

NOTES BY THE WAY.

DEAR VISITOR.—As our last letter was doubtless too long, we will try to make this week's "Notes" possess at least one excellency, viz., that of brevity.

In continuation of what we have to say of Albert County, it is proper to observe that there is a large and increasingly valuable "Chemical Manufactory" in Hopewell, which gives employment to numbers of men, and requires a large working capital. This manufactory is in connection with the "Manganese mines," and the present year, as we are informed on official authority, about 300 tons will be taken out, the value of which is \$36 per ton. At the above mentioned Works are manufactured, Chloride of Lime (or bleaching powder) Alum, Soda, (crude or refined) and Sulphuric, Nitric, and Muratic Acids.

We have thus briefly called attention within the last three weeks, to the leading sources of wealth in this single county. And thus far, we have spoken only of those staples which are already in the market, and which at a moderate estimate amount to the handsome sum of \$303,000, or £75,900.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes 1st. FREE-STONE, 2d. ALBERTITE COAL, 3d. PLASTER OR GYPSUM, 4th. GRIND-STONES.

With the exception of this last branch of trade, it is expected that the sales of the present year, will greatly exceed those of the last year. And when we add to the above the amount of carrying trade which these manufactures occasion, and the fact that many of the vessels are owned and manned in Albert, it will be seen that a large amount remains to be added to the above named sum of Three hundred and three thousand, and six hundred dollars. But as we have seen no statistics from which to make the estimate, we are unable to give the figures.

Beside the sources of trade and wealth of which we have already written, in the language of a letter recently received from a gentleman who is every way qualified to judge, "There are Copper Mines, Slate Quarries, Marble Quarries, and new Coal Mines discovered in Albert County, which in process of one or two years will be extensively worked." Now when we bear in mind the agricultural resources of that section, we think that all must be of opinion that it is a rich country. Its people ought most certainly to be rich in good works.

Leaving Albert County we crossed the Petitcodiac at Dover, and proceeded on our way through Dorchester and Sackville to Amherst and Pugwash, Nova-Scotia. In every direction Nature holds out the brightest prospect of abundant crops. The grass never was better at this season of the year; grain is very forward and thriving. Early table vegetables are just ready to spring into the "boiling pot," and the Fall harvests bid fair to be the best for many years. How true it is, that God "is rich unto all, and his tender mercies are over all the works of his hands."

In Sackville we spent the Sabbath and, as brother McKee, the Pastor of the 2d Church, was absent, it fell to our lot to attend the funeral of a Miss Easterbrooks. Young in years, greatly beloved by her relatives and associates, highly esteemed by her Preceptor and Preceptress, well advanced for her age in mental culture, not fearing to meet the death-angel when he came, she sweetly "fell asleep in Jesus" as her friends believe, and now "rests in hope." Peace to her silent ashes, and eternal rest to her soul.

The funeral occasion was one of deep and solemn interest. The attendance was very large, every seat being occupied in the spacious chapel of the 2d Baptist Church. A line of carriages were crowded in the procession amounting to one hundred and fifty in number. The Rev. Mr. Allison, the Preceptor of the deceased, took part in the services at the Chapel, as did also the Rev. Mr. Narraway. To speak further of the services does not become the writer, and hence we forbear.

Sackville, which has the reputation of being "the garden of New Brunswick," has been so often described that we will attempt nothing of the kind. In April last we published our own impressions of the place, which impressions we still cherish. True, a great change has since then taken place in the appearance of that section, but that change has greatly added to its beauty.

