all the authorities coming out to meet the Prince, who spent the following day in visiting the antiquities of the town and its bazzars. The Prince also received a visit from Abd-el-

Between Damascues and Beyrout the Royal party halted at Baalbec, Spending Sunday May 4, among the ruins, in aportion of which, Professor Stanley held the service, and preach-

#### 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 23d of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

#### RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, 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 Associa tions therefore :-Resolved .- That said recognition be continued

by the Churches of this Association.

# Aew 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. The principal work on hand is embodied in the union plan as presented in Brother Cady's appeal in our last issue. These annual afford an opportunity for a free interchange of brotherly affection and sympathy, and of proclaiming to large congregations the unsearchable riches of Christ, but their real value is to be found in their ability to systematize and combine the resources of the churches in the promotion of those objects of christian benevolence in which they are engaged. We trust the brethren will come together with an anxious concern for Zion's welfare, and with

from the Union Agency, the Union Societies for the most part have existed only in name. Their collections have been far and few between. In proportion as they languish, all our denominational interests ought to be carried forward without a travelling agent, but we fear they are not sufficiently matured for this. We shall see at the Association what they have done for the past year in the absence of an agent, and the light of the past will guide us in relation to the future. Our own impression is that an agent of the right sort wholly devated to his work is indispensible to the success of the Union plan.

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. Without this all will be cold and unfruitful. Let believing prayer be offered for an abundant outpouring from the fount of redeeming mercy. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit saith the Lord of hosts.'

## 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, dearer for the of the Saviour's kingdom? Paul says, kind hearts that beat within these homes. After regaling ourselves for the smoother journey, we set out on the following morning for the Central Association, to be held at Lakeville. After a pleasant drive through the Aylesford plains, less dusty for the recent rains, and Somerset, more beautiful for the late showers, we soon reached Lakeville, and found the old Baptist meeting house surrounded with carriages, and crowded with people. The Rev. Dr. Cramp had been appointed Moderator. The letters from the churches were read, some deeply interesting. On the whole, additions during the past year have not been numerous. May it not be that the churches have forgotten in a measure, that the Lord will be enquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them.

On Sabbath morning, the Rev. Dr. Prior preached in the Baptist meeting house. In the afternoon, the Rev. William Hall, and in the evening, the Rev. James Stevens. Unfortunately I was among the scattered ministers, and consequently only heard the evening sermon. The Presbyterian house was also open through the day to Baptist preaching, and several of the ministers dispersed among the neighboring communities of Canning, Canaard, Berwick, &c. The day was one of gener al interest, and we trust of profit. Monday and Tuesday were busily occupied by the Introductory Sermon, by the Rev. E. O. Read, subject, the Saviour's Commis-sion; the Circular Letter by Rev. David Freeman; resolutions and discussions on the various subjects of Home and Foreign

usual performed, at Rasheya, by Professor Missions, Education, Temperance, Stanley. On Monday they reached Damascus, "Christian Messenger" and the Sah "Christian Messenger," and the Sabbath School Convention. We regret exceedingly that so little time could be given to the last subject. We hope that the time is not distant when greater prominence, and even more effectual incentives shall be

given to the nursing school of Christianity. The Association on the whole was one of interest, and we trust that blessings may result to Lakeville, and more active and effectual effort in the Master's cause. to the ministers and delegates convened Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love thee. June 28th, 1862. W. H. P.

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 basides 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. We feel almost equally in erested in all the enterprises which have for their object the extension of Christ's own blessed cause. while as Baptists we believe that our principles are in accordance with His Holy Word, and that we should be careful to hold them fast, in the spirit of love, vet never allowing feeling to warp our judgment with reference to Christ's own ordi-

I have often thought that one of the purest and most levely 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, among those who should work shoulder to shoulder, in endeavors to rescue our fallen race from the dominion of sin. Thus we find some so clinging to one minister, missionary, or other labourer, as

to appear to think that it is sinful to say that wrong is not right, when he commits it. Others, again, feel similarly towards another, who differs from the first in virgatherings are important inasmuch as they tues, and of course, in failings. The riends of the respective parties seem to feel that others, in condemning some of the acts of these individuals, condemn their whole characters. They sometime go farther, and accuse those differing from them of wishing to destroy the Christian influence of those whose acts they may

have thought wrong. Surely it is not right for any of us erring mortals to say to a brother, "You must acknowledge that my friend has always an unwavering determination to sustain # done right, or I will set you down as his the utmost the cause for which the Saviour enemy, and as trying to destroy his infludied with such agardess that the sment lead of this kind, Since the retirement of Brother Todd, and where are our churches? Where is

