THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 19, 1864.

New Testament Studies.

THE DEACONSHIP

Part 1. " Paul and Timothy, the servants of Jesus Christ, to all the saints in Christ Jesus who are at Philippi. with the bishops and deacons." The apostle here brings before us the constituent parts of a Christian church. Here are "the saints in Christ Jesus." These "saints" are organized into a church, and have their officers. And these of two kinds. They are spiritual, and have charge of the spiritual affairs of the church, These are the "bishops." And they are secular, and have more immediate charge of secular interests- And these are the "deacons." To this latter class of officers the present paper is devoted.

We turn, first of all, to the New Testament HISTORY of the deaconship. But have we such a history ? We answer, Yes! It is supplied Acts vi. 1-6. Yet some writers, more critical than wise, maintain, that this is not such a history as we think it to be. They argue, that the office to which the seven were appointed arose out of a special occasion, with which occasion that office began and ended. We only reply, that if, in the place just mentioned, we have not the origin of the deacon's office, we have it nowhere. And if, again, the nature of that office be not here defined, it is nowhere defined. Paul, indeed, in writing to the Philippians, and to Timothy, assumes the existence of the office, and speaks of the qualifications for it. In doing which he writes as though its origin and nature were so well understood, that upon these points he had not entered into explanation. And yet, if the things which he seems to take for granted be not supplied in the passage before us, they are not supplied at all. But here, we think, they are supplied; and so we proceed to avail ourselves of the information which our present purpose requires.

From Pentecost onwards, during a space of some

two years, the church at Jerusalem had coutinged to multiply: "the little one" had grown into thousands. Nor had the love of the brethren decayed. Still "they had all things common; -distribution was made to every man according as he had need;" and this distribution was daily repeated. But byand-by there sprang up a "root of bitterness." Two classes were found in the church. There were the Hellenistic Jews, born among the Greeks, and using the Greek language. And there were the Hebraistic, native born Jews, using a Hebrew dialect. To both these classes the apostles themselves, it seems, had been accustomed to dispense the bounty of the church. It so happened, however, as it might easily do, altogether without design, that the Hellenistic "widows" were, to some extent, overlooked, and apparently "neglected in the daily ministration." Upon this "there arose a murmuring" of the one class against the other. What was to be done? The apostles, under heavenly direction, devised a remedy. They gathered together "the multitude of the disciples," and thus addressed them :- "It is not reason that proceeds to remark, " are all additions to the parawe should leave the word of God, and serve tables. Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and tural representation in regard to the deaconship. to the ministry of the word." Which "saying," are told, "pleased the whole multitude." It commended itself to them in every way. Accordingly "they chose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, and Philip, and Prochorus, and Nicanor. and Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicolas, a proselyte of Antioch." All Greek names; affording a pledge to the Hellenists, that their poor would be overlooked grades in her anti-Christian hierarchy, and warning no more. While, on the other hand, a lovely proof of Christian confidence is furnished, in that the Hebraists concurred in this selection; well content that, whereas this matter of "daily ministration" had before been in their hands, since the apostles were all of their class, it should now be wholly placed in the hands of their Hellenistic brethren. Thus this important business was satisfactorily arranged. The anostles ordained the brethren on whom the choice of the disciples had fallen; praying over them, and laving their hands on them, and thus supplying a precedent for the like services in the like cases. The cloud which had hung over the church now happily dispersed. The Head of the church approved of what had been done; as we seem to gather from the statement which immediately follows upon this history; -" And the word of God increased; and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly; and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith." Stephen, too, the first in the list of primitive deacons, becomes illustrious as the great Christian proto-martyr. And in the whole we seem to see, as that man of God saw, our glorious Lord looking down from heaven, while he gives his church a new and precious institution, and then smiles upon his own work, and seals it as "very good." The deaconship, indeed, is not mentioned with the pastorate in the enumeration of offices which we have in Eph. iv. : yet, in common with them, it bears the stamp of a heavenly authority, and is to be acknowledged among the "all things whatsoever" the Lord had "commanded," and included in the apostolic commission.

