Christian Visitor

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Devoted to Religious & Secular Intelligence, H. P. GUILFORD, EDITORS.

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short communications, as a general thing are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers; than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and insure

BAPTIST SEMINARY, June 4th. 1859. REMINISCENCES CALLED UP IN THE LIGHT OF THE PRESENT. (Continued.)

Number one of these reminiscenses closed abruptly with carpet bag in hand; but we are still living in the past. How can it be otherwise as we sit here in one of the upper rooms of our denominational Seminary where we have spent so many, many happy hours with our beloved brother Miles, now with his Father and our Father, with his God and our God. He was one of the founders of this institution." and was the first to take charge of its educational interests. Faithfully and successfully did he toil in promoting its progress both at home and abroad until dire consumption laid him low. Long hours we have spent together in this very place, consulting what was to be done to awaken a deeper interest in the denomination, and to increase the funds and extend the general usefulness of the Institution. Dear man, he regarded it as a child of his own, and was willing to sacrifice his very life if necessary, to build it up and give it a place in the affections of the brotherhood. Having shared in the advantages of education himself, his benevolent heart yearned to impart those choice treasures to others, and especially to the rising ministry of his own denomination. His whole soul was in the work, and although his body ality and energy of brethren Ring and Wilmot king of terrors, and passed through the dark sleeps in death in yonder cemetery, in full view of the room where we write, yet this institution still lives as a noble monument to his self sacrificing zeal in the cause of general and ministe rial education.

When we first knew the Seminary; it embraced two departments, male and female, and under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Miles, its first teachers, it was exceedingly popular, having at one time a hundred pupils. But the days of adversity came, Mrs. Miles, admired, respected and loved by all who knew her, sunk in an early grave, and he, poor fellow, disconsolate and worn down, went to England to beg money to save the Institution from bankruptcy, and amidst labors and anxieties his health gave way, and he too came home to die.

But amid these adverse circumstances the man aging committee, faithful to the trust committed to their care, persevered, provided other teachers as best they could, and kept the School

These were trying times, as some of you brethren, who still live, well remember, when we used to meet in committee, pressed with money claims, and not a dollar in funds to pay them. The denomination, with a few noble exceptions. lukewarm, and the Tory Government of the country frowning upon us, and refusing from year to year an application for aid; but there was no giving up on the part of the men in charge, frown who would; we all felt that heaven approved, and therefore the cause must suc-

True, when the present esteemed Principal took charge, things looked rather dark and gloomy. The female department had been given up, and the number of boys in attendance was very small; but the Committee was most fortunate in obtaining a teacher who, in addition to excellent educational qualities, possessed financial skill and econemy. It frequently happens that men of high intellectual attainments utterly fail for the want of common sense management. in financial matters, and if a man of that star had been placed at the head of our Institut the whole thing, long ere this, would have proved a tremendous failure. But Providence ordered it otherwise, and although it has not prospered to the extent that its friends desired. yet gradually it has gained ground, and probably has a larger place in the affections of the people to-day than at any former period of its his

sive structure! How magnificent the back

living springs of God's eternal love."

We admire the taste that selected such a charming spot for the College, but in the depths ed that College to the displeasure of a large portion of the people of this country. Had the Government of the Province established this Iustitution upon a broad and liberal basis it would pitable dwelling of brother Gabels in safety. now be one of the most flourishing Universities in these lower Provinces; but instead of that they unwisely and unrighteously inscribed upon its Constitution the law of Episcopacy, and positively proscribed all students who would not subscribe to the "thirty-nine articles" of the Church of England. Abominable enactment! Never did men make a more egregious blunder. This outrage upon the conscientious convictions and feelings of large sections of the people has hung like a milistone upon the progress of the College from that day until now, and will continue to do so until the whole thing is thoroughly remodeled. In fact it is not at all improbable that that original blunder will render it absolutely necessary in order to inspire confidence in the whole people to take up the College root and branch and transplant it in a more congenial soil. The very spot where it stands, though rich and glorious in external beauties, seems blighted by that odious law, and so deep the stain, that all attempts to liberalize, and thereby to awaken confidence have as yet failed to wash it out.

With all due respect to our present Liberal Government who have this matter in charge, we ly baptised believers into the church. Here are beg to remind them that so long as the Coll ge is subject by reason of its location, its management or any other cause to the exercise of any preeminence, on the part of those who sought to rob the people of their just rights, just so long it will remain a poor forsaken thing, unworthy of the name of a college. We speak thus strongly because we want to see "King's College" transformed into the "University of New Brunswick," not in name merely, but in deed and in truth.

