

that the "Brussels street Juvenile Missionary Society" is doing a good work in circulating Religious reading, keeping up and aiding Sabbath Schools, sustaining the preaching of the Gospel and in training up the young for a life of usefulness, and that every aid should be rendered by the friends of missions to sustain such societies.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 29, 1859.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED.

Do any ask what for? We answer to sustain 20 Baptist missionaries in feeble churches and in destitute fields, open for Baptist preaching in this province. Calls for help are most numerous and pressing, and we have ministers, good men and faithful, who would rejoice to be engaged in the service of the Board, but there are no funds to pay them, as Baptists we are multiplying our converts and our churches, but we are not in an equal ratio enlarging our benevolent operations. If the funds were in the treasury, we could find room for the successful employment of at least 20 missionaries, and with a thousand pounds per annum fund in direct contribution to the Board, this number could be sustained. Why not go to work, therefore, and raise this amount? We know too well that it is hard times; but we believe nevertheless the money is in the hands of the people, if they could be induced to give and with the necessary appliances they will not withhold. In proof of this assertion we refer to the fact that our esteemed Bro. Nutter, recently visited some of the leading churches between St. John and Sackville, as agent for the "Bible Union," and in the course of a few weeks collected in cash some \$350 or nearly a hundred pounds. Now if this amount could be secured in so short a time for a foreign object, and one to which our churches have already contributed liberally what might not be done in the course of the year, with well directed effort, for missionary work in the home field?

This cause appeals to us by motives which do not apply to any foreign object. It is emphatically our own legitimate field of labor, and it is white, ready for the harvest. Would we elevate our own country intellectually, morally, socially, and religiously, the readiest way of doing it is to supply it in all its sections with an intelligent, devoted, godly ministry. Such a class of men are invariably the unflinching advocates of industry, frugality, education, temperance and virtue in all the departments of social and public life; so that while they are laboring to save men's souls from death eternal, they are doing immense good to their country in a temporal point of view. Home missions therefore appeal to our love of country and to all our home sympathies as well as to our religious sensibilities. But the question again returns how are the funds to be forth coming? We answer let the people give as the Lord has prospered them, and the work will be done. This is the scriptural rule, and as Christians we are bound to adhere to it. Are there not Baptists in this city, who have been so much prospered by a smiling providence during the past year as to be able to set a noble example by giving of their abundance, say one, two, three, or four hundred dollars each, to this praise worthy object? If we are correctly informed some of our Baptist merchants have added this very spring considerably to their financial strength, now if such will adhere to the bible requirement above referred to, there will be at least a good commencement towards the thousand pounds.

We shall all do well to remember that he who gives prosperity can as easily send adversity, and that if we "sow sparingly," we shall also reap sparingly." The wise man Solomon assures us, "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that withholdeth shall be watered also himself." Christian brother, never be afraid to take God at his word: "Engraved as in eternal brass The mighty promise shines." We are always safe in resting upon God's promise when we fulfil the condition upon which it is based. The association is at hand when in accordance with the usual custom this matter of Home missions will be duly considered. A great work is to be done, money and men are required to do it. If we have these God will not withhold his blessing. Who will put to the helping hand? Is there no one to commence the list with a donation of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS? Answer ye people into whose hands the Lord is pouring many blessings. Let the rich give of their abundance, and the poor cast in their mite, and there will be a lack of men or means. What is to be done? Let us do it quickly, for the "judge standeth at the door."

WAR. We wish to keep our readers thoroughly posted on this subject, and have, therefore, as will be seen, filled one page of our extra with accounts from the seat of war. All the additional information which has come to hand goes to show that the battle of Magenta was a decisive defeat of the Austrians, and a most encouraging victory for the Allies. The latter have taken Milan amid demonstrations of popular exultation, and the former are retreated to their strong holds with feelings of despondency. The battle of Magenta is regarded by the press generally as one of commanding importance. From the telegrams we learn that about 250,000 troops, all counted, were engaged, and that the two Emperors and Victor Emmanuel were present to witness, at least, this terrible struggle. Some 30,000 were killed and wounded among whom were brave officers not a few. For a graphic description of this bloody conflict we refer our readers to the Correspondence of the London News which appears in another column.

