

The Protestant AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

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Patrons.

A gentle right worshiper.

These words could not be more true.

We give it every confidence.

To another who is a friend.

Her birth a miracle.

And her life a present.

Follow them here.

Sweet Patience is her name.

She leads us through this terrible

And sorrow-stricken land,

And speaks, resigned and cheerful,

Of better days at hand;

And when these art departing,

She bids thee clear thy brow,

Herself thy burden sharing;

More hopeful for thin them.

She abhors thy infamy.

Thy grisly carnivorous snarl,

And stings in peace the maddest

And laugh of the heart.

The darkness here obscures,

As bright as one at noon,

And casts each wretched soul that

Fall surely, if not now.

They falling tears the chidens not,

But tears in healing holes;

They longing see the dead not;

But makes devoid and pale;

And when in stormy oceans

They sink, drowning,

She giveth, points to high.

To every doubt and question

She never say to nay;

"Come on," is her suggestion,

"The resting-place is right."

Thus by the side she walks;

A true and constant friend;

Not overmuch she talketh;

But thinks, "O happy end!"

—Lara Donisthorpe.

Napoleon and Pilate.

Should the Emperor of France ever ask what he has gained by establishing himself at Rome, and becoming master of the situation, he may now accept an answer on moral authority. It is that he may become the Pontius Pilate to the last days of the last trial, he last opportunity, the last judgment of the Church. He last opportunity to Rome, foolish vanity prompted him, perhaps, that he was superior to the power which he might benefit his use to his advantage. He could not be wrong in the Capitol. Holding in his hands the very key of the position, he might admit or exclude as he listed, giving laws and decisions at his pleasure. No doubt, the situation is one to gratify a mind with the least instinct of ambition. It was for the time to be Emperor of the West, and all that is implied in that noble denomination. Yet a time must come when Rome must be either retained or relinquished; and when it will be necessary to determine in favor of the one out of the many possible uses to which it might be applied. When that time comes, as, indeed, many suppose that it has come, what shall the Emperor set down as the fruit of a policy that has brought on him so many jealous reviews and unfriendly criticisms? The Bishop of Poitiers informs the faithful in France that their Emperor has done all this simply to do what nobody else could do, and to give up to his enemies at the very moment when the game was about to be triumphantly concluded. The Bishop has made it a labor of love. The Emperor has chosen, for his own convenience, to express his views of the situation in a language that is simple. No doubt, he does it much easier than others, because, like Louis XIV., Francis I., Rudolf, and the many of the Emperors, he has no desire to let his intentions and designs be known to the world. The consequence of this is, that the great labor of working this species so important to maintain, (for its special object is to supply this great want,) falls on a few devoted men, but for whose zeal and energetic action, said numberless other names and duties, it must have ceased its action long since; and its peculiar and valuable testimony being silenced, scarcely an obstacle would be opposed to Rome's most successful action and machinery, the political-religious, or, at least as far as this country is concerned, to still more complete anti-Christian legislation, and the complete dominancy of an anti-nationalistic-British, Papist faction. With marvellous and indeed inexplicable inconsistency, while English statesmen give moral and material support to bleeding Italy, and its struggle for emancipation under the Godson Garibaldi, they treat Ireland as a province of the Papacy, on which they help to rivet the chains that elsewhere seek to burst—an inconsistency only paralleled by the treachery of the President of the French Republic towards young Italy in 1848.—Bulwer.

The good Bishop laudates in the parallel. He omits no detail that may establish the closest identity between the Pontius Pilate of the first century and of the nineteenth. He proves the grandeur of the crime and the supreme character of the infamy. It is the Emperor who, after stuporous hesitation, has yielded to the demands of a brutal people. It is the Emperor who has finally surrendered the warnings of his wife to do nothing to the last man. It is the Emperor who has weakly attempted to push his wife, first of Francis II., then of Leo XII., to be the Emperor, or, "God-mother." His wife will overrule the wisest and greatest; and the fact will be repeated in the very article of the Cross. In vain does he argue and explain. In vain does he attempt to show the blame on others, and to put all the blame on the Pope, on papalists, on the Curia, on the Cardinals, on the Pharisees and Sadducees, on the priests, on the subjects of the subject to isolate the actions of Cardinals and other actors or ministers of wrong. By his own doing Louis Napoleon has been the chief persecutor in the drama, and he must bear all the burden. The others are but puppets and puppets. They have done as they were bid, or as nature and circumstance led them. Not so the Emperor of France. He has assumed the responsibility of the Italian Kingdom. Like Pilate, he has come forward. He has wished to save the

