

# The Protestant AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

No. 2.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, December 1, 1860.

No. 22.

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AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,  
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(Original.)

**Heaven Bless the Union!**

Heaven bless the Union!  
Commemorate the plan;  
May the Holy Spirit  
Blow his work begun;  
Great prophecies  
To the noble scheme;  
Down through future ages  
Let his realm bloom.

Heaven bless the Union!  
Promised from above,  
High in heaven record it—  
Perfected in love.  
May the allied banner,  
Unspangled and free,  
O'er a world-wide vineyard  
Wave triumphantly.

Heaven bless the Union!  
Till each gentle race,  
Wear the glorious banner,  
Claims a welcome place;  
Till loud ecclesiastes  
O'er the world proclaim  
All denominations  
One in Jesus' name!

—J. W. Stevenson.

**THE CHAMPION'S CROSS.**

The badge the champion wears on earth  
In his dear Saviour's cross,  
And he who endures to worth  
Requires all else to do.

He wears it proudly, not for show,  
But for a cross for sin;  
Not shaming his breast, ah, no:  
He wears his cross within.

And though it tries and grieves him too,  
He knows both what it means to do,  
And by whom it is sent.

He wears it for a brief space here,  
But as a pledge in hand  
Of the bright crown, which he shall wear  
In his dear Fatherland.

From the New York Observer.

**Kirwan's Letters from Europe.**

NORTH WALES, JULY, 1860.

Our object in the present letter is to give a brief account of the origin and progress of the blessed work of revival in Wales; relying chiefly on "The Welsh Review" by the Rev. Thomas Phillips, for our authority. This volume, like that of "Glowm," by Professor Gibson, on the Irish Revival, is drawn from original sources, and is entirely reliable.

There were here two ministers; the Rev. Humphrey Jones, a Wesleyan, and the Rev. David Morgan, a Calvinistic Methodist. Mr. Jones went to the United States, where he witnessed, in many places, the wonderful works of God in the conversion of sinners. On his return home, he greatly desired to see a similar work of grace in his own land among his own people; and so commenced preaching. With great plausibility he professed christianity. He often conversed with Mr. Morgan as to the details of the organization of the church, and as to the method of personal labor among the people;—without, however, winning him over to his views. Mr. Morgan was afraid that there was "too much of man" in his plans. They agreed that they could do no harm by holding joint meetings together; and they held them, with the greatest success. Their churches were revived; people came down from the mountains and from the surrounding country, until no church could hold them. Mr. Morgan, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, went everywhere preaching the Gospel; and wherever he went multitudes were awakened to the importance of the great question, "What shall I do to be saved?"

Jones and Morgan, though of different branches of the church, were one in spirit, and were united in Christ, the root. Men of prayer, they had power with God, and preached very plainly the truth. Other ministers caught their spirit, and baptised with their baptism, even forth with new soul to their work. The "spirit of grace and supplication" was given to the churches; and, as gradually as spring and summer succeed in the winter, supplanting its desolations by their warmth, verdure and beauty, did the blessed work of revival spread over Wales, until, from the Dee to Carmarthen Bay, and from St. David's Head to the line which divides it from England, it became even as the garden of the Lord. There was a revival here in 1790—"the great review," commenced in 1792—increasing—indeed, in 1817; and yet others, more or less general, down to a recent date. But there has been no general or no powerful as that of 1800-01 which has been so rapid and so remarkable as in the winter of 1817.

According to the power of the work, we will extract a few citations from the little volume of Mr. Phillips' own book:

In August, 1819, in the town of Aberystwith, fifteen thousand numbers were sold to the Cymru Welshman. One thousand copies have also been sold in London, Liverpool, &c. Shortly after, the commissioners of the work, Evangelical, one writes:—"Many of the ministers of this country have received a new spirit. It is clear that God works through them in a marvellous manner. You cannot meet at the close of the public service many

of the worst characters remaining behind to be prayed for. They appear as if they had been shot by the truth. The additions to the churches have been incredibly numerous in a very short time. We have built twenty churches, each of which has received an addition of one hundred members, and several have received more than two hundred each. In many places very few persons remain who have not made a profession of religion. About three thousand have been added to the Calvinistic Methodists alone. The fire is spreading."

