

is regarded as the most favoured is exactly the opposite. If any enemy of the human race, who wished to destroy the hope of the nation could devise any more effectual method of breaking down the health of girls than the method pursued by our current fashions, he must be gifted with almost superhuman ingenuity.

THE FAMILY CASSETT

Is issued on the first of every month, at the office of the Christian Visitor. Copies can be obtained in any number through the Travelling and Local Agents of the Visitor, or by direct application to the Editor, Saint John, N. B.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 7, 1856.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the Visitor, 7s. 6d., per annum in advance, (6s., if payment be delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author's name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Systematic Benevolence.

BENEVOLENCE is the grand distinctive element in the Christian religion. So essential is it to Christian character that there can be no true religion without it. The man that is destitute of benevolence has no more right to the Christian name than a heathen or an infidel.

Jesus Christ is represented as the "Brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of his person." He is so because he is guided by the same spirit of Godlike benevolence. When he tabernacled amongst men, this was the most conspicuous feature in his whole character.

Taking this view of religious truth, we are not surprised to find that precepts enjoining the exercise of benevolence occupy such a prominent position in the code of biblical injunctions. Here are some of them.

"He that soweth sparingly, shall also reap sparingly, and he that soweth bountifully, shall also reap bountifully. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver."

derstand that the benevolent only will receive a cordial welcome from the lips of the Eternal Judge in that terrible day when the fate of all will be eternally sealed.

But then in order to turn our benevolence to the best practical account we must exercise it systematically and continuously. It must not be indulged as a fitful impulse, or as a momentary passion, but as an abiding and controlling principle.

"Another Association has recently been formed in Philadelphia, under the broad name of the 'American Systematic Benevolence Society,' the object of which is, to promote through the press, and otherwise the adoption of the Scriptural principle of systematic contribution to religious and benevolent purposes."

The first public meeting of the Society was held in Philadelphia a few weeks since, which was of the most interesting character. A very large assemblage of our best, most philanthropic and most intelligent citizens were present, and all seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the subject brought before them.

We beg to remind the Missionaries of the New Brunswick Baptist Missionary Society that the Annual Report of the Board must soon be made up preparatory to our annual meeting. This cannot be done until the Missionaries make their annual returns to the Board.

Missionary Reports.

At Smith's Cove, mercy drops have fallen. Five persons were recently baptized there, and added to the 2nd Hillsborough Church. Rev. J. C. Hurd, Canso, speaks of tokens for good amongst his people.

The Prohibitory Law passed through the storm and the tempest of factious hostility, and stood discoloured and unscathed; and remains upon the Statute Books of the Province as the law of the land, demanding of each and of all, whatever be their rank or station, from his Excellency in his trappings of royalty, and the Bishop in his robes, down to the humblest citizen implicit obedience, and cordial support.

that this important matter shall be pondered for another year before decided action is taken.

As was expected, the Council rejected the Bill passed by the representatives of the people, abolishing the grant to King's College. This however is only putting the evil day a little further off. It is simply a question of time; a free people will not much longer submit to be taxed with such an enormous monopoly.

Placing the initiation of money votes into the hands of the Executive accords with the spirit of Responsible Government so called, and we hope may be found to work well.

Ordination of W. P. Everett.

AT EAST ABINGTON, MASS. We are informed that this esteemed brother, son of C. D. Everett, Esq., of this city, has been recently set apart publicly to the work of the Christian ministry at East Abington, Mass. The Watchman and Reflector of the 1st ult. thus speaks of the services of the occasion:—

Bro. W. P. Everett, lately a student at the Rochester University, having accepted the invitation of the infant Baptist church in this flourishing village to become their pastor, an ecclesiastical council of delegates from two churches of the Old Colony and seven of the Boston associations assembled there on Wednesday morning, the 23d ult., to consider the request for his ordination, and organized with Bro. William Howe Moderator, P. Bro. Augustus Willard, Clerk. The council being unanimously convinced of his call and qualifications for the ministry, and his fitness for the place, proceeded in the afternoon to the services of his ordination in the Congregational church, which was courteously offered for the occasion.