Another weapon is sometimes used when discussions arise, which some of the quiet lookers-on feel should never be used by suffer loss. Having been established at a those who profess to be saved only as polconsiderable cost of time and money, they luted sinners, redeemed, washed " in the blood of the Lamb." I refer to that of taunting those who differ from us with the failings or sins of some who may have acted. or are acting, with them, as if these things affected the right or wrong of the question on which we differ! Ah! Does the brother who thus indulges in a taunt think, that perhaps, in some secluded spot, a widowed mother may have grieved over the sad fall of a dear child, and thanked God for the repentance of that child, and that together they were striving to do His will. when a taunt like that meets her eye, and goes to her heart with a thrill of agony unspeakable? Does the mother-does the repentant child-feel that the sin of the past should deter them from holding fast to other principles of God's word, as well as to that once violated? Would those who sometimes use this weapon say that it was right, that it was christian, to taunt the disciples, or even Peter himself, with his denial of his Lord and Master? Would they feel that this denial ought to deter the disciples from advocating earnestly what they understood to be the principles (Cor. 2: 2, 7) referring to one who had apparently erred and repented, "Ye ought rather to forgive him, and comfort him, lest perhaps such a one should be swallowed up of overmuch sorrow. Would Paul have allowed the members of another church subsequently to taunt the Corinthian church with this circumstance, if the latter had protested against the adoption-of principles which it thought would

May these few words be blest 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." beautiful. The prayer of the widow and the fatherless, who have no helper, is beautiful. The prayer of the infant, who takes God's promise as he does his mother's hand, is beautiful. The prayer of the lowly saint-unlettered and ungramatical-is beautiful. The prayer of the poor man, when "God heard him, and delivered him out of all his troubles," was beautiful.
The prayer of the publican, who "smote upon his breast and said, God be merciful to me, a sinner," was beautiful. The prayer of Stephen, when, amidst the storm of stones he cried, just before he "fell asleep," "Lay not this sin to their charge," was 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; but it is foreign to the culture of this world. The courtiers there wear "wedding garments," and they speak the celestial language; but sometimes they seem ragged my's and to strengthen his position by con-and ignorant to the eyes that are blinded tracting his lines and changing his base of opeand ignorant to the eyes that are blinded with the clay and dust of our earthly roadsteads. We cannot always discern the fashion of heaven. There is a frippery that sometimes claims to be the garb divine, but is mere tinsel. There is "an excellency of speech," which is jargon and mockery in the ear of God. There is " sounding brass and tinkling cymbal mere clatter, and not celestial music at all. There are "beautiful prayers" that are unlovely and abominable before the Searcher of hearts."

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, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

D. H. June 2nd, 1862.

"There are in congregations, generally, scores of young men, partakers of the grace of God, whom we have never yet been able to pull out, or thrust out in any way into usefulness. They hug them-selves up in the corner, eat and drink all that they can get at of spiritual food, put on the best suit of clothes that the sinner can wear, (the robe of Christ's righteousness,) and possess the title deeds to heaven, yet snug themselves up in quietness, and do little or nothing in Jesus' cause, as if they had no idea of their being vessels meet for the Master's use. Do not tell me that you have nothing to do. Do not tell me as many a poor creature is obliged to say now-a-days, "We want to find employment; we want to get a day's work.' 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 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." There is some work here. and even in the little circle of the Christian churches in which we move, young men might find a great deal to do if they were not so tied, bound, and hindered by the artifices of Satan in suggesting that they have no talent no influence by time time at the tribune says,—The latest advices from they have no talent no influence by time at the tribune says,—The latest advices from the tribune says, and the tribune says advices from the tribune says and the tribune says advices from the tribune says and the tribune says advices from the tribune says advice no power, and that it is enough for them to listen and to learn. A very pretty sort carried out the of an excuse for laziness! Do not let the tempter cheat so! Are there no sick or dying persons that you could go and pray with, and tell what God has done for your soul? Are there none of the rude and uncultivated of the rising generation to whom you could drop a word in season, or, at all events, whom you could teach to read the Bible? Are there no young converts whom you tell of the way in which the Lord leads the sinner? Do not tell me that you have no tongue, no voice, no feet, that you cannot walk, that you have no power to do anything for God. My text speaks of you being strong.'