A minister of Cheshire thus writes:—"It is supposed that about three thousand persons have been added to the Calvinistic Methodist churches in this county within the past year. Some of the greatest drunkards give evidence of a change of heart by a change of life. The old people say there is more of God in this revival than they ever saw in a similar Valley; who do not make a profession of religion. I ought to add, the spirit of doing good has come upon the leaders and office-bearers of the churches; they are like so many holy missionaries, they preach to the people wherever they meet them, in the streets or elsewhere, in the spirit of the injunction,—'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.'

A minister of Monmouthshire writes:—"There is scarcely a congregation in the whole of the Welsh district which has not been more or less moved. I am certain that at least two thousand have joined our churches since 1859. Amongst the converts are several about seventy years of age, and many as young as eight years; but the majority is made up of young people from fifteen to thirty." Another writer says:—"The work is most wonderful at Bala. The towns and students in both colleges have done little in the way of study for some time past. Prayer meetings have been, and still are, held in every house in Bala, save three or four; and a friend informs us that they have had some remarkable meetings in the public houses and inns of the town. It may almost be said that every house is a temple, and every man a priest offering up sacrifice to God through Jesus Christ." And the Rev. Robert Williams says that four thousand were added in Merionethshire to the Calvinistic Methodist churches during the year.

Another writer from Montgomeryshire:—"On the western side of Pennant are the Caerwys lead mines. Some of the miners established an underground prayer meeting and assembled at it in large numbers. They continued to pray and praise for several hours. Fear and trembling took possession of the hardest sinners. It was followed by entire sanctification." The result was a most wonderful restoration in the moral and character of the miners. One writing from the Goginan lead mines says:—"Practically we could have far below the surface of the earth; and it is evident that the God of heaven smiles upon them. The drifts of the rocks in which they assembled for prayer and praise, serve to remind them of the drift in another rock, even Christ, in which the sinner is permitted to behold the divine glory. There is only one person working in this mine who is not a professor of religion, and his conversion was made a subject of fervent prayer." And one writing in March last from the Froncath lead mines says:—"The men work in companies and there is not a company without its prayer meeting under ground. The singing is admirable. It is delightful to hear the voice of praise ascending to heaven from the very depths of the earth. I have seen great revivals in Cornwall, but nothing to be compared with the present awakening in these parts."

Here in the United States, the revival is unconnected with great names. Jones and Morgan are plain men—Jones is laid aside by something like deep mental depression; Morgan yet is an evangelist at large. But the work has been carried on mostly by plain simple men, whose only object was to save souls. As it is, prayer is the great instrumental here. And it is indeed in the early morning, and late in the evening—in the church, the chapel, the centre, the congerie, in the deep mines, and on the lofty mountain. And it has covered the land that moves the world. And the members of the churches, young and old, male and female, parents and children, have put forth the most zealous efforts to lead others to the knowledge of the truth. And as a result, many thousands have been added to the churches of Wales. No such work of grace has ever been witnessed. And whilst far less is known about the Welsh than about the Irish revival, the scope of the language, in which most of the accounts of it are written, and because nothing has been written as to most of its wonderful manifestations, it is very questionable whether a revival more spiritual, pervading, and powerful—more beneficial as to results, has been enjoyed by the Church of God since the days of the Reformation. And we only wish illustrations drawn from certain localities of a work which has pervaded the Principality.

KIRWAN.

From a British Magazine.

**"How are the Converts of last Year Standing?"**

Since our return from Ireland, in the month of August, the above query has been asked by many, and asked by some with an earnestness that indicates deep interest in the answer. This consideration has led us to feel that it deserves a public reply.

Last year it was the impression of many, but chiefly of those who were never in the work, that what was called the Revival, would soon pass away, and that little fruit of its reality would remain. In this, the Lord was pleased, but we were disappointed—deeply disappointed, we may say. Having had much personal conversation with many of the young converts themselves, in different places, during a tour among them for twelve days, and with other sinners who are fully competent to judge, we are truly happy in being able to state, that there was, as a whole, standing well. And not merely standing according to the profession they then made, but many of them are evidently growing in grace.

We observe, "as a whole," for all have not stood; some have grown cold; others, also, have gone back; but the proportion, blessed be God, is exceedingly small. And by far the greater part are going on, in a way that proves the divine origin, and external reality, of the great glorious work of last year.

