### RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Verily, "Jesus of Nazareth is passing by." God, in his infinite wisdom, is affording guilty, wretched sinners a glorious opportunity to "come to Jesus," and, thanks be to his holy name, many, very many, are finding peace by believ- | fice and the proposed occupation of some ing on Christ and him crucified!

Some three weeks since an announcement appeared in our daily papers, and was proclaimed from our pulpits, that the Rev. E. P. Hammond would visit us shortly for the purpose of holding children's revival meetings, a work in which church to overflowing at every service, he had, under God, been eminently successful in other places. He came, and after holding two or three of the meet- it and enough go away to fill it again ings it was evident that God's Holy Spirit was gradually working its way into the hearts of many hearers. Among the children especially was this observable. The little ones flocked by hundreds to the afternoon meetings, and the churches in which the services were held were literally packed with those of whom our blessed Saviour said, "Suffer them to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

As their little voices sang the sweet tunes contained in Mr. Hammond's "Revival Melodist," the Christian hearer could not help but feel that he was having a small glimpse of heaven, and that the anthems of the redeemed in heaven could only surpass in feeling and sweetness the hymns of praise and glory sang by these little ones who were seeking their Saviour. It strengthened my heart for renewed exertions, and I know it has had a similar effect upon the hearts of

One feature of these meetings deserves more than a passing remark. It is the entire unity of feeling and sentiment manifested by the ministers of our city, in this glorious work.

All doctrinal differences have been utterly ignored. Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians—all come together for the furtherance of Christ's kingdom upon earth. Upon this platform every lay sat the ministers of Christ, all with anxiety for the salvation of souls depicted upon their countenances. After the dismissal of the regular service, an "inquiry" meeting is held. The question is not then, "Are you a Baptist?"-"Are you a Methodist?" "Are you a Presbyterian?" but, have you found Jesus precious to your soul?

This is as it should be, and God is blessing our united action by a plenteful outpouring of his Holy Spirit, for which we are devoutly thankful.

These children's meetings were held every afternoon and evening for two weeks, in the different evangelical churches of the city, and at every service were crowded. We cannot say how extensive this work has been among the children, but will be safe in affirming that hundreds of the little ones have a hope that they have found Jesus, and many are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. It is a sight one seldom witnesses, to see in our inquiry meetings, little girls and bovs from nine to thirteen years of age, pleading with tears in their eyes, with their little companions to "Come to Jesus JUST NOW," and bowing before the throne of God with their little simple, though earnest prayers, for the salvation of the souls of their playmates. Una. ble to instruct, many of them simply tell how they found Jesus, and how very precious he is to their souls.

The children's meetings proper, ceased on last Saturday, and the work is now being carried on for the benefit of adults. The feeling engendered by the children has found its way to the hearts of fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, and large numbers of persons are now anxiously inquiring the way of salvation.

tist church—the largest in the city was crowded to repletion, and about two-thirds of the congregation remained to the inquiry meeting.

God is truly giving all a blessed opportunity to "call upon him while he is near." Oh! pray for Newark, dear Christian friends, pray for Newark; cease till all are brought to the foot of the Cross, and can sing with the little children, "Jesus is mine, Jesus is mine."

Newark, N. J., March 31st, 1864.

REV. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, after fourteen years' faithful service as a Missionary of the American Board in China, strained by disease of the throat to cease 4th, to sail soon for this country. Correspondents will address him at Oaks' Corners, Ontario County, N. Y.

# Mews of our Churches.

HOWARD STREET CHURCH, SAN FRAN cisco.—According to the Pacific, a meeting was held Feb. 17th, to take action respecting a new site for a church edi larger room. The committee in charge were allowed two weeks more so select a site, and the Trustees authorized to procure Union Hall, if desirable. A let ter to the Evangelist says:

"Mr. Kettridge has been with us six Sabbaths, and has not only filled our but has compelled us to engage a large place. Our church will hold from 500 to 600-we have had 800 crowded into All that hear our minister once are bound to hear him again; hence we are compelled to move to larger quarters. The Hall we have taken will seat from 1200 to 1500. We take possession of it on the 6th of March. We hold a meeting this week to take measures to pur chase a lot for a new house of worship As I told you in New York, if we could have the right person in the pulpit we could build a house of worship second to none on this coast. This person we think we now have. There is a very interesting state of things in our Church at this time."