The brethren at East Abington hope, ere long, to enter a new house of worship with their new pastor. The house, which has just reached its roof, is to cost five or six thousand dollars, on which they expect to have a debt at completion of about \$1500. The pecuniary ability of the church is yet very slender, but they are united, earnest, self-denying, and warmly attached to their pastor, who is held in high estimation by the community generally; and there is but one other Christian minister near him, for a population of more than 2000, within a mile of the church.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

As will be seen by reference to the communication from Mrs. James, the revival in Carleton is in healthful progress. The Pastor, the Rev. E. Clay, baptized five converts last Sabbath, and others are expected to embrace the ordinance at an early opportunity.

We learn from the "Christian Messenger" that the work of God is still extending in Liverpool, and its vicinity. Rev. Mr. Bentley baptized nine candidates on the 2nd of April, and the Rev. Mr. Hobbs baptized four the same day at Milton.

The Female Academy, recently established at Berwick, Cornwallis, is being blessed also with the spirit of revival. Several of the pupils have entertained hope in the Lord Jesus. The Rev. John Chase is rendering valuable aid to the Pastor, Rev. W. Chipman, in his work of faith and love.

At Smith's Cove, mercy drops have fallen. Five persons were recently baptized there, and added to the 2nd Hillsborough Church. Rev. J. C. Hurd, Canso, speaks of tokens for good amongst his people.

The Examiner is informed that 81 persons have been added to the Baptist Church in Corning, during a gracious revival there. The same paper speaks of an interesting revival at Mount Morris. The Pastor has baptized between thirty and forty since the work commenced.

The Watchman and Reflector is informed that the Rev. T. R. Taylor of Alleghany City recently gave the right hand of fellowship to twenty persons, the most of whom had been lately baptized.

The Christian Chronicle also has notices of revivals at Moorestown and Salem, New Jersey. Rev. G. W. Moore, of Washington, has been invited to the pastorate of the Sanson St. church, Philadelphia.

The Christian Messenger of Canada speaking of the manifestations of God's grace to the Church in Brantford C. W. says:—

About sixty persons, mostly heads of families, have appeared as inquirers, of whom thirty-four have embraced Christ and thirteen were baptized on the Sabbath, April 20th. Five persons were baptized in Charlotteville, C. W., April 6th. The church in Fredericksburgh, received five by baptism, in March.

Zion's Advocate thus speaks of encouraging prospects in Portland Me. In the Free St. Baptist church, last Sabbath, three individuals were baptized by the pastor and received into the church. The prospects of the church are very encouraging. Other churches are also enjoying tokens of the divine presence, and blessing, and hopes are arising in some, perhaps many hearts, of a general revival of religion in our city. Brethren, pray for us.

The May Meetings.

These have already commenced both in England and America. We shall soon have interesting intelligence from them to give our readers. We feel much more pleasure in recording the triumphs of grace, through the labours of the spiritual army of the Lord of Hosts, than we do in noting the tumults and the deadly crises of the battle field, the confused noise of the warrior, and the garments rolled in blood. Look out for good news from Zion, during the month of May.

The Orphan Asylum.

We are pleased to see that this benevolent object is gradually taking hold of the affections and confidence of the people, and that an encouraging commencement has been made by the officers in charge to provide for those who, in helpless childhood, have been deprived of parental sympathy and support. Six children, whose ages vary from four to eight years, have found a home under the auspices of this society, and are made comfortable and contented.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson and Mr. J. Armstrong were appointed the Visiting Committee for the present month.

THE COLONIAL PRESBYTERIAN.—We feel very much like thanking our esteemed contemporary for his admirable Editorial of last week, in support of the Prohibitory Law. Such Editorials must do good. Brother Bennett, we rejoice to see you coming out strong on this question which involves the interests of the three worlds. We say to all our brethren of the Religious press, come, let us with one heart and one soul resolve that, God helping us, we will save our Country from the blighting scourge of the maddening bowl.

THE MORNING TELEGRAPH.—This infant of eight days is already putting forth the strength of manhood. Yesterday's issue abounds in pithy utterances, such as quicken the conscience, and touch the heart. Its mission gathers about it the interests of time, and the solemnities of eternity. Heaven speed its onward course!

