

New Testament Studies.

NO. XII. MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

Part 2.

We have presented the argument on this matter. We come now to PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS. A difficulty here offers itself. Some of our readers will be ready to say to themselves, on a review of our pleadings, "Well, this is all true; and we cannot gainsay it. There is our minister now, and here are we. He deserves far more than he is ever likely to get among us. But we do our best; and how do we do better for him we do not know."

For a moment let us look on the bright side in regard to the topic of the present paper. We have had in these provinces a class of excellent ministers, who have gone among men professing, "We seek not yours, but you. If we can but save your souls, you may keep all you have to yourselves." The people would take these good men too much at their word; rejoicing in the ministry, but starving the minister. We find their type in the large-hearted professor who, when his minister was expatiating upon the freeness of the Gospel, exclaimed with rapture, "Yes! bless the Lord! the Gospel is free. For here he has been a Christian these twenty-five years; and it never cost me twenty-five cents yet." Well might the minister look down, and respond, "The Lord have mercy upon your poor stingy soul!"

But now occurs a grievous reflection. We will not echo here the expression, often more contemptuous than compassionate, about the "poor Baptist minister." This poor man is not forsaken of his God. He has thrown himself upon the precept, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." After all, then, he is not so very poor. He is not above aid, but he is infinitely above that pitiful kind of pity which is sometimes bestowed upon him. In fact, his poverty reflects rather upon his brethren than himself. We once saw it stated, that the average income of the Congregational ministers of Massachusetts was not more than four hundred dollars per annum. And yet it is affirmed, that no ministers in the States are better provided for than these men are. Think of that now! FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR. A common commercial clerk as a general rule, would feel himself insulted by the mention of such a salary.

But now look at the facts in this statement. Some favored ones rise high above the average indicated. Far more are down to its level; while many sink below it, and some greatly below it. And this in favored Massachusetts; with its Boston, wealthier, it is said, for its size, than any other city in the world, and its great general prosperity. Surely there is something here that would not be, if the Gospel and its ministers were valued according to their priceless worth. But now, is it to be supposed, that the annual income of the Baptist ministers of these provinces attains to the average mentioned above? Here is a question in statistics which probably remains yet to be solved. Were it not well that it should be taken in hand?—that it should be regarded, for instance, in some of its comparative aspects? Why, there is a country church in these provinces that used to spend more upon its tobacco, year by year, than upon its minister. Does this church stand alone? Oh! for statistics here! Take some city church. We would not be inquisitorial. But set down, without exaggeration, so much for its supposed wealth. Then, not to indicate other items of expenditure, set down, so much spent in pleasure excursions; so much for amusements; so much for "purple and fine linen"; so much, also, for strong drink, and tobacco; and so much, very likely the lowest item of all, for the support of the ministry. A rich professor in England was once asked to contribute towards the liquidation of a meeting-house debt. "Why, my dear sir," was his reply, "a man cannot really do anything. A daughter of mine was married the other day; and I had to give her £10,000. And then my son has lately commenced business; and I had to give him £20,000. A man cannot do everything; and you really must excuse me." Have we no cases of the like kind, if not quite so glaring, on this side of the Atlantic? What proportion is there between what is appropriated, lavishly and cheerfully appropriated for lower uses, and what is often bestowed, perhaps in a close, calculating spirit, for the support of the Christian ministry? Oh! for statistics again! Will brethren be so kind as to prepare them for themselves, taking God and conscience for their witnesses? Would that there were such a heart among us in this matter! We might then begin to hope for a reform.

Yet again, here is a highly honorable fact. Among all the professions, none is more paid than the minister of the Gospel. We may say something of the same kind about the teacher's profession. And yet these are the men who are to do all that is to be done for the souls of the people; in the success of whose mission the success of the nation is bound up. And yet, however, we teach in the fear of the Lord, it is some of the greatest of our sins, to make slaves, and to hide a multitude of sins. And what a reward is there in that! especially in the world to come! As to the minister, he is a standard-bearer in the cause of his Master; and there awaits him a standard-bearer's reward. What that may be we know not. Something, however, was intimated in regard to it in our articles upon the pastorate. And so our poor pastor toils on; and poor as he is, he would not change his lot with the most favored sons of earth. Yes, while he sees many around him, vastly his inferiors in mind, in manhood, in moral worth, who "heer up silver as the dust," and grow great among men, he rather prizes them than envies; cheerfully looking for the time when he who saves souls shall be lifted immeasurably above him who only saves money. It is thus that he treads in the steps of Him, though at an infinite distance, who, "though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich;" of Him who "endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

