

forasmuch as we know that our labour is not in vain in the Lord. "For he that soweth to his flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. And let us not be weary in well-doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 25, 1862.

DO WHAT YOU CAN.

In an article last week we stated that two rules were necessary to be observed by persons who were desirous of making Christian progress or of being useful in the cause of Christ. Our remarks in that article were confined to the first—Be willing to do little things. The second is—Do what you can. It is singularly true that many persons enquire how little they can do for good and religious objects and be justified. Nearly all seem to be inclined to gauge their benevolence by the liberality of their neighbours. If another gives but little, that seems a sufficient excuse for our covetousness. And where there is one of whom it can be said as of the woman in the Gospel—"She hath done what she could," there are thousands perhaps, whom it can with equal propriety be said—*They have done what they could not help.* A more successful way to dry up the soul, and stop all spiritual growth and enjoyment can scarcely be found than to withhold from the cause of Christ, and other objects of Christian benevolence, the contributions and offerings which their wants render needful at our hands. Our liberality should never be measured by the liberality of another. If another chooses to withhold from the Lord's treasury the tribute required, he must answer for that. Neither because the Lord is willing to own little things, and commends the smallest offerings to his cause or acts in his service, when no more can be given or done, should we for a moment suppose that therefore a little will suffice when the draft is for much, and it is in our power to give. And further, we do not believe the ordinary rule of duty is a correct one. He who only comes up to duty is but "an unprofitable servant." More than our duty must often be done if we would be commended of the Lord. The Spirit of Christ is the only true Spirit of Christianity. Did he only do his duty? Was it his duty to become a man of sorrows for us—to acquaint himself with poverty and grief that we might become rich and happy? Was it his duty to perform a miracle to feed a multitude, to preach to the woman of Samaria when weary and hungry—to bear our sins and die for us that we might live? It was not duty—it was love—all constraining love that prompted and sustained the incarnate Saviour in his work of beneficence and mercy. Did the woman who, in the fullness of her devotion to her Lord, rushed into the house where he sat, and hastily breaking the box of precious ointment poured upon the sacred head of her Saviour, merely do her duty? Ah! nay, "She hath done what she could," is the memorial of her zeal and love, and will continue to be wherever the Gospel is preached. Did the loving Marys only do their duty when early in the morning, while it was yet dark, and bearing the hundred pounds of spices and ointment which they had prepared, they traversed the solitary streets of Jerusalem to the grave of him whom they loved, that they might there perform the last sad act of devotion to their Saviour and Lord by embalming his lifeless body? Ah! no! Duty prescribed a labour like this—it was love! They had drunk in from the lips of Jesus the very Spirit that he possessed: they loved him because he first loved them, and their early visit to the sepulchre was the legitimate fruit of their vital Christianity. We are loath also to believe that it was the duty of the early disciples to sell their houses and lands, that the price of them might be distributed as every man had need. And yet they did it. One of the principal causes of the great success of the Gospel in primitive days was that those who believed generally did what they could! Saved themselves, they made it the next object of their lives to save others. We do not think they enquired for duty, or how much they ought to do, but rather how much they could do to honor Christ and save souls. This is the spirit of true religion.

If we determine to do what we can in the cause of Christ, we shall find a thousand little things to do, the doing of which will soon be easy and delightful. Love is inventive, and when the heart, as in the case of the woman referred to, becomes filled with love to Christ and his work, we do not stop to enquire what our duty is, or what another does; but what I can do, is the anxious enquiry prompted by the zeal which burns within. And new fields of personal labour will rise up before us, and new objects upon which to bestow Christian effort will meet us at every turn. We shall do also what we can, in our contributions for the support of the cause of Christ. Not what we can afford, or what we can spare. How much do the poorest sometimes spare

for unneccessary gratification. How much do Christians sometimes spend for their pleasures—in dress—in parties—in contributions to questionable objects, while the plea of poverty closes the hand against the cause of Christ. "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom." He who will not do what he can for the cause of Christ, is unworthy of it, and need not expect to share its blessings, neither will he have a heart to rejoice at its prosperity and advancement.

