an erroneous impression might exist that the opinions expressed by a few members of the House of Commons in the recent debate on Canada were those of the majority of the house. So far from that being the case, he believed that his friend Mr. Baring, who also spoke in that debate, gave utterance to the real sentiments of both haves as a sell as the resulting feet. of both houses, as well as the prevailing feeling of the country on the subject-(cheers.) He had great pleasure in moving the following resolution:—" That this meeting has heard with great satisfaction that a convention is to be held at Quebec early in the ensuing month of delegates from the several British North American provinces, to consider the liberal proposal made by the Duke of Newcastle in his despatch of the 12th of April last in reference to the Intercolonial Railway, and it desires to express the hope that the necessary measures for carrying out this important na-tional undertaking will be then adopted." He denied that there was the slightest feeling in England in favour of a severance of the existing ties, and said he thought that the result of the intercolonial communication would be a great increase to the trade both of these colomies and the mother country —(hear, hear).

Mr. P. HENNESSY, M.P., seconded the re-

solution, which was carried unanimously. The Hon. Mr. GALT said he was glad to have an opportunity of addressing the meeting, and proposing a resolution expressing the confidence which the colonists had in the colenial administration of the Duke of Newcastle. On no previous occasion was there greater necessity for a society like the present, whose object was to furnish correct information to the people of England as to the North American Colonies. Unfortunately misapprehen-sions, srising not from the heart but the head, existed in this country, and they reacted upon their fellow subjects abroad, and created teelings which every one must deprecate. He was glad to hear the expressions of the previous speakers as to the sentiments uttered in both Houses of Parliament, because it would be gratifying to the colonists to learn that those sentiments did not actuate the people of England—(hear, hear). He was perfectly certain that the sentiments imputed to Canada and the other North American colonies as to the mother country were equally erroneous. Upon this aubject he could speak with some degree of authority, having been a member of the late administration in Canada who proposed the Militia Bill, the defeat of which led to their retirement from office; and he felt it his duty to say that that defeat did not in any way arise from the feeling in Canada towards England having altered from what it was when the Trent difficulty occurred—(chears.) There were political difficulties in Canada as well as in England.
Political parties there, as here, availed them-

selves of the best opportunity of attaining power; but he ventured to say that, notwith-standing the defeat of the Militia Bill, no reponse would be made in Canada to any attempt to weaken the connection with this country—(cheers.) Another matter required to be explained. It was not true that the course of legislation in Canada had been hostile to En-glish interests. All the Canadians had done was to adapt themselves to the altered state of commercial business in consequence of the ree trade legislation of England, which did not operate at first to the advantage of the Colonies. It was said that Canada had sysematically increased the duties on British goods, but what were the facts? A few years ago when Canada had no railways or canals, the expense of conveying her produce for the English market was very great, and the ability of the population to purchase British goods was proportionately diminished. Under those circumstances, the Canadian Government purand the policy of developing the channel of the St. Lawrence, in order to improve their communications. The English government made an advance of one million and a half sterling for the St. Lawrence Canal, but not a sixponce of that amount would tall upon England, as the whole had been provided for A large public debt had, therefore, ne-cessarily been incurred by Canada. The re-sult of the works constructed was, however, as beneficial to the mother country as to the colony. Twenty years ago the cost of con-veying goods in the colony was about 100 per cent. on their value; now it was reduced to 15 or 20, and, consequently, England reaped an advantage by the reduction in the price of those goods. The trade between the two countries had not been effected in any material way by the commercial legislation of Canada. It was said they might have substituted direct taxation for customs duties, but in a country like Canada, with its sparse and scat-tered population, they had no effectual means of collecting direct taxes. With regard to the defence of Canada, he said that, looking to the way in which the United States were convulsed by the civil war, and all their trade was suspended, it behoved the people of England to see that Canada was protected from such disasters. The import trade of Canada with system has been adopted to refund the England was equal to 30s per head of the po-money. An efficient ministry in the place pulation in the colony, while that of the Unit. ed States was, before the war, only 10., and therefore, if Canada were annexed to those States, England would suffer considerably.-The separation of Canada from the mother country would be the commencement of a series of disasters which would materially injure the greatness and prosperity of the empire, and the true policy of England was to strive and build up that dependency, and increase its power of salf-defence—(cheers.) He concluded by proposing "That this meeting desires to resord its appreciation of the states—manlike policy of the Duke of Newcestle as Colonial Minister, and also its thanks for the ready assistance he has at all times afford to ready assistance he has at all times afforded to any matter in which the interests of the British North American colonies are concerned." The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Dickey, of Nova Scotia, and supported by the Hon. Mr. Robinson, of Upper Canada, and Mr. Newmarch, and carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Wies, of Nova Scotia, then

