

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

felt inclined to go. His feelings became deeply enlivened, and every sermon and prayer seemed to go to his heart, until, as he told me, "he was all broken to pieces." The struggle was violent but the subjugation to Christ complete. For many years he has been a witness for Christ, and a very happy Christian. And thus it was that God gave another instance—only among millions—showing that every one who really asks receives.

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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 1, 1861.

Our Prayer Meetings.

The prayer meeting is one of the most important institutions in the church, and every Christian should constantly encourage it by his presence. There he can meet and hold sweet communion with his Redeemer; there his sympathies are called into active exercise on behalf of his brethren; there his hearts receive the dew and water of the Holy Spirit causing them to grow and flourish; there the love he feels for sinners, finds an outlet in fervent petitions and agonizing wrestlings for the outpouring of the converting influences of the Holy Spirit; his heart encouraged and warmed by the fact that his prayers are endorsed by every other Christian heart, and his faith strengthened by the gracious assurance from the lips of the Saviour, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

The prayer meeting is the spiritual thermometer of the church, and presents a true index of the amount of life and heat it contains, not only as regards the numbers attending, but the manner in which the services are conducted. And how low the standard of the majority of these meetings. How defective, and frequently how unprofitable. And why? The persons who pray are good and holy men, but they too often forget the object of meeting together, and if we listen attentively to what is said of these meetings by those not professing, Godliness we shall arrive at a very near idea of the reason why more good does not result. Says one: "The prayers are so long that they become wearisome." The Rev. John Newton once said, "Many persons in their prayers begin at Genesis and end at Revelation." Some really good men seem to imagine that their prayers are of no avail unless they touch on everything pertaining to God and man, their prayers are a complete body of divinity. Here the true spirit of prayer is lacking. Prayer is earnest supplication for some special blessing.

But says another "Mr. — forgot whether he was praying, or speaking on some religious theme." Too much of what is uttered in the form of prayer is but the meditative breathings of some pious soul. Prayer is the urgent cry of the soul in need. God does not need to be informed, but entreated. "I will say for this be equipt by the house of Israel to do it for them."

Again we hear, "Why Mr. —'s prayers are all so much alike." This is a defect, for although we cannot ask too frequently for spiritual blessings, yet we should strive to give variety in tone and style, so that certain words may not become stereotyped, representing a certain thought but gush forth from the heart and lips, the embodiment of the mind's thought upon every occasion.

Our prayers too seldom have point. How worthless would be the petition of a needy subject, who on being ushered into the presence of his sovereign, and requested to prefer his suit, should begin a rambling, unconnected address and prayer for general favors, without having previously considered and arranged what particular blessings he requires, which if granted, would ensure prosperity and success. How much greater need to have a proper knowledge of our spiritual wants, and a steady perseverance in asking till they are supplied.

We need more earnestness. It is best to think on some special want, and then with strong faith and earnest pleading lay the case before God.

If these suggestions—offered with a desire to do good—be carried out, our prayer meetings will no longer be "dull" or unprofitable, for Christ has said, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

We had the pleasure of attending the Baptism in Carleton on Sunday morning; five were baptized by Bro. Wallace, four of whom were heads of families. We have seldom witnessed a more delightful spectacle than was afforded on the occasion. The weather was delightful—and the spectators all seemed to feel the solemnity of the scene.

We call attention to the well written and instructive article on Female Education, by "Pais." It is the first of a series.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

The United States has not been a pleasant neighbor. Its illiberal trade regulations, the boastful, arrogant, rapacious and reckless spirit which it has exhibited, the hostility to England which was so constantly being manifested, and which was not concealed during the Crimean disasters, have all tended to make us regard the Republic with very little affection, and to view without much regret any ordinary circumstances which would cause her to adopt a less irritating manner and a more modest tone.

But the time has gone by when we can enjoy the humiliation of our neighbors, or speculate on any advantages which may possibly arise from the dissolution of the Union. We can imagine no advantages which will counterbalance the evils resulting to us from the destruction of this republic, in the injury to commerce, liberty, and religion which must inevitably follow. Besides, it would be inhuman while the stroke of war is convulsing the republic to contemplate the scene with any other feelings than those of horror and regret.