victims of popular injustice. He has invited the attention of the world to his human endeavors, his lofty justice, his bold vindication. He has ordered the water to be brought, and then with the pomp of a general, he has received an army, share in the fruits. Yet as he has permitted it, as he alone could permit, and the Bishop of Poitiers accordingly gives him a niche in the hierarchy of crime. There stands Napoléon III., a recreant among the faithful, a murderer among the saints, a self-nominated apostle. Tied to the skirts of Pontius Pilate, he will pass with him through the mouths of truth and believe, and go wherever Pilate will go.

The Emperor is very naturally indignant at the new species of honor provided for him by the fathers of the Gallican Church. We are accustomed to hear Soveigns compared to David, to Solomon, to Josiah, to Hesekiel, and such other good Royal names, if there any, in the Bible. An official document, a manifesto, addressed by a Bishop to his flock, and commanding to the study of all the clergy, elevates Napoléon III. to the dignity of the Roman Governor of whom the tradition is that he wandered over the earth, asking the mountains to fall upon him, and found apparently what he wished, far away from Jerusalem and Rome itself, in the mountains of Helvetia. We may pardon the indignation of the Imperial pamphleteer on being answered, not with arguments, and with a trial, but with summary condemnation. The Bishop instals the Emperor in the gilded chair of the Apostolic Throne. In this country there are those who would enthronize the other city of the parallel. Indeed, Englishmen find it when a man compares an antagonist to Judas Iscariot, or Pilate, or Herod, or Simon Magus, or any other objectionable character in Scripture, the charge answers itself, and there is no occasion to reply to the man who proclaims his own folly and shame by the very language he employs. In France it is evident there is a very different estimate of persons, of things, and of words. The Emperor, or the faithful guardians of his name, tremble for the consciences of the citizens. It is declared necessary to protect the innocent French mind from offensive allusions and improper ideas. The Council of State is charged with the trial of this transgression, and the precedents will have to be remanded for the right way of dealing with the Episcopal fanatic. Meanwhile the crime has been committed, and has been stamped indelibly on the recollections of France. The Bishop of Poitiers' parallel will be read at least as much as Rome, France, and Italy. It is, indeed, much easier to call a great man a bad name, and pull down his reputation to the level of a miscreant, than to prove the error of his policy. Under these circumstances, we are promised an edifying conflict between the civil and religious authorities. Liberty and plain speaking are to extinguish the fires of France. The newspapers may not always say what they please, but the Emperor may be honest in every epoch of a disease, at the same hour, at the most solemn act of worship. We of this country have too much respect either for Sovereigns or for churches to gibbet the one in the other; and of all odious things a sermon of personalities, or even a personal denunciation in the guise of a charitable prayer, is here the most odious. The Bishop of Poitiers, therefore, will have few friends in this country, and the value of his observations, if any, will depend, not on the man or the office, but on the statements themselves.—London Times.

The Dublin Protestant Association.

We have before us the annual report of this association. As might be expected from men who are called to grapple hand to hand with the emissaries of Rome, the Dublin Protestants speak out manfully in regard to the true nature of the Papist system, and the manifest infidelity implied in the Romeward policy of all our recent Governments. The following remarks are equally just and melancholy:—"Satan has, to an extent almost unparalleled, succeeded in pouring blindness and delusion upon the eyes of most men, so as to create a most dangerous diversion from attention to the true cause of the Papist system, and the manifest infidelity implied in the Romeward policy of all our recent Governments. 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than exalted in their rank; she could gaze upon her illustrious daughter at the last; and closing her eyes in death, could send a blessing across the sea to her children's children. That is what the ancient world have reported to the height of happiness. And, in knowledge of this, the British people, tenderly as they may cherish their memory and lament her departure, will find that their deepest grief is in sympathy with the Queen, "She has now to leave the earth, a great sorrow of her life." To an affectionate daughter, very nearly in the position of a very young child, the loss of such a parent as the Queen must at any time have been an overwhelming bereavement. Now that it comes as the first deep wounding of the heart, and as the first cruel overthrow of the family, it must be felt with a peculiar poignancy which will excite a responsive pain in the national mind.