To speak of Amherst and Pugwash in this letter, would occupy too much space for the present, therefore, we must defer. What we have written heretofore, is, we are sorry to learn, objected to by some (how general the objection is, we cannot say) on the ground that we mix up too many things together, and do not separate as much as these objectors think we ought, the lighter from the more solid matter. This is doubtless the case. Yet, with our natural cast of mind, and the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed, we know of no way to remedy the fault, unless we discontinue letter writing for the "Visitor" altogether. Nearly all the time we are on the road; much of our writing is done while sitting in the carriage, with our desk upon the end of a travelling-trunk; at other times, we are in a farmer's kitchen, or sitting-room, often participating in conversation while writing; we are away from books and papers, and occasionally a jocular remark which would happen at that moment to strike the mind, has been jotted down, without any intention whatever of wounding the sensitiveness even of the greatest of our brethren. We humbly ask the pardon of all those whose feelings we may have injured in this way, and wish to express the hope that they may never do any thing worse.

For the "Christian Visitor." "DESIRE OF HUMAN APPLAUSE AN OBSTACLE TO FAITH IN CHRIST."

BY C. SPURDEN, A. M. John v. 44.—"How can ye believe, who receive honor one of another, and seek not the honor that cometh from God only?" The heart craves approbation. It desires and must have praise. Altogether useless is the advice of the seeming wise, who bid us rest content with self-approval; that is not enough. The verdict of our own heart must be endorsed by the applause of another, or we feel that something is wanting. The desire of praise in itself is not sinful, the craving for it is perfectly natural. Our sin lies in the kind of praise we desire, and the source whence we seek honor; we long to catch the applauses of men, we seek not the honor that cometh from God only; that is our sin.

The hunger of the children of Israel in the desert was natural and blameless, their fault consisted in longing after the flesh pots of Egypt, loathing the manna that came daily from heaven; so our sin consists in disregarding the honor which God confers, and receiving honor one of another. Jesus Christ declares that such a state of mind renders faith impossible. "How is it possible for you to believe," he exclaims, "when ye are receiving honor one of another, but ye do not seek the honor that is from God only?"

The subject of the following discourse is, "The desire of human applause an obstacle to faith in Christ."

- 1. It is an obstacle to the exercise of faith in Christ at all. 2. It is an obstacle to the avowal of faith when formed in the heart. 3. It is an obstacle to the growth of faith when it has been avowed.

I.—Desire of the praise of man is an obstacle to the exercise of faith in Christ.

The world is opposed to Christ. Men of the world, whatever they may profess, do not love the cause of Christ, they have no sincere wish that faith in Him may prevail, excepting so far as it may be made subservient to their own selfish purposes. Many will hear, and seem to approve. But as it was when he was on earth, so it is now. Multitudes surround Him, but only a few follow him. Crowds may be found to shout hosanna, before and behind him, but it is only lip service, their heart goes after their covetousness, the homage of their soul is reserved for the objects of their regard. As the world loves its own, so it praises its own. Men will never approve a faith in others which rebukes their own unbelief. They will never heartily applaud that in others which they think needless and visionary in themselves. The disciple of Christ therefore ought not to expect any praise or honor from men for believing in Him. He will never receive it. If apparent homage is paid to his conscientious convictions; ample revenge will be taken on the first occasion that offers.

If a man therefore will, at any price, court and secure the praises of men, he must forego faith in Christ. The two things cannot exist together. "The friendship of the world is enmity with God. Whosoever, therefore, will be the friend of the world is the enemy of God."

The course of this world and faith in Christ are like roads leading in opposite directions; a man who is dazzled by the former, who pants for its honors, and is intent on gaining them, has his back turned on the latter; the longer he lives the more settled his state of mind, the further is he off from the Cross of Christ.

The hindrance which the love of human applause is to the exercise of faith in Christ will further appear when it is remembered that the things which the men of the world agree to honor or are the very things which must be renounced and counted worthless by the believer in Christ. The honors of birth and descent, the glitter attendant on wealth, the praise bestowed on external accomplishments, the reputation of religious pharisaism and party zeal, are things of no value in the kingdom of Heaven. In that kingdom, the new birth, the privilege of Sons of God, and joint heirs with Christ, are everything, descent from kings and nobles of the earth is nothing; poverty of spirit outweighs the accumulated wealth of merchant princes; a humble, contrite and broken heart is of more value than the most high flown reputation for outward sanctity; and persecution for righteousness sake is to be preferred to the influence arising from zealous partizanship. How can one who clings to the honors which are highly esteemed among men, believe in Christ who confers no honor but that which comes from God.