So far as we can judge our sympathies are with the Northern States. They have not sought to enslave the South, nor to interfere with slavery in any State in which it exists. For years they have been in bondage to Southern slaveholders, and have endured more shame and wrong than Britain in the days of Colonial dependency ever dreamed of inflicting. A few hundred slaveholders have controlled the policy of the vast republic, distributed as will all the offices, civil and military, and used the free soil of the North as a hunting ground for their fugitive slaves. For a time it seemed as though the Northern States had lost both conscience and self respect. At length the yoke became too galling and the free States declared their equality with the South, and their determination to allow Slavery to pollute and destroy no more free soil. But Slavery must triumph or die. It must take away the last hope of the fugitive slave, and it must constantly acquire new territory to replace the deserts which it makes. As soon as President Lincoln was elected, the conflict began. Independence was proclaimed, government property was seized, armies were raised, and all the horrors of war threatened, unless they were allowed to pursue their reasonable course without interruption. As was recently expressed by an American, in the North the question became, not whether Slavery should be free, but whether white men should be slaves.

From our very souls we hate and detest slavery, but most of all Southern slavery, for the suffering it causes to the slave, for the irreparable injury it inflicts on the soil where it prevails, and most of all for the qualities which it develops in the white man who lives under its influence, whether he be slaveholder or not. The descendants of the Anglo-Saxon have lost every trait of character which their ancestors possessed. Love of fair play—frankness—generosity, even common humanity are sadly deficient. The cowardly assault of Brooks on Sumner some years ago, and the gigantic frauds of the others, have yet met with no expression of moral disapprobation either from Southern states or Southern sinners. On the contrary all applauded. Even religion in the South seems to be valued as a hand-maid to slavery. We find plenty of bigoted attachment to opinion—abundance of periodical religious excitement—but little development of the moral sense, little that fosters integrity and self control, or that opposes the lawlessness, impurity and despotic spirit which the institution engenders. The non-slaveholding whites are said to be deservingly despised even by the slaves. We have heard much and seen somewhat of the degradation of the Neapolitans, but they, though oppressed, impoverished, blighted, and trained under the influence of Roman Catholicism, are more manly, better fitted for self government, and better Christians, than those protestant members of the great Anglo-Saxon family.

Now, when the dogs of war have been let loose, when enemies are marching to meet and destroy each other, as we consider the consequences to liberty and civilization of the victory of Southern arms—the perpetration and extension of the "sum of all villainies," the pollution of vast tracts of land yet uncolonized by slavery, we heartily pray that God may nerve the arm of every brave defender of the right, and grant a speedy and glorious victory to the cause of liberty and civilization. In the end, the friends of the Union retain all the territory which now belongs to it, leaving the slave states still independent—the days of slavery will be numbered, and the stripes and stars, diminished in numbers for a time, may yet be gathered with the meteor flag of England, by a terror to despot, and inspire hope and faith in all who wish well to the world.

Report of the Henthada Mission from Bro. A. R. Crawley.

Henthada, Jan. 16, 1860.

My Dear Dr. Tupper,—The beginning of a new year reminds me that 'tis time to send you my report for the year 1859. I have not time to present to you my Foreign Missionary Board, and through them to the churches, some account of the Mission, for the year that has just closed. As all my papers were lost in the recent fire, I am unable to refer to my copy of the report sent you for the year 1859. There has not, however, been any very material, or rather observable change in the state of the Mission since then.

The number of native preachers at present employed, is six, stationed as follows:
Ko Eing, at Henthada.
Ko Choke, at Donabew.
Moung Long, at Hingrat.
Moung Wile, at do.
Moung Kyw, at Tounglongoo.
Moung Yan Gim, at Tounglongoo.

Accompanied, generally, with one or more of the assistants, I have made long preaching tours among the villages, and more than the usual number of one have been seen in the way of preaching the Gospel to the people in their own homes. Several excursions in different parts of the district have also been made by some of the preachers accompanied by me. The impression received in all my intercourse with the people is ever the same, namely that labor for the Burmese is not in vain. "It is true our labor may be that of sowers mainly. The abundant harvest may not be brought home in our day. But the faithful laborer shall assuredly enjoy from time to time signs and promises of a better day. That surely is a hopeful mission-field, where the preacher finds, in every village he enters, numbers to listen to his message and ask for books to enable them to understand more perfectly the things they have heard. And such is this field. The following figures will show the state of the churches connected with the mission.

Baptized during the year, 4
Excluded do. do. 4
Whole number at present, 35
of whom,
5 are from the Taingdan Church.
6 " " Tounglongoo.
12 " " Henthada.

Obituary.

For the Christian Watchman.

