

duct! But not one of us can see a moment before us.

Suddenly the devoted mother was missing from her post in the kitchen. She was to be washed and drugged no more. She died; but had she been cared for and cherished as she should have been, she might have been the companion and comforter of her husband and her children for many happy years.

If any girls who were walking in the ways of the Grey girls will but take warning by their punishment, they may perhaps escape a similar one.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 18, 1864.

New Testament Studies.

We find that brother Bill can only give us a column at a time, as a rule, for our studies. But we can seldom do more than say what we may on our several topics into a single column.

And we must, after all, divide our articles much more than we could have desired; while both we and our readers must make the best of what seems inevitable.

NATURE OF BAPTISM. Part II.

We maintained, in our former paper, upon the topic here under consideration, that it is by immersion only that Christian baptism can be rightly administered.

We have seen, that the argument from the English New Testament as to the nature of baptism is drawn, not from etymological considerations, but from historical statements, and argumentative allusions.

We now add, that for popular purposes, here is the strength of our case; and that, for such purposes, here is all that we need.

It is in plain book, in all vital and practical points, the New Testament, the matter of baptism is so presented that plain people can easily understand it.

It is not the mere learned argument to be slighted. Among many other advantages, it possesses this great one,—that it furnishes us with a reply to all the elaborate objections against the practice of immersion as derived from alleged impossibilities.

It is for this reason, and for the purpose of bringing a reproach upon the Baptist body, because of their zeal for a New Testament Christianity, that Satan induces so many false religionists, as the Mormons for instance, to practice adult rather than infant baptism?

Yes, it is not the mere learned argument to be slighted. Among many other advantages, it possesses this great one,—that it furnishes us with a reply to all the elaborate objections against the practice of immersion as derived from alleged impossibilities.

But why so strenuous on a point like this? For those two special reasons. There is, first of all, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, secondly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, thirdly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, fourthly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, fifthly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, sixthly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, seventhly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, eighthly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, ninthly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, tenthly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, eleventhly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, twelfthly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

There is, thirteenthly, the character of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed.

God commanded him, so did he. Paul, again, tells us of Moses, that he was "verily faithful in all his house, as a servant; and his testimony is strikingly illustrated in the two closing chapters of Exodus, where we are informed, no fewer than fourteen times, that this thing, and that, and the other was done, in obedience to positive precepts, "as the Lord commanded Moses" while in one place we have the same comprehensive phraseology as is applied to Noah;—"Thus did Moses; according to all that the Lord commanded him, so did he."

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one. The Saviour, in the appointment of baptism, had in view certain ends. The ceremony which he enjoined was adapted to those ends.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

Moreover, and finally, there is the significance of baptism. Our next paper will be devoted to this point. For our present purpose it is to be remarked, that because the precept which enjoins baptism is a positive precept, it does not follow that it is an arbitrary one.

more, if it were the Lord's will, but I have no hope of seeing many of them ever again on these mortal shores. Dear brothers and sisters remember me at the throne of grace. Don't forget an afflicted father and his family, but pray that our Heavenly Father may sustain us with his grace; and if I never meet you again on earth, I hope to meet you all in Heaven, where parting will be known no more.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted. The Lord reward them according to their deeds and grant them reviving showers of his heavenly grace.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

THE REV. H. MARSHALL. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Hopewell, Harvey, Roshua and Caladonia, who have contributed to their worldly substance, to relieve the wants of the suffering and afflicted.

Revival Intelligence. A correspondent to the Christian Era, Boston, says the work of grace in Manchester, New Hampshire, "is great and increasing in interest every day. More than 2,000 persons were in the great hall yesterday (Sunday), besides another meeting house opened and filled with those who could not get into the hall. It is thought fifteen hundred persons remained in the hall last evening for a second meeting, for prayer, until between 10 and 11 o'clock, 300 or 400 requesting prayers. Many men and their wives are among the anxious. The six churches with their pastors are united in the great work, which is now spreading into towns five and ten miles around. We regret that brother Ernie must leave us this week to commence a meeting with Dr. Ide, of Springfield, Mass., next Sabbath. Many of our oldest citizens say they have never seen anything like this in Manchester."