We come now to illustrate the NATURE of the deaconship. The Greek word anglicized into deacon means properly a servant who attends more immediately upon his master; waiting at his table; and occupied about his person. He thus differs from a doules, or slave, and ranks above him ; though in law he might even be in the same position with him. In Mark x. 48, 44, we have both words, and may read the passage thus :- "Whosoever would be great among you shall be your deacon; and whosoever would be chief, shall be the slave of all." Thus the ides of the word deacon, as employed in the New Testament to describe a church officer, is found embodied in the word itself. A deacon is one who is in the Lord's house, and waits at his Lord's table. And his service is highly honorable. For should he, according to the passage just cited, become in some sense, the servant, or the slave of all, that would but add to his dignity. It would make him more like "the Son of Man," who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." It would render him even "chief" among his brethren. It is of such as he that Doddridge sings, in that animated stanza, -

"Oh! happy servant he,
In such a posture found!
He shall his Lord with rapture see,
And be with honour crowned."

We now return upon a hint already thrown out. nestor is one who is devoted to "the ministry (or ervice) of the word;" while a deacon is employed to Levites, to act in subordination to the priesthood, and to come into wider contact with the people. So, too, while the Aeronical priesthood is now abolished, we have our higher ministry, taking charge, under Obriet of the earls of men; and our subordinate picture.

We begin, with the history just now reviewed, with the care of the poor. "The first deacons," says J. A. James, in his book on Christian Fellowship. were simply the almoners of their brethren. They dispensed the charities of the rich for the relief of the poor. And this, whatever has been added by the usages of the churches, must still be considered as their paramount duty." Nor is there any thing disparaging in this view, but the contrary. Christ came to preach the Gospel to the poor—to evangelize the

poor. "The common people heard him gladly." while the rich and great turned proudly away. The Gospel is still for the masses, and not for those alone who can bring to the church rank and wealth. Thus the church welcomes the poor to her administrations: and it is in beautiful harmony with the spirit of the Gospel that, when straitened and oppressed by their poverty, their brethren should minister to their wants, and give them something more than prayers and kind words. Nay, here is an order of officers, whose first business it is to look after Christ's poor -to see their Lord in his poor-and to obtain for themselves a peculiar right in the gladsome greeting of the last great day. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." In the days of persecution the deacon's office would be one, not only of special importance, but also of special danger. Those words of Christ had a meaning then, which they have not quite lost vet, "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." And they who visited the members of Christ in prison would often thereby themselves become prisoners and victims. How touching in the light of this recollection, is Paul's reference to the conduct of Onesiphorus: "He oft refreshed me, and was not ashamed of my chain. But when he was in Rome. he sought me out very diligently, and found me.' On the whole, so long as the poor are with us-and Christ says, "the poor always ye have with you"the deacon's office will stand high in the church, though he be but a servant; while as his service such at length shall be his reward.

Doubtless, then, in the sense just explained, it pertains to the deaconship to "serve tables." But some enlarge here, as if by authority, affirming that it is the duty of the deacon to serve the table of the Lord, and the table of the pastor, as well as the table of the poor. Now, it is true, that the principle on which the appointment of the deaconship reposes would seem to embrace some such range of duty as a statement like this involves. "It is not reason," say the Apostles, "that we should leave the word of God, and serve tables." And certainly if it were unmeet for the ministers of the word to be burdened with the poor, it were not fitting that any other secular care should be devolved upon them. "We need persons," to quote again from J. A. James, "to take care of the comfort of the minister-to provide for the holy feast of the Lord's Supper-to superintend the cleaning and lighting of the house of Godto direct the arrangements of all matters connected with public worship; and who so proper for this, as the brethren who already fill an office, of which temporalities are the object and design? But these," he mount duty of the deacon, which is to take care of the poor." It were well to keep in view this Scripwisdom, whom we may appoint over this business. First, because it is Scriptural, and therefore impor-But we will give ourselves continually to prayer, and tant. And next, because serious evils have arisen and the taking up of conclusions for which that volume supplies no sanction. Thus Rome, -and would that none had trodden in her steps, -has her deacons, with nothing about them that is Scriptural except the name. But besides these, she has her subdeacons, and her archdeacons; the whole forming so many all against a divergence from New Testament simpli-