The Hon. Mr. WIRE, of Nova Scotia, then moved—" That the gentlemen now present have pleasure in recording their appreciation of the valuable services which have been alseady rendered to their interests by this association, and they pledge themselves to promote in their several provinces the objects contemplated by its operations.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. BOYD, of New Brunswick, and carried.

was equally incumbent on Great Britain to render every reasonable assistance in furtherance of their patriotic efforts—(hear, hear).

Mr. H. SEYMOUR, M. P., in seconding the resolution, said he considered that Mr. Galt had given a satisfactory explanation as to the misunderstanding which had taken place in

this country. seconded by Mr. WATKIN, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

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

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Bap-tist 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."

Our Friends would oblige us by sending in their contributions early in the week as on account of Mail arrangements it is desirable we should, hereafter, go to press on Wed-

# New Brunswich Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEP. 4, 1862 Editorial Correspondence.

HILLSBORO, Sept. 1, 1862.

The press of Convention matters prevented us last week from noting our visit to Shediac. It was short, but interesting and healthful. The progress of Shediac has not been so great as some sanguine people at one time anticipated, but it is steadily advancing, and will ultimately, we doubt not, become a place of commanding importance. The terminus of the Railroad being at Point DuChene, has naturally placed the Town in that direction. Many think that the terminus should have been nearly opposite the old Post road, leading from Moneton, thus saving the £30,000 expended in the erection of the bridge across the Schodic river and the cost of the two miles of railway from the upper terminus to the end of the long wharf. In that case the railway wharf instead of running out from the Point Du-Chene would have extended from Shediac proper, a sufficient distance to reach the channel of the harbor. Such an arrangement would doubtless have saved an im mense expense, and have built a wharf quite as convenient and much less exposed than the present wharf. But the enginers and parties immediately concerned may have had the best of reasons for placing the wharf and terminus where they are. At all events if an error has been committed, it is too late to suggest a remedy. It is supposed by those who profess to know that the harbor of Shediac may be easily made the best on the Gulf coast. When this is done the place will rapidly progress. Business at the present

time is said to be exceedingly dull. The religious interests of Shediac, we regret to say, are not progressing. The Baptist church is again without a pastor. Good was done during the pastorate of Elder Coleman, but want of support compelled him to leave, and they have had but little Baptist preaching since he left. Without a stated ministry, we seldom see much prosperity in the church. If our more wealthy churches would only supply our Home Missionary treasury with the needful funds, Shediac, as well as other important missionary stations now vacant,

could be supplied. Mr. S. Wilbur advanced several hundred pounds towards the erection of the Baptist Chapel at Shediac, and as yet no would do much towards rendering the pews partially relieved from this source. The debt on the Chapel is about \$1600. Mr. Wilbur generously proposes to contribute \$800, providing the balance be paid. Something should be done to aid in this matter. The house is highly respectable in its appearance, and when it is supplied with preaching, a good congregation is in attendance. On Friday evening we had the pleasure of listening to a good sermon from Rev. D. Crandal, who has in the past devoted much time to the cause there, and whose faithful labors have been attended with a special blessing from above.

The salubrious air of Shediac, combined with the advantages of bathing in the salt waters of the Gulf, we found to be highly

conducive to the improvement of health. This with the generous hospitality of the Wilburs and other kind friends, rendered our short stay exceedingly pleasant. A ready response was given to Visitor arrangements, and J. Tool, Esq., has the matter in charge, and we doubt not will be successful in extending the circulation of

Britain to There is a prospect of an abundant har-in further- vest, especially in the buckwheat depart-

The late Father Crandal early com menced his evangelical labors in this section of the Province, and his remains slumber in the grave-yard near the old meeting house, where for so many years he pro-continuous of Mr. Scholefield, M.P., claimed with fidelity to God and man the unsearchable riches of Christ. We called to see his aged widow, who is stricken with years. She is comfortable in the hope of re-joining her departed husband in the better land. We called also to see one of her sons who is suffering extremely by a car cerous tumor on the face, which threatens his speedy removal from this world. May God prepare him for a better house than earth can afford.

