

usual performed, at Rasheya, by Professor Stanley. On Monday they reached Damascus...

Baptist Anniversaries for 1862. N. S. Eastern Baptist Association meets at Great Village, Londonderry, on the 5th of July.

The Eastern Baptist Association of New Brunswick meets at Jemseg, on the second Thursday in July, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Western Baptist Association of N. B. will meet at Newcastle, Grand Lake, on the third Thursday in September.

The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, will meet at Moncton on Saturday, the 29th of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Kewswick, Sept. 24th 1861.

WHEREAS—The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Organ of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associations, therefore:

Resolved.—That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association.

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862.

The Approaching Association.

The annual meeting of the Eastern N. B. Baptist Association is at hand. Jemseg is a central point, we may therefore hope for a very full attendance.

Since the retirement of Brother Todd, from the Union Agency, the Union Societies for the most part have existed only in name.

Above all, let us be deeply impressed with the importance of having the presence of the Eternal Spirit in the midst of the assembled churches.

The N. S. Central Association.

After a long rough ride to Liverpool and back, we were glad to hail again the fair fields of the Annapolis valley, fairer for the white cottages that nestled closely among the apple groves.

Missions, Education, Temperance, the "Christian Messenger," and the Sabbath School Convention.

A Few Words from a Quiet Corner.

We copy from the Canadian Baptist, the following timely remarks, under the above heading, as applicable to other places besides Canada:—

There are some individuals who do not participate in the public business of the denomination, who yet watch earnestly the progress of affairs, and who often look on the scene from quiet loopholes with feelings of mingled sadness, anxiety, and hope.

I have often thought that one of the purest and most lovely traits of human character, attachment to friends, is sometimes so used as to become the cause of difference of opinion, and even of bitter dissension.

Surely it is not right for any of us erring mortals to say to a brother, "You must acknowledge that my friend has always done right, or I will set you down as his enemy, and as trying to destroy his influence."

Another weapon is sometimes used when discussions arise, which some of the quiet lookers-on feel should never be used by those who profess to be saved only as polluted sinners, redeemed, washed "in the blood of the Lamb."

After a long rough ride to Liverpool and back, we were glad to hail again the fair fields of the Annapolis valley, fairer for the white cottages that nestled closely among the apple groves.

May these few words be blessed to reminding those in more public stations that there are some of Christ's "hidden ones" whom they may wound most deeply when they little think it!

Beautiful Prayers.

The prayers are beautiful that reach the ear of God. The " fervent prayer of the righteous man," that "availeth much," is beautiful.

There is a grammar and rhetoric of heaven; but it is very different from ours. There is an elegance of speech that prevails there, and marks the accent of those who are habituated to its courts.

For the Baptist and Visitor.

Messrs. Editors,—As there are many young men, as well as the aged, who peruse the columns of the Visitor, I send you an extract from a discourse by the Rev. Joseph Irous, text, "I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong, &c."

"There are in congregations, generally, scores of young men, packers of the grace of God, whom we have never yet been able to pull out, or thrust into in any way into usefulness."

There is much for every child or God to do, to proclaim the glory of Christ, to study the interests of the kingdom of Christ, to seek after the family of Christ, to lay hold of the promises given by Christ, to put forth strength to honor and exalt Christ, to love and glorify his precious name, and, in short, as the Holy Ghost by the Apostle says, "whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

Secular Department.

Baptist Association.

The Steamer "Heather Bell" will take persons going to the Eastern New Brunswick Association, to be held on the 10th inst., at Jemseg, and leave them at the place—on her return from Fredericton will call for them on Monday following, for One Dollar each, both ways.

THE AMERICAN NEWS.

Just now the telegrams we receive from the United States are so confused, as almost to amount to a perfect puzzle, but in due time we presume they will be fully unravelled.

It appears that on Thursday last there was a severe battle before Richmond. The Confederate forces attacked Gen. Stoneman's forces near Hanover Court House.

The carnage must have been great as the telegram conveys the astonishing information that the dead lay on the ground "like flies in a bowl of sugar."

following unsatisfactory information, and this we give just as it came to hand:—

BAKON JULY 1st.

Correspondent of the Baltimore American thinks the object of McClellan was to abandon the White House and draw in his right wing across the Chickahominy, which he accomplished with little loss in comparison with the enemy's and to strengthen his position by contracting his lines and changing his base of operations to James River.

Telegraph communication between the White House and Gen. McClellan was broken at 10 o'clock on Saturday.

Tussock Station, four miles out was in our possession until four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the operator at the White House heard a strange signal coming over the wire.

The enemy made his appearance at the White House on Saturday evening, 30,000 strong and was welcomed by a heavy shower of grape from gunboats.

