

The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

"PROVE ALL THINGS: HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."—1 THESS. v. 21.

Vol. 2.

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"THE NAME OF THE GOD OF JACOB DE- FEYD TERR."

Defend us, Lord, the night hath come,
Draw angels' guards around our home,
For sinful men in crime grow bold,
And eyes-evil rollers prof for gold:
Save us from violence and wrong,
For we are weak, and thou art strong.

Defend us, Lord, our stoutest crew
Avails not at the midnight hour:
For helples, while in dreams we lie,
Drooping flames may light the sky,
Or dark-winged pestilence invade,
And desert treasures fleet and fade.

Defend us, Lord, when morning's ray
Leads on the changes of the day:
Preserve us from temptation free,
And let our faith rejoice in thee,
Covined that all thy ways are kind,
And thou art wise, though we are blind.

Defend us, Lord, from tyrant care,
Whose wrinkling frowns we wear:
And bid our thoughtful pity glow,
To cheer the aged and the woe,
With friendly words and loving speech,
To all our Saviour came to teach.

Defend us, Lord, to thee we cling,
Thou art our Father and our King:
From the first feeble cry of birth,
Thy hand hath led us o'er the earth:
So guide us till our latest sigh,
And take us to thy home on high.

—Am. Messenger.

THE MOTHERLESS.

God help and shield the motherless,
The stricken, bleeding dove,
For whom these gushes so rich fount
Of deep and deathless love:
The saddest title grief creates—
But none so sad as they
Upon whose path a mother's love
Sheds not its holy ray.

No gentle form above them bends,
No voice so fond as hers essays
To calm the feverish brain,
Or other tongue may whisper love,
In accents soft and mild,
But some one earth so pure as that
A mother bears her child.

Judge kindly of the motherless:
A weary lot is theirs;
And oft the heart which grievest seems,
A load of sorrow bears.

No faithful voice directs their steps,
Or bids them not to stray;
And if they "gang a banna's" wrong
God help the motherless!

Popish Tactics in Parliament.

The great events that are now stirring in the south
of Italy have roused the sympathy of the Pope in this
country to unexampled efforts. It is not in Ireland
alone that subscriptions are raised on behalf of the
Pontifical See, but in England also, and especially in
this metropolis, collections are made from all the faith-
ful under the name, so well known in England when
England was Romish, of Peter's Pence. It is said that
the collections that have been made in the different
congregations in London under this head amount to
£2000, not a very large sum in itself, but it does not
include the subscriptions given privately. The money
is devoted to the enlistment and transport of the Irish
recruits for the Pope's army. Now, bearing in mind
these facts, your readers will be able to estimate the
power of force that was required on the part of the Ro-
man Catholic members in the House of Commons, a
short time ago, when they took the Pope's part, and
for, as they said, discouraging the Papal enlistment,
while they made no objection to the subscriptions for
the Garibaldi fund. In making this complaint, by the
way, they plainly avowed their sympathy not only with
the Government but with the Pope, but with what
many Roman Catholics may have no connection with,
the temporal despotism of the King of Naples.
Let that pass, however. The complaint was that the
Government has issued a proclamation of notice or
warning in Ireland against Irishmen violating a plain
statute law by enlisting in the service of a foreign
power, which Mr. Russell and Mr. O'Donoghue, who call
himself, and is called by his admirers, The O'Donoghue,
prince of the glens, denounced as an act of tyranny
which the King of Naples could not reach, while they
had taken no notice whatever of the attempt to raise
subscriptions for Garibaldi. This they said was parti-
cularly unfair for one cause; and all the Irish then
know that money was raised as openly for the
Pope as for Garibaldi, so that there was the most com-
plete impartiality at the very point where they com-
plained of. But the long and prolix resolutions
of successive Governments has rendered the
indecision of the men intolerable.