College was forcibly put. The times not only demanded an educated, but a pious ministry. "Our Future," was the subject upon which Mr. Welton spoke with much earnestness and eloquence. In the course of his remarks he gave some very interesting statistics. One hundred years ago there was but one Baptist in Nova Scotia; now the body numbers 70,000, or nearly one quarter of the whole population of the Province. Of the graduates of the College, thirty-five were engaged in the ministry. His theme, which was treated in a masterly manner, was discussed under the following heads:—The progress of the past, as one of the grounds of encouragement for the future—Missionary enterprises on the part of the Denomination—An educated ministry—Female education—Systematic liberality, and the necessity of united, persistent effort. In closing his remarks the speaker sketched, in glowing terms, the future of the University.

These delightful exercises of this day of jubilee were enlivened by excellent music from the choir of Wolfville, and were concluded with the usual benediction by Rev. W. Burton, who has been identified with these educational movements ever since they had an existence. We rejoice to see him looking so vigorous. May he long remain upon Zion's walls proclaiming the unsearchable riches of grace!

A social tea was enjoyed in the gymnasium on the evening of Thursday, by the friends of the College. The tables were spread in good style, and after all had partaken to their satisfaction, we had sweet music, under the guidance of Professor Saffary, lived speeches, and a good social treat, until all felt that it was time to retire. This served as an appropriate appendix to the more sober services of the day.

THE COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY PROPER. This came off on Friday, the 8th inst., in the Baptist church. The President, Professors, Governors, and friends of the College, were arranged at the College Hill in due order, by Mr. James Morse, one of the sons of Acadia, and they walked in procession to the place of gathering. The President then called upon Rev. Mr. Daniels, Wesleyan clergyman, to offer prayer. E. M. C. Rand, son of Rev. Silas K. Rand, and H. H. Bligh, son of Mr. James Bligh, having completed their course of Collegiate studies, came forward and delivered their graduating addresses. The thought and style of these indicated careful and prolonged study, and reflected no little credit both upon themselves and their teachers.

Rev. W. H. Porter, B. A., pastor of Pine Grove church, Wilmot, delivered an interesting oration on the "Infinite great and infinite small." Not feeling the inspiration of eloquence to the extent desired, he closed his speech somewhat abruptly, and apologized very handsomely to his audience for what seemed to him, but to no one else, a failure. Rev. Geo. Richardson, B. A., Rector of the church in Clements, followed in a neat oration of point and power on "Energy." His own history is somewhat illustrative of the moral force of this motive power; for by his own energy he passed through his preparatory course in the Academy, having been one of its pupils at its commencement, and persevered, providing somewhat the means of living, until he was enabled to graduate with honor to himself. These two brethren, with Rev. H. Vaughan, B. A., Pastor of German Street, and Rev. E. Hickson, B. A., Pastor at Newcastle, Miramichi, received the degree each of A. M. The President then addressed the graduating class words of counsel which were replete with wisdom and christian affection. This part of the ceremonies over, then came stirring addresses from Rev. Dr. Pickard, President of the Sackville Institution, Rev. Dr. DeWolf, Theological Tutor, Sackville, Rev. Dr. Pryor, of Grandville Street, and Rev. A. D. Thomson, Agent of Acadia College. These brethren all spoke with ready tongues and with hearts overflowing with gratitude and joy. The monotony was broke every now and then by charming music from the Choir. "God save the Queen," was sung in conclusion with a will. Rev. I. E. Bill pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated, all delighted with what they had seen and heard.