NEW YORK STATE.—The Baptist churches at Tarrytown and Sing Sing, N. Y., are enjoying deeply interesting revivals of religion. The Baptist church in Hoboken, Hudson county, N. Y., has received a recent accession of forty-five members by baptism. At Tarrytown, Rev. W. H. Wines recently baptized five converts. A good work is in progress.

The Baptist Churches of Germantown and Brussels Street, have commenced their annual Union services, and are laboring and praying for a revival of pure religion in their midst. May the spirit descend in mighty power to awaken the redeemed and regenerate souls!

The Canadian Baptist Register, for 1864.—This work is edited by Thomas L. Davidson, D. D. It contains full reports of the Educational and Missionary labors of our brethren in Canada, a complete list of regular Baptist churches and ministers, and also a tabular view of Associations, &c. It is got up in a popular style, and its statistical information is invaluable. We rejoice to see that our Canadian brethren are extending their enterprise and influence in all directions. May God prosper their way, and greatly multiply converts to the Redeemer through their instrumentality.

The admirable sketch of the venerated Deacon Dexter, by Rev. S. T. Rand, which we commence this week on our first page, is truthfully drawn, and will amply repay a careful perusal. He was one of the most noble men we ever met. His christian experience was deeply intensified, and his conversation and life were constantly unfolding the religious fervor of his regenerate soul. "Though dead, he yet speaketh."

We regret to learn that Mr. Charles Estabrook of this city was struck by a runaway horse, on his return from Brussels St. Church on Friday evening last, was knocked down, and his foot badly cut by the cork of the horse-shoe. The shock to his whole system was very severe, but we rejoice to be informed that he is recovering as rapidly as could be expected.

Only a few months ago, his brother Abram Estabrook was struck down to the ground by a runaway horse, and very nearly killed; but through mercy he has been restored to health. Singular coincidence that the two brothers should have been injured so seriously under very different circumstances by runaway horses, and that both have been rescued from the very gates of death. "Man is immortal until his work is done."

Secular Department. Review of the Week. CITY AND PROVINCIAL. The agitation in reference to Westward Railway extension is increasing, and whether anything comes of it, Mr. Burpee has made himself quite famous by his action in the matter. He has received great attention not only from our own Chamber of Commerce, but also from the people of some of the cities of Maine, and his project seems to be gaining in favour with all parties, though doubt is expressed whether the present Legislature will take it up effectively at this late stage of its history.

The trial of the Chesapeake prisoners was resumed on Monday. The Hon. John H. Gray moved for the immediate discharge of the prisoners, on the following grounds:—1. The offence charged is Piracy on the high seas, and therefore does not come within the Extradition Treaty with the United States. 2. The Confederate States being recognized by the Queen's proclamation as belligerents, the offence is not piracy at all; and 3. This court has no jurisdiction in such cases. These points were argued at considerable length. The case is not yet finished.

Mr. Howard McLeod, for some time accountant in the Railway Office, has been appointed Station Master at the St. John Station, in place of Mr. Beck, who vacated the position, under such unfortunate circumstances, a few weeks ago.

The Leinster Street Baptist Church have engaged the Rev. Mr. Garner, of New York city, to become their pastor. He has been preaching for them a few Sabbaths on trial, and has received their most cordial and hearty admiration. He returned to New York last Monday morning, and is expected to commence his pastorate at the new church about the first of May, at which time the church edifice is to be completed. We understand that the installation of the pastor and the dedication of the beautiful church, are to take place on the same day, and the good people of the congregation hope to clear off all debts upon the building before that time. Success to them.

The first steamer of the International Line will leave for this port, Monday, March 7th. The Union of the Colonies, next to the Western Railway extension, is the most important topic on our Provincial papers. The Halifax people are interested in the matter, and there is no telling how soon a great Colonial Empire may be formed out of these Lower Provinces. The great mineral wealth of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is drawing large investments of American capital, and the opening up of timber lands by the proposed Western Railway, would give a new impetus to ship building, already so extensive and profitable, and there is plenty of good land for farming purposes yet unoccupied. So if our people want to become a great nation, "what to hinder?"