#### For the Baptist and Visitor. Hints to Ministers.

I mean young ministers, of course, who necessarily have much to learn, and whose success depends upon their determination to learn all that is to be learned from every available source. To such I submit the following sensible remarks, which, of course. I am not the author:-

SELECTION OF A TEXT. " Most young preachers find this difficult. Hours, sometimes even days, are consumed in search of what is deemed a

suitable text. Much of this may be avoid-ed by the following methods: 1. Reading the Scriptures; note down in a book, kept for the purpose, every passage which strikes your mind forcibly -which suggests itself as suitable for a text. A long list will soon be registered from which, at almost any time, by running over it, a text may be selected. This is an excellent plan, as many can testify who have tried it.

2. Read commentaries; especially suggestive ones, as Whedon's and Henry's. and such works as "Cummins's Scripture Readings." By so doing one can scarcely fail to supply himself with texts in great abundance.

3. Determine upon the subject on which you ought to preach. This is a vital point at any rate. For no sermon can do much good that is not adapted to the wants of those to whom it is preached. This want of adaptation is a fatal error-one which every preacher should by all means

Determine then upon the subject. This done, it is easy to find a suitable text. It will, in nine cases out of ten, suggest it-

4. Never indulge a propensity for uncommon or queer texts. These require much time to find them, and make him who uses them appear very ridiculous. Plain texts are always the best, and ever most readily found. Never take a fragment of a sentence, or of a passage, or anything that does not make complete sense of it-

And now, permit me to suggest in addition to this, that when you have selected suitable text, and one that makes " complete sense of itself," don't crucify it and put it to an open shame, by "taking from what it never had, or "founding upon it" what it is entirely unable to bear. Avoid all strenuous attempts to appear original. Seek not to regale your hearers with shrewd sayings, and witty inferences -they ill-become the pulpit, and are sure to subject a young man to severe and wellmerited contempt. If your text makes complete sense of itself, see that no nonsense is permitted in the explanation of it. Let your divisions be simple, and your remarks plain, forcible, and to the point.

Such a course will soon gain for you the espect and confidence of your people. Your congregation will grow, and become more and more interested. But should your popularity increase all of a sudden, or an unusual interest be awakened under your ministry, and the enthusiasm of the people become strikingly manifest, just move forward in the same straightforward, marly, and common sense course. And if a little extra fire should seem to demand an extinguisher, don't apply one of your own manufacture. Don't resort to some folly of your own; but just keep cool, and read the following :-

HOW TO REDUCE A CONGREGATION. It is uncomfortable being in a church that is so densely crowded that all the standing-room is occupied. If any of our brethren the ministry are troubled by such congregations, and cannot do dull preaching enough themselves to reduce them to a comfortable size, that kind of prosy sermonizing which leaves vacant seats may be procured without great expense or trouble, and with no doubt as to the results, for the same old manuscripts have been repeatedly tried without a failure. Even convicts in a State-prison can not endure this sort of preaching for a great length of time, without getting uneasy and discon-

tented. Greyson says:- 'It is melancholy to think of the havoe which a dull speaker will soon make in a crowded audience. The preaching of some good persons is like reading the riot act, or reminds one of that ingenious method by which it is said the magistrates of St. Petersburg sometimes This year it has not only recovered again, This resolution was seconded by Mr. BoxD.

Mr. George Farders of the string the circulation of a resolution to the close of the Convention, we had a resolution to the effect that the almost universal desire of the String publish the talegrams in full, just as they were received. The contributions to the Translation to the serious destroy and strangthen the bonds which united she British ships: with its North American solutions; and that, relying with confidence on the received and the manipulations to the Translation solutes; and that, relying with confidence on the received and the manipulations they have seeded the amount given in any formatic of the contributions to the Translation of the translation of the received and the manipulations to the received and the manipulations they have to undergo before reaching our bands, prelations with the mother country, the meeting was being our bands, and makes that the close of the Convention, we had a resolution to the effect that the almost universal disposition of visit St. John. Having done of write the contributions to the Translation of the received and the manipulations they have controlled. Mo., killing 20 and make—that is, by playing on them with a fire contribution to the Translation of the received and the manipulations to the Translation of the section of the soliding of the contributions to the Translation of the soliding of the section of the soli