> A correspondent informs us that Bro. James Herritt has had some additions to his church at North River, Parish of Salisbury. Among the candidates was an aged sister ninety-six years old. Some of her hiends were very anxious lest the fatigue might be too much for her, but she determined to go forward, even should death ensue. She dated her first im pressions to early youth, under Fathers Harding and Manning, but had delayed decision and duty until the eleventh hour. We understand that the fatigue was only imaginary, no difficulty was encountered in the act of obedience, and she has maintained her usual

We rejoice to say that the preparation for the erection of the new brick house by the Germain St. Church is progressing very favorably. \$5,600 are already pledged towards it, and the understanding s that so soon as the subscription reaches \$6,000 the business of laying the foundation will be commenced. Success to this benevolent movement. The age of the Baptist church in Germain Street, the success which has attended it in the past, and its present financial ability, demand that it shall have a place erected to the worship of the Most High second in the style, durability, and beauty of its construction to no other place of worship in the city.

The communication of "An Observer," which appears in another column, as will be seen by its date, has been held over some weeks. Having a high respect for the author, we were unwilling that he should attempt to maintain a position so entirely indefensible: but as he is anxious to discuss the matter with "Progress," or with somebody else, it is probably just as well that he should have this privilege. Truth never suffers by investigation. We have only to request that the argument shall be preserved from all personal reflections or the imputation of impure motives. Let the question at issue be examined dispassionately in its varied bearings, and good will re-

Rev. Mr. Burnham is still attracting large congregations to Brussels Street Last Sabbath evening there was a perfect rush, aisles as well as pews were crowded. An inquiry meeting was held in the vestry after the public service. A number remained to give expression to their religious emotions. The pastor expects to baptize next Sabbath.

We again visited the baptismal waters at Portland last Sabbath. The pastor, Brother Cady, baptized three believing converts. The presence of the Master was experienced in many hearts, and a deep seriousness pervaded the large congregation generally. Surely, it was good to be there. We have enjoyed this blessed work of grace in Portland exceedingly. God grant a similar visitation of saving mercy to all our churches.

We commend the appeal of the Treasurer of Acadia College, as below, to the prompt consideration of our pastors and churches. He suggests the proper mode for raising the amount in the respective rches. Our Germain Street pastor has placed the d, of a good sister, who will not fail to do the work up in good shape. No one can refuse her application. Come brethren, one and all, let us discharge this mall debt to Acadia. See to it that New Brunswick performs well her part :-

on or before the 25th of May. This time is drawing near. A fortnight will about usher in the day. Are the churches all engaged in raising their proportion? or are some of them satisfied with resting on a vote, eaving the money to collect itself.

If the Pastors of the churches take the matter in hand it will succeed, otherwise it will be a failure. am aware how some of these proceed and they never They make out a list of the whole contributors in the congregation, divide it up, and give a portiona moderate one-to each of several young ladies, who usually succeed in accomplishing the parties wishes. The funds are not wanting. The system to collect them is at fault. We look for a large and important gathering the second of June; but how mortiving it will be for the treasurer to meet the Governand assembled friends if he cannot say the Professors' salaries are all paid. Without the vigorous co-operation of the churches in the manner eferred to, a large balance will be due on the arrival

of the Anniversary. J. W. BARSS, Treasurer. Wolfville, May 10, 1864.

College Anniversary.

The Quarterly Examination of the Classes will take place on Tuesday the 31st, commencing at

The College having now been in operation a quarter of a century, Exercises in celebration of that event will be held on Thursday, June 2nd, as fol-

In the morning there will be a Public Meeting in the Baptist Meeting House, when Addresses will be delivered by J. W. Nutting, Esq., the Rev. J. Pryor, D. D., the Rev. C. Tupper, D. D., the Rev. I. E. Bill, the Rev. G. Armstrong, A. M., and the Rev. D. M. Welton, A. M. To commence at 11 o'clock. In the evening there will be a Soiree in the Gym-