We regret to hear that the Rev. Dr. Thomson, the esteemed Rector of St. Stephen, is now lying very low, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. —Wines.

An Inquest was held last Monday before S. D. McPherson, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of John Cochran. The jury found that the deceased John Cochran died from the excessive use of rum, on the 8th day of Feb. inst.—Free Press Reporter.

We learn that His Excellency, in view of the inconveniences which would arise in Fredericton from the non-payment of a sum involved in the last year's taxation, has instructed his lawyer to pay over the whole amount to the City.—Id.

The account of the Dorchester murder and Coroner's inquest in our last issue, should have been credited to the Morning Telegraph.

phers of the Assembly. Not a spark of wit, not a ripple of merriment, not an outburst of hearty laughter has yet rung through the old hall, where in days of yore the Archbishop and Uniates and Dayles used to stir our spirits and move our wrath. Shall we ever witness similar scenes? Not, we fear, till the presence of the present House is largely changed.

The Bridgetown N. S. Free Press says:—"In looking over the standing committees in the House of Assembly, we perceive that Killam—THOMAS KILLAM, Esq., of Yarmouth—the great antagonist of all Nova Scotia Railways—is Chairman of the Committee on Railways.

The Nova Scotia Gold Mines yielded about \$900,000 worth of the precious metal during the year ending the 31st December last. Since the disgraceful flogging of a British soldier in Toronto, a few weeks ago, considerable discussion has taken place upon that barbarous manner of punishment. A Canadian paper says:—

The Toronto Globe states that the Fenian Brotherhood are just now about holding a great fair in Chicago, the profits of which are to go to the fund for effecting the "redemption" of Ireland from the English rule. According to the Chicago Tribune the Brotherhood is getting very powerful, and desires nothing better than to see a war between England and the United States, when it will make itself felt.

The society is, however, prepared for the anathemas of the Church, and will not therefore, give up their design. At the meeting in November of the Convention at Chicago, the following resolution was passed:—"Resolved—That while we conduct ourselves as law-abiding citizens of these United States, we most truly protest against, repudiate and resist all interference with the legitimate exercise of our civil and constitutional rights on the part of any man or class of men, and more especially on the part of those who may claim to represent or receive instructions from any foreign potentate or foreign official whatsoever."

Resolved—That while we conduct ourselves as law-abiding citizens of these United States, we most truly protest against, repudiate and resist all interference with the legitimate exercise of our civil and constitutional rights on the part of any man or class of men, and more especially on the part of those who may claim to represent or receive instructions from any foreign potentate or foreign official whatsoever."

The London Morning Herald believes that the English cabinet has sent despatches to Vienna and Berlin, notifying Austria and Prussia of the hostile attitude it would be compelled to assume if Schleswig was invaded. The French government is believed to be in union with the English government on this point.

There is less apprehension of war, although the Prussian troops continued to advance. The France and Russia have come to the conclusion to agree with England, but will leave active interference to England.

It is stated that the Danish Government has purchased the powerful iron-clad in the Clyde which was reported to have been constructed for the Confederates.

It is officially confirmed that Austria and Prussia have refused the application of Denmark for a month or six weeks delay in the marching of their troops, and that the Prussian troops entered Kiel Jan. 25th, the Saxons having withdrawn. They also ordered the withdrawal of the Duke of Augustenburg's citizen guard, which was complied with.

The Austrian Chamber of Deputies, by one majority adopted a resolution denouncing the measures of the Government in refusing all responsibility. The English journals encourage a belief that until the first shot is fired there is hope for peace. They doubt if Austria and Prussia are prepared to bear the tremendous consequences which will follow.

It is reported that Germany and Prussia have assured England and France that they do not intend to attack the territory of Denmark, but only to force Denmark to carry out her engagements. It is asserted that the alliance has been concluded between Denmark and Sweden.

A Flensburg despatch says Gen. Wrangel, Jan. 28, summoned the Danes to evacuate Schleswig, a reply to be given at noon on the following day. If it would be in the negative, then the Prussians would cross the Eider.

