

Anniversary of the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton.

Pursuant to appointment the annual examination of this Institution took place on the 3rd inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued until 2 P. M. Classes were examined in English Grammar, Geography, Natural, English and Grecian History—Dictation, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, and the Latin, Greek and French languages. The examination passed off most creditably for all concerned; the teachers must have been delighted to observe such readiness and marked correctness in their pupils. The students were quite prepared to answer the questions asked by visitors with promptitude and propriety, thus proving that they were familiar with principles as well as with words.

In the Evening the large Hall of the Seminary was densely crowded with spectators to listen to original essays by the students.

Certificates were distributed by the Principal to those who had stood first in the Term, after which the National Anthem was sung and the audience dispersed, apparently much pleased with what they had seen and heard.—*Christian Visitor*.

Colonial & Foreign News.

United States.

A traveller says, that if he were asked to describe the first sensations of a camel ride, he would say: 'Take a music stool, and, having wound it up as high as it would go, put it in a cart without springs, get on top, and drive the cart traversely across a ploughed field, and you will then form some notion of the terror and uncertainty you would experience the first time you mounted a camel.'

It is now said that only ten persons lost their lives by the late earthquake in Quito, South America. It was reported that 3,000 were destroyed.

A cargo of squared timber was sent to the Holy Land, via Beyroot, a few days ago, by the ship *Forest Bell*, from Savannah for building purposes. According to this, America has usurped the place of Tyre, whose cedar once supplied Palestine.

A Calf, at Chester, Pa., a few days ago, is said to have become so excited by the music of a brass band, that he danced a few moments, and then dropped down dead!—*N. Y. Chron.*

The British iron ship *Roseneath* from Halifax for Charleston lay in a bad position on Currituck breakers, on the 21st instant. The wreckers were at work endeavoring to get her off. A letter from Capt. Auld, of the 20th inst., to Messrs. W. Stairs, Son & Morrow, expressed strong hopes of getting her off.

HEALTH.—Henry Ward Beecher told the young men of Brooklyn, at the recent annual meeting of their Christian Association, that health was a truly religious matter, and urged attention to it on this ground. This is the right idea. Not till viewed from this standpoint, will it receive merited attention. He said young men should never sit up later than ten at night. They should glorify God in body as well as in soul. Beecher is sound here. May the seed dropped from his lips produce great harvest.—*Life Illustrated*.

A despatch from Washington says:—"Our Government has been officially informed of the neutral attitude assumed by England and Prussia in the Italian war, and a diplomatic circular will be issued declaring our own position to be likewise neutral."

APPLES.—For the last two years the apple crop has been short, in many large districts almost a total failure. This year there is the prospect of an abundant crop. We never saw the apple trees generally more profusely supplied with blossoms. The same may be said of pear trees. Cherry trees did bloom very full, but have passed the stage of the fruit-bearing process. We shall have but few peaches.—*W & R*.

The morning Express train on the Central Railroad was thrown off the track, by a cow which jumped upon the track. The conductor was killed and a number of the passengers injured.—*Boston paper*.

A DANGEROUS MAN.—The Mayor of Jeanesville, is becoming perfectly desperate. He issues a formal proclamation in the words following, threatening death to some of his fellow-citizens: "Take Notice! All persons residing in the city of Jeanesville, owning, or having in his or her possession, a dog, and suffering the same to run at large without being securely muzzled, so as to prevent their biting, will be killed if found running at large after April 25th."

The American ship *Florence* of 1000 tons, has arrived in the London Docks, from Japan, with a cargo consisting chiefly of vegetable wax. This is the first cargo that has reached England from that country.

Our exchanges are advising the farmers to plant and sow freely this spring. The war will create, it is expected, a large demand for bread-stuffs before the year is out.

Telegraphing in India is attended with peculiar difficulties. White ants eat the bottoms of the posts away, elephants rub against the posts and toss them over, and monkeys use the wires for gymnastic exploits, and often wrench them from the insulators, and hurricanes often prostrate miles of wire at once.

The chain cables of the steamship *Great Eastern* weigh eighty-seven pounds per link.

Rev. Mr. Wise, son of Governor Wise, a young Episcopal clergyman of Richmond, Va., has so far departed from Episcopalian ideas of propriety, as to preach without notes. He also discards the priestly habiliments, and appears in his ordinary dress, not even wearing a white cravat to distinguish him from laymen. He talks very boldly to the slaveholders about their religious duties to their servants.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A young lady *Burned to Death whilst making her Wedding Dress*—A shocking accident occurred a day or two ago to a young lady named Mathilde Sawyer, residing in Port Jarvis. She was sitting up making her wedding dress, when finding that the fluid in the lamp was nearly consumed, she attempted to fill it, with one of the wicks burning. No sooner did the light come in contact with the fluid, than it burst the can, and setting fire to the young lady's dress, burned her so seriously that she expired in a short time.