The Alumni of the Institutions, and friends generally are invited to attend. Tea, coffee, and refreshments will be provided. Interesting speeches and good music may be expected. Admission by The Anniversary will take place on Friday, June . Orations will be delivered by Undergraduates

and Graduates, Degrees conferred, and other business

transacted. To commence at 11, A. M. J. M. CRAMP, President. A Meeting of the Board of Governors will be held n the Library on Wednesday, June 1, at 4 o'clock,

P. M. Full attendance is requested. S. W. DeBlois, Secretary.

See notice of Acadia College Anniversary. Who will go from New Brunswick. It is a delightful season of the year to visit Nova Scotia. Windsor, Wolfville, Cornwallis, and the whole of the Annapolis valley will be clad in all the richness and beauty of opening summer. The Anniversary exercises will be full of interest, and all visitors from New Brunswick will receive a cordial greeting. The "Emperor" will doubtless afford her usual accommodations. Splendid opportunity. Do not fail to improve it.

For the Christian Visitor Sabbath School Opening.

DEAR EDITOR-Perhaps it would be interesting to you to hear of the prosperity of our Sabbath Schools a Jacksontown. It gives me much pleasure to inform you that they commenced on the first day of May. Although the morning was somewhat dark and lowering, yet one hundred and seven scholars and teachers were gathered together precisely at 9 o'clock to re-organize the School. I cannot describe my feelings while sitting by the window in our sanctuary watching group after group of children coming over the hill and wending their way towards the Sabbath School. While watching them the enquiry arose in my mind: How many, O, how many, of those active little forms, before the first of next May, will be lying the death angel will summons some of us to give an account of the deeds done in the body. We cannot peer away into the dim and distant future; but we do know that if our robes are washed and made white in the Saviour's blood, if we are Jesus' little lambs, we will be carried in his bosom, for God says by the mouth of his prophet Isaiah, "He shall feed his. flock like a shepherd; He shall gather the lambs with his arms, and carry them in his bosom.

But, to return to our School. The classes were formed and all the old teachers (as far as I could learn), were present, excepting one. One class was without a teacher, and although they were sorry to part with her when she went away, yet they told me they had never missed her so much before. It is a good place to be missed-missed in the Sabbath May the Lord smile upon her efforts in her distant home as he has done in this. Others, too, were missed from among us; two dear little boys from one class have gone to live with Jesus.

After the re-organizing of the school, a number of ollectors were appointed to solicit funds to obtain a still brighter career is before it. brary. They have well and faithfully performed their part, and soon our eyes will be gladdened with the sight of new books and papers.

The school at Jacksonville was also re-organized on the same day at 2 o'clock. Teachers and scholars alike appeared anxious for a commencement. The Superintendent arose, and looking over the children he asked: "Are all the children present? Are we all here to-day?" Oh, how quiet the children were when he asked that question; they looked from one to another, and then to the class of which little Blanch Burt was a member. Tears came to the eyes of many at the remembrance of their little school-Many of the dear brethren and sisters are deeply interested and actively engaged in the work, and esteem it a delightful privilege and christian duty to labor in this department of their heavenly master's vineyard. The efforts of the young people are also

very largely and cheerfully enlisted. May each teacher look upon himself as shepherd, and attend with prayerful care the little lock entrusted to him. May they be enabled to eed them in the best pastures with sound and wholesome doctrines, so that in after years, should their lives be spared, they may present to the world those ntrinsic qualities and virtues which not only adorn the possessor but exert a saving and healthful inuence on others.

How encouraging the prospect, and what a hopeful field of labor. We expect by a little extra effort to add quite, largely to both of the schools during the summer, and it is my constant prayer that many of the dear children may be converted and made happy in the Saviour's love. Our Pastor having to superintend both schools, and preach immediately after the close of each one, finds his Sabbath duties to be very laborious and fatiguing. But the Lord in his rich mercy is blessing him with uninterrupted good A SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Christian Visitor. DEAR SIR-As the members of our Provincial Lerislature in their wisdom, have passed an Act to move the Shire Town of King's County up to Sussex Vale, it may prove to be a step in the right direction: but I have heard complaining from the people in the lower part of the County, on the north side of the River St. John, of the distance, and of crossing the river. To avoid these difficulties I should advise the said people to ask to be annexed to Queen's County, as there would be no river to cross, and in my own opinion they would be welcome.