LETTER FROM REV. CHARLES KNOWLES.

TESKET, N. S., April 10th, 1862.

BROTHER McLEOD.—At your request I will begin again to report myself in your columns. Our quarterly meeting at Port Medway commenced on the 3d Saturday in February; the weather was fine, the sleighing good, and a goodly number attended. The conference meeting was very encouraging, and a church meeting in the evening to consult on the propriety of having the Deacons ordained, was a step in the right direction. The meetings on Sunday were well attended, and no doubt some good was done in the name of the Holy child Jesus; but how much or how little will not be known till the Chief Shepherd shall appear. The business meetings were conducted with perfect harmony, all votes passing unanimously, though some of the business was of deep solemnity, as a reference to the within notice, which you are requested to publish, will more fully show. [See under "Special Notices."—Ed. Int.]

On Monday evening there were five Deacons ordained. Sermon by the writer, from the words, "Upon this rock I will build my Church," &c. The church at Port Medway appears to be well united, and I should think in rather a prosperous state for a low time in religion. They have a very fine house in the centre of the village, completed outside, and they think to have it finished inside some time in May. Brother Benson now labors in that church.

I have engaged to labor half the time at Barrington, and the other half at Argyle, for the present year. The best meetings I have seen at Barrington this winter, were at the opening of a new meeting house at Bear Point. The house was built, if I understood right, one quarter for the Methodists, and three quarters for the F. C. Baptists. The house is a very neat one, with steeple, containing about forty-two pews, if I remember right. The meetings were very encouraging. The dedication sermon by the writer from Hebrews ix. 1. "Then verily the first covenant had also ordinances of divine service, and a worldly sanctuary." After sermon the sacrament was administered to quite a large number, and many enjoyed the meeting much. The meetings were continued till after the next Sunday, and a good impression was made on the public mind, and many were happy in the Lord. We have also had some signs of good at Argyle, where I have baptized two; and also got up a "Total Abstinence Society." Some years ago there was a large Temperance Society in this place, but of late it had been neglected, and gone down. We have had but three meetings, all in about one week, and in one house, and have obtained eighty-five members. It was very encouraging to see so many feel the value of throwing around themselves the protecting shield of "Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drink," and then invite others who are exposed to so formidable a foe to take shelter with them in this friendly ASYLUM.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES KNOWLES.

RELIGIOUS EXHORTATION.

A late number of the *Christian Messenger* contains a good article on public worship, from which we make the following extract, which we commend as exceedingly appropriate in connection with social meetings.

Not only is a deep concern for the welfare of souls necessary to a good exhortation, but there must be a tender regard for the individual welfare and happiness of those to whom we speak. Men and women are not usually converted by hundreds or by dozens but by individuals, and there must be such application of remarks to individual cases as may make all feel that they are the persons sought to be benefited. Mistakes are sometimes made in giving exhortations. A sort of scolding is indulged in, and men are reproached for being sinners, in a spirit but little in agreement with the example of Jesus, who said "Neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no more." Some have so habituated themselves to fault-finding that they cannot get up to address their brethren but they find something to complain of. Not unfrequently, too, those present have to sit and listen to one who fancied himself appointed as a reprover of his brethren, and at liberty to indulge them with any amount of disparagement of those who are absent, but who he conceives ought to be present; whereas, if he had gone to the parties in a proper spirit, he might possibly, by half the number of words, have induced them to be present, and so obtained the blessing promised to him who converteth one from the error of his ways. By that course he would, at the same time, in all probability, have secured his own happiness and that of his brethren. Sometimes, instead of a brother benefiting his fellow-worshippers, he perhaps unintentionally throws a pall of gloom over them. We would not undervalue a due amount of solemnity, but we think that invitations to partake of gospel blessings—love, joy and peace, more profitable, especially to the young, than mourning over the coldness of the church and the degeneracy of the times. It would be well for brethren to bear in mind that the Apostle's injunction is not "Complain of one another," "Depreciate one another, by referring to 'belongings,' but 'Exhort one another, daily, and so much the more as ye see the day approaching.' This precept being given in connection with 'Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together,' would lead to the conclusion that a neglect of duty is a legitimate reason for calling upon and exhorting a brother, rather than alluding to his absence before others. Much may be done to render a meeting for prayer and exhortation profitable, by the brethren rising promptly and giving expression to a brief sentence or two if they have nothing of great length to communicate. No Christian is of so small ability, but he might 'Stand up for Jesus.' No loss of time should be allowed between the different speakers; when an awkward pause occurs, the feeling of the meeting evaporates, and the thoughts revert to other matters, to the injury of all present. Much of course must depend on the minister or other person presiding, but he cannot wholly make up for the deficiencies of others.

