

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 25, 1859.

THE FULLNESS OF CHRIST.

What a fullness of merit there is in our Redeemer. How innumerable the company already saved by his efficacious blood...

Think also of the fullness of blessing there is in Jesus. Repentance, pardon, justification, adoption, sanctification, and eternal life all proceed from this inexhaustible storehouse of love.

The celebrated Dr. Guthrie thus eloquently expatiates on this ennobling theme:—

I have found it an interesting thing to stand on the edge of a noble rolling river and to think that, although it has been flowing on for 6000 years, watering the fields, and slaking the thirst of a hundred generations, it shows no sign of waste or want; and when I have watched the rise of the sun, as he shot above the crest of the mountains...

At what are these but images of the fullness of Christ? Let that feed your hopes, and cheer your hearts, and brighten your faith, and send you away this day happy and rejoicing.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION. The Board of the Union at its recent meeting in New York presented through their Secretary Rev. J. W. Warren, their annual report from which we extract the following items of intelligence:—

PUBLICATIONS.—Fifteen hundred copies of the Forty fourth Annual Report were published, together with a monthly issue of 4,500 copies of the Magazine and 25,000 of the Macedonian, at an expense for the last two of about \$5,500 which was nearly met by the subscription list.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The gross income of the Union for the year was \$102,140.76 of which \$36,880.12 was derived from donations; \$10,131.70 from legacies; \$4,386.13 from the U. S. Government; \$1,200 from the American Tract Society, New York; \$300 from the A. T. Society, Boston; and from all other sources, \$3,258.81. The entire sum paid out by the Treasurer is \$102,079.22, leaving a balance against the Union, March 31st, of \$36,932.11. The amount necessary to carry on the mission the coming year is estimated at \$110,000.

AGENCIES.—Eight persons have been engaged in the agency service for the year past, a part or all of the year, at an expense for salaries, traveling expenses, postage, et cetera, of not far from \$9,000.

APPOINTMENT OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. J. G. Binney, D. D., has been appointed a missionary of the Union, to take charge of a Theological Seminary for the Karens, to be located at Rangoon, into which it is expected that the one now under the supervision of Dr. Wade at Mullin will be merged. Rev. Cyrus Fisher Tolman has also become a missionary of the Union, with a view of laboring at Nowgong, Assam, where it is hoped he has already arrived.

MISSIONS.—The Board has under its care in all 19 missions; 3 among the Indians of North America, 2 in Europe, and 14 in South Eastern Asia. The Asiatic Missions have 16 stations and more than 300 outstations, the latter chiefly among the Karens of Burmah; the German and French, 65 stations, and outstations, which are, both in Europe and Asia, a large increase over the last year.

MISSIONARIES.—There are now connected with the missions of the Board, including those in Asia, Europe, and exclusive of Europe, 83 American laborers, 40 males and 43 females—together with over 300 native helpers, of whom more than 30 are ordained. Of native laborers in Europe there are full 100.

CHURCHES.—According to the last returns, which are not complete—there are now 313 churches, of which 5, with a membership of 294, are in France; 63, with a membership of 7,120 are connected with the German Mission, 222, with a membership of about 13,000, among the Karens; and 23 others, having a membership of over 2,000, at other stations. Total membership over 22,000.

BAPTISMS.—About 2,000 have been baptized during the year—29 in France, 968 in Germany, over 100 among the American Indians, and between eight and nine hundred among the Karens. Thirteen have been baptized at Nellore, and seven at Ningpo.