In the meantime the recruiting goes on openly en-
ough, though there is not that accession from the
ranks of the police which the Romanists would have
us believe. What accession there has been in that
quarter is mainly from the city of Dublin police, as

intensely Romish body quite distinct from the national
force, under the patronage and control of the Dublin
Corporation. Amongst the people at large the pro-
clamation checked the recruiting for a time, but, stimu-
lated by the priests, it has begun again. The parish
ecclesiastics march the men down to the railway train
and see them off. It may be asked why, under such
circumstances, does not the Government interfere,
carry out the law, stop and punish its violators? There
are, however, difficulties in the way. It would not be
easy to get that amount of legal evidence which would
be necessary to insure a conviction; and though this
might be surmounted if it were thought worth while,
the question returns, is it worth while? What do we
lose by doing more on such a subject? It is not only
that the men who would go to fight against a nation
struggling for freedom are not worthy of living under
our own flag, but that they are not worthy of living
under our own constitution. It is felt to suppose that
many of these young men have been imposed upon,
and that they really believe they are about to engage
in a course for which the Italians themselves will
blame them. Such men will be soon enough un-
derstood; they will have a practical lesson of what despot-
ism and tyranny, which they have heard demagogues
so often prate about, but which they have never known,
really mean; they will find out that the belief in the
same doctrines with themselves, but who yet detest the
priests that administer the system, and who are to the
simple Irish mind little short of gods on earth. In
the present process that went on in Louth's mind, who
was first shaken in his faith in Romanism by going to
Rome, is likely to take place with them also; and those
of them who survive and return to this country will
come back with other opinions and a wider view of
the world than when they left it. And in the meantime we can afford
to spare them.

There is a bill standing for discussion in the House
of Commons, which would settle all the charities which
take some interest in it. It is called the Roman Catho-
lic Charities Act. To understand its history, however,
it is necessary to go back a little. Several years ago
the Roman Catholic Charities were established in
England under the control of certain Commissioners,
whose duty it was to see that the funds were adminis-
tered for the purposes to which the bequesters wished
them to be applied, and to purge away all charities
which might have been allowed to creep in. From the
operation of this Act, however, the charities held by Ro-
man Catholics were specially exempted. It was urged
by them, plausibly enough, that to put their charities
under the control of Commissioners would be, in fact,
to destroy them altogether, for there was not one of
them which did not contain, as one of the conditions
of the bequest, that the money should be applied for
the relief of the poor. Now the English law classes all
such conditions under the head of superstitious uses,
the existence of which render the bequest null and
void. If, therefore, the trustees of the charities were
closed to the Charity Commissioners the legal evidence,
which they would be bound to do, of the "superstitious
uses" to which they were appropriated, it would
be open to any one to apply to the Commissioners
to have them declared null and void, and for the property
to revert to the right heirs. The framers of the Char-
ity Trusts Act allowed the force of these arguments,
and the Roman Catholics were exempted from the
operation of the Act. But the Commissioners, who
expressly declared that the exemption was to continue
only for a time, until an Act should be devised which
would keep Romish charities out of the operation of
the "Superstitious Uses Act." But the Commissioners
were either too busy, or too idle to frame
such a measure. It never was forthcoming, but in its
stead a temporary Act was passed, continuing the ex-
emption from year to year. In the meantime, the
whole property left for religious and charitable purposes
by the Roman Catholic bequest remained under the sole
and uncontrolled disposition of the bishops. Strange
as it may appear to those who are not Catholics, they
believe that these bishops have the full confidence of
their flock, this arrangement was not satisfactory to
some of the Roman Catholics, and in the year 1854
they formed a committee to consider the matter. They
asked that their charities should be brought
under the operation of settled law, and for this pur-
pose they asked them to be placed under the control
of the Charity Commissioners. The bishops, on the
other hand, who were well satisfied with the existing
arrangements, were at first disposed to regard this
as an impertinent interference with their rights,
and indeed, for a long time, and even, I think, the com-
missioners, before last, Mr. Hunt, the member for
Gateshead, acting as the representative of the Roman Catholics,
organised an opposition to this annual bill of ex-
emption. If he succeeded, as he was very near doing,
the Government must either have given in a propo-
sition to break off the bill, or the Roman Catholics, with the risk
of violence, would have fallen into the hands of the
Charity Commissioners. So last year an attempt was made
to frame a bill, the Government and the Romish agents
did not agree, and a continuance bill was again passed.
This session Mr. Boyer has taken up the matter, and
as he is pointed by Mr. Hunt, whose name is also on
the back of the bill, it may be presumed that a com-
promise has been come to by the different Romish
parties, and that they are agreed to allow this bill to pass.
The bill, as it stands, shall come forward second reading
on the 27th inst. It is an excellent bill, and the
Government, Sir Andrew Agnew, whose Pro-
testantism is decided, though no one would call it intol-
erant, has given notice that when the bill, which stands
for a committee, shall come forward, he will propose
to give his consent without discussion—so will
move its rejection. The objections to the bill are,
I think, manifest. To say nothing of the repeal of the
Act on superstitious uses, which would cause parties
to ply their trade of legacy-hunting at the side
of the altar, with renewed energy, there is the provision,
that unless willful fraud can be alleged, no action
shall be taken against those who in such charities have been
to be administered. And then there is the other
provision, that where no written deeds exist to indicate
the direction of a charity—written deeds were always
avoided in Romish bequests, for fear of being brought
under the operation of the law. This law, under the
administration of the charity for twenty centuries
years shall be held to be the proper administration,
and shall be continued in all time coming. But the com-
plaint is, that the bill, as it stands, does not seem
to be a way that did not satisfy them. But this will
bind the hands of which they complained round their
necks for ever. Other objections may perhaps occur
to legal eyes, but if there was no more, there would
be sufficient to justify Sir Andrew Agnew in the
course he has announced his intention to pursue with
regard to this bill.—London Cor. of the Standard.

