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

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

Mew Brunswick Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

Personal and Denominational.

We have a few words to say to our Ministers and Churches regarding the decision of the present proprietor of the Baptist and Visitor as

He has for some time post felt that he was publishing the paper at a personal sacrifice, which he was unable long to bear, and has resolved to endeavour to go on with it only until the close of the present year; thus giving the denomination sufficient time to make all necessary arrangements for continuing the paper upon such terms as they may deem

As the Baptist and Visitor is the Organ of the Associated Baptist Churches, and as it will probably continue to be such, our brethren surely will see the importance of taking it themselves, and of extending its circulation as far as possible. If you allow your denominational organ to die for want of sufficient support the denomination must suffer loss. We trust our ministering brethren will see the force of this suggestion and govern themselves accordingly.

Having labored so long, and having sacrificed so much for the Visitor, we of course cannot but feel exceedingly anxious in relation to its future. When the Visitor was the property of the religious editor, and wholly under his controll. his object was to place it in the hands of every Baptist family in the Province, whether paid for or not, and he proceeded upon this principle as long as his private funds and the income of the paper would justify such a course. Had his purse been long enough he would have continued to send the Visitor to every Baptist family willing to receive it, so long as life should last.

This we believe to be the true design of a denominational paper. It is emphatically missionary in its aims and results. As ministers of the go pel, we should feel it a very hard case to be compelled to limit our ministry to those who are able to pay for it. "The poor have the gospel preached to them." said our biessed Lord. So we teet in relation to the religious and denominational press. It is a religious and denominational power which should be brought to bear upon the poor as well as the rich.

The "Baptist Fathers" in England, Germaby, the United States, and in this country thought their distinctive principles of sufficient value to be maintained at any and every cost. Were they right or were they wrong? We hold that if the sentiments peculiar to Baptists, and which render them so distasteful to other evangenical churches, are of no special moment, then they should abandon them and amalgamate with other denominations. But it, as we profess, they are as sacred as the inspired Word can make tuem, and as authoritative as the laws of eternity, then we say as Baptists we are sacred ly predged to defend and extend them; and the press next to the pulpit is the most powerful agency we can wield to accomplish this purpose. Deeply impressed with these convictions, we labored as long as we could carry the ourden to bring our denominational press to bear upon the grenest possible number. If individual ability fail in this work of benevolence, the denominaconcentrate their means and their energies as to effect what individual enterprise could scarcely hope to accomplish.

We have said the denominational press is emphatically missionary-we add, it should be honor upon the memory of departed worth, intensely religious in sentiment, in spirit, in ex- and 2d, to benefit the church of the prepression, and in its whole design and character. Only in proportion as it is just this will its real mission be a success. But if it has to draw support from political, or merely susiness sources, how can it be exclusively religious and denominational? I the Denomination want a purely religious paper, they should give it a denominational As none have suffered more for conscience support.

that they may lead to the adoption of such ar- | chort. rangements as will make our denominational press just what it should be in spirit and in

In the meantime, we call upon the brethren interested in the present and future of the Visitor to do what they can to extend its circulation so as to nguten as far as possible the burdens of its present proprietor. In the generosity of his heart he would circulate the paper without money and without price, if he could do so; but all

know that this is simply an impossibility. Having labored so long without reference financial remuneration to sustain the Visitor we do teel that we ought to have the hearty co-operation of our brethren in this matter. Surely those who have proved themselves to be its true friends in the past will not forsake it in this time of special need. The subscriptions of hundreds of our readers closed the 1st of May, If they generally renew, as we hope they will; upon the terms stated by the proprietor, they will do themselves and the cause a good service. Now is the time to subscribe.

The BAPTIST AND VISITOR will be sent to prepaid subscribers only to the 1st of February maxt for \$1.00.

Persons wishing the paper had better remit their money by mail at once. After tion, lest there be wrong impressions made this week no paper will be sout from the Office except to prepaid subscribers.