# Secular Department.

## Baptist Association.

The Steamer "Heather Bell" will take per sons 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. Persons going, to be on board the steamer, at Indiantown, at 9 o'clock, on Thursday, the 10th (july 2.)

## 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 unravalled. Instead of the telegrams just as they have been received since our last, we lay the information they convey before our readers this morning, as intelligibly as we possibly can.

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. At 3 P. M- the Confederate infantry and cavalry crossed the Chickahominy in great force and made an impetuous attack on the Federal troops which caused them to retire, and the

conflict is described as being most terrible. The carnage must have been great as the telegram conveys the astonishing information that the dead lay on the ground " like dies in a bowl of sugar !"

The Federals do not claim a victory on this day, and on Friday the fight was resumed, the Confederates advancing 60,000 strong. The Federals admit losing ten guns, and 1200 men that their loss in officers was very heavy, and that in one regiment, the 11th U.S. Infantry, nearly every officer was killed or wounded! All this shows that the fight must have been desperate. The amount of loss sustained by the Confederates is not estimated, but is described as "horrible."

It is clear that McClellan has not been able to hold his position, and has been obliged to fall back across the Chickahominy, and by all accounts, seems to be in full retreat, although the telegram yesterday, gave us the all accounts, seems to be in full retreat,

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

BANGOR July 1st.

Correspondent of the Baltimore American thinks the object of McClellen was to abandon the White House and draw in his right wing across the Chickahominy, which he accomplibed with little loss in comparison with the enerations to James River, where the gunboats will co-operate.

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

funstalls 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. On going to the instrument he was heralded with what Union soldiers call a rebel national salute-'I say, Oh you son of a-This was the signal given for final evacuation, when a portion of the infantry immediatly embarked on board the steamboats.

The White House was set fire to by some andal and consumed.

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, 30th .- Rumours say that officers from McClellan's army say, that during the retreat of the right wing, McClellan advanced his left wing some five miles to a lofty eminence. The position is within shelling distance of Richmond.

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.

Rebel mail captured states, that Beauregard had arrived at Richmond with the main portion of his army.

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 Fri-

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.

We cannot credit this statement, inasmuch as the Ministers of both the Powers referred o are on their way home, and the matter folws too close upon the declarations made in Palli ment that intervention was not under the consideration of the British Cabinet, nor Christ, to love and glorify his precious thought to be at present advisable. - En. Col.

> 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" [P Saturday!

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

they have no talent no influence to time to the to 2 o'clock on Saturday 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 (Saturday) states, "we are still fighting, Fort Darling 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.,

#### 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

About 10 o'clock this morning a convey-ance 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

Atalanta, Georgia.

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

The Charleston Mercury says all was quiet at James Island on Sunday, but the enemy was busily engaged throwing up earthworks. CHARLESTON, June 24.

The steamer Memphis, from Liverpool to Charleston, via Nassau, N. P., ran the blockade yesterday, successfully. She has on board Mr. Ward, late minister to China, and a valuable cargo of British goods. The Mephis is a new iron steamer.

## 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-marsh-

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

that one or two hundred stragglers would cover all the prisoners he took, and about 500 damaged muskets. He also says all we lost at Corinth and during the retreat will not amount to

one day's expense to the enemy's army.

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 BUTLERS INFAM-OUS 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. I sincerely believe that Gen. Butier's expulsion from New-Orleans after a fair fight would have done us less harm politically in Europe, as it certainly would have been a less disgrace to our Government, than the brutal—stupidly impolitic as brutal—proclamation there of the 11th May. No one event, from the first retreat from Manassas to Banks's retreat—not last Winter's dreary lack of events-has done so much as the last ten unmanly lines of that shameful document to set public sentiment against the North and our Government. You can best measure its injurious influence, not on the naturally antipathetic " governing classes," but on all men, by recalling your own feelings as they were excited a few years ago by the brutalities of Austrian Generals to Hungarian and Venetian women. And as then we rightly imputed the blame of Haynau's and Urban's dastardly acts to Austria, so the proclamation attributed to Butler is regarded here as an act of our Government. The censure by telegraph of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, the immediate repudation of Gen. Hunter's proclamation (while as yet it was only attributed to him by unofficial report), are proofs that Mr. Lincoln fully recognizes and jealously exercises his duty as responsible editor of the proclamations of his subordinates. We still cling to the hope that this absurd manifesto of Gen. Butler, like the absurd protest of Captain Clouet, will prove to be an invention of the enemy; and that hope failing, to this other, that President L nools will yet find time to publicaly repudiate it -if not for shame's saxe for patent policy's sake."