We witnessed a freedom about numbers of them, that was truly refreshing to our own hearts. They made a great centre for the pure word of God, and much assistance to the various Christian preachers.

Evangelical, one writes:—"Many of the ministers of this country have received a new spirit.

It is clear that God works through them in a marvellous manner. The large meetings of last year, and the conversions made

of the worst characters remaining behind to be prayed for. They appear as if they had been shot by the truth. The additions to the churches have been incredibly numerous in a very short time. We have built twenty churches, each of which has received an addition of one hundred members, and several have received more than two hundred each. In many places very few persons remain who have not made a profession of religion. About three thousand have been added to the Calvinistic Methodists alone. The fire is spreading."

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The chief trader, however, being almost bankrupt, humanity exists for punishing the sinner. The responsible officer who has been circumlocuted; but you have been born again; converted, and confined to confinement where the people have been most ignorant. Except in these countries, the goods have been very timidly offered for sale, as if the seller was almost ashamed of himself and his goods.

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He who smiteth himself, "I and my Father are one," and of whom St. Paul saith, that, "He thought it not robbery to be equal with God." He was manifested in the flesh made of a woman, made under the law, that He might redeem them that were under the law.—*Saints' Sorrows*, by the Rev. H. McNeil, M. A.

An Abiding Life.

Since we stand not, like Adam, upon our own bottom, but are bound up in such a Vise as never was made, of such a Bond as never die, sharers in such a Spirit as deathless, health, and purifiction of the heart, partakers of such promises as are sealed with the oath of God; since we live, not by our own life, but by the life of Christ; are not led or sealed by our own spirit, but by the Spirit of Christ; do not obtain mercy by our own prayers, but by the intercession of Christ; stand not reconciled to God by our own endeavours, but by the propitiation wrought by Christ, "who loved us when we were enemies and in our blood;" who is both willing and "able to save us to the uttermost;" and to preserve his own mercies in us; to whose office it belongs to take order that none who are given unto him be lost; undoubtedly, that life of Christ in us, which is thus unprofitable, though it be not priviledged from temptations, nor from backslidings—yet is an "abiding" life. For he who raised our soul from death will either preserve our feet from falling, or if we do fall, will bid our backslidings, and will save us freely.—*Bishop Reynolds*.

The Throne of Grace.

If you want your spiritual life to be more healthy and vigorous, you must just come more boldly to the throne of grace. The secret of your weakness is your little faith and little prayer. The fountain is sealed; but you only sip a few drops. The bread of life is before you, yet you only eat a few crumbs. The treasury of heaven is open, but you only take a few pence. O! man of little faith, therefore do you doubt. Awake to know your privilege; awake and sleep no longer.

Tell me not of spiritual hunger, and thirst, and poverty, so long as the throne of grace is before you. Say rather you are proud, and will not come to it as a poor sinner; say rather you are slothful, and will not take pains to get more. Cast aside the show-clothes of pride that still hang around you. Throw off that Egyptian garment of indolence which ought not to have been brought through the Red Sea.

Away with that uneasiness which ties and paralyzes your tongue. You are not straitened in God, but in yourself. Come boldly to the throne of grace, where the Father is ever waiting to give, and Jesus stands by him to intercede. Come boldly for you may, all sinful as you are, if you come in the name of the great High Priest.

Come boldly and talk largely, and you shall have ample audience; many like a river, and grace and strength like a mighty stream. Come boldly, and you shall have supplies exceeding all you can ask or think. Hitherto you have asked nothing; ask and receive, that your joy may be full.—*J. C. Ryle*.

Not Working, but Believing.

In the Epistle of Paul to the Romans we are fully instructed in reference to salvation by faith. In chapter iv. 5, we have this clear statement, "To him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness." The working and believing plan are both illustrated by the following story:—

"I am so wretched, so very wretched," said a poor woman, "I knelt down on my bare knees and pray, but I get no better."

"But why do you go on your bare knees?" asked the Christian lady to whom these words had been addressed.