Ministers sending us the names of four sub-cripers with the advance payment will be enuited to the paper tree.

Self Culture.

All must acknowledge the importance of mental culture to the minister of Christ. The nature of his work imperitively demands that he shall seek by every proper means at his command to improve the gitts that God has bestowed upon him. Acain the reach of all, who feel themselves constrained by the love of Christ to preach the gospel; but the means of self culture encompass every man,-they are within him, around, above and beneath him, and he who would teach others is fearfully delinquent if he do not first teach himself. As public speakers, ministers should be deeply impressed with the importance of being masters of their vernacular tongue. Some seem to act upon the principle that a smat tering of Greek and Latin is of much more value than a thorough knowledge of the English language. Hence you frequently find persons who have spent long years in Academical and Collegiate life, wholly incompetent to speak or write their own language correctly. While they have been ligging up Latin roots and conjugating Greek verbs they have lost sight of that which is of the utmost value: the power to express their thoughts in a style the most correct and effective. The Christian Times in an able article

on "Self Teaching," says-The English language should be to every minister, whether esucated or not, more than any other a life long study. It may seem trange to make such an assertion, but we make it advisedly. There are few things in which most ministers are more deficient-few things, we mean, among "those which are of course expected of them-tran in the knowedge and use of their own language. The reason is, mostly, that since it is their own, that to which they have been accustomed from childhood, it scarcely occurs to them that they may not us derstand it sufficiently. And yet is it not plain that, as the instrument they are to use in this work, they should know how to employ it in the best possible manner? Is it ot equally plain that, like every other language, its peculi r power can be understood and skillfully used only when one knows what it is and how to command it? The defects of public men, in all professions, even as regards correct use of English in speaking and wriing, are often ridiculously manifest; while the nasters of English are very few. We could av much on this subject, but forbear. A minster thrown upon the resources of self-ulture can follow up the study of his own language to any extent he pleases. If he can lay his hands Marsh's "L ctures on the English Language," or "Wedgwood's Etymology," he can dig n mong roots to his heart's content; or in the writings of such men as Williams, Irving. Webster, he can s cu e models of style which it will be safe to study and to follow.

The Bicentenary Movement.

We have commenced, as will be seen, on our first page, a series of deeply interesting articles on this subject, extracted from the London Freeman. Taese graphic | heat of the day, shall have passed away to sketches of English Baptist history cannot I the land of the blessed. be otherwise than intensely interesting to our readers. A knowledge of what our Baptist Fathers endured in the past for conscience sake will tend to strengthen and confirm our faith in the principles for which these men of God suffered the loss of all things.

The Nonconformists of England are signalizing the year 1862 by a mammoth celebration of the ejectment of 2000 clergymen on Bartholomew's Day, 1662, because they would not subscribe to the act of uniformity, as established by the laws of the re.lm.

Many of these were regarded as the most intelligent, devoted and useful ministion should take the matter in charge, and so | ters of the kingdom. Some were Episcopalian others Presbyterian, and a few of them Baptist.

The object of the present Bicentenary movement is two fold. 1st, to confer sent age, by a faithful exposition of the principles which actuated those valiant servants of God who gloried only in the

In this colebration, the Baptists of England are taking a most prominent part. sake than they, it seems befitting that they We throw but these suggestions for the con- should perform well their part in this matsideration of our ministry and churches, hoping ter. May glorious success attend the

Correspondence.

A letter from Bro. John M. Curry. lated the 4th inst., speaks of his having visited, recently, Springfield, Millstream, Butternut Ridge, and Second Moncton, in company with Rev. C. Spragg. At Millstream a good work was in progress, and at Second Moneton the spirit attended the word preached, and willing converts joyfully obeyed the command of their Saviour. He speaks of Elder Spragg as an earnest, faithful minister, whose labors are much blessed of God in the Northern section of the Province. At Buctouche he was engaged in a precious revival during the winter, and 16 persons were added to the Church by bapilsm.

