## New Testament Studies.

[N. B.—The papers under this head are for the most part complete in themselves, and may therefore be read apart without injury to the continuity of the whole series.] SUBJECTS OF BAPTI-M.

We maintained last week that none but professed believers ought to be found in the churches of Christ. We now maintain that these alone are the fitting subjects for Christian baptism. Christian baptism is believers' baptism; and none but avowed believers ought to be admitted to it. Thus, as we hold, teaches the New Testament. Let us see how this matter

We begin with the baptism of John. But some may here ask, was that Christian baptism? We reply, first, that if, in a strict sense, it was not Christian baptism, it evidently included its elements. The work of John was preparatory to the work of Christ; and the baptism of John was clearly introductory to the baptism of Christ, and strikingly resembled it. Besides which, it does seem strange, that the baptism which Christ himself received, saying, as he bowed to it. "Thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness," is not to be regarded as Christian baptism; which is as much as to say, that Christ himself never received Christian baptism - that a baptism is enjoined upon the body of Christ in which the Head of that body never participated.

What then, was the grand peculiarity of John's baptism? Mark its name. It is "the baptism of repentance." Listen to his announcement. "Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." See how began his career while as yet the Mosaic system father." A descent from Abraham according to the flesh might constitute a claim to circumcision, but conferred no title to a participation in the "baptism of repentance." And that baptism, was it not in ance?" Did not the Baptist, before the Lord had made himself manifest, point distinctly to the Great Coming One, endowed with the Holy Spirit for his work, and approaching to found "the dispensation of the Spirit?" And when he actually came, did he not still exhibit him as "the Lamb of God"-as the Heavenly Bridegroom-as having "all things in his on the side of Christ. hand" for the sake of his church - and as the great object of personal faith to the end of the world? (See John I. 29, &c., iii. 25-36). Christian clements surely stand out here in tull relief; and the whole tells powerfully in favor of our present argument.

Then there are the teachings and practice of the Saviour himself. We may refer here to his instructions as addressed to Nicodemus. It was the "kingdom of God," the new reign of heaven, a new spirit ual domain, which Christ came to establish. And so instructs Nicodemus-" Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again'-not by generation, as of earth, but by regeneration, as of heaven-"Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." And then, when he seems to inborn of water, and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdon of God." Here, once more, the fitting subjects for baptism, and the only fitting ones, should appear to be strongly intimated, if not clearly defined. Nor, again, have we to look far to find the element of faith. For see how clearly the Saviour here sets himself forth as the great of ject of faith : John in. 10-21. It was thus that men were to be born again;" by a living faith, that is, in the gift of God for the salvation of a lost world. In this way, in no equivocal manner, did the Saviour foreshadow his doctrine of believers' baptism, and prepare the minds that of his followers, he "made and baptized disciin that character "baptized" them. And when, finally, he issued his great commission, he gave a command, indeed, to baptize the nations, yet couched in such terms as to shew that he meant, not a nationprofession of faith. Matt. xxviii. 18-20; Mark xvi. here plead.

We give these passages: - 'Repent, and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ- When they believed Pailip .... they were baptized, both men and women. - Can any man forbid water, that these should not be baptized, who have received the Holy Ghost?-Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, culling on the name of the Lord." We do not cite here chap, viii. 37, decisive as it seems, because respectable critics regard that text as spurious, and we can afford to dispense with it. We turn back upon another passage, often adduced in support of Pæ iobaptist theories. It is this-" The promise is unto you, and to your childre .. " Somen cite this passage, and there stop. But why thus mutilate Scripture ? Let us read the passage to the end: " For the pro nise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar o'f, even us m iny us the Lord our God shall cell." If any can' find here the baptism of the children of believing parents, secured to them in the right of those parents, they are welcome to their logic; but to us it seems as though the Holy Spirit expressly intended to exclude such a right scially when we read of those who are "called by grace"—changed in heart; and so, by an inward, not by an outward call, fitte ! for that baptism to which no mere outward call coul I have entitled them. The rendering of the last verse in the Pentecostal story, as given by Doldridge, tends to sustain this " And the Lord added daily to the church those who were saved," Not "such as should be saved," as our version has it; but "saved" ones, ng a saving faith, and so professing, baptized, and "added to the church."

