



## THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

It is a sad thing when Christians borrow spectacles to behold their weak brethren's weakness, and refine looking-glasses wherein they may see their weak brother's graces.

"He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase" (Eccles. v. 10). A man may as soon fill a chest with grace, or a vessel with virtue, as a heart with wealth. If Alexander conquer one world, he will wish for another to conquer.

Sin's murdering morsels will deceive those who devours them. Many eat that on earth which they digest in hell.

Wise and foolish folly is it, that the favourites of heaven should envy the men of the world, who at best but feed upon the scraps that come from God's table! Temporal are the bones; spirituals are the marrow. It is below a man to envy the bones because of the bones? And it is not much more low a Christian to envy others for temporal, when himself enjoys spirituals?

Faith is the champion of grace, and love the master; but beauty is the beauty of grace. Be satisfied with beauty. The Greek word imports that beauty is the vision or string of life; this together all these precious pearls, the rest of the graces. If this string break, they are all scattered.—*Breeds.*

### Dives and Lazarus.

Here is an instance of an unfeasted sinner in hell. His was one who had a full share of the good things of this world. He had food to gratify his appetite, and rich clothes to cover his body. But he lived to the world. He took his petition here. One day he fell ill. But what could the world do for him now? He doubtless had the most skillful physicians to attend him; but they could not stay the hand of God. He had perhaps dainty morsels sent him, but he could not touch them. He had friends and servants round his bed; but they could not keep off for a single hour the approach of death. He died; and whilst they were carrying his poor body with great pomp to the grave, his soul was already in the eternal world: "lifted up his eyes being in torment!" Oh! what a waking up was there. He repents, just as Judas repented; but there is no contrition. There is conviction of sin, an awful conviction, but no sorrow for sin. He prays; but he has water to cool his tongue, and not for grace to change his heart. His petition is rejected: the time for prayer is past. He prays for his brethren, for those who in his lifetime he had cast astray; but neither can that petition be granted.

Here was the sinner made to repent against his will; the stubborn heart, still unchanged, made to cry out for mercy; the eyes which had been so long closed against the truth, now forced open and made to see. How truly awful is this picture, which God has given us of an unfeasted sinner in hell!

Reader thou art a sinner. It is not I who say so, it is the Word of God that declares it. You may be a convinced sinner, a converted sinner, a saved sinner—one who knows of Jesus, the sinner's Friend, and has fled for refuge to His all-stoing, all-cleaning blood. If so, then lift up your heart in thankful-ness to God.

### THE Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

### Daily Prayer Meeting.

Upwards of seven months have elapsed since this meeting was organized in Charlottetown. The attendance has been somewhat irregular, but never so small as to necessitate the discontinuance of the exercises for a single day, even amid the severity of winter. Nothing striking has occurred at the meetings, yet we believe it to be the conviction of every person who has attended them, either occasionally or regularly, that they have been productive of much good. Prejudices existing in the minds of some against their brethren of other denominations have been removed by daily meeting them at the mercry-seat, where they have been led to feel that they are one—having one Lord, one faith, and one desire to gain the same eternal home. The progress has been fulfilled in the experience of not a few that "they who walk upon the Lord shall renew their strength," and they have gone forth from the place of prayer to their avocations more fully resolved to stand up for Jesus in their intercourse with their fellow-men. The extent to which the united applications of God's people in behalf of perishing sinners have been heard and answered is known only to Him who is acquainted with all our ways, and from whom no secret is hid.

The establishment of the daily meeting in the city, we feel assured has not been without its beneficial effects on the whole country. The example has been followed in different sections of the Island; and though we have heard of no other meeting having kept up daily for any length of time, yet we learn in several settlements weekly meetings for prayer have been commenced, and that not one denomination of Protestants, but all have been stimulated to the more frequent exercise of their meetings.

The question is now being asked by some, should the prayer meeting at the Temperance Hall be continued during the long months of summer? A good many still attend, but the majority are females, there being sometimes scarcely a sufficient number of men present to conduct the exercises. This circumstance, no doubt, is discouraging to those who have all along taken an active part in the meeting, but we would be sorry to see it discontinued. The necessity for prayer is still urgent. Wickedness abounds and Satan triumphs. Intemperance, Sabbath breaking, and almost every species of vice is on the increase; who then will come up to the help of the Lord, the help of the Lord against the mighty? Christians ought not to be disengaged but work and pray, remembering the promise of the Saviour, "in due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not." Let the prayer meeting be continued, and who can tell, but that are the summe he ended, we may have been completely overshadowed and watered by that cloud, which had poured its treasures on many parts of the earth, turning the moral wilderness into a fruitful field, and causing the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose?