Paul renounced the one that he might win the other. Christ was all in all to him, and for his sake he gladly suffered the loss of all things most highly prized among men.—Phil. iii. 8. A measure of this spirit must animate every genuine believer in Christ. How, then, can the man, whose spirit is the very opposite of this, believe in his name? "How can ye believe who receive honor one of another?"

But it may be urged that there are many true believers who retain their wealth and honours. This is most true. When however they first came to Christ, they came stripped in heart of all their most valued acquisitions, and ready to hold or part with them at the decision of the Lord. And since their acknowledgement of Christ the habit of their mind has been one of trust in the Lord, and distrust in themselves and their possessions. The incredulity with which men generally regard such a state of mind, the difficulty of making those who never experienced anything of the kind, comprehend the possibility of being perfectly indifferent to worldly honours and human distinction, prove the truth of Christ's declaration "How can ye believe who receive honour one of another?"

In further corroboration of the truth of the text, observe the effect upon the mind of an eager pursuit after earthly honours. The lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and the pride of life, appeal to the senses or the imagination. The glittering baubles which men agree to admire, are continually presenting themselves to the eye or the fancy; the sound of adulation and flattery assails the ear, and captivates the heart. The mind by long and constant contemplation of such objects, becomes accustomed only to that which may be seen, heard and felt; it is carried

captivated by things seen and temporal; not only is it thus rendered unfitted to raise itself to the contemplation of the unseen and eternal, but it becomes wholly incapable of such an exercise of the spiritual faculties; and this incapacity reacting upon the judgment, tends to produce a disbelief of the existence of anything beyond that which the mind and senses are cognizant of. A Sadducic spirit reigns dominant. Heaven and hell are denied. A future retribution is scoffed at. But supposing this depth of infidelity be not reached, observe the sceptical spirit that cannot fail to be produced, and which must be fatal to the exercise of faith in Christ. These earthly honours are delusive, they are continual ly cheating the mind of the satisfaction which their attainment appeared to promise. When one prize is secured, another appears in view, and notwithstanding the disappointment which attended the first acquisition, the mind is incited to make a second effort, another and another succeed; the coveted honour is gained, the bubble bursts. All is vanity and vexation of spirit. Nothing remains but disappointment. A life time has been spent in the search, and still the cry is, "who will show us any good?" This experience of delusion begets a sceptical state of mind; a strong conviction is formed that there is no good in any thing. Belief henceforth is confounded with credulity. How can a man in this state of mind believe? He has been chasing the honours of the world until he has no apprehension of anything beyond that which is seen and temporal. He has been woefully disappointed in his pursuit, some honours have eluded his grasp, those which he seized, cheated him of his expected reward; and in his old age he sits down a confirmed sceptic, devoid of faith in any good in the present world or beyond it. "How can we believe who receive honour one of another and seek not the honour which cometh from God only?"

(To be Continued.)

THE PUBLICATION OF SPURGEON'S SERMONS.

On our first page this week will be found a sketch of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, which we doubt not will be read with deep interest. He is doubtless, take him all and all, one of the most remarkable men in the world. His published sermons are having a wider circulation than those of any divine of the age, and are increasing in popularity every day. After much thought and deliberation we have decided to enrich our columns from week to week with copious extracts from the sermons of this most extraordinary preacher, as they appear fresh from the London Press. Two columns at least of the first page will be occupied weekly in this way. These extracts will be made with care, giving his text, his mode of treating it, and his choicest and most impressive thoughts. In this way we shall bring the intellect, theology and religion of Spurgeon into immediate contact with thousands of people, old and young, who otherwise would know comparatively little of him.