Some suppose that as Austria has been so signally defeated in this engagement, and as Victor Emmanuel has been proclaimed King of Lombardy at Milan, the Capitol, that the Austrians will sue for peace. But not yet. The belligerents are not ready for peace. Austria has an immense army in reserve, and Napoleon thirsts for greater glory. Strong hopes are entertained that England and Prussia will in no way interfere until one or all of the parties involved shall have enough of the carnage and woes of war, and cry out. Then they may interpose to some good purpose. We refer our readers to the news by the "Bremen," for still later news indicating that the Austrians are in a sad panic. It is stated that they have completely evacuated the States of the Church, including Ferrara.

roughly remodelled internally; and the arrangement of the pews, pulpit, gallery, &c., completely modernized. The building is now very much more cheerful and commodious. The statistical information derived from the letters shows an increase by baptism of over four hundred members to the Central Association during the past year. The arrangements for the accommodation of the ministers and delegates appeared to be perfect, and the reception given to all friends from a distance was most cordial. I regretted, however, that the attendance at the business meetings, on the part of the Baptist friends at Halifax, was so scanty, and that the benefits derivable from the Association were thus, to a great degree, lost upon the community. Yours truly, VIATOR.

For the "Christian Visitor," REMEDY FOR THE PUTRID SORE THROAT. The following simple remedy for the Putrid Sore Throat was first used in England with great success, and in this Province persons have been cured by it, after life was despaired of by eminent physicians. REMEDY:—Mix about an ounce of alum reduced to a powder with the whites of half a dozen hen's eggs: When beaten to a froth, let the invalid take part of a tea-spoonful at short intervals. In view of the awful destruction made by the disease referred to, I thought it my duty to convey this information. It may do good. That is all I ask. GEORGE E. DAY. Sheffield, 25th June, 1859.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It will be seen by our news columns that the British Ministry having been defeated on a want of confidence motion by a majority of 13 have resigned, and that Lord Palmerston is again placed at the helm of state, and Lord John Russell accepts the office of Foreign Minister. The change is supposed to be favorable in regard to the war question, and strengthens hope that England will maintain her neutrality.

THE SUCCESS OF MR. SPURGEON'S MINISTRY.

Hon. Ira Harris, of New York, during a recent visit to London, wrote a letter home, which appears in the New York Examiner, in which he speaks of having heard Mr. Spurgeon preach several Sermons, all of which impressed him most favorably in regard to the spiritual as well as mental power of this extraordinary man. The Hon. Judge, amongst other eulogistic remarks, says that a lady, who sat near him in the chapel, informed him that when Mr. Spurgeon became pastor of Park St. Church, less than five years ago, the number of members was a little less than 200, and since that time he had baptized over eleven hundred persons. Think of it, adds the Judge, what wonderful success! and that, too, for a man not yet 24 years of age.

CONVEYANCE TO THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

We have made enquiries about the Boats, and have ascertained that if the boat expected from Quebec does not arrive in time, that the "Emperor" will leave St. John for Hillsborough and Moncton on the Thursday evening preceding the meeting and will take Association passengers and bring them back for one fare. The probability is, however, the other Boat will be on, and in that case will not be likely to leave until Friday afternoon. We inquired of the agent, but he could give us no information regarding time or terms. We take it for granted that she will be regulated in her terms by the custom of the other Boats. The passengers will land at Hillsborough and it is expected that carriages will be there to take them on to Hopewell, a distance of some ten or twelve miles.

A note just received from Elder Elias Kierstead, of Studholm, informs us that Putrid sore throat is fearfully prevalent in that Parish; many are dying, and his own family have been very ill; but, through mercy are being restored. The Rev. Dr. Gray received on Saturday last a purse containing one hundred pounds as a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by his friends in this city.

