set! But not one of us can see a moment be-

fore us. Suddenly the devoted mother was missing from her post in the kitchen. She was to be waiter and drudge no more. She died; but nad she been cared for and cherished as she hould have been, she might have been the companion and comforter of her husband and her children for many happy years. When they saw the tired feet at rest, the worn hands folded, and the dim eyes closed at last, self-rereach took hold upon them, and they wept. red all their lazy, careless ways, and how worn out with care and toil they had so often llowed their mother to become. Every roan they had heard her utter came back to that they had failed to do. The weeks and nonths only showed them more and more plainly what they had lost, and how guilty they had een. But it was too late to make atonement, All they could do was to lay the lesson to heart and try to improve by it. This they all did, and they cherished the memory of their dead mother as they never had cherished her.

If any girls who were walking in the ways of the Grey girls will but take warning by their punhment, they may perhaps escape a similar one. There are few agonies more hard to bear than to look on a dead face, most near and dear, and feel that our treatment has hastened the parting hour. God save us all from that!—Springfield Repub-

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

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

New Testament Studies.

NO. VI. (We find that brother Bill can only give us a column at a time, as a rule, for our Studies. But we can seldom condense all we would say on our several topics into a single column. Thus 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 now proceed to some thoughts which onnect themselves with our present argument, and onduce to its practical effect.

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. I has been remarked, that upon such statements and allusions, so far as the English New Testament is concerned, our argument must mainly repose. 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. The Holy Spirit could not intend to deceive us in this matter. Yet if sprinkling or pouring be as truly baptism as immersion, the facts and the allusions with which we are here concerned are wonderfully suited to mislead us. But it is not so. In that plain book, in all vital and practical points, the New Testament, the matter of bantism is so presented that plain people can easily understand it. Nor need any one, apart from the ent as to the meaning of the word baptize, feel nimself hoplessly perplexed in regard to that meaning. Is it 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 influences so many false religionists, as the Mormons for instance, to practice adult rather than infant baptism? If so, then we have here that valuable testimony, the testimony of enemies, to New Testament truth in this matter. And they who love that truth may, even from a circumstance like this, find their convictions sustained, and be encouraged to stand the more firmly upon them.

Yet is not the more 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 waged against the practice of ersion as derived from alleged impossibilities. If o baptize really mean to immerse, and that alone, then wherever the Holy Spirit tells us that certain ersons were baptized, we may safely assume that in the face of every difficulty, they were actually immersed. The three thousand converts on the day of Pentecost, the Ethiopian eunuch, the Philippian iailor, as well as all besides whose baptism is set down in the New Testament, were certainly immersed, all supposed obstacles to the contrary notwithstanding. If all vestiges of streams and baths in Jerusalem had perished-if it were proved, that no fountains nor watercourses now existed along the homeward track of the Ethiopian eunuch-if all evidence of the exceedingly common appendage of baths and tanks to buildings in the East had vanished, that one word, BAPTIZE, settles the whole question, bearing within its own bosom irrefragable proof that we have herein rightly interpreted the intention of the great Author

f Christian baptism. But why so strenuous on a point like this? For hese two special reasons. There is, first of all, the racter of baptism as a positive institution. Baptism, we mean, has become a duty simply from the fact of its having been prescribed. For here lies one of the distinctions between a moral duty and a positive one. "The one," as Andrew Fuller well says, "is commanded because it is right; the other is right because it is commanded." It would not that is be a duty at all were it not for the command of Him who makes it such. Another difference lies here. Moral duties may be discharged in many ways. As in the case of prayer, for instance. It may be written or unwritten, vocal or silent, social or secret. If there be only praying in prayer, it matters not how the prayer may be offered. Not so, however, in regard live duties. Their form is prescribed as well as their matter; nor can they be rightly discharged their very form be punctually observed. If God demand a lamb in sacrifice, it will not do to titute a horse or a swine. If he appoint the rinkling of blood upon a bouse, as a protection inst the entrance of the destroying angel, mere nt or whitewash may not be employed instead. If esthood be given to Aaron, Korah, Dafhan, or m, must not aspire to it. And if immersion one be baptism, then pouring or sprinkling may et be put in its place; and he who has received only kling or the pouring of water may be a be ever, but certainly he is not a baptized believer.
and what then? some may here ask. Serious conoces, we reply, have sometimes flowed from the or neglect of mere positive precepts. So man a comment. So Moses all but lost his life, when and emitted to circumcuse his son. (See Ex. iv. m as laid down by our Great Head? hurch to put forth her decrees in place of her Lord, she shall surely sufanti-Christ sins; nor can any safely