It is reported the Danes were retiring along the whole line of the Eider.

Marshall Wrangel, of Prussia, has demanded the evacuation of Schleswig. The Observer says that the British Cabinet are still hopeful of preserving the peace of Europe.

A Cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon. The Evening Herald learns from a reliable source that Herr Von Bismark, the Prussian Premier, has declared in favour of the acceptance of the Danish proposal for suspending the advance of the Austrian and Prussian troops. It is, however, added, that the King of Prussia is opposed to this conclusion, and that a ministerial crisis is anticipated.

Insupportable coal mines have been lately discovered in Brazil.

The Cacahyri at Santiago.—The American papers now say:—"Henceforth there are to be no illuminations of churches and splendid night services, and proper measures are to be carried out in all the churches as to proper construction and sufficient number of doors. While this has been carried, the Clergy have arranged the publication of a new newspaper for the defence of "religious interests."

Another result of this animosity is the organization of a fire brigade for Santiago and much enthusiasm has been displayed in this matter. The fire companies in Valparaiso are the most popular of the social institutions of the city.

No military movement of great importance is reported during the past week. The army of the Potomac is "all quiet." Gen. Meade has been sick, but is able to be out. He said in a speech the other day, that the army of the Potomac had, since its organization, lost 100,000 men, and on that ground claimed that though unfortunate, it was a most gallant army.

It has come to light that the Rebel Congress have passed a resolution by a majority of one vote, that the outlawry of Gen. Butler be suspended, so as to allow of the exchange of prisoners. Some of the Southerners are terribly angry about it, and it may be reconsidered.

Butler is not going to give up his plans for exchanging prisoners, in his peculiar fashion, i. e. by means of raids and surprises. And the Rebels are removing from Richmond most of the Federal prisoners which have been held there. It is affirmed that the Arsenal also is going South to a more safe place, and perhaps the whole paraphernalia of the Confederate capital.

Newbern, which the Southerners found too strong for them, has been attacked in its communications. The Wilmington Journal says that a powerful effort will be made to drive the enemy from Eastern North Carolina, and should our (rebel) army fall in this effort the State will be lost to the Confederacy.

The situation at Knoxville is not very pleasant for the Federals. Besides having their communications with the East cut off, the small-pox has made its appearance in the army, and supplies are getting scarce. It is reported that the 4th Army Corps have left Chattanooga under Gen. "Granger," to reinforce Knoxville.

Gen. Gilmore has joined an expedition which left Port Royal on the 6th. The force is reported at three brigades, a light battery, and was moving in direction of Tallahassee.

The great expedition which rendezvoused at Vicksburg, under Sherman and Porter, was last heard from at Jackson, Miss., and Yazoo City. An attack was made upon the expedition on the Yazoo river, by 10,000 Texans, which was repulsed and the Federals are now in possession of a fine foraging country.

Richmond papers report the escape of one hundred and nine Federal prisoners from Libby Prison by tunnelling. Four were recaptured. Among escaped are Col. Stoughton, Col. Thinn, Major Hawkey and Col. Rogers.

Not known whether they got clear of Confederate lines. The Herald's despatch gives reports in military circles that Beauregard's army at Charleston are being sent to other points, probably Mobile, Atlanta and Knoxville.

Savannah refugees report Beauregard has his head quarters there, anticipating an attack on the place. 8,000 troops are quartered round the city. 150 torpedoes ready to float down the river. Chattanooga despatch says there was a great array in Johnston's Army on the 4th. 2nd Kentucky Regt. refused to march to be conscripted and were placed under guard of the 3rd Alabama. Several officers of the former fired revolvers into the latter Regt., killing and wounding 42; both Regts. broke in disorder.

Georgia regiments had mutinied on account of short rations. Times says, blockade runner sunk off Charleston, had cargo of iron plates and other material for the construction of iron clads, and carried four guns. Confederates could remove nothing, on account of heavy fire from the Federal guns.

In Congress, Senator Sumner has been authorized by the special Committee on Slavery to report bills repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, and to provide against the exclusion of witnesses on account of their color in United States Courts.