The Ribbon Conspiracy.

Seven men have been committed for trial at Dun-
stable for participating in a Ribbon conspiracy, while
four others have been ordered to give bail for their
appearance when called on. Kelly, the informer, who
said he had been a Ribbonman for the last nine years,
made the following disclosure:—Was sworn on a
prayer-book in the county of Sligo; was sworn to
aid any foreign power that should come to invade
Ireland; was to pass the society as far as he could;
not to keep the company of Protestants, but if
he could acquire them, get the signs and passwords
from them; when he left Sligo he got a certificate;
gave it to a man in Drumlock, in this county, who
gave him the signs and passwords of the quarter; went
then to Enniskillen, where he got the signs and pass-
words; he came home to Drumlock, and got the
signs and passwords from a person in Waterstown, who
he believes has gone America; got them next from
a man living in Allardstown (naming him); the last
time he got them from this man was about 18 months
ago; he got them before from one of the prisoners;
he remembers the words the Allardstown man gave him
in Dundalk.—The long-tailed star did appear fore-
warned of man, and knows other passwords; minds
not to get lost.—What's your length, strength,
and age? The green grass, we expect cheap food.
The times are mending.—Tyranny is heading.
The passwords to the parish masters were, 'What's
your opinion of the Emperor?' We have war at
home.—Witness proceeded at great length to describe
other meetings, and the giving of passwords, some
of which were—'Do you think we will have fair play?'
It's hard to say.—'If Napoleon comes fair he will
protect the chair.' France, Austria and Spain, may
they always rule the main.

The Norwich Kidnapping Case.