God commanded him, so did he." Paul, ngain, tells us of Moses, that he was "verily faithful in all his house, as a servant;" and this 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." And was it not They felt that they might have kept her. They when our Lord was about to be baptized—to submit, that is, to one of his own positive appointments, that he uttered that memorable saying, "Thus,"- in this particular manner, and in no other .- " Thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness?" Oh! when shall Christ's example in this matter be allowed its due weight? And when will men cease to stigmatize that as a little, unimportant thing, which the Saviour has put into the category of "ali" that righteousness" which it becomes his people to

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. Nor can those ends be attained except by a conformity to the ceremony of his own appointment. Hence, again, the importance of our doing here the very thing which he has prescribed, and not some other thing, upon the plea that it will answer the purposes of baptism just as well. It was when Christ had filled up all the parts of the Divine appointment in the ordinance of baptism that the heavens were opened to him, and the Spirit of God descended upon him like a dove. and a voice from beaven owned and honored his sonship; and if, in attending upon the rite of baptism, we would in our inferior measure enter into his glory, it must be by treading in the footsteps of his obedience, and not by substituting human forms and fancies for the patterns of the things which bear the inpress of his own high authority. ----

The Seminary Debt.

We rejoice to learn by a recent communication that Rev. A. D. Thomson is again in the field, collecting funds to wipe off the debt against our beloved Institution at Fredericton. He was making encouraging progress, at last accounts, in Fredericton fagetown, &c., and hopes for a speedy consummation of the desired object. He would like very much if brethren Newcomb, Todd, Smith, Hughes, and others, in the Eastern section, whose hearts are in the cause, would do the work up in their respective districts, and save him the necessity of extending his agency so far from home; but probably they will expect a visit from the agent, and when he calls we doubt not they will take hold with him, with a determination that will push the matter forward to a successful ssue. Now is the time, if ever, to remove this incumbrance. More than one half the sum required is conditionally pledged, some of which is already paid n, and the rest we believe will be forthcoming in due time. In solemn covenant, as ministers and people. we are pledged to pay this debt, and it would be a burning shame upon us as a denomination not to

Revival at Moncton.

We rejoice to learn by a recent communication from Rev. W. T. Corev. that a deeply interesting work of grace is in progress in Moncton. He says eighteen have been baptized since the revival commenced, and the good work is spreading. Converts are flocking to hear the words of life and salvation. the stout-hearted are bowing, and those who at the beginning came to scoff are now sitting at the feet of Jesus. Many are anxious for their soul's salvation. Our Bro. adds. " never did I feel so much the need of a fresh baptism of the Holy Spirit. I long to get nearer the cross of my Master, and to hide under the shadow of his wings. Dear Bro. pray for us." We trust the prayers will be many and fervent, that this blessed revival may go forward until multitudes shall be brought into the kingdom.

Truth Triumphant.

Many of our readers doubtless remember the conroversy that occurred some years ago, between Judge Wilmot and Bishop Conolly, regarding a young pan in Miramichi by the name of Power, who had abandoned Romanism, and embraced the Protestant faith. Power, seeing the gathering tempest, left the Province suddenly for parts unknown. As he could not be found to confirm the statements made by Judge Wilmot, his honor was accused with propagating falsehood. We had not heard of the young man for years, but to our surprise, the other day we receined a letter from him, dated Ohio, indicating that he had graduated in one of the American colleges, had entered the Christian ministry, and is now pastor of an interesting Church. He expresses deep solicitude for his kinsmen and his brethren according to the flesh, that they may obtain like precious faith, and longs to return to his native Province, that he may, by the blessing of God, be instrumental in leading them to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. He will probably furnish a series of articles for the Visitor, assigning his reasons for leaving the

The following letter from Rev. L. H. Marshall speaks for itself. It is the honest expression of a Christian minister, suffering under the pressure of deep bodily affliction. Brother Marshall has labored long, faithfully, and successfully in the cause of his Master, and now that disease has compelled him to retire from his work we trust he will continue to share in that kind of sympathy which is not satisfied with saying "be ye warmed, and be ye clothed." but hastens to express itself in deeds of Christian love. The small salary which our ministers receive velds no surplus to provide for them and theirs when smitten down by disease. "A word to the wise is

Hooewell Hill, A. C., Feb. 9th, 1864. DEAR EDITOR .- Permit me through your valuable Visitor, to give some account of myself, to my friend and acquaintances in these British Provinces, and to all other parties who may feel an interest in my welfare. And in speaking of myself I know of no good thing I have ever done which has not been somewhat marred by sin. I think I see cause for mourning.

marred by sin. I think I see cause for mourning, and for repenting every hour.

