

THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

In children, once rugged, redden'd by grace,
Who, learning, were plied upon forms and stoes;
Then, seated on thrones, shall their ensues trees
To the Great Exhibition of Ragged Schools!

And is there nothing for the christians of America to do for wretched, forsaken children, growing up in our cities for our galls and giblets?

KIRWAN.

Treasury.

The Order of Evangelical Holliness.

The benefits of God's everlasting covenant have an order; dependence on each other, to live of the same golden chain, through weal or woe, and a title to them all, are given to us at one and the same time.

It is essential that we understand in what order God brings us to the practice of holiness of life. He makes us free to be holy, before he calls us to be saints; that we may bring forth much fruit. (John, xx. 16, 18.) He first washes our consciousness from dead works by justification, that we may serve the living God. (Heb. ix. 14.) He makes us first to live in the Spirit, and then to walk in the Spirit. (Gal. v. 15.)

This is the order prescribed in the gospel, which is the power of God unto salvation. The law prescribes a quite contrary method, that we should first perform its commands, that so we may be justified and live; and thereby it proverbs a killing letter to us.

Now, mark well the great advantages you have for the attainment of holiness, by seeking it in a right gospel order. You will have the advantage of the love of God manifested towards you, in forgiving your sins, renewing you into favour, and giving you the Spirit of adoption and the hope of his glory, freely, through Christ, to persuade and constrain you by sweet allurements, to love God again, who hath so deeply loved you, and to love others for his sake, and to give us yourselves to the obedience of all his commands out of a hearty love to him.

You will also enjoy the help of the Spirit of God, to incline you powerfully unto obedience, and to strength you for the performance of your duty all your life long, and the temptations. Satan is that you will have both wind and waves to stir up your voyage in the practice of holiness.

Co-otherwise, if you run riot in the law like performances of the law, without regard to the spirit of holiness and his Spirit in the way to it, you will find both wind and tide against you. Your guilty endeavours and corrupt dead nature, will certainly defeat and frustrate all your enterprises and attempts to love God and serve him here, and you will but sit up sinful lust, instead of stirring up yourselves to true obedience; or at best, you will but attain to some slavish and hypocritical performance.

Other people would be persuaded to consider the due place of holiness in the mystery of salvation, and to seek it only there, where they have all the advantage of going grace to find it.

Stretch out thy Hand.

Sinner, sinner! come to Jesus; for "all things are of God." You are naked; the robe in which you shall be dressed is of God. You are filthy; the washing of God. Come and be washed. But you are unworthy; your worthiness must be of God. Come as you are, and He will cleanse you. You are guilty; your pardon is of God. Come to Him and His pardon shall be freely given. But you say you have no heart; a new heart is of God. Come to Him; He will give you the hearts of firstlings and take away the hearts of stone. But you say "I cannot pray as I used to." Try the power of God; He will pour out upon you the spirit of supplication. But you say my heart is coming must be of God. My heart is God for God. Therefore, if you feel something saying to you, "Let me go and trust in Christ"; that is God. Oh, come with cheerfulness; for there is nothing wanted of you, everything is of God. Is your heart stubborn? Obedience is of God. Can you not repeat? He is exalted on high to give you repentance. Repentance is of God. Do you say "I cannot believe?" Faith is of God; it is one of his unspeakable gifts. But do you say, "I am afraid I shall not be able to persevere?" Perseverance is of God. All you are bidden to do is simply to be a receiver. Come with your empty pitcher, and hold it now to the flowing fountain; come with your empty lap, and receive the golden store, come with a hungry mouth to feed, and with thirty lips to drink.

THE
Protestant & Evangelical Witness.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

Jesuitism.