The salary of every missionary in Burmah has been increased \$100 during the year. These extracts show that the past year has been one of encouraging prosperity to the Union and that the missionaries have added many souls to their ministry. For the increasing success of this great enterprise, let all Christian hearts most ardently pray.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The Biennial Convention of Southern Baptists met at Richmond, May 6-10, and was more largely attended than on any previous occasion—between 400 and 500 delegates being present. Dr. Howell, of Tenn., was elected President, but declined serving, and Dr. Fuller, of Md., was subsequently elected, after several ballottings. The financial report showed the receipts for Foreign Missions to have been \$39,824; Domestic Missions, \$26,435; Indian Missions, \$18,620; Coliseum street Baptist church, New Orleans, \$7,636; total, \$91,912. The Domestic Mission Board during the year employed 139 missionaries, 334 of whom were among the Indians. The Foreign Missions Board had received about \$4,500 more than in the preceding year, and for want of missionaries to send to the heathen, \$757 remained in the treasury.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. G. R. Campbell furnishes the following interesting intelligence from Kingslear:—

About the first of March it pleased God to pour out his Spirit upon the inhabitants of this place. Old and young were brought to fear God; and, viewing the awful end of a life of sin began to enquire what they must do to be saved? "My sheep hear my voice," said the Great Shepherd; and many have heard the voice of that blessed Saviour, who is still continuing to say, "Look unto me, and be ye saved." "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." We soon had occasion to repair, Sabbath after Sabbath, to the waters of the St. John for the same purpose for which the Evangelist repaired to the river Jordan. The Second Kingslear Church was organized on the thirty-first day of March, consisting of eighteen (18) members: it now numbers forty-one. Thirty-two have been baptised, and there are others whom we expect will soon follow.

That God who hears supplication has visited and redeemed his people; and Holy is his name. A number of the Ministering brethren have kindly assisted us, namely, Keeds, T. W. Saunders, J. Magee, J. H. Tupper, and H. P. Guilford. Likewise members of the Macnaquish, Kingslear and Prince William churches, came like men and christians to the help of the Lord against the mighty. May Heaven reward them for their labour of love: may they reap a rich harvest in the conversion of precious souls to Christ. This we believe is their sincere prayer.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The latest accounts from the seat of war will be found in our present issue. It was expected that the Austrians would give Sardinia a fatal blow before the French forces would arrive; but they have moved tardily, and as yet have accomplished but little. Before anything bordering on a decisive engagement had taken place, Napoleon with his army of brave men, was on the ground ready for action. The probability is that ere this the allied armies of France and Sardinia have met the Austrians on the battle-field, face to face, and that a tremendous conflict has been the result. We shall take care to furnish our readers from week to week with the very latest news on this war subject. It is obviously a war of terrible import both as it respects the present and the future, and therefore we are all the more anxious to keep our numerous readers thoroughly posted in regard to its progress. May God defend the right!

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE NORTH SHORE AND BAY OF FUNDY.

We understand from reliable authority that the "ARABIAN," the steamer subsidised by our Government for the North Shore route, is a very suitable and a superior boat. She is built of Oak, only 5 years old, 180 feet long, 48 inch cylinders and eleven feet stroke—nearly as long as the "ADMIRAL," is fast, sea-going and elegantly fitted up, and is capable of carrying 1600 barrels freight. She is to run in connection with the "Lady Head," which has been subsidised by the Canadian Government, and will meet her at Dalhousie and exchange freight and passengers, or both boats will traverse the whole route, or may be found most to subserve the public requirements; in either case forming a weekly line from Shellic to Quebec. The "ARABIAN" is expected at Shediac this week. The Board of Works deserve credit for the energy and good management displayed in this arrangement.

It is to be regretted that the Government have not taken upon themselves, in the absence of private interests, the responsibility of placing as good a boat upon the Moncton and St. John route in connexion with the Railway and the North Shore. Without this connexion the line is imperfect in its most important link, and it is very desirable, now, that all the old rattle traps have been swept away, that some measure should be adopted to secure only the best class of steamers for the Bay service. What are our friends of the "EMPEROR" about that they have not added to their fame by placing another trophy of New Brunswick enterprise and skill upon the Bay?

Nothing can be more conducive to the prosperity of the Province than safe, efficient and rapid means of communication, and no expense should be spared to effect this object.