For the Christian Visitor. Messrs Editors,—In the course of my recent wanderings, I have enjoyed the pleasure of attending a portion of the late session of the Central Baptist Association, which was convened at the Granville Street Church, Halifax, on Saturday, the 18th inst. The Association was called to order by the Moderator of last year, and, as usual, the delegates present proceeded to elect their Moderator for the present year, and their choice fell on the Rev. S. W. Debois, A. M., pastor of the Baptist Church of Wolfville. They also chose Rev. R. D. Porter, A. B., Secretary, Brother C. H. Cory, A. B., Assistant Secretary, and Rev. John Chase, Treasurer. Committees were also appointed to report on the various objects ordinarily submitted to the consideration of the Body.

The Sabbath services in the churches in the city and in the surrounding localities were well attended and impressive. Rev. W. Hobbs, M. D., was appointed to preach at the Lunatic Asylum, across the harbor. This service I heard spoken of as deeply, solemn, and interesting. Of the thirty inmates, several appeared to appreciate the importance of the truth delivered. The brother appointed to preach the Introductory Sermon, and his alternate both being absent, Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D., at the request of the Association, consented to supply their place. This discourse—only a part of which, owing to detention, I was able to hear—was said to be very able, and admirably adapted to the present condition of the Denomination in Nova Scotia. It is expected to appear in the columns of the Christian Messenger.

The Committees attended to their respective duties, and were discussed with the utmost moderation and christian kindness. The subject of Temperance occupied a large portion of the morning session of Tuesday. It was peculiarly gratifying to hear the Hon. J. W. Johnston employing his refined and powerful oratory in behalf of this cause; and to see that, surrounded as he is by the sympathy and confidence of the ministering brethren in this Association, he is determined to co-operate with them in efforts to suppress intemperance, and especially in the great and difficult struggle for prohibition. After the adoption of the Report on Temperance, the business of the Association was suspended in order that the Baptist Education Society might hold its annual meeting. The President, Rev. Wm. Chipman, took the chair. The annual Report, prepared by the Secretary, Rev. A. S. Hunt, A. M., was read. This document presented a very gratifying statement of the efficiency and usefulness of the Academy at Wolfville. It was pleasing to learn that, during the past year, the Executive Committee had furnished a complete set of philosophical apparatus for the use of the Academy, and that the Teaching and Boarding Departments, and the financial condition of that Institution were in so highly satisfactory and healthy a state. The Granville Street Chapel has been thor-

oroughly remodelled internally; and the arrangement of the pews, pulpit, gallery, &c., completely modernized. The building is now very much more cheerful and commodious. The statistical information derived from the letters shows an increase by baptism of over four hundred members to the Central Association during the past year. The arrangements for the accommodation of the ministers and delegates appeared to be perfect, and the reception given to all friends from a distance was most cordial. I regretted, however, that the attendance at the business meetings, on the part of the Baptist friends at Halifax, was so scanty, and that the benefits derivable from the Association were thus, to a great degree, lost upon the community. Yours truly, VIATOR.

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OBITUARY.

For the Christian Visitor. Messrs Editors.—Our much esteemed brother, Deacon Robert Noble, who departed this life on the 3rd of April last, aged 70 years, was one of many who near forty years since professed faith in Jesus Christ in this place, and united with the First Baptist Church. When Brother Noble was first made acquainted with his own depraved heart and life, his conviction of sin was deep and powerful, so much so that he thought God could not, consistent with the honour of his justice forgive him; but he that wounds can heal. In answer to prayer he was enabled to exercise faith in the blood of the Lamb, and was not ashamed to confess it before the world, in obeying Christ in his holy ordinances. Brother N. was what we may in justice call an every-day Christian. He was a firm believer in the sovereignty of God's electing love through the atonement of Christ, and the final perseverance of all true believers; and it had its practical influence on his life, in that he loved the habitation of God's House, and to unite in the sacred devotions of the saints. He was remarkably distrustful of himself, while his whole reliance was on Divine aid. Nothing seemed to grieve him more than that the cause of Christ should be dishonoured by those who professed better things. But our brother has gone from our midst, and we feel the loss, especially as he was our oldest deacon for many years. His sufferings connected with his death were rather protracted and severe, but borne with patience; his communications in his last hours were very edifying and encouraging to those who visited him. Our departed brother was twice married, has left a widow, nine children, and a large number of grand-children and other relatives to sustain a severe loss. His funeral was numerously attended, and the occasion was improved by the writer, (assisted by Elders Sprague, and Noble) from 2nd Tim. 4th chap, 7th and 8th verses. "I have fought a good fight, &c." May the circumstance be blessed to us all, is the prayer of D. CRANDALL. Springfield, May 21st, 1859.