New York Post's correspondent says Federal Pickets were driven in on the afternoon of the 16th at White House and the shipping had been sent to West Point.

A despatch to the New York Tribune says, that the Union ram fleet was off Vicksburg on the 26th, and was to attack that place on Friday.

Twenty vessels were in position and Com. Farragut was confident of victory.

The rebel force there is 12,000.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT! The Herald's Washington despatch says that it is understood that our Government has been notified by the Ministers of the two leading European powers, that the war must immediately be brought to an end.

An enquiry of the Government to-day at noon whether the battle before Richmond was a victory or a defeat was answered—"nothing has been received from Gen. McClellan since Thursday" [? Saturday].

An order has been sent to Federal troops on James's Island to evacuate.

The Tribune says,—"The latest advices from McClellan received at Washington yesterday at noon were up to 2 o'clock on Saturday P. M.—up to that time he had successfully carried out the plan he pointed out some time ago—which was to swing his right wing towards the rear and at same time advance his left wing towards the James River, opening communication with his gunboats."

Correspondent of Philadelphia papers under date 28th (Fort Darling) states, "we are still fighting, Saturday will be ours to-morrow, and possibly Richmond will be occupied and the rebel army cut to pieces by the 4th July. McClellan remarked to-night that we were everywhere victorious, but the great battle was just begun and he could not make a report until the job is finished."

STEAMERS FOR EUROPE.—New York, June 28. The steamship Bavaria, which sailed today for Europe, took out 200 passengers and \$725,000 in specie.

The steamship Etna sailed to-day for Liverpool, with about \$2,225,000. Exchange lower at 120 3-4 a 120 1-2. Money dearer at 5 a 6 per cent.

DEATH OF GEN. SCOTT'S WIFE.—General Scott's wife, died at Rome on the 10th inst., aged 72.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—A British Steamer Runs the Blockade.—Arrival of the Vessel at Charleston—No more Individual Exchanges of prisoners to be made.

CITY POINT, Va., June 26. The rate of postage on letters in the southern confederacy has been raised from five to ten cents.

About 10 o'clock this morning a conveyance arrived at City Point, with Capt. Robertson and Lieut. Sykes, of the rebel army, who return under their parole of honor to Fort Warren, the rebel government having decided not to make any individual exchanges until the United States government shall agree upon terms for a general exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Prentiss, and fifty of the federal officers taken at Shiloh, have been removed to Atlanta, Georgia.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says the federalists have stampeded from that place, leaving their camps and everything behind.

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CHARLESTON, June 24. The steamer Memphis, from Liverpool to Charleston, via Nassau, N. P., ran the blockade yesterday, successfully.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.—MEMPHIS, June 25. General Grant has assumed command of the district west of the Tennessee, and has appointed Col. Webster commander of the post, and Col. Hilyer the provost-marshal of the district; Lieut. Col. Armstrong provost-marshal of Memphis.

The Union meeting was attended yesterday by about two hundred citizens. A full ticket of Union men was nominated for city officers.

as telegraphed by General Halleck. He says that one or two hundred stragglers would cover all the prisoners he took, and about 500 damaged muskets.

The Grenada Appeal of the 20th, says that the rebel army of the Mississippi is being greatly reinforced in health.

The Jackson Mississippi says we have reliable information that the enemy have fallen back from Holly Springs.

FRENCH VIEW OF BUTLER'S INFAMOUS PROCLAMATION.

The Paris Correspondent of the New York Tribune deals thus severely with the Butler proclamation. He says:—

"As though the malice and impartiality of our European enemies and neutrals could not furnish a supply of them equal to the demand, one of our own generals must send them a ready-made argument against our cause more efficient than the ablest European journalist could invent."

While the struggle was progressing, immediately on the rear right flank of the battery against these three regiments, a formidable force of the foe attempted, by passing further out to the west, to gain the rear of our position.

It was a bloody fight, fought against odds, by exhausted men, without preparation.

THE RECENT BATTLE NEAR CHARLESTON.

[From the Charleston Mercury, June 18.]

Secessionville is a small village, the summer retreat of a few of the James Island planters. It is on the eastern side of the island, on a high point of land lying on a bold creek, which winds through the marshes between James's and Morris's (or Holly) Island, and empties into the Stono river near its mouth.

These fields are covered with weeds three feet high; the ledges of the high land and marsh are skirted with brushwood and sea myrtles.

On Sunday night two companies, consisting of the Charleston Light Infantry, from the Charleston battalion, under Capt. T. Y. Simonds, and Company A, Capt. Smart, from Smith's battalion, were thrown out a half mile in front of the work.

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ample and personal efforts greatly inspired his command. After Colonel Lamar was wounded he was unable to stand, from his great loss of blood, and was carried off as soon as practicable.

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