The latter has gone to his rest, but the former still lives to glorify his Saviour amongst men .pleted wewere invited by the Church to preach the cumstances of such impressiveness, that after about you. much prayer and deliberation we were induced to

wife and her five young clildren to be brought from Nictaux to Fredericton at this inclement season of the year. We must go after them,but how can we say farewell to a people with whom we have enjoyed such blessings from above thought is agonizing, but duty calls and obedience must be rendered. Off we hasten to St. John, then over to Digby, and there friends volunteer to he!p us on to Nictaux. We arrive, all stead of the heavy galleries on three sides, it has is bewildering excitement—the Shepherd is going to run away from the flock. Grave Deacons demur, friends remonstrate, saint and sinner say it must not be : but in the judgment of the Shepherd he is summoned by the Masterto leave the flock, for a time at least, and they are called together to hear his farewell sermon. It is a solemn time. The preacher feels that lie tails till some future opportunity. It is proposed that it shall be re-opened on the occasion of the must account for this day's proceedings at the bar of God. Prayers are offered and words boken with that dread tribunal in prospect. Minister, descons, old christians, young men and maidens, and little children-all feel separation painful and can only give expression to the depth of feeling in sobs and tears, but the farewell is

The College on yonder rising ground calls mended to God and to the word of his grace." up reminiscences, not all however of the most | The day is appointed for leaving, all that can pleasing character. Thirty years ago we made be taken is packed up and the rest sold or given our first visit to the spot where it stands; away, and amidst a fremendous snow storm kind the edifice not then finished, but in the hands friends gather to help us down to Annapolis to of workmen and hastening to completion. How meet the boat. Through a drifting tempest of commanding the site! How imposing the mas snow we reach the place : but there is no best. grounds adorned with trees of enchanting beauty! length she is seen in the distance. It is the old What a splendid view from this classic hill of Herald. Now she is at the wharf. 50 or 60 head the majestic River, whose crystal waters have of cattle are driven on board, and we take our been rolling towards the sea for many long cen- place in the cabin. This is a gloomy, fearful turies; and stil! these waters are undiminished! night. Cattle bellowing with fear, the tempests Surely that noble River must be 'ed by deep howling without, self, wife, children, all sea-sick living springs. How suggestive of the River of but we reach St. John in safety. Friends from Life whose waters fail not because fed by the Frede icton are in waiting with horses and sleighs. A few hours in St. John and we are off for Head Quarters. Cold, tremendously cold; but skins and other wrapping keep us warm, and we of our inner spirit we hate the law which subject- are soon at our place of destiny. Thank God the tempest has not destroyed us, the angry floods have not swallowed us up, and the piercing cold has done us no harm. Here we are at the hos-

> Pastoral labors are entered upon without dclay-New Year's day arrives-it is spent in fasting and prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit. God hears. The Holy One descends in mighty power, crowds flock to hear the word preached, the cry is coming up from hearts pierced by the arrows of the Almighty "what shall I do to be saved? Weary and heavy laden ones are point.. ed to the Lamb of God. Old Christians rejoice in the brightening prospect and double their diligence in the work of the Lord. It is a day of mighty power. The lamented Boice, who had experienced religion in Boicetown, Mirimachi but who had backsliden, returns with penitence to the foot of the cross, and is amongst the first to break asssunder the chains of unbelief, and so the gracious work proceeds. The evening of every week day finds the vestry crowded with anxious souls and the new chapel, capable of seating 800 people, is frequently filled on Sabbath evenings to overflowing. The Baptismal font is opened and young converts are buried with Christ in baptism.

> ed and the time has come for receiving the newno less than thirty, half of them young ladies robed in pure white. Nearly all the capdidates, male and female, in the bloom of life. Glorious spectacle to behold. Surely this is the Lord's oings and marvellous in our eyes.