For the Eapt st and Visitor.

An Explanation. Bro. Bill .- I am not in the habit of writing for the paper, neither would I attempt it now, were it not that I feel impelled ed Crawsman away from him." I om a selise of duty to give an explanarom the realing of a recent communicaton in the Visitor headed "Prayer Meet. | after he was twice struck. pus," and making some alius on to the Canning Chapel. Now, it has been my privilege to have attended those Thursday

evening Prayer Meetings, for the last quarter of a century nearly, referred to by our young correspondent, to which "he was led by a mother's hand" long ago. Some of those dear mothers have left the Church militant to join the Church triumphant in glory, and others are prevented by indisdemic or Collegiate education is not with- position of health, from attending the evening meetings. Some have removed away from the place, and others have sought homes in other Churches, and ceased to identify their interest with this branch of Zion. Though not a member. myself, I am proud to say the germ and vitality of the Old Canning Church are left. The Church may be passing through a severe wintry season, yet some of the ruits of those reformations of olden times enjoyed by the blessing of God, through the instrumentality of a sainted Father, Elijah Estabrooks, and other worthies, long since gone home to Heaven, and the labour and efforts put together by these men eternity alone will unfold. How often has my attention been arrested while passing by at a distance during the cold wintry seasons, where many of the members were scattered, pursuing their several avocations in life, by the light glimmering from the windows of the old school house, where a few of God's faithful ones were assembled to "shew forth the praises of Him who hath called them from nature's darkness to behold the marvellous light in the Gospel. Truly I have thought this is enough to satisfy the enquiring world there is a reality in the religion of Jesus.

But it is very true for some time past there has been no prayer meetings of the Church through the week. I am pleased to know they were so highly appreciated by those outside of the pale of the Church. The "old school house," that sacred spot o dear to the non-professor, had become dilapidated and out of repair, and no school has been held in it this last winter. The evening prayer meetings have been suspended for a short time. But I believe our earnest hopes will soon be realized, that the prayer meetings have merely gone behind a cloud, and will come forth to shine with undiminished splendour, where we shall all meet again in a social capacity, and hear it said, as in the past, "behold how good and pleasant it is for brethien to dwell together in unity. May the church hear the bridegroom saying to her 'rise my love, my fair one, and come away, for, lo! the winter is past, the min is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come. and the voice of the tuolle is heard in our land." I hope Mr. F. T. B. may make a wise improvement of the Salbath and Conference meeting of the Church, and all the means of grace in his reach and that one dry he may be among the number to assist in keeping up the prajer meetings when the fathers and mothers of Israel who have long borne the budens and

AN OBSEVER. Sunbury, April 20th, 1862.

For the Baptist and isitor.

Bro. Bill,-I had the pleasure of passing the last Lord's day with the Ioncton Baptist Church,-preaching to the in the morning from "there is joy in le presence of the Angels of God, over te sinner that repenteth." In the sermoon from-" who shall stand when Heppeareth." and in the evening, the succt of " parental : mions, and Sabbat school instruction were urged with all le earnestness and ab lity I could commid. Yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. , the

church met for the transaction of Isiness relating to that splendid Chapelwhich has cost so much, and it was as I from the dead to them, when the moragee. (Oliver Jones, Esq.,) so liberally dounted on his claim of about two tusand pounds, so as to FREE the Church the consideration of seven hundred a fifty pounds. I have, of that, in subsotions unpaid, but reliable, about fifty unds. twenty-three pounds sterling of wh was placed in my hands by Sir S. Mort Peto. who received me at his mansion inalace Gardens, (London,) and treated with much kindness. I feel safe in say that if life and health are preserved, thnortgage on the "Salem Chapel" will cancelled in less than a year; and I m it just to add that those who knownost about the matter must feel that a it of lasting gratitude is due to Brother nes, for his long patience, and in the I for his great liberality.