WEST HOBOKEN CHURCH, Rev. James C. Egbert pastor, is prospering; its congregation having doubled within four months. The church edifice has been greatly enlarged and improved. \$145 were presented to the pastor.

In the church at Marshall, Mich., there has been a revival that has added twenty-five to the company of believers.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES. - The Rev. John Ward, of Lagrange, has been unanimously called to the pastorate of the First Church, Carbondale, vacated by the death of his brother, the late Rev. T. Sydenham Ward.—Rev. E. P. Payson, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, has been ordained, with a view to accepting the chaplaincy of the 146th Regiment New York Volunteers, to which he has been elected. The Evangelist says: "The regiment has a very high reputation in our army, its officers being all liberally educated men, and its rank and file formed by the consolidation of the famous Duryea's Zouaves and another of our best regiments. There has been much of reli gious interest in the regiment the past winter, and they have felt that they must at once have the services of a chaplain." Rev. Albert Erdmann, late chaplain of this regiment was installed pastor of the Congregational church of Clinton, N. Y., March 22nd.

College Hill, O.—There has been a good degree of religious interest in the church and congregation on College Hill, to which the editor of the Christian Herald, Rev. C. E. Babb, ministers, for three weeks past. More than 50 in the community and in the Female College have been enquiring the way to Zion. Many, we trust have found it. The work is still going on.

#### DR. SUNDERLAND CALLED TO THE AMERICAN CHAPEL AT PARIS.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, for eleven years pastor of the Four-and-a-half street Presbyterian Church, in Washington, has received an invitation from the American and Foreign Christian Union to fill the present vacancy in the American Chapel at Paris, with the understanding that the appointment is for vided that the number is not thereby four years, unless earlier terminated by increased; and that the examinations of unforseen providential circumstances. The matter was presented at a full The matter was presented at a full are between fourteen and eighteen years amendment, proposing that the notes of age. Mr. Rice also reported a bill be redeemed in gold. No further action day, and a resolution was adopted granting him leave of absence for the period designated. In the trying times of 1861, when many of his members went off with the secession tide, he went off with the secession tide, he stood firm upon the side of the Union, appointment of Acting Lieutenant Com-Constitution and the Right, and he distinctly stated in his letter accepting the call, with reference to the rumor of the ate bill regulating Courts-Martial, which recognition of the Southern Confede-Last Sabbath evening the First Bap- racy by France, that he would not stay in Paris a single day after such a recognition took place.

FIRST CHURCH, KENSINGTON.-Last Banking law. Sabbath was a blessed day in this church. Sixty-one persons were received into its fellowship-four by letter from other churches, and fifty-seven on profession that this glorious outpouring may not of their faith: the fruits in part of a amendments. Mr. Wilson reported of their faith: the fruits in part of a back from the Military Committee the blessed work of grace which has been bill for paying to Minnesota the costs, going on quietly for a month past. - | charges and expenses of the Indian War Among the converts are some from all classes of life—the old, the middle aged, and the young: several heads of family and the young is several heads of family and the young is several heads of family and the young is several heads of the young is several heads of the young is several heads Among the converts are some from all classes of life—the old, the middle aged, and the young: several heads of families, and several young men of great hope and promise. The church was hope and promise. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity; and as these stood up to enter into covenant principally at Fuh Chau, has been con- with God—twenty of them receiving the ordinance of baptism-it was a scene from preaching, and expected, January and an hour long to be remembered! Every heart seemed to be melted, and many were ready to say "Lord, it is good for us to be here!"

THE FIRST MORAVIAN MISSION.

It is an interesting fact, not geneally known we think, that the first mission to the negro race, was the earliest enterprize of the kind by the United Brethren, in 1732; ten years after the re-organization of the church, at Herrn-

Dober and Nitschmann determined to go to St. Thomas, W. I. They were discouraged, however, and assured that they, if not eaten by cannibals, would have to become slaves. They expressed themselves willing to submit to the hard yoke of slavery, provided they could gain a single soul for the Saviour. After months of delay, on account of the rate of seven per cent interest, and several amendments. rebuff at every point in their progress toward and at the port of embarkation, they reached the strange land, and inaugurated the grand missionary work which now girdles the world. Honor enough for a single evangelical branch of the "Church Universal."

