

ponse to the invitation, a young man, an American, arose and spoke as follows:— "I am a stranger here, but I trust I am not a stranger to Christ. It is long since I was converted, yet now I know Him, and am no longer a stranger to His love. I speak with great trembling before my brethren, because I feel my weakness, yet I am made strong through the grace of God.— When I went to sea I left behind me one of the best mothers that ever lived. She was a pious woman, and used to pray for me. She used to pray for me before I went away from home, and after I had gone she prayed more than ever. Her prayer always was that I might become a Christian. In my early youth, before I went away from my father's house, I was a scholar in a Sunday school where I learned many lessons that I shall never forget. When I was at sea, off St. Vincent, a great storm arose. It was a tremendous gale, and many vessels were wrecked. We all thought that we should go to the bottom. There seemed to be no possibility that the ship could hold out against it, and we gave up hope. There was not a single person on board that was a Christian—no one to whom I could go to seek counsel in view of preparing for eternity. I sat alone by myself, thinking what I could do. I was afraid to meet death, for I was unprepared to die. All the lessons that I had learned in the Sabbath school came up before my mind. It seemed as if all that I had ever heard, or read, or known, flashed before me, and appeared as if it had all happened but yesterday. I thought of my mother's prayers; I thought of the Bible; I thought of God; I saw my mother's tears; I determined to pray, and I did pray. I made a vow before God, that if he would spare me, and suffer me to get ashore once more, I would consecrate all the rest of my life to his service. He heard my prayer, and we were saved. Not one of the crew was lost, although the storm proved fatal to many vessels. One of these, the bark Resolute of New London, went down with all on board. Another lost eight men, and came near losing all, with the vessel itself. In a day or two afterward, we ran into St. Vincent, and were ashore safe. The danger was over, and so was my resolution. I forgot, in a great measure, my solemn obligation to God. There was no house of worship in St. Vincent, but if there had been I doubt whether I would have gone into it. We were always apt to forget, when perils pass, the prayers we utter when it is upon us. A short time afterward we were at St. Helena. Here there was a church, and when I saw it I began to remember what I had told God in the storm. It came upon me with great seriousness. We did not remain long at the island, but I determined if possible to fulfil my promise. I determined to seek and to find Christ. I began to pray, and to pray earnestly for his salvation; and now I rejoice with great joy, and thank God with many thanks that he has shown me the way of life, and led my feet to walk in it.— The prayers of my good mother are answered, for I trust that I am a child of God, redeemed by the blood of Christ.

ther Gilbert, "your case is more critical than his." "Do you think so?" said he. "Yes, you know your duty and will not do it." Gardner went home that night. "I don't like the remark the minister made," said he, "and I won't stay if he thinks I'm in that condition." His wife said he didn't sleep that night. He twisted and rolled about as if in great distress. He again put off going to the city. He said to another friend, "I am not satisfied with the life I have led. I am going, by the grace of God, to change my course; I am going to try and be a different man." On Wednesday he came forward and knelt down, but he didn't get converted then. He didn't get converted the next day, and in the mean time the rum holes had begun to pour out the sinful men who had known him, and they came and filled the gallery, saying, "Let's see what's going on." But he didn't flinch. He knelt at the altar, but again he was not converted. He said to the minister, "What does this mean?" "Ah," said the minister, "God means to give you such a struggle that you will never forget it. He means to use you as a means of converting others."

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 19, 1858.

Terms for the Religious Intelligencer.

The Terms of this paper are ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or within three months from the time the subscription commences. SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE if payment is delayed until after three months. These terms will be strictly adhered to. B. J. UNDERHILL, Agent.

Our extended notice of the Great Revival prevents the insertion of some editorial and other matter, that was intended for this week's paper.

We refer our brethren and friends to the column of Special Notices on the next page, for information relative to business affairs of our Denomination. We would direct special attention to the Circular.

The Great Revival.

