But Keying was not so fortunate as Hwang in having a Straubenzee to deal with. Lord Elgin and Sir M. Seymour were equal to the occasion. Capt. S. Osborn, with his galley's crew and with Dew and Mr. Oliphant helping him as volunteers, scaled the great gate of Tien-sin, kicked the Tartar post before them, and let in 100 marines who were in march upon the city. This force marched through the city with a band and a couple of howitzers, administered a good fright to six delinquent householders who had encouraged the mob, and quieted Tien-sin for the remainder of the English occupation. Keying's industry was not confined to this imitation of the great Yeh and his successor Hwang. He entered into strict relations with the Americans and the Russians. Some of the letters before us speak confidently of the truth of a report current in the expedition that the Americans had offered to guarantee that if Lord Elgin would not insist on opening the Yang-tze, and would give up the demand for a Minister at Pekin, a treaty should be at once arranged. The Russians, on the contrary, were said to be doing the utmost to prevent any Europeans but themselves being tolerated at Pekin; and the Americans, who, to do them justice, have not made much secrecy in their diplomacy, were loud in their expressions of a virtuous horror of the opium trade, and urged the Commissioners to stick to that as their point of conflict. Keying was becoming embarrassed. Fortunately, however, Mr. Wade had found among Yeh's papers a report from Keying to his master, urging him to make no account of the Treaty of Nankin, and describing it as a mere snare to delude the barbarians. The next move in this plot and counterplot was to send Mr. Wade and Mr. Lay to the two Ministers to read this document in their presence, and to declare that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros could hold no communion with a man who had officially put forth these disgraceful counsels. This *coup* was decisive. The two Commissioners, who had their own reasons for hating their new colleague, communicated this intelligence to Pekin, with the further information that confidence in the Chinese Commissions was now so much shaken that there was much danger they would soon believe in nothing but the sign manual of Hien-fung himself, affixed in their presence. This opened up the difficulty of the Kow-tow, which is still said to be so strong a point with the Emperor that he would rather lose his throne than waive it. We shall probably see how far this is true. We have heard these tales of Chinese obstinacy and devotion too often now to be much guided by them. However, the terror was great enough to induce the Emperor to recall Keying to Pekin, and to authorise his Commissioners to sign a letter promising a treaty in the terms of Lord Elgin's demands, and couched in language dictated by Mr. Lay.

This letter forms the next important step in these negociations, and marks the term of their progress when our last news left. It is not now, we hope, the most important document ever signed in China, for its importance has now been superseded by the treaty; but up to the evening of the 11th of June, when that letter was written, no such concessions had ever been dreamt of by a Chinese Minister. Our correspondent's knowledge of this official document is necessarily not exact, but we believe it will be found that the conditions which this letter promises as the basis of a treaty are as follows:—

First.—The residence of a British Minister at Tien-sin, with access to Court, and direct communication with the Ministers. An official yamun for him during his visits to Pekin. All official documents to be written by him in the English language (to be accompanied by Chinese translations until the Court of Pekin has procured interpreters). An English college similar to that kept up by Russia to be allowed at Pekin.

Second.—China to be opened to all the world; persons to go whither they please and do what they please under a passport system.

Third.—The Yang-tze to be opened to its commerce from its mouth to its source.

Fourth.—Christianity to be tolerated.

Fifth.—Indemnity for the war and losses at Canton to be paid for by the two Quangs, the amount to be agreed on by special Commissioners at Canton. The tariff to be corrected, the Customs-house system revised, and the English to aid the Chinese in the suppression of piracy.

Sixth.—In proof of the friendship and good will of the Emperor of China towards the Queen of England a special embassy shall be sent to England forthwith.