"DINNER OF THE ALUMNI." This took place in the gymnasium and was admirably got up under the supervision of Professor Saffary. Gentlemen only were admitted to dinner, ladies being excluded, we know not by what law, but not by the law of common consent, for some of the gentlemen grumbled not a little. They condescended, however, at the close of the dinner, to open the door, and then came a rush of fair ones, just like them, full of forgiveness. The feast of reason was opened by a characteristic address from our Micmac missionary, and he was followed by Bro. King, of Onslow, in a good, common sense speech, to which all listened with evident interest. The silvery tongue of Dr. DeWolf again threw off brilliant flashes; then came a solid speech from Dr. Parker, of Halifax, making its impress upon every heart. The President, Dr. Pryor, next called upon Dr. Tupper, Hon. Provincial Secretary, for a speech. The Dr. yielded a ready assent, embracing the opportunity to explain his position in relation to Dalhousie College, and assigning his reasons for the course he had taken. He occupied the floor for nearly an hour, and presented thoughts, explanations and arguments, which, if they failed to convince all of the propriety of his course on the Dalhousie question, made some of us, at least, feel proud of him as a son of Nova Scotia, and as one occupying the highest position in the gift of his country. Dr. Craup made a few remarks, but not in the form of reply. The difference of opinion was very marked, but not ungentlemanly or unchristian words were uttered. Many, however, retired, anxiously pondering in their minds, what is to be the result of all this? Our remark is, "Let brotherly love continue."

University addressed a few words of encouragement to the pupils, commending generally the several classes, and particularly the Latin Grammar class. He insisted upon the importance of learning thoroughly the elementary parts of languages and sciences, stating that the advantages of a good foundation of this kind would appear in every step of their future progress, while at the same time he hoped that they would make continued and still further advances. He strongly urged them not to neglect or give up studies, because they could not persevere the bearing they would have upon the acquisition of wealth, or because they disliked a particular branch of study, but to be guided in these matters by the advice and experience of their instructors.

He expressed the pleasure it would afford him to welcome any of them to the University, the honors of which were open to all without distinction, and were awarded to superior scholarship alone. The summer term will open on Wednesday, 20th July. Fredericton, 4th June, 1864.

Brussels Street Baptist Sabbath School. The annual meeting of the Brussels Street Baptist Sabbath School, which took place in the body of the Chapel on Sunday evening, 31st May, was one deeply interesting to every lover of Sabbath School instruction. The singing, which was performed by the children, was exceedingly fine, and their deportment was such as to call forth the admiration of all present. The sermon, by the pastor, was from the memorable words of the King of Israel to his son Solomon. "And thou, Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers;" &c. &c. Previous to the sermon, the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Brussels Street Baptist Sabbath School was read by the Secretary, and it was as follows:—The number of scholars in attendance during the past year has been 325; males, 140; females, 185. The average attendance has been about 260. The increase during the year has been 47. We regret to record the loss (by death) of one fine little boy, the son of Mr. James J. F. Jones; but he has gone to a happier world, and to receive a glorious reward; and we have great reason to rejoice that death has made a few inroads upon our number during the past year.

The number of officers and teachers connected with the School is 40—21 males and 19 females—and the average attendance of teachers has been about 32. The Treasurer's account has been received, and it shows that from the 18th March, 1863, to the 20th May, 1864, there has been expended the sum of \$474.06, and received during the same time \$498.87, showing a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$20.21. When debited, the account stands thus:—

Table with financial details: Paid sundry debts due for erection of Committee and School Rooms, \$278.78; For books and papers of all descriptions, including printing and Testaments, \$250.82; For printing, and for materials for bags, \$81.00; For printing, and for materials for bags, \$75.00; Insurance, \$4.00; Granted towards paying for blinds for Meeting House, and to pay quit-claim of the Church against the building in the rear of the Church, \$90.00; Sundries, small bills, \$9.53; Balance in Treasurer's hands, \$20.21. Total \$498.87.

Received from balance of Last Meeting in 1863, \$278.78; For rent of School Rooms, \$78.64; From boxes, \$73.19; From tickets sold at Festival, \$62.75; Proceeds from Tea Meeting in 1864, \$100.00; Other donations and proceeds of Fancy Table, \$105.23; Donations since Tea Meeting, \$2.00; Rent of Pew, \$1.00. Total \$498.87.

Our sources of revenue for the coming year, are:—Rent of School Room, say \$44; rent of a pew, \$5; and from the boxes, which the scholars drop their cents. This latter department of revenue, if properly carried out, would give us not less than eighty dollars per annum. We shall want for the ensuing year, over and above the amount derivable from these sources of revenue, a sum not less than \$180. To raise this amount we shall probably be obliged to depend, as usual, upon the well known liberality of the friends of the Sabbath School.