RELIGIOUS PARAGRAPHS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—As the time approaches for the opening of the Great Exhibition, preparations are actively made by various Christian agencies to take advantage of the opportunity to reach the minds of visitors by means of different operations. The Bishop of London has expressed a strong desire to give every facility to foreign preaching. At his request Her Majesty has granted permission to have the German Court Chapel placed at the disposal of a number of distinguished foreigners of different countries. Bibles and tracts will be distributed to a large extent; and it is the earnest prayer of many Christians that much "seed of the Kingdom" will be sown during the time of the Great Exhibition.

RELIGIOUS EFFORTS IN ENGLAND.—Interesting movements continue to go forward in London, and in other

parts of England, indicative of the progress of a deep and hearty interest in religion. Many new lay preachers have appeared. Among them a London workman named Alexander; a poor gardener also; and others, whose preaching has been the means of arousing many from a state of doubt and sin. A deep religious interest is said to pervade the minds of numbers of the common people in all parts of England. As a sample of the efforts that are being made, and the earnestness of the men engaged, we give the following from the article of "Religious Intelligence" in the April number of the *British Messenger*:

On a cold damp evening near the close of February, the writer, after a visit paid to the neighbourhood of Champion Hill, stepped into an omnibus at Camberwell Green. There were two or three passengers besides. Soon after a young man entered, then another elderly gentleman. The young man had a pocket Bible in his hand, and he proceeded quietly and respectfully to present each passenger with a leaflet tract full of gospel truth. The elderly gentleman already mentioned then stooped, in order to converse with the young man opposite. Taking out his pocket-book he presented him with a tract, which I afterwards ascertained was a setting forth of the cardinal doctrine of "Justification by faith only," preceded by the solemn question, "Are you accepted in the Beloved?" The writer soon after addressed to the young man the inquiry, "Are you engaged in special angelic work?" Thereupon he explained to me how he was a member of Mr. Spurgeon's church, and how "Do you know him?" To which the reply was, "Yes," but before that was uttered, in the freshness of his zeal and anxiety to be faithful to one personally a stranger to him, he had put another suggestive question, "Perhaps you know Mr. Spurgeon's Master?"

Here were two tract distributors in one omnibus; the one was a Baptist, the other, I believe, one of "the Plymouth Brethren," whom, while differing from them in many things, I desire to do honour, as pre-eminently clear and explicit in their teaching as to the necessity of holding forth Christ as the Lord our righteousness. These two men were but specimens of the ever-increasing band of London workers—men who bear the cross, and who anywhere are ready to deal with sinners with a gentle yet real fidelity, and to speak of the things concerning the Kingdom.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN TURKEY.—It can no longer be doubted that an extraordinary change has taken place in Turkey in relation to Christianity. Turkey is open to the Gospel; and thousands of copies of the Scriptures are daily offered for sale in the streets of Constantinople. A missionary writing from an interior station says:—