Will the Pastors of the Churches please bring this matter to the notice of the people, and let us know if the arrangement correspond with their wishes. Now is a good time to add to the subscription list.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

It will be seen by a notice in another column that the churches of the Eastern Association are expected to meet by their delegates at Hopewell, on Saturday the 9th of July ensuing. We hope they will send a strong representation of good men and true to deal with the important questions, which will come up for consideration. Let every ministering and lay brother who attends come with a heart full of love to Christ, and to souls, and thus be prepared to act for the glory of God, and the salvation of men. Missionary, Educational, Sabbath School, and Temperance interests will require the exercise of enlightened judgment, a prayerful spirit, and unwavering faith in God. Let us, dear brethren, all feel that a great work is to be done for the Master at Hopewell.

Why not have the power of the Spirit with us to aid us in its accomplishment? We shall if we ask aright for it. "Ask" says Christ "in my name and ye shall receive."

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Wellington Troop informs us that a precious work of Grace is in progress in the 1st and 2d Baptist Churches of the Parish of Johnston. He has been laboring with them as their Pastor since the first of March; during which time he has baptised 34 happy converts, and inducted them into the church. He solicits an interest in the prayers of the brethren that he may be more useful in the cause of his master.

PAYING UP.—Many thanks to our subscribers who have so kindly responded to our appeal by sending in back dues. An old subscriber, who is considerably in arrears writes us to say that he cannot pay just now but intends to very soon, and in the mean time cannot possibly dispense with the weekly visits of the paper. We shall be extremely sorry to be compelled to stop it in any case where its visits are as in the case of this friend highly appreciated. But our readers must all know that it is simply impossible to go on from year to year giving away hundreds of pounds, without sooner or later coming to the bottom of the purse. However anxious we may be, therefore, to accommodate our friends in the shape of credit if payments are too long delayed, we are driven by a stern necessity to close up, and put the account in train for collection.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Friend," at Fredericton, will please refer to our Card on the first page and see that our rule is absolute and requires the name, in confidence, of all our correspondents.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

Receipts at the "Visitor Office" will be noticed next week.

THE MARKETS.—Our market list is again crowded out by press of other important matter. There is however no change from last week's report to be noticed, except in Flour which still declines in price and may be quoted at 2s. 6d. a bbl. lower.

ATLESFORD, June 10th, 1859.

The Western Baptist Association of Nova Scotia met according to appointment with the church at Lower Aylesford at 2 o'clock, P. M. The meeting, which was very largely attended, was called to order by the Rev. Charles Randal moderator of its last session. After singing and prayer by Rev. A. Martell, the Association made choice of the Rev. Geo. Armstrong, Moderator, Rev. H. Angel, Secretary, Rev. J. H. Saunders, Assistant Secretary, Bro. Wm. Churchill, Treasurer and Bro. J. H. Potter, Assis. Treasurer.

The rules of order being read; Committees were appointed.

To examine letters from churches—Rev. C. Randal, A. Martell, A. Cogswell. To read the letters—Rev. Dr. Tupper, A. H. Munro, and Thos. Higgins.

The letters having been read the list of Delegates and the statistics of churches were obtained. The following are the Ministering brethren who have taken seats in the Association, up to Monday, either as delegates or by invitation.

Rev. G. Armstrong, Rev. A. Martell, Rev. A. Cogswell, Rev. P. F. Murray, Rev. A. H. Munro, Rev. O. Parker, Rev. T. Higgins, Rev. Dr. Tupper, Rev. A. W. Bars, Rev. R. R. Philp, Rev. R. S. Morton, Rev. C. Randal, Rev. J. H. Saunders, Rev. J. H. Moore, Rev. Dr. Hobbs, Rev. N. Viditta, Rev. H. Angel, Rev. E. N. Harris, Rev. Dr. Cramp, Rev. Jas. Parker, Revs. Jas. Spencer, E. O. Read, D. Welton, S. W. DeBlais, D. Freeman, J. Chase, C. M. Saunders.