Nor do the household baptisms of the New Testaent supply any ground for the inference so often them as in favour of infant baptism bere are four such, clearly described or distinctly ed ; yet in each case in such a way as to exinference to which we here refer. The bapusehold of Lydia consisted of "brethren apable of receiving "comfort." The baptized house the Philippian jailor are spoken of as "re-and believing in God." Crispus, the chief the synagogue at Corinth, "believed on the many of the Corinthians hour-

the ministry of the saints." When babes can receive Christian comfort, and rejoice with a holy, believing joy, and can hear and believe, as well as be baptized, and "addict themselves to the ministry of the saints," whatever that may mean, then, but not before a singularly keen perspicuity may discover infant baptism in these household baptisms; but until then we must needs think such a discovery to be impossible.

What we said about Simon Magus last week, and in regard to some similar cases, may be adapted to the purposes of our present argument. It was on a credible profession of faith in Christ, whatever they became afterwards, that they were baptized and trusted a being properly denounced as pretenders when they themselves had brought their characters into doubt, but not before. Thus these seeming exceptions confirm the rule for which we here plead, instead of telling against it. What was said last week also about the characters of those to whom the apostolic epistles were addressed may, in like manner, be adapted to our present purpose. It was then observed, that there is no trace of infant membership. or of unconverted membership in the New Testament characters. Infants and unconverted persons were not supposed to be there. There was, therefore, no provision made for their admittance. Thus they were not entitled to the rite which initiates into the church. and did not receive it. That is, they were not baptized. Thus, again, as taught by the New Testament, we limit the baptismal rate to professed believers in Christ, to the exclusion of all others.

Let it be now observed, that, in our statements upon this, the vexed question of Christian baptism, we have drawn our materials, according to the plan we have prescribed to ourselves in the preparation of these papers, from the New Testament alone. Yet not only, we would now add, because such is our plan, but also because such is the true Baptist policy. he applied his great principle, in Matt. iii. 7-12. He Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Peter, Paul, are our great authors. Let others call upon Moses here, to stood in full force. He pronounced the sentence of help out Christ. We cannot. Let others talk of heaven upon that system, when he said. "Think not their Confessions, their Creeds, and their great docto say within yourselves, we have Abraham to our tors. We lean upon no such aid. "Christ, and not Moses!" Here is one of our battle-cries in the baptismal controversy. "The wisdom of Heaven, and not the wisdom of earth!"-Here is another. Be it ours, for the sake of our distinctive sentiments, here some sort the baptism of faith as well as of "repent- to plant ourselves, and so to stand upon a rock from which no sophistry can drive us. Nay, tirm in the truth for ourselves, we may thus expect, in God's good time, to triumph over the errors into which our brethren have here fallen, and at last to see them coming over to our side; having learnt that thus only, in the matter of Christian baptism, can they be

Some, perhaps, in glancing at the argument of the present paper, may be ready to say within themselves, " Wny this is just the old story. The Baptist argument, here, and at all points, and from all writers, is ever the same." Exactly so. And so much the better for that argument. So it is nor with the Pædobaptist argument. And so much the worse for that argument. Which view of matters, as between both sides of the baptismal controversy, is ably presented, by the celebrated Abraham Booth, in his "Pæ lobaptism Examined," in these words. " Is it not a very singular phenomenon in the religious world, that so many denominations of Protestants should all agree in one general conclusion, and yet differ to such an extreme about the premises whence troduce baptism, the birth by water, he fails not to it should be inferred?... That a number of persons, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be of a docume or of a duty, should not all think the same topics of argument, or the same texts of Scripture applicable to the su ject before them is not to be wondered at. But then, in every other instance that I have observed, they all agree in considering some particular arguments, and some passages of Scripture, as properly belonging to the subject of discussion. Thus it is with the English Baptists, in regard to their distinguishing sentiment and practice.