We expected to be able to announce to-day the opening of the Railway to Hampton, but a notice from the Railway Office puts off, that long anticipated pleasure, another week.

ENCOURAGING.—Amid the gloom occasioned by the dullness of trade and the scarcity of money it is cheering to know that the prospects for the farmer are highly encouraging. We are informed that in Nova Scotia the Spring has opened much earlier than usual, and that the fields and orchards are all radiant with hope. New Brunswick for many a long year has not had the prospect of such a fruitful season for the agriculturist as she has at present. From Canada and the Western States, we have the most cheering intelligence regarding the grain crop. True some blighting providence may prevent the realization of hopes now so buoyant but the harvest is ripe for the sickle; but present appearances indicate a more bountiful harvest all over this Western Continent than has been enjoyed for many years past. May the great Benefactor continue the smiles of his goodness, and consummate the hopes so fondly cherished!

ANNIVERSARY OF ACADEMY COLLEGE.—It will be seen by a notice in another column that the Anniversary of Acadia comes off on Friday next. How many are going over from New Brunswick? There ought to be a goodly number. We have been present at a large proportion of the Anniversaries of the College, and happy should we be to attend the approaching one; but circumstances forbid. We trust the occasion, as usual, will be full of interest. We bid our brethren in charge God speed in the great work committed to their care.

We are happy to observe that Mr. John Berryman (son of John Berryman, Esq., of this city,) has received a first class prize in connection with one of the classes of the Edinburgh Medical University.

LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The following communication was not intended for the public eye, but the interest and affection felt by the Baptists of New Brunswick for its writer, will ensure it a perusal. We need offer no apology for giving to our friends tidings of one whom they all esteem, with whose sorrows many hearts have sympathized and who, thro' a distant land, still retains a place in the memory of all who knew and loved the lamented E. D. Very

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3rd, 1859.

MY DEAR — When the signal gun of the mail steamer announces her arrival, our hearts thrill with joy, and we station ourselves at the window to watch her as she nears her landing. Our hearts beat high with expectation, for among the crowds which throng her decks, there may be one whom we have known at home — or, at least, she brings some messages of love from those far away. How varied are the emotions of that hour! Hope and fear alternate—we know not whether the tidings for us be of joy or sorrow. In the course of a few hours our letters are brought to us. Sometimes we are so happy as to recognize the familiar writing of some loved one, and at others are compelled to turn away disappointed. As our last hope we enquire if there are papers for us, for these compensate in some degree for the absence of letters. Especially grateful do I feel to the Editors of the Visitor for their kind remembrance in forwarding it to me here. I welcome it as an old friend endeared to me by many tender associations.

I am sorry to say that the Baptists of this country are far behind other denominations in many respects. The churches are much in want of ministers of talent and influence. Other denominations succeed in obtaining such men, but for some reason the invitations which have been extended by the first church in this city to several in the Eastern States, have not been accepted. This is an important place, and there is an excellent church here. They have a fine place of worship which is arranged as most of the churches are with every convenience—a vestry, study for the Pastor, committee rooms, and ladies' room for meetings—and they are now putting up a large new organ.

There are four Baptist churches in this city, where there should be but one. I think they have fallen into the same mistake here as in many places at home, i. e., constituting several churches where they should unite and form one, able to sustain itself.

There is an increasing interest in the Union prayer-meetings which are held at noon of each day. It is interesting to hear frequent allusions made to home and friends. We all talk of home when we meet, for we are all alike strangers here. One can scarcely imagine in looking over this large city with its sixty thousand inhabitants, that it is the work of ten years only. An American cannot help having a feeling that he is away from home, there is such a foreign aspect to every thing. There is much to interest one morally, and a steady improvement both in morals and religion, though there is much that is unpleasant on the Sabbath to those who labour the day. How often do I sigh for Eastern Sabbaths with their blessed privileges, their quiet worship!