### WHY WE ESTEEM RUSSIA.

Our London correspondent is mistaken in the reason he assigns for the regard felt in the United States for Russia. It is not because "her civil expression of sympathy went to our hearts." Nor was it altogether because of her equally civil silence when other nations showed such unseemly haste to recognize the belligerent rights of rebels; but because Russia, like ourselves, was engaged in a great and perilous undertaking, for the relief of the wronged, oppressed and degraded millions of her empire. It was impossible for us not to feel a thrill of sympathy for a great nation whose ventures in the cause of human liberty synchronized with her own. And, on the other hand, it was only natural that the Czar, engaged in such a work, should understand and sympathize with us, in our struggle with the slave power of the South.

THE MEMBERS of Manayunk Church have just concluded a very prosperous fair, which was conducted on the strictest business principles; i. e. without any raffling; and so readily did the articles go off that there was no need to have recourse to an auction at the close. About one thousand dollars were clearedlarge sum, especially in view of the prevalent bad weather. The ladies acknowledge gratefully the assistance of the ladies of Pine Street Church, in preparation for the fair. Among the pleasing incidents was the presentation of a sew ing machine to Mrs. Culver, the pastor's wife, by the congregation.

# News of the Week.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 29.—A bill was introduced to establish a Navy Yard and Naval Depot on the Delaware River. Referred. A bill was referred appropriating \$920,000 to pay expenses in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1862. The proceedings of the House on the death of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy were communicated to the Senate, and after remarks by Senators Trumbull, Pomeroy, and Sumner, the resolutions were

House.-Mr. Rice reported a bill which was passed, that persons between twenty-six and thirty years of age may be appointed Assistant Paymasters, prostudents for admission into the Naval only place of redemption. Rejected-Academy shall take place when they 27 to 63. Mr. Eldridge moved an Clerk in the Navy, making four classes, at the following salaries: \$1,200, \$1,000, \$800, and \$700 per annum. Mr. Pike reported a bill, which was passed, aumanders, at the same rates of pay as are allowed to such grades in the regular Navy. Mr. Pike also reported the Senwas passed, after striking out the first section, which provides that volunteer appointments in the Navy shall be subject to the action of the Senate the same as regular appointments. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the National

SENATE, March 30.—Mr. Fessenden reported back the House bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the current year, with bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana. Mr. Wilkinson offered an amendment to the sixth section, striking out the words free white inhabitants," and inserting "the male citizens of the United States,

finished business of yesterday, the joint ate's amendment to the Montano Terriresolution amendatory to the Constitu- tory bill, and asking a Committee of tion. Mr. Davis of Kentucky made a Conference. He said that the Senate's long speech against the measure.

House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the National to vote in the Territory. He, therefore, amendment to confine the engraving and printing of the notes to the Controller of the Currency, without the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The amendment was rejected. Mr. Pike offered an amendment, in effect to make banks simply banks of deposit, and to spoke against the bill, believing it had Brooks offered an amendment to de- The subject went over with the expiraprive the Secretary of the Treasury of tion of the morning hour. The House the power of prescribing the devices then went into Committee of the Whole and forms of the notes. Rejected. An and resumed the consideration of the amendment was adopted striking out National Bank bill, and acted upon amending the thirtieth section so that every association may charge on any oan or discount, &c., at a rate estabished by law in the State where such institution shall be located. The seccent, and that if more than this be paid, double the amount may be recovered by suit. Mr. Stevens, who had opposed these amendments, moved that the Committee rise, in order to give the Committee of Ways and Means an opportunity to consult and determine whether they wanted the bill to pass. The motion was agreed to. The House went again into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Message, and Mr. Ashley advocated the bill for the reconstruction of States subjugated or overthrown

by the rebellion. SENATE, March 31.—After calling for considerable information from various departments, the House bill to provide the number of colored regiments enlista temporary Government for the Terri- ed was passed, as was also a resolution tory of Montana was taken up, the pending question being to strike out the and Secretary of War, to furnish the word "white" in the fifth section, defining the qualifications of voters and eligibility to office within the Territory. The amendment was adopted-22 to 17 After a brief debate, the bill was passed -29 to 8. Mr. Saulsbury then addressed the Senate on the joint resolution to amend the Constitution to prohibit Slavery. Mr. Davis moved the following amendment as a substitute: "That no negro, or person whose mother or grandmother is or was a negro, shall be a citizen of the United States, or be eligible to any civil or military office, or any place of trust, or profit, under the United States." On this he called for Yeas and Nays. No quorum veted.