Disappointment. We regret to be compelled to inform our readers that our Printer, in consequence of changes which he had to make, in his office on the first of May, combined with other untoward circumstances, is not able to get out the May number of the Family Cassett in time to go with this week's issue of the Visitor. We feel the disappointment quite as much as any of our readers will, but it will be in good time for next week.

The fifty copies of the Cassett ordered by bro. Isaiah Wallace will be sent immediately on their publication, which will probably be on Saturday next.

Reasons for Prohibition.

We clip from the Tennessee Baptist the following reasons urged in favour of prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors by law:—

- 1. They deprive men of their reason, for the time being.
2. They destroy men of the greatest intellectual strength.
3. They foster and encourage every species of immorality.
4. They bar the progress of civilization and religion.
5. They destroy the peace and happiness of millions of families.
6. They reduce many virtuous wives and children to beggary.
7. They cause thousands of murders.
8. They prevent all reformation of character.
9. They render abortive the strongest resolutions.
10. The millions of property expended in them are lost.
11. They cause the majority of cases of insanity.
12. They destroy both the body and the soul.
13. They burden sober people with millions of paupers.
14. They cause immense expenditures to prevent crime.
15. They cost sober people immense sums in charity.
16. They burden the country with enormous taxes.
17. Because moderate drinkers want the temptation removed.
18. Drunkards want the opportunity removed.
19. Sober people want the nuisance removed.
20. Tax-payers want the burden removed.
21. The prohibition would save thousands, now falling.
22. The sale exposes our families to insult.
23. The sale exposes our families to destruction.
24. The sale upholds the vicious and idle, at the expense of the virtuous and industrious.
25. The sale subjects the sober to great oppression.
26. It takes the sober man's earnings to support the drunkard.
27. It subjects numberless wives to untold sufferings.
28. It is contrary to the Bible.
29. It is contrary to common sense.
30. We have a right to rid ourselves of the burden.—David Paul Brown.

Revival in Carleton.

Rev. and Dear Sir.—You will rejoice to know, and it will gladden the hearts of all who love the Redeemer, to hear that his kingdom is advancing. The Lord reigneth! Glory be to his name for ever! The labours of our dear brother Clay, have been owned and blessed by him. He has assisted his servant to proclaim his gospel with power, and accompanied it with the Holy Spirit. Zion is awaking: putting on her strength and her beautiful garments, (surely) his promises are, Yes, and Amen in Christ Jesus. He has declared that his word shall not return to him void. The Church reviving, backsliders sweetly returning, sinners alarmed, crying, "what shall we do to be saved? where flee from the wrath to come?"

While our beloved brother is watering Zion, his own soul is richening and he appears to us to be basking in the love of Jesus.

At a meeting on Friday evening, more than fifteen persons were pleading for mercy; on Tuesday evening, the Lord, whom we sought, came into his temple, and peace, and joy, which passeth understanding, filled the house; many spoke of the unbounded love and mercy of God. The principal part of those were young persons, who, by the help of God, confessed their unworthiness, repenting with weeping for their sin, and decided to give themselves, to him, who had lived, and died, and rose again, and now intercedes for them; everything indicates that God is about to work in Carleton, for his own honour and glory. Unite with us in pleading that the holy influence of the Spirit may continue to spread until sinners—careless sinners—shall be brought to yield themselves to be saved, through Jesus who hath died to redeem them from sin and death.

Yours, in much faithfulness, JANE F. JAMES.

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Extracts from English Papers by the Persia.

