

# The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

Vol. I.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

No. 40.

## The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,  
is issued every Saturday Morning, from Heald's Printing Office, South Side Queen Street.

DAVID LAIRD, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. (For special arrangements, see the Office before 3 o'clock on Friday.)

### BE MERCIFUL TO ME A SINNER.

With broken heart, and contrite sigh,  
A trembling slave, Lord, I cry,  
Thy pardoning grace is rich and free,  
O God be merciful to me.

I smite upon my troubled breast,  
With deep and conscious guilt oppress,  
Christ and His Cross my only plea,  
O God be merciful to me.

Far off I stand with tearful eyes,  
And dare uplift them to the skies,  
But thou dost all my anguish see,  
O God be merciful to me.

Nor alms, nor deeds that I have done,  
Can for a single sin atone,  
O Calvary alone I see,  
O God be merciful to me.

And when redeemed from sin and hell,  
With all the ransomed throng I dwell,  
My rapturous song shall ever be,  
God be merciful to me.

### PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMMEMORATING THE TRI-CENTENARY OF THE REFORMATION FROM POPERY IN SCOTLAND.

The Reformation from Popery in 1560 is one of the most important events in the history of the Church of Christ in Scotland, and has been productive of the greatest and best results. From peculiar circumstances, this event was not specially commemorated in the years 1660 and 1760: But, in the successful progress of the Reformation, God will be glorified, and the testimony of the Reformation will, God willing, be commemorated in Edinburgh in the year 1860.

Such a commemoration cannot fail to have the effect of drawing forth the sympathies of every Protestant in our land, as well as of Protestant Scotchmen in all parts of the world, and ought to result in some combined and vigorous effort to resist the aggressions of Rome, and perpetuate the innumerable blessings of the Reformation.

Such a movement is due to the memory of our reforming fathers, who shed their blood for those glorious principles which have made our land great; and is much called for in the present time, when Rome is playing her machinations so craftily and successfully to wipe the principles of the Reformation as suffered by many to sink into comparative oblivion, and great masses of our people and their children are being misled and some of them estranged, by the wiles of the "Man of Sin."

With the view of carrying out this commemoration on a broad and unsectarian basis, in addition to all that separate Churches may do, there will be, with devout exercises, a series of meetings held in Edinburgh during four days, beginning on Tuesday the 14th day of August, 1860, to which not only Protestant Scotchmen at home, but Protestants from all lands, and of all evangelical denominations, are hereby invited, and at which papers, forming the basis of commemoration, will be read, illustrative of the civil and religious history of Scotland before, and subsequent to the Reformation.

With special reference to our present duty,—the great object of such papers being to enlighten the people on the true nature of the Reformation in Scotland, and its blessed results. The papers may embrace such subjects as the following:—

- I. State of Scotland, civil and religious, before the Reformation.
- II. Immediate causes that led to the Reformation.
- III. The hand of God in the Reformation.
- IV. The Reformation itself, and what it accomplished.
- V. The principal characters that figured in the Scottish Reformation.
- VI. The imperfections of the Reformation in Scotland.
- VII. Contrast of the Scottish Reformation with the Reformation in other countries.
- VIII. Leading doctrinal principles of the Reformation in Scotland.
- IX. Subsequent history, and present state of Scotland in reference to Protestantism.
- X. Recent advances of Rome, and the causes of them.
- XI. Present duties of Scottish Protestants towards their own land.
- XII. Importance of a Protestant Institute at Edinburgh, to reach the educated youth, and the future ministers and teachers of Scotland, and recent expressions in connection with the training of Students in the distinctive principles of the Reformation.
- XIII. State of Protestantism in England, with the dangers thence arising.
- XIV. State of Protestantism in Ireland, and causes of the limited diffusion of the principles of the Reformation in that country, with its present state and prospects in connection with the late remarkable revival of religion.
- XV. State of Protestantism in the various colonies of Britain, and the support given to Popery by their respective Governments.
- XVI. State of Protestantism in the continents of Europe and America, with the duty of Scottish Protestants in reference thereto.

1860, August 1.—The Scotch Parliament assembled, and on the 17th the Controversy of the Faith was settled, and the Protestant religion formally established.

December 29.—The meeting of the General Assembly was held at Edinburgh, when the Rev. John Erskine, Bishop of Edinburgh, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. James Stewart, Moderator of the Assembly.

### XVII The present state of Popery generally, but specially in Rome and the States of the Roman Catholic Church, and in Great Britain.

These, and similar topics, which may occur to any friends who intend to be present, will form appropriate subjects for essays, to be followed by free conversation, and accompanied with devotional exercises.