The number of volumes now belonging to the Library is 350; Bibles, 450; Testaments, 73 (of which are reference Bibles), 390. The number of volumes purchased during the past year has been 411. This School has given, during the past year, to other Schools, (some of which are far removed to this City), 148 second-hand volumes, besides hymn-books and papers. Also, 47 books have been given as prizes for good conduct, of which 27 have been given to the infant class.

The Library is at present well furnished with the best of Sabbath School literature, and is in a most efficient state, being conducted on a system that will ensure the proper care of the books. 7,000 papers are annually distributed in the School, of the value \$500. Besides this Library, there are three others connected with the School—one, the Teacher's Library, and one belonging to each of the classes taught respectively by Hon. Mr. Kinnear, and Mr. Hart. There are taught in this School five Bible classes, viz: Hon. Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Hart's, Mr. Alward's, Miss Blackie's and Mr. Hill's. The latter is now without a teacher, and it is earnestly hoped this large and interesting class will not remain long un-supplied.

The order and discipline of the School have been good; the most perfect harmony, good will and united effort on the part of the officers and teachers have prevailed. But while our united effort has been to maintain good order in the School, and to teach the children to reverence the day of God, and to respect his sanctuary, and to be obedient to and honor their parents, our great object has been to teach them to love the Saviour. We also endeavor to impress upon the minds of the scholars that we look forward to see them in the future, as members of the Sabbath School. Recently several members of the School have been baptized and united with the Church, and others are now giving evidence of either already possessing a hope in Christ or earnestly seeking his grace. We cannot help cherishing the hope that many young and tender minds have imbibed those touching truths of the cross of Christ, which will ere long bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of God, in some thirty, some sixty and some a hundred fold. To the various friends of this Sunday School, who by their donations, the giving of tables, and by their presence, or otherwise assisted in furthering the interests of this nursery of the Church of Christ, we tender our heartfelt thanks; and our earnest prayer is that they may receive a disciple's reward at the great rising day.

faithful laborer in the Province, in various fields, last fall applied for aid to enable him to preach to the destitute in a place called New Zealand in the County of York, and in adjacent new settlements. He writes to us that he preaches six and seven times, and travels from thirty to forty miles each week. In many of the settlements the Gospel never was preached. He will be visited there. He has seven or eight stations. He expected soon to baptize a number "what had already applied. He wishes to hold on to his work in these fields. Bro. Alex. Estabrooks has been laboring in and around St. Francis for some years, and for the past year has been assisted by us. Bro. Crawley has labored for nearly two years in St. Andrews with marked success. Last year he was sustained almost entirely by the benevolence of one man, whom he baptized in St. George. The feeble hand there was struggling hard to hold a house of worship. This year he was assisted by Bro. Crawley. This we felt was due, in order to encourage a worthy minister, a benevolent lay brother, and a rising Baptist interest.

Bro. Hopper labored a few months in the early part of the season at Shelburne. That field is without a missionary. Who will step in and reap? Let us pray the Lord of the harvest to send a suitable man to that field. Bro. Abel Washburn has for the past few years pursued his faithful missionary labors at Loch Lomond and the adjoining settlements. Bro. David Crandall has labored in the County of St. John. All but two of the above named are permanently located, and unless supported by their people will continue to require aid from the Society, for they are worthy men, loved by their people and the denomination, and called and owned of God. Most of the readers of the Visitor are acquainted with the efforts of Bro. Hickson to build a house of worship at Bathurst in Gloucester County. That house is nearly completed, and the Board have voted to assist a missionary to labor in that County. This is of all importance. I am informed that there is not even one Baptist pastor in the County. There are many other portions of the province equally destitute, and in which a missionary ought to be located immediately. But the want of funds has kept them back from asking the Board from looking them out. Oh, that these funds might be forthcoming! Let the Eastern Association set the ball rolling. Remember \$3000 dollars is the sum required. To raise this will require prompt and persevering effort. We trust all important. I have received word from brethren T. Todd, D. Crandall, and W. S. Corey, each promising to do something. Let us all do what we can.

MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMIES.—Rev. Mr. Allison Principal of the Ladies' Academy, Sackville, has resigned his post there, and is to take a "circuit." Mr. A. conducted the institution very successfully for several years. The Wesleyan states that Dr. Pickard has accepted the Principalship of the two Academies; and it is expected that under his management the Female Branch will be relieved from its financial embarrassments. We hear that there were but sixteen boarding pupils in the Female Branch last term. Mr. Luch has been appointed Vice-Principal. "The total number of Students in the Male Branch during the year was 101—412; in Primary Department 28; in Intermediate 15. Of these 70 were in attendance the first term, 88 the second, and 89 the third."—Hal. Free. Wit.

Secular Department. COLONIAL. New Vessels.—Launched from the building yard of Mr. Joseph Scammell, Sandpoint, Carleton, on Saturday, a handsome modelled, clearly finished and substantially constructed launch, of about 304 tons, named the "Maria Scammell." She is constructed of well seasoned hickmatack, was built under special inspection of Lloyd's surveyor, and is supplied with all the fittings and improvements to enable her to class A seven years. She is intended for the Valparaiso trade.

The "Abeona," a very fine vessel of 1000 tons, was launched on Saturday morning, from Messrs. Gask, Stewart & Co's, building yard. She is built of hickmatack, was constructed under special survey of Lloyd's class seven years. "The 'Eurydice' is the name of a splendid hickmatack vessel launched from the building yard of John Fisher, Esq., Lower Cove, on Monday. Her length is 186 ft., breadth 38 ft., depth of hold 24 ft., register tonnage 1246. She classed 7 years at Lloyd's, and in addition to the requirements is fitted up with 12 pairs of staple knees. She has two houses on deck which will be finished here, and will contain seven commodious and well ventilated stow-rooms. The 'Eurydice' is of good model, strongly built and smoothly finished. The extra facilities of Mr. Fisher's building yard are worthy of notice. He has a saw mill on the premises, driven by an engine of 15 horse power, where all the plank, &c., used on his ships is sawed; he has a machine also to manufacture his own rope, and does all his hoisting by means of the same steam power which drives his mill. The yard is situated within the ballast wharf, 40 feet of which has to be lifted every time a launch takes place. This might be an obstacle to others less energetic than Mr. Fisher, but it is really none to him.

A 7 year hickmatack vessel, named the "Sea King," was launched from the building yard of George King, Esq., Monday forenoon. Her model is such as to combine easy sailing qualities with good carrying capabilities. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length over all 479 ft., extreme breadth 25 ft., depth of hold 25 ft., 4 ft., register tonnage about 950; her keelsons together with stern and stern posts, are of oak; she is iron keeled and copper fastened, as required by Lloyd's regulations.

The Sessions held a meeting on Tuesday. Mr. Owens' resignation of the office of Water Commissioner was accepted, and Mr. J. L. Woodworth was appointed in his stead.—Telegraph. Lieut. Governor Dundas of P. E. Island arrived in this City on Tuesday night at 10 o'clock by special train. He has taken up his quarters at Stubb's Hotel. He leaves this morning for Canada on a visit to Governor General Monck.

F. A. Wiggins, Esq., and Family, and Dr. William Bayard and Lady, left in the "Empress" last night for Windsor en route for England. The Montreal Echo states that "the Rev. G. B. Armstrong, M. A., of New Brunswick, (reputation from the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, preached in St. George's, the Cathedral, and Trinity on Sunday last, and on Monday addressed a public meeting in St. George's Church schoolroom. A collection was made, and an auxiliary organized. Mr. Armstrong is a pleasing speaker and ably represents the highly important cause he has undertaken."

Westonland Bank Two and Five Dollar Notes, altered to Two and Five Pound Notes are said to be in circulation in Gloucester County. The Glasgow says that a party is now in jail for passing them. The history at Negro Town Point is rapidly approaching completion and is a favorite place of resort. It has been inspected by thousands. When completed it will mount ten Armstrong guns; two one hundred pounders, and eight forty pounders, and with the Island and Red Head batteries will completely command the entrance of the harbor.