We copy the following article on "Jesuitism in Britain" from the Edinburgh Review. It contains some truth that ought to be known in this Colony, where we believe there are more of the Order of Ignatius Loyola than most Protestants suppose.—

The Society of Jesus which has so long and again been frequently mentioned in this Protestant land during the course of our historical events: We mean the Jesuits. This well-known order of the Church of Rome is that to which she is chiefly indebted for her influence and power in political circles. This order, which is over 500 years old, is the most unscrupulous, active, and energetic of all the ranks of Romanists, and ought to excite our deepest apprehension. It was by this order, along with what are called seminary priests, that the seeds of treason and rebellion in England were sown in days gone-by. In order that it may destroy every power and organization which has for its object the advancement of truth and liberty, this order has many privileges bestowed upon it by the Romish Pontiffs, in exchange; for which it swears to obey and implicitly obediens in everything to the Pope. The Jesuits assert that if the Scriptures command one thing and the Pope another, the former must be rejected and the latter followed, inasmuch as the Pope is infallible. They are at liberty to adopt whatever means they please for the accomplishment of their ends—that is, the good of the Church of Rome, and the destruction of everything that may hinder or oppose their aims. The end sanctifies the means, say they, and as to their policy, in the words of Burnet, "they have two maxims from which they never depart, the one was to divide us, and the other was to keep themselves united." Hence, in the reign of Elizabeth, "there was never a year, never a month, never a week, I think I might say, never a day, never an hour, but some mischief was intended against her people or her people." To advance their schemes they were found everywhere. At Court, in the political circle, in the army, in schools, ay, even in Protestant pulpits; and, as every reader of English history knows, they compelled to destroy at blow the whole estate of the realm. Burnet says Sir Edward Coke, in his "Inquisition," "that the Jesuits sat not in England, where never passed four years without a most pestiferous and pernicious treason, leading to the subversion of the whole State." However, as malignant as they were, they had to yield to the power of the law, and to the practice of the law.

But our country was not singular. The same bold, impudent, and impudent order, wherever the Jesuits planted their flag. Hence they have been banished from almost every country in the world. Neither

was that age peculiar. The Jesuits are the same in the present day in our country and abroad. Let their late proceedings in India or Sardinia be our witness. The very fact that our Government in 1829, when opening the doors of certain places of trust to the Papists, intended to shut those doors against Jesuits, proves that they have all along been plotting and conspiring in England. Notwithstanding, however, that the British Parliament enacted a law "for the general suppression and final prohibition" of this order in Great Britain, this very order is being recruited amongst us on every side of the Protestant church, and planting its ministerial emissaries in our towns and cities. They are numerous and active in our schools supported by the wealth of our country, as of old, the people of the multitude in England. They are among the servants and leaders of our homes of their parents. They are the teachers, instructors over the land, files and powdered histories of our country. It is indeed they are in our navy, making our sailors, in Paris, if not to the Queen of France, to the Pope. And one, if not a Jesuit, a parson, and holding the order "in the highest estimation, honor, and esteem," has now been entrusted with the care of our nation's records and may destroy and annihilate the State papers upon us with Rome. Above all, all their missions in the metropolis of England, and of Scotland, and other large centres of influence, seem to be established with a zeal and wisdom worthy of a better cause.

For example, in London the Church of Rome has planted the following orders, of which the Jesuits are the most active and dangerous, viz:

(1.) *Of men—Papists, Brothers of the Oratory, The Marist Fathers, Brothers of Mercy, Oblates, of St. Charles, Christian Brothers, And—*

(2.) *Of women—Order of St. Benedict, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Order of the Pious Servants, Order of the Sisters of Charity, Order of the Holy Child Jesus, Order of the Sisters of Our Lady of Consolation, Order of the Daughters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Order of the Perpetual Adoration, The Poor Clares, Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception; besides Schools and Institutions.*

In Liverpool they have, besides, Missionary Priests in a number called Passionists, Redemptorists, Christian Brothers; of women, Sisters of Mercy, Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters of the Holy Child, Sisters of the Immaculate Conception; besides Schools and Institutions.

And in Scotland, at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen, as the great centres of influence—they have planted orders of various kinds. In Edinburgh, alone, the whole missionary operations of the Church of Rome have been handed over to Jesuits. As the Maynooth priest, and the Jesuit.