The Persia made the trip from Liverpool to New York in nine days, ten hours and fifteen minutes. The shortest time that the passage was ever before made was by the Baltic, in nine days, thirteen hours and forty minutes.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Times, under date of the 10th, says:—

"The Congress met to-day for the last time. Three of the Plenipotentiaries will leave Paris on Friday or Saturday, namely, Baron Mantouffel, Count Buel, and Lord Clarendon. They will probably have their audiences of leave to-morrow. As the time is approaching for the arrival of the ratifications of peace from Constantinople, and the publication of the protocols, it is perhaps more prudent to hazard as few conjectures as possible about them; but, notwithstanding the repeated denials about the Italian question having been treated in the Congress, it is now beyond doubt that it has been treated, and at some length, though it is certain that but little of what passed will be found in those documents. Indeed, I should not be surprised, if the subject was despatched very briefly. It will, perhaps, be said that while the Congress has taken into consideration the condition of certain of the Italian States, and while it admits the necessity of reform, yet having no special mission on the subject, it adopts no resolution on it. Even if this version be correct—and I by no means guarantee it—it does not follow that strong remonstrances will not be addressed to the King of Naples and the Pope. If these remonstrances are without effect, the Italian people may take the matter into their own hands. Be this as it may, I repeat that much has been said about Italy in the Congress of which the protocols will make no mention."

Another Paris correspondent says:—

All the talk of the diplomatic and political circles is, at this moment, about the speech which Lord Clarendon delivered on the state of Italy, in a recent sitting of the Congress. In this speech, his lordship denounced in very vehement terms the system of government which prevails in Naples and Rome, declared that it is a danger not only to Italy but to Europe, and that it is impossible for any Government, in the present advanced state of civilization, to disregard altogether the popular will, and to govern according to its own arbitrary pleasure. His lordship, it is said, required that this speech should be mentioned in the minutes. It is said also that the speech caused great offence to Austria, as was natural, not a little to Russia, and some to France."

The Paris Journal des Debats intimates that while there was a general agreement in the Congress that the condition of Italy demanded attention, and that a course of reform was necessary, there was no agreement as to the particular measures to be adopted, or even as to the competency of the Congress to take the matter in hand. The Debats says: "Europe is not indifferent to the misfortunes of Italy. It takes the liveliest interest in the Italian question. Europe cannot tolerate the perpetual existence in her own bosom of a hot-bed of trouble, disorder, conspiracy and revolt. Such a hot-bed exists, however, in Italy. It is for the honor and interest of Europe to break this up, and such a result cannot be obtained either by bloody executions or by a system of oppression, which, though it might palliate the evil for a time, would never cure it, and would inevitably provoke fresh troubles which should at any cost be prevented, in order that it may not become necessary to repress them."

Italy is a great country, peopled by upwards of twenty-five millions of inhabitants, whose commotions have caused profound agitation in Europe. If in reality, there are vicissitudes in the present organization of Italy, the remedy must be sought for and honestly applied. It is urgent that Europe should occupy itself with the Italian question. The people of Italy suffer. They are in a state of depression which is irregular, and must come to an end. Governments which should admit their incapacity to govern their subjects, would set a bad example—a dangerous example, which would destroy the prestige of the protecting almost as much as that of the protected government.

But on the other hand, Italy was constituted such as she is at this day by the Congress of Vienna. The decisions of that Congress have not ceased to govern the public law of Europe. They have fixed the boundary of the Italian states and proclaimed their independence. No attack must be made upon the existence of these states or upon the rights which they possess. There are no grounds for proceeding to any re-distribution whatever of Italian territory. Such re-distributions are only made, after long and bloody wars, by treaties which record and proclaim the new rights of the conquerors and the resignation of the vanquished. The late war has neither lasted long enough, nor been of sufficient magnitude to lead to any such necessity. Finally, great reforms in the Italian States

are indispensable, not only because the people desire and expect them, but also because they are called for by the progress of human reason and by the new relations established between the governing classes and the governed; governments been called upon to provide for new wants, which are unceasingly manifesting themselves, and not being able to do the necessary provisions without the assent of their subjects, and the subjects being governed to refuse this assistance where the demands do not permit them to discuss the complaint of the measures proposed. The longer the submission of the populace is no longer to be reckoned upon; the people require to be knocked upon; the people require they obey, they are commanded and they obey. This is true in almost every part of Europe, and especially so in Italy."

The Paris Press affirms that Count Cavour did lay before the Congress a memorandum on the Italian question, but that it did not emanate from the Sardinian Government; it being merely intended to present the views of certain eminent Italians. In other quarters it is said—and that indeed would seem to be the general opinion—that the Congress had done nothing for Italy; but that the matter has been left for future diplomacy, or for the independent action of the Italians themselves.