Mr. Vanistart, M. P. for Windsor, a strong Pro-
testant, has an only son, aged sixteen. The youth is
rather delicate, in mind and body; but is heir to much
wealth. For a year, the boy had been at school in
Brighton. The most moral men in the community, the
nominal Christians have been less affected by the
movement, so far as it has yet proceeded, than those
who hitherto made no profession of religion. There
is one feature of the work which deserves special
notice. It is the spirit of love that prevails among
the converts towards the Lord Jesus Christ, and to one
another. They love to bestow upon him the most en-
dorsing applications, such as that in the "Pater
among the sons of men," that "his name is an oil-
ment poured forth," &c. &c. They speak of Him
with burning consciousness and in most tender accents.
As regards their love to each other, I need say, and
Mr. Stirling, I never saw such love—it surpasses that
of brothers and sisters. It is of the most intense dis-
cription, both towards one another, and towards the
question, Listen, and judge of his folly. What
question does he ask? Does he raise his eyes with
anger and anxiety and inquire if he would be mortal, if
the practitioner's skill can suggest the means of
healing, or if the remedies are within reach and the
medicine at hand? No, nothing of the sort. Strangely
to tell, he asks, "Can you inform me with what
word I was wounded, and by what Russian I have
been thus grievously mangled? I want," he adds,
"to learn every minute particular respecting the
origin of my wound." The man is delirious,—his
mind is affected! Surely such questions at such a
time are proof enough that it is bereft of his senses.
There is another fact. The storm is raging, the
ship is flying swiftly before the gale, the dark
and moves rapidly over head, the masts are creaking
the sails are rent to rags, and still the gathering
tempest grows more fierce. Where is the captain?
You are mad, sir, spiritually mad! that is not the
question you would ask if you were in a sane and health-
y state of mind. Your question would be, "How can
I get rid of the evil?" Not, "How did it come into
the world?" but, "How am I to escape from it?"
Not, "How is it that I have descended from heaven
upon Sodom's head," "How may I, like Lot, escape out
of the city to a Zoar." Not, "How is it that I am
sick?" but, "Are there medicines that will heal me?"
Is there a physician to be found that can restore my
soul to health? Ah! you triflers with subtleties while
you neglect certainties.—C. H. Spurgeon.

Garibaldi.

This is the most remarkable man of the age. Pa-
triotic and heroic, he has devoted his life and fortune
to the liberation of his native Italy from the oppres-
sion of the Pope, and the domination of the Pope.
This intrepid and daring man has fully worked
out his experiment in the management of Italy; and
as in every other place where he had the supreme
power, he has established monarchy on its subject, and
Spain, Portugal and Mexico, have alike deteriorated
under his influence. Garibaldi has carefully studied
the people who have been freed to stir up the people
to his aid. He has been firm to give to the people
the best of his power. Possessed of the first qualities of a
soldier, he has won the highest distinction in Pied-
mont, and now more wondrously in Sicily. His bold
adventure to land on the island with a thousand troops
in the very face of the armies of Naples, was regarded
as a desperate and rash, and from that movement he
secured the descent of the Sicilians, and led them on a
series of victories which in a few weeks drove the
Neapolitan troops from the shore, and ended in the
destruction of the island. From the commencement
of his career, we have been profoundly interested
in the career of this man, and the more his acts de-
veloped the genius and temper which inspire him, the
more our admiration is increased. May God preserve
his valuable life, and withhold the wicked intervention
of foreign powers which would frustrate his noble in-
tentions. Christians should pray that he may continue
the heaven-protected liberator of Naples from the
blood-thirsty grasp which tyrannies over it.—Phil.
Frostgater.

The Revival in Restigouche.