If we are justified in our confidence that these are the terms of the Treaty which was signed at Tien-sin on the 28th of June, seventeen days after the signature of the letter, Lord Elgin has fulfilled all our desires and has surpassed all our expectations. The terms are familiar to the public as identical with those the necessity of which has been so importunately urged in these columns. So far as diplomacy is concerned, we shall have no more to say in these matters than to speak words of thanks and welcome to the man whose sagacity and unswerving purpose have brought about such great results. Of course we know that all these conditions, though signed and sealed and ratified with all solemnity, are but points of departure whence the court of Pekin will shuffle; but this is another matter, and for other men. The game has been brought down; it is for the cooks to prepare it for the table.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Admirable Speech of Capt. Hudson.—The speech of Capt. Hudson at the Jersey City Banquet was admirable. It was in response to a toast complimentary to himself and brother officers, and is thus reported. What he says of the decision of the savans, that the laying of the cable was an utterly impracticable thing, will excite attention, and furnishes but another proof of the great fallibility of science when it undertakes prophecy:

'I rise here to make an apology as best I may for the eulogium passed upon myself and the officers of the Niagara. We claim to have done nothing but our duty. (Cheers.) And we are not alone in that. The officers of the English navy have taken their whole share in the great work. (Cheers.) And the Queen, whom you have just toasted, has been first and foremost with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in giving all the aid throughout the kingdom that lay in her power. (Loud cheers.) I was rejoiced to hear her toasted. She is an honour to her sex and her station—(Cheers)—and perhaps the best sovereign that ever sat on the British throne. (Cheers.) Orders were given when we arrived in England to admit us into the dock-yards, and to do everything that was directed or we required done. They went further than that. Liberties and privileges were extended, and free access to their navy yards was given to every officer of the American ships—(Cheers)—privileges such as was not allowed to their own officers; and I believe that there is a feeling now in England and throughout England, more favourable to America than we have ever imagined or believed in this country. (Cheers.) They have evinced it in all their intercourse with us—in their courtesies and in their hospitalities. They have left no stone unturned, no measure untried, for the purpose of making us feel that we were at home. And we were at home. We knew no distinction, save that we had not our families immediately around us. Some time ago we supposed, and perhaps it might have been the case, that England was a little jealous of America. She may have been jealous, but it was the same jealousy as that which a gay widow manifests when she sees paid to her daughter the attentions which she deems due to herself. (Laughter and cheers.) The widow, nevertheless, loves her daughter, and so England loves us. (Cheers.) I do not stand here as apologist of Great Britain. I stand here simply to do her justice—to render to her that justice which is her due. In relation to our own country and to everything we have had to do with her people in the work of laying this cable, we have simply done our duty, and so have they. The credit belongs to the engineers, the officers and the men engaged in it. We have not acted separately, but as a unit. We knew no man as an Englishman there, neither did we know any one as an American there in the duty we had to perform. (Cheers.)

'Gentlemen—We talk a great deal here of science. It is to be honoured, and I honour it. It adds to the happiness of mankind and to the improvement of the age in which we live, and is well worthy of all our homage and praise. But we must not stop there. Look at what has been done in the scientific world. In London, previous to our leaving, the savans, assembled at a yearly meeting, gave to a member who read a paper—the best that had ever been read before them—a gold medal. Do you imagine now what the contents of that paper were? It was a demonstration of the utter impossibility and impracticability of ever laying the telegraphic cable down. (Cheers and derisive laughter.) Scientific men are too apt, in their investigations and discoveries, to forget Him who is the great Architect of the Universe, and claim for themselves what is due to Him. (Applause.) I would take occasion here to say, that while we have simply done our duty, we owe our success in laying this cable—and I wish I could send it trumpet-tongued throughout the universe—to an almighty and overruling power. (Cheers.) We had evidences in and around us while we were at work, that we had God with us; and I hope we will say on all occasions that 'Unto Him and not unto us be all the praise.''

The Captain's closing words were taken up, in anticipation, by persons near him, and rang through the building as he resumed his seat. Loud protracted cheering followed.

Mr. Locke, the Engineer, on Cherbourg.—Mr. Joseph Locke, member of the British Parliament, who has been for some time engaged as principal engineer on the line between Cherbourg and Paris, has made a speech on Cherbourg. He does not agree with Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay in looking lightly upon it, and this opinion he arrives at, not because he thinks the Emperor means any thing but peace, nor because of the strength of the place itself, but because of the uncertainty as to what public opinion really was in France. Mr Locke is of opinion that the time may come when even the Emperor himself will be unable to control the exuberance of feeling on the part of his people, and that under these circumstances it is "the duty of our statesmen to take steps to place England in such a state as to be able to successfully guard against so dangerous a neighbour, and to maintain our proud supremacy." Mr. Locke's sentiments were loudly cheered by his auditors.