DOMESTIC.

We are informed by a gentleman lately from the North Shore that the prospects for the salmon fishery in that section of the province this season are excellent. Large preparations are going on for preserving them. Splendid Salmon can be purchased there for from two shillings and sixpence to three shillings. The Sackville Borderer informs us that the Western Mail coach was upset on Friday week last, owing to the bridge over Caribou River giving way. The injury was slight. MOOSE.—On Friday last the driver of the mail stage on the Air Line, saw three fine moose on the road, five miles this side of Beddington. Will the Ellsworth American please take a note of this.—St. Croix Herald.

FIRE.—On Saturday night, shortly before 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in Mr. Dooley's Tannery Establishment, Waterloo street. The Engines were quickly to work, but the building being a large brick structure, and the fire rather difficult to be got at, considerable injury was sustained. No insurance. DROWNED.—The body of a woman (we learn the wife of Mr. Joseph Batchelor) was found on the flats yesterday morning by some boys. She was a New-Scotian.

Large quantities of Salmon are daily for sale in our market, and by the wheelbarrows at a very reasonable price indeed, as compared with the past few years. The failure of securing the fish, well preserved in tin cases, which business was carried on to a large extent in different parts of the Province, and the consequent falling off in the demand for them, contribute more than does their increased catch to make these fish cheaper this year. We know of numbers of parties who have engaged largely in the preserving business, who can account for the spoiling of the fish, after having been carefully put up, in no other way than that the polished tin used for the cases was generally but a thin covering over a very insubstantial basis of iron, not exhibiting its flaws and hidden weaknesses till called upon to resist atmospheric pressure.—Globe.

The Hon. Charles Ramage Prescott, one of the old Council of N. B., died recently at his beautiful seat in Cornwallis, at the venerable age of 88 years. Mr. Prescott was many years since extensively engaged in commerce in Halifax, as the head of the eminent house of Prescott & Lawson. The latter, Hon. William Lawson, has long ago gone home. On Thursday night last two men charged with Highway Robbery escaped from Richibucto jail. These men were sailors, and being left their knives cut through the jail floor. They had robbed a Frenchman of some money and even took his shoes. The room they were confined in was considered strong.—Freeman.

The mail service from Calais to Houlton has been changed from a tri-weekly to a semi-weekly. It seems to be generally understood that no change will be made on the Air-Line. A daily mail will be continued as at present. We have it from the best authority that the remonstrance of Postmaster-General Connell did much towards preventing the postal authorities at Washington from curtailing the mail service on the route.—St. Croix Herald.

Of 903 clergymen attending the late anniversary in this city, but 73 wore the Professional badge, the white cravat. The growth of hair on the faces of many of the divines was another sign that they are willing to stand as men among men, and to find their appropriate distinctions in something of more consequence than peculiarities of costume.—Boston Paper.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.) Arrival of the "Bremen." THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE! AUSTRIANS RETIRING! NEW MINISTRY!! NEW YORK, June 27. The Steamer Bremen from Southampton on the 14th inst., arrived last evening. The British Ministry had resigned; Palmerston is Premier; Lord John Russell, Foreign Minister. The Austrians evacuated Piacenza, Pavi, Lodi, Bologna, and Ancona—the citadel and fortifications of Piacenza were first blown up. Prince Metternich is dead. The Daily News of the 14th, says it believes Lord Elgin has been offered the Secretaryship of the colonies. Mr. Cobden will have the option of the Board of Trade, and Milner Gibson will enter the Cabinet. Sidney Herbert will probably be Minister of War. Sir G. C. Lewis, President of the India Board, and Mr. Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir H. Bathell is also spoken of for the latter office. Sir James Graham, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke of Argyll have declined to join the new administration.