On Monday the Association met at 10 o'clock. After prayer by Rev. Willard Parker, the introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. Armstrong from Psalms 48, 12, 13. The sermon was one of much point and force, consisting chiefly of an explanation and defense of our distinctive principles. The Association solicited its publication in the Christian Messenger. After prayer by Dr. Cramp, business was resumed.

A letter from the N. S. B. Home Missionary Society was read, and referred to Home Missionary Board.

The Committee on state of Missions reported. It was then agreed to hold the next meeting of Association with the 1st Hillsburgh Church.

M. Normandy—French Missionary, J. Ring, T. S. Baird, Micmas Missionary, Licentiate, J. E. Goucher, Alfred Chipman, Maynard Freeman, Andrew Parker, David Higgins.

A Committee was appointed to nominate committees on questions in letters, Circular Letter, Temperance, Religious Publications, Sabbath Schools, Education, Foreign Missions, Bible Cause, Memorials of departed brethren, Claims of Seamen, State of Missions, and to Audit Accounts.

This Committee having reported, the Association adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Monday.

The letters from the churches were listened to with unusual interest as it was anticipated that they would be full of cheering intelligence of extensive revivals, nor was the hope disappointed. The total number of conversions reported to the Association was 712. To God be all the praise.

On Lord's day the following services were held:

- Upper Wilmot—Rev. E. N. Harris. Greenwood Square—Morning, Rev. A. Martell, Afternoon, Rev. A. H. Munro. Bethel—Morning, Rev. C. Randal, Afternoon, Rev. J. Spencer. Temperance Hall—Rev. Geo. Armstrong. Hebron Square—Rev. A. Cogswell, Stronach Mount—Rev. H. Angel.

Rev. P. F. Murray Prince Albert Street, Rev. W. Caldwell, Rev. H. H. Achilles.

The Rev. T. Higgins was chosen to preach the introductory sermon, and the Rev. A. H. Munro to write the circular letter.

In the afternoon the report of the Committees on Education, Foreign Missions, and S. Schools, drew forth interesting speeches from Drs. Cramp & Tupper, D. Freeman, E. N. Harris, Hon. J. W. Johnston, & J. W. Hart, S. Brown. Committee on claims of seamen reported.—Address by E. N. Harris.

Committee on circular letter reported. Letter read and the editor of Christian Messenger requested to print it in his columns.

Prayer by Bro. Cogswell.

On Tuesday morning the report of the committee on Temperance gave rise to a very animated debate, in which addresses were delivered by Rev. A. H. Munro, William Parker, James Parker, N. Viditta, E. N. Harris, Bro. Wm. Churchill, Dr. Cramp, Hon. J. W. Johnston.

The report of the Committee on Bible cause was followed by appropriate addresses from Bro. S. Selden, Rev. J. Chase, M. Normandy, Dr. Tupper, Dr. Cramp.

Report of Committee on Religious publications adopted.

While I am writing, Bro. Normandy, the French Missionary, is delivering an address on his Mission which is producing a great effect; the audience is bathed in tears. He is relating incidents of so touching a nature that none can listen without emotion. His success has been very encouraging—24 persons have renounced popery since he began his labours. 5 of these are hopeful converts; 4 are waiting for baptism. It is proposed to ordain Bro. Normandy.

Yours Truly, A FRIEND.

Newcastle, Miramichi, 17th June, 1859.

DEAR EDITORS:—Our progress in this Mission field is slow but gradual.

Two interesting converts were baptized at Black River last Sabbath. Both were heads of families—one a convert from Popery, the other for several years a communicant among the Presbyterians. The baptismal service was unusually solemn notwithstanding some interruption made by an indignant but fiendish man who belched forth abusive language and imprecated curses upon me for causing division in families. This was done while I was solemnly reading God's Word at the waterside. In this, however, as in every instance, God seemed to make the wrath of man to praise him, for after the baptism we enjoyed one of the most solemn meetings I have ever attended. After preach-

ing, the right hand of fellowship was given to five.