I am very much pleased with the public schools here, and they are considered by competent judges to be quite up to the standard of the best in the east. No expense is spared for the comfort and happiness as well as the benefit of the children. Each school is expected to have a festival, which parents and friends attend, and which are greatly enjoyed by all parties. I attended the one of which E. is a member—held at Russ's Garden, half a mile from the city, a popular suburban retreat. There were 556 children present, comprising the several departments of the school. They were accompanied by a fine band of music, a spacious pavilion was crowded with visitors, nearly two thousand persons being present. A May Queen was crowned, feats were performed in gymnastics, and the day was filled up in various ways to interest all. The proceeds of the festival were to be appropriated for a school attraction.

One great attraction in this place is the variety and beauty of its flowers. Roses, Camellias, Fuchsias, &c., bloom in profusion, and many of our choice garden flowers at home grow here in wild luxuriance.

I attended an examination of E.'s School the other day, and on each pupil's desk was placed a vase of wild flowers which may be gathered within a mile of the city. These are exquisitely beautiful, and the whole room was filled with their fragrance. This month is literally the "Merry month of May." The schools have holidays, and a general time of festivity. The Germans, of whom there are great numbers, celebrate the festivities of their father-land. They form processions, and headed by bands of music, parade the street, carrying banners, &c. Their amusements continued for several days.

We are pleasantly situated here in my brother's family. My dear—how often do I live over past scenes—how many places are endeared to me by hallowed associations. I am so grateful for your tender allusion to the spot which marks the resting-place of one so dear to me. I love to know that he still lives in the memory of others. It is painful to realize I am so far removed from that quiet resting place— from the scene of past joys.

Trust bring my long letter to a close. Kind remembrances to all friends. Yours &c., E. W.

EXAMINATION AT FREDERICTON.—We call attention to the notice which appears in another column, of the examination of the classes in our Institution in Fredericton on Thursday next. It will afford us much pleasure to be there if possible. We hope some of the friends of the Institution in the City will go up to cheer the esteemed Principal and his associate in their arduous work.

The memoir of Deacon Rackwell of Amherst, has never come to hand. He was a tried and faithful friend of the Visitor. Will his son oblige us with a copy of the obituary to which his letter refers?

REMARKABLE ANSWER TO PRAYER.

Some few months since, and soon after the revival commenced in the Tremont street church, a man from Cambridge was present and evinced every deep feeling for his father, who was an old man living in England, and unconverted. He had recently visited England for the sole purpose of telling him of the love of Jesus, and trying to persuade him to become a Christian. With much earnestness did he now request prayers for his father's conversion, and in his behalf came forward to the inquirer's seat. The next day he stated publicly that the burden of his soul, which he had borne for months, was removed. He felt that God had given him his desire, and that his father would be converted. Time passed, and he heard no news from home until a few weeks ago, when he received the intelligence that the old man was dead. From another letter which he received soon after, and which described the last hours of his father's life, he learned with joy unutterable, that he died in the triumph of faith. His conversion occurred about three weeks before his death, and on the very day when his son in the agony of his soul, requested the prayers of God's people in Tremont Temple for his conversion in England. Verily, God does hear and answer the prayers of his people.—Era.

BAPTISTS IN GERMANY.—The British Standard, in commenting to the public, Mr. Lehmann, pastor of the Baptist church in Berlin, says:—"Many of our readers are aware of the extraordinary work which is going on in various parts of the Continent in connexion with the ministrations of the Baptist pastors and evangelists. Some twenty-five years ago, a devoted man, Mr. Oncken, formed the first Baptist church in Hamburg, and the fellowships which have sprung therefrom actually amount to 65 with 649 preaching stations and upwards of 7000 members! Mr. Lehmann is appealing for help."

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The delay which has occurred in the war crisis in Italy, has, at least, afforded leisure for studying the geography of the arena of warfare strife. This is a most useful exercise at the present moment, and one to which we invite our readers.