# THE RECENT BATTLE NEAR CHAR-

LESTON.

[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 plat of land lying on a bold creek, which winds through the marshes between James's and Morri's (or Folly) Island, and empties in- or cut up. From the account of prisoners, to the Stono river near its mouth. This creek runs immediately up to Secessionville. On the west of the villege & short, shallow creek makes its way towards the waters of Charleston Bay. Thus a tongue of land is formed retreat. between the two creeks. It is connected with the body of the island by a narrow neck of thirty yards width, some four or five hundred yards south of Secessionville. Here Lamar's battery is located, across the high land, and flanked on each side by marsh and the creeks. It is a simple earthwork, heavily constructed, having a plain face, with an obtuse angle at

each side. It faces south, in the direction of Battery Island, Legare's, Rivers' and Grimbell's plantations, on the Stono river, which is about two miles off. From this point the cleared high land stretches out towards the Stono river, like the top of a funnel, for the distance of near a mile, interrupted only by the division lines between fields hedges, and ditches .-These fields are covered with weeds three feet high: The ledges of the high land and marsh are skirted with brushwood and sea myrtles. In the background are patches of wood between the fields and the Stone. On the borders of these woods three battriss of the enemy are located; and, besides these land batteries, the gunboats, approaching by way of the Secesville creek, can open fire as they please. For the last fortnight a fight at long taw has been going on at intervals between the Seccessionville battery and the guns of the enemy, and

our artillerymen have been much fagged by

their watching and exertions. They have done

much to keep the foe in check. On Sunday night two companies, consisting of the Carleston Light Infan'ry, from the Charleston battalion, under Capt. T. Y. Simouds, and Company A, Capt. Smart, from Smith's battalion, were thrown out a half mile in front of the work. The rest of the men of these two battalions of infantry, stationed at Secessionville to support the battery, were la-boriously occupied during the night. The two companies of Lamar's South Carolina Volunteer Artillery-Reid's and Keitt's-were also engaged in labor until a half hour of dawn, when they were ordered by Col. Lamar to take a nap. At break of day the pickets came running in just before the advancing foe. When Col. Lamar was notified, and looked out from the work he was to defend, the enemy had approached to within four hundred yards. But twenty-five of the garrison were awake. It was a complete surprise, and nothing but the nerve, promptitude and energy of the officers especially the commanding officer, saved the battery from easy capture. The first round was fired when the column was within thirty paces of the guns. It was well directed by Col. Lamar himself. The shot burst through the closed ranks with great havoc, and the foe soon retired. The wearied men, startled by the sound, or aroused by shakes or bayonet, punches from their officers, sprang to their guns. The two infantry battalions rushed to their quarters for their weapons, formed under their officers, and came to the assistance of the gunners. Three land batteries, two sections of field artillery, and three gunboats began to open upon the work. The second charge of the enemy was made and repulsed with slaugh-ter. And again the third. The accurate fire discharges of grape and camster, swept the field in front and cut down the skirmishers, who, deploying on the left flank under cover of some bushes, had come up to the very work at that angle. In these successful efforts, which occurred by five o'clock in the morning, Colonel Lamar fell from the effect of a Minie hall striking him through the lower part of the

as telegraphed by General Halleck. He says ample and personal efforts greatly inspired his nmand. After Colonel Lamar was wounded he was unable to stand, from his great loss of blood, and was carried off as soon as practicable. His place in the battery was filled by that able, accomplished, and indetatigable offi-of the regular artillery, Lieutinant Colonel T. M. Wagner—being the next officer in rank present. As Colonel Guillard had been staioned at the post with his battalion for some time, and had done good service. Colonel Wagner, who was only temporarily there, requested him to assume command, adding that he would aid him and take charge of the battery. This he did until the conclusion of the fight, between eight and nine o'clock, sustaining a terrible flank fire, and directing the gunnery with great coolness and precision.