Pæ lobaptism is the thing to be defended, by a number of learned pens, each of which glows with zeal for its honour and safety. But, behold! some of of men for its reception. And when we find Christ them reject one topic of argument, and some another. himself baptizing, though not by his own hand, but These except against an application of that sacred text, and those explain this in such a manner as is ples." He first "made" men "disciples," and then foreign to the subject, until all the premises are frittered away, and nothing remains in which they all agree, but a naked conclusion. And yet this very conclusion must be worked with caution, or you will not have the pleasure of seeing them unimous. al baptism, but an individual one, connected with a For while multitudes labour to prove Pædobaptism highly necessary, and while most of them consider it 15, 16, are exceedingly explicit here; nor can we under the light of parental duty on the infant's behalf, derstand by what perverse ingenuity they can be others ... only plead for its being lawful, or that there interpreted to any other sense than that for which we is no harm in it. A conclusion, therefore, in which they will all agree mist be thus expressed :- Pado-The facts of inspired church history, as given in the baptism is lawful: or, There is no evil in baptizing Acts of the Apostles, are full to our present purpose. infants. If you push for a general conclusion one step further, they vary in their judgment-they divide-they quarrel among themselves."

.. Here, however, is an example of a singular kind.

Here, finally, is the great point in the Baptist argument. Much is said as to Caristian baptism in its mode, as it is termed. We are often ridiculed as dippers; and many among ourselves regard the nuestion between us and those with whom we differ as a question mainly about a little more water or a little less. After all, however, this is not the great point in our argument. Hosts of religionists, as the Mormons, the members of the Greek Church, and of the Eistern churches generally, are right enough as to the mode of baptism. Yet what true Baptist would desire to claim kindred with them? On the other hand, if we Butists, if dip we must, would out dip the little ones, as the rubric of the Church of England prescribes, in its baptismal service, and as the Unurch of England practised until the time of James I., we should be so far in the line of ecclesias tical fushion in regard to the subjects of baptism that few would think of bliming us because of our mode. No! the great point in this matter lies herenot as to the how? in baptism, but as to the who? We say, that the ordinance belongs to adults, and not to children -to believers, and not to unbelievers. The Unristian church, as we she red it our last paper, is not a mixed institution, but a discriminating one It is a home for the people of Gol-not a Noah's ark. for the reception of clean and unclean alike. And so of Christian ordinances. They belong to professed Christians, and to none besides. It is, too, by Scriptural care in the administration of baptism that the purity of the church is to be guarded. We are bound to watch the gates of the church-to see to it that those who enter into it have a right to do so Otherwise that church becomes a mere Babel, with nore than a Babel's confusion—a promiscuous hidingplace for sheep an I goat's alike, which the Great Shepherd will not acknowledge for his own. The door is thus opened for all manner of corruptions ere, where we, as Biptists, wage war against Prostant Christendom at large, that we also take our urged from its Romish leaven, nor will Great Buby. Christ and Christianity staine forth in unshorn

DEAR EDITOR .- It affords me much pleas terly meeting" recently held at St. George, Second Falls. Ministers present were Rev. A. D. Thomson, J. Walker, J. L. Hopkins, G. Godsoe, and the writer. Meetings commenced on Friday with social exercises, in which ministers and people expressed an earnest desire for an outpouring of the Spirit, when it seemed evident that the Lord was nigh to bless. Saturday a sermon was preached by G. Godsoe, and addresses from other ministers. Indications for good meetings favorable. Afternoon devoted to hearing reports from the churches composing the meeting. Reports not very cheering. There had been no additions to any of them since the last meeting, and some members had been removed by death. Some of the churches have been without stated preaching since Bro. Thomson engaged in his agency, which leaves those fields quite destitute. Others have a stated ministry, but no ingathering of late. Part of the afternoon was occupied by matters of interest relative to the Seminary at Fredericton, and some ubscriptions were obtained. We hope the churches will remove that long standing debt. Saturday evening a short discourse was delivered by A. D. Thomson, when a deep religious influence pervaded the assembly : old and young spoke of their joys and prospects for a bright immortality. Reference was made to the first "Quarterly meeting" ever held in this county. It was in that Meeting house some 28 years since; but few that took part in that meeting emain to speak of the Lord's mercies. Some have noved to other countries, and a number repose in the bleasant little mound covered with evergreens in ront of the chapel. The meeting closed at a late hour. On Sabbath morning we met for prayer; at eleven. a sermon was preached by J. L. Hopkins, accompanied with an unction from the Holy One. At hree and seven, sermons were preached by Brethren Walker and Thomson. Those were powerful sernons. The day throughout was one of deep interest now solemn the evening seemed. Some exclaimed. "My willing soul would stay in such a frame as this." mications being favorable, meetings were appointed or Monday morning and evening, which were well attended. loquiry meeting Tuesday morning-many of the youth of the place came : some had previously rofessed religion, and talked of their wanderings om the Lord, and desired to return again to his estimonies. We continued the meetings during the week, and four offered themselves for baptism, two of whom were baptized on Sabbath last. We have established a prayer meeting in the church, which will be held from house to house. Our meetings at the 1st church are becoming quite interesting. Of late our prayer meetings have been held in the dwelng houses and the Lord by times meets with us,