JOHN MCLEAN, J. P.

For the Christian Visitor. Rev. I. E. BILL-Dear Sir-We were greatly surgraceful attait. The only object we have in thus writing you is that truth and that only may abound.

JOHN BARCHARD, J. P.,
THOM. COLFITTS, J. P.,

JAMES HORSMAN, J. P.,

Elein A. C., May 6, 1863.

Before the above cause to hand we received a note from Mrs. Hannah Colpitte, saying that her first letter had not been correctly printed: that the arrangement was made with her and her husband in the
presence of two sitnesses, and not "two magistrates,"
as was published. On reserving to her manuscript

had occurred in our office. This explanation should exonorate her from the charge of telling an untruth in the case. - Ep. C. V.

The Education of the Ministry.

Mr. Editor-In asking a "Few Plain Questions, did not expect to stir up any unpleasant feelings or to injure the prosperity of morality or religion, but your correspondent "Progress" has come out with great deal of severity, and in answering "a few plain questions," misrepresents the intention of your correspondent "An Observer," Now, Mr. Editor, I shall not attempt to answer his insinuations. In asking "a few plain questions" I did not mean to say anything against Education, Seminaries, or Colleges, as not being beneficial to mankind generally for I believe that they are indispensable in the days of progress. Our young men should be we educated and fitted for all the various positions it life that they may be called to occupy, but how fa it is necessary for a man after he is called to preach the gospel to go to College or Seminaries of learning, to qualify him, is another question. This to me, Mr. Editor, seems like making the ministry a profession rather than a divine calling. "Progress," in answer to "a few plain questions," remarks that "Moses, the servant of the Lord, and Paul the Apostle of Jesus Christ" were men well educated. There cannot be a doubt of this; but both of them had all this education before they were divinely called to their particular work, and so with all the reformers particularly referred to by "Progress." It would seem to me, Mr. Editor, from God's Holy Word, that whenever He wants men to preach the gospel, or to fulfil any other divine purpose, they are always prepared before they are called to that special duty, shewing in a marked manner his divine sovereignty in all that pertains to the moral and religious government of this world. In this wonderful day of steamboats, railroads, and telegraphs, a minister of the gospel can be a popular lecturer, or he can be a physician or surgeon, or a phrenologist, that is, if he thinks that preaching will not pay, he can shape his course accordingly,

Now I think, Mr. Editor, that "Progress" must admit that all this is lowering the standard of the ministry. It is quite an easy matter for a young man, who wants to make the ministry a profession rather than a divine calling, who has a remarkable good memory, and a few skeletons, by going to the Seminary or to College a year or two to come out with a sensation; but this will not do. No matter how much "Progress" may ridicule others that see differently, truth must and will prevail.

I would just say to "Progress" that there is no man in New Brunswick who has a greater respect for Education than "An Observer;" but its usefulness to a minister depends upon the manner in which it is used, and the way it is applied. There is no class of men that he esteems so highly as the true minister of the gospel-"the Lord's anointed," "they are as the apple of his eye," and that is the reason why he should not like to see their standard lowered. No more at present; but if "Progress" chooses to discuss this matter as a christian, then I am ready to

Canning, Grand Lake, March 19, 1864.

Baptist Anniversaries.

These meetings commenced this year earlier than usual, and were all finished up in April. The

IRISH MISSION selebrated its fiftieth birth-day by appropriate exercises in the handsome new chapel erected recently in the Lambeth Road, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon occupied the chair and made the most effective speech of the

The real Jubilee celebration took place at Blooms bury Chapel on Tuesday evening. House well filled and interesting addresses delivered by Rev. John Aldis, Mr. Patterson, a gentleman of the legal profession, Baptist Noel, Rev. Mr. Mursel and Rev. M. R. Parbotton. This mission to the Roman Catholics of Ireland has accomplished great good, and has received many seals of divine approval. We trust a