### The Revival Movement.

The Revival continues to widen its sphere of operation. In several of the towns of England thousands have been awakened to the claims of God and religion; and the genuineness of the work is evidenced by the great decrease of intemperance, dishonesty and crime. In some cases hundreds, and it is believed even thousands of pounds have been returned to parties from whom they have been fraudulently obtained or withheld. The union of Christians in the movement is one of its most pleasing features. Episcopalian and non-conformists belonging to every branch of the Evangelical Church have given their sympathies, prayers and efforts in behalf of the moral and spiritual elevation of their fellow-countrymen. The membership of every Protestant denomination has been augmented—that of the Baptist Church alone to the extent of 10,000 during the past year.

In Scotland, a very interesting work is going on along the Banffshire coast. The most important scenes have happened in the five fishing villages, Portsoy, Findochty, Portessie, Buckie, and Port Gordon. The

inhabitants of those villages are by no means the most ignorant of the Scottish peasantry, for there are but few among them who can neither read nor write. Up to the time that this revival movement began, their moral and spiritual condition, however, was deplorable, and had been notorious for generations. Strife, jealousy, Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness and almost every form of sin prevailed. The religious awakening commenced in Portsoy about the beginning of February last, and as usual throughout this whole movement, at a social prayer meeting. Some of the scenes during the progress of the work in these villages baffle description. Prostrations have taken place in private houses without any pre-exposition, and boat's crews have come up to shore in a converted state. The change along the coast has been great. Feuds and animosities have been done away with, the attendances at Sabbath schools and churches has largely increased, and public houses have been converted into Bethesda. Outings in the north of Scotland has also been graciously visited. The movement there is said to transcend in interest, influence, and results, even the wonderful scenes which have been witnessed in the fishing villages of Banffshire.

In Ireland, the good work is steadily progressing, though its more prominent and conspicuous features in that country are now less obscure. Its results are particularly seen in the advancement of total abstinence principles. What has been wrought by the revival in respect far exceeds all that the eloquence of a Gough, or the eloquence of other Temperance advocates ever could effect. The centre of the movement there appears to be Belfast. Several weekly union prayer meetings, and a daily prayer meeting are kept up in the town, all of which are numerously attended, the latter, which is held from 12 to 1 o'clock being universally crowded to excess—a circumstance which, in a business city like Belfast, proves to a demonstration that people love prayer.

Revivals in all essential features like those in Britain, Ireland and the United States are said to be enjoyed in various Churches of France, and the power of prayer is felt and seen in the remarkable answers vouchsafed on different occasions. A union prayer meeting is now considered a permanent institution. The desire of those who attend it to take an active part in the proceedings is so great, that frequently in the course of an hour there are between twenty and thirty exercises, consisting of praise, prayer and reading. The influence of this meeting extends far and wide. Persons from all parts of the Union, from the British Provinces, and from different countries of Europe enter the Falmer Street prayer meeting, and have their hearts set on different occasions. A union prayer meeting is held in Paris by the English residents every Monday.

America where the great religious movement of the present day originated, continues to display unmistakable signs of spiritual life and activity. In almost all the large towns and cities one or two union prayer meetings are held. At Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston they are generally attended by about 2000 people. The Fulton Street daily prayer meeting, New York, is now considered a permanent institution. The desire of those who attend it to take an active part in the proceedings is so great, that frequently in the course of an hour there are between twenty and thirty exercises, consisting of praise, prayer and reading. The influence of this meeting extends far and wide. Persons from all parts of the Union, from the British Provinces, and from different countries of Europe enter the Falmer Street prayer meeting, and have their hearts set on different occasions. A union prayer meeting is held in Paris by the English residents every Monday.

The New York Tribune's correspondent says—"A case similar to that of the young boy Mortara has recently come to light. It appears that a wealthy man of Terni or its neighborhood, upon his death left his son to a country right, but almost destitute of any estate, can be accounted for by the fact that the inheritance should be given to the Municipal Government. The property was so large that the authorities planned, or were suspected of planning, the death of the child. To escape this danger the mother removed to Rome, thinking very naturally that there, under the very eye of the Pope, the father, the widow, and her son would be safe. The boy, however, was born in the district the past year had been one of severe suffering, and at the Umbria, too, the past year had been one of great sickness and almost unprecedented mortality. During the rainy season many suffered severe privations, owing to the scarcity of provisions, and the want of shelter. On the motion of the Rev. S. D. Webb, president of the conference, seconded by the Rev. Newman Hall, minister of Surrey Chapel, the report was adopted and several intervening speeches were delivered.—*Scottish Guardian*, May 3.