Missionary Operations among the Esquimaux.—Accompanying Captain Penny's Arctic whale fishing expedition, was brother Warmow, a Moravian missionary, who visited the Arctic regions by appointment of the Moravian Church, to make observations, and gather information with a view to missionary operations among the Esquimaux. As is well known the Moravian brethren have long had missions in Greenland, and there brother Warmow had already laboured for ten years. He reports that the natives at Cumberland Sound and the vicinity are rude, compared with Europeans, but that they have nothing of the savage about them. They soon fall in with European customs, and are remarkably prone to imitate those who, in their estimation, have had greater advantages of breeding and education. They are very docile, not unintelligent, and willing to hear instruction suited to their humble capacities. Brother Warmow told them the story of the cross in simple language, and by frequent reiterations, and they understood and were interested. What measures may be adopted consequent on the observations of this simple-minded and devoted Christian missionary, must depend on the heads of the Moravian Church in London, but the field is wide and not unpromising —*Edinburgh Witness.*

The Syracuse *Journal*, in describing the jollification over the Atlantic Cable, says:—"A new feature was introduced— and such a feature! All of a sudden, and all at once, *fourteen locomotives* sent up such a shriek from their steam whistles which shook the firmest buildings to the centre, deafened every ear, and penetrated, as we verily believe, west to Lake Erie and east to tide-water. There is no description, in poetry or prose, which can convey any just idea of the noise (that is the only word) that was thus created. It was positively awful. Such an unearthly sound—such a strange, mysterious and overwhelming sound—such a terrible, tremendous and monstrous sound—never was heard before.

A Good Man.—M. Eveillard, the lamented French Consul at Jeddah, was a Christian man, an earnest student of the Bible, of which he had long known the value. His last act, when he heard of the massacre of the British consul, was to kneel in prayer with his family.—*Cor. London Beacon.*

Jesuits.—The Jesuits, though ostensibly broken up at Malta, still hang on in the Island, and their retirement is considered by some as a *ruse* to draw out from the Maltese an expression of feeling in their behalf. They are still most active and audacious. A Jesuit named Father Cullen found his way into the Artillery Barracks *without leave*, and used his influence among that corps. The same Father Cullen has set up a school outside the Fort St. Elmo, where he has gathered many Maltese and English children.

Interdiction of Protestant Bibles.—The prefect of the Sarthe, in a circular says, that on account of the small number of Protestants in this department, he is directed by the Minister of the Interior to class Protestant Bibles with writings contrary to the faith of the majority, and to internict their circulation, even although they may be properly stamped.

Gardening for Ladies.—Make up your *beds* early in the morning; *sew* buttons on your husbands' or brothers' shirts; do not *rake* up any grievances; protect the young and tender *branches* of your family; *plant* a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully *root* out all angry feelings, and expect a *good crop* of happiness.

Mr. Justice Haliburton has been addressing the Shoe Blacking Brigade of London, at their annual treat on the premises of Alderman Finnis. About 250 of the Shoe-blacks were present at the entertainment.

The Timber Trade would appear to be looking up in New Brunswick. A late No. of the *Courier* reports twenty-one large class vessels for England, laden with timber and deals, waiting for a wind.

The anniversary of the fall of Sebastopol was selected by the inhabitants of Sussex Vale, N. B. for the purpose of giving a public reception to General Williams. A procession paraded the streets, and a congratulatory address was presented to the General.

Iron, of a very superior quality, is said to be now manufactured at the Nictaux Mines, Annapolis.—*Nova Scotian.*

A slave at Burksville, Ky., got drunk and was drowned, and his master recovered his value from the person who sold the whiskey.

Sixty Scotch girls have just been imported direct from Scotland, to work in the factories at Holyoke, Mass.

UNITED STATES.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK QUARANTINE BUILDINGS BY AN INCENDIARY MOB.