We learn from the News that "the City is already beginning to derive an advantage from the appointment of a City Engineer. The scrapings of the streets, which hitherto realized nothing, were carted away at an expense to the City, have so far realized \$80 directly, and saved in the expense of carting not less than \$100. This is a good beginning and creditable to the City Engineer, as is also the general arrangement of the scavenger work so far." A young man named Charles Hardwick was drowned at Middleton, N. S., on Friday morning last. He was taking a rowing boat, and was found suspended to the rail of the boat by a button on his clothing, his head under water. The Halifax Free Press writes that the Barr South Railway Commissioners are arranging a system of free trains to be run to Windsor and other points from this City. It says, truly enough, "Under the old regime it often happened that passengers had to spend ten or twelve hours of precious time at Windsor when it might be of much importance to them to be in Halifax; but now if the usual trains do not suit, a special train starts from Windsor at 10 o'clock on the arrival of the steamer, calls at the principal stations on the road, and reaches Halifax without any delay."

English and Foreign. ARRIVAL OF THE "CHINA" AT HALIFAX. China, Anderson, left Liverpool at 1 p. m., on 28th, Queenstown 29th, arrived at Halifax at 9 p. m., on Sunday. She had 30 Halifax and 35 Boston passengers.

American Affairs.—Times publishes a letter from correspondent at Richmond, dated April 21st, showing Confederate Government had obtained most exact information of Federal plans for campaign in a despatch written a fortnight before Grant commenced his march. Operations since accorded are delineated with extraordinary precision. Army and Navy Gazette reviews operations of campaign in Virginia, and says Grant's progress to be unexpected, and that the chances of success from position not appreciable. Result of Siege liberates Lee's left from serious menace; neither Sherman's occupation of Roanoke nor advanced position taken by Federals in face of enemy seem to compensate for the great peril of their situation.

In House of Lords on the 26th, conduct of Germans in observance of terms armistice was debated and denounced. Earl Russell said Danish Government had determined to collect facts and report them to Conference; in mitigation of condemnation suspension granted. He intimated that Denmark would be attacked for having backed its moral arguments by physical force in questions of Denmark and Poland; he asserted that the Queen had always cheerfully followed the advice of the Cabinet.

In House of Commons reference was again made to return of troops from Canada, and Marquis Hartington said it was intended to withdraw two battalions of Guards and battalions of Military Train, principally on account of heavy cost for hire of building accommodations for troops in Canada. Sir B. Smith, enquired whether communication made by American minister to China to Seward, 30th June 1863, respecting joint policy to be pursued in China by England, Russia, France and America, was substantially in accord with despatch addressed to Russell by Sir F. Bruce, and what was the nature of Russell's reply to that despatch. Layard said much misapprehension prevailed upon subject, and he was not exactly aware what despatch was referred to. He offered to produce extracts from correspondence on subject. Hankey enquired whether it was a copy of correspondence for publication. Correspondence between Russell and Sir F. Bruce, Layard replied, correspondence was a box and not a very ingenious one. Mr. Hennessy attacked policy of government on Polish question; denounced course of Russia, and moved resolution declaring British Government no longer bound to acknowledge division of Russian Poland. Palmerston replied, and resolution was finally withdrawn. Parliamentary proceedings on the 27th, were unimportant.

In Court of Exchequer, Solicitor General commenced case of Crown against the steam rams at Liverpool that had been withdrawn; arrangements as to which it was agreed that they should be taken for Crown. He added object of Government was to punish by fine and penalty, but simply to maintain neutrality. Board of Trade refused to reconsider sentence passed on Captain Kennedy for loss of steamer City of New York. Stated Inman's line is to be transferred from Queenstown to Kinsale if latter prove safest harbor.

Italy.—Pope took part in procession at Festival of Corpus Christi on 27th. The shirt to Hottier's symptoms increasing; application to the Bank of England being less unimportant. On stock exchange short loans offered at five per cent. Foreign settlements extremely heavy, owing to approaching settlement. Confederate loan recovered one per cent on Scotia's note.

Court of Queen's Bench on 25th delivered judgment in the case of three pirates of schooner J. L. Gerety. Chief Justice was of opinion in favor of conviction for piracy with view of being given up to Federal Government. The two other Judges were of contrary opinion;—they considered it was a case which came within act, and that prisoners were entitled to discharge. Prisoners were consequently discharged.