A very large portion of our paper this week is devoted to the Revival intelligence from the United States. Since our first page in type we have received further accounts representing the work as still increasing in power and extent. A letter just received by us from a young brother who is a student in the University of Michigan, says:—"There has been one continued revival in this place among the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational churches, for the last three months, and great numbers have been converted." In Boston a mid-day prayer meeting was established on last Monday week, and was numerously attended. Indications of a great work are apparent there. In Worcester, Providence, New Bedford, Hartford, New London, and numerous other places, the work is progressing with power. In Albany, a large number of conversions have occurred in the Penitentiary. Throughout the States of New York, and Ohio, the work is felt; scarcely a town, it is said, can be found in Wisconsin or Illinois, but has recently or is now enjoying a revival. All the young persons in some places have been converted. "In Missouri almost every meeting house has been, or is now, the scene of earnest and zealous preaching, resulting in revival."—The New York Observer, of the 11th inst., says:—"We call the present outpouring of the Spirit of God upon the churches The Revival, because it is evident, from the almost universal manifestation of the presence of this divine agent, that there is a unity in the work, a more simultaneous awakening of Christians and of unconverted men to the claims of religion and of the soul. One cloud of mercy seems to be overshadowing the country, and we hear that its drops are falling on every hand, that the work of God is revived, that Christians are refreshed, and that souls are converted to Christ. We doubt if within the recollection of any now living such a general revival of religion, having the same characteristics, has occurred."

In this city and in Brooklyn the interest does not abate, but appears to be increasing. During the past week new meetings for daily prayer and other religious exercises have been opened, and with the same result as before. They are immediately thronged by those who come to enjoy the privilege of worshipping God, or who come to ask after the way of salvation. These meetings are very generally conducted by judicious persons, and the exercises are such as could be attractive only to those whose hearts are moved by the Spirit of God. There is no excitement connected with them, but on the contrary they have the stillness of an ordinary prayer-meeting. The evidences of the presence of the Spirit are to be found in the solemnity which pervades the assemblies, and which causes every one to feel, "Surely God is in this place."

Our New York Correspondence in another column gives further notice of this glorious work.

Special Meetings—A Call to United Effort.

Several daily prayer and social meetings are being held during the present week in Portland, with a design of awakening a deeper interest in the community on the subject of religion. Extra services there in the Baptist and Free Baptist Churches have been held for some time past, and a number of souls have been converted.—Baptism was administered the two last Sabbaths by the Pastor of the Baptist church and ourselves, at the same time and place, in the presence of large and solemn audiences. We learn that in the Methodist church a number of conversions have also occurred this week. Indications now exist of a deep and interesting work of grace in the community.

In view of the signs which are observable, and the glorious results which have taken place in other cities by the union of Christians in their efforts to promote God's cause, we ask, why a similar course may not be judiciously adopted in this city. We therefore suggest that some central place in St. John be thrown open for daily prayer meetings, and that ministers and members of the different denominations unite in earnest prayer to God for an outpouring of His Holy Spirit. The New York "Observer," in speaking of the great revival there, says:—"There is one characteristic of this work which is worthy of special note. We do not remember ever to have seen the various denominations of Christians so much united in any work as in that which is now in progress. Denominational differences seem to be laid aside, and Christians generally appear to feel that they have one common cause to promote, and one in comparison with which all their peculiarities are of small account."

The School Bill and the Bible.

The Constitution says:—"We learn on the most unquestionable authority that the Bible will be fully provided for in connection with the new Bill. One of the rules prepared by the Government for the Board of Education provides that the Bible shall be one of the School books."

That rule is not incorporated in the Law, and hence may be altered at any time by the Government, who are also the Board of Education. If

the Bible is positively to be one of the Books in use, why not provide for it in the Law, and not leave it for further controversy among the Members of the Board, resulting probably in its ejection from the schools?

We learn that petitions are being presented to the Legislature by the Romanists for separate schools. Of course, for this they have always been aiming, and nothing but this will satisfy them on the school question. But the Protestant sentiment of this Province is too strong to submit to such an indignity, or to allow such absolute contempt to be thrown upon the Word of God. We trust the Government and Legislature will consider this matter before they grant the prayer of the petitioners.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH for March, is received; the contents of which are as follows, Deceptions; Fictitious Reading; Insanity; Dangers of Orators; Gluttony; Digestion Aids; Sea Voyages and Lung; Sabbath Hygiene; Dr. Luke; Air and Exercise; Death in New York; Medication; Inhalation; Over Eating; Loss of Voice; Blessed Charity.

We have had several applications for this Journal, but we are not an agent for it. Its price is One Dollar a year, and six cents a year postage to subscribers in the Province; this should be remitted to the Publisher, with the price of subscription. Address "Dr. W. W. Hall, New York." In order to obtain a circulation for this Journal, we will order copies for parties wishing us to do so, by having expenses paid, which, including subscription, postage of letters, &c., will be Six Shillings and Three Pence each.

The Religious Awakening.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1858.