The kingdom of Sardinia, composed of Piedmont—its principle mass—in the centre, Savoy in the north-west, and Genoa in the south-east, is 100 miles in breadth from its western to its eastern frontier. On the former of these frontiers it is continuous along its entire length with France; but on the latter it is only partly continuous with Austria. In the north a portion of the Swiss territory and in the south the Duchy of Parma supply the border line, leaving only a central portion—perhaps about half of the entire length, to be formed by the territories of Austrian Lombardy. The line in question is constituted by the river Ticino and by the Lago Maggiore through which that river flows. On the French side the border is formed by the Alps, so that the seat of war may be regarded as a broad piece of territory between a chain of mountains and a river. The French had to cross the mountains, the Austrians the stream, and the distance between them was about 100 miles.

Piedmont is traversed in its breadth by the river Po, and the division of the eastern frontier between Lombardy and Parma; so that to the south of the stream Piedmont borders on Parma, and to its north only on the hostile territory of Lombardy. These two divisions of the Sardinian Kingdom differ totally in their natural characters. To the north of the river—the district immediately opposed to the Austrians—all is a level plain up to the foot of the Swiss Alps, whereas on the southern side all is mountains, with the Signorin Apennines sloping away from Genoa. In this division of the kingdom lie the strong places of the Sardinians—Alessandria, Casale, and Tortona, and on its western edge stands Turin itself. Within or around these fortresses the Sardinians have collected the bulk of their army, perhaps some 75,000 men, leaving the plains of the north comparatively open to the incursions of the enemy.

Before the actual commencement of hostilities the Austrians at Milan stood just about as far from the river as the French at Briancon did from the mountains. Turin is about as far again from Buffalora, where the Austrians crossed the river, as it is from Susa, where the French halt on crossing the Alps, the distance being about 70 miles against 35. But this inequality was more than compensated by the relative difficulties of the two roads, for, whereas the Austrians have a plain country to traverse, the French can only reach Susa by passing the Alps. In reality the advantage of ground was on the side of the Austrians, but their operations have been influenced by further considerations, arising from the position of the Sardinian army. The French, as they descend upon Susa, are directly confronting the Austrians on their march towards Turin from Milan, and if this was all, there were no Sardinians except in the capital, the shock of battle could be anticipated with great facility. It will be observed, however, from what we have said that the Austrians in their advance across Piedmont from East to West would have on their left flank the whole concentrated strength of the Sardinian army, resting on its finest fortress. On the seaboard of the Apennines stands Genoa, which can be reached from Turin with the greatest facility. The Sardinians, therefore, while they cluster in force about their citadel to the South of the Po, have in their rear the support of a powerful French army within 50 miles' distance.

The Austrians are thus opposed by two bodies of the enemy—one directly facing them at Turin, and drawing daily reinforcements from the passes of the Alps; and another at Casale and Alessandria, flanking their march, and receiving succors from Genoa. By crossing their frontier at its northern extremity, as they have done, they might occupy the northern district of Sardinia; or, if they descended thence upon the Po, they might get the Sardinian army in front of them, but they would then have the army of the Alps upon their right. The most advanced of any case against two lines of foes posted at right angles to each other; and we may consider these lines to be represented by the River Dora Baltea, running from north to south by Ivrea, and the Po, running from west to east by Casale—Turin being pretty nearly at the angle.

All the places named lie within a comparatively small compass. From Arona, the point occupied by the Austrians in the North, to Genoa, on the seaboard of the South, the distance is about 110 miles, or very nearly the same as from Susa to Buffalora. From Genoa to Alessandria it is only 46 miles, and from Alessandria to Turin less than 60. From Susa to Turin, the distance is about 35 miles; so that in their two principal positions of Turin and Alessandria the Sardinians are in the one case, within 40, and in the other within 50 miles, of their allies. The Austrians too, would be equally near their resources. Novara is about five miles, Mortara about 10 miles, and Verceil but 20 miles, from the Lombard frontier, and these are the points at which the first collision may be anticipated. The great feature of the campaign, as far as it can be comprehended at present, is the double base of operations from which the Sardinians and their allies are proceeding; and, if the Austrians find themselves in strength sufficient for such a plan, it is not improbable that they also may divide their forces, so that the troops now said to be at Mortara, may advance towards the South, and those at Novara towards the West. The Austrians are said to be particularly strong at Mortara, while the Imperial Guard, the select corps of the French army is at Genoa. These dispositions would seem to indicate that the hardest struggle is expected on the line to Genoa rather than on the line to Turin. We can only be too sure that