Died on the 2nd inst., after a severe illness of a few days, Miss Sarah Alice, eldest daughter of our esteemed Bro. C. M. Jones of this place, aged 17 years and 5 months. This amiable young lady professed religion under the ministry of dear Brother Coleman, by whom she was baptized and united to the first Baptist Church. It was during one of those special seasons of revival which this branch of Zion, "has continued to experience from time to time, from the very early days of the faithful and venerable Granda, down to this hour. Our dear departed sister was an earnest minded devoted Christian, beloved by all who had the privilege of her acquaintance. As she drew near the end of her pilgrimage, she rejoiced in God her Saviour with joy unspeakable, and exhorted her brothers and sisters and young friends to prepare to meet Christ at his coming. Many have taken warning, and some already have professed faith in the Saviour, and others will follow their footsteps on the approaching Sabbath.

Thus God is blessing this solemn event to the salvation of many souls.

God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform, He plants his footsteps on the sea, and rides upon the storm.

On leaving St. John, we took passage on board the Steamer Empress for Digby, the boat being a well conducted, neat, and comfortable means of conveyance, we glided smoothly and rapidly onward to the place of our destination, which we reached within about three and a-half hours. The tide being low, we were landed from the Steamer in a small boat, which, after rocking us in quite a lively way for a few moments, landed all on board safely upon the wharf at Digby.

This is a very beautiful, compact, and quiet village, washed by the lovely waters of the Annapolis Basin, and with a little more of the Yankee or some other enterprise, would be one of the most desirable places for permanent residence. The Baptist interest in this place is quite small, yet they possess a convenient place of worship, and enjoy the pastoral labors of Bro. Spencer, the larger part of his time.

The Sons of Temperance have a flourishing organization, with many able and working members. We were invited to address them on teetotalism, and although we declared our incapacity to give a regular set-lecture, the people urged us upon the platform. Placed thus in front of the enemy's works, we drew up our forces as best as we could, preparatory to the shelling of their citadel. For the space of about 40 minutes we threw round shot, shell, and canister, into the camp of our adversaries, with what effect we will not state precisely, but from the frequent and repeated cheers and responses of our friends, we could but hope that some good was effected.

Bro. Spencer next took the stand, and presented to the audience many weighty sayings and pithy anecdotes, one of which, we think, will worthy repetition. The story ran thus: That in a certain neighborhood, an Irish family wishing to manufacture some cherry rum, had steeped a quantity of the berries in some alcohol for the purpose, and after completing the operation, threw the cherries out into the yard where a flock of turkeys were feeding. These birds, entirely unconscious of the nature of the food thus presented to them, gobbled them down plentifully, and soon became completely dead drunk. The good woman of the house, finding, as she supposed, her turkeys all dead, proceeded to remove from them what might still be of value, viz. their feathers. After thus plucking them all of the downy materials, except, perhaps, a few tufts about the region of the head and the tail, she threw them over the fence, there to moulder and perish. But what was her consternation on the following morning, to find that all her birds had come to life, and were crying "quitt, quitt, quitt," as they stood before her door, quivering with the wind. And said the kind madon to her shivering and imploring brood, "wand sure and ye should have quitt before ye began it!"

MR. EDITOR, For the Christian Watchman.

I see by the Watchman that no one has yet sent you any details of the good work which is progressing in Carleton. Shortly after the new year began, there appeared to be a movement among the people of the Lord. The doors of the houses of God were thrown open, I might say day and night, Christians began to search their own hearts, tears of repentance began to flow, a new spirit of brotherly love was exhibited, the angel of mercy hovered over the place, sinners were pricked in their hearts, the cry of mercy was heard, and blessed be God it is still heard. All the meetings were peculiarly solemn, and no more excitement appeared. Fathers and mothers have rejoiced in witnessing the conversion of their children, and quite a number of the children of the Sabbath school have given their hearts to the Saviour. The young and the old, male and female, have alike participated in the great salvation. Our Wesleyan friends have shared to a great extent in this revival, our Freewill Baptist brethren have baptized a large number, and the great work is still progressing.

I must now tell you something about our own church, and our pastor, the Rev. I. Wallace. On the 17th of February he baptized one convert, on March 10th, three, April 7th, four. I must pause here to relate an interesting and rather unusual circumstance which occurred on the day last mentioned. In the morning, Rev. I. Wallace baptized, in the afternoon Rev. Mr. Hartley, also. The same afternoon Mr. Narraway immersed one. This makes three who have been received by our Wesleyan friends into their church by immersion, since the Rev. Wm. Wilson tried to prove to the people of Carleton that immersion was not Christian baptism, so you see we will not be obliged to wait you to come over Jerusalem to prove that there was water enough in Jerusalem to immerse a person.