I was fifty-three years old on the 5th inst., and I have been engaged nearly twenty-tive years in preaching the Gospel, though I fear my work has been very imperfectly performed, the Lord forgive my lack of spirituality while engaged in His vineyard. I do not mean to say that I have not tried to be faithful as one of his laborers, but I do feel that I have not been successful in doing all the good I desired to do.

For the last four months I have gone out very little. I am now confined to my room. I am much wasted with diseases. My physicians has informed me that my lungs are badly affected, and diabetes is

re, if it were the Lord's will, but I have no hop 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 brother 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. Dear Brethern, be faithful, be diligent, and don't be dis couraged because some of your co-laborers are falling in the field. Souls are precious, and the time for working will soon be over. The Lord bless you all amidst your toils and cares, and when these are o'er may He receive you to His heavenly kingdom where the weary are at rest.

LEVI H. MARSHALL Adieu. I would at this time acknowledge gratefully the kindness and benevolence of the dear people of Hillsboro', Houswell, Harvey, Roshea and Caledonia, who have contributed of 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.

Christian Messenger please copy.

Had the following notice been received in season for our last issue, it would have given a better opportunity for timely publicity, but as it is it will reach very many of our ministers in time for public announcement on the Lord's day. Never was the call louder or more earnest for united prayer on the part of the churches for the outpouring of the eternal Spirit upon our Colleges and Institutions of learning, sperate souls! of every sort, than at the present time. Seats of learning tend to the purification of society just in proportion as they are purified by the cleansing influences of the gospel of Christ. Our educational Institutions at Wolfville and Frederiction, especially, claim an interest in the prayers of the churches under whose fostering care they came into existence, and have been nourished to the present hour. If our pastors take the matter in charge, and act promptly the day will be generally and profitably observed. We trust they will not fail to do so.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES. DEAR BROTHER, -I beg to remind the ministers nd churches in New Brunswick that Thursday the 25th inst., will be the day of prayer for Colleges, and to express my hope that it will be generally observed.

Let the brethren throughout the Province entreat the Lord for a special outpouring of the Spirit on the young men of our congregations, that the unconverted among them may be brought to God, and that those who have given themselves to Jesus, may be induced to consecrate their powers to His service, whatever lepartment in the ministry may be assigned them. Let the same blessings be implored for the young

men studying in our Colleges and Seminaries.

The hosts is sorely in need of recruits. Where shall we look for men fit for the holy war-"all for God? Oh that we may see them flocking to the standard-" willing in the day of his power!

J. M. CRAMP. Yours truly, Acadia College, Feb. 2, 1864.

Donation Visit.

We are informed by the Rev. J. C. Steadman, that he good people of Elgin have recently made him a donation visit. As is usual, the good sisters of the Church were the principal actors in this expression of good will to the paster. The receipts of the day amounted to \$66.50. F. Weldon, a good Methodist brother, was present, and gave an appropriate address

\$3.000 for the Union Society.

in the occasion

before the next meeting of the Western Association. by runaway horses, and that both hav meeting the demands made upon the Society. It is not until his work is done." in proportion to the wants of the field. Consider, if obtained, it will be divided into six parts: \$1,200 to Home Missions : \$378 to Foreign Missions : \$375 for General Education; \$450 for Ministerial Education: \$300 for Infirm Ministers: and \$300 for Sabbath School purposes. If it were to be given to any one of the above objects we might speak of it as large; and should we obtain it for them all, it might be regarded as large, because it is more than we have been accustomed to raise. And consider how much good might be done by this sum. Your Board might assist at least twelve ministers to labor in fields which otherwise would be almost, if not entirely, neglected. So much for the home field alone.