The Rev. Alexander Stirling, in addressing the
Synod of New Brunswick on the subject of religious
revival in Restigouche, alluded to the late revival
which had previously existed, and the great
change that had taken place. It was in the
midst of a midnight frolic or dance that the work
began, which showed it was not a man but of the
Several persons were laid low in several places
about their necks, including the wife of the proprietor
of the house. They fell constrained to seek for
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passed over the congregation of the Rev. Angus
McMaster. For the last three months, night after
night, crowded meetings for prayer had been held,
even in their business seasons. Perhaps you never saw
such a congregation as met and now filled the church
on the Lord's day, which formerly was only filled on
rare occasions. Earnestness sat on every face. Men
waited, consulting vital, and were in search for it on
for gold. Before the minister arrived every person
was in his seat, and every head bowed apparently in
earnest prayer. The singing showed that the whole soul
was engaged. He rarely heard such singing. The
tunes selected were not Italian trills, but good old
sacred tunes—'wild warbling Dundee' or 'plaintive
Martyr'; what was the sweetest music of earth com-
pared with such heart-breathed melodies? During
public prayer not a breath was heard. An awful still-
ness reigned, as if the Divine presence was realized
by every one. Occasionally a cry of, Lord save me!
Lord Jesus cast me not away from thy sight, &c., was
heard. Perhaps some case of prostration would occur,
or more than one. During the sermon the earnestness
alternately referred to was seen in its intensest form.
The people seemed to breathe the words of the preacher.
On some occasions no prostrations occurred; on others,
more. They occurred more frequently under the
preaching of the Cross, than what might be called the
preaching of the Law; but no persons inferred that
the prostrations were of themselves any evidence of
conversion. They marked intense feeling, whether of
anguish or of joy; and the evidence of genuine con-
version was to be sought in a changed life. The same
persons might be the subject of frequent prostration,
and such prostrations might occur in the house, the field,
or by the wayside, as well as in the church. The
persons prostrated retained the full use of all their
faculties, save as to their bodily powers. Mr. Stirling
gave lengthened details of the work amongst very
young persons, which were full of interest. The Bible
was now read in the fields at intervals of labor by them,
and religion, and not the vanities of the day, was the
subject of their constant conversation. Prayer-meet-
ings were being established in many places, and family
prayer was quite general. The moral improvement
which had taken place was very great, as respects
Sabbath-breaking, intemperance and profanity. Much
current private prayer prevailed, and prayer-meetings
of two or three persons, often took place in the
house or in the fields. Many have found peace;
others are sensible of their want of true peace, and
eagerly seeking it. The most moral men in the com-
munity, the nominal Christians have been less affected
by the movement, so far as it has yet proceeded, than those
who hitherto made no profession of religion. There
is one feature of the work which deserves special
notice. It is the spirit of love that prevails among
the converts towards the Lord Jesus Christ, and to one
another. They love to bestow upon him the most en-
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question does he ask? Does he raise his eyes with
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to tell, he asks, "Can you inform me with what
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origin of my wound." The man is delirious,—his
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the sails are rent to rags, and still the gathering
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y state of mind. Your question would be, "How can
I get rid of the evil?" Not, "How did it come into
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Not, "How is it that I have descended from heaven
upon Sodom's head," "How may I, like Lot, escape out
of the city to a Zoar." Not, "How is it that I am
sick?" but, "Are there medicines that will heal me?"
Is there a physician to be found that can restore my
soul to health? Ah! you triflers with subtleties while
you neglect certainties.—C. H. Spurgeon.

Dependence on God.

If ever pains were taken by the Almighty deeply
to impress any truth upon the mind of man, it was
that of entire dependence upon himself, as the
Author and Giver of all good. This truth is
His labored to inculcate upon the minds of
the Israelites by the whole course of his proceedings.
They were brought out of Egypt, not of their own
merit or choice, but by His special call. He led
them a circuitous way, and through the wilderness
to a country for them, and He charged him-
self with conducting them into it. Pharaoh resisted
them; difficulties were multiplied to oppose them;
but every difficulty served only to enhance the greatness
of the power which overcame it, and to point out
supply all their wants. Were they bitten by ser-
pents, they were miraculously healed by only looking
to one of brass. Did they want to pass over into the
country which God had given them, the waters of
Jordan flowed back, and left them a dry passage
through its channel. And the walls of their ene-
mies' cities fell down at their approach. Could any
fact indicate in a more striking manner the presence
and the agency of the Almighty God? This was
the very knowledge He intended to inculcate.