The location of the New York quarantine buildings on Staten Island has long been a cause of dissatisfaction to the people of that place, and there have been threats made for several years past, that unless the quarantine was removed to some other locality the people would compel this step to be taken by destroying the buildings. Two years ago this threat came near being carried into execution, and last Wednesday night it was completely fulfilled, by a mob of from fifty to a hundred men, who, taking advantage of the general interest concentrated upon the Atlantic Cable demonstration in New York city, proceeded undisguised about nine o'clock in the evening to the quarantine grounds, effected a breach in the wall that surrounded the buildings, and at once set fire to the hospital buildings, all but one of which—the Women's Hospital—were soon enveloped in flames and were totally destroyed.

During the day the following placard had been extensively posted, and no doubt contributed to nerve the mob to the performance of the deed:—

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Health of the Town of Castleton, Richmond County.

Resolved, That the whole quarantine establishment, located as it is in the midst of a dense population, has become a pest and a nuisance of the most odious character, bringing death and desolation to the very doors of the people of the towns of Castleton and Southfield.

Resolved, That it is a nuisance too intolerable to be borne by the citizens of these towns any longer.

Resolved, That this Board recommend the citizens of this county to protect themselves by abating this abominable nuisance without delay.

A. W. Boyce, Sec'y.
R. Christopher, Chairman.

Sept. 1, 1858.

It is said that the board of Health, and many citizens and property owners of Castleton, held a meeting early on Wednesday afternoon, at which the foregoing resolves were passed with great unanimity. Several fatal cases of yellow fever have recently occurred at the Hospital, and great excitement has existed in consequence among the neighboring residents.

At the first attack of the mob, Dr. Bissell summoned the stevedores and others employed at Quarantine, to make resistance, but they were soon overpowered, one of their number, a Swede, named Hegeman, being shot in the back and severely wounded. Dr. Bissell had his musket taken from him, and received a beating with the but end of it.—The mob first set fire to a long row of wooden shanties, called the small pox shanties, and then to the Small Pox Hospital, a large brick building two stories in height. There were several patients in the shanties, and it was with great difficulty that they were saved by the stevedores, who deposited them on the grass as far as possible from the burning buildings, and covering them with blankets, left them until morning. While these buildings were burning, the yellow fever shanties; the "Saint Nicholas," a large three story brick building, the dead house and dissection room, the barn, the carriage house, and coal house with 600 tons of coal, the baggage house, and several other smaller buildings were set fire to, and the next morning all that was left of them was a mass of charred and smoking ruins. While these buildings were in full blaze, the mob made a rush for the house of Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, and set that on fire in five or six places, at first making free use of of his champagne and other liquors which they sought and found. The library of the Doctor—a valuable collection of works of medicine, science and literature—was thrown into the flames and destroyed. Mrs. Thompson had been sick for several days, and was removed from the house in a chair.

The incendiaries include some of the most prominent men of Stapleton, among them a Justice of the Peace, who glories in the part he took. None of them seem to fear the consequences of their participation in the act of destruction. With many it appears that the desire for the demolition of the buildings arose more from the depreciation of their property or a loss to their business from the presence of the Quarantine buildings, than from any dread of infectious diseases.

A meeting of the citizens of Richmond county was held at Tompkinsville, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the burning of the Quarantine buildings, and a committee was appointed for that object. A series of resolutions were adopted thanking "the Castleton Board of Health for authorising the citizens" of the county to abate the nuisance, and recommending the "Commissioners of Health and Emigration to secure the Battery for the purpose of locating a Quarantine establishment there, that it may be under their immediate supervision."

THE SEPOYS COMPLETE THEIR WORK.

Early yesterday morning the remainder of the quarantine buildings were burned. The female hospital was set on fire soon after midnight and consumed. It contained seventy-five patients, who were previously removed, and placed on the grass plait between the hospital and the resident physician's house, where they remained during the night, covered with showers of sparks from the burning buildings. Three of them died there from heat and exposure.

