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.

74

### THE FAMILY CASKET

Is issued on the first of every month, at the office

the Christian Visitor. Copies can be obtained in any number through the Travelling and Local Agents of the Visitor, or by ad dressing application to the Editor, Saint John, N. B TERMS.

the same rate. Pastors and Colporteurs, who may wish the CASKET

Pastors and Colporteurs, who may wish the CASKET for distribution, can have it done up in parcels in any number which they may require, at the above rates. Any subceriber to the CHRISTIAN VISITOR who pays in advance, will get a copy of the CASKET for one year, free of charge.

## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 7, 1856.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the VISITOR, 7s. 6d,, per annum in ad vance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication will be inserted without the au-thor entrusts us with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially en-dorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

them. Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more accepta-ole to readers of Newspapers than long ones and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct im-

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the " for one year free of charge.

### Systematic Beneficence.

BENEFICENCE 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. True benehcence is the image of God in the soul. Hence the Apostle John gives us the sum total of Jehovah's character in that one short, sublime sentence, 'GOD IS LOWE." Love is his very essence, the controlling spirit of the Godhead. His nature being love, all the plans and requirements of his administration are such as love would suggest. Hence the ocean fulness of his own benevolence is seen flowing through ten thousand channels, imparting blessings infinite and eternal upon the creatures of his care. If then we would reflect the image of the Eternal we must remember that we can do so only in proportion as the example of his beneficence is impressed upon our hearts and evinced in our lives. 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. He went about doing good; and this was not an occasional employment, but his constant business. Healing the sick, casting out demons, supplying the wants of the needy, sympathising with the distressed and alleviating the woes and sorrows of suffering humanity, in instances unnumbered constituted the chief employment of his earthly career ; and as if this was not enough to satisfy the longings of his own benevolent heart he crowned the whole by laying down his precious life as a sacrifice for a world lost in sin. When we pray therefore that we may have the mind which was in Christ we should know that we are asking God to enable us to exercise a spirit of genuine beneficence. Hence if we fail to comply with the promptings of his spirit imparted in answer to prayer, we are guilty of solemn mockery in the presence of the all seeing One. 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, " Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of thy increase : so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses burst out with new wine." Pro. iii: 9. 10. " There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." Pro. xi : 24. " The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand." Isa. xxxii : 8. " The liberal soul shall be made fat ; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself." Pro. xi : 25. "Give and it shall be given unto you, good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give unto your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again." Luke vi : 3.8. "He that soweth sparingly, shall also reap sparingly, and he that soweth bountifully, shall reap also 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," ii Cor. 9. 6. 7.8. We might multiply these quotations to a much greater extent; but the above passages must make it obvious to every reflecting mind that God demands of us the unfettered exercise of the spirit cf benevolence, and that he prompts us to the performance of this duty by the most munificent rewards. For the purpose of putting this matter in the clearest and most impressive light imagina ble before our minds, the Saviour in his teach ngs, as recorded in the 25th chapter of the gospel by Matthew, carries us forward to the decisions of the final judgment, and plainly declares that the immunities of his kingdom will be given only to such as have exemplified this beneficent principle. " Then shall the King say unto the on his right hand. Come ye blessed of my Fathe inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world; for I was an hungered and ye gave me meat ; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink ; I was a stranger and ye took me in naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and y visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me." This sublime passage settles forever the

cordial welcome from the lips of the Eternal another year before decided action is taken. 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 systimatically and continuously. It must not be indulgd as a fitful impulse, or as a momentary passion, but as an abiding and controlling principle. Too many christians are moved by impulse : they give because the claim presented happens to touch their feelings, or because another has given. Hence you find them very lavish of their funds at one time, and very parsimonious at another.