would be necessary in the application; a little excess in the duration of the humdrum might end in the extinction of the audience altogether. In any case, I think, it should be provided by law that no such enthusiasm extinguisher should be permitted to play more than an hour, lest the congregation should be annihilated. One night then read such announcements as these: 'The church of that lively preacher, Rev. \_\_\_\_, was on Sunday sennight so excessively crowded, evvn to the sisles and pulpit stairs, that it was necessary to send for the most 'distinguished of the extinguishing" preachers to counteract the effects of his oratory last Sunday night. So effectual was the eloquence of this gentleman, that in twenty minutes the thermometer fell ten degrees in the gallery, and the air of the church before the benediction became delightfully cool and salubrious.' '

The above must suffice for the present have many things to say to our Churches and Ministers, -and will say then in all kindness of course—as I have opportunity. Fredericton, Sept. 1862.

#### English Baptist Missionary Society.

The seventieth annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall in May last. Ten years ago the Society sustained, in its various missionary labor in India, Ceylon, the West Indies (including Jamaica,) Africa, and France, forty-five missionary brethren and one hundred and fourteen natives as preachers and pastors over native communities. These have increased to sixtysix missionaries and one hundred and forty-eight native preachers and pasters, and China has been adopted by the Society as an additional sphere of exertion. number of members in the churches at the former date was 5069. This has now advanced to 5,800. A large part of this increase has taken place in India. In 1852 there were 1,564 persons in membership in that part of the mission; in 1862 they have increased to 2,049. During the year just closed eight brethren have been added to the missionary staff; five of them devoted to the East, one to Africa, and one to France, while one remains for the present at home. - Sickness has fallen heavily upon a few of the brethren, but death has in no case borne any away. The fluctuations in the agency have been fewer than for some years past. The returns of fiftynine out of sixty-one of the churches in Jamaica, showed that there had been baptized during the year 3,757, and that there were 6,058 inquirers up to the end of last December. Deduct 1.792 individuals who were on the inquirers' lists before that date, and there were 8,021 persons who, after a trial of several months, are the hopeful results of the awakening in Jamaica. Looking at the net increase, the committee reflect with gratitude that it is larger than the churches have had during any one year since the commencement of the mission in Jamaica.

To the Baptist churches which have participated in the outpouring of the Divine mercy should be added a more than equal number of persons who have joined other denominations of Christians; and the Committee believe that the estimate, that 25,000 individuals became the subjects of religion during the movement, is not far from the truth.

In India the work of evangelization goes steadily forward. More than 200 baptisms testify that the gospel has been preached, not in word only, but with the power of God. Almost every station in Bengal has received converts from the heathen. Of the Mission College at Serampore the committee report very favorably, both as to the efficiency with which it is conducted, the beneficial results which flow from it, and the large number of youths who come under daily instruc-

The work of colportage has been vigorously carried on in France, and upwards of 800 volumes of the Scriptures, both of the Old and New Testaments, have been sold, besides 127 volumes of other religious works.

With respect to the finances, the Committee report that in their statement last year they had to record with gratitude that, notwithstanding the extreme severi-ty of the winter, whereby the cost of all articles of subsistence was greatly increased, the receipts for general purposes were £2,853 in advance of those of the previous year. They have the satisfaction of reporting a further increase of £1,081 for the present year; the total receipt under this head being £19,952 17s. 4d. Early last year, the late Mr. Charles B. Robinson, of Leicester, gave a donation of £1,-000; and besides liberal bequests to various denominational institutions, he has left to the Society a further sum of £2,-500, and they have reason to believe that the recent gift of £2,000, under the name of "A Thank-offering," came from the same munificent hand. There has been a diminution in the contributions for native preachers to the amount of £150. In

ciety has ever received, with the exce tion of the Jubilee year. The total expenditure for the past year has been £32,-943 2s. 3d.