Quarterly Meeting at Second Falls.

St. George, Jan. 25th. 1864.

For the Christian Visitor

B. N. HUGHES.

Woodstock, Jan. 20th, 1863. DEAR EDITOR-Since writing you, my people have nade me a visit, which I wish to acknowledge through the columns of the Visitor. I received their visit as marked token of their esteem.

and the attention of the people is called up to duty. O that it may be a year of refreshing to the churches

in this county is the prayer of many of God's people!

I could scarcely have expected such favors at so early a date of my settlement among them. Nevertheless, such a donation as my church and congregation made, will in no wise lessen my desire for their

I am always glad to meet, and, so far as I can, entertain my friends, more especially the members of my church and congregation, and that in a particular manner, when they bring such company as they brought upon the evening of the donation. Among the guests were the Rev. Mr. Rattray, and Mr. Watts, editor of the Carleton Sentinel, who, after the singng, closed their visit with appropriate speeches.

Hoping that many of my brethren may have like visits, I subscribe myself, &c.

## Secular Department.

## " Visitor's" City Article. The lecture of Rev. Mr. Narraway last Friday eve-

ning at the Institute, on behalf of the Wesleyan City Mission, called out a very large audience, the Hall being filled in every part. The lecturer's subject, My English tour and the thoughts it suggested." was one which appealed to the "home" affections of many of the people of St. John: the reputation of the speaker, too, was enough of itself to draw a full house : and the fact that the audience was chiefly composed of members of the congregations to which the Rev. gentleman preaches, was calculated to promote that sympathy between speaker and audience which is so essential to the freedom of the one and the satisfaction of the other.

The committee of arrangements on behalf of the City Mission, adopted a plan which we desire to recommend to other committees in similar enterprises, The tickets for the lecture instead of being left at certain places for sale, or sold at the door, were for the most part put into the hands of young friends of the mission, who visited the people supposed to be interested, and offered them the tickets at their homes or places of business. We have seen this plan adopted elsewhere with great success. It has two advantages, first, many people buy tickets when offered in manner, who would not go for them, and do not fully intend to use them, and second, the tickets eing thus sold and the money in hand, there is no oss if the weather is unfavorable; in other words the risk of the weather is with the holders of the

ickets instead of the committee of arrangements. The lecture was an extemporaneous address, and ccupied two hours, and from beginning to end was just such a tribute to the greatness, the glory, the magnificence, the grandeur of England, as an eloquent and patriotic Englishman would be happy to present England the great and fertile mother of many nations the battle field where for ages truth and liberty have waged a triumphant warfare; the workshop of the world; the landscape finished with the pencil; the bee have with few drones; the land crowded with life running over with wealth; the home of genius, and the sepulchre of the eminent dead. Such were the terms in which the speaker described his native country, yet in all bis adulation and patriotic boastng, he said nothing which was beyond the truth.

The writer of this article well remembers the feelngs with which, after a minute inspection of the commercial City of Liverpool, he passed through the country on his way to London. The beauty of the scape, the finished appearance of the fickle, the well kept hedge-rows and noble trees, picturesqu old churches, the evidences of solidity and wealth everywhere abounding called forth the exclamation, "I don't wonder an Englishman is proud of his

In the face of all this, it was rather amusing to hear the lecturer protest over and over again that he was setting forth impartial opinions, unprejudiced conclusions, candid views, &c. &c. Such an andience as one to whom he spoke, and indeed any audi of character and good nature, would not thank a mar impartially when he spoke of his own Why I a man might as well pretend to be splendour, until the New Testament, on this point, is splendour, until the New Testament, on the splendour, until the New Testament, is splendour,

patiate on his broad pratries and big rivers, his Bos ton and his Bunker Hill; his free schools; and his ability to move on without staggering under his trefurnish for your readers some account of the "Quar- mendous war debt; as to find a genuine Englishman its glories with cool and philosophic eye. We like you all the better for the failure you made in attemptng to talk impartially of your native land; that is something we do not, expect, and something too, which we should not admire.