war, in so narrow a field, and between armies so powerful and so fiercely animated, will lose none of those horrors from which civilisation revolts in despair.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, May 2. I can quite imagine you all wondering in England to learn so little about military movements, and also somewhat surprised at the inactivity of the Austrians. In this last respect we share your astonishment, and are at a loss to comprehend the waste of time, which might have been employed most profitably to the enemy, and greatly to our molestation. With their superiority of force, and with energetic commanders, the Austrians ought to have been in Turin by this time—nay, more, they ought to have been in any part of Piedmont they chose to go to, with Alessandria tested, and a strong force at Novi, watching the passes through the Apennines. We are justified in believing them in sufficient strength to do all this; it is probably less than a Charles James Napier and many of our living English Generals would have attempted with a much smaller army. We shall probably be nearer the mark if we seek the cause of the seeming torpor of the Austrians, in the incapacity or age of their Generals, and presume that they are exhibiting the slowness and pedantry of 1796, instead of the more dashing tactics of 1849. Be that as it may, the fact is that as yet there has not been even a skirmish, and that there are few movements to record. As regards our side, there is a continual va et vient of troops, whose details can hardly be minutely ascertained and recorded. The French come in by land and sea; troops, as you know, have lately been moved from our left to Alessandria; there is also a force of French or Sardinians, or both, at Tortona, at the foot of the last northern spur of that part of the Apennines. The left of our line, commencing at Civitavecchia, is not, however, stripped of troops. I believe there are now 30,000 men there (or that could speedily be collected there), under the command of Gen. Cialdini; 40,000 is said to be the number required to defend the line, which stretches away up to the neighborhood of Caluso, north of which the country becomes extremely difficult owing to marsh, lake, and mountain, and may be considered impracticable for an army, although, perhaps, very light infantry might manage to get over it. Judging from the recent movements of the Franco-Sardinian army, and from those of the Austrians, as far as they are ascertained, the menaced attack of the latter seems to be in the direction of Novi, and hence the increase of our force at Alessandria and Tortona. On our left front the Austrian advanced posts are at Biella, and their pickets are visible, I understand, from Caluso. They have been at Novara, Mortara, and Verceil, but not in the great force in which they were stated to have entered the first-named place. In the Lombellian I hear that they have levelled contributions of nations to a considerable extent. Their base of operations is Pavia and Piacenza.

The report has just reached me, but I give it only as a report, that French troops are landing at Spezia; that they are to be joined by the Tuscan army, and will march on Piacenza. It is feared, and is not improbable, that if the Austrians are not speedily supported the Austrians may send troops against them, and profit by the opportunity of commencing the campaign by an easy triumph over an Italian force. Another report is, that Gen. Canrobert, profiting by the slowness of the Austrians, means to forestall their attack and deal a blow at them.

Domestic. FATAL ACCIDENTS. The son of a Mr. Day residing above Woodstock, was drowned while in act of giving water to a horse from the river. It is supposed that he fell over the horses head and was carried away by the current.

A young man named Sylvanus Thompson, was killed at Baring on last Monday evening, by the passage of a horse car over his head. At St. George on the 24th inst., two young men named Robert Hall of N. S., and Patrick Noonan, of St. George, were drowned while attempting to pass over a rapid in the Magalloway river. There were six in the skiff at the time, four escaped, two found a watery grave.