"The sale of the Scriptures is steadily increasing, and they find their way to almost every village where Rayns reside, so that it may be said that the Word of Life is within reach of nearly all of the 300,000 nominal Christians of this field, while not a few also of the Moslems are reading it. The reformation is slowly and silently, but surely and steadily progressing, and the great agent in the work is the Word of God. A Turkish Pasha has remarked this, and he recommended this silent agent as our principal help. Speaking on the subject one day, in full court, he said, 'There are two ways of destroying a tree, one, the common one, is to go at it with axe or saw, and with great noise and clutter to cut it down. The other is to take an auger and quietly pierce to the heart of the tree. This last way is like Protestantism;—it has an auger, and that auger is the Bible; it silently pierces the tree and the end is accomplished.' And then he added, 'This universal liberty of conscience granted by the Sultan, works only in favor of Protestantism; nobody will think of turning Moslem, or Greek or Armenian, yet many from these various religions are becoming, and very many more will become, Protestants.' What a forcible testimony to the progress of the truth, coming from the lips of a Mohammedan!"

Still further in the heart of the Turkish Empire there are tokens that God's Spirit is breaking down the prejudices of ignorance and superstition. A missionary lately spent five days in an out-station, holding daily prayer-meetings with the women, who came in numbers varying from forty to seventy, while two years ago not a single one would attend the preaching.

RULES FOR MINISTERS.—In an obituary notice of the Rev. W. C. McKennon, in a late number of the *Westeyan*, we find the following extract from his "Diary," written only a few days before his death. The rules adopted by this deceased brother ought to be followed by every minister:—

This being the first day since my sickness in which I find myself strong enough to write, let me record a vow to serve the Lord my God more faithfully.

1. I promise to redeem the time and turn it to more profitable account, more fully than I have done, if it be Thy pleasure to restore me to my work.
2. I will labor harder to impress sinners with the truth, in order to save their souls.
3. I will take more time and pains, and spend more prayer in preparing for the pulpit.
4. I will endeavor to read fewer scientific and general works, and more of the biography of holy men.
5. I will read the Scriptures daily, praying for instruction.
6. I will endeavour to avoid all unprofitable conversation.

Oh, my God! without Thee I can do nothing. Enable me, then, by the Holy Spirit, to put these resolves to practice, while, at the same time, I rest on the all-sufficient atonement of Thy Son for salvation.

THE NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

From papers received by last English Mail, we select the following items of interesting intelligence.

The state of distress in the North of England continues to increase, as might be expected, and there is little prospect of early relief in any circumstances. All hope of securing the American cotton crop of the year must be given up, and it is not probable that the same supply of cotton from America will be received for some years to come. If this distress go on increasing, it is to be hoped that means will be devised, especially by those who are earnest in every Christian work, for supplying on a large scale the wants of the famishing poor.

Mr. Peabody an American banker in London, retiring from business with the intention of proceeding home, after a long and prosperous career there, has given a sum of £150,000 to be expended in providing dwellings for the poor in London.

Mr. Peabody's gift is the largest we can recall from a single individual, for any single object during his life.

One corner of an East-end district in London on a single day, Friday of last week, held three inquests of the cause of death in three cases, and in each instance was the verdict. The occurrence on one day in one district of three starvation verdicts is unusual even yet. The deaths from that cause are doubtless more numerous, in several districts, if they could be traced. Few people die of absolute, but many perish from comparative starvation. Want of nutritious food in adequate quantity engenders some diseases, and gives to others force and strength.