House.—Mr. Shannon reported the

Senate bill, which was passed, for the better organization of the Department of Indian Affairs in California. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill, declaring the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads, and boats, to be Post and Military roads. Mr. Garfield advocated the measure, when the subject was passed over, and the House went into Committee on the National Bank bill. Mr. Stevens offered a substitute for the thirtieth section, with a view to restore the seven per centum interest on loans accounts, &c., the effect, restores the original thirtieth section, which provides that every association may receive, charge or retain on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill or exchange, or other evidence of debt, interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum. The knowingly taking, receiving or charging a greater rate of interest is to be held and adjudged as a forfeiture of the entire interest. Those paying it may recover back in an action of debt twice the amount of interest thus paid. The St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, San Francisco, Detroit, Pittsburg, Albany, Cleveland, Milwaukie, Portland and Buffalo. Mr. Wilson moved to make New York the

information in regard to the churches and property of Christian denominations taken possession of by his own orders, or the orders of Generals of the Army. Several Senators desired to get up other bills. Mr. Hale called attention to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, presented this morning, and urged that several important Naval bills awaited action.

House.—Mr. Wilson asked leave to among the several States. It declares that each and every railroad company is authorized to transport freight and passengers from one State to another, anything in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. Objection was raised. Mr. Blane introdued a bill kota, giving five alternate sections per vides for a Board of three Commission-mile. Mr. Wade called up the House ers to hold sessions in Washington, and report to Congress the ascertained sums due the States, towns, cities, and counties. Mr. Ward reported a joint resolution to give notice of terminating the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. The of Alabama. House then went into Committee of the

amendment striking out the word "white" was to give negroes the right Bank bill. Mr. Brooks offered an wanted the House to adhere to its disagreement. Mr. Beaman moved to lay Mr. Pendleton's motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to by Yeas 63; Nays 49. The House then resumed the consideration of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad bill. Mr. Sweat issue only notes of the Government. no warrant in the Constitution of the The proposition was rejected. Mr. United States or laws of the country.

SENATE, April 4.—A communication was received from the Secretary of War denying that any order had been given by Gen. Dix to the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, prior to the November election was further amended so that the tion in 1861. Mr. Sumner reported a rate of interest shall not exceed six per bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the adjustment and satisfaction of claims for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31st, 1891. The bill to provide for the voluntary enlistment of any persons, residents of certain States, into the regiments of other States, was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The joint resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to abolish slavery was then con-

House.-A resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish a statement of the number of men called into the military service since March, 1861, and the quotas of each State under each call, was adopted. A resolution asking for asking the President, Secretary of State number of persons arrested for political offences, &c. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a resolution de-claring that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarcheial government in Mexico. After some discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted. A suspension of the rules, to consider a

resolution rescinding a resolution to grant the use of the hall to George Thompson, of England, on the 6th inst. was refused. The National Bank bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. An amendment fixing seven per cent. as the rate of interest in States where no rate is established, was adopted.

## THE WAR.

Louisiana.—The following dispatch comes by way of St. Louis, dated the 30th ult. "Alexandria, La., was occupied by our troops on the 16th ult. The enemy under Gen. Taylor crossed the river and retreated to Shreveport by land. Several Rebel gunboats which were there had gone up the river. The advance of Gen Bank's cavalry, under Lee, arrived at Alexandria on the 19th. The remainder of the army was within two day's march. When it arrives, the combined force will proceed westward by land. Supplies are going by river. The Rebels north and south of Red River are concentrating at

wounding six men."