The dead body of a woman was discovered on Monday, in the creek near Smith's Ship Yard, Countess Bay. Name not known. She was taken to the dead house. A little boy nearly three years of age, son of Mr. John A. Egan of Cardigan, was burned to death on Sunday last. His clothes accidentally took fire and before assistance could be rendered, death had done its work.

A sailor on board the ship Nothern, was stabbed by one of his companions on Monday, in the abdomen. It is feared that the wound will prove fatal.

We regret to announce to-day the demise of GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Esq., a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in the community. He possessed all those requisites which could endear him to his fellow men;—a kindly disposition, upright and honorable feelings, and a heart void of offence. In the discharge of his public duties, no man was more assiduous, or performed them with greater alacrity. His departure has caused a general feeling of regret among the people of this City, amid whom he has so long resided.—New Brunswick.

POLICE OFFICE.—Yesterday, three of the crew of the American ship Undaunted, from Boston, Capt. Wm. Freeman, were brought up before Geo. V. Nowlin, Esq., Sitting Magistrate, for any case against two lines of foes posted at right angles to each other; and we may consider these lines to be represented by the River Dora Baltea, running from north to south by Ivrea, and the Po, running from west to east by Casale—Turin being pretty nearly at the angle.

All the places named lie within a comparatively small compass. From Arona, the point occupied by the Austrians in the North, to Genoa, on the seaboard of the South, the distance is about 110 miles, or very nearly the same as from Susa to Buffalora. From Genoa to Alessandria it is only 46 miles, and from Alessandria to Turin less than 60. From Susa to Turin, the distance is about 35 miles; so that in their two principal positions of Turin and Alessandria the Sardinians are in the one case, within 40, and in the other within 50 miles, of their allies. The Austrians too, would be equally near their resources. Novara is about five miles, Mortara about 10 miles, and Verceil but 20 miles, from the Lombard frontier, and these are the points at which the first collision may be anticipated. The great feature of the campaign, as far as it can be comprehended at present, is the double base of operations from which the Sardinians and their allies are proceeding; and, if the Austrians find themselves in strength sufficient for such a plan, it is not improbable that they also may divide their forces, so that the troops now said to be at Mortara, may advance towards the South, and those at Novara towards the West. The Austrians are said to be particularly strong at Mortara, while the Imperial Guard, the select corps of the French army is at Genoa. These dispositions would seem to indicate that the hardest struggle is expected on the line to Genoa rather than on the line to Turin. We can only be too sure that

We observe that there is some prospect of reducing the daily mail between New Brunswick and the United States to a tri-weekly. Our people are justly protesting against such a movement on the part of our friends across the lines, as it would be disastrous to the interests of the business community of this city, and the Province generally, to be deprived of the privilege of daily communication with the United States. The inhabitants of Maine, East of Bangor, who would be seriously affected by the arrangements, are sending in their protest against it.

It is stated that the Railway to Hampton will be open to the Public on Wednesday the eighth of June. We hear that several applications have been made for lots in the block of land that is shortly to be formally set apart on the St. John River for a Presbyterian settlement. The scheme ought to be vigorously worked, and particulars circulated in Scotland and Ireland.—Col. Picares.

It is announced that Mr. Maturin has a work in press, to reply to several pamphlets which have lately appeared against "His reasons for uniting with the Church of Rome."

THE NEWS BY THE ASIA.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 26.—Steamship Asia, Capt. Loit, from Liverpool, 14th, arrived off Sandy Hook at seven o'clock this morning. The steamships Fulton and City of Manchester arrived out on the 13th and the Arabia on the 14th. The Asia left Liverpool at 5:30 P. M. on the 14th. She passed, 15th, lat. 52, lon. 6 42, steamer Jura, bound in; 25th, at 10:30 P. M., passed the steamship Perisa, from New York for Liverpool.

The Asia arrived up at 7:50. She left Liverpool at 8:30 P. M., on the 14th, having been detained till that hour to enable merchants to answer letters per Arabia, which arrived on that day in 9 days 18 hours from New York. Her advice, therefore, came down to the middle of the afternoon of her day of sailing.