May 13th. of ear E. N. Has. P. S .- Last evening I gave an ress of two hours to the people of Mton, descriptive of England, and leftere this morning. Our good brother lvd. James Newcombe, and David Cran are labouring with the Church at prese

For the Baptist and V

MESSES EDITORS COLUMN COLUMN SEAL I beg to correct a statement mby your correspondent, "Pax," in your er of 8th inst, in reference to the "stag affair" which took place here rey. Your correspondent remarks that of succeeding, he finally pushed Crain

According to the testimony given e examination, Marshal did not push man away, nor make any resistance

against Marshall, and he (Marshall h-

Yours, &c. ONE WHO WAS PRESI Salisbury, May 13th.

Secular Department.

Day of Publication.

We have made arrangements to secure the publication of the Visitor, hereafter, on Wednesday evenings, so as to have it delivered and mailed early on Thursday morning. It has been unavoidably delayed this week, as well as last, to Friday.

PORTRAIT GALLERY -As will be seen by reference to our advertizing columns, Mr. N. S. Durland has recently made valuable improvements in the style and finish of the different portraits pictured at his gallery. For perfection of resemblance to the original, and cheapness in price, they cannot well be surpassed. Persoms coming from the country wishing a good likeness, will do well to give Mr. Durland a

Letters Received

W. T. REED. Hopewell Hill. The pa per for Miss Mocre has been directed to Hopewell Corner. You gave no other direction in your first letter. We now change it to Hopewell Hill.

JOHN HETHERINGTON, Cambridge. - Received \$1.50. We have placed \$1.00 to credit of A. P. Corey, \$0.50 to credit of J. H. Wilson. You can make the account right between them.

GEORGE D. GODSOE .- With remittance.

To several persons who have renewed their subscriptions and for their kindly words of encouragement we tender our

CORNWALLIS BEEF .- The finest beef brought into the St. John market comes from Cornwallis. Some weeks ago, Mr. T. Corkery had an exhibition beef, purchased of Mr. James Eaton, which was quite equal to the best English beef. The four quarters averaged 300 lbs. each; in all 1200 lbs. He has now in his stall beet purchased in Cornwallis, of the very first quality. The four quarters of a young bullock, less than four years old, weigh 1000 lb. Thousands of dollars are expend ed by Mr. Corkery every year, for Corn wallis beef, to please the taste of his St. Join customers. Success to his enter-

The Cotton Factory is now in operation and the city affords no more interesting signt to those who can endure a little noise and clatter, and who care nothing about a little dust or floating downy matter. Not in full peration indeed—the price of cotton forbids that-but then every part of the process of converting raw cotton into stout cotton cioth is going on. The cotton is snaken, and cleaned ther, and passed in long filely drawn—strips shall we say-into fevolving cans, then is passed through machines for arranging fibre and staple; then is spun on the numberless tend so constantly with quick eye and read, hand; then is made into web and woof anu afterwards passes to the loom, &c. It is scarcely possible that in the present state of the cotton market this can pay; but of its ultimate success Mr. Parks has the most surguine expectations, and we hope they will be more nan realized .- Freeman.

The Pour Law Comnissioners of Woodstock put an old pensioner named Moran on a meal a day, in order to force him to assign his pension to them, and almost starved him to death. Mr. Edward D. Watts, one of three citizens who went to inquire into the matter, was fined a dollar for having used strong language to Solomon Guiou, keeper of the Alms House. but the old man was removed from the Alms House and provided with a comfortable ledging else where .- Ib.

During the high tide of yesterday morning, the Levanter was floated and towed from the foul grounds to the Lower Cove flats, no doubt to the great satisfaction of Messrs. York and McCarthy, the interprising purchasers. She can now be easily repaired .- 1b.

The Circuit Court opens to-day. Sir James Carter, Chief Justice, will preside. - Freeman,

The steamer Lady Head arrived at Chatham on Friday afternoon. The Gleaner says, she reports the ice clear of our river, but a great leal in the Bay de Chaleur and at Gaspe, which detained her for a short time.