I leave to day for Up River where I anticipate good times: and will probably baptize next Lords' day.

We have just had a refreshing shower and the prospects agriculturally are decidedly encouraging. The country around us is beginning to assume a most lovely aspect.

There is a large amount of shipping in the Miramichi ports, and commercial matters seem to be brisker than they have been. Yours in Christian Love, ISAIAH WALLACE.

Domestic.

We are informed that putrid sore throat has been very prevalent in the Parish of Cambridge and neighboring section of the country during the last few months; and in many cases it has proved fatal. Elder W. Troop in a note just received, tells us that this fearful disease prevails to an alarming extent in the Parish of Johnston, and that many are dying in that region. It seems singular that medical skill should not be more effective in contending with this disease. In very many cases it utterly fails to produce any favorable results, and frequently the remedies suggested seem to hasten rather than retard the work of death.

On Sunday afternoon a little girl was carried through the falls in a boat and drowned.

A fine Ship called the Mona Lisa was launched last week from the building yard of Mr. John McDonald, Courtenay Bay.

Our Baptist friends in Jacksonville propose holding a tea-meeting on Thursday, the 30th inst., at their new Meeting House, Lower Jacksonville; the object is to finish the same. No doubt a good time will be experienced, and all who can will go. See advertisement.—Carlton Sentinel.

We understand by the Courier that the following amount was taken for passages and freight over the Railway to Hampton for the six days ending 15th June:—Passages, £98 17s. 7d. and Freight £45 15s. 10d. This does not include the amount paid for excursion tickets on opening day, which was about £100 additional.

SUPREME COURT, TRINITY TERM.—22nd Victoria.—John Kirby, Gentleman, A. B., one of the Attorneys of this Honourable Court, is called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barrister.

Daniel L. Hannington and Benjamin R. Stevenson, Students at Law, having produced the requisite certificates, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attorneys of the same Court.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—John R. Seely, Esq., to be Coroner for the County of Sunbury. Mr. Charles E. Beckwith, to be Seizing Officer in the County of Victoria.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Saint John Fire Insurance Company on 7th inst. Hon. A. McL. Seely, James Reed, Charles W. Weldon, Thomas F. Raymond, and George V. Nowlin, Esquires, were elected Directors, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board the Hon. A. McL. Seely was re-elected President.—Religious Intelligencer.

CHILD DROWNED IN A WELL.—A sad accident occurred near St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia, on Saturday week. A little girl, seven years of age, daughter of Mr. Ambrose Potter, fell into a well and was drowned. Her parents missed her quite early in the morning but supposing she was over to a neighbor's house, where she was in the habit of going, gave themselves no uneasiness about her, but when noon came, and enquiry being made, they found she had not been to any of the neighbor's houses, a search was instituted, which, after some time, resulted in the body being found in the well on the premises. The family had been using water from the same well during the day. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.—News.

On Tuesday morning of last week a man by the name of John Cassidy returned to Lancaster, (below St. John, on the St. Andrews road) from river driving, and obtained liquor of a "licensed tavern;" from thence he proceeded to another kept by a man by the name of MOORE ELLIS, where a quarrel ensued; he subsequently left, but was pursued by ELLIS who inflicted a wound on his head with a sharp instrument described as a butcher's cleaver. He died on last Sunday morning from the injury received, and ELLIS has been lodged in the jail of this city.—Religious Intelligencer.

WESTMORELAND BANK.—The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank took place on the 6th of June inst, at which a statement of the affairs of the Bank for the past 6 months was submitted, and appears to have given very general satisfaction. A dividend of three per cent. was declared for the half year ending 4th inst., and the sum of £2807 reserved profits, has now accumulated.