Upon failing to storm the work or flank it on the left or eastward side, the enemy drew off and came up on the right flank, on the other side of the small creek and north of the marsh. Here, at the short distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, three regiments, deploying in line of battle, partially covered by a small growth of underbrush, poured upon the gunners of the work, and upon the two batteries of infantry, drawn up facing them across the marsh, a continuous and deadly fire. The guncarriges were perforated and torn by many balls Many of our men fell at the guns and along the line formed to the rearward of the battery on its right flank. The contest was very un equal and trying. It raged for some time, but, at this critical juncture, the Louisiana battilion come up gallantly at the double quick, under its skillful officer. Lieutenant-Colonel McHenry. By the guidance of Major Hudson, of Smith's battlion, it formed off the right of that corps, facing the marsh. This reinforcement and its galling fire disheartened the foe. Captain Boyce, with one gun of light artillery, began to play on his rear. He be-

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. But in skirting a wood they came upon the advancing lines of the Eutaw Regiment, Col. Simonton, who had come two miles .-Declaring they were friends-not to shootthey got close up and fired into our men, killing many. But the response they got was cutting. The wood edge was strewn with the aying and the dead. Thirty or forty bodies were picked up here. The movement was foiled. Nothing was left but retreat from every portion of the field.

it was a bloody fight, fought against odds, by exhausted men, without preparation. It was a signal victory of southern patriors over the murlerous invaders of their soil. The five regiments attacking are said to be the Seventy-Ninth New York Highlanders, the Eighth Michigan, one from Massachusetts, a New Hampshire and Connecticut regiment .-But for the distance of our other troops and the brief time occupied in the action, together with obstructions in the road, preventing the passage of light artillery to the enemy's rear, the whole force may, perhaps have been taken who assert that there were nine United States regiments out that morning, it is probable that four regiments were held in reserve to support the five regiments, and to protect their

Gen. Pemberton :

" The major-general commanding the department tenders his heartfelt thanks to every officer and soldier of his command whose happy fortune it was to participate in the glorious work of Mouday, the 16th June, inst. " To the gallant and indefatigable Col. T. G. Lamar, and the brave men who stead astly supported him, especial thanks are due. And to the noble dead a debt of lasting gratitude.

## Later from England

NEW YORK July 1st.

The " Scotia" arrived this morning. There is very little political news. In France there is great activity sending reinforcements to Mexico, the number stated is 12,000.

Cotton is very active at 1-2d to 3-4d advanced. Breadsuffs, generally, firmer-6d advance on flour; 2d. a 3d. on wheat; 6d. on corn. Provisions very cull. Consols closed Saturday at 91 ¼ a 92. Money steady. American securities unchanged.

EARL RUSSELL ON MEDIATION.

The following is the full report of Earl Russell's remarks on mediation—Lord Palmerston's expressions being to the same effect, but not so explicit:

"The nobie earl has asked me as to the truth of a rumor which has obtained currency, that the Governments of France and England intend to offer their mediation in America .-The spreading of this rumor may prove exceedingly mischievous, and therefore I am glad to have an opportunity of stating the true state of the case. Her Majesty's Government have made no proposals of the kind to the Govern-ment of France, and the Government of France have made no such overtures to them. Moreover, the French Ambassador here has stated that he has no instruction on the subject, and I need not say, therefore, that there have been no communications between the two Govern-ments of the tenor which has been spoken of. Without giving any opinion as to the propriety, at some time or other, of offering our good offices or mediation, I must say that I think the present time would be most improvious for such mediation. No good could come of it, and in the present state of the War and in the present embittered state of feeling on both sides, such an offer would rather tend to prevent any good result from being attained if a similar step should be bereafter taken. (hear, near) Certainly, there is no intention on the part of Her Majesty's Gvernment to mediate at the present moment."

THE TIMES ON THE GOVERNMENT DECISION. The following is from the Times' suggestive comments on the course announced by Russell and Palmerston:

" It the Emperor of the French thinks the moment opportune for telling the Northern people that in his opinion the subjugation of several millions of their own race is an enterprize beyond their strength, and that the attempt is causing intolerable suffering to Enrope, he is at perfect liberty to do so, and Englishmen will be glad to see good advice offered by a personage who is far more likely to be listened to than any of our statesmen. We should desire nothing better than that Napo-Colonel Lamar fell from the effect of a Minie ball striking him through the lower part of the ear, and running round his neck under the skin. To his cool courage and energy, in the early part of the action, is due the preservation of the position under circumstances of great peril from the surprise. His brave ex-