THE BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY ... held its anniversary at King St. Chapel, and was a season of peculiar interest. A few remarks regarding the origin of this institution may interest our

It is acknowledged on all hands that the best Indian translations of the Sacred Scriptures have been made by Baptist Missionaries, and that for some parts of that vast country their versions are the only ones that exist . Even before the British and Foreign Bible Society was formed, Dr. Carey had issued his Bengali Bible, a tongue spoken by many millions of people. In process of time, objections were raised by certain persons, that in these Baptist versions the Greek term Baptise was translated, instead of being merely transferred, as in the English version, and the conclusion of the warm debates that followed was that the British and Foreign Bible Society declined to render any further aid in the printing and circulation of versions wherein Baptise was rendered "Im-merse;" a piece of sectarianism surely to be for ever lamented and condemned. It was not apparently any bigoted policy that led the translators to use this word. They contended, and not without reason, that every word capable of being translated ought to be translated, because otherwise the passages wheren the untranslated words occurred would be unintelligible in the absence of a living interpreter, which millions of those who should read the Bible in India could never hope to hear. They were, therefore, obliged to organize a society for the printing and circulation of their own versions, and ever since 1840 it has been in active operation, spending about £2,000 a year, and sending forth a large number, compared with its resources, of the most perfect and beautiful translations, in all the chief languages of India. Mr. Marshwan, the son of the celebrated Indian missionary of other days, and who was himself the writer for Dr. Carey and his associates, of the letter of remonstrance against the course pursued by the so-ciety in question five-and-twenty years ago-presided, and vindicated the action of the Baptist mis-sionaries, throwing the odium of schismatical conduct Baptist Missionary Society, dwelt upon the remarkable fact that the Bible Society, though refusing to assist in the diffusion of copies of the Scriptures, acknowledged to be first-rate and every way excel-Virgin Mary is exalted above the Savio

ber had been added to each church connected with the Union during the year. But it subsequently appeared that these statistics gave by no means a fair view of the condition of the Baptist churches of the country, a great many of them-including several of the most prosperous—making no returns at all. Mr. Bowser's chapel-building report showed that the denomination is very far from being in a stagnant state, and the conviction was expressed and endorsed, that the spiritual progress of the year was certainly not less decisive than the material, and this was marked

and gratifying. number of central stations in connection with the society is 68; and of sub-stations 86. The number of members added to the mission churches during the year is 405. There are 55 Sunday schools, 496 teachers, and 3,468 scholars. The committee have resolved to extend the proceedings of the society by augmenting the number of useful, strong, and selfsupporting churches; the design being to raise one church yearly. For this purpose the constituency is asked to augment the funds by £300 a year. cash statement showed that the total income of the society during the year had been £1,375 15s. 10d., and that after balancing the accounts, the society was £195 0s. 5d. in debt.

Secular Department.

Review of the Week. COLONIAL.

Our lumbering friends inform us that the prices rule much higher than last year, and those of them who succeed in getting their lumber to market are expecting remunerative returns. Up River the water has been sufficient to enable some heavy operators to get all out; but the streams at the head of the lakes have not done so well. Logs are now worth \$6.

One of the piers of the Suspension Bridge has partially given way, but will be made up in a few days. Travelling over it is not permitted for the

A fearful dog fight came off at the five mile house the other day, and ended, as might be expected, in a man fight. The whole affair was most brutal in conception and in results.

Hon. Attorney General Johnston retires from political life, and accepts the new Equity Judgeship. His place, as representative for Annapolis, must be filled by another. There will doubtless be a pretty warm contest. Many of all shades of polities thirst for power. Such is human frailty.

Hon. W. A. Henry has been appointed Attorney General : J. W. Ritchie, Esq., member of the Legislative Council, member of the Executive Council, and Solicitor General.

Thanks to Turner's Express for late American

The booming of cannon at early morn on ant correspondence until next week.