The following is an extract from the Paris correspondence of the Le Nord, the Russian journal of Brussels. "Dining a few days ago with a high percentage of the court, Count Cavour did not conceal his complaints against the Conference, for refusing to interfere in the affairs of Italy against Austria, which power had in its favor the majority of the plenipotentiaries. He ended with saying there will be revolution in Italy before the year is out. The minister of Victor Le Nord, uttered his prophecy with some show of reason; the moment a Piedmontese army from the Crimea is about to enter the Gulf of Spezzia, Austria brings her troops to the frontier of Piedmont. It is easy to foresee the possibility of a conflict. England will sustain Piedmont. France also would cordially interfere with the object of reconciling the revolution with the interests of the Pope. Austria, who left Russia to combat singly with the allied powers, could not, in the case of a conflict in Italy, rely upon Russia."

Mr. Dallas at the Lord Mayor's Banquet. At the dinner given by the Mayor of London to Mr. Dallas, the American minister, on the 17th, about 200 guests were present. In proposing a toast in honor of his guest, the Lord Mayor said:—

"There was no reason whatever why they should be jealous of the Americans; but, on the contrary, there was every reason why they should be proud of them. He was sure he rightly interpreted the feelings of the people of this country when he said that all they desired, with respect to the American people, was that the most intimate social relations should ever exist between the two countries. (Cheers.) They spoke the same language, and possessed a common literature, and could hardly understand how any question could arise, the sentiment of which could render it necessary to have recourse to the dreadful alternative of war. (Hear, hear.) He presided there on behalf of his fellow-citizens, who entertained no other feelings than those of the most cordial friendship towards the American people—which feelings they desired to perpetuate; and had invited Mr. Dallas to partake of his hospitality, because his excellency was the representative of a kindred nation, to whom the people of Great Britain were united by considerations of a common origin and a common language. He begged to propose 'The Health of Mr. Dallas, and prosperity to the great Republic to which he had the honor to belong.' (Cheers.)"

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, the band playing "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," and Mr. Dallas responded as follows:—

"My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, the very kind and complimentary language with which your lordship has prefaced the last toast, and the cordial manner in which it has been received by this distinguished assembly, are entitled, and I hope will receive, my return of gratitude. In truth, I am almost bankrupt in the language of thanks; for ever since I landed in the dominions of your illustrious Queen, as the representative of the American government and people, I have met with nothing but a series of the most flattering demonstrations of welcome and hospitality. (Cheers.)"

I perfectly well know that these manifestations are not addressed to an individual so utterly unworthy as myself, and that they are the profuse and generous tribute to a nation whose messenger I am. But on its behalf, with a sensibility that I know it would unanimously feel, I beg this distinguished company to accept the assurance of my profound acknowledgments. There are some subjects on which it would be rather ill-timed, and more enterprising than wise, for me to touch on this occasion and in this presence. Indeed, my arrival is so recent that I scarcely can pretend to know the subjects which would be most acceptable to you. I dare say, however, I shall incur but little hazard if I venture, according to a provincialism natural to a western tongue, to 'guess' that the spirit and purpose of a new comer may have excited at least some little curiosity.

Well my lord let me say that I am not authorized to feel, and do not feel, any other desire than that of giving my exertions and energies unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations. (Cheers.)"

Animated by this spirit, and aiming at such a purpose, if I fail—and I may fail—it will be because of some inexorable, overruling state policy, or some foregone conclusion, not to be undone by uniform, steady, persevering, frank and honourable conclusion. (Renewed cheers.) My Lord, permit me in conclusion—for my object is to be exceedingly brief—to tender to your lordship and the guests assembled here, my congratulations on the great event consummated since my arrival among you—the restoration of peace to Europe. (Cheers.) War, although undoubtedly accompanied by its moral benefits and alleviations, is at best an evil; and the vast powers of this empire, although for a time, and however gallantly enlisted and ably directed, will find more genial and more profitable employment in those channels, agriculture, commercial and manufacturing, and those