The army estimates were laid before the House of Commons, on the evening of Thursday March 14th by Mr T. G. Baring, and the total sum demanded was something more than fourteen millions and a half, making, with the navy estimates voted three nights previously, the enormous sum of twenty-seven millions. The number of men asked for the present year is 140,644, making, with the British soldiers in the East Indies, 212,385. The decrease in amount, as compared with the previous year, was £205,705. Various reasons, Mr Baring showed, had been introduced in the matter of enlistments, food and clothing. These figures seem to have staggered even Mr Henley, a member of Lord Derby's last Government, who demonstrated that, during the last five or six years, the increase in the number of men had been twenty-one or two per cent., but the cost during the same period had been as high as sixty per cent. Of course, the existing condition of Europe was the ready reply; but if Europe to-morrow were as calm and unruffled as an inland lake, these astounding figures would still continue, without some strong demonstration on the part of the people. We were not without hope that the existence of 200,000 additional soldiers in the shape of Volunteers would have had a considerable effect in reducing the army estimates; but the difference in the amount is, as we have stated, little more than £100,000, or £1 million, or about a thirtieth part of the whole. The estimate met with some rough criticism by Mr Williams and others. One of the most vigorous assailants was Colonel Dickson, who declared that the number of soldiers at present under service was, as compared with former years, absolutely astounding.

Another very important subject engaged the attention of the House of Lords, and a bill is about to be introduced bearing upon it—the question of marriage, with a view of bringing the law in the three kingdoms to harmony, or at least as much harmony as the delicate nature of the subject will admit of. The Lord Chancellor, in a clear and lucid speech, placed the present state of the law of marriage, as it exists in England, Scotland and Ireland, before the Peers, and showed that Sir Cresswell, as the Judge of the Divorce Court, treated Irish and Scotch marriages as he treated those made in any foreign country, and as if they had not been contracted in the Queen's territory. Any thing more unsatisfactory than this state of things can hardly exist.

The difficulty is how to overcome the prejudices of the Scotch and the Irish on the point—differences wide as the poles apart. In Scotland many hold that the facilities for marriage are too loose, in Ireland too stringent, and the recent proceedings against Major Silverton have brought out in strong colour the peculiarity in both countries on the subject. The medium course in England might be advantageously introduced into Scotland and Ireland—the installation of a Registrar, a pure law officer, before whom any persons wishing to contract marriage can go, and after the union has been legalised before him, have the satisfaction of a solemn religious ceremony performed before duly qualified clergymen, just as it may suit their taste. If such an arrangement be found in Scotland or Ireland when the first Silverton marriage took place, the probability is that the unfortunate business would have been avoided.

It is to be hoped that Lord Campbell will rest satisfied with nothing less than placing this important matter on the firmest basis in Scotland and Ireland.

It is hardly possible to conceive treatment more disgraceful, than that which the English people is now receiving at the hands of the present House of Commons—House purposely assembled to settle the question of the representation on a just and equitable basis, in harmony with the increased intelligence of the age, and with the usages of surrounding nations. During the last ten years every successive Ministry has professed to make the House of Commons to some extent a reflector of the national voice, but some disgraceful skulks or other has always intervened to prevent the consummation of the intention. While neighbouring States have thrown off the incubus of despotism, and purified all—position, property, life itself, to give every male of full age a choice in the deputy which he sends to the National Council, we see in England a state of things which is witnessed in no other free country in the world—namely, that out of every ten that you meet in the street of any town or village, however virtuous or respectable, only one has a voice for a member of Parliament! We do not now enter into the question how far universal suffrage, on a principle of representation, is good or bad; but, that mode of representation is the present received state of the empire, the change is wide enough to breed an enormous amount of discontent, vexation, and disloyalty—a state of feeling, in short, which at some time or other must place in danger all that is worth preserving in the constitution.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that our Government, struck by some inconsistencies in the dates and circumstances put forward by the Chinese authorities, have offered the Chinese Government £20,000 for the production of Capt. Brabazon alive.