This inconsistency can only be corrected by adopting benevolence as a vital element in our christian character, and by laying down systematic rules for its exercise. This is being deeply felt by leading minds of the present age, both in the old and in the new world. An association has been recently formed in Philadelphia embracing members of highly influential positions with the avowed object of promoting the principle of giving systimatically to benevolent objects. Reference is made to this Association in the last No. of the facts stated, which we commend to the attention

of our readers. The Recorder says :---"Another Association has recently been form.

ed in Philadelphia, under the Broad name of the "American Systematic Beneficence Society." the object of which is, "to promote through the press, and otherwise the adoption of the Scriptural principle of systemat'c contribution to religious and benevolent purposes." The officers of the Society include some of the most wealthy and influenial persons in the city of Philadelphia, and are chosen from the clergy and laity of every evangelical denomination. It has been received with great favor, the conviction being universal, that something more must be done by the Church for the conversion of the world, and that this is the time to do it. The first is proved by the fact, that the three and a haif millions, composing the evangelical churches in this land, give less than two millions of dollars annually to religious and benevolent objects. Less than sixty cents a piece on an average. The latter is proved by the fact that as a general thing, temporal prosperity every where abounds and capital is abundant, and the obstacles existing to the spread of the Gospel are in a great measure removed. The harvest field the pastor. of the world appears ripe for the sickle-the mountains have been brought low-the valleys have been exalted-the crooked ways have been made straight and the rough places plain-and all that the slumbering hosts of God's elect, that they may rush forth and secure this spiritual conquest. the contributions to the Missionary, Education, Bible, and Tract Societies should be doubled, what a mighty impulse would be given to them Cannot this be done, and more than this? all. It is believed by many, that the Bible standard of giving, is at least one tenth of one's entire income. and they conform their practice to it. Others have adopted a higher standard, and are giving one quarter, one half, three quarters, and some their entire income. But the lowest standard that any one who gives at all, would probably adopt, would be one tenth of his income after deducting the expense of supporting himself and family. If we

deduct one third from the number of Christians, as earning nothing beyond their necessary expenses-and estimate the other two thirds as earn. ing fifty dollars a year more than they spend, it will give at the rate of one tenth, he sum of eleven million five hundred thousand dollars, which would be six times as much as row giver. The object E. Clay, baptized five converts last Sabbath, and of this new Society is, to induce every minister of the Gospel to form a committee of three ladies and three gentlemen, who will engage to furnish every member of his church and congregation with tract No. 535, published by the American Robinson, Pastor of Brussel-street, administered Tract Society, or some other similar one, and after the sacred rite again last Lord's-day. Four pera suitable time, to call on every individual and get their answer. Can anything be more simple and practical? And if this be done, will not one in three give five dollars a year, and thus the above named sum be realized? And if this is done every year, will it not educate the Church to the duty of giving? And will not this create a perennial stream which will cause an unceasing flow of the silver and the gold into the treasury of the Mr. Hobbs baptized four the same day at Milton. Lord? And would not this result in the conversion of the world within fifty years ? Here then is the answer to the questions sometimes asked-What does your new Society propose to do? the spirit of revival. Several of the pupils have What do you expect to accomplish

# The Christian Visitor.

derstand that the benevolent only will receive a | that this important matter shall be pondered for

passed by the representatives of the people, abol- telligence from them to give our readers. We feel Jesus. off. It is simply a question of time; a free ple 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 callea, 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 Puritan Recorder, and the following interesting 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, F. 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 Sermon by Rev. Dr. Pryor, of Cambridge on the passage, "He preached unto them Jesus," Acts 17: 18, was a truly pertinent advocacy of the preaching of the cross, as the one need of a fallen world. Rev. Messrs. White and Walker, pastors of the Congregational churches at North and East Abington, participated in the preliminary services after an invocation by Bro. Dunn, of Weymouth. The other services were, Prayer of Ordination, Rev. Geo. Daland, South Braintree; Hand of Fellowship, Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Bos-ton; Charge, Rev. F. A. Willard, South Abington: Address to the Church, Rev. J. Tilson, Higham; Benediction, Rev. W. P. Everett.

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 seems wanting, is some mighty impetus to awaken 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. It bardly need be added that encouragement and substantial aid to such a church, in the time of their struggle, will be most worthily bestowed. May they not hope for more such friends as they have found in one of the members of the Union church, Boston ? F. A. W.