But to return to my account of the baptisms by our pastor. On April 14th he baptized five, on the 21st of that month he baptized three, two in Carleton in the morning, and one at South Bay in the afternoon.

Bro. Wallace is laboring industriously in his Master's service. Besides the services which he attends in Carleton, he preaches at Salem, South Bay, and Grand Bay, instructs a Bible class every Saturday evening, so that for the last three months he has scarcely had an evening to rest. All these labors, with incessant visiting from house to house, and other pastoral duties, completely engross his time.

D. Carleton, April 22, 1861.

Religious Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.—We still continue to hear of extensive revivals enjoyed by the Baptists.

The Methodist Protestant Church, originally an offshoot of the Methodist Episcopal Church, seems to be increasing in numbers and efficiency. It differs from the M. E. Church, only in removing ecclesiastical power from the hands of the clergy exclusively. At a General Conference recently held in Newark N. J., there were present one hundred ministers and fifty lay delegates. Statements have been made quite recently seriously reflecting the character of Rev. C. Chiquinoy for veracity and honesty. These we believe he has met satisfactorily. We learn also from the Independent that "at a special meeting of Presbytery, held in Chicago in February last a petition was presented by a number of heads of families, and others in St. Anne, to be organized into a Second Presbyterian church, in order that they might enjoy the services of our young brother, Theodore Moody. After a needful consideration, and with the expressed concurrence of Rev. C. Chiquinoy, the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

A committee of Presbytery was appointed, who reported to St. Anne, and examined the candidates. The correspondent says that at the close of their labors, "fully seven had been before us, and of these we admitted five—three, advising the remaining four to defer their union with this organization for a time." The organization was then completed. One fact, owing to the credit this people ought to be known. Last year they received the charities of the Christian public, they have subscribed to the cause, and one hundred dollars for the Bible cause, and one hundred for the sufferers of Kansas. One poor man brought his fifty cents to Mr. Moody, saying, "I have seen so much of the good effects of the Bible here, I want to give this to it to others."

The Valley Tan copies the following statistics of Mormon population:—"The population of Mormonia in the United States and the British dominions in 1850, was not less than 65,000, of whom 38,000 were in Utah, 6,000 in New York State, 4,000 in California, 5,000 in Nova Scotia and the Canadas and 8,000 in South America. In Europe there were 36,000, of whom 22,000 were in Great Britain and Ireland, 5,000 in Scandinavia, 2,000 in Germany, Switzerland, and France, and the rest of Europe 1,000; in Australia and Polynesia 24,000; in Africa, 100; and on travel, 2800. To these, if we add the different branches, including Sa engines, Rigdonites, and Whiteites, the whole sect was not less than 126,000. In 1857 there appeared to have been a decrease in the population of Utah, the number being only 31,022, of which 900 were children, about 11,000 women, and 11,000 men capable of bearing arms. There are 2383 men with eight or more wives—730 with five wives, 1100 with four wives, and 2508 men with more than one wife. Recapitulation: 4617 men with about 16,000 wives."

FRANCE.—The last number of the Christian World contains an interesting letter from Dr. McClintock. He does not seem to think that the struggle now going on between the Emperor and the Bishops will have any important results. He alludes to the recent pamphlet entitled "What France needs," written by St. Hilaire, Professor of History at the Sorbonne. It gives the religious History of France from the time of Clovis to the present, under five heads, the fifth is "France without a God," from the death of Louis XIV to the present day. "From the terrible Godlessness into which France has fallen there is but one mode of escape. She must return to God; she must accept the Gospel. "But the Gospel—is it Protestantism?" In answer to this Hilaire replies—"It is not for us, but for France, to judge and answer for herself. In the Gospel itself she will find the true answer."