And then this sum is altogether reasonable. No that we may confidently expect to obtain it, but that it is not an unreasonable sum to ask for. If divided among all our churches in the Province it would not amount to fifty cents per member. Still it is not reasonable to expect that sum from every memberthat is not practicable. All cannot be reached, and all cannot be expected to give that amount. So let those who are strong support the weak. Most of our churches have members who ought to give \$10 or \$20, and some even more. And then nearly every member should be expected to give something. If our people were thus trained it would be no hardship to support the ministry at home, and maintain our benevolent objects abroad.

E. C. CADY, Cor. Sec.

Home Missions.

DEAR BRETHREN-As you have resolved in your Quarterly Meetings to prosecute the Home Mission work independent of the General Board. I have hought that it might be advisable and proper to suggest to you, through the Visitor, the necessity of mmediately carrying into effect the principles em-

To the Baptist Churches in Carleton and Victoria

podied in those resolutions.

As Churches and Quarterly Meetings, we may pass resolution after resolution, and express thereby our sincere sympathies for those districts and churches where spiritual famine is desolating and corrupting every moral principle, but not one of those resolutions, however expressive of Christian love and sympathy, can carry the seeds of divine truth and lant them there unless backed up by the more potent istrumentality of a dollar or two.

The first resolution passed by our Quarterly Meeting in December, is as follows: "That a Missionary Meeting be held once a quarter in each church in Ministers labouring with adjacent churches are expected to attend." The object of these meetings is to raise funds, by collections, quarterly or annual subscriptions, donations, &c., &c., for the support of subscriptions, donations, &c., &c., for the support of faithful Missionaries in the destitute portions of the Quarterly Meetings, and also to aid, so far as is prac-Quarterly Meetings, and also to aid, so far as is practicable, the general board toward the support of our beloved and devoted Missionaries in the Miramichi country and elsewhere in the Province. In view therefore of this encouraging expression of your desire to contribute of your means with which God has blessed you, for the more thorough and successful distribution of His word, I appoint a special Missionary Meeting for Thursday evening, February 25th, at 6½ o'clock, to be held with the church in

Jacksontown.

Ministering brethren will please bear in mind this meeting. The public are cordially invited to attend, and bring with them their fittles and offerings, that the treasury of the Lord may be replenished.

B. FRANKLIN RATTRAY, Pastor.

Jacksontown, Carleton Co., Jebruary 9, 1864.

Rev. W. T. Corey informs us that a very sad even y, the 8d inst, about four miles rom Moneton, up river. A son of Jacob Wilson and another man, whose name is not given,

Revival Intelligence

dent to the Christian Era, Boston says the work of grace in Manchester, New Hamp shire, "k great and increasing in interest every day.

More than 2,000 persons were in the great half yesterday (Sunday), besides another meeting house opened and filled with those who could not get into the half. It is thought fifteen hundred persons remained in the hall last evening for a second meeting or 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 pasters are united in the great work, which is now spreading into towns five and ten miles around. regret that brother Earle 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 Man-

New YORK STATE .- The Baotist churches at Tarry town and Sing Sing, N. Y., are enjoying deeply interesting revivals of religion. — The Baptist church in Howard. Steuben 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 Germain and Brussels Street, have commenced their annual Union services, and are laboring and praying for a revival of re religion in their midst. May the spirit descend n mighty power to awaken the redeemed and rege-

On Monday evening last, there was a special meeting of the brethren in the Vestry of the Portland Baptist church. It was numerously attended, and indications hopeful.

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 godly men we ever met. His christian experience was deeply intensified, and his conversation and life were constantly unfolding the religious fervor armed, all ardent for the foe ?" Who will volunteer of his regenerate soul. "Though dead, he yet speaketh."

> We regret to learn that Mr. Charles Estabrooks 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

Only a few months ago, his brother Abram Estabrooks 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 This is the small and reasonable sum asked for injured so seriously under very different circumstances I say small, because it will go but a little ways in from the very gates of death. "Man is immortal

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 atten tion 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. Petitions in favour of the scheme are being rapidly signed by our citizens. Disputes also begin to arise concerning the route by which the Railway shall be built.

The trial of the Chesapeake prisoners was resumed n 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. Beek, 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 comm 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 in 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 anoccupied. So if our people want to become a great nation; "what's 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 reco

An Inquest was held last Monday before S. D. Mc. Pherson, 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 5th day of Feb. inst.—Fred. Reporter.