"Oh, ma'am, because I am so wicked," said poor Peggy with great simplicity, "and so I kneel down and pray till I can scarcely feel for cold, and cry to God to have mercy on me a wicked sinner." But Peggy found no answer, and thus she was made very unhappy. The lady then simply explained to her the way of salvation, and when she saw her again, all her tears were gone, and a peaceful smile had dispelled the gloom of her countenance. She said: "I am happy now. A few mornings ago, after prayer, the words, 'Your sins and iniquities will I remember no more,' brought sweet comfort to my soul. It seemed as if God spoke then to my heart. I approach God now without fear, through the blood of Jesus his Son, who is at his right hand; and my desire is to live for his glory."

"Blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven, and whose is covered."

Things worth Remembering.

Those who suspect everybody are generally to be suspected themselves.

We must never think of acting the part of a robber, till we have put on humility as a garment, and taken up the law of kindness in our lips.

He that loves only himself has only one joy; he that loves his neighbour has many.

Four things a Christian should especially watch after: to be humble and thankful, watchful and useful. Calumny is the voice of those who have neither a good heart nor a good understanding.</p

The Piedmont  
Gardening Club has been organized for over 50 years. The club's motto is "Gardening for Fun". The club's activities include monthly meetings, field trips, and a variety of educational programs. The club's members are from all walks of life, and the club is open to anyone who is interested in gardening.

The "B."  
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American  
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PRESIDENT JACOBUS VAN DER HORST,  
THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

**Secular Department.**

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The R. M. S. Arctic arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Tuesday last in 10 days from Liverpool. The English Mail and the Advertiser arrived yesterday morning. Telegrams to the 27th November following from Liverpool. These are the most important news from GREAT BRITAIN.

**ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.**—The anxiety which has been felt for several days past concerning the British naval ships the *Hero* and the *Ardent*, in which the Prince of Wales and his suite left the American shore, has been set at rest by the arrival of these vessels in Plymouth Sound. The Prince and the Duke of Newcastle, immediately left for Windsor Castle, where they arrived on Thursday the 16th of November. There was no real cause for anxiety, as the long prevalence of easterly winds prevented the squadron from making the progress which was anticipated; but Her Majesty was naturally anxious respecting the safety of her son, which induced with every day's delay, the anxious desire to ascertain his arrival, and that the Prince has arrived, and is in the arms of his family, there can be no improvidence in saying that it was fortunate for him—fortunate also for the country—that he was accompanied in his transatlantic trip by a man of sound judgment and large views like the Duke of Newcastle. The importance of this trip can hardly be over-estimated, and the outbreak of feeling to which it gave rise in the United States is an event to be remembered with satisfaction by all concerned. Her Majesty will know how to appreciate the services rendered in this friendly visit of her son to the North American Colonies and to the Great Republic. It was admirably managed from first to last by the Colonial Minister who accompanied the heir-apparent, with the exception of the unfortunate mismanagement at Halifax, at which the crew and the circumstances of his arrival added to the color which he noticed for over two private life. He recommended the appropriate measures or remedial home.

ROYAL ALMANAC.—A copy of the 1860 Royal Almanac has now arrived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by the agents to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to find that our almanac will go to such a wide circulation as one copy in every household.

General Head.—The official Headquarters General Head is the following:—General Headquarters General Head and the members of the body of Headquarters forces who remain with General Goss, consisting of two battalions of Chasseurs, and a company of Cavalry. General Head directed this movement. After the engagement of the 12th instant the Bourbons troops remained Goss. Our troops have taken up fresh positions round the town. The Garrison of Goss consists of 15 battalions, and a detached detachment of two merchant marines, sailing under French colors, who have joined Goss.

General Head is supposed to be Civile Vichy. General Head directed this movement. After the engagement of the 12th instant the Bourbons troops remained Goss. Our troops have taken up fresh positions round the town. The Garrison of Goss consists of 15 battalions, and a detached detachment of two merchant marines, sailing under French colors, who have joined Goss.

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THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

WEEKLY CALENDAR—NOVEMBER.

Last Quarter, 8th day at, 8. 30 a.m., morning.  
New Moon, 13th day, 7. 30 p.m., evening.  
First Quarter, 20th day, 8. 30 a.m., morning.  
Full Moon, 25th day, 8. 30 p.m., evening.