The Richmond Enquirer says that in that city the Baptists have a larger white church-membership, and more children in their Sunday Schools, than any other denomination; and they number nearly 4,000 blacks in their churches in this city, or about one-fourth of the entire black population. The Baptists everywhere work with earnestness and zeal, and as a consequence, the community and themselves reap the fruit, as seen in their great prosperity.

FROM BRAZIL.—Advices are to April 30. A fearful storm swept the southern coast of Brazil on the 13th. The whole coast, from Berlin southward, is lined with wrecks. The damage is enormous. The loss of life is frightful. A Brazilian frigate went down with over 400 souls on board; only 40 were saved. The yellow fever is worse at Rio than it has ever been known. People were dying by the thousand. Its devastations among the shipping are unparalleled. One English brig had buried five captains, and the sixth was down and not expected to live.

Iowa City was visited by a terrible tornado on Tuesday last. Everything moveable in its track was demolished, including houses, barns, etc. and four persons killed and twelve badly injured.

Cyrus W. Field has gone to England at the request of the British Government to resume his labors in connection with the London Company, in the preparation of a cable to be laid across the Atlantic next year.

THE MAINE LAW.—Neal Dow, in a letter from Portland writes: "The law is regarded here, by all parties, as the fixed policy of the State. Though imperfect in many respects it works well. In many parts of the State the traffic is extinguished, and in all greatly diminished. Drunkenness has diminished more than one-half, and pauperism more than one-third."

ABOUT PIKE'S PEAK.—Pike's Peak and the mountains around it have been called the apex of North America, and their height may be imagined when it is recollected that five great rivers, running in three opposite directions, have their sources, in this region—The Green and Grande rivers, which are tributaries of the Colorado, and which wind their course to the Gulf of California; the Rio Grande, which empties in the Mexican Gulf; the Platte river, which flows into the Missouri; and the Arkansas, which empties into the Mississippi. From the brow of Pike's Peak the springs from which these five rivers rise can be seen. Enthusiasts contend that in this rich region the invaluable deposits exist from which the California, as well as the Kansas and Nebraska placers, have been supplied by the river washings. This is probably but an idle dream, or the fancy of speculators in Pike's Peak town lots or travelling lines leading to that point; but it is an indication of the excited state of feeling existing.

Vague reports of gold in the Pike's Peak country have been in circulation for twenty years; and it is said that the Indians, when they saw the emigrants on their way to California, years ago, declared that the pale faces were fools for travelling so far for dust, when plenty of it might be found in the gulches of the Bow and Park Mountains.—*Cincinnati Inquirer*.

THE WAR.

BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

ALESSANDRIA, May 21.—The Austrians, about 15,000 strong, attacked the advanced posts of Marshall Baraguay d'Hilliers. They were driven back by Gen. Forey's division, which behaved admirably, and carried the village of Montebello, already celebrated, after a fierce combat of four hours duration.

The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by Gen. Lounax, displayed extraordinary energy. We have made 200 prisoners, one of whom is a Colonel. We have had from 500 to 600 killed and wounded.

General of Brigade Beuret and Commander Duchat are killed, Colonels Guyot, De Lespart, De Bellefonds, Conseil, Demesnie, and Commandants De Ferrusac and Lacreteille are wounded.

This affair does great honor to Gen. Forey, who displayed as much skill as bravery.

The Austrians are in full retreat since last evening. The loss of the enemy exceeds 2000 men.

The Emperor left to-day for Voghara, and visited the hospitals where the Austrian wounded have been taken with the French, and receive the same care.

The official Austrian Correspondent of the 21st contains the following authentic communication on the subject:

On the 20th inst. General Stadion sent out a reconnoitering party to learn the strength and position of the enemy's right wing. The Aus-

trians advanced towards Tegilo and Montebello, where they met the enemy in superior force. After a very severe conflict, Gen. Stadion drew back his troops, in perfect order, to the left bank of the Po, after having, however, forced the enemy to employ his whole strength.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Austrian force consisted of three brigades and that their loss was probably about the same as that of the French.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the troops engaged on the side of the Allies consisted of 5000 French only and one regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

The *Debats* says Gen. Forey's division was composed of four regiments of the line, and the sixth battalion of horse chasseurs.