Dr. McClintock states that this pamphlet has produced a great sensation. In reference to the conflict between the Rationalistic and Evangelical elements in the Protestant Church he writes:—"In the bosom of the Reformed Church, the conflict about Rationalism still rages. Compromise is declared to be out of the question; one side or the other must give way. But no one expects a speedy solution of the difficulty; in the absence of synodical authority there can be no decision reached except through the action of individual Churches and consistories, and then the decision can only be a moral one. The tendency of the strife is to produce dissatisfaction, especially among the evangelical ministers, with the union of Church and State, the evils of which are signally manifest in the inability of the Church to deal with so vital a question as this defection of her pastors from the faith of the Gospel. Aspirations for freedom, and for the truth which alone brings freedom, caused the separation of 1848, and the formation of the 'Union of the Evangelical Churches of France,' and these aspirations are now, it is thought, leading many minds among the Reformed clergy in the same direction.

ITALY.—There are no less than twenty cities and towns in the country which have the Word of God steadily preached in them. Upwards of sixty pulpits are at all work in all parts of the kingdom, except of course in Venetia, and the remaining territory of the Pope, Gavazzi is still in Naples, and now preaches less political and more evangelical truth than formerly. The Italians do not seem to be inclined to attach themselves to any of the sects. Thus far they seem inclined to favour Darbyism, or Plymouth Brethrenism, we suppose, because it is the most unlike Roman Catholicism of anything with which they have yet become acquainted. We learn from the Methodist that.—At a meeting, held on Friday, March 17, at the residence of Mr. Haldane, at London, a letter was read from Rev. James Gordon, of Florence, who stated his opinion that the influence of the Waldensians for good to the Italian would be far greater, were it not for the mischievous and adverse notices of the Italian assemblies in various periodicals who treat them as Plymouthites, and which irritate and provoke the Italians to retort on the Vaudo preachers, who, although innocent of any offence have to bear the odium of the severity of their friends in England and elsewhere. Mr. Gordon's letter also noticed the importance of establishing schools and circulating the Bible. He gave some interesting details on this head, and it appears that in Italy the British and Foreign Bible Society has during the present year, circulated 30,000 Bibles, of which 10,000 have been circulated in Naples.

The Earl of Shaftesbury expressed his deep sense of the importance of the opening for the diffusion of the Gospel in Italy, but especially urged the necessity of acting with wisdom and prudence recommended in Mr. Gordon's letter. What the Italians desired was not the establishment of Episcopacy, or Presbyterialism or Independency, but what they desired was a reformation of their own Church, and our wisdom was as much as possible to foster this feeling, and then he believed that, with the exercise of a sound discretion, there never was a greater opening for the dissemination of the truth among any body of civilized men since the days of the Reformation. Some other addresses closed the meeting.

TURKEY.—The report that the Bulgarian Bishops had been banished for becoming Roman Catholics is incorrect. They refused to attend a council for their trial and in their absence were tried, condemned and sentenced to perpetual banishment to Mt. Sinai. They have appealed through the English, Prussian, and Dutch Ambassadors to the Porte, who refused to execute the sentence of the Greek Synod.

General Intelligence.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—Steamboat communication on the different routes of travel is now complete. The "Union Line," to which the "Antelope" has been lately added, now ply regularly on the River St. John as far as Woodstock. There is every prospect of a good business season.

THE RAILWAY.—The "Morning News" says: Since the running of the steamer from Shediac to Miramichi, immense quantities of goods purchased in this City, have passed over the Railway for the Northern counties. On Saturday evening five Cars filled with freight, the most of it for Miramichi, left St. John.

IMMIGRATION.—Two families belonging to the State of Maine, dissatisfied with the condition of affairs in the neighbouring "Union," have recently removed with all their worldly possessions to this Province and settled at St. Martin. There is said to be a growing feeling in New England in favor of emigration to the British Provinces. We shall probably have a large addition to our population from this source, within a few months, and of the best kind.

DEMAND FOR BUNTING.—Last week an order came from Boston House to one of our large dealers in this article for all the bunting in his establishment. The enthusiasm for the Union is such in the Northern States that the demand for flags has enormously increased.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL.—The Marsh Bridge Baptist Church of this city are about proceeding with the erection of a new place of worship in connection with that Church. The site purchased is in Leinster Street, opposite the Reservoir. The builder of St. Mary's Chapel, Waterloo St., has taken the contract.

BISHOP'S PALACE.—The foundations of a magnificent structure are now being laid on the corner of the Cathedral grounds, Waterloo St. It is intended for the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop.

We are much obliged to Col. Favor for his American papers.

UNITED STATES.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

A gentleman from Charleston, who left last Thursday, says that the Southern troops were in a most excellent condition and discipline. It was the intention of the Southern confederacy to march north an army of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and they expect an addition of at least 50,000 men in going through Virginia.