FRANCE. The Press is so struck by the abusive employment made in the legislative body of written speeches that demands their interdiction.

The French gained a great advantage in January over the Cochinchinese, having killed 500 of the enemy and occupied two fort. The French had only six hours to do combat.

March 10.—The *Mornitor* it its bulletin of to-day says the Conference resolved yesterday upon prolonging the French occupation of Syria until the 1st of June next. The protocol has been signed, and will be converted into a convention on Tuesday next.

The debate on the address was continued yesterday in the Corps Legislatif. The first eight paragraphs were adopted. On the discussion of the ninth paragraph several members insisted on being informed whether the 1st of Oct., 1861, was to be maintained as the day for executing the article of the treaty of commerce with England. They claimed detailed explanations relative to the trusty of commerce between France and Belgium. M. Barrois replied that the treaty with Belgium still formed the subject of negotiations, and said, as regards the date fixed for the execution of the English treaty the inquiry has produced contradictory results, but it had not yet been decided that the date will be advanced. Government would only take this step if the interests of French commerce should be clearly shown to demand it.

PARIS, March 12.—The Corps Legislatif has agreed to the address by 312 against 18 votes.

ITALY. The official Gazette of Turin publishes a despatch from Cagliari, dated Monday, March 18th. This despatch announces that the citadel surrendered at discretion after four days' firing, during which the Sardinian artillery caused a great fire in the citadel. A capitulation was refused. Four generals

brought forward; it stand over, we believe, until the order to end the landings is given; which will probably be a few days after the close of the session. Among the bills introduced by Lower House, we observe, a bill providing that Deputy Trustees have a right to the Savings Banks; a bill abolishing bad money on passage arriving in the Province, and compelling captains of ships not to land invasion imbeciles; a bill establishing a general system of preparation of passage on land, &c. It is to come into operation on the 1st of May; a bill to regulate the terms of placing officers to nationalism for one year; a bill transferring the control of Grammar Schools under the Board of Education, and leaving it optional with the Government to establish Superior schools in certain towns; a bill relating to highways; a bill providing for the creation of Bishoprics, Cantons; &c. Union and St. Peter's Streets, in this city; a bill creating a New Ward in Catania—the first election of representatives to the Council to take place on the first Tuesday in June; and a bill empowering the Medical Board to fit remittances and call special meetings.

An Address to His Majesty in favour of the Italian National Bank was voted to-day: "it is almost

with regard to the route through the Province. The advantages it will give and the facilities it will furnish are fully set forth; and it is stated that the Province will assist to the extent of its power."

—**ITALIA.**

WASAWA, March 15.—The negotiations were opened at the time of the Emperor's arrival.

Gortzioffsky privately stated that an Imperial decree may be shortly issued granting freedom. M. Zampetti, president of the delegation, said: "We accept, but we are far from being satisfied." Radicotti, unshaved, Italian political prisoners sat at liberty.

PALERMO, March 22.—The shooting at Palermo has risen to a violent party struggle. Three electoral parties paled each other with stones. Twenty persons were slightly wounded. The military were com-

pelled to interfere.

TURKEY. The Banchee has left for Golfe in order to receive on board the arms which were brought by the Sardinian ships and seized by order of Turkish Government. The arms are pro-

visionally to be held in British possession.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.—The Banchee arrived yesterday from the Danube, with 10,000 stand of ascertained Sardinian arms. Great excitement prevailed at Galatz while they were being shipped.

INDIA. —

BONN, Feb. 17.—Sir William Denison arrived at Madras on the 13th February.