### Progress of Missions during the present Century.

Truly marvellous is the progress that missions have made within the present century. At the beginning of the century, as Dr. Macleod has shown in an interesting paper in "Good Words," there were millions of dollars for the results accomplish only ten missionary societies throughout ed by their cavalry raid on Gen. Pope's head. the whole Protestant church. Now the Protestant church can boast fifty-one such societies—the great majority of which have more laborers and larger incomes than all the Protestant societies together before 1800. I"There are now twenty-two missionary societies in Great Britain, fourteen in North America, and fifteen on the continent of Europe. These employ, in round numbers, 12,009 agents, including ordained missionaries (probably 2000,) teachers, catechists, &c.; occupy 1200 statious, have 335,000 communicants from heathendom, 252,000 scholars, 450 students training for the ministry, and are supported by an income of \$4,300,000 per annum." Sampson Low, jun., a good authority, has estimated the aggregate income of our great religious Societies as considerably larger than this. It reaches, according to him, about a million and a quarter pounds.

The larger of these sums is, after all, but a fiftieth part of the national taxation fora year, and is mainly drawn from the middle classes. When once the higher and the lower classes begin to own proportionately the same impulses, there will be a greatly increased extension of the pre-sent missionary field, wide as is the area

which it now covers.

Let us be, in the mean time, thankful for the work that is being done. Missionaries are maintained alike in the tropics and in the frezen regions of the pole. .In India, at the commencement of the century, there was only the small Baptist Mission at Serampore, and the missions in Tanjore, in Southern India; now the missionary travels unmolested every part of India. Schools and churches are everywhere planted. Colleges have been founded; and if the vast structures of brahminical idolatry or Mohammedan delusion are not undermined, they have been yet powerfully modified. Infanticide has been prohibited; Sutteism abolished; Mohammedanism has ceased to advance, and is uneasy under the excitement of coming change.

This is only an illustration of the general advance of missionary enterprise; and many more striking illustrations might be furnished. Polynesia, or the islands of the Pacifie, for example, have been in great part, in the course of the century, deliver ed from a dark, debasing, and sanguinary idolatry, and are now enjoying the civilizidolatry, and are now enjoying the civiliz-ing influence, the domestic happiness, and prising, if the terrible battle of Friday ters which Christianity imparts. In the Sandwich Islands, where the American mission commenced its labors only in 1824, "not a vestige of idolatry remains. And not only do the natives support their own clergy and schools, but have their own Bible and Foreign islands around them."

labors that are so urgently needed at home. On the contrary, it is found that the same enthusiasm which hails the noble enter- the victorious Confederates. prise of a Livingstone, a Mackenzie, and a Krapf, in Central and Eastern Africa, or of an Ellis in Madagascar, or a Williams in Polynesia, is enlisted by every good work, however prosaic, among the ignorant and degraded in the crowded courts and alleys of our own towns. The records of the London City Mission, of Bible-wo- twenty thousand strong there.

men and colporteurs and the reformatory Gen. Kearney, with 1st New Jearsey Briinstitutious and ragged schools, amply testify to the great Christian work that is carried on at home as well as abroad.—Home and For Record. and For. Record.

Notice.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia College in the College Library, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. STEPHEN W. DEBLOIS,

Wolfville, Sept. 1st, 1862. Sec'y.

## Seenlar Bepartment.

## THE LATEST NEWS. (By Telegraph and Steamer.)

In another column will be found the peeches of Lord Palmerston and of Mr. Roebuck, at Sheffield—the latter of which has given great offence to the people of the Northern States. It will be recollected that at the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Roebuck was rampant on the Northern Side and this change of opinion is not more remarkable than it is extreme.

We also publish in another column copious extracts from our Pacific fyles,

the Widows' and Orphans' Fund there was last year a considerable falling off.

This year it has not only recovered again, but exceeded the amount given in any former year,—being within a trifle of £700.

The contributions to the Translation Fund, especially from the Bible Translation Society, are also in advance of previous years—the Committee of this institution having voted £1,650 in aid of the versions now being printed in India, Ceylon, and Africa.