By the steamer Cahawba, we have New Orleans dates to the 24th ult. Franklin, La., has been evacuated by our forces, and the Govern-ment stores there removed to Brashear City. Some rebel guerrillas at Provost Landrus, on the Teche, recently fired into one of our gunboats, but fled after a well-directed discharge of grape. A party was landed, who burned the buildings in the place. Gen. Franklin's column has passed through Opelousas. Gen. Banks has issued an order establishing a bureau, for the instruction of freedmen. The Era says of the fight at Natchitoches: On the 21st inst a force under command of Gen. Mower made a reconnoissance as far up Red River as Natchisection designating the places of re- toches, where they met the enemy in consider-demption was amended so as to include able numbers. The Union troops flanked the Rebels and captured four guns with their cassions and 200 prisoners. Natchitoches is on Red River, about 60 or 70 miles in an air line above Alexandria, and is a place of considerable imporance in that section of the State. Refugees recently from Natchitoches state that a very large quantity of cotton still remains on the plantations near that place, and there can be little doubt but that this will now fall into the hands of our troops. Another account says: An engagement took place on the 21st inst, about twenty-one miles beyond Alexanwas taken on the bill.

Senate, April 1.—Mr. Nesmith called up the bill to establish Assay Offices at Carson City, Nevada and Dalles City, Oregon, and moved an amendment, establishing a Branch Mint at Portland, Oregon, instead of an Assay Office at Dallas City. Mr. Powell endeavored to obtain the floor to get up his resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the churches.

dria, on the Bayou Rapides. It resulted in the capture of 210 prisoners from the enemy, four pieces of artillery, with cassions, and a large number of horses and mules. The only casulty reported on our side is that Col. Horace B. Sargeant was wounded in the leg severely, but not dangerously. The forces engaged were a portion of the infantry of Gen. Liee. The Fort De Russy prisoners have arrived at New Orleans. There are 25 officers among them. dria, on the Bayou Rapides. It resulted in the

Arkansas.—A dispatch from Fort Smith says that "about 10,000 effective troops have gone South from this district. The whole number in the department, under Gen. Steele, now moving southward, is from 30,000 to 35,000—sufficient to overpower any Rebel force opposed to them."

Virginia.—General Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General to the Army of the Potomac, sent to Washington on the 29th ult., a notorious Rebel citizen and bushwhacker, charged House.—Mr. Wilson asked leave to introduce a bill regulating commerce among the several States. It declares positive, as the deed was witnessed by several of our officers.

Rebeldom.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes an appeal to the benevolent in behalf of soldiers' families and other poor of the city, and says: "The poor have not been able to procure supplies at the shops established the three poor that the poor the poor that the poor the poor that the poor that the poor that the poor that th ceived at the War Department concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, N. C. The force is said to be under command of Gen. Burnside."

Gen. Pillow has been placed in command

or those who shall have declared their intention to become such." The morning hour expired, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the unaccounted in this segra has take the test of the sear a frem while the time was a confirmation of the conf

made a weak effort at Port Royal Ferry to do us some damage—but they failed utterly. Next day they tried several points on Jenkin's Island, and also failed.

The War in Illinois.—We have some particulars of the trouble at Charleston, Ill. Col. Oakes, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, started for Charleston on Tuesday night and telegraphed on Wednesday, 29th ult., for the 41st Regiment, which left Springfield in the afternoon, Gen. Heintzleman was also requested to send 5,000 troops from Indianapolis. Col. Oakes arrived on Thursday. The 41st Illinois Regiment had been ordered from Camp Yates, and 500 men were ordered from Indianapolis. Sheriff O'Hara has been joined at his rendezvous by the Sireriff of Edgar County, with a band of desperadoes. spy sent out by the insurgents was captured on Thursday afternoon. He confesses that there are large bands at two places mentioned, but refuses to give further information. The telegraph wires east and south have been cut. Scouts report a force of Rebels, 1,500 strong, three miles east of Matton. A Matton dispatch of the 30th says: "On the receipt of the news of the riot, 250 men of the 54th Illinois Regiment, rendezvousing here, went to Charleston. The rioters having left before our troops arrived, pursuit was made, and about 30 prisoners were taken and brought to this place. The Copperheads in this and the adjoining Counties immediately commenced mustering their forces with the avowed purpose of rescuing the prisoners. Reports from a dif-ferent source says that the Rebels are from 1,000 to 1,500 strong. The insurgents are said to be threatening both Charleston and Mattoon. A reconnoissance last night found them fortiged 12 miles from Charleston."
A dispatch from Cairo of the 31st ult., says: "Col. True, in command of the post here, has authentic information that they are in force at Copairn's Mills, ten miles south, and at a place eight miles west of Mattoon."