We learn that His Excellency, in view of the

is account of the Dorchester murder and Coro-inquest in our last issue, should have been

phere of the Assembly. Not a sparkle of wit, not a ripple of merriment, not an outburst of heart, laughter has yet rung through the old hall, where in days of yore the Archibalds and Uniackes and Doyles used to stir our spirits and move our mirth. Shall we ever witness similar scenes? Not, we fear, till the personnel of the present House is largely changed.

The Bridgetown N. S. Free Press says :- "In ooking over the standing committees in the House of Assemly, we perceive that Killam-Thomas Killam, E-q., of Yarmouth—the giant antagonist of all Nova Scotia Railways—is Chairman of the Committee on

The Nova Scotia Gold Mines yielded about \$300, 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 punishnent. A Canadian paper saya :--

The officers of the British service are anxious to bolish the lash in the army, and the subject is now

ander consideration at the war office. Le Canadian states that the removal of the Canadian seat of government has been fixed for the autumn of this year, and that all Government officers have been notified to prepare for removal to Otlawa at the beginning of October next.

The Toronto Globe states that the Fenian Brother hood 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. Says this authority,-"There are at least fifty circles or lodges in the State of Illinois alone, and members of the order are to be found in every habited place in the United States. Canada and the British Provinces contain many Fenians, and in the Green Island itself. thousands of stalwart men meet in secret conclave while across the water is waited their cry, 'come over and help us."

We must not forget to note that the Roman Cathe lic clergy in the United States have declared war against it. The Bishop of Chicago has condemned it in very strong language. He stated that he had consulted with the Archbishop of Baltimore, the Archbishop of St. Louis and with other bish and they had all come to the conclusion that the Society was a "secret one, condemned by the Church as illegal, and that its members could not be admitted to her sacraments. He therefore, warned the people against the society, and requested the clergy to do the same, requiring them to refuse absolution to any of their pentients who belonged to it. In the course of his remarks the Bishop also said

" Although I did not wish to enter into a politica discussion connected with this matter, I could not help recording my solemn conviction that, even if i were possible for them to succeed in their wild attempt (i. e., 'to sever the dependence of Ireland on England by force of arms,') it would be the greatest of all misfortunes that ever befel that unhappy coun-"The society is, however, prepared for the anathe-

mas 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

Resolved-That while we conduct ourselves as law-abiding citizens of these United States, we most firmly protest against, repudiate and resist all interference with the legiturate exercise of our civic and social privileges as treemen under the American constitution, on the part of any man or class of men, and more especially on the part of those who may claim to represent or to receive instructions from any foreign potentate or foreign official whatsoever."

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN. [Per City of Washington.]

The London Morning Herald believes that the 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 unison with the English government on this

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

It is stated that the Danish Government has pur chased the powerful iron-clad in the Clyde which was reported to have been constructed for the Confede

It is officially confirmed that Austria and Prussie 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 Augustemberg's citizen guard, which was complied with. The Austrian Chamber of Deputies, by one majori

adopted a resolution denouncing the measures of the Government, and declining 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

ssured England and France that they do not intend o attack the integrity of Denmark, but only to force Denmark to carry out her engagements. It is asserted that an alliance has been concluded

between Denmark and Sweden. A Flemsburg despatch says Gen. Wrangelon, Jan. 28, summoned the Danes to evacuate Schleswig, a reply to be given at noon on the following day. If would be in the negative, then the Prussians would

It is reported the Danes were retiring along the whole line of the Eider. LONDON, Saturdy, Jan. 80.

cross the Eider.

Marshall Wrangel, of Prussis, has demanded the still hopeful of preserving the peace of Europe. LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

A Cabinet council was held yesierday afternoon. The Eccuing Herald learns from a reliable source that Herr Von Bismark, the Prussian Premier, has declared in favor 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.

The Danish question remains without change. There is less apprehension of war, although the Prussian troops continue to advance, and their com-nander has demanded the evacuation of Schleswig France and Russia have come to the conclusion to gree with England, but will leave active interference

FRANCE. - In the French Chambers M. Thiers had strongly condemned the Mexican expedition, and demanded that France should treat with Juarez.

