position mainly by the defence of burglars—by stooping to countenance just such people as Mr. Ryerson tells at are equally the enomies of England and Common School Education.

1 have felt it my doty, fellow construent, to be thus be prepared to set with the linear set of all party names.

be prepared to act with me, irrespective of old party numes, or of former differences of opinion.

A Committee has been formed here, composed of gentlemen who are dispessed to labour in this name. A committee has been formed here, composed of gentlemen who are dispessed to labour in this name. A committee and in the adjoining Provinces. The Committee will be at once amounced, and at the co-operation of Protestant clorgymen, and other influential persons, will, I apprehend, be cheerfully rendered. The over-railing hand of Providence can alone crows our labour with success. Having disabstrated my duty to my countrymen with furinesses and falcility, I confidently rely upon their segacity and public spirit, reverently believing that He who has preserved to this land, ap far, the blessings of civil and religious liberty, will not desort his owe cause, or permit the Protestant inferrence and feelings of Nova Scotia to trampled under foot. A have the honor to be,

Fallow Countrymen,
Your very obedient servant,
JOSEPH HOWE.

UNITED STATES.

We take the following from the correspondence of the J of the Churches:

There are but few things now transmission on the Au-

of much notice, though in the South American portions of it there are some stirring events in progress. Our Presidential canvass is ended. The Democratic party is triumphant, with Mr. Buchanan, the son of a North of reland Presbyterian, for its leader. It is estical that, for the next four years, that party shall have in its hands all the power and partonage of the Government; and the country is new as quiet as a May morning. All threats of disuniou have ceased—all prophecies of evils and disasters from the success of this or that party have proveyed antice, and are heard no more; and there is a universal acquiescence in the declared will of the people. Our political excitements are too frequent; but like the thunder and lightning in the heavens, they clear our political actions—there is no political atmost erect and make all our public men feel their responsibility to the people, who, with Argue vigilance, countries their conduct. And yet there is political corruption enough to satisfy the most craving annulis

largely into the political struggle. And if slavery was boldly denounced at the North, it was with equal boldness sustained at the South. Indeed, some of the "fire-texts," as they are termed, went so far as not only to the sustaining of the system as a good, and wise, and patriarchal institution, that ought to be continued and propagated, but also to the advocacy of the reviews of the sustaining of the system of South Carelina advised this measure in his annual message to the Legislature, a disguace to our sivilisation; and so he is regarded. His sentiments have been condemned in a convention of Southern men; and a few days since, by a vote of our House of Representatives in Washington. Indeed, public opinion is undergoing a process of education on the subject of slavery in the South and in the North; so that already Southern men declare they have no objections to Ransas codeire. And as a free state, if the people of Kansas so desire. And as a free state, it will be soon among the sistarhood of the Union. This will be a great point gained is the controverse for all the southern and in the controverse for all the southern and in the controverse for all the southern and in the controverse for all the southern men declare they have no objections to

there denounced the North as overspread with abolitionism; and asserted that if Fremont were elected, he would
set all the slaves free. And all this was for the uniting
of the vote of the entire South against him. But whilst
it effected that purpose, it also spread information among
the claves, that there was a great party in the country in
favour of their ensiscipation; and they formed in many
localities a disjointed and ineffectual plan for taking their
freedom into their own bands. The plot was reveated by
some who were in the secret, and defeated. These service
insurrections are terrible in their effects. Oftentimes the
owners have been by their slaves cruelly murdered; and
as the slaves are always subdued, some of them, for the
purpose of striking dread into others, are awfully executed. And as in some states the slave is to the white
population as three, four; or five, or more to one, they
live in constant fear, and are driven by fear to resort to
yory unjustifiable means for their protestion. The law of
self-preservation has given rise to laws, as to slaves, in
our Southern Sistes, which are a disgrace to our humanity. Nor is there any way of doing away with the necesity for such laws, but by the final abolition of the entire
dave now exact.