Our contemporaries are again agitating the Reformatory" question. We have freely expressed our opinion regarding that subject.

flourish. The income last year was \$3,455.20, and

The Canadian Government have resolved to impose several new taxes to meet the deficiency in the revenue of the province. The whole estimated expenditure for the year is \$11,486,000. In order to equalize the income with this amount it is proposed to adopt a limited stamp tax, to increase the duty upon whiskey, to adopt an excise upon the manufacture of tobacco, and to increase the duties on spirits. Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister stated in the course of his remarks that the survey for the line of the Intercolo-nial Railway, ordered by the late Government, would thousand already having been expended, and Mr. Fleming estimating that twenty thousand more would

The Quebec Mercury says that the military authorities in England have it in contemplation to

stone stands erect and unrivalled.

GARIBALDI'S testimonial of not less than £30,000. The

GO SINE TO THE DANISH WAR is still raging. The gallant but unfortunate Danes have been overwhelmed at Dybbal by their assailthe Island of Alsen, said to be an exceedingly strong tions. Up to the 11th inst., Confederates claim position. It is reported that England and France 10,000 prisoners. This was not indicative of de have agreed to a given time of action in regard to the moralization on their part. war, and that they will sustain this, if need be, by the force of arms. The latest reports say that the where a desperate fight took place early on Friday CONFERENCE

in session in London is still progressing favorably. The members assembled on the 25th ult. England is represented by Earls Russell and Clarendon. Plenipotentiaries are present from England, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Very little progress has been made. The Conference adjourned till Tuesday, May 3. The Vienna Gazette

Should England and France be forced to take part in conflict, the strife will increase in in ty one hundred fold, and Omniscience only knows

On the 20th of March the Alabama was at Cape-town, and reported having destroyed during her In-dian cruise 9 ships, and damaging the Federals to

Island of Jahita. Nothing connected with the Isthmus of Panama has been overlooked by Louis Napoleon. A rich Savoy on the Pacific sea-board looms in on distant future.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND is still going on between the natives and the settlers, and peace, according to the accounts just received, is as far off as ever. It is true that our troops, under the command of General Cameron, whose prudence and cool judgment has secured for him the confidence, not only of his soldiers, but of the colonists and the public at home, are gradually approaching the strong hold of the Maories. But, unhappily, the further they proceed, the slower of necessity becomes their umber of central stations in connection with the issariat, the central districts of the island being for all military purposes little better than an unexplored forest. The very rivers are said to be so imperfectly known that the steam vessels are apprehensive of much danger in attempting to ascend them until the breadth of their numerous windings has been ascertained by parties sent out for that purpose, and their depth satisfactorily sounded. Nor is this all the evil with which the military has to contend. All the materiel of war and the daily rations of the soldiers have to be forwarded to the port on the back of animals, and that in a country in which forage is so dear as to render it necessary to export it from this country. The accounts received state that the advanced parties have never had provisions for more than twenty-four hours in advance, and occasionally did not receive even that till the fall of night, In consequence of this state of matters, and though the enemy be comparatively small to whom our soldiers are opposed, General Cameron carefully abstains from giving any chance to the Maories to take an advantage by want of precaution on his part. With this slow but most judicious mode of action some displeasure is manifested; but those who understand these things best are fully convinced that the case is one of those in which the longest way round will prove in the end, to be the shortest in regard to the object to be obtained.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

It would afford us very great pleasure to gratify our readers with a consecutive and perfectly reliable report of the terrific battles which have been fought by the contending forces in Virginia since Grant crossed the Rapidan; but notwithstanding we have editorials. army correspondence, and telegrams in any quantity before us, yet we must confess that to sift from this immense pile of contradictory statements the comparatively few grains of truth scattered like particles of gold in a mountain of quartz, is no easy task; but we will sift, compare, condense and do the best we can to place the truth upon record and tariff the The movement of the North was admirably con-