The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—O. JONES, Jos. F. ALLISON, JOHN HUMPHREY, E. B. CHANDLER, JR., Hon. W. H. STEEVES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Oliver Jones Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.—Westmorland Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR MILAN.

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES.

FRENCH CLAIM THE VICTORY.

QUEBEC, June 18.

Steamer Anglo-Saxon, with Liverpool dates to the 8th, passed Farther Point this afternoon, and a news despatch was obtained. A great battle had been fought near Milan. French elated decisive victory. Twenty thousand Austrians were killed and wounded, and twelve thousand French. The Austrians have evacuated Milan. Parliament met, and the Queen delivered her speech.

A motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was pending in the House of Commons.

Cotton dull. Breadstuffs slightly lower.

Provisions dull.

Consols 93 1-2 a 93 3-4.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Since Montebello, the centre and right wing of the Austrian army have seen some fighting. On the 30th ult. the Sardinians crossed the Seria near Vercelli, and attacked and carried some Austrian intrenchments at Palestro, Casalino and Vinaglio, little places in that neighborhood. Victor Emanuel himself commanded, and fought most gallantly, and the work was accomplished by the bayonet. The loss of the Austrians is described by the Sardinians as very heavy. The Austrians twice endeavoured to retake Palestro and once were on the point of succeeding, when a body of Zouaves came to the rescue and repulsed them. Here the Sardinians say that they not only suffered heavy losses themselves, but took a thousand prisoners; but as to this affair it is impossible to form a judgment, owing to the absence of all precise details. This obstinate fighting at the outposts on the Sesia is probably intended to hold the allied advance in check while the Austrians recross the Ticino and reenter Lombardy. On their extreme right, however, they have not been defeated; they have been out-generaled. On the 25th of May, Garibaldi, who with his Chasseurs of the Alps and some other troops, in all perhaps, 5,000 men, had passed from the extreme right of the Austrians, crossed the Ticino and marched upon Varese, and took Lake Maggiore and the Lake of Como, and took possession of that town. On the 26th he defeated an Austrian detachment which attacked him, followed up his victory with great vigor, and again, on the 27th, defeated the same detachment (reinforced by the garrison of Como) and entered that town the same night. The flying corps of Gen. Urban marched against him, and actually drove him into the mountains; but he came back, surprised the Austrians, retook Varese, and regained his former position at Como. His success produced an insurrection in the towns on the Lake of Como and in the Valtellina or Upper Valley of the Adda, a mountain district, which in 1848 showed more insurrectionary energy than the towns of the Lombard plain. The steamers on the Lake of Como are in the hands of the insurgents, and 800 men from the Valtellina had joined Garibaldi. It is said that notwithstanding his temporary reverse, the insurrection in that part of Lombardy was spreading.