Among the buildings burned, were six cottages occupied by the boatmen of the station, the large mansion occupied by Dr. Waller, deputy health officer, the United States revenue office, and the fine brick dwelling house of Dr. Bissel. The furniture had been removed from the buildings, excepting the last named. Dr. B. though warned of the intended burning, refused to move an article. The mob, it is stated, was led by Ray Tompkins, Chief Engineer of the Staten Island Fire Department, who appeared in his fireman's uniform. The fire department was present but did nothing to stop the conflagration. The Seventh Regiment of New York had been notified to hold themselves in readiness for this emergency, but up to last advices had not been called out.

The following particulars reached us last night.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Sept. 3. Evening.—The Commissioners of Emigration and the Board of Health held meetings to-day, to consider the affairs at Staten Island. The patients of the Marine Hospitals, whose sickness is not contagious, are to be removed to Ward's Island. The rest are to remain in a part of the building which is still standing. Two fire companies, and a sufficient police force armed with rifles, are to be sent down to Quarantine station. It is rumoured a military force will be sent down to-night. The sufferings among the sick who were left exposed upon the ground, is said to have been intense. A man named Milk, assistant engineer of the steamer Philadelphia, died just after he was brought out of the hospital by the mob.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF THE SICK, AND DEATHS IN THE OPEN AIR.

"New York Quarantine, Sept 3, 7 p. m.—The steamboat Dr. Kane has just arrived from the city, with 100 police and a six pounder. They have also tents for the sick, of whom are 50, who have been exposed to the wind and sun during the day, and are now under a drenching rain.

"Mr. Delps, the 2d assistant engineer of the steamer Philadelphia, lies dead of yellow fever. He died this morning.

"Doctors Bissell and Waller are devoted to the sick, tending and administering to their wants constantly. They themselves are nearly exhausted from want of sleep, excitement and exposure.

"Three sick men from the ship Liberty from New Orleans, are lying on the pier, there being no shelter for them.

"During the day large numbers have visited the ruins from the city.

"The harbor police force of the city, numbering 22 men, went down to the Island this evening, with their boats, there being a rumour that the incendiaries of the night previous intended a demonstration on the shipping at anchor.

"The inhabitants of the infected district, that is, the neighbourhood where Kramer, the German, died, were notified to remove their effects to-day, as their dwellings would be fired to-night. With the present wind from S. S. E., the safety of the village will be jeopardized if the threat is executed.

"Dr. Thompson is here, and, with his assistants, is doing all in his power to help and provide for the sick, and the re-organization of the establishment. It is raining hard and there is no shelter within the walls."

Reader, if you want a mild purgative for children, or one powerful for adults, take Ayer's Pills. They are sugar-coated and pleasant to use, and are well enough known to be good, without our recommendation.

Every family should be supplied with Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Its magic effect in removing pain from all parts of the body, has given it a world wide reputation. No family having once used this medicine would willingly be without it. It is what its name purports, a Pain Killer.

FROM THE CLERGY.

Rev. J. G. Stearns writes: I consider it the best remedy I ever knew for Dyspepsia.

The late Rev. Dr. Granger repeatedly expressed his belief that he owed his life to the timely use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. During his recent visit to the Missions in Burmah, he had a severe attack of the cholera, and was immediately relieved by its use.

Rev. A. Webster, Editor of the Christian Era, writes: "I have used your Pain Killer for many years in my family, with much satisfaction."

Rev. J. Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission, India, writes: "My wife is using your celebrated Pain Killer for a rheumatic affection from which she has suffered for years, and with better effect than any other of the various remedies she has tried; I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney complaints, with good success." Sold by medicine dealers.

T. DesBrisay & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wholesale Agents, and sold by dealers everywhere.

To the Editor of the Protector.