More important knowledge than this of the pres-
ence of God cannot be learned by men. While we
thus practically know the power and presence of God,
we shall feel the dispositions which that knowledge
ought to inspire; we shall watch over our conduct
with a full sense of offending him, we shall place an
unshaken confidence in his wisdom to direct, his
power to strengthen, his providence to defend, his
goodness to bless us; we shall cease to have no will
of our own, and become anxious only that his will
be done; we shall submit to him with perfect
resignation, and endeavor in all things to obey his
commands.—Fens.

Grace and Glory.

The Holy Spirit leads us to believe that if you
will take your seats at the feast of love below, you
will have the assurance given that there is room
for you at the marriage supper of the Lamb above.
Many have already come from the east and from
the west, and have sat down with Abraham, Isaac,
and Jacob, in the kingdom of God, and "yet there is
room." The number will be like the number of the
stars in heaven, and like the sand on the sea shore.
A great multitude, which no man can number, is
said to stand before the throne of God and of the Lamb,
clothed in white robes, and palms in their hands.
They have come there out of all nations, and kin-
dreds, and tongues, and "yet there is room."

O, my friends, how blessed to be among that
glorious ransomed company! And you and I have
just as much warrant to seek a place there as those
who had one before the throne in glory. There is
one way to all, and free to all. The way to glory
is by Calvary. The way to heaven is through the
banquet-hall of love. Embrace the gospel, and you
may rest satisfied that there is room for you in the
King's palace in the New Jerusalem. The very
angels will stand back to make room for you, and
let you nearest to the throne of the exalted Redeem-
er! They will rejoice over you today, if they
see you sitting at the gospel table, and eating the
flesh and drinking the blood of the Son of man; and
they will watch over you during life, and bear you
away at last to the banquet-house on high, where
Jesus and all his ransomed children meet, where
holy Enoch still walks with God, and where the be-
loved disciple forever leans upon his Saviour's
breast.

The Inquirer Directed by Scripture.

DEAR FRIEND,—The direction of Scripture is,
"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be
saved;" and no one can say, "I have accepted of
this direction, and am still unwell. You, my
friend, cannot say that you have believed on the Lord
Jesus Christ without finding salvation. You have
only been trying to believe, and that is not the direc-
tion given in Scripture at all.

The true direction is given in many various forms,
as, for instance, to look, to come, to flee for refuge,
to eat Christ's flesh and to drink his blood. But
to look to Jesus is to believe on him; to come
to Christ is to believe on Him; and in the chapter in
which Christ says so much of eating his flesh and
drinking his blood, He shows what He means by
saying, "He that cometh to me shall never hunger
(that is, he eat); and he that believeth on me, shall
never thirst" (that is, he drink). (John, vi. 35.)

But then it is Christ that saves—not the coming,
looking, or believing, as any man in which those
things can be considered as from him.

It is the bread that nourishes a hungry man. He
must eat it, of course, or it will not sustain him. But
he might move his teeth, as though eating, for any
length of time, and receive no nutriment, if there
were no bread in his mouth.

It is the bread that appeases his hunger, indispensa-
ble as it may be for him to eat it. But a hungry
man would not sit at supping as to whether he could
or could not eat. If bread were set before him,
with a hearty welcome, and he were really hungry,
he would not sit at supping as to whether he could
or could not eat. It is the spirit of love that prevails among
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healing, or if the remedies are within reach and the
medicine at hand? No, nothing of the sort. Strangely
to tell, he asks, "Can you inform me with what
word I was wounded, and by what Russian I have
been thus grievously mangled? I want," he adds,
"to learn every minute particular respecting the
origin of my wound." The man is delirious,—his
mind is affected! Surely such questions at such a
time are proof enough that it is bereft of his senses.
There is another fact. The storm is raging, the
ship is flying swiftly before the gale, the dark
and moves rapidly over head, the masts are creaking
the sails are rent to rags, and still the gathering
tempest grows more fierce. Where is the captain?
You are mad, sir, spiritually mad! that is not the
question you would ask if you were in a sane and health-
y state of mind. Your question would be, "How can
I get rid of the evil?" Not, "How did it come into
the world?" but, "How am I to escape from it?"
Not, "How is it that I have descended from heaven
upon Sodom's head," "How may I, like Lot, escape out
of the city to a Zoar." Not, "How is it that I am
sick?" but, "Are there medicines that will heal me?"
Is there a physician to be found that can restore my
soul to health? Ah! you triflers with subtleties while
you neglect certainties.—C. H. Spurgeon.