The lecturer gave a hurried glance at some of the nost notable buildings of London giving special proninence to St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Spurgeon's New Tabernacle, which he pronounced the perfection of an audience room, the Crystal Palace, and the British Museum. Ho then proceeded to discuss the question of the future condition of England. Are there any marks of old age or decay? is her star going down toward the gates of the west? Certainly not. The agriculture of the country had vastly improved since the repeal of the corn laws. England possessed nearly a monopoly of the ship building of the world, especially the iron ships; the condition of the working classes is greatly improved, so that now skilled workmen in England can earn a better living than the same classes in America, and the common laborers although not well paid are far better off than they used to be, but they are not educated; and here the lecturer made a statement which is worth considering, in reference to the want of educational advantages for the common people. He said, the religious bodies of England would not premit the establishment of Common Schools. Their jealousy of each other is so great that they prefer to have no schools at all except those under their own denominational control. This is almost the same as saying that the majority of the Christians of England prefer that the children of the poor should not learn to read the Bible at all, rather than learn it under any other teachers than hose of their own sect. If this be the case, an Established church, from which there must be dissenters, is a terrible curse to the poor people of England. A State church always produces jealousy, and multiplies factions, and instead of elevating the State politics, the State politics bring down the church. It may be said that different churches provide schools for their own children, but the supply is notoriously inadequate to the demand, and in so far as sectarian je clousy prevents the establishment of a better school system, in so far is it responsible for the ignorance of the people.

It would seem to be the part of wisdom in the Government of our Province to change its policy of sectarian discrimination, and to allow sectarian schools to take care of themselves while it encourages a Common school establishment, or it will soon be true of New Brunswick, according to the speaker, as it is of England, that its religion is largely responsible for its ignorance.

The middle classes of England are improving in wealth and intelligence. The speaker found the aristocracy very prominent; the coronet was continually thrust into notice, and so great was the desire for aristocratic patronage, that it appeared as if England was given up to a universal flunkevism.

[We wonder if that advertisement is still to be seen n the Birmingham Railway station, over which we enjoyed a quiet laugh, some years ago. It ran thus George Robinson, Pork pie maker to Her Majesty." The aristocracy of England however as a class are

the first class in the world, said the speaker, and he paid a high tribute to Lord Derby, the liberal and laborious chairman of the central relief committee for the sufferers by the Cotton famine.

The Government of England came in for a share of the praise. The English courts of justice were pronounced to be, like Cæsars wife "above suspicion." and above reproach. The monarch who sits upon the throne fills the brightest place in the history of England's royalty, and Victoria, before all others, of ancient or modern times is " the strongest name in England." The press, the religious bodies, the military and naval strength of England were considered at some length, and in every particular the truth was apparent, that she was never so wise, so pious, so strong by land and sea, as she is to-day. Her course is onward with the march of the ages. In her arms there are no signs of feebleness, in her resources no sign of coming poverty; there is no tyranny upon her throne, and no corruption in her courts of justice; and strong in the patriotism of all classes from highest to lowest, with her iron ships at sea and her volunteers on shore, she dwells in peace and safety, fearing neither domestic traitors nor foreign

## Review of the Week. CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

At the Annual meeting of the Natural History Society at the Mechanics' Institute, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year :-Dr. Botsford, President; W. Jack, Esq., Vice-President; R. R. Grindley, Esq., Treasurer; R. Peniston Starr, Rec. Sec'y; Dr. Sinclair, Corresponding Sec'y; Mr. R. Britain, Librarian; Mr. G. F. Matthew Curator and Messrs. Edward Allison and H. W. Frith and Dr. Hamilton, Members of the Council The Secretary reported that "owing to the limited ncome of the Society, its increase and usefulness