In the Confederate House of Representatives a North Carolinian said, the army numbered 200,000 men, whom the country were unable to feed. A Virginian declared his State could not stand another draft. The conscription bill was amended, exempting farmers and planters, conditional upon their giving an additional tenth of their produce for the army's use.

SOUTH AMERICA. Insupportable coal mines have been lately discovered in Brazil.

The Cacahyri at Santiago.—The American papers now say:—"Henceforth there are to be no illuminations of churches and splendid night services, and proper measures are to be carried out in all the churches as to proper construction and sufficient number of doors. While this has been carried, the Clergy have arranged the publication of a new newspaper for the defence of "religious interests."

Another result of this animosity is the organization of a fire brigade for Santiago and much enthusiasm has been displayed in this matter. The fire companies in Valparaiso are the most popular of the social institutions of the city.

No military movement of great importance is reported during the past week. The army of the Potomac is "all quiet." Gen. Meade has been sick, but is able to be out. He said in a speech the other day, that the army of the Potomac had, since its organization, lost 100,000 men, and on that ground claimed that though unfortunate, it was a most gallant army.

It has come to light that the Rebel Congress have passed a resolution by a majority of one vote, that the outlawry of Gen. Butler be suspended, so as to allow of the exchange of prisoners. Some of the Southerners are terribly angry about it, and it may be reconsidered.

Butler is not going to give up his plans for exchanging prisoners, in his peculiar fashion, i. e. by means of raids and surprises. And the Rebels are removing from Richmond most of the Federal prisoners which have been held there. It is affirmed that the Arsenal also is going South to a more safe place, and perhaps the whole paraphernalia of the Confederate capital.

Newbern, which the Southerners found too strong for them, has been attacked in its communications. The Wilmington Journal says that a powerful effort will be made to drive the enemy from Eastern North Carolina, and should our (rebel) army fall in this effort the State will be lost to the Confederacy.

The situation at Knoxville is not very pleasant for the Federals. Besides having their communications with the East cut off, the small-pox has made its appearance in the army, and supplies are getting scarce. It is reported that the 4th Army Corps have left Chattanooga under Gen. "Granger," to reinforce Knoxville.

Gen. Gilmore has joined an expedition which left Port Royal on the 6th. The force is reported at three brigades, a light battery, and was moving in direction of Tallahassee.

The great expedition which rendezvoused at Vicksburg, under Sherman and Porter, was last heard from at Jackson, Miss., and Yazoo City. An attack was made upon the expedition on the Yazoo river, by 10,000 Texans, which was repulsed and the Federals are now in possession of a fine foraging country.

Richmond papers report the escape of one hundred and nine Federal prisoners from Libby Prison by tunnelling. Four were recaptured. Among escaped are Col. Stoughton, Col. Thinn, Major Hawkey and Col. Rogers.

Not known whether they got clear of Confederate lines. The Herald's despatch gives reports in military circles that Beauregard's army at Charleston are being sent to other points, probably Mobile, Atlanta and Knoxville.

Savannah refugees report Beauregard has his head quarters there, anticipating an attack on the place. 8,000 troops are quartered round the city. 150 torpedoes ready to float down the river. Chattanooga despatch says there was a great array in Johnston's Army on the 4th. 2nd Kentucky Regt. refused to march to be conscripted and were placed under guard of the 3rd Alabama. Several officers of the former fired revolvers into the latter Regt., killing and wounding 42; both Regts. broke in disorder.

Georgia regiments had mutinied on account of short rations. Times says, blockade runner sunk off Charleston, had cargo of iron plates and other material for the construction of iron clads, and carried four guns. Confederates could remove nothing, on account of heavy fire from the Federal guns.

In Congress, Senator Sumner has been authorized by the special Committee on Slavery to report bills repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, and to provide against the exclusion of witnesses on account of their color in United States Courts.

In the Confederate House of Representatives a North Carolinian said, the army numbered 200,000 men, whom the country were unable to feed. A Virginian declared his State could not stand another draft. The conscription bill was amended, exempting farmers and planters, conditional upon their giving an additional tenth of their produce for the army's use.