Three Fools.

I will show you three fools. One is under soldier,
who has been wounded on the field of battle—
grievously wounded, well-nigh unto death. The
surgeon is by his side, and the soldier asked him a
question. Listen, and judge of his folly. What
question does he ask? Does he raise his eyes with
anger and anxiety and inquire if he would be mortal, if
the practitioner's skill can suggest the means of
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The Last Call.

It was in the winter of the year 1864, that the
village of G.—was favored with a gracious out-
pouring of the Spirit of God. Many of the worst
characters in the town had been awakened and con-
verted, and were now clothed and in their right
minds. There were some, however, who remained
unaffected; and among these was Miss C.—, who
had succeeded herself with a defence of self-right-
eousness, and had successfully warded off every ar-
row of truth shot from the bow of the gospel by the
minister of Jesus Christ. Yet she was pleased to
witness the changes going on around her; and as
one after another was converted, she rejoiced that
they were brought to the enjoyment connected with
the higher life of the Christian.

But she thought the gospel could do nothing for
her. Already she was far in advance of many profes-
sors of the name of Christianity. She had lived an
irreproachable life. Of what then had she to re-
pent? What was to be the nature of her confession?
Alas, how little she knew of her own heart, and
that in the sight of a heart-searching God, she was
"poor, miserable, blind, and naked."

THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

Agents for the "Protestant."

The following persons have kindly consented to act as Agents for the "Protestant" in their respective localities: Rev. Henry Crawford, St. Peter; Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Belknap; Mr. A. H. G. ...

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860.

Cattle Disease, or Pleuro Pneumonia.

This disease, which is producing such terrible havoc in some of the Northern States, particularly in Massachusetts, is beginning to excite alarm in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and measures are being taken to prevent its introduction into those provinces.

Canada.

Blowin's Peats on "The Fourth."—On Wednesday morning a large number of our citizens left for Montreal on the steamer "The Fourth," which was commanded by Mr. Blowin.

New Brunswick.

It is now much proposed to state that the Railway line between the city and Shediac is rapidly approaching completion. These new roads will be of great benefit to the country.

Nova Scotia.

We learn by telegraph that James Stewart Esq., one of the ablest members of the Nova Scotia Bar, has been appointed to the office of Attorney General for the Province.

Newfoundland.

A Halifax paper says: By the steamer "Opéra," which arrived on Monday night, we have news of St. John's, Nfld., of the 14th inst.

The Papal Loan.

The Sicile declares that the Papal loan for 50,000,000 francs is contrary to the traditions of the Church and the opinion of the Fathers. Scarcely any Council has been held which has not solemnly recommended the same.

Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the London Record, June 27.

NEAPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

If the full measure of reward or punishment be seldom awarded to a man in the present world, it yet cannot be denied that there are instances in which it is bestowed strikingly appropriate, even in his life, his death to such individual.

British and For. American News.

United States.

On the 19th inst. an explosion of an oil tank took place on board the whaling Ocean, while she was cruising off the California coast, under somewhat singular circumstances.

Lightning and the Hoop Skirts.

A correspondent writes to the Boston Herald that in the town of Pittsfield, Vt., east of and near the Green Mountains, a singular scene was witnessed last Sunday evening.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR - JULY. Table with columns for Day, Week, High, Low, and other weather-related data.

MAILS - SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. The Mails for the neighboring Provinces, &c., will, with further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:-

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES. DEBATE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Howe - The hon. member who has the honor to introduce the Bill, is an assiduous and able member of the Council. He has not only introduced the Bill, but he has also introduced the subject of the Bill.