TURIN, June 11th.—The evacuation of Pavia and Lodi has been confirmed. After having crossed the river Adda, the enemy destroyed the bridges. TURIN, June 12.—Last night the Austrians left Bologna, taking the direction of Modena. After their departure a popular demonstration took place expressing the sense of the people in favour of the national cause. MILAN, June 12.—A part of the French army has passed the river Adda without striking a blow. PARIS, June 13.—The Patrie says that the Austrians have completely evacuated the States of the Church, including even Ferrara. The same paper states that the people of Parma have asked that French troops may be sent into their country. Liverpool, June 13.—Cottons dull and provisions dull. Consols 93 1/2.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

[Correspondence of the London News.] Yesterday evening, not without great difficulty, I succeeded in getting here to inspect the field of the glorious battle fought on Saturday last. My pen is not adequate to describe the heart-rending scene which surrounded me. Trees thrown down by the dreadful effect of artillery; heaps of dead bodies, human limbs scattered about, carriages broken, farm houses burnt, crops trampled, vineyards devastated, houses plundered—such is the deplorable sight which has met my eyes since my arrival in this town. Town, however, Magenta is no more. The small inn whence I am now writing these lines bears marks of the tremendous struggle, for it was thence taken and retaken during the action, not a piece of furniture to be found; not even a chair to sit upon. Some of the details I sent you on Sunday were not quite correct. The field guns captured by our troops were not twenty, but four. I was led into an error by a man showing me some other guns which were captured at Palestro and Borgo Verucelli. The battle of Magenta was not begun by our troops, but by the Austrians who although in full retreat towards Pavia, were ordered to change their front and attack our advanced guard which had crossed the Ticino at Buffalora. One battalion of the Zouaves and two companies of the same regiment, together with two regiments of Grenadiers, all belonging to the Imperial Guard, were suddenly attacked by 25,000 Austrians under the orders of General Zobel. Our gallant allies had three batteries with them, but only two field pieces were brought to play upon the advancing columns of the enemy. You must not forget that the country which lies between this village and Abbiate Grasso is intersected by numerous canals which supply the water to the rice fields of the district. All these fields had been of course inundated for agricultural purposes, so the guns of our advanced guard could not be placed except on the main road, which by the by is very narrow, and by which the Austrians were advancing. The right wing of the French advanced guard thus attacked was formed by the above mentioned troops. Five other companies of Zouaves of the Imperial Guard were marching on the left. This heroic column, which gallantly disputed the advance of Zobel's corps d'armee for five long hours, scarcely numbered 4,000 men. The rolling of musketry, the pounding of field guns, the crash of steel—I have been told by an actor of the bloody drama—were deafening. The Austrians advanced, halted, advanced again, received and returned a close deadly fire; but the bayonet is the queen of weapons—Magenta proved it. The brave band of our allies were vainly clinging to their guns.

After two hours of a fearful struggle, three of them were captured by the enemy. It was then that brave, kind-hearted Gen. Calix fell dead from his horse. The colonel of the 1st Zouaves soon fell, and twelve officers of the same regiment were no more.—The battalion—if you can designate by such a word the 300 left—was now fighting for life; it was surrounded by a division of the enemy—there was no help visible. But "Les Zouaves son! les Zouaves," said my informant, who has the honour to belong to this famous corps. The five companies on the left, seeing the peril of their comrades, rushed with such impetuosity against the enemy's division that the 300 were left alone, and all the force of Croats and Bohemians were brought to bear against the new comers. This last hand to hand fight lasted two hours. The disproportion of number was generally but a thin covering over a very insubstantial basis of iron, not exhibiting its flaws and hidden weaknesses till called upon to resist atmospheric pressure.—Globe.