Onward moves the mighty work until some eighty happy converts are gathered into the fold of Christ. But where are those who were then welcomed to the fellowship of the church? Some of them are bold witnesses for the truth As we sit, pen in hand, how many thoughts on earth, others have died in the triumphs of crowd in upon us in relation to our former con. faith and gone to to wear the crown of life. nexion with the Baptist Church here. When we Among the latter was our own dear first-born first visited Fredericton our brethren worshipped son, who went to the grave in the spring time of in a small house erected principally by the liber youth. Joyfully and triumphantly he met the river, with heaven's light and glory breaking in upon his soul. Others in like manner have left Some eight years after our first visit we made the world; but some have gone far, far astray. them a second call, and found our brethren still If these lines meet the eye of any such, permit worshipping in the old house, but desirous to the one who ministered to you the sacred rite of build anew; and in the spirit of Christian man | christian baptism in the name of the Father, and hood they wert forward and erected their present of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; the one commodious and beautiful chapel. When com- whose band was stretched out to bid you welcome to God's church; the one, who this modedicatory sermon. The distance from Nictaux ment feels that he could weep tears of blood was considerable, but we felt it our duty to ac- over you if it would do you good, O permit, we cept the invitation, and we addressed the as- say, such an one to invite you back to your Fasembled multitude from the passage in Haggai, ther's house where there is bread enough and to "The glory of this latter house shall be greater spare. What have the charms of the world done than of the former saith the Lord of Hosts; and for you? What has dissipation done for you? in this place will I give peace saith the Lord of What has sin of any kind done for you? Alas Hosts." Brother Robinson and other ministering alas! you know too well deep down in your inbrethren were present and performed well their ner spirit what has been the result of this part in the engagements of the day. The atten- life of departure from God, and his people. O! tion of the people was called up and the word be entreated by one, who loves you still, and spoken by the servants of God, made a deep im- prays for your salvation as he prays for his own pression. A call to the pastorate of the Church, soul, to return in penitence to the foot of the cross which had been extended to us before, but which now while the day of grace lasts, and before the had been refused, was now renewed under cir- dark shadows of a terrible despair shall gather

Say not you have sinned so much and so long you cannot be forgiven; the Saviour bids you come, and his blood is sufficient to cleanse the deepest stain of guilt. Come O, come and taste the sweets of his pardoning love. As we write we feel that our very pen is dipped in the compassion which the love of Christ excites. Listen O Listen; our next interview may be at the bar and to whom we are so deeply attached? The of Gcd. In view of that meeting reminiscences must for the present close.

THE GRANVILLE STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL eastern side to the southern end, having all the the former heavy, close, crowded interior, it has that it shall be re-opened on the occasion of meeting of the Central Baptist Association, though the alterations are not entirely finished inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It is proposed to hold a special Prayer Meeting in the Chapel, on the Friday evening preceding, at ½ past 7.—

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

DEAR VISITOR,-In continuation of our last veek's story, we wish to add one more great natural source of wealth in Hillsborough, and we will then briefly notice other sections o this locality. The soil is good; much of it is ert County, through which we have passed Will she come to-night? Nobody knows; at The source of wealth to which we now refer, is the free-stone quarries which are now being worked by an American company of recent organization. This stone is said to be very good, and is in quick demand for shipment to the United States. But as we may, hereafter, have occasion to speak of for the knowledge of the timber trade which this branch of trade in other sections of the county, for the present, we forbear to give the details It just now occurs to mind that we must not pass by the grindstone" business" in this vicinity, which forms a very considerable trade, thus enabling many a Yankee to whittle his stick with a sharp knife, to say nothing of other edge-tools which owe their keenness to New Brunswick grit. Solomon said, "if the iren be blunt, put to the more strength." But this way, one can see no need of the iron's being blunt, for grindstones of all sizes and of the first quality are here for sale facts. " for cash or approved credit;" and we presume that the "Crandall Bros." of Moncton could be easily induced to fill any orders in this line of since, we learn that he deduced the following bussiness that may be sent to them.

In Hillsborough the Baptist interest is strong in numbers and in wealth. It ought to be, -and for ought we know it is, strong in its spirituality and liberality. Bro. Jno. Hughes, the pastor in charge, is a preacher of sound intelligence and more than ordinary abilities. The Last Sabbath in May we spent with him and his people, and with Bro. James Irving and his congregation in Baltimore, sometimes called "Irving Settlement." Here we have a little church, and an excellent Chapel. Bro. Jas. Wallace is the pastor of the Courch, preaching there only a part of his time. while Bro. Irving who has but recently commenced preaching, acts as a supply during the absence of Bro. Wallace. He preaches a part of his time in Upper Sussex also. He is received with great grazing and hay country. Several farmers in acceptance wherever he goes to preach, and his this section have pointed out to us dyked lands, beginning, induces much hope for the future. which yield about three tons of hay to the acre. To him, under God, the Baltimore Settlement are indebted for their Chapel. May God long continue his usefullness, and render Him a great Not the barn of the purchaser, but the barn of blessing to the Church and the world.