FRENCH CONSUL - We are gratified to learn hat our respected fellow ciuzen, George Carill, Esq., has been appointed Consular Agent for France at this port. The duties, though at present merely honorary, will give some trouble, and bring little or no remuneration; only a desire to render some service to the Province could have induced Mr. Carvill to accept the office; his knowledge of business amply qualifies him for the performance of its

Mr. Alexander McLauchlan, a teamster living on the corner of Britain and Sydney Street, fell down stairs about noon to-day and broke his neck .- Ib.

New Brunswick Provincial Securities were quoted in London on 16th April at 1074 a 1084. Nova Scotia (six per cent, sterling) securities at 109 a 110; sales at 1101. We learn that a soldier was shot at by Mr.

Jones, toll-keeper at the suspension bridge, and nad a narrow escap. The matter is undergoing police investigation.

A Difference of Opinion. The Digby Acadian says :--

The weather for the past week has been very unsettled; we have had heavy rains-the air is still chiliy-in ground is cold and wel-and nothing has yet been done in this locality towards raising the necessaries of life; altigether, the season is extremely backward.

The Bridgetown Register says :- 10 Owing to recent rains and warm weather, grass is unusually forward for the season, and early trees are oursting into leaf.

THE NEWS FROM THE STATES.

Although there appears to be great rejoicing, and much excitement in all the Northern Cities, arising out of the recent Federal successes as they are called, yet after all, there does not appear any great cause as yet for all this glori-

CORINTH is not yet taken, and the Confederate army there has been reinforced by 30,000 fresh troops, who have been set at liberty to march against the enemy by the surrender of New Orleans.

The "capture" of Norfolk as the Northern papers style it, was merely the formal surrender of that City to the Federal authorities, without a shot being fired. On this point we find the following in the special despatches to the St. Croix Herald :-

NORFOLK, May 10th, 6 P. M .- The last Rebel troops left this morning, leaving the cut in the care of the Mayor. On the approach of our troops, the Mayor went with a flag of truce to the city limits, and so on made an arrangement with Gen. Wool. The city was to be given up, on the promise that private property should be respected. During the march on Norfolk, 3 regimental cavalry camps were found deserted, apparently only a day or two since. Gen. Webers 20th N. Y. regiment advanced, on landing, to reconnoitre, and six miles from the beach found a place prepared with considerable care for a battle field. Trees and bushes had been felled, rifle pits built, and early in the morning, several guns placed in position. Here some recruits of the 41st Virginia regiment were captured. They reported that Sewall's Point was abandoned on the preceding night by four companies which had garrisoned the place for some weeks. Part of Webers regiment then pushed forward on the road to the bridge, and the enemy were found about noon, posted on the opposite side of the creek with 3 guas. The bridge had been set on fire and was still burning; some 6 or 8 shots were fired without effect, our men being beyond musket range did not reply, the creek being about a quarter of a mile wide. Our force started on another road considerably longer, and reported defended by a strong battery. Not the slightest opposition was made, and the fortifications which were a mile

and the guns spiked. After the departure of Gen. Wool several thousand people assembled near the City Hall, to hear a speech from the Mayor, who seemed to be very popular. He said that in his negotiations with Gen. Wool, he had secured a pledge for the protection of private property, and the sate continuence of all private busi-

Gosport Navy Yard, and the public property, were burnt by the enemy to-day, with most of the steamboats, and other vessels, on Eizabeth river. The flames made a brilliant spectacle the entire evening. The people are in a state of great excitement. With the strong police force to-night, it is hoped that no violence will be committed, and confidence and good will no doubt soon be established. The Navy Yard was completely destroyed,

with a larg- number of steamboats and other vessels. Numerous Union flags are flying in The "Monitor" and "Naugatuck," have