The entire income of the Society for the present year from all sources is £33, 151 4s, 10d, the largest income the Society for the present year from all sources is £33, 151 4s, 10d, the largest income of the Society for the present year from all sources is £33, 151 4s, 10d, the largest income of the Society for the present year from all sources is £33, 151 4s, 10d, the largest income of the Society for the present year from all sources from the Rapidan to the

- 1 to "ten miles to the rear," and from thence to Manassas Junction and the old battle ground of " Bull Run"-and have in their retreats made serious losses, among which the raid on Pope's head quarters and the loss of his official despatches, was not the trifling affair which the telegram would lead us to suppose. On this subject the New York World says:—

OUR GREAT DISASTER IN VIRGINIA

The rebels could have afforded to pay ten quarters at Catlett's Station, Friday night They took possession of our camp, pillaged and plundred to their hearts' content, and besides the lives, money, horses, and personal effects lost, General Pope lost the muster rolls of his army, all his private papers, copies of dispatches and reports, memoranda of the campaign and the past and present condition of the army, copies of all the telegrams which he has sent to Washington since taking his present command, all the dispatches received rom the President, General Halleck, Gen. McClellan, General Burnside, and the War Department, copies of all the orders issued to his generals of corpsand division, all his-

- maps and topographical charts, and in short every record and piece of information which any one could desire to have who wish ed to know with perfect accuracy and detail the past history and future plans of the campaign, the numbers and disposition of our troops, and the purposes of the War Department and the generals. If these had all been destroyed by fire the loss would have been most serious, and would greatly have retarded the prosecution of the war. Captured and possessed by the enemy, their loss is incalcu-

President Lincoln himself could now tell Jefferson Davis and his generals nothing con-Jefferson Davis and his generals nothing con-cerning our army in Virginia which they do not already know. The loss, we repeat, is in-calculable. Unless our force is so strong that such perfect knowledge of our purposes by the enemy is no detriment to their successful execution, the whole plan of the campaign must be changed. It will hardly do to say that we are thus strong when the loss met with occurred during a retreat.

This loss is so stunning and so complete

This loss is so stunning and so complete that the report of it would hardly be credited did it come in any donbtful shape. But our own special correspondent, who with all other members of the press was about being excluded from General Pope's lines, was present and a witness of the raid. He and one other correspondent were the only members of the press then and there present. His letter, which we published vesterday, and which are press then and there present. His letter, which we published yesterday, and which created such a profound regret throughout the city, is amply confirmed, not by telegrams from Pope's new headquerters—for it is notorious that nothing can be trusted which comes to the public from that source, and that however eloquent he may be over fictitious victories, he is silent over real disasters—but it is confirmed by his own verbal statements and the statements of others who reached the city the statements of others who reached the city yesterday from the field of battle .-- [World.

The Federals have just one more retreat to make-from Bull Run to Washington, a road with which they are pretty well acquainted,-and then they will be just where they started from nearly fifteen legraphed by Pope on Saturday, ended in another " Bull Run" stampede for Washington.

The Great Battle.

The great battle of the war is now in progress-not before Richmond but in the imme-Missionary Society. They raise for these objects about \$20,000 per annum, and support six missionaries to the heathen but enough is clearly revealed to show that the Federals are the losing side. The transfer of Nor do these distant missions draw off Porter's gun-boat flotilla from the siege of attention from the less romantic Christian | Richmond to the defence of Washington is significant of fears for the safety of the Federal capital, which is within a few hours' march of

> It is idle to speculate upon the next movements, and we must only patiently wait their development and the pleasure of the Federal Government to inform us of their results.

BANGOR, Aug. 29. Confederates hold Manassas and reported

On taking possession of Manass Confedera-tes captured seven loaded trains of provisions, ammunition, &c.

Confederates crossed Bull Run and took possession of Fairfax and Curtis Stations.

Enemy also appeared within 12 miles of

Washington.

Leesburg is reported occupied by enemy, and prevailing opinion is that a dash will be made on Maryland.

It is supposed the enemy got in rear of the Federal army, through Manassas Gap, which was left unguarded.

The enemy it is also reported dashed on Accuquan and Acvuis Creeks. A report via Fredericksburg states that Pope was attacking Ewell in the rear.

BANGOR, Aug. 30.

Confederate raid on Manassas Station destroyed half a million Federal Quartermaster's stroyed half a million Federal Quartermaster's stores. It is supposed they destroyed all buildings, public and private. Meantime Washington is without Railroad or Telegraph communication with the army. Troops are going out from Washington to regulate mat-

Federal troops at Cumberland Gap are in excellent spirits, with provisions for 60 days, and able to hold position. Confederates think to starve them out. The latter number 20,000