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WELSHMAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at Ester Hall on Tuesday the 1st of May. The Earl of Chichester was in the chair. The report announces that the ordinary income for the past year amounts to £10,170 contributed by the Officers of the Army and Navy, the members of the Royal Engineers, and the members of the Welsh Guards. The amount of the money received from the Welsh Guards is £220,000 annually. The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, Mr. C. H. Corr, Neapen, and J. P. Palmer, M.A., attended.

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### Secular Department.

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

**Times**, in a leader on the Irish question, says that if this goes on long, as it is likely to go on, Ireland will become very English, and the United States very Irish. Friends there will still be, but on a wider scale and in friendlier spirits. The great American nation will be more than half Celtic.

#### FRANCE.

Monday's *Matinée* gives the following as the final result of the voting in France:—Inscribed on the lists, 150,460; voted, 120,525; for annexation, 120,525; against, 325; cancelled, 71; abstained from voting, 4,610. Two models to commensurate the annexation of Savoy and Nice in France are to be struck at the Mint in Paris. They will have on one side the Emperor's lions, and on the other the number of votes obtained and the date of voting.

Two military expeditions are to set out—the one from Algeria and the other from Senegal—to proceed to Timbuctoo, where they are to unite. A large sum has been placed to the credit of the Minister of War to defray the expenses of these expeditions. The second expedition will set out from the French establishment in Senegal.

#### SPAIN.

A general amnesty has been proclaimed in Spain, and Count de Montemar and his brother, by taking an oath of fidelity to the Queen, resume their rank as Princes of the Blood Royal at the Court. They will take their departure from Spain.

The Cortes have convened for the 25th inst.

The final treaty between Spain and Morocco was signed yesterday, by which the Marshal General Gouraud is officially acknowledged as the Emperor of Morocco.

It is said that the Emperor of Morocco will pay within the present year the stipulated indemnity for the expenses of the war, in order that he may speedily recover possession of Totsam.

A change of government in Spain, Feb. 20th ult., at Alcala de Henares, which leaves those annexed.

The Madrid journals say that it was violent, and accompanied by a subversive note, but that it did no injury.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The *Guardian* contains a statement to the effect that a proposal had been made by France to Switzerland for the latter Power to relinquish its rights in reference to the neutralized districts of Savoy, in consideration of an indemnity of 50,000,000 francs.

The *Guardian* states that the Federal Council has received no official notification of the assembling of a Conference at Turin after the ratification of the treaty of Turin by the Sardinian Parliament.

2000 men of the Federal troops occupying Geneva will be disbanded on the 10th of May next, but will be replaced immediately.

A Federal Council has received on the instructions referring to the Conference to be sent to H. Kern.

#### ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel continues his triumphal progress through his new dominions, receiving everywhere an ovation and welcome. On Wednesday afternoon he arrived at Bologna. The chief authorities of the republic were to meet his Majesty. The King was received by the clergy at the cathedral, where an immense crowd was assembled. The "Te Deum" was celebrated. The illuminations were general.

The assembling of the Chambers at Turin is to be adjourned until the 2nd of June in consequence of the establishment of the Constitution. The treaty of the 24th of March will be discussed after the boundaries of the States have been regulated with France.

#### THE PAPAL STATES.

Letters from Rome to the 26th ult. state that the Pope of the Romagna had received a protest against the "any part" clause, in which was included given, done to him, and he had been much regarded.

The correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* whose mission from Rome had been commanded by the Holy See, has obtained a delay of forty days.

It is asserted that the French Minister, the preeminent general of the revolution, has assigned two officers who were dressed in private clothes during the popular movement of March 19.

Prince Chigi, Colonel of the Papal Guard, has tendered his resignation in order to take service as a simple general.

General Lamoriciere was to return on Wednesday.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Nothing definite can be gathered of the state of affairs in Sicily from the broken and contradictory accounts received. All that can be done is to take in their order the telegraphic despatches, which, it will be seen, give but confused and incomplete views of the insurrectionary movement. A portion of the following appeared in our town edition last week.

According to a telegram from Naples (via Genoa), April 24, the Royal troops attacked the insurgents entrenched in the town of Cagliari on the 18th inst. The battle was fought with great severity, and continued till the 18th, 19th, and 20th. Reinforcements having reached the Royal troops, they compelled the insurgents to retire to Palermo, losing 250 killed behind them. The Royal troops had 300 killed. The number of wounded on both sides was considerable. The town of Cagliari, after having been pillaged, was set on fire. Several persons have been shot at Palermo.