accessible, all ways of access are growded with those whose motto is, "Westward, ho!" And when our turnives on the many stretch from the Mississippi to the Pacitic, as they do now from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, we shall have as noble, as active, as virtuous, and as homogeneous a population, extending from New York to San Francisco, as any which the world has yet seen on so large a scale. I say homogeneous; for it is one of our great peculiarities that all nationalists are lost here by the second generation, as the rivers are lost in the sea, by the second generation, as the rivers are lost in the sea, by the second generation, as the rivers are lost in the sea, by the second generation, as the rivers are lost in the sea, by the second generation, as the rivers are lost in the sea, by the second generation, as the rivers are lost in the sea, by the second generation, as the rivers are lost in the sea, and the there are already nixty thousand people, and thirty-one churches, some of them equal in numbers, wealth, and liberality, to any in the land. There is a great public sentiment everywhere felt and acted on in this land, that the Bible, the teacher, the Church, and the minister, are secessary to the prosperity and growth the anisoter, are secessary to the prosperity and growth the subject.

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MARCH 18

expodiency, which will satisfy better than the young master plan could have been devised m like that book which we wish a statch little importance to that only the dregs of their streng would say to Protestants, You ciple: you are doing so in a right to the powers that be. Be not purpose; only, in carrying out a land deed be so consistent, that all manner of evil of you." It will possess the blessings of a co your fellow-men.

TO THE EDITION
GENTLEMEN,
As the Editor of the Examiner
have asked some explanation of
to me at a public meeting of I
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is all how miss this services to take "ran," trities, trained by the bloody straggles of the Covenies of the service of the strained of the control of the service of the strained of the corning of the service of the strained of the corning of the service of the sem the quality at passes, percentage from the flower deather are related from the second flower seed the passes of the passes o

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Extract from a Letter from Harbor Grace,

The two last lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association—the first on the 12th ult., by Cupt. Orlebar, and which was omitted to be noticed at the time, and the other indirect in the control of the

Mr. Samuel Waugh, of Lot 19, to Miss Mary Stavert, of Lot 25.

By the same, at Freetown, on the 5th inst., Mr. Walter Stavert, of Lot 19, to Miss Henrietta Jardine, of Lot 25.

On the 9th March, at Northam, by Mr. J. Gale, Mr. Elias Cann, to Miss Mary Wickett, both of Northam, Lot 13, Prince County.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. Murdeck McDonald, of Lot 22, to Miss Margaret Nisbet, of Lot 23.

Died,
On Friday the 13th instant, Ethel Marie, infant daughter of T. Heath Haviland, Esq.

At Elliot River, on the 14th inst., Mr. James Shaw, aged 66

Charlottetown Ma	arkete May	roh 14
Boef, (small)   lb. 4d a 7d		13d a 2d 2s 6d a 3s 9d
Pork, 5d a 61d Do (small), 6d a 8d	Fowls,	ls a,ls 6d
Ham. 7d a 8d Mutton, 56 a 7d	Duck, none Eggs dozen	Is Od a to Sd
Veal 34d a 6d Butter (fresh), 15d a 13d	Oats, bush. Barley,	2s n 2s 5d 4s 6d n 6s
	Potatoes, Turnips	8s a 8s 3d
	Homespan yd.,	3s 6d a 5s 55s a 65s

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TO LET.

A BUILDING WHICH HAS BEEN coupied by Envisor Tuplin, Ecc., as STORE-MOUSE, for some time back, with counters and shelves, all in order for, business, at MARGATE, Let 19.

March 18, 1837. 6w THOMAS BENTLEY.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentleman to be Justices of the Peace, viz.: Mr. David Match, of Rustice, for Queen's County; Mr. Reuben Taplin, junior, Township No. 19, for Prince County.

The Princetown Bible and Missionary Society met on Tuesday the 19th, in the Church, in Princetown Royalty, the Rev. Dr. Kier, in the Church, in Princetown Royalty, the Rev. Dr. Kier, in the Church, in Princetown Royalty, the Rev. Dr. Kier, in the Church, in Princetown Royalty, the Rev. Dr. Kier, in the Church, in Princetown Royalty, the Rev. Dr. Kier, in the Church, in Princetown Royalty, the Rev. Dr. Kier, in the Church, in Princetown Royalty, the Rev. Dr. Kier, in the Church, in Princetown Royalty, the Rev. Dr. Kier, in the Church, in Princetown Royalty, the Rev. John Mt. Lood, and the reading of the Report, the amount of the funds collected for the year was announced to be £50 7s. 6d., which the Society appropriated in the following manner:

To the Foreign Mission,

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To the Society for promoting Christianity

among the Jawa,

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To the Tract Society,

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To the Tract Society,

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To the Society for promoting Christianity

To the Tract Society,

1 1 FARM HORSE: 1 Leasehold Interest of 50 acres of LAND, on which is a House and Outbuildings, with a Spring of Water at the back.