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The battle of Magenta had been won. General Gyal had brought into action 120,000 men; he left nearly 20,000 of them wounded and dead on the battle field, 7000 were taken prisoners; two flags, 4000 knapsacks, 12,000 muskets, and four guns have fallen in our hands. Besides these difficulties, General Gyal knows that Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers is marching fast towards the Adda, and that he may succeed in intercepting the main road, which from Codogno leads to Cremona. After the battle of Magenta had been won by Victor Emmanuel on the field, and next morning received the deputation of the town council of Milan, which came to offer his Majesty the crown of Lombardy. As soon as the news of the great victory had reached Milan the Austrians fled. The people who had barricaded the streets during the night, began to meet on the Piazza del Broletto, asking for the act of 1848 to be proclaimed. You have not forgotten that in virtue of that act, called fuicione, Lombardy was united to Piedmont. It was a pronouncement that, in spite of the Mazzinians, the whole of the Lombard people, then free, had made. A deputation was sent to the town councillors, but when introduced in the great hall of the Broletto, those gentlemen were told that the Mayor of Milan, a Count Sebregonki, had run away. Signori De Herra, De Lova, Magarita, Ubaldi, Boretto, and Rogier, all assessori municipali, went to the balcony, and after having proclaimed Victor Emanuel King, started, together with Marquis Guersieri Gonzagi, Count Giulini and Signor Correnti, for the headquarters of the King. When the deputation arrived at the camp it was soon introduced into the royal tent.—His Majesty was standing up, the Emperor on his right. The presence of Napoleon III. on such a solemn occasion, sufficiently proves that he really means what he said in his generous proclamation, "France desires nothing but that Italy shall be free from the Alps to the Adriatic." The communications with the capital have not yet been re-established, and I hear from a good source that even Count Cavour has not yet received a true account of the great victory.

Galignani's Messenger has the following on the celebration of the victory of Magenta in Paris and other French towns: "Placards announcing the victory were posted up everywhere over Paris yesterday afternoon, and the whole population received the intelligence with the greatest enthusiasm. At seven in the evening the guns from the invalides thundered forth a salvo in honor of the event; and at night the private houses were illuminated. The Emperor and the Princess Clothilde, between nine and ten, went along the Boulevards and the Rue de Rivoli in an open carriage, and were everywhere greeted with the most enthusiastic cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' 'Vive l'Impératrice!' 'Vive la Princesse Clothilde!' The horses could only proceed at the very slowest walking pace, so enormous was the crowd which surrounded the Imperial carriage. The people were under the very wheels of the vehicle, and in their delight seemed quite regardless of their own safety. Her Majesty's progress was, in fact, a complete ovation. The Boulevards and other principal thoroughfares were crowded to a late hour and the city presented the appearance of a fete.

"The news of the victory was immediately transmitted by the Minister of the Interior to all the Prefects of Departments. It was everywhere received with extraordinary enthusiasm. All the dispatches received announce that the people were all enraptured; that the houses were immediately dressed out with flags, and that preparations were being everywhere made for illuminations."

ANNEXATION OF LOMBARDY TO PIEDMONT. TURIN, June 6, 1859.—The Municipality of Milan delivered, in the presence of the Emperor, at the head quarters to day, the following address to the King: "The Municipality of Milan is proud of being able to make use of its most precious privilege in being the interpreter of their fellow citizens at this grave crisis. They are willing to renew the compact of 1848, and to proclaim again before the Italian nation the great fact which has required eleven armies for its full development in the intelligence and hearts of the people.—The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont has been this morning proclaimed by us, at the very time when the artillery of the enemy could have thundered against us, and while their battalions were even in our public places. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right, which allows nations to be the free disposers of their own destinies. The heroic Sardinian army and our brave Allies, who insist upon Italy being free as far as the Adriatic, will soon achieve the magnanimous enterprise.

"Receive Sirs, the homage of the town of Milan at our hands, and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you. "Our cry is, 'The King and Italy forever!' Milan, June 5, 1859." Signed by seven Assessors of the municipality.