ceived. The plan was to attack Lee with no less than

four different armies all assailing simultaneously from

different points, cutting off his means of supply, surrounding and crushing him by overwhelming numbers. The army of the Potomac so largely reinforced that it must far outnumber Lee's forces; probably not far short of 200,000 men; tens of thousands of Wednesday ushered in the day as the eighty-first anni- them veteran troops, who have passed through many versary of the landing of the Loyalists in this place. a hard, fought battle, and led on by General Grant Want of space compels to hold over import, who has suddenly become the idel of the nation. General Butler comes up from the South at the head of 30,000 men to assail Richmond by severing its railway communications via Petersburg. General Averill with 22,000 men hastens from Linchburg to break the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, and The Mechanics' Institute in this city, continues to to cut off supplies from that direction. Then there the expenditure \$3,458.50. The total liabilities are Generals Sherman and Thomas putting forth combined strength in Georgia to r assistance to General Grant from that direction Here is such a combination of resources, and such a concentrative war power as this continent never before witnessed. All these different points of assault are supposed to be under the guidance of the great master spirit General Grant. The myriad eyes of the Republicans are intensely fixed upon this hero of Vicksburg, and in him centre a nation's hopes. Will he capture Lee's whole army and march cost a further sum of \$20,000 for its completion, ten in triumph to the very throne of rebeldom? is the question propounded by every tongue. Editorials. army letters and telegrams unnumbered say yes, but after many days of fearful fighting and bloody carnage such as the world has seldom witnessed Lee is as defiant as ever. The drama opened in the morning erect various new out works to that garrison on both defiant as ever. The drama opened in the morning sides of the river. Engineers have arrived for that of the 5th inst., and raged through Thursday and Friday with demon madness. The wounded and the slain were many. Friday closed without any decisive After a very lengthy debate in the House of Com- results. Both armies had been fearfully cut up, but mons the Chancellor has carried through his budget neither was master of the field. During Friday night triumphantly. In all matters of finance Mr. Glad. Lee retreated to another of his strong-holds and Saturday passed without serious fighting, but on Sunday, Monday night and Tuesday the deadly strife sudden departure from England has given rise to nu- proceeded with terrible destructiveness on both sides merous conjectures, but the real cause probably does and telegrams were flying thick and fast, making the not appear upon the surface. Some say that the impression that Grant and Butler were sweeping Emperor of the French interfered and put a pressure away every barrier, hemming in Lee from all direcupon the British Government. This is stoutly denied tions and that in a day or two the stars and stripes y Lord Clarendon and by the Ministers of State as | would wave in triumph over the citidels and forts of whole. The rational ilea is that the state of his imperious Richmond. But Wednesday night comes health could not endure the tremendous excitement and all General Grant can say is "results so far which his presence caused wherever he appeared in much in our favor." He will "fight it out if it take public. He seemed for the time being to be the idol all summer." This was Wednesday night of last of the nation. Never were national greetings given week. The Federal loss up to that time was said to be to a stranger with more cordulity and downright en- 40,000. How many Lee had lost we have no means of thusiasin. The crowning act of the whole was given knowing, but no doubt the slaughter in the Confederate by the private and kindly visit of the Prince of troops was at least equal in proportion to numbers. Wales, who spent an hour with him at Suffolk House. The first six days fighting according to this calcula-All classes, high and low, and all shades of politi- tion must have swept from the field of active strife cians in fact, seemed delighted to do him honor. An 60 or 70,000 brave men, among them many admieffort is in successful progress to raise a Garibaldi rable officers. General Sedgwick was killed on Sunday by a Confederate sharpshooter, who took his deadly aim from a far distant stand point, and burled his death missile through the head of his brave victim. The remains of Generals Sedgwick, Wadsworth ants, who outnumbered them three to one. But the and Hays were sent on together to Washington, and bulk of the Danish army was able to fall back upon were buried with all due honors and deep lamenta-Lee made a stand at Spetsylvania Court House

morning. The Confederates must have suffered se verely in this engagement. It was a surprise attack by Hancock and Burnside, and Hanco at the close to have captured from 30 to 40 guns, finishing up Johnston, and now going into Early. The despatches of the 18th and 14th were very jubilant, and making the impression upon many wind that Lee was nearly used up. It was said that General Edward Johnson, some fifty officers, and 3,000 prisoners were captured, and that when the news oclaimed it excited the greatest enthusia the Federal ranks; but early the next me appears the Confederates in despite of this se-whipping were able to charge upon the rifle taken by Hancock, and to fight desperately for atch of the 14th says we have