Mr. Editor:—The great religious awakening is the common theme of conversation amongst us at the present time. The Union Prayer Meetings are rapidly increasing in number, and that without diminishing the attention upon those previously in progress. The secular press devotes much attention to the subject, giving sometimes several columns to the history and progress of the movement. Every person you meet is quite willing to speak of the subject in general and not unfrequently as a personal matter. The "Tribune" estimates the number of conversions in a single week as high as fifty thousand, that is, taking the whole country. Perhaps this is an over-statement. It is true however, that for extent, the awakening is beyond any thing ever known in this nation before.

For the past month the Baptist Churches report about 300 baptisms. In one meeting, a week or two ago, I saw between seventy or eighty persons come forward for prayers. The customary way is for the anxious to rise by way of requesting prayer, or to come forward to seats designated for such. Sometimes, however, a person rises in the midst of the audience without any special invitation, and relates his convictions and desires.

There is much less apparent excitement than is usual at religious awakenings; there is very little of noise, but solemnity is all-pervading; attention very marked; the most common remarks produce undoubted effects; a word by the way to a friend, you hear in a day or two has resulted in his awakening and conversion; the exertions of laymen are remarkably blessed; what is called great preaching perhaps never had less to do than now; often meetings are conducted in a church every night of the week without any additional preaching, the laymen by their prayers and remarks being more effective than any mere preaching can be. This last case however only results as a general thing after there has been more or less extra preaching.

It is remarked that the two financial crises previous to the present were followed like this by religious awakenings, but that neither the crisis nor revivals would equal the present. It is humiliating to think that human nature is so depraved as to care little for religious duties, only under the rod of chastisement. But it is certain that such a crash as the present breaks up, not only the ordinary employments, but also the monotonous of thought, being like the Sabbath of Sabbaths among the ancient Jews when they were carried into captivity by way of weaning them from their idols. If wealth become an idol, we must be weaned as well from other idols before God can look upon us with approbation.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

I can perceive only two good results which can issue from this peroxidical position of affairs—foreign countries and governments will see that the English Parliament is bent on refusing ever so small a concession to the demands of despotic courts, and the various classes of reformers at home will be freer to write for a reform objection against their constitutional antagonists. A controversy has sprung up whether the Speaker was justified in allowing Mr. Gibson's motion to be put as an amendment, since there was no real controversy between it and the Government Bill. At all events, the advanced reform party in the House have been revenged on Lord Palmerston, and they will have the opportunity soon of measuring their strength with the Derbyite Ministry. Strange it would be, if Sir B. Peel lived to bring in the Repeal of the Corn Law by the aid of the Parliament elected to resist the repeal, his old followers and at least his greatest opponent, Lord Derby, should inaugurate an era of political reform. But the Liberals will have reason with sneers to fear the "Greens" even bringing gifts, and no measure of political progress stamped with Derby's approval and D'Israeli's genius will be likely to excite enthusiastic expectations or gain a grateful reception. Every body is wondering what "Tories can do or say; one half of this wonder will be quieted to-night when the new Ministers are to state their cases to both Houses. An adjournment is expected for some weeks to enable them to mark out their course of policy in detail. I venture to predict that unless they cease to be Tories—in other words unless they sell their own party principles—they will not hold the seals of office up to Midsummer-day. The postponement of all general business occasioned by the change is to be graciously lamented, and something very good should come of the change in order to compensate the country for the loss of time which has succeeded. Judging by recent facts, the members of the new Government have little in common except a notion of conservatism, which they would find it hard to explain. Their foreign policy is certainly not likely to be very brilliant either for the honor of England or the interests of humanity. How odd it will feel for the Liberals to take the left hand of the Speaker's chair, and to see Mr. D'Israeli with his impressive face and monstrous voice explaining the intentions of Her Majesty's

Ministers! If he is long enough in office to prepare a Budget, the House will cry out for a shortening of it as compared with his last. The telegraph will convey you a condensed report of what will transpire this evening; so that all further conjectures are superfluous.

ARRRESTS.

Some little excitement has been caused by the arrest of Bernard, the refugee, for complicity in the Paris assassination plot. Of course he is arrested under the old law. A bookseller, near Temple Bar, is also in custody on a charge of instigating to the Emperor's assassination by the sale of a certain book.

SUNDAY MEETING.

Every one condemns the assemblage in Hyde Park last Sunday, and no respectable parties will ever be in hot haste again to summon large meetings there. If we cannot protect our rights without holding political meetings, to which all the scum of London is drawn, we are reduced to a pitiable condition.

FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The French Alliance will not be endangered by these ministerial changes. Palmerston has always had a bad name on the Continent, and many there rejoice in his fall; besides which, the Emperor is too clear-sighted to quarrel with the British Lion, at the first roar of whose voice his life would be in jeopardy as it has never been before. He has also good reasons for not engaging in a war which would either end in defeat and so destroy his prestige, or elevate a General to a height of greater popularity than that to which he has himself attained. He intends, it is said, to transmit more troops to the East, either to join the Chinese expedition or to chastise Cochinchina for the persecution of French priests.

CHINA AND INDIA.

Our Chinese business progresses. Canton seized and Commissioner Yeh in captivity are signal triumphs, and seem to have been secured with little bloodshed. The flames of the Indian mutiny are also giving signs of exhaustion. The rebels are nowhere in strength except in Oude, and like wild beasts within a circle of hunters, they will soon have to fight to the death or surrender. I place no confidence in the report that the kingship is to be bestowed on a relative of the King. The natives would universally construe this into an admission of defeat.

Another India case is before the House—or rather a Select Committee appointed to enquire into the petition of Mr. Coffey the agent of one of the Ex-Ameris of Scinde against Mr. Isaac Butt, an Irish member and lawyer, for violation of privilege—in other words, unjust dealings with the Ameer.—How the committee will decide is uncertain, but the case shows how narrow the margin is between fair charges for legal advice and dishonest spoliation. The House is tender on such points of honor, and Mr. Butt stands a fair chance of being reprov'd, if not ejected.

PROSECUTIONS.

The unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Glover, who is under prosecution by the orders of the House for perjury in taking the oath, is so ill that the trial has been again postponed.

A Preston Alderman, (ex-Mayor) has been found guilty of forging a will, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The judge's address was very severe. This reminds me that Bates, who with his partners, Paul and Stratton, the London Bankers, was convicted on trial, has had the period of his imprisonment reduced, and is now set free. The late British Bank Directors, however, are having their affairs keenly sifted, and those of them that are found guilty will receive from Lord Campbell no measured condemnation, and no mild award. The government prosecution of Father Conway for undue influence at the last election, has failed by non-agreement of the jury; a Dublin jury is not the one that can be relied upon to convict a priest for anything short of murder and ocular evidence.

PERSONAL.

One of the provincial celebrities, Rev. Arthur Murrell, has been lecturing in Exeter Hall on "John Howard." The charges for admission made the audience a dull one—not above 600,—and the lecture while containing some good and stirring passages, was very unamusing and in parts extravagant. One great fault is likely to be contracted by the young Bourgeois of the times—a fostering of the popular love of pungent and exuberant forms of speech, without much regard to fitness or discretion. This will spoil the orators, without much improving their audiences.

You will rejoice to hear that a proposal to found two scholarships in the Baptist College, Regent's Park, in remembrance of Havelock, is being warmly taken up. This will be a more honourable and congenial mode of celebrating his name than the statue in Trafalgar Square, though that mode is one which I do not undervalue. A memoir of the hero, partly autobiographic, is expected shortly; the preparation has been entrusted to Rev. W. Brock.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance is not in a dull or lethargic state. Discussion and increase of friends proceed with equal step. Mr. Gough's lectures are still the fashion wherever he goes. The United Kingdom Alliance, (a prohibitory movement) is putting forth great efforts; its new quarterly journal "Meliora," in which all social reforms will be advocated, appears in April. Some of our principal writers are engaged as contributors. The last monthly meeting, addressed by medical men only, has produced a deep impression. Temperance, I know, is but one branch of christian truth, duty, and reform; one, also, too much despised and overlooked, even by good men. Who prays not for the day when all that is good will receive the concurrent assistance of all who profess to copy the Saviour and to follow his steps? With the willing heart there will ever be the obedient will, and that practical conformity, which is more in His eye than all burnt offering and sacrifice.

NEW PROVINCE (By Telegraph) The House was morning in the session. As usual sent on the Scotch of which body for two days. At the sitting members during the closing will report this Mr. C. Perley on a tax on the wine.

Several petitions on the establishment of the College for the time for the School Board. Mr. G. Sturton General in explanation of when progress was His excellency down to the Co. and assented to. An animated on the motion Mr. Gray asking the subject of motion was debated and decided in 18. Mitchell Milan voted and End with The Atty. G. questions put by that the Govern. due any new with Railway e

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