### **REVIVAL INTFLLIGENCE.**

While our beloved brother The May Meetings have already commenced both in England watering Zion, his own soul is rich As was expected, the Council rejected the Bill and America. We shall soon have interesting in- he appears to us to be basking in

ishing the grant to King's College. This how- much more pleasure in recording the triumphs of At a meeting on Friday evening, m ever is only putting the evil day a little further grace, through the labours of the spiritual army fifteen persons were pleading for mercy; on " day evening, the Lord, whom we sought, car of the Lord of Hosts, than we do in noting the tumults and the deadly strifes of the battle field, into his temple, and peace, and joy, which passeth the confused noise of the warrior, and the gar- understanding, filled the house; many spoke of the ments rolled in blood. Look out for good news unbounded love and mercy of God. The prinfrom Zion, during the month of May. cipal part of these were young persons, who, by

The Orphan Asylum,

We are pleased to see that this benevolent ob ject 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 less sinners-shall be brought to yield themselves from four to eight years, have found a home under the auspices of this society, and are made comfortable and contented. At a Meeting, held at the house of Dr. Botsford, the president, on Monday afternoon, the following Report was read :-

"The visiting committee (the Rev. Mr. Henni gar and Mr. W. Peters) of the Orphan Asylum eport that they have visited the Institution sev. ral times, and found the inmates, in all respects, as comfortable as the present accommodation will admit of. The children, with one exception, appear to be in excellent health, and are evidently quite at home."

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

THE COLONIAL PRLSBYTERIAN. - 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 bow].

THE MORNING TELEGRAPH.-This infant of eight days is already putting fon 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 readthe necesity of reform, yet having no special ers that our Printer, in consequence of changes mission on the subject, it adopts no resolution which he had to make, in his office on the first of on it. Even if this version be correct-and I May, combined with other untoward circum- by no means guarantee it-it does not follow stances, is not able to get out the May number of that strong remonstrances will not be addresthe Family Casket in time to go with this week's sed to the King of Naples and the Pope. If issue of the Visitor. We feel the disappoint- these remonstrances are without effect, the Italian people may take the matter into

are indispensable, not only because the per ple 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 prole for new wants, which are unceasingly nifesting themselves, and not being able to te the uecessary provisions without the ase of their subjects, and the subjects beicted to refuse this assistance where the ments do not permit them to discuss the help of God, confessed the'r unworthiness, recomplais of the measures proposed. The longer to submission of the populace is no quire to knockoned upon ; the people repenting with weeping for their sin, and decided to give themselves, to him, who had lived, and died, quire to know they are commanded and why they obey. This is true in almost every part of Europe, I especially so in Italy." The Paris Press firms that Count Cavour did lay before the gress a memorandum on the Italian question but that it did not everything indicates that God is about to work in Carleton, for his own honour and glory. Unite

and

ered

on the Italian question but that it did not emanate from the Saro an Government; it being merely intended to resent the views of certain eminent Italians. To other quarters it is said—and that indeed word seem to be the general opinion—that the engress bad 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 personage of the court. Count Cayour 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 Picdmontese 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 alijed 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 ald arise, the sentiment of which co der it necessary to have recourse to the dr. adful 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 Americon 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.)"



deem them from sin and death.

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. Close of the Conferences.

and rose again, and now intercedes for them :

with us in pleading that the holy influence of the

Spirit may continue to spread until sinners-care-

to be saved, through Jesus who hath died to re-

JANE F. JAMES.

Yours, in much faithfulness,

The Paris Correspondent of the London limes, under date of the 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 Manteuffel, Count Buol, 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 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 first public meeting of the Society was held in Philadelphia a few weeks since, which was of the most interesting character. A very tor, Rev. W. Chipman, in his work of faith and large assemblage of our best, most philanthropic love. and most intelligent citizens were present, and all seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the subject brought before them."

### **Missionary Reports.**

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 Mussionaries make their annual returns to the Board. They will please therefore at their earliest convenience report to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society the places visited, the number of sermons preached. of converts baptised, of Churches formad, of visits made, of meetings held, of Sabbath Schools established, of Temperance Societies formed, of Tracts distributed, &c., &c., during the past year. The more condensed such report the better, but it is indispensible that we should have it from every Missionary who has been in the employ of the Board for all, or fer any portion of the year past. Please bear in mind that the monthly reports, which you may have sent will not do as a substitute for the Annual Report. If there be any failure in this matter from any quarter confusion will follow. We hope dear Brethren to hear from you soon.

LEGISLATURE .- The Session of our Provincial Legislature terminated on Thursday last, and Hon, Gentlemen, after being engaged in political discussion for seventy-eight long days, have been permitted to return to their homes. THE ACT of This must be regarded as a matter of telling m. Church in Brantford C. W. says :terest, as it regards the future of New-Brunswick, The measure has our hearty concurrence, and good will. The Prohibitory Law passed through the storm

and the tempest of factious hostility, and secret dislike unscathed; and remains upon the Statue 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. It will be seen now, who are determin ed to make a viciated appetite, or the love of unlawful gains the rule of their practice.