The latest despatch is as follows:—

"Cagliari, April 25.—Letters received from Naples (via Genoa), April 24, give the result of the battle of Cagliari on the 18th inst. The Royal troops had 300 killed and 100 wounded; the insurgents lost 250 killed and 100 wounded. Reinforcements having reached the Royal troops, they compelled the insurgents to retire to Palermo, losing 250 killed behind them. The Royal troops had 300 killed. The number of wounded on both sides was considerable. The town of Cagliari, after having been pillaged, was set on fire. Several persons have been shot at Palermo."

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### British and Foreign News.

#### United States.

Washington, Tuesday, May 15, 1860.—The press character of the Massacre of the Japanese was not accurately known till last night, when Mr. President issued a letter directed to the Secretary of State, in which it is stated that the Foreign Office has informed him that the Emperor has written to the President, requesting that he be presented to the President through the State Department. This letter was probably prepared at the instance of General-Governor Harris.

This morning, Mr. Leggett gave the following as the result of the voting in Savoy:—Inscribed on the lists, 150,460; voted, 120,525; for annexation, 120,525; against, 325; cancelled, 71; abstained from voting, 4,610. Two models to commensurate the annexation of Savoy and Nice in France are to be struck at the Mint in Paris. They will have on one side the number of votes obtained and the date of voting.

To-day the series of the *Emancipator* is engaged in writing despatches announcing their arrival, with incidents of the voyage, to be sent to San Francisco by the post express.

The *Emancipator* is engaged for passage to quarters at Willcox's Hotel, and that needs to be sent to their room.

Two military expeditions are to set out—the one from Algeria and the other from Senegal—to proceed to Timbuctoo, where they are to unite. A large sum has been placed to the credit of the Minister of War to defray the expenses of these expeditions. The second expedition will set out from the French establishment in Senegal.

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## THE PROTESTANT AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

The Evangelical Council have, therefore, resolved that constitutional authority in giving such advice to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

Bon. Col. GRAY—it was not to be supposed that the Lieutenant-Governor had no ample correspondence to justify the language he had used, and it was not customary to discuss correspondence pending the negotiation of preliminary such correspondence might involve the members of the Legislature, and its premature publication might materially retard the progress of the negotiations. It might suit the Leader of the Opposition to take up the time of the House in making specific about the delay in the appointment of the Commission, but if he consulted the interests of the people, as he did his own, he would show his patriotism by not obstructing the efforts which were made for the substantial benefit of the people. If the Duke of Newcastle had been present, he would have proceeded with any measure in view of the Commission, but what did he propose to substitute for the Commissioners? He had, which had proved long ago to be impracticable. The hon. gentleman had referred to the suggestion of the Duke of Newcastle, that the object of the Colonial Minister to the House, in referring the Commission to their resolutions. It was the intention of the House to provide a course to acquire into the relations between landlord and tenant, with a view to ameliorate the condition of the latter, without interfering with the legal rights of the former, and to propose what they might consider a fair and equitable mode of adjustment.

The Duke of Newcastle had said that the Government must be free, and the Governor said that no wish was entertained to fetter the action of the Commission, which he hoped would keep in view the objects suggested by the House. The delay which has taken place was not extreme, nor by any means unprecedented. Mr. Cooper, had been promising the people that he would do all that he could for them; and it was a wonder how long he could have waited so long. Eight or nine years since, Responsible Government was to settle the Land Question; while it was but nine months ago that he had proposed the resolutions, and good reasons could be assigned for the delay which had taken place.

It was necessary that the proprietors should be satisfied, and the Duke of Newcastle had given reasons to be cautious in dealing with any measure emanating from the Island.

The correspondence on the subject of the Land Bill had taught the Colonial Minister to proceed with caution.

He had told his constituents that the proprietaries were good, and had been received by our own legislature, and purchased by the Western Assembly that he would do all that he could for them to obtain favorable terms for the tenants; and when the hon. member, Mr. Sinclair, stated on a previous occasion that he would not ask favors of the proprietors, he could have stated that he would ask from any party boons to ameliorate the condition of the great body of the inhabitants.

Before moving the following resolution in amendment, he will, that the communication stating the Commission would be appointed.

Whereas, by a Despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, bearing date 6th September last, in answer to the Address from the House of Assembly, on the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into, and report upon, the Land Tenures in this Colony, his Grace was pleased to state that he had opened a communication with the Proprietors on the subject of the desired appointment of one Commissioner.

And whereas, although, from unavoidable causes, there referred to, at the date of the said Despatch such progress had not been made in the matter as this House had hoped for: Resolved, nevertheless, that, inasmuch as every party who has been in communication with the Duke of Newcastle, has given his assent to the appointment of one Commissioner, and whereas, although, from

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