Council had applied to the Government for a small grant in aid of the funds." The St. John Gymnasts appear to flourish. "Mus cular Christianity" seems on the increase. It is anounced that the new gymnasium will be open for be reception of pupils, it is expected, about the 1st

of May. It has a capital of \$4,000. It will have

were very much retarded, and that, feeling this, the

bath rooms, reading rooms, parlors, and will be fitted up in a first class manner. In the Spinney-Eveleth abortion case, on Friday last, the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty, under the indictment." But no sooner had the Jury rendered the verdict, and the Judge ordered the beration of the prisoners, than a writ was served on Mrs. Eveleth, at the instance of Mr. G. V. Nowlin, for upwards of \$200, being an amount due for rent. Mrs. E. not having the wherewith to pay the claim, was sent, as a debtor, back to the Goal in which she has been immured for weeks as a prisoner charged

The Free Lectures at the Institute on Wednesday evenings, are a complete success.

with crime.

"A sea captain of forty years' experience," says a Boston paper, "asserts that the Gulf Stream is several hundred miles nearer our coast than usual," This accounts for the mild weather this winter.

The Colonial Farmer gives the following estimate of the crops raised in New Brunswick the past \$10 00 \$3,250,000

250,000 12,500

Robert Wilks, the beast who was tried in Frederic-tion for Interior and rape, has been contensed to the

FIRE AT SALISBURY .- A fire broke out on Wednes day, 20th inst., in the shop of Messrs. Bishop & Chapman (the lower part of which is owned and occupied by Messrs. Horsman & Elliott, as a blacksmith like yourself, worthy of his country, who could view shop), which was totally destroyed, together with the carriages, sleighs, tools, &c., of Messrs. Bishop & Chapman, none of which was saved. The wooden house attached to Mr. James Prince's store, occupied by Miss Moffatt, as a store, was torn down to check the progress of the flames, otherwise the whole block would have been destroyed. There was no insurance. Much praise is due to the inhabitants for their timely and determined exertions in saving the buildings ad joining .- Com. by J. S. Colpitts, Enq.

> Nova Scotia. - The new Powder Manufactory at Ricky Lake has had a "blow," losing about a ton of the ticklish stuff, and a small storehouse.

Alderman Spence, of Halifax, thinks he has been damaged to the amount of \$4,000 by being kept out of his office after his Election, and he wants the city

The Gold Mines are reported as yielding well. An exchange says-that gold is getting so plenty in Nova Scotia as to drive four and five dollar notes out of

P. E. ISLAND. - RECALL OF A GOVERNOR .- The English Government has recalled Ilis Excellency. Gov. Dundas, from Prince Edward. The reasons have not been made public, but the probability is suggested that his course in ordering a Federal war vessel away from Charlottetown, when there was no ecessity for doing so, has given umbrage to the Im-

CANADA. - Rumors are current in the Canadian papers that His Excellency Lord Monck will shortly ave for England; and it is added that there exists omething more than a possibility that His Lordship nay not return to Canada.

LONDON, C. W., Jan. 20.—Two companies of Cana lian ritles have been removed to Windsor, opposite Detroit, within the last two days. It is reported in consequence of another projected raid of southern sympathizers to Johnson's Island.

The Prince of Wales has made a valuable present o Harvard College, accompanied by the following

Sandringham, Nov. 5, 1863. Sir: I am desired by the Prince of Wales to say

answer to your letter of the 22d ult., that it will give him great pleasure to present to the Library of umbridge University a copy of the photographs of he Samaritan Pentateuch taken during the visit of His Royal Highness to Nabloos.

The Prince of Wales desires me to add that he will always be glad of any opportunity which may enable him to evince, in however slight a manner, the lively sense which he entertains of the kindness and hospitality which he received during his visit to the United States; and that with these recollections he cannot fail cordially to reciprocate the wish to which you have given expression, that nothing may occur to interrupt the friendship which ought ever to subsist between the old country and the new. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant. HERBERT FISHER, Private Secretary.

GREAT BRITIAN Arrival of Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Jan. 25th. Princess of Wales gave birth to a son at Froguere Sth; all going on most favorably.