Mr. Howe - I have the honor to acknowledge the observations of the hon. member who has the honor to introduce the Bill. I have the honor to acknowledge the observations of the hon. member who has the honor to introduce the Bill.

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reading of the Bill can be shown, it would be of course to the advantage of the House to carry it this session; but it is an act of wisdom to pass measures before discussion, and to give the public an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject.

It is evident that his only object is to destroy the Government, and to effect that object he will do anything. He will do anything to destroy the Government, and to effect that object he will do anything.

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M. STEVENSON, SHEET IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKS. SHEET IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKS. SHEET IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKS.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS. TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS. TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

SELLING OFF! STOCK OF DRY GOODS. GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. COMMENCING ON MONDAY, THE 25th JUNE INSTANT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. NERVOUS DISORDERS. What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is necessary for when can a remedy be found?

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS. If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of clearing the blood from all impurities.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water - or whether they are affected with stones and gravel, or with uric acid and pain in the loins, over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urine should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER. No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills - they remove all acidity combined either by indigestion or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action - they are wonderfully efficacious in curing the indigestion in fact they are in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases - Ague, Anemia, Female Irregularities, Piles, &c.

MORFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW BEEN before the public for a period of twenty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe.

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The Best Work published by the Messrs. Chambers. NOW PUBLISHING. CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA: A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People.

ON THE BASIS OF THE LATEST EDITION OF THE GERMAN CONVERSATION-LEXICON. Illustrated with Maps and numerous Wood Engravings. TO BE PUBLISHED IN MONTHLY Parts, price 1s. each, until the whole is completed; it being conditionally agreed that the Work will be completed in about Eighty Monthly Parts, forming six or seven Volumes, similar in appearance to the volumes of Chambers's Encyclopædia for the People.

FOR THE PEOPLE. The first volume can be seen by applying to GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for F. E. Island, May 26, 1860.

New Stock - Hardware, Brushes, &c. JUST RECEIVED, PER ISABEL, A N Assortment of BRITISH HARDWARE, &c.

MEMOIR. REV. JAMES HARRISON, D.D. With notices of the "Colonization of the Leeward Provinces of British North America, and of the social and religious condition of the early settlers.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. FARM TO BE LET. TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF SEVEN years from November next, a Farm of about 100 acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, and at present in the occupation of Mr. RALPH BRACKEN, Junr.

ROCKIN PULLING MILLS. THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal and constantly increasing support received for many years past. They are in a position at present to challenge British America as to facility for work; and as all Orders are executed under the Proprietor's personal inspection, perfect satisfaction as to workmanship is guaranteed.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT to depart for England, would suggest the propriety of all interested making substantial preparation to his departure, on or before the 25th day of JULY next.

NOTICE. All arrangements not completed by the above date, will be entrusted to the supervision of the man with the White Horse, who does not travel without being well paid for mileage, &c.

Vol. 2. AND BY THE ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY. DAVID LA...

Five Shillings being taken, or from ten Shillings, if it which, Fifteen Shillings. Advertisements in front discontinue in the Office before 3 o'clock.

Here below At thy... Look up... Only that... Take me... Nought I... But thy... That thou... And will... Let me be... He had... Earthly I... Glorious... Are but I... Let me be... I am re...

Suggested on reader... Surgeons, of Col... in their... And tear... 'O'er their... 'Mid the so... In health... With their... Where b... And are... 'O'er 'y... 'Neath the... 'O'er the... While the... Their ch... But oh!... Now s... Who you... Of the... For their... Now no... To cheer... For the... But you... That you... Thus... And will... You have... And as... Huntley, P. E.

Highly A Terrible Case... American M... Syria is now... another in... Lebanon is... Druses and... thousands, are... and pierce... in Turkey, Muscovy... Metastasis... From my vi... to thirty bar... miles from B... my early be... another in... valleys. The... into the town... the orphans... walking about... The Christ... Their villages... and great au... courageous, a... Metastasis... The bloody... war of exter... political can... other with a... in their reli...