### REGULATIONS CONCERNING PAPERS.

1. All communications concerning the Commemoration, and the papers to be read, with any additional suggestions, to be forwarded to Mr. Baderoch, the Secretary, at 6, York Place, Edinburgh.
2. Papers intended to be read to be sent to him on or before the 1st day of July, 1860.
3. All papers to have on the first page the title of the subject, the author's name and address; and if from abroad, to be accompanied with a note, stating the time at which the author expects to be in Scotland, and where a letter may find him.
4. The Committee on Papers will have the power of rejecting any paper they may deem inappropriate.
5. The reading of any paper shall not, except by special permission, exceed twenty minutes.
6. No paper shall be published separately until the volume of papers of the Commemoration is published.
7. The Committee, in publishing said volume, reserve power to print papers either in whole or in part, as may seem most expedient.

It is earnestly requested that the papers be distinctly and legibly written.

It is also specially desired that deputations or strangers from abroad should inform the Secretary, as far as possible, of their intention of being present at the Commemoration.

It is also earnestly requested that those friends in Edinburgh who may be desirous of accommodating strangers, will be so good as to communicate with the Secretary.

As considerable expense will be incurred in connection with the Commemoration, subscriptions are earnestly invited. They may be remitted to Wm. Leekie, Esq., Commercial Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Fuller details will be hereafter published.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.  
Office of the Scottish Reformation Society,  
6, York Place, Edinburgh, Sept., 1859.

### The Protestant Institute of Scotland.

The effort to establish a Protestant Institute for Scotland has met already with considerable success. Upwards of £2000 have been raised, which has enabled the Committee to purchase, free of debt, one of the most venerable buildings in Edinburgh, to wit, the Magdalen Chapel in the Cowgate. In this venerable building some of the first General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland were held,—John Knox, a converted Dominican monk, and colleague of John Knox, preached after the Reformation, and he has fallen in battle during the Reformation.

A building surrounded with such historical associations cannot fail to interest every true-hearted Protestant, and its position in the great centre of Romanism in Edinburgh makes it the fittest that the Committee could have purchased for carrying out the object for which the Institute is being established.

With the view, however, of rendering the Institute efficient and permanent, additional premises, contiguous to the Magdalen Chapel, and having an access from George IV. Bridge, have been secured by the Committee, and, at a reasonable expense, a suitable building, with a frontage to the Bridge, and standing midway between the two Colleges, may be erected, by which the Institute will be equipped with an office, a hall for meetings and lectures, and other accommodations. All this the Committee have now resolved, by the blessing of God, to accomplish. This will enable them to carry out fully the objects of the Institute, viz.,—(1.) as the headquarters of a Mission for Roman Catholicism in Edinburgh, and a means of establishing and superintending Mission operations wherever Romanism are found to congregate throughout the country; (2.) as a centre of information on the Romish superstitions in all its aspects; (3.) as a training-school for carrying out the country; and for students attending our Universities and Halls, teachers, and the rising youth generally; (4.) as a means, by publications, lectures, &c., to maintain a healthy spirit of Protestantism in Edinburgh, and (5.) as an efficient agency, to expose and contrast the secret and increasing aggressions of Rome.

To effect these all-important objects, however, the Committee will still require a considerable sum of money, probably not less than £2000 to £4000; but from the great interest already manifested in the Institute in England and Ireland, as well as in Scotland, and its success in the training of Students, under the able direction of Dr. Wylie, the Committee confidently hope that the necessary sum will be realized, and probably before the end of next year. They cannot help thinking that, as 1860 is the Tri-centenary of the Scottish Reformation from Popery, which took place in 1560, and as it is to be specially commemorated in Edinburgh, and to present the Institute, free of all encumbrances and non-duties, fully equipped, as a lasting memorial of the great Reformation in Scotland, the most important event which ever occurred in this country.

The need of such an Institute is every day becoming more apparent, for there never was a time since the Reformation when so loud a call was addressed to Protestants to be up and doing. Whilst our Reforming fathers have gone to the rest and reward, a new generation has grown up in comparative ignorance of the principles of the Reformation, and of their sufferings and struggles. Rome has unceasingly been stealthily acquiring great social and political power. A large number of the English clergy have gone over to her ranks. Many of the great and noble of the land have been caught in her snare. The Government now trains her priests, pays her teachers, employs her chaplains in almost every department at home and abroad. A number of Jesuits have lately settled in Edinburgh, in addition to all the previous agents of Rome, and, from the large sum placed by the Romish Propaganda at the disposal of the Scottish Bishops, it is evident that a great struggle to subvert the Reformation is about to be made. To expose and resist all such attempts, and to seek to lead down the blessings of the Reformation in increasing measure to the latest posterity, must be regarded as a paramount duty and great privilege by the people of God. Rome is making her forces to support any and every Government that will comply with her ever-increasing demands.

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THE PROTESTANT AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

He wrestles with a body of sin; this matters and... sometimes keeps him from duty.

Thus we see the Christian is assailed on every side by his enemy; and how can it be otherwise...

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

NOVEL READING.

Novel reading is, in most cases, decidedly pernicious—something more than a simple loss of time...

Now, we object to this insane demand for fiction, lamely so general. In the name of common sense...