Frankfort senate refused authorization to draw ottery for "Great Eistern" steamer, and demanded from Frankfort consul at Liverpool an account of his connection with the scheme.

Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely, died 7th. Parliament formally porogued till 4th February, Investigation into stranding of steamer "Anglia" in Galway Bay concluded. Court, though blaming Capt. Prowse somewhat for running in at night, had dessure in returning his certificate.

FRANCE. - It is stated that several offices in London are accepting proposals for an insurance to a large amount on the life of the Empress of the French. The risk is to be divided amongst French and English offices, and the total amount of insurance is £200,000.

Would not somebody like to take out a policy on the I fe of the Emperor?

Four suspected conspirators were arrested i Three are Italians named Tambuco Greeco and Imperatorio; fourth assumed name, evi dently false. Asserted one made complete avowal criminal object of conspiracy. At their residence were found a great quantity of gunpowder, four poignards, four revolvers, four ingenious air guns, ight hand grenades of Orsini pattern, &c. &c. etter dated Lugano, was found on one of the conspir ators very compromising to all concerned. Nothing Bourse dull, 66.70.

HOLESTEIN QUESTION. - Matters continue threaten ng. Greatest activity in Copenhagen dockyards. Asserted England addressed fourth note to Federa

Diet urging conference. Danish troops still occupied southern part of Rends

Stated Prince Augustenberg intends declaring Kie

London Times says with view of assisting English diplomacy and for protection of British interests, it is not unlikely Channel fleet just ordered home may soon show itself in German waters. Times regards he commencement of the campaign in Schleswig almost certain within brief space.

New York Commercial says, private advices positively assert Schleswig Holstein Question about being

micably settled By the recent rise of United States Government Se-

curities in England, they were higher in London at at last accounts, reckoning the present price of ex-change, than they were in New York and Boston. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. - Consols after official nours vesterday, closed weak at 90 18-market very Stated Federal forces in and upon borders Holstein

red thousand. Committee on Federal Diet made report decidedly adverse to treaty of London. India Mail from Bombay, Dec. 14th. Asserted dis ffection on Pujub frontier greatly exaggerated; is mere repetition of triffing frontier war such as fought twenty times since annexation of Punjanb. New Saip "G. H. Warren," of Boston, lost on

first passage to Liverpool, ran ashore Carnsore Point, Ireland, full of water. Flour still advancing.

Congress has been busy on tax, and conscriptio bill. Boston Journal's Washington despatch of January 22nd says :-The tax bill which passed the House to day will nerease the revenue about one hundred and fifteen nerease the revenue al millions of dollars. The revenue from whisky alo

will be increased more than fitty unilions of

The investigations of the Committee of Ways and Means on the taxation of spirits has developed much interesting information. The annual consumption of spirits, as shown by the New York trade, is about 100,000,000 of gallons. By the census of 1860, 86, 781,557 gallons were projuced in the loyal States alone. Under the Excise law, tax was paid up to the 20 1863 on 22 810 000 realises. Oct. 80, 1863; on 82,810,000 gallons.

A bill is said to be in preparaton to prevent spec lation in gold by heavily taxing all dealings in it.

The funds which Secretary Chase has at his di-

By the new bill, drafted clergymen who are opposed

Reports that Richmond is being gradually evacuated

Positively stated, that the removal of the gunmakng machinery from Tredegar Works has been going on for several weeks.

Descriers from the 1st North Carolina cavalry report, that the President's amnesty proclamation is creating a feeling in the Confederate army threatening

its utter demoralization. Cincinnati Sanitary Fair realized over two hundred housand dollars. BANGOR Jan 25

25,000 men of 16th Army Corps will re-culist.

Frenchman, formerly in Confederate army, writes from Richmond, 15th, to a friend in New York that another agent from Napoleon arrived at Richmond and held conferences with President Davis relative to Mexican Empire, &c. Writer thinks Lee will b made dictator. Davis being unpopular. Gives gloomy picture of Southern affairs, regarding days of Confeder-

y numbered. California legislature re-nominates Presiden Lincoln. Hilton Head letter 21st says shelling of Charleston continues day and night at intervals of ten minutes. City gradually crumbling under incessant bombard

Reported President will direct an election in Arkansas, March 28th, after which Government to call convention to revise State Constitution so as to abo-

Enlistment in Arkansas rapidly increased, three egiments of thousand each are in service and two others filling up.
Louisville despatch says, rumors prevail of intended
Confederate raid into East Kentucky at three different

Officer of Gen. Banks' command writes before June 1st whole country west of Mississippi be free Large quantities of cotton coming within Federal

lines from interior of Texas.