The late Mr Wilson's殖民 scheme has been abandoned by Mr Laike as unwise and dangerous.

The area of the famine is widening daily.

Captain Napier, of the 8th Hussars, has been killed at Mysore.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEWS.

United States.

NEW YORK, March 2.—General Miramon, late President of Mexico, has arrived here, and is said to be on route to Madrid to re-occupy the re-conquest of Mexico.

The Franco-American of the New York Times, asserts that the Allies are fitting out a fleet of ironclads of 1000 tons each, to rendezvous in the Southern waters of United States. There will be three French Steam frigates; the English contingent will be larger.

Great excitement exists in Havana, with regard to the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain. For some time past, there has been a large emigration of Spaniards to St. Domingo, and it is apprehended, that the Spaniard's favor, opportunity, they would hoist the Spanish flag, and invoke assistance from Spain.

A large body of Spanish troops have left Havana, in two frigates, for St. Domingo, to assist their Revolution, or rather, Anti-Spanish.

NEW YORK, March 20.—An official order has been sent to the Western States, to arm, and confide, all foreign goods introduced through the Southern Confederacy without payment of duty.—*Transatlantic Colonial Empire.*

BOSTON, March 25.—The programme regarding to Fort Sumpter, it is now reported, has been changed.

The area of the famine is widening daily.

Captain Napier, of the 8th Hussars, has been killed at Mysore.

—**BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEWS.**

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The steamer *Merlin* arrived at this port from St. John's, Nfld. on Tuesday morning. The Legislature having been dissolved, the members will take place on the 1st of April.

Mr. W. H. McCallum, R. Channing, J. T. Moore, and Mr. Nicholas Stoddard, are members of the Executive Council, with office.

There have been 73 vessels fitted out this year for the seal fishery, comprising 9,729 tons measured by 5,255 men, being a decrease of 7 vessels as compared with 1860.

Mr. Stoddard, Prince Alfred, has arrived in the West Indies, in H. M. S. *George*. H. E. Higham left Barbadoes on the 15th inst. for St. Vincent.

All the suffer from coughs, colds, bronchitis, rheumy cough, and the nose to be dredged of mucus, Consumption, can find ease relief in Dr. Winter's *Salve of Wild Cherry*, which always cures where other remedies fail.

—**LOCAL.**

As will be seen by the "Legislative Summary" in another column, the greater part of three days has already been taken up by the House of Assembly in debate on the Bill to amend the Constitution of the State of New Jersey.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers that the bill to amend the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, to regulate the election of members of the Legislature, will be introduced on the 1st of April.

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This image shows a vertical column of dense, handwritten-style text, likely a transcript of a historical document or a legal record. The text is organized into several distinct sections, each with a title in large, bold, serif capital letters. These titles include "MOTHERS TAKE HEED!", "HEADS OF FAMILIES", "JEWES AND WOMEN TEA", "HERBS AND ROOTS", "POISON", and "YOUR CHILDREN". The main body of text is written in a smaller, continuous script font. There are some decorative elements, such as a small floral-like pattern at the bottom right and a decorative border around the entire column.

This image shows a vertical strip of severely damaged film. The left portion is filled with dense, noisy grain, while the right side is a solid black void. A thin, dark vertical line runs along the center, separating the two distinct regions.

An 1866 advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The top half features a large, ornate banner with the brand name 'Ayer's Sarsaparilla.' Below the banner, the word 'SCALES' is prominently displayed in large, bold letters. Underneath 'SCALES', the text reads 'ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS'. A smaller section below that says 'SARIBANES, PATENT SOAPS.' The bottom half of the ad contains several columns of dense text, likely detailing the product's benefits and uses. The entire page is framed by decorative borders.

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the system, and trifling
bleeding ointments.

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Frost, Grand River

Brown, Cape Breton

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This block contains a dense, vertical column of text from a historical newspaper, likely a classified ads section. The text is in a small, dark font and is extremely difficult to read due to its density and orientation. It appears to contain various advertisements for goods, services, and local news items.