DAY	DAY WEEK.	SUN	High water	Moon rises	Day
		plumb-line	over	over	
1	Sunday	8. 30 a.m.	8. 30	8. 30	2
2	Monday	7. 30 a.m.	7. 30	7. 30	3
3	Tuesday	7. 30 a.m.	7. 30	7. 30	4
4	Wednesday	7. 30 a.m.	7. 30	7. 30	5
5	Thursday	7. 30 a.m.	7. 30	7. 30	6
6	Friday	7. 30 a.m.	7. 30	7. 30	7
7	Saturday	7. 30 a.m.	7. 30	7. 30	8

MAILS.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for the autumnal Postings, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:

For New-England, via Boston, every Thursday and alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New-York, via Boston, and the United States, via Boston, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

For Newfoundland, via Halifax, every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

The Mails for England, Scotland, and the West Indies, via Boston, will, on and after Monday, the 9th Oct., close, at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain suspended for ten days, October 1st, 15th and 25th; November 15th and 25th.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

Mr. COOK.—I would direct your Excellencies' attention to the fact, that a considerable part of the land claimed by the proprietors of this Colony was owned by the Loyallists. There was an order in Council to have a certain quantity of land given over to the proprietors.

Mr. HOGDEN.—If the land were not entirely given to the Loyallists, it would fall back to the proprietors.

Com. HALLIBURTON.—I presume this Court is not going to consider every individual case with respect to the Loyallists. It would only concern us to consider the proprietors to consider that those who had no title.

Com. GRAY.—We will lay down a general rule, we will not go into individual cases.

Mr. COOK.—On the 25th, there are some 25 or 30 persons entitled to land, whom none has ever been fully before you.

It was agreed that the Council should investigate the matter, and come to some arrangement as to whom the Loyallist's claim should be heard.

Com. HOGDEN.—This afternoon I was getting the agreement signed, I suppose? Yes. How often do you settle with the proprietors?

Com. GRAY.—If the land generally good on that lot? Is it pretty fair land. Do the people desire to become freeholders? They would use great exertions to obtain freehold? Do you think a man could make a living off a small farm? No. Then what is the farm? Is it a wilderness state where to take it? Yes. How many acres have you now? Forty. Why did you take an agreement? The agent threatened to bring an action against me if I did not? There is no law, no solicitor for oligarchs. Is each 20s. a bushel to ship our oats? Is Mr. Brewster here? He can't help with you? I cannot say so. How he does anything to improve the lot? I am not aware that he has. He made some provision that he would build a chapel and so forth. That was the main point of the agreement.

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Com. GRAY.—If the land generally good on that lot? Is it pretty fair land. Do the people desire to become freeholders? They would use great exertions to obtain freehold? Do you think a man could make a living off a small farm? No. Then what is the farm? Is it a wilderness state where to take it? Yes. How many acres have you now? Forty. Why did you take an agreement? The agent threatened to bring an action against me if I did not? There is no law, no solicitor for oligarchs. Is each 20s. a bushel to ship our oats? Is Mr. Brewster here? He can't help with you? I cannot say so. How he does anything to improve the lot? I am not aware that he has. He made some provision that he would build a chapel and so forth. That was the main point of the agreement.

Com. HOGDEN.—If the land was not entirely given to the Loyallists, it would fall back to the proprietors.

Com. HALLIBURTON.—I presume this Court is not going to consider every individual case with respect to the Loyallists. It would only concern us to consider the proprietors to consider that those who had no title.

Com. GRAY.—We will lay down a general rule, we will not go into individual cases.

Mr. COOK.—I had advertised to sell two or three times, but could not get any buyers.

Com. HOGDEN.—Are the young men leaving the lot?

Mr. COOK.—Yes, nearly all the former's sons are going away.

Com. HOGDEN.—From what cause?

Mr. COOK.—This afternoon I informed the Court that there were two or three apprentices waiting to be bound.

It was agreed that the Commissioners had but an hour to consider the matter, and to settle it before leaving for Georgetown, thus one delegate only had time to speak.

Mr. COOK.—I would direct your Excellencies' attention to the fact, that a considerable part of the land claimed by the proprietors of this Colony was owned by the Loyallists. There was an order in Council to have a certain quantity of land given over to the proprietors.

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