just arrived, and a number of other vessels of the fleet are coming up. The night passed very quietly. Order is perfectly restored. NORFOLK, 12 .- The rebels are fully confident that in 20 days, Norfolk will be re-possessed, and the Yankees driven out. Sec't. anton remained here until a late hour consultation with the military governors, Gen. Viele and Gen. Wool. True to the spirit of secession the fire which threw a broad red glare acress the heavens on Saturday night proceeded from the destruction of the Porismouth Navy Yard, which was done by order of the rebei commandant, scarcely anything being left but black tall chimneys. The following is the account of the destruc-

tion of the famous fron-clad ship " Merrimac." FORTRESS MONROE, 11th .- At 4 o'clock this morning, a bright light was observed in the direction of Crany Island. At precisely half past 4, an expl sion took place that made the earth and water tremble for miles, in the midst of bright flames which shot up in the distance. The timbers and iron of the monster "Merrimac" could be seen flying through the air. No doubt is entertained that the veritable " Merimac" had ceased to exist. Flag Officer Goldsborough on receiving this report, ordered two armed naval tugs "Zouave" and "Dragon" to proceed toward Crany Island on a reconnoisance and ascertain the truth of the rumor. Immediately after they had turned the point, the " Mont or" and "E. A. Stevens" steamed up the same direction, followed by the "San Jacinto." " Susquehanna," " Mount Vernion." Seminole" and "Dacotan." It was most beautiful sight, and attracted throngs of spectators along the whole line of Old Point. Some were disposed to discredit the appoincement, that the " Merrimac" had been destroyed, and as the vessel passed up to Crany Island, the excitement became intense. In the meantime, two tug boats were seen coming on towards the Fortress at full speed, each apparently endeavoring to outvie the other; and when nearing the wharf, the radiant countenance of Capt. Case of the "Minnesota" gave assurance that the news they brought, was of a most gratifying character. The report was true; he had met parts of the floating wreck From New Orleans there are advices to the 7th., from which we learn that the Federal pickets had been extended as far as the crossing of Jefferson and Jackson railroads. Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton

Rouge Saturday morning. Seven Federal regiments had been landed at New Orleans. All the newspapers were still published, though a Federal censor was placed over every office to examine all matters and exclude whatever may prove inimical to the Federal cause. A preclamation of Gen. Butler was handed into all the offices, and refused publication; when the guard came to the True Detta office, and were refused, they took possession, sent for Northern printers, set it up, and worked it off

At Pitisburg landing, the Federal troops have met with a check, and been obliged to retire, as appears by the following official despatch :-

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 11.—The following has just been received :-.

NEAR FARMINGTON, 9 P. M. To Maj. Gen. Halleck :- 12 9751131 911 151

The enemy, 20,000 strong, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington and advanceo upon Gen. Halleck's restoration of trade to the the brigade occupying the further side of the creek in front of my camp. The brigade held on for 5 hours until finding themselves neavily pressed in front and on the link, and that I could not sustain them without passing the creek with my whole force which would have

been contrary to your order and would have brought on a general engagement, I withdrew to this side in good order. The conduct of the troops was excellent, and withdrawal was made by them very reductantly. The enemy made a move to cross, but abandoned the movement. Our loss is considerable, though I can't yet tell how great. The enemy being much exposed, suffered severely, -one of hi batteries being disabled, and his infantry line were driven back several times. My command are eager for the advance.

JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen. By Turner's American, and Hanford's East. ern Express, and from an obliging correspond ent, we are in r ceipt of Boston papers to

Monday morning. There was great excitement in Boston or Sand y at "the glorious news from Norfolk." and the papers indulge in the belief that the "Repellion" is done for and will soon be over.

The details of the news does not add materially to the telegraphic despatches published

Public anxiety and expectation now centred

McClellan's Advance.

NEW KENT COURT HOUSE, VA., May 10, 3 . M .- The pursuit of the retreating rebels by our troops, under command of Gen. Stonean, has in every respect been successful.