Dear Sir,—Various ways and means can be and have been adopted in this colony for self-improvement, for the cultivation of the faculties, and the spread of knowledge. Mechanics' Institutes, Debating Clubs, and different kinds of associations have contributed considerably towards this grand purpose. The teachers of Lot 50—much to their credit—have formed themselves into an organized body; and, through the energy and perseverance of their late Secretary, Mr. J. H. Fletcher, and some other stirring persons, their "Union" was for some time kept in successful operation. In this part of the country, it was hailed with pleasure and satisfaction; because its beneficial influences soon became apparent, not only in the teachers themselves, but in the pupils committed to their charge. The Hon. Charles Young and Mr. A. A. McKenzie contributed their mites toward this well intentioned effort; several of its members delivered lectures and essays, and introduced subjects of discussion, which, so far as I can learn, were well handled. This then, no doubt, would ultimately have produced great results. But is all this at an end? We have not seen the proceedings of any meetings recently. Why is this? Is it because their late secretary, Hayden Fletcher, has left their part of the country? True, Mr. Fletcher was a strong spoke in the wheel; but are there no teachers here who possess sufficient energy to keep it in operation? Undoubtedly there are. We should feel extremely pleased if they would take fresh courage,—collect their forces, and once more make the attempt to resuscitate their Union. Mr. Fletcher's successor will join the number; and if the attempt be made, their success is certain.

Trusting that the foregoing remarks may have a good effect, and hoping you may not scruple to give it space.

I remain, &c.,

A Lover of Progress.

Lot 50, 1858.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1858.

THE REVIVAL.

One of the remarkable events of the present day, is the revival with which our neighbors of the United States are blessed. Scarcely anything is more saddening to the heart of the genuine child of God than the indifference, in regard to spiritual things, in those around him. Men will not consider their latter end. Although, every day and every hour, they are drawing nearer eternal happiness or endless woe, they manifest no concern respecting the issue of their course. Although one drops into the grave here, and another there, they are no more affected than if they were to live forever here. From this lamentable indifference, great numbers of our neighbors in the United States have been awakened. Many are now asking their way to Sion, with their faces thitherward. Many are enquiring what they shall do to be saved. Vast multitudes have found Christ to be precious to their souls. There have been many remarkable displays of the power of Divine grace. Infidels have been reclaimed, drunkards have renounced their cups and become sober; the love of the world has, in many instances, given place to the love of God; the votary of fashion has become the man of prayer. Judging, then, of this revival by its fruits, we cannot doubt of its genuineness. It has all the distinguishing marks of a work of God. It has been remarkably free from any extravagances. Every thing has been conducted in the most orderly manner. It is no excitement got up to serve the purposes of a party. All the various denominations of professing Christians have shared in its happy results, and have been drawn closer together in the bonds of holy affection. A deep solemnity has pervaded the whole work. There have been remarkable answers to prayer, in the conversion of those on whose behalf it was offered up. There may be individuals who sneer at this great work; but this is only what was to be anticipated. There were persons who said concerning the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, "These men are full of new wine." All this is only an additional proof of the genuineness of the work. Let us hear the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the celebrated London preacher, upon this subject.

"In the United States," says he, "there is certainly a great awakening. No sane man living there could think of denying it. There may be something of spurious excitement mixed up with it; but that good, lasting good, has been accomplished, no rational man can deny. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons—that is a quarter of a million—profess to have been regenerated since December last,—have made a profession of their faith, and have united themselves with different sections of God's church. The work still progresses, if anything at a more rapid rate than before; and that which makes me believe that the work is genuine is this, that the enemies of Christ's holy gospel are exceedingly wroth at it. When the devil roars at anything, you may rest assured there is some good in it. The devil is not like some dogs we know of; he never barks unless there is something to bark at. When satan howls, we may rest assured he is afraid his kingdom is in danger. Now this great work in America has been manifestly caused by the outpouring of the Spirit, for no one minister has been a leader in it. All the ministers of the gospel have co-operated in it, but none of them have stood in the van. God himself has been the leader of his own hosts. It began with a desire for prayer. God's people began to pray; the prayer meetings were remarkably well attended. It was then proposed to hold meetings at times that had never been set apart for prayer; these also were well attended. And now in the city of Philadelphia at the hour of noon, every day in the week, three thousand persons can always be seen assembled together for prayer in one place. Men of business, in the midst of their toil and labor, find an opportunity of running in there and offering a word of prayer, and then return to their occupations. And so, throughout all the States, prayer meetings, larger or smaller in number, have been convened. And there has been real prayer. Sinners, beyond all count, have risen up in the prayer meetings, and have requested the people of God to pray for them,—thus making public to the world that they had a desire after Christ; they have been prayed for, and the church has seen that God really doth hear and answer prayer. I find that the Unitarian ministers for a little while took no notice of it. Theodore Parker snarls and raves tremendously at it; but he is evidently in a maze; he does not understand the mystery, and acts with regard to it as swine are said to do with pearls. While the church was found asleep, and doing very little, the Socinian could afford to stand in his pulpit and sneer at anything like evangelical religion; but now that there has been an awakening, he looks like a man that has just awakened out of sleep; he sees something—he does not know what it is. The power of religion is just that which will always puzzle the Unitarian; for he knows but little about that At the form of religion he is not much amazed, for he can to any extent endorse that himself; but the supernaturalism of the gospel—the mystery—the miracle—the demonstration of the Spirit that comes with the preaching, is what such men cannot comprehend; and they gaze and wonder, and then become filled with wrath; but still they have to confess there is something there they cannot understand—a mental phenomenon that is far beyond their philosophy—a thing which they can not reach by all their science, nor understand by all their reason. Now if we have the like effect produced in this land, the one thing we must seek is the outpouring of the Holy Spirit; and I thought perhaps this morning, preaching upon the work of the Holy Spirit, that text might be fulfilled, "Him that honoreth me I will honor." My sincere desire is to honor the Holy Spirit this morning; and if He will be pleased to honor his church in return, unto Him shall be the glory forever."