At the present period great distress exists in some parts of London and in all manufacturing towns; while we fear that it may continue for a long time. It could not be swept away by any single political occurrence. During this distress, as in the presence of a particular call to activity, the members of the different Churches may require to exercise self-denial; both in means and time. Many of them are involved by the cloud of suffering—and many of their neighbours may have to meet overwhelming distress.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement in the House of Commons on the 20th inst. Commencing with a retrospect of the revenue and expenditure for the past year, the Right Hon. Gentleman observed that in April, 1861, he estimated the expenditure for the year at £69,875,000, and that over and above this amount there would be required to be issued from the Exchequer in respect of what were termed excesses on the expenditure of previous years, a sum of £278,000. Moreover, since the financial statement and the measures founded upon it, considerable supplemental grants had been made, in the session of 1861, to the extent of £526,000, and in the present session, chiefly in connexion with the despatch of troops to Canada, and on account of China to the amount of £978,000. These items constituted an addition to the original expenditure of £1,499,000, and made the total estimated expenditure £71,874,000. The actual expenditure, however, was £70,838,000, or less than the estimated expenditure by £936,000, and contrasting the expenditure of 1861-62 with that of the previous year, there was a decrease of £1,666,000; whilst the expenditure for last year was £70,838,000, the revenue was £69,677,000, leaving a deficit of £1,161,000. But the supplemental charges subsequent to the financial arrangements for the year, amounting to £1,499,000, being deducted from the deficit, it followed that upon the original financial arrangements there would have been a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £335,000. An interesting and satisfactory portion of the subject was the comparison of the revenue of the year just expired with that of the year preceding it. In 1860-61, the revenue produced £70,283,000, and in 1861-62 £69,674,000. Consequently there was a decrease in the revenue of 1861-62, amounting to £609,000. These figures, he thought were eminently satisfactory, when it was borne in mind that in that year we had parted with those three important items of revenue—the penny income tax for three quarters of the year, £850,000; the paper duty for six months of the year, £665,000; and the malt credit for the whole year not taken up, £1,122,000, making together £2,637,000. Deducting from that amount the real decrease of revenue, which including two additional days on the year, would come to £809,000 instead of £609,000, it showed that the improvements in the remaining sources of the revenue yielded no less than £1,828,000 last year. There were two heads in particular under which the revenue had fallen short; the first was the excise, which had dropped off £456,000; and the second the China indemnity. The latter he had estimated last year, at £750,000, but he had reason to believe that the gross amount to the 1st of April would be £627,000, of which, after deducting merchants' claims, about £266,000, would be available for revenue.

The revenue has been seriously affected by the war in America, but the trade in that direction is now steadily increasing. The trade with France under the new treaty had greatly increased. In the six months of 1860-61, the exports to France amounted to £4572,000, and in the same period of 1861-62, to £1031,200, "being an increase," said the honorable gentleman, "of £5,740,000, and giving rise—I will not say to a certainty, I will not say even to a confident expectation, but at least to a hope that the commercial relations between these two great countries, valuable as they are in themselves, and still more valuable as they are as pledges, guarantees, and pillars of those friendly feelings between England and France which must always be the best security for the general peace and tranquility of the world—they give rise, I say, to a hope that the commerce between these two great countries is at last about to approach a scale something like what nature intended it to be (cheers), and something like what it was intended to be by that greatest of all Peace Ministers, Mr. Pitt, and as unlike as possible to what the obstinacy, the follies, and the prejudices of other men who had made it." (Loud cheers.)

THE QUEEN AT OSBORNE.—At a recent meeting at Cambridge, on behalf of the Army Scripture Readers, and Soldiers' Friend Society, the Rev. H. Hulse, chaplain to the forces at Aldershot, related the following anecdote, which he had received, he said, from one of the actors in the scene:—"The incumbent of Osborne had occasion to visit an aged parishioner. Upon his arrival at the house, as he entered the door where the invalid was, he saw sitting by the bedside a lady in deep mourning reading the Word of God. He was about to retire, when the lady remarked 'Pray remain. I should not wish the invalid to lose the comfort which a clergyman might afford.' The lady retired, and the clergyman took up lying on the bed a book with texts of Scripture adapted to the sick; and he found that out of that book portions of Scripture had been read by the lady in black. The lady was the Queen of England."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Gold appears to be more abundant in British Columbia than in any other gold field of the world. Several expeditions had been organized in Canada West for these diggings beyond the Rocky Mountains; and we rejoice to notice the adoption of measures here to promote the emigration of individuals which has been productive of evils to Australia that cannot be met now in the present generation.