2. Novel reading is injurious to the intellectual power, and tends to enfeeble the mind...

Nothing like a general revival took place after 1745, until we come to the movements which have occurred in our own time.

REVIVAL IN SWEDEN.

We extract the following from an article in the London Quarterly Review, on "Religious Revivals."

Tricentenary of the Reformation.

We publish on our first page this week some papers in reference to the Tricentenary of the Reformation in Scotland.

though we confess we have but little expectation of our wish being realized.

But if we can not send a representative to the celebration, there is another method by which we may effect our interest in the movement.

Lector's Orations against the Inlander.

For the last five or six weeks the Examiner, which, according to a recent announcement, was to avoid what would provoke religious strife, has been teeming with communications of a highly pro-Roman character.

First, we maintain that it is essential to the safety and prosperity of this Island, that true Protestant principles should be maintained.

What is the present state of Mexico, the South American republic, Spain, and Italy now are; and Romanists have every reason to be satisfied with such a supremacy as it secures freedom of speech, free press, liberty of action, and liberty of conscience.

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or in the streets as to lead people to fall on their knees and cry for mercy.

James M-Cullum acknowledges the receipt of £20 0 10d from the Princeton Congregation, to be appropriated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Foreign Missions, Bible Society, and Domestic Missions.

Appeal on behalf of the Religious Tract Society.

Amongst the many institutions which the Christian philanthropy of the 18th century has brought into operation, the Religious Tract Society is the most successful.

JOHN ORLEBAR, Secy.

It must be a subject of sorrow to every lover of the pure, simple doctrine of the dear Redeemer, to find any professing to be a Christian, yet continuing to be a slave to sin.

After all these things, the question which is agitated is, whether we should not be more diligent in our own souls, and in the souls of those who are entrusted to our care.

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MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 26th March, by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr. FRANCIS H. MILLS, of Bay Terrace, to Miss LUCY EDWARDS, daughter of Mr. JAMES ALLEN, of Beaufort Lodge, &c.

At Charlotteville, on Friday afternoon, the 6th instant, after a illness of 10 days, of inflammation of the lungs, THOMAS OWEN, Esquire, Post Master General of the Island, in the 64th year of his age.

On the 6th March, on the Duke's Road, DONALD BAUCE, at the advanced age of 89 years, was a Christian whose piety was evident to all who knew him.

At Charlotteville, on the 23rd instant, FLORENCE ANN, daughter of Mr. Robert Stewart, aged 22 years, was united in holy matrimony to Mr. JAMES WILSON, of the same place.

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50 BARRELS CHOICE FLOUR (FOR FAMILY USE), 15 BARRELS BUTTER CRACKERS, &c. For sale by PARKER MERRILL & BRO. Water-street, next door to Bank.

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Secular

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THE PROTESTANT AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

WEEKLY CALENDAR—APRIL. Full Moon, 5th day, 5h. 47m., evening. Last Quarter, 12th day, 11h. 32m., evening. New Moon, 21st day, 11h. 32m., morning. First Quarter, 28th day, 10h. 22m., morning.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

SHERIFFS BILL.

Thursday, March 1.

Hon. Mr. Herford moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to Sheriffs.

Hon. Mr. Cox—An opposed to the Bill, as it provides for taking the power of appointing Sheriffs out of the hands of the Government, and vesting it in the Judges of the Supreme Court. By this measure the Sheriffs appointed who are so violently opposed to the party in power, that they may seize every opportunity of bringing the Government into disrepute.

Hon. Mr. WELLS—Allow me to say, that the party who passed it were returned with an overwhelming majority at the next general election.

Hon. Mr. WELLS—If the present majority have introduced any measure for which they deserve more credit than another, it is this Bill. It shows their right intention to take the responsibility of doing right, without being asked, by petitions from the people, to pursue any particular course.

Hon. Mr. WELLS—I have listened attentively to the discussion, but have heard very little in favor of the Bill. I admit it is desirable, that the power of appointing Sheriffs should be taken from the Judges, and vested in the Executive Government.

Hon. Mr. WELLS—I have heard nothing against it, and they were surprised to hear the remarks of hon. members. I may mention the same style of language, as they say I am surprised at their want of argument in support of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. WELLS—I was very careless about the alteration formerly made in the method of appointing Sheriffs, and am very indifferent respecting the Bill under consideration.

may say as much as he pleases in reference to the necessity of this Bill, but I defy him to show that the people have given any evidence of their opposition to the Bill.

Hon. Mr. COX—The late Government took power into their hands, to which they had no right. I think we have had quite enough of the present system of appointing Sheriffs for the last five years.

Hon. Mr. WELLS—I am satisfied to allow the Act to remain as at present.

Hon. Mr. WELLS—It is not so much with the appointment of Sheriffs that we are concerned, as with the principle of the Bill.

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intelligence to appoint the higher officers of justice, they may also be entrusted with the appointment of Sheriffs.

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