This cathedral has just been erected in Lauriston, near the West Port, Edinburgh, large enough, if seated,

like any of our churches, to hold two thousand persons. With this immense building, and other property adjoining, or in proximity, for carrying out the designs of their mission, at the one end of the city of Edinburgh, with a large chapel and other property at the extreme end of the Copley, and a centre building about the middle of the Grassmarket, and several other missions including one at Leith, the Jesuits and their abettors are plying their efforts to the utmost. It is to be observed that these operations have been endowed with \$100,000, for the express purpose of extending the influence of Jesuitism throughout Scotland.

If, then, the Church of Rome has such a vast machinery in the northern part of the country, added to a vast machinery in England, and a vast one in Ireland, all combining and uniting for the overthrow of Protestantism in Britain; if the mass of our population in each state is to be influenced more for evil than for good, and if there be an entire want of confidence in public men, in consequence of their want of energy and actual participation in rousing up the identity of Rome, and propagating her doctrine;—If there be a want of energy, and a want of enthusiasm among our people, the successful efforts which Rome is making in Parliament, in schools, in colleges, in our pulpits, in literature, in our private and social circles, may surely afford serious ground for alarm.

But some are ready to say that Popery is now lame,

and that, in the face of so much light, it is impossible she can triumph. But has Rome ever withdrawn one single principle, or changed a single maxim? Never. As to her heresies, cruelty, let the inhabitants of Sicily be our witness; and these horrid cells and dungeons which have been so recently brought to light. Is the chained lion less fierce than he would be if at liberty in his native forest? Rather, will not the first of his having been chained render him fiercer whenever his restrain can be thrown off? And as to the enlightenment of the present day, the moral and social state of our country in every class of society, from the peer to the peasant, demonstrates that our present condition, instead of being fitted to any scheme of salvation, seems to increase our darkness. Oh Lord, our cry, His Sodality and Guard of old, is great, and our cry is very grievous! Will these not continue thy enemies and thy hindrance unto us? Will thou destroy this land? Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?

"For ye are his son, love is his love
Ye perish from the world;
If once his wrath begin to burn,
Blow'd all thy bark by."

Correspondence of the Welsh Presbyterians.

Revival Intelligence.

New Castle, C. B., Aug. 29, 1860.

Mr. Bain.—In my last I wrote you regarding the extent of the work of revival in New Mills. Of very great interest is the work which has recently been done at Wigan. A series of meetings in 20 successive evenings, from 8 to 12 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 4 to 6 o'clock in the evening, and on Friday evenings, to very large and interested congregations. The Chapel is neatly finished and beautifully furnished, and reflects great credit upon the people and the builders.

Coronation.—A new Chapel was opened in this place on Lowther Day, the 1st October. Dr. Knott, the Rev. Mr. T. G. Scott, and Mr. J. H. Thompson, were the speakers. The service was conducted in a simple and forcible manner, and the organist, Mr. J. H. Thompson, rendered their voices in a clear and distinct manner.

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THE LAND COMMISSIONERS
AND LAND OWNERSHIP IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.

SPECIES OF THE HON. MR. BENTLEY, AT THE OPENING OF THE LAND COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Hon. J. BENTLEY addressed the Court at considerable length. He appeared on behalf of the Government, on behalf of the Commissioners, to try before the Court the grievances complained of by the landholders in their lands.

The question of the land Taxes had agitated the public mind for upwards of half a century, and had given productive injury both to the prosperity of the Island and the welfare of its inhabitants, and he wished to vindicate the cause of the people.

He had sent a letter to the Government, asking that they would be good enough to make some arrangement of it which would be just and satisfactory to all parties.

Various attempts had from time to time been made, by legislation, to meet the wisdom and necessities of the case introduced, respecting the wisdom and justice of the grave difficulties of opinion which had existed; but on no point all were agreed.