2 2 acres of the Land are distance, and the remainder covered with a Spring of Water at the back.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, Rustice Read, Let 24, 10 miles
from Town on THURSDAY the 2d day of APRIL, at the hour
of 12 o'clock, acon, the Leasehold Interest of 50 acres of LAND,
on which is a House and Outbuildings, with a Spring of Water
at the back. 23 acres of the Land are cleared, and the remainder covered with good Wood and Longers.

1 FARM HORSE; 1 young do, rising 3 years.
2 COWS (1 in calf); 1 Heiler, rising 2 years
2 PIGE; Sett Double HARROWS
Cart, Sleigh, Harness, &c., and other Farming Implementa
together with the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
March 18, 1857. NICHOLAS MORSHEAD.

A Rare Chance for Capitalists!!

TO BE SOLD, AT AUCTION,
in lots to suit purchasers, on Friday the lat day of May
next, at the Colonial Building, is Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock
that valuable Freehold Property formerly in the possession of
Alexand er M'Aulay, comprising Pasture Lots No. 248, 265
three-fourth parts of 198, and one half part Lot No. 239, being
bounded on the East by Mount Edward Road, and on the Wes
by the Malpeque Road, containing about 35 acres, all unde
cultivation. This desirable property is situated opposite th
Hermitage Farm, and only two miles from the City—stords of
rare opportunity to persons withing to precure a country resi-

Flowers, French Corsets, Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts, grey and white Shirtings, white and red Flannels, Boots and Shoes,

Ready-Made CLOTHING.

Warranted TEA, with an endless variety of other articles.

SAMUEL W. McMURRAY.

March 4, 1857. 4in

BOSTON PACKET.

THE FAST-SAILING clipper BRIG "GALERA," will leave BOSTON, for this Port, on or before the 1ft of May next, and will continue her trips between this Port and Boston during the Season. Her accommodations for FREIGHT are such as will induce parties at either Ports to ship by this Vessel, as it will enable them to receive their merchandize at all times with quick despatch. Parties wishing to make a quick market of their PRODUCE, will find this a great convenience.

The above BRIG has superior accommodations for PASSEN-GERS, having a CABIN fixed up expressly for the purpose.

For Pognit or Passage apply to SAMUEL A. FOWLE.

Old Castom House, Peaks'a Buildings, March 11th, 1857.

NEW STORE AT TRYON RIVER.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR Sale, 60 barrels FLOUR (warranted good), TEA, Sugar, Molasses, Sole and Neats Leather, Son, Candles, Confectionery, Buckets, Tobacco, Brooms, Crockery ware, Clocks, Chairs, Manure and Hay Forks, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, India Rubber Shoes.

Boota and Shoes, India Rubber Shoes.

Quantity of Ready-made Clothing.

Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, variety of Shawle
Victorines, Boas, Ladias' Dreeses, Ladias' Bonnots
Shirting Cotton, Printed Cotton, Beditcks, Delaines
Coburgh, Orleans, and other Dresses
Room, Papering, Venetian Blinds
Cotton Warp, Indigo, Saleratus, Soda
Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Nails, Augers, Locks
And a variety of nueful articles, all-of which will be sold
cheap for Cash, or Oats at Cash price.

JOHN HOWATT.

Teyon River, March 4, 1857.

N. B. Wanted, a few thousand bushels good OATS, for
which Cash will be paid on delivery.

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Nov. 5, 1856. General Agent for P. E. Island.

The Protecte GEO. T. Edited by a Committee 12s. per approm, in adv Advertisement

Vol. 1.

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