His headquarters are now here, 27 miles from Richmond, while the advance, consisting of the 8th Illinois cavalry, is five miles ahead The enemy is in sight, but gradually falling

The inhabitants have in nearly every instance left, but from the best information that has been obtained, the enemy will make a stand at Bottom Bridge, 15 miles from Richmond. at the head waters of the Chickahominy river. Ger. McClellan, with the main body of the army, is rapidly following up within a few

Cumberland, a small town on the Pamunkey river, and 24 miles from here, was deserted this morning by the enemy, and is now occupied by our forces.

There are no rebels to be seen, as reported made, and the fortifications which were a mile by scouts, this side of the Chickahominy and a half from Norfolk, were found evacuated River, except on the direct road to Richmond. The force under Gen. Stoneman consisted of the 2d Rhod- Island and 9,h Pennsylvania Regiments of Infantry, Captain Robinson's Buttery of Light Antillery, and the 6th Cav-

alry, under Major Williams.
The rear guard of the enemy, which remained here tast night, and which our men had to drive before them, was Gen. Longstreet's division, consisting of ten regiments of infantry, two batteries and a regiment of cavalrythe 1st Virginia. Our advance was this morning strengthened

-upon ascertaining the force of the enemyby the 8th Illinois Cavalry and two regiments of the 1st New Jersey Brigade. The enemy on leaving here this forencon, fired two buildings, containing commissary

and Quartermaster's stores. The engagement yesterday between our advance and the enemy's rear at Slater's Mills, three miles from here, resulted in 14 of the enemy's cavalry being killed and several taken

prisoners. They secured their wounded. The Sixth Cavalry, which made a most brilliant charge, had 3 killed, 3 missing, and 13 wounded.

Howell Cobb remained here last night, and left with the rebels this morning. The enemy's retreat has been most admirawith them in the shape of forage and provis-

tons-the wagon trains in the day time and their troops at night. The enemy covered their retreat with a line of skirmish rs stretched across the country,

driving in their stragglers at the point of the The Richmond papers of the 6th make no mention of the movement of their army.

The country between here and Bottom

Bridge is thickly wooded, with few clearings, and many piaces low and swampy. The jail here was burnt yesterday. The railroad from West Point to the bridge, where it crosses the l'amunka River, has been torn up. The destruction of the bridge will probably follow.

Great Fire in New York

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10-A terrible fire is now raging at Troy. The bridge over the Hudson River took fire about 11 30 A. M., and has been consumed. At this nour (1.30 P. M.) the fire has been communicated to various parts of the city, and will destroy hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property.

The amount of property destroyed is about \$3,000,000. Seven dead bodies were found among the ruins, and ten persons are missing.

LORD LYONS GOING TO RICHMOND,-The New York World as nounces that Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Wastington, will make a visit in a few days to Richmond, in H. M. war steamer Racer, and says his visit it not considered important. Taken in connection with the similar visit of the French Ambassador, it has however some significance and we are prepared to learn that the United States is now courting the intervention of France and England to terminate a contest which it has been proved the sword cannot

Opening of Southern Ports. Secretary Seward has issued a Circular to

the Foreign Ministers in which he announces that the President of the United States will shortly issue his proclamation reopening to the commerce of the world the ports of New Orleans, La.; Fernandina, F.a.; Savanrah, Ga.; Beaufort, S. C, and Newbern, N. C. Proper precautions will be taken to prevent the rebel cause from deriving any advantage from this relaxation of the rules of war. All commerce to be carried on at the ports in question, will be carried on under the United States flag; ships will clear with a United States clearance, and goods entered at such ports will be required to pay duties under the United States tariff. The internal commerce between the parts so opened, and the interior, especially where bands of rebels still lurk, will be subjected to proper regulations by officials acting under orders from the President. With the foreign world, the scaports in question will probably be enabled to trade, on the same terms as any of the Northern ports of entry, at with the exception of articles contraband of war. There is reas n to believe that the Prasident has been mainly induced to adopt this course by the success which has accompanied berland rivers, whose planters are said to bello