In this movement of Garibaldi the Allies have gained a great advantage, and the Austrians have made a great mistake. There was no harm to the latter in allowing him to take Varese; but Com's ought to have been held by a strong column, which he would not have dared to meddle with. Another detachment sent toward Sesto Calende would have cut off Garibaldi's retreat, and thus, hemmed in, in the small district between the lakes, a vigorous attack must have compelled him either to lay down his arms or to pass into the neutral Swiss territory, where he would have been disarmed. But the Austrians, underrating this man, whom they call a brigand chief, and whom, if they had taken the trouble to study the siege of Rome and his march thence to San Marino, they might have known to be a man of uncommon military talent, of great intrepidity, and full of resources, treated his incursion as lightly as the irruptions of Altimand's Lombard volunteers 1848. They quite overlooked the fact that Garibaldi is a strict disciplinarian, and that he has had most of his men under his hands for four months—quite enough to break them to the maneuvering and movements of petty warfare. Garibaldi may have been sent into Lombardy by Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel in order to destroy him and his volunteers—elements rather too revolutionary for this dynastic war—a hypothesis strikingly confirmed by the fact that his movement was made without the indispensable support; but it is not to be forgotten that in 1849 he took the same route and managed to escape. At all events, he gained possession of the bridge at Lecco, and of the steamers on the lake, in the beginning of his enterprise, and this insured to him the liberty of moving to the eastward of the lake of Como. Here there is a large mountainous tract, extending north to the Splügen and Stelvio passes, east to the lake Garda, south to Bergamo and Brescia—a country especially adapted to partisan warfare, and where it will be very difficult to catch him, as Urban has just discovered. If 6,000 to 8,000 men would have been sufficient to ruin him in the Varese country it may now require more than 16,000, so that his one brigade will henceforth fully occupy three of the Austrians. Still, with the forces accumulating in the Tyrol (a full army corps has been passed from Bohemia through Saxony and Bavaria by rail to Tyrol), and with the troops holding Lombardy, we do not see how he can hold his own, notwithstanding his last success at Varese, unless the Allies gain a very decisive victory over the Austrians. This will be a difficult matter. Another Austrian army corps, the 9th, has joined the active army, making it consist of six corps, or at least 200,000 men in all; and other corps are on the march. Still, from the fact that Louis Napoleon cannot afford to be long quiet, a battle may soon be expected; and the report that he has gone with his head quarters and guards to Novara, on the left of the Allied position, would indicate a battle in that neighborhood.—[N. Y. Tribune.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The landed interest muster in average strength, and with one-tenth former represent agriculture. Commercial interests are watched over by 20 bankers (four of whom are Bank of England directors), five money dealers, 27 merchants, five ship-owners, four brewers, four iron masters, one copper master, two coal owners, one timber dealer, and one builder. Our manufacturers are represented by 12 cotton spinners, three manufacturers of linen, one of silk, one of alpaca, one of carpets, one of porcelain, one of glass, and one of paper. A score of directors protect the railways, and four of its members do the like for the city corporation. The turf has its friends in the members for London, Trent, Tamworth, Huntingdon, Stoke-upon-Trent, and the Falkirk Burghs. Science and art are meagrely represented by one architect and three civil engineers; while the army marches into Parliament, besides 48 ex-officers of the regular and 55 of the militia, while the present volunteer force of the kingdom is represented by about 60 officers of the yeomanry cavalry and the lieutenant-colonel of the honourable artillery company. By the side of this array the sister services cut a poor figure, with its five admirals and four captains. The medical profession sends only Dr. Michell (Bodmin) and Mr. Brady (Leitrim county); but the brethren of the law muster strongly, presenting a terrible battalion of eight solicitors, 46 practising barristers (of whom 17 are Q. C.'s), one sergeant, one judge advocate, and one ex-Indian judge. The fourth estate has its representatives on the floor as well as in the gallery, in the proprietors or editors of the Times, Illustrated News, Weekly Dispatch, Leeds Mercury, and Cork Examiner.—Poetry claims Lord John Russell, Lord John Manners, Mr. Munceton Milnes, and Mr. H. B. Sheridan. History has Mr. Massey. Fiction and general literature boast the Colonel Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Haliburton, "Eothen" Kinglake, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Sir G. C. Lewis, and one and twenty authors of professional works, travels, political pamphlets, &c. To complete the list, Edinburgh sends a publisher and Northampton a retired bookseller.—Morning Herald.

ENGLISH VESSELS CHARTERED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The "contraband of war" question came forward at Genoa the other day in a new light. The sale of an English ship, chartered as a transport by the French Government, had been on board some months, and consequently had done them—say £20 apiece. They determined, it seems, that it would be more pleasant to spend this sum in a pretty town like Genoa than to increase it during the summer months by the sweat of their brow.

So with the help of some "sea lawyer" among them, they pointed out to the captain that he was compelling them to abet his "fitting out a ship as a transport, with intent to commit hostilities," &c., &c., declared a misdemeanour by her Majesty's proclamation, and claimed their discharge. Legally they are right, no doubt; but what will the poor captain do.—The Genoa correspondent of the Times.