Such are the sentiments of the great London preacher in regard to the American Revival. He entertains not the least doubt of its genuineness. Of the same opinion are competent judges in the United States, who have witnessed the progress of this great work. The celebrated author of Kirwan's letters, whom none who know him will charge with fanaticism, expresses his decided conviction of its genuineness. "Now, if we would have such a work among us, as Mr. Spurgeon observes, "the one thing we must seek is the outpouring of the Holy Spirit." Unless the Spirit be poured out from on high, the wilderness—the moral wilderness—will not become a fruitful field. We shall be like the barren ground, which, though often rained upon, bears only thorns and briers, and is nigh unto cursing,—whose end is to be burned. But experiencing the vivifying and fertilizing influences of the Divine Spirit, we shall be as a watered garden, and as a field which the Lord hath blessed. "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree." Sin shall give place to holiness, and misery to true happiness. Let Christians then unite, throughout the whole land, in earnest, and believing, and humble prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, that we may participate in those influences with which our neighbors in the United States are blessed. Let them plead with God and say, "Wilt thou not revive us, that we may rejoice in thee?" In this way may we expect that he will repent, and return, and leave a blessing behind him. He is more ready to answer our supplications for the Holy Spirit, than the most loving fathers to grant the requests of his child;—if your father know how to give good gifts unto their children, how much more will God give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?

Among the many affecting incidents which occurred during the religious awakening at New York, the following, which was related by Dr. Palmer at the Wesleyan Church in this City, on Monday evening, is not one of the least:

An old weather-beaten sailor strayed into one of the meetings, and was soon amongst the most earnest seekers of salvation; and God, who is indeed "no respecter of persons," blessed him, through faith in the atonement, with the assurance of his acceptance with Him; and the poor fellow, just following the example of the inspired Psalmist, was not slow in declaring "what the Lord had done for his soul." Seeking out one of the class-leaders, he said "I am just starting on a six months' voyage, but I *don't like to leave* till I have joined the Church; and I want to get my ticket, and when I get back I'll come and report myself. The leader was much pleased with the artless simplicity and sincerity of the old man, and, applying to the minister, he at once obtained for him a certificate of his membership. On receiving it, the sailor gave him a hearty grasp of the hand, and bade him farewell. But the voyage of the poor Tar proved to be a much shorter one than he had anticipated, for before the day arrived for his ship to leave the port, he was laid on a sick bed in one of the wards of the hospital; and so rapid was the progress of his disorder, that in a very short time there was no hope of his recovery. A few days only had elapsed, when the leader received a message from the hospital requesting his immediate attendance; where, on his arrival, he found his old seafaring friend fast sinking into the arms of death. Looking up to him, with a countenance beaming with hope, he said, "God bless you, Sir; I didn't like to leave without seeing you. Look here, Sir: the old ship is stranded at last, and will soon go to pieces; but, glory to God, *the cargo's all saved.* Yes, the cargo *'s all safe,*—Glory be to God! And in a short time all was over.