THE CONTINENT.—Continental intelligence is not very interesting. The Italian ministry is completed. The Pope holds a reception of Bishops in reference to a canonization of Japanese martyrs of whom we know no particulars. His own death is expected and the election of a successor is discussed prematurely. Napoleon is said to favour the candidature of Archbishop Hughes of New York, whose transference into an arbitrary monarch of Italy would try the patience of his republican friends. The King of Prussia has succeeded in making himself unpopular among his subjects. The Emperor of France, will, it is said, visit London at the opening of the Exhibition.

Garibaldi has issued the following letter to the Italian Clergy:—

I shall not speak of faults. When I speak to crowds I quote for them these words of the Gospel, 'Let him who is without sin cast the first stone.' Harmony, therefore, between us if you wish it, but act well; hitherto you have acted ill. You have made Rome a den of wild beasts, thirsting for the destruction of Italy. I am unhappily convinced that you cannot save the Cardinals from perdition, but do it if you can. Moreover, cry to the four winds of heaven that you are Italians, that you will at least imitate the priesthood of Hungary, of Poland, of Greece, of China, of the savages of America, where the priest does not deny his cradle, his relations, his fellow-citizens, but combats together with them for the independence of their country. Let the Italian priest launch forth from the pulpit the sacred words of the redemption of the country, and of the damnation in hell of the Vatican. He will then have, in the first place, the entire approbation of his own conscience, and, secondly, the approbation and gratitude of millions of men. Revive the ancient Christianity which proclaims self-denial, mutual forgiveness, and the holy doctrine of the equality of men. It is on these conditions that we can receive you as brethren." G. GARIBOLDI.

THE SAME OLD SPIRIT.—Some idea of the feeling of the zealous Romanists of France toward the Jesuit

Father Passaglia, for his course in advocating the demission of the temporal power of the Pope, may be found from passages in a work just published by M. Veuillot, former editor of the *Univers*. After a page of laudatory eulogies on the "arch-infanamous one," as he denominates Passaglia, he winds up by saying:—"May thy polluted surplice become sackcloth of flames, and may God refuse thee a tear to allay thy scorching heat; may thy stole be about thy neck as the millstone to Babylon when she is thrown into the lake of fire and brimstone."

It would seem as though the old Anti-Protestant venom had been concentrated and intensified toward one who represents the large body of the reforming Italian clergy, who feel that it is false policy for the Papacy still to cling to the temporal power.—N. Y. Observer.

POLAND.—Poor Poland and her wrongs have once more been the subject of a conversation—an ineffectual talk—in the British Legislature. Earl Russell anticipates a mitigation of the present grievances of Poland—in the future. So do we, but it must be confessed that it seems likely to be a very distant future. The present Czar has repeatedly promised Poland a constitution, and as repeatedly broken his word, and the streets of Warsaw have within the last twelve months witnessed scenes fit to arouse the indignation of the world. All expression of opinion is suppressed, and the last news that reaches us from that unhappy city is that one Alexander Zamoyiski, in whose house an unlicensed printing-press was found, has been flogged to death for refusing to incriminate any of his assistants.