The Allies are pursuing the enemy, who is in full retreat to the Adda. They have seized flags and cannon belonging to the Austrians in great quantities, as well as small arms, and a considerable amount of ammunition. VIENNA, June 7.—Among the wounded at the battle of Magenta are Baron Reissach, three generals, three officers of the staff. Two officers of the staff are missing, and one major is killed. The loss on both sides is very great.—Milan is entirely evacuated by our troops. BERNE, June 7.—At Lavagna, a port of war on the Lago Maggiore, the Austrians have raised from the bottom of the lake some bark which had been scuttled and sunk, and have loaded them with various articles, to be towed by steam to Switzerland. TRIESTE, June 6.—Near Biancho, yesterday, the Austrian war steamer Eugen captured the French gun-boat Raoul of Nantes, bound from Cuba to Trieste, with a cargo of coffee. (Official Bulletin published to day.)

"The allies took in the battle of Magenta four pieces of cannon, two flags, and 4,000 bags (?). Seven thousand Austrians have been made prisoners, and 20,000 put hors de combat, out of 120,000 Austrians engaged. "The loss on the side of the French was about 5,000 killed and wounded, and among the former are Generals Espinasse and Le Clerc. "Milan has been barricaded and defended by 6,000 National Guards. "The Government of the King of Sardinia is already in operation at Como and Sondrio." TURIN, June 7.—The first private letter from the battle field of Magenta has arrived here. The Imperial and Sardinian Guards were engaged against the Austrian masses. The Guards were attacked, and were unable to advance, but nevertheless firmly resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and the Guards lost and retook their position six times. At last Gen. Niel's army made an offensive movement, which was irresistible. The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of our army, but a movement of Gen. McMahon rendered the attempt ineffectual.—The efforts of the enemy relaxed somewhat for a moment, and the conflict then began again with renewed fury. Gen McMahon was triumphant, and the battle is won. It is asserted that the King entered Milan to day, and to morrow the victory will be celebrated at Turin. A Te Deum in honor of the victory of Magenta was celebrated at Notre Dame yesterday. The Emperor and all the authorities were present.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 23rd inst., by Rev. Maurice Swaby, Mr. John Christopher Smith, of New York, U. S., to Miss Isabella Estella Mullin, seventh daughter of George Mullin, of St. John, N. B. At Flower's Cove, June 16th, by Rev. P. O. Reese, Mr. John Libbey to Miss Elizabeth A. Flower, all of Canaan, Q. C. At the Baptist Parsonage, Nictaux, N. S., on Thursday, 18th inst., by the Rev. W. G. Parker, the Rev. E. O. Reed, Pastor of the second Baptist Church at Horton, N. S., to Miss Cassie M. eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

By the same, on the same day at Forest Hill Cottage, Wilmot, N. S., the Rev. J. L. Reed, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Upper Aylesford, N. S., to Miss Libbie H., only daughter of W. D. Morton, Esq.

DIED.

At Margerville, on the 26th of May, Jane Allen, aged 88 years. Sister A. professed religion a number of years ago, under the labors of Rev. J. Magner, then Pastor of the Church in this place. Her department through life was very exemplary. She was kind, affectionate, and hospitable. To glorify her Heavenly master was her chief delight. Much of her time was devoted to prayer, like her Redeemer the mid-night watches were often appropriated to such Heavenly devotion. In the church her aim was to make peace, and promote harmony. During her sickness she enjoyed the Lord's presence very remarkably. On the morning of her departure, very, her friends, perceiving that death was doing its work, asked her if she was aware of his near approach. She said that she knew she was dying, and calmly fell asleep. A large circle of friends gave testimony of respect to the deceased, by following her remains to the silent tomb. The Church in this place sustains a great loss by this bereavement.