The *Nord* alleges that the French numbered eight thousand men, exclusive of the Sardinian regiment of cavalry.

The London *Times* remarks that the Austrians evidently must have fought well, for they must have carried the town of Casteggio, which had been occupied by the French, and barricaded, before they could have arrived at the village of Montebello, whence they were eventually driven. The Austrians seem to have been, in the first instance, successful, and only to have been driven back when the French supporters came up.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Daily News* furnishes the following graphic account of the battle:

The battle of Montebello scarcely admits of description. It was a series of dreadful deeds, of daring hand to hand fights—of sanguinary encounters—of desperate charges and assaults. The shells and bullets of the Austrians burst so thickly among our troops that our centre already engaged was obliged to fall back on the right of our lines, retiring from Montebello, protected by a ravine field with brushwood which descended toward the main road of Voghara.

As Gen. Buret led on his men to support our centre, it was observed that a body of the enemy were on the top of a hill behind the French division on our right. A deadly volley was poured into them, and, protected by the fire, both Piedmontese and French came out of the ravine and went boldly to meet the enemy. The effect of the new French guns, carrying their bullets to a distance of more than two English miles, was so great that the centre of the Austrians was soon obliged to fall back on its reserve, and Montebello was again occupied by our men. By this time the 3rd and 4th brigades of Gen. Forey's division had reached the scene of action. This distinguished officer came on with his Zouaves, at the *pas de charge*.

One battalion of Chasseurs d'Orléans rushed forward. It was accompanied by two battalions of the line, commanded by Ducheff and Lacreteille. The shock was terrible. Lacreteille fell dead from his horse. Ducheff fell dead after him. Our men still advanced a la bayonnette. An Austrian Colonel and 200 Croats were made prisoners. Assailed in front by the French—broken by the impetuosity of the charge of the Sardinian Monferrati light horsemen, led by the brave Morelli—attacked on the right by the second brigade and by our artillery along the line—the Austrians began to retire after a struggle of six hours. At 5 o'clock P. M. they were driven pell mell down the hill towards Stardella on one side and towards Cassatium on the other, leaving mounds of dead behind them. We had won the day. The Austrians were there unable to force our positions, although they were 15,000 strong, with a powerful artillery, thus out numbering us by 6000 men.

Forey's division numbered scarcely 8000 fighting men and was supported by 900 Sardinian horses. You must not forget that this brave cavalry, led by young Col. De Sonnaz, sustained for an hour the first shock of the enemy, giving time to the French to come up. The last charge made by the Sardinians was fatal to Col. Morelli, who fell mortally wounded from his horse. Besides this loss we have to deplore 200 dead and 300 wounded; among the last, the names of Cols. Grist, Les Barre, De Bellefonds and Major Ferrusac, all French superior officers, are to be noticed.

Gen. Forey, the Sardinian Cavalry, and Col. De Sonnaz behaved nobly. It is impossible to ascertain the loss sustained by the enemy, because the official report has not yet reached Turin.

According to the accounts of my informant, the Austrians have lost 150 men, dead and wounded, to say the least. It has been noticed that their men could not stand the impetuosity of the Zouaves and Chasseur bayonets, or of Sardinian swords. As soon as they were assaulted by these deadly weapons, they were driven pell mell from their positions, and the village of Montebello was thus taken and retaken thrice during the action.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The blockade of Venice and of the adjoining coast, was announced to the Austrian Commander on the 21st ult.

A despatch dated Berne, May 23, says: Garibaldi is about to pass the Ticino. He arrived to-day at Sesto Calende, with 400 men.

The Swiss Federal Diet is preparing heavy ordnance for arming the fortifications of Luziensteig, Bellinzona and St. Maurice.

It is stated that thirty thousand Austrians were about to be concentrated in Worarlberg.

The Paris *Patrie* announces that the French government had agreed to take under its protection the naval flag of Tuscany.

The Swiss Federal Council had despatched two companies of sharpshooters, one company of chasseurs, and a battalion of Infantry to the Canton Tessin.

It was reported via Switzerland that all the Austrian detachments on the Lago Maggiore had withdrawn.

Austria has issued instructions to prepare for the defense of Tyrol.

Prince Napoleon, on arriving at Leghorn, addressed the Tuscans as follows:

"The Emperor sends me to assist you in the war against your enemies, the oppressors of Italy. My mission is exclusively of a military nature. I shall not occupy myself with your internal organization. The sole ambition of Napoleon III. is to liberate Italy; to enable her to make for herself a free Constitution, and thus to strengthen the balance of power in Europe."