M. Chau D'Est Louse defended the expedition as

ast, and asserted that it was impossible to treat with M. Berryer contended that the government

M. Berryer contended that the government had been misled, and that France ought to retire.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that notwithstanding the assurances of the French papers, the Arch Duke Maximillian has not yet definitely accepted the Mexican throne. If he can get a loan of £10,000,000 sterling he will go to Mexico, but not without. In no case will he go to Paris before

The Emperor of Austria is said to have given his consent to the daring enterprise of the Archduke, who looks on it as purely a personal matter, placing the empire under no obligations however.

The Polish insurrection was reported to be increas-

Spain will send four buttalions to St. Doming

It is reported that the Mexicans are reorganizing

heir scattered and defeated forces for the purpose waging a guerilla warfare with the French, to who they seem determined never to submit. This fact together with the continued conflicting accounts concerning the acceptance of the Mexican throne by Archduke Maximilian, give indications that the conspirator of the Tuilleries may have trouble in settling the Mexican difficulty. The growing unpopularity of Napoleon at home, and the disfavour of the opposition members of the Chambers toward the Mexican expedition, are sufficient reasons for the hastation of the Archduke in accepting a crown with such a doubtfal title and tenure.

SOUTH AMERICA.

overed in Brazil, and the state of the THE CAGAMITY AT SANTIAGO. - The American

papers now say :--Henceforth there are to be no illumination of churches and spleudid night services, and proper measures are to be carried out in all the churche to proper construction and sufficient number of doors.

While this has been carried, the Clergy have

defence of "religious interests."

Another result of this calamity 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.

arranged the publication of a new newspaper for the

"UNITED STATES.

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

Butler is not going to give up his plans for exchanging prisoners, in his peculiar fashion, i. c. 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 Con federate 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 fail 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

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 Yazzo 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. Streight, Col. Tiffin, Major Harvey and Col. Rogers.

Not known whether they got clear of Confederate 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.

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 affray

in Johnston's Army on the 4th. 2nd Kentuck Regt. refused en masse to be conscripted and were placed under guard of the 3rd Alabama. Several officers of the fermer fired revolvers into the latter Regt., killing and wounding 42; both Regts, broke

disorder. Georgia regiments had mutinied on account o Times says, blockade runner sunk off Charlest had cargo of iron plates and other material for th

construction of iron clads, and carried four guns Confederates could remove nothing, on account heavy fire from the Federal guns.

In Congress, Senator Summer 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 o

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

The conscription bill was amended, exempting farmers and planters, conditional upon their givin an additional tenth of their produce for the army

A bill also passed to impress free negroes an

Fron, later despatches it appears that the cavalry columns under Smith and Grierson, are intended to attack Gen. Polk, cut off his retreat; disperse Forest's cavalry from Central and Northern Mississippi, and cooperate with Sherman's great expedition in a flank movement on Johnston's army.

Thus, the fine plan of the Confederates for cantar ng Knoxville, driving Federals out of East Tennes and opening communication with the Trans-Mississin pi department, is spoiled before it has hardly be vacuation of Schleswig.

The Observer says that the British Cabinet are put in operation. Sherman's progress excites great consternation at the South.

> Reported conscription law creating sad state o affairs in certain portions of Virginia. Band armetitizens termed Swamp Dragoons resist the Conscrition and attack Confederate scouting parties; the are also bands of citizens driven from their homewho will neither enter Confederate nor Federal line

but plunder both sides.

Wilmington N. C. Journal thinks an attempt will be made to take North Carolina out of Confederacy. Many of Federal prisoners escaped from Richmond

recaptured.
Flour 10 a 15 cents higher. Gold 61.

Documents in the case of Consul General Gidding Montreal, were communicated to Congress. Giddings asserts the proceedings against him were at the instigation of persons in Confederate interest, and were un terstood throughout Canada as a vexa tious proceeding, intended to be offensive to the people of the United States.

The four blockade runners recently destroyed wer off Wilmington. They were run on shore or fir by the crews, finding it impossible to escape. The Wild Dayrell's cargo was valued at \$200,00 Steamer Nutfield was from Bermuda with munitio of war, and battery 8 Whitworth guns, which wer

thrown overboard.

Memphis despatch of 12th says Gen. Smiths valry expedition camped previous night at H per \$6.25 a \$6.45. Extra \$6.75 a \$6.95. Gold

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Frankaieron, Feb. 16, 1864.

At two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came forward in the usual state, to the Council Chamber, and was pleased to open the Session with the dent and Hon. Gentlem