Mississippi gentleman says Confederate conscription being enforced, but conscripts desert about as fast as collected. Also reported Planters hide away everything of

value from impressment. Tribune's despatch says Government has information that people South decidedly favour exchange of prisoners. Butler is sanguine of effecting exchange within a month.

Wilmington Journal says, recent presence of Gen. Butler in Newbern, and concentration of troops there, as well at Washington and Beaufort Harbor, indicate dvance of seriouf character.

Last census of Massachusetts shows that there are nore than 27,000 British Americans in that State. Report that Longstreet was advancing on Knoxville with 20,000 reinforcements is contradicted. He was after forage and at last accounts was retiring.

Latest despatch says Davis favors abandonment of Virginia, bdt Lee opposes it.

Tribune's letter says Longstreet is to be recalled and have new army with base at Suffolk. Kirby Smith to succeed bim in East Tennessee. Arkansas State Convention adopted an article pro nibiting slavery, with but one dissenting vote.

Column of 80,000 Confederates appears moving on West Tennessee, to divert Grant's attention Gen. Halleck expects Confederates will attempt to carry the war into the North in spring campaign. BANGOR, Jan. 27.

Statement copied from European papers, that Marshal Foreys had an extraordinary mission to Wash ington, to obtain pledge not to molest new Mexican monarchy, in return for promises on part of France regarding South, is entirely without foundation.

Vice President Stephens is seriously ill at Augusta,

Georgia.
Folly Island letter to N. Y. Commercial says, ru nours still prevalent of meditated expedition towards All hopes of reaching Charleston this winter, died

out among froops,

A young Englishman arrested in St. Louis charges
with being a Confederate spy, attempted to escape
by leaping from the fifth story of a Hotel down cen Superfine, \$6.50 @ \$6.75. \$7. @ \$7.25. Gold 57

CONFEDERATE STATES. In the Confederate Congress the following joint re solution on the conduct of the war was referred, after spirited debate, by a vote of 42 to 31:-

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States That the present is deemed a fit occasion to remind the people of the Confederate States that they are engaged in a struggle for the preservation both of liberty and civilization, and that no sacrifice of life and fortune can be too costly which may be requisite to secure to themselves and their posterity the enjoyment of those insuppreciable blessings and to also orment of those inappreciable blessing assure them that in the judgment of Congress the resources of the country, if developed with energy and husbanded with care, are more than sufficient to support the most protracted war which it can necessary to wage for our independence, and to exhort them, by every consideration which can influence freemen and patriots, to a magnanimous sorrender of all personal and party feuds, to an indignant rebuke of every factious temper, in whatever quarter or upon whatever pretext it may be made, to a generous support of all branches of the Government, in the legitimate exercise of their constitutional powers, and to that harmonious, unselfish and patriotic co-operation which can alone impart to our cause the str which springs from united council, fraternal feelings and fervent devotion to the public weal.

The Atlanta (Georgia) Confederacy gives the fol "Accounts from Dalton are all very nearly to the

same purpose. Gen, Johnston has quietly assumed command of the forces, and, with his usual unostentatious style of procedure, is doubtless engaged in all that can be done. He is regarded by every one, in and out of service, with affectionate confidence, as a patriotic man of great abilities. The troops are gradually finding shelter in rude huts, which are going up around the town, although the inc weather defies much of comfort or good cheer, is the Valley Forge of the Western campaig have conversed with a gentleman just from position at Knoxville. Our forces have complete cut off his communication with Cumberland Ga and his troops are on short rations. At Chattanoo parties recently out from that vicinity. On the

lilinois and sixty prisoners; fought the infantry and cavalry, at Jack's Creek, north son, Tennessee, and drove them back."

The Terrible Fire at Santiago, Chili THE CHURCH OF THE JESUITS BURNED, WITH OVE

the annals of our country and perhaps of the whas absorbed every one's mind for many days.