INDIA.—India has probably changed its Governor-General by this date. Viscount Canning has served his number of years and must be on his homeward voyage. The Earl of Elgin, after long service in all quarters of the world, has commenced his period in the highest position under the Crown. We hope that his term may be more peaceable than that of his predecessor; but the cloud of war hovers over the north-eastern territories, falling down like the mist from the mountains, which will bring us insensibly round the Burmese empire into connection with the Chinese highlands.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—The *Hong Kong Mail* of 17th, lately received, says:—"In China matters are threatening to assume a very serious aspect, although it is to be hoped our fears may not be realised. By the last mail from the North, we learn that grave doubts are entertained as to the safety of Shanghai. The Taeping rebels, encouraged, it would seem, by the capture of Ningpo and the fall of Hangchow, are now moving in the direction of Shanghai; they have driven back the feeble force of Imperial soldiers that were sent from the latter city to check their advance, and preparations are going on for the defence, both of Shanghai proper and the important settlement adjacent to it, held by foreigners. As yet we have not heard of any positive act of hostility having been committed, but it is generally believed that the rebel movements are tending in this direction. It is now officially published that we have 'taken possession of Shanghai,' so that the rebels, to whom this has been made known, will understand that, in attacking Shanghai, they make war against the Allies." In the House of Commons, one night last week, Mr. Layard stated that her Majesty's Government had given orders that Shanghai should be defended against the Taipings by a naval force. The hon. gentleman assigned two reasons for this course—the anarchical and destructive policy of the rebels, and the immense value of the British property which is at stake.

Arrival of the City of New York.

New York, April 22.
Steamer City of New York brings Queenstown dates 10th.

No political news of importance.
Cotton firmer, with slight advance.
The *Sch. Sophia* had arrived at Liverpool with 900 bales. Having run the blockade at Charleston. Flour active and steady.
Wheat dull.
Corn quiet. Provisions unchanged. Ashes inactive.

Consols closed at 93½ @ 93½.

Arrival of the "Bohemian" at Portland.

Portland, April 23.
The "Bohemian" arrived at 6.30 this morning. It is rumored that the relations between England, France, and Spain, relative to Mexico, are unsatisfactory. Spain maintains Prim's convention. It is reported that France wishes to march against Mexico. Prussian Government is preparing measures against the press.

It is reported that England has succeeded in bringing Spain on her side on the Mexican question, by a promise not to object should Spain take Hayti.

The people of Senegal, on the West Coast of Africa, have been defeated by the Eboe men.

Spanish ship *Manuel* has been captured as a slave.

Discounts easier. Funds advanced eighth. Consols 94½.

Railways advanced.
Breadstuffs improving and dearer.

The Porte has sent an ultimatum to the Prince of Montenegro, demanding instant release of prisoners, and a formal engagement to henceforth prevent invasions of Turkish territory.

Arrival of the "Persia" at New York.

New York, April 24.
The *Persia* arrived last night.

Parliament adjourned for Easter recess to April 28th.

Italian question had been debated.
Lord Palmerston said he believed the unity of Italy would be completed by the possession of Rome.

Flour in good demand at 25 a 29.
Wheat dull. Corn steady. Provisions unchanged.

Consols closed on Saturday at 93½ @ 93½.

American securities without change.
Transactions limited.
General news unimportant.

UNITED STATES.

We give a few extracts from the official report of Major General Grant, on the battle at Pittsburgh landing:—

On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately the five Divisions stationed at this place were drawn up in line of battle to meet them.

The battle soon waxed warm in the left and centre, varying at times to all parts of the line. There was the most continuous firing of musketry and artillery ever heard on this continent kept up until midnight. The enemy having forced the entire line to fall back, nearly half way from their camps to the landing, at a late hour in the afternoon a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left, and get possession of the landing, transports, &c.

This point was guarded by the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, Capt. Gwynne and Shirk commanding, with four twenty-four pound Parrott guns and a battery of rifled guns.

As there is a deep and impassable ravine for artillery or cavalry, and very difficult for infantry at this point, no troops were stationed here except the necessary artillery and a small infantry force for their support. Just at this moment the advance of Major-General Buell's column, and a part of the division of Gen. Nelson arrived, and two Generals named both being present. An advance was immediately made upon the point of attack, and the enemy was soon driven back.

In this repulse much is due to the presence of the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, and their able commanders, Capt. Gwynne and Shirk.