In 1830, the Legislature of Lower Canada passed a law, and should it continue to exist,

destroyed. He then referred to the resolutions of the House of Assembly on this question, passed in 1830; and the Statute of Assent was given on those resolutions, which, however, did not give the Commissioners ample power to deal fairly with all the various questions connected with the Township of Queen's County, and only those points referred to in the Resolutions.

Do you think that they could redress their grievances at that time?

Not just now. Can you give an approximate sum?

I think about £20,000 per annum.

In Queen's County? How far back do they run? Thirty or forty years?

Com. GRAY.—Would it not be better to wipe off these areas and commence anew? That will be for your Excellencies to decide.

You speak of 20 years purchase, do you think that a fair price? I do. Do you think in view of the whole of the circumstances, that a fair price?

Yes. Do you think that a man who has held his farm from £1 to £2 per acre for the first year or two, then the rent is only £2, next £3, rising to £4 an acre.

Com. BENTLEY.—Notwithstanding, do the people not find it hard to make a living, and pay even at these rates?

I have travelled in the other provinces, and considering the terms upon which lands are obtained there, and the value of the ground, have always considered the rents very fair indeed. What is the value of the best farmed land? From £300 to £400. Many are sold for £500.

Com. HOWE.—Assuming that this is the real state of the case,—that this Island originally belonged to Nova Scotia, and that no individual in these parts is fit to make the present arrangements full and comprehensive, and, if possible, comprehensive, all in one place, and in one language. If so, then, in my judgment, in detail, and modified, that whilst they referred to other matters, they pointed principally at a revision of the arrangements of the Commissioners should be called upon to settle them.

The Commissioners should be called upon to settle them, and to advise the Government of the payment of the quit-rents.

The letter, however, intended, would be a long letter, for what value—what right—what right attach in the lands in this Island, had been entirely created by the industry and exertions of the tenantry. He hoped the Commissioners would visit some of the wild and distant portions of the Island, look at the farms, and see how much had been done, and had not before the hand was set for tillage; and they could not but return with the conviction on their minds that he who follows the trees and clears the forests should be the freeholder, and not the distant proprietor, who, perhaps, has never even set eyes upon the wilds of America, and who, perhaps, has never even seen a tree, nor does he care to think that the tenants deserved no compensation.

It was said still that they must, whatever their difficulties, pay their rents to the attorney, further, because he had taken leases whereby he had been compelled to do so.

The Commissioners, too, in their 300-page grants, had an extremely liberal provision with regard to the payment of the rents in a certain way, otherwise the proprietors should be obliged to pay a poor fellow drifting about, converts him into a tenant, make him pay rent for many years, and, finally sell it to him at 20 years' purchase. (Laughter.)

Com. THOMAS.—You have seen the original grants.

Mr. DeBilois.—One or two of them. That would be a summary.

You know Mr. Samuel Cassey? You do not need to name him.

He did not receive his rights from the original grantees. He took their rights, however, subjects to the burdens attached to them. How much money have you remitted to the Home Government for quit-rents?

None. It is the same with the Agents.

Principal Office, 15 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

W. R. WATSON General Agent for the Island.

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You know Mr. Samuel Cassey? You do not need to name him.

He did not receive his rights from the original grantees. He took their rights, however, subjects to the burdens attached to them. How much money have you remitted to the Home Government for quit-rents?

None. It is the same with the Agents.

Principal Office, 15 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

W. R. WATSON General Agent for the Island.

Com. GRAY.—It is believed, however, that he is a low figure.

It was said still that they must, whatever their difficulties, pay their rents to the attorney, further, because he had taken leases whereby he had been compelled to do so.

The Commissioners, too, in their 300-page grants, had an extremely liberal provision with regard to the payment of the rents in a certain way, otherwise the proprietors should be obliged to pay a poor fellow drifting about, converts him into a tenant, make him pay rent for many years, and, finally sell it to him at 20 years' purchase. (Laughter.)

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