At Thorn-Town, Parish of John's, April 26th, of consumption, Margaret, beloved wife of Brother Thomas Hetherington, and fifth daughter of William and Jennett Strong, aged 28 years 11 months and 13 days. Our departed Sister has left a sorrowing husband to mourn her absence, and three little children to lament a mother's care. Sister M. has been for several years a member of the Baptist Church and always adorn-

ment. It was reported in Paris yesterday that Marshal Canrobert had died of his wounds. Gen. Le Clerc was not far from the Emperor when he met his death. The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Emperor was in the midst of the Imperial Guard during the stand of two hours made against the Austrians, who, it appears, were aware of the fact. It is affirmed that the Austrians amounted to 150,000, and the French to about as many.—At Magenta the French artillery behaved with great bravery. They were killed at their guns. The real loss of the Austrian forces is estimated at 18,000 or 14,000, and the correspondent of The Times at Paris, writing last night, says it was rumored that fighting was going on during the day before Milan, and if the Austrians fell back without disorder, it was considered probable they would make another attempt to save the capital of Lombardy.

Another engagement had taken place at Marignano. The Austrians being entrenched there Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers was sent to dislodge them, and took the village with but little loss. The Emperor under date of "Milan, Thursday morning (9th)," thus telegraphs to the Empress in regard to the event: "We have not received any details of the brilliant affair at Marignano. We only know that the Austrian corps d'armee under Gen. Benedek has been repulsed, and that we have taken 1,200 prisoners." The French loss in this affair is said to have been quite small. TURIN, Saturday, June 11, 1859. Private letters from Milan, respecting the battle of Marignano, state that 600 Zouaves were put hors du combat. The Austrians, who were 30,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours. At 11 o'clock at night, a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, intending to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated. The Emperor of the French and King Victor Emmanuel entered Milan on the morning of the 8th inst., and the official despatch says the reception was magnificent and full of enthusiasm. An official Sardinian bulletin, dated Turin, June 8, says—"The Sardinian head-quarters were transferred yesterday to Casate. Yesterday evening, the enemy evacuated Pavi, after having spiked their guns and thrown their ammunition into the water. The corps d'armee under Gen. Schwarzenberg had left Pavi, and taken the direction of Belgiojoso." The official bulletin of the following day (9th) contained the contradictory report, that the Austrians had withdrawn from Belgiojoso to Pavi. The official Austrian Correspondence has reliable information that Field Marshal Urban has successfully effected a retreat with his troops by Cascino. A Milan despatch of the 8th, published in The Monitor, states that an important demonstration took place that day. A great number of the principal citizens assembled to cheer the Emperor in the court-yard of the palace. A Turin despatch, dated the 9th, says that the retreat of the Austrians still continued, and that the Austrians had evacuated Lavagna, abandoning their material of war and taking shelter on board the vessels in Swiss waters. The Emperor and the King of Sardinia attended Mass in the Cathedral of Milan on the 9th, and a Te Deum was sung. They subsequently rode through the city and the enthusiasm of the people is said to be "indescribable." The King of Sardinia had issued a proclamation dated "Milan, June 9," to the Lombards. He says in it that independence having been secured, a regime both liberal and durable would be established. He eulogizes the magnanimity of the Emperor Napoleon, and calls on the Lombards to join them on the battle field. The London Post's Paris correspondent, says, more than 4,000 of the prisoners taken by the Allies are Italians. They say that they took the earliest opportunity of giving themselves up. They were always placed in the front, and threatened generally by the Croats in the rear if they did not fight well. Many have offered to join the Allies, but have not yet been accepted. The Swiss Federal Council had ordered the immediate fortifying of Luizenetz, and of the frontiers between the Canton Grisons and Austria, and to hasten the completion of the fortifications of St. Maurice, in the Canton Valais. Three Austrian armed transports, all having vessels in tow, were observed entering Swiss waters by the outposts of the Swiss troops. The transports were immediately stopped, and surrendered, and the Swiss commander took them to Mogadino, where they would be kept by Swiss troops, alongside of five Sardinian steamers. It is understood that such acts as the annexation of Lombardy are of a provisional character, and are intended to be in force only during the war. The Grand Duke of Tuscany had formally protested against the revolution. He states that the revolutionary party, at the instigation of Piedmont, wished him to declare war against Austria, but he preferred leaving Tuscany rather than adopt such a course.