Daily News, in editorial, on City of Washington's advice, think North has at last found a General. It says Grant possesses military skill and moral power which have hitherto been unknown on Federal side; even the brilliancy of Lee's achievements does not surpass masterly skill with which Grant has arranged combined movement of troops from frontier of Georgia to Banks of Potomac; the crushing victory which has directed his blow; the sagacity and tenacity which refuse to admit necessity of retreat or possibility of disaster. In short, Grant has fixed his teeth in adversary; with sleepless tenacity he clings to him; nor have all efforts of Southern skill, and all desperate courage of Southern chivalry, been able to shake off the sturdy Northerner or even make him relax his hold. Times dwells on increasing difficulties and dangers incurred by Grant the further he advances, while Lee falls back on his resources. Times adds, however, that if he goes on in Virginia, it is only clear that he will be driven to the sea, and that even their great resources are insufficient for permanent occupation of territory so vast.

France.—The Europe of Frankfurt says, information relative to Conference, accuracy of which, we can guarantee, announces that representatives of the Powers have now to choose between a threatening to overstep the limits of Duchies, and the adoption of a system for giving satisfaction to Danes and Germans alike. This system would be the constituting the Holstein and German portion of Schleswig into a single State; the other portion of Schleswig, suffering from interior government they would prefer to remain subject of Schleswig would be united to Danish monarchy. The Duchy of Lauenburg was demanding a separation from Denmark equally with Schleswig and Holstein. A-asserted that more warlike tone prevails at Copenhagen, and that Government resolved to recall plenipotentiary if Germans did not modify demand.

London Money Market.—Funds Firm; Money easy; supply abundant. Bank rate on the 26th reduced from 8 to 7. Salted in this country accounts of operations of Federal arm and caused some little uneasiness in both Government and Railway stocks, but without leading to much actual business. Erie and Illinois both quoted at 1 1/2 improvement. Purchase money paid by Government for Laird's rams reported at \$25,000 sterling. Latest wire from Liverpool.—Times remarks that Grant's following military tactics of Napoleon, which promises certain results, as the product of a very thousand lines; but Napoleon always aimed at the vital point, which he never failed to reach. Grant has no one vital point. Capture of Richmond will never bring the North one step nearer to restoration of Union or conquest of South. If Grant ever reaches Richmond he may find that Lee has exacted most obtainable price in blood, and will leave position in his hand with no greater value than attached to Wilderness after fighting was over.

Advantages of ground, position, and intelligence are with the Confederates, and Washington has been near capture more than once than Richmond is now. Lee can make his army march to any point in every mile of ground, it is questioned whether resources and endurance of Federals will prove as inexhaustible as the obstinacy of their general.

United States bonds could be readily taken at 55. Boston, Sunday morning, via Queenstown.—Advices by overland mail mention that the太平s were gradually losing the districts which they originally acquired, although there was still a force about 40,000 men in the field. At Japan the Yooon and Meado were on good terms.

Breadstuffs dull; cotton quiet. Donnell 9 1/2. THE SEAT OF WAR. (From the Church Witness.) General Grant crossed the Pamunkey River on Monday of last week, at Manassas. He then advanced toward Richmond, but did not meet with any serious opposition till he reached a ravine formed by the Topomontony Creek. General Warren's corps was pushed across this ravine on Monday afternoon, but the Confederates once attacked him, and drove back his advanced line. They then advanced to turn his flank, but the attack was finally repulsed. The Federal army then moved on to the right near Shady Grove Church. On Monday night the Confederates made a determined effort to break the Federal line, but without success. On the following day they attacked both the Federal center and flank, but were repulsed on both sides. The fighting was continued on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, the fighting was continued with desperate gallantry on the part of the Federal army. Grant has thus far succeeded in driving the Confederates from the Richmond and Manassas railroads, and in capturing the city of Richmond.

Success in crossing the river, and in capturing the city of Richmond, has been a great success for the Federal army. It has shown that the Confederates are not invincible, and that the Federal army is capable of great achievements. It has also shown that the Confederates are not united, and that they are divided in their aims and their interests. This is a great advantage for the Federal army, and it is one which will be of great value to them in the future.

The success of the Federal army in capturing Richmond is a great blow to the Confederates. It has shown that they are not invincible, and that they are capable of being defeated. It has also shown that the Federal army is capable of great achievements, and that it is one which will be of great value to them in the future. This is a great advantage for the Federal army, and it is one which will be of great value to them in the future.

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