Texas.-By way of New Orleans we have ater news from Texas. Indianola was evaculater news from Texas. Indianola was evacuated on the morning of the 13th of March. With the troops, several Union families, principally Germans, left, taking with them in some instances the lumber of their tenements, as they had taken the oath of allegiance, with the expectation that the army would remain. Gens. McClernand and Dana did all they could to relieve them. as did also Capts. Gorsuch and to relieve them, as did also Capts. Gorsuch and McComss. The troops under Gen. Fitz Henry Warren took the land route, crossing the bayous by pontoon ferries. In doing so twenty-two men and two officers of the 69th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Perry, ocumanding, two men of the 7th Michigan Battery, and eight of the 2d Engineer (Corps d'Afrique,) in all thirty-four men and two horses, were drowned by the swamping of the boats. Gen. McClernand has gone down the coast to make a visit to Arkanas Pass and Brownsville

Tennessee.—A Knoxville dispatch of the 31st ult., says: The Rebels, after destroying the trestle at Bull's Gap, fell back beyond Greenville. They took up the wagon and railroad bridge across Sick Creek, and carried off portion of the rails and telegraph wires. Parson Brownlow telegraphs from Knoxville that General Sherman left this morning for Chattanooga, after returning to the front. All is quiet at Mossy Creek. Knoxville is so well fortified that we could hold it against Lee's army. Longstreet's forces are at Watuga, more than 105 miles east of here. -A force of cavalry remains at Bull's Gap to protect the

A fight of several hours duration occurred at Somerville, Tenn., on the 30th ult., between the 6th Tennessde cavalry, and 1500 rebel cav-alry. Our forces being overpowered fell back, leaving fifty or sixty killed and wounded in the hands of the rebels.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Wisconsin Union Convention for choosing delegates to the Baltimore Conven-tion met at Madison, on the 30th ult. Gov. committee having yesterday reduced it to six, providing it shall not be greater than the rate established by law in States where such institutions shall be bales. Fort De Russey was accidentally blown up on the 17th, killing four and Agreed to. The substitute, in states where accounts, etc., but and south of Regulators cavalry Shreveport, except Gen. Harrison's cavalry Shreveport, except Gen. Harrison's cavalry at Columbia. The gunboats made a prize of Gov. Randall, and the Hon. J. F. Potter. Resolutions were adopted eulogizing President Lincoln and favoring his renomination. The Convention was perfectly harmonious throughout. The delegates were unanimous

A call has been issued for a convention, o meet in St. Louis on the 27th of April, to nominate an Electoral Ticket and select Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. It s signed by Frank P. Blair and over eighty

## FOREIGN NEWS.

We have European news to the 25th

GREAT BRITAIN.—A motion in the House of Commons, that the statement of the French Procureur-General, at the trial of the Italian conspirators, implicating Mr. Stansfield, a member of the Cabinet, in the plot to assassinate the Emperor, deserved the serious consideration of the House, was rejected by Yeas 161, Nays, 171. In Ireland, nine men have been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for practising military exercises.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Ashburton are dead. Garibaldi was about to visit England. Four new paddle steamers, built of steel and of great speed, were ready to leave Liverpool and run the blockade.

FRANCE.—Maximilian was to receive officially the Mexican deputies on Easter Sunday. He intended seeking an interview with the Queen of Spain previous to his departure for Mexico. del was refused an audience with him. while in Paris.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.—A naval engagement between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war and several gunboats took place off Rugers' Island. The Prussians had to withdraw their ships and safely reached port. The bombardment of Duppel continued. A sortie of the Danes against Rockeball was repulsed. The Prussians had taken Osteer, near West Duppel, and 300 prisoners. The Prussians have captured the island of Fehmern, with the entire Danish garrison. The three Prussian men-of-war which which were at anchor in the harbor of Brest have been placed under the command of the Autrian Admiral.

The Danes have abandoned the blockide of the port of Griefswalde. The bombardment of the Danish intrenchments at Duppel continued. The Danish Government has decreed the release of the Hanoverian ships under embargo in Danish ports. Fresh disturbances have taken place in Stockholm, the object of which was to force the Government to conclude an offensive alliance with Denmark.

ITALY.—The Pope is seriously ill. Serious conflicts have taken place in Rome between the Papal and the French soldiers. The populace sided with the