The Savannah "Republican" says:—We are permitted to copy the following from a private despatch received here yesterday from Montgomery:—

The President has received official notice of the secession of Virginia, and her entire accord with us, military and otherwise.

Mr. Stephens will leave here for Richmond to-night, as the Commissioner of this government.

Commodore Tatnall, accompanied by Brigadier General Lawton and other officers, took a steamer on Thursday and instituted a thorough examination into the condition of our military works, together with all the sounds and inlets that afford an approach to the city. Large bodies of men are at work, throwing up breastworks, planting cannon, &c., and every avenue of access will be in a complete state of defence in the course of a very few days. The main works are already finished and ready for the enemy, and with them we are safe against any expected attack; but it is the intention of General Lawton to guard us at every point and thus foil any attempt that may be made.

The same paper says:—We have the best authority for saying that the government at Montgomery have determined to issue no commissions authorizing recruits until after the assembling of Congress (29th inst.). In order to obtain presidency, however, it is important that parties should file their applications and bonds immediately.

NEW YORK, April 28. Savannah dates of the 23d state that there are three vessels there ready fitted, waiting for privateer commissions, which would be received in a few days. They will be commanded by skillful seamen and many others will sail under the charge of rebel Yankees.

FROM PENNSACOLA.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 22.] On Saturday a gentleman direct from Memphis, by railroad, passed through the city on his way to New York. He left Memphis on Friday, and says he saw a private despatch there, stating that on Thursday Lieut. Slemmer, of Fort Pickens, had ordered the Confederate troops to stop throwing up batteries with which to bombard him. They declined obedience, and he opened fire upon them, and in the course of the first day's firing three hundred of them were killed. The despatch was not permitted to be published in Memphis. It will be remembered that we have not had a word by telegraph from Fort Pickens for some time, while it is known that Fort Pickens has been reinforced, and its commander directed to cause the building of sand batteries to protect the chances are that there has been—and perhaps still is—a desperate struggle between Pickens and the hostile forts and batteries. The fact that we hear nothing of it from the South certainly does not indicate Southern success.

CINCINNATI, O., April 26. A special despatch to the Herald, from near Pensacola, states that to the 21st there had been no action since Fort Pickens was reinforced. Gen. Bragg has intimated to his officers his utter inability to reduce the Fort. His force is completely demoralized. He also intimated that he should set purely on the defensive.

CAIRO, Ill., April 28. Gentlemen from New Orleans, on Friday, report the whole country between Jackson, Tennessee, and New Orleans in arms. Companies were seen drilling at every station along the road. They seemed to be destitute of arms, using old muskets, shot-guns and rifles. The telegraph is in possession of the secessionists, and is not permitted

to give any information.

troops explicitly moved rapidly. It is believed no attack upon

Recruits are great preparation army in the Washington, and

The Seven eighth of Mas I learn that sent a special troops as can pieces as can dancy, and reinforcements

PHILADELPHIA represented a anating. Greedy was Huc (Douglas) with a number of number of duty a remote

At Annapolis large increase Naval Academy city making paces a hot reinforcement in

Washington, and 30 Susquehanna a the march here Little ill feeling along the road obtained address delphi road,

WASHINGTON troops are which is at An All the won sent Regiment Herwick, of B yesterday, by a ket, and amput light clothing.

WASHINGTON The Capital attack of the 15,000 troops. They would like have to go a

WASHINGTON from Richmond were received seven thousand

NEW YORK, of accession is cation of the fer restore for her free and independ to take effect the votes of the Tuesday in May

WESTER WHEELING, Everet Convent met here 10-4 Douglas Dem gross. Rosala the Harrison demne the cour mems, all the delegates to the Strong union was that was harm

WASHINGTON American flags day, but the Ch taken down Assembly, in sala and arresta derlay no flag Federal.

Northwestern the State se Frearick and the State.

The strength of, of four hu obtained approval, and Annapolis

TROOPS LA BALTIMORE, ed at Fort Carr which a number of Maryland, as he raised in Hg sive preparation situation. The week will regu "Bery Union n

NEW YORK, dispatch from the southern force arriving with a southern troop reached Washin edly be attacked town neigh w suspended. G The hotels will

A dispatch to 3000 Virginia 800 at Norfolk

There are 1887 in Maryland. D Union volente The Peterbu 10,000 troops Perry, and 3500 gians

The Portmo arrival of three Pensacola lie

Government 1 000 men for 6 years, and with seventy-f total of about 5 men.