Fire at the West River.—On Monday, the 20th September inst., the house of Mr. James Bell, joiner, of West River, was consumed by fire, and we understand the family only escaped with their lives. It is supposed the fire occurred through some deficiency in the chimney.

☞ Information was received here by the English mail, which arrived on Friday last, that Dr. Hillcoat, formerly of this Island, was drowned in the docks, Swansea, while attempting to save one of his children, who had fallen overboard. It is supposed that the child, in his struggles, had injured his father in the head. The child was rescued.

Police Court.

Monday, 13 Sept.—Ellen Wood vs. James Lampier, for an assault—parties allowed to settle out of court, upon payment of expences. Francis McMullin, from lock-up, charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself—fined two shillings.

14.—Harriett Fraser vs. Jessie Campbell, for an assault—convicted and fined 5s., with 7s 6d costs, and find sureties to keep the peace; to be paid forthwith, or 14 days imprisonment.

15.—Patrick McGregor, from lock-up, charged with using threatening language towards Ann Duster—discharged on his personal recognizance, to appear when called upon.

16.—William Welsh, fined five shillings, for cantering a horse on Pownal-street wharf, on Wednesday last. Francis MacCarron pays into court this day fine and costs for an assault and trespass recorded against him 10th July last. John Larch vs. Edward Fraser, assault.—deft. convicted and fined 5s; complainant and defendant bound over to keep the peace towards each other for 6 months by their personal recognizance of £10 each.

17.—Patrick Doyle, from lock-up, charged by Constable Heggs with being drunk and disorderly in the streets this morning—convicted and fined 10s., or to be imprisoned 96 hours; to be paid forthwith. Paid.

18.—Judith McGregor, charged with having committed a violent assault on Ann Duster on the evening of the 14th instant—remanded to custody until Saturday next, the complainant being too much injured to appear. Catherine McGregor, charged by Constables Mickle and White with using abusive and provoking language towards Ann Duster, widow—convicted and fined 10s., or one week's imprisonment; committed. Alex. McKinnon vs. John Large, assault—dismissed, the court ordered that the complainant be bound over to keep the peace in his own recognizance in the sum of £10 for six months.

The Rev. R. S. Patterson, will (D.V.) preach at Princetown, (Rev. Dr Kier's congregation), on Sabbath, the 3rd October.

☞ Rev. Philip Tocque will lecture at St. Paul's Church, This evening (Wednesday), on "The true principles of Trade." The subject will be interesting to all.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Sept. 21—Schr. Venus, Beaton, Pictou, coal. Conservative, McFadyen, Shemogue, deals.
22—Mino, Murchison, Sydney, coal. Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Boston, merchandize. Barque Aurora, Good, Liverpool, goods.
24—Schr. Ellen, Spinney, Tatmagouche, boards.
25—Mary Jane, Tougerie, Pictou, herrings. Blossom, Mason, Pictou, coal. Woodbine, Robertson, do., do. La Rocka, Davidson, fishing voyage. Foam, Malone, do.
27—Arabecca, Brandage, Bay Verte, deals. Native Lass, Cheverie, fishing voyage. Glory, Le Blanc, do. Mount Vernon, Boudrolt, Halifax, bal.
28—Brigt. Afton, Turnbull, Boston, goods. Schr. Glide, Reynolds, Halifax, do. Eglantine, Ellridge, Boston, do. Virgin, Bears, Cape Canso, millstones. Albion, Reilly, fishing voyage.

CLEARED.

Sept. 20—Schr. Neptune, Dixon, Buctouche, bal. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash, do.
21—Temperance, Terrio, Magdalen Islands, shingles.
24—Mayflower, Gerroir, Halifax, oats.
27—Arabecca, Brandage, Bay Verte, iron. Ellen, Spinney, Tatmagouche, bal.
28—Mary Cutter, Kennison, fishing voyage. Mary Jane, Fougere, Cape Canso, flour and soap.