The Eudcational Bill of th

As will be seen by reference to the communication from Mrs. James, the revival in Carleton is in healthful progress. The Pastor, the Rev. others are expected to embrace the ordinance at an early opportunity. Rev. Mr. Noble baptized two candidates also at Carleton, Brother sons were received into the Germain-street Church on Sabbath evening.

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. The Female Academy, recently established at Berwick, Cornwallis, is being blessed also with entertained hope in the Lord Jesus. The Rev. John Chase is rendering valuable aid to the Pas-

Rev. C. Tupper says the glorious revival in his field of labor is progressing favorably.

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

good amongst his people. Deacon William Churchill, of Yarmouth, in forms the Messenger that recent meetings held there, had resulted in good ; several conversions had taken place, and seven had followed Christ in baptism. Rev. H. Angel, who has accepted the pastorate of the 19th Yarmouth Church, is laboring with acceptance.

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 commanced. The Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists, have shared largely in the refreshing shower,

The Watchman and Reflector is informed that the Rev. T. R. Taylor of Alleghanny 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. Samson, of Washington, has been invited to the pastorate of the Sansom St. church, Philadelphia.

The Christian Messenger of Canada speaking the Session was the passage of the Railway Bills, of the manifestations of Gods grace to the

About sixty persons, mostly heads of families. have appeared as inquirers, of whom thirty-

our 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. eccived 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 in 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

ment quite as much as any of our reader but it will be in good time for next week.

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

### **Reasons** for **Prohibition**.

We clip from the Tennessee Baptist the folthe sale of Intoxicating Liquors by law :---The sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage should be prohibited by law, because-1, They deprive men of their reason, for the ime being. 2. They destroy mcn 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 in sanity. 12. They destroy both the body and the

soul. 13. They burden sober people with millions

14. They cause immense expenditures to prevent crime. 15. They cost sober people immense sums in

16. They burden the country with enormous 17. Because moderate drinkers want the

emptation removed. 18. Drunkards want the opportunity re moved.

19. Sober people want the muisance 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 op-

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. Has any man got half that many good rea

sons, why the liquor traffic should continue? If he has, let him bring them forward. We should like to see them and print them too.

### **Revival** in Carleton.

Rev. and Dear Sir.-You will rejoice to know, have not ceased to govern the public law of and it will gladden the hear's of all who love the Europe. They have fixed the boundary of Redeemer, to hear that his kingdom is advance- the Italian states and proclaimed their in ing. The Lord reigneth ! Glory be to his name pendence. No attack must be made upon 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. power, and accompanied it with the Holy Spirit. tions are only made, after long and blood Zion is awaking : putting on her strength and wars, by treaties which record and proclaim 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 has neither lasted long enough, nor been of hurch reviving, backsliders sweetly returning, sufficient magnitude to lead to any such ne-

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. lowing reasons urged in favour of prohibiting 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 haly 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 misfor-

tunes 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 trcubles which should at any cost be prevented, in order that it may no become necessary to repress them.

Italy is a great country, peopled by up-wards of twenty-five millions of inhabitants whose commotions have caused profound agitation in Europe. If in reality, there are vices in the present organization of Italy, the remedy must be sought for and honestly ap-plied. It is urgent that Europe should occupy itself with the Italian question. The le of Italy suffer. They are in a state 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

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

the guests assembled here, my [congratulations on the great event comsummated since my arrival among you—the restoration of peace to Europe. (Bheers.) War, although undoubtedly accompanied by its moral bene-fits and alleviations, is at best an evil; and the vast powers of this empire, although for a time, and however gallantly enlisted and ably ected, will find more genial and mo

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 uttely 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 acccept 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 en 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 hazzard if I venture, ac. cording 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 teel, 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 because of some inexorable, overruling state policy, or some foregone conclusi not to be undone by uniform, steady, persevering, frank and honourable conciliation. (Renewed cheers.) My Lord, permit, me in conclusion—for my object is to be exceed-ingly brief—to tender to your lordship and

of paupers. charity. taxes.