A despatch from Berne says the Austrians had left Como and Milan, and concentrated themselves on the river Adda, and that the French and Sardinians were advancing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HIGH BRIDGE FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The English papers have published some of the details of the plans, not long since submitted by Mr. Charles Boyd, of London, for uniting England and France by a gigantic tubular bridge across the channel between Dover and Cape Grinez, the nearest points opposite the coasts. In order to afford a passage to vessels of the largest size, the bridge would rest on one side on the cliffs of Dover, and on the other on the cliffs of Cape Grinez, the French abutments being raised one hundred and fifty-three feet higher than the English, to compensate for the difference of elevation of the cliffs. The bridge would be supported by one hundred and ninety towers, at a distance of five hundred feet apart, each having a light to guide a vessel at night, and an alarm bell for a warning in the fogs. The greatest depth of the channel on the line proposed, is one hundred and eighty-six feet. The bridge would have two or more railroads, which it is estimated, could be traversed in twenty minutes; and it would be so built as to admit the light of day—being lighted at night by gas. In order to prevent all fear of invasion, the projector proposes that each end of the bridge shall be commanded by a strong battery. The towers, which would be one hundred feet in diameter, and two hundred and sixty feet high, would rest on colossal bases, three hundred feet square at the bottom, one hundred and fifty feet square at the top, rising to a height of forty feet above the water, formed of blocks of granite united by iron bars. The elevation of the tops of the towers would thus be three hundred feet above the surface of the water.

Mr. Boyd estimates the utmost possible cost of the bridge at £30,000,000, but thinks that it could be built for half that sum, and that the whole cost would be reimbursed by the company in eight years. This project seems to promise much better success than that of Mr. Gamond, who proposes to build a tunnel under the channel at a cost of only £4,000,000.

"ALESSANDRIA."—This place, the rendezvous of the Sardinian army, whither the King has gone to take command, is probably destined to play an important part in the coming war. It is a fortified city near the eastern frontier of Piedmont, whose guns bristle towards the Austrian territory. It stands in the midst of a sterile plain. It is the great stronghold of Piedmont, and is to the Sardinians what Gibraltar is to the English, or Sebastopol was to the Russians. During the reign of the French in Italy, its formidable fortifications made it one of the strongest places in Europe, but these were subsequently demolished, leaving only the citadel. Within the past few years workmen have been busy in reconstructing them, in anticipation of the events now at hand. In the surrounding plain, two miles distant, is Napoleon's celebrated battle-field of Marengo. Alessandria is garrisoned with several thousand troops, and being connected with Turin and Genoa by railway, any number can be readily concentrated there. To capture it would be a crowning glory to the Austrian Generals, and to lose it, a deep humiliation to Sardinia.—*Albany Journal*.

A YOUTHFUL FATHER MATTHEW.—A youth, eighteen years of age, by the name of C. Langdon Davies, is creating a great sensation in the provincial towns of England. To judge from the enthusiasm he seems to create, the mantle of Father Matthew appears to have fallen upon him. Mr. Davies has just delivered two orations in Wigan.—He spoke in such a way that alternately the tears ran down the cheeks of his young audience, or their merry laughter drowned his voice. He poured forth arguments, illustrations, metaphors, allegories and perorations, speaking as if he were one of those of whom he spoke, and working up his audience to an intensity of sympathy rarely equaled. One hundred and fifty signed the pledge of total abstinence in the two evenings. When the hall was entirely clear Mr. Davies left the committee, but outside were hundreds waiting to see him depart, which he did in a closed carriage, amidst cries of "God bless you!"

"THE TICINO."—Cæsar's decisive step was the "crossing of the Rubicon," and the step conceded on all hands to be decisive of peace or war, is the Austrian army's crossing the Ticino. This stream is a small river rising at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, in Switzerland, flowing southwardly through Lake Maggiore, and finally emptying into the Po near Pavia. During the latter part of its course it forms the boundary line between Lombardy and Piedmont, and hence its importance in a military point of view. It is easily crossed and not strongly defended; is remote from the centres of Sardinian population and strength, and hence is naturally chosen as the most feasible entrance for the Austrian troops into Sardinian Territory.

Letters from Europe state that great agitation prevails in Hungary, Galicia and the Polish provinces of Austria. They hope now to recover their rights.

It has been announced in Paris that not a single newspaper correspondent will be allowed to enter the camp of the allies.