Steamer City of Manchester arrived out on the 13th. Baron de Stoeckl, Russian Minister to Washington, came passenger in the Asia. Steamship Arabia arrived out on the morning of the 14th.

Count Buol had resigned his position in the Austrian ministry, and had been succeeded by Count Rechberg.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. London, Saturday Morning.—The following despatch is received:—

Genoa May 13.—The following order of the day has just been issued by the emperor Napoleon:—

To the Army of Italy—Soldiers—I come to place myself at your head, to conduct you to the combat.

We are about to, second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and to rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilized world. I need not stimulate your ardor. Every step will remind you of a victory. In the Via Sacra of ancient Rome inscriptions were chiselled upon the marble, reminding people of their exalted deeds. It is the same to-day. In passing Mondovi, Marongo, Lodi, Castiglioni, Arcole, and Rivoli, you will, in the midst of these glorious recollections, be marching in another Via Sacra.

Preserve that strict discipline which is the honor of the army here. Forget it not. There are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasty enthusiasm.

Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear. The new arms of precision are dangerous only at a distance; they will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been—the terrible weapon of the French Infantry.

Soldiers.—Let us do our duty and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much of you. From one end of France to another the following words of happy augury resound:—The new army of Italy will be worthy of her eldest sister. NAPOLEON.

Genoa, May 13.—The Emperor, accompanied by the military authorities, visited the barracks of St. Benigo to-day. He was greeted on his way by the acclamations of the populace. The Emperor had addressed a proclamation to the army. It is asserted that his departure for the army is fixed for to-morrow.

Turin, Friday.—Advices from Genoa state that the town and port of that place were yesterday illuminated. The Emperor, accompanied by Prince Napoleon and Prince Carignano, attended the performance at the theatre, and met a most enthusiastic reception.

The king of Sardinia went to Genoa this morning, to visit the Emperor, and returned again to head quarters at 9.30 A. M.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

600 Austrians, on their way to Piacenza have occupied Revergaro, on the river Trebbia. The head quarters are at Bobbio. The wounded have been conveyed to Ocimiano.

Turin, Friday.—Official bulletin, published this evening. The enemy are increasing their forces near Castle St. Giovanni, on the road from Piacenza to Stradello. They have constructed bridges near Viagano and Motta Visconti, to protect their retreat to day.

Our soldiers have pushed forward a strong reconnoitering party as far as Cascine di Stra, near Verceil, and our artillery began cannonading the enemy, which, however, was not replied to by them.

Our troops have retaken their former position.

PRUSSIA. Berlin, Friday.—In to-day's sitting of the Upper House, the money supplies demanded by government were unanimously voted with many expressions of confidence. All the speakers were anti-Napoleonic, and in favour of German nationality.

GERMANY. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.—In an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet to day, the proposition of the military commission to put the garrisons of the Federal fortress on a war footing was agreed to.

The Hanoverian representative proposed that a corps of observation should be placed on the Upper Rhine, but Prussia protested against such a measure. The President of the Diet, the Austrian Ambassador, had, in consequence of a summons to repair to Vienna, quitted Frankfort without being present at the sitting.

It is affirmed in Ministerial circles at Berlin, that Prussia for the moment maintains an expectant policy, and has not bound herself to any power to remain neutral. Germany is disposed to leave the initiative to Prussia, as she will have the heaviest burden to support in the common defence.

TURKEY.

Marseilles, Thursday evening.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 4th.—The agitation is increasing in the Turkish Provinces, especially Bosnia. The Turkish Government has, therefore, increased the number of troops to watch Bosnia, Servi, and Montenegro.

Austrian vessels have been advised merely to navigate the Danube and Dardanelles.

The Austrian government has stopped the transmission of political news to Constantinople by telegraph.

The European inhabitants have requested that the telegraph at Jaes be joined to the Prussian lines.

Yesterday a sanguinary conflict took place