next proceeded on to Hopewell and Harvey, and grow yellow corn "out West," for a shilling a by taking a very round about way in order to bushel? Next week, we intend, "the Lord wilreach our subscribers, we visited Salmon River ling" to resume our notice of Albert County. and Roshea. Well say you, what of these

Before answering this question, let us ask another

Reader, did you ever go to a store to buy some articles, no matter whether to wear upon the body or in the house, or any where else. At first, the dealer showed you the article asked for, and you thought it very pretty, and as you gazed upon it, it even looked beautiful. Presently, and right in the midst of your admiration, the mer chant exhibits another kind of the same article. only in a richer style and done up in a costlier manner. And perhaps another, another and another, until you find yourself judging of the beauty of each by comparison with the others, and really it is difficult to make yourself believe that the first shown you is as beautiful as some of the other patterns, and to decide which of the number you would prefer, all things considered, is not a very easy matter.

So in our last, we could not help exclaiming as we looked upon the many objects of interest which struck the eye as one entered Hillsborough, from the North-west. " Beautiful! beautiful! beautiful! And it is a beautiful place." But dear readers, when we uttered these exclamations, we had'nt seen Hopewell and Harvey. Pardon us dear Hillsborough people, if we do say of your township, " positively beautiful," of Hopewell and Harvey "comparatively more beautiful," and before we use the " superlative degree," we will wait to see some other sections. According to the accounts of some, this last degree belongs to the "North-shore coun-As yet, we are unable to speak on this point from personal observation, though we hope to see it during the season.

Standing upon the "Bank" in Harvey, or what s still better, go a short distance back upon the hill-tops, and the landscape is one of the most magnificent natural pictures we have ever looked upon. The eye takes in at almost a single glance, the Bay; the Shepody and the Petticodiac Krivers ; very extensive and regularly dyked fresh and salt marshes; cultivated up-lands; romantic hills and woods, and right among them stands the giant of the hills (Shepody mountain.) as though he was constantly watching the behaviour of the smaller Shepodies, ready to rebuke if need be, and to smile if each of the little ones mind their manners." And there this variety of many kinds lie nestled together, united by bonds of the closest sympathy and strongest affinity, seeming to effer up their morning and evening beginning He chose them all unto eternal life." orisons to the Author of all good, in behalf of all creation; and to give a most forcible demonstration of the sublimest truth in nature, that "God is love." O, why do not poor mortals love Him more and serve Him better.

The height of Shepedy mountain above high

miles. Yet, in the grandeur of its majesty, as one stands at the point refered to, it seems just ready to hedge up the way but a short distance

Agriculture is of course the great business of

very rich, and capable of producing large crops of hay, grain and vegetables. And here, as else. where in the Province, farmers are turning more attention to the land, and less attention to lumber. Mr. Experience has given some hard lessons, and charged rather heavy tuition fees, many have obtained at his hands; and having found surer, and in the end, more profitable employment during their "vacation," a great many of his scholars think they have finished this branch of education, and hence, have concluded to return to the TIMBER-SCHOOL, -no more. Wise

Strangers often ask the question, "Is New Brunswick worth much for Agricultural purposes?" A few facts, will, we trust, suffice to answer this question in the affirmative. To the

decision this.

According to the printed returns as gathered and published by Professor Johnson a few years statement of the average product and weight of each of the crops grown in the entire Province. Of Wheat, 20 bush. to acre, weighing 60 lbs.

per bush.	lating of	drogles		
" Barley, 29 bush.		"	50	"
" Oats, 34 "	# 10 Mg	"	38	66
" Buckwheat, 33	44	46	48	44
" Rye, 20 "	44 . 44	44	52	"
" Indian-corn, 41		44	59	66
" Potatoes, 226 (or 6	d tons)	4.6	63	46
" Turnips, 456 (or	134) "	41	66	60
This looks very much	na tho'	this l	Provi	ne

possessed some value as an Agricultural Country To the above statement may be added the fact that there are but very few countries which can equal, -not to say excel-New Brunswick as a The average value of hay, take one year with another, is said to be \$8 per ton, at the barn. the seller. Which think you is the most profit-After a visit of one week in Hillsborough we able? To raise hay here, for \$8 per ton, or to

Sackville, June 8, 1859.

THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD.

The following extract is from one of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons. It will well pay every one who shall read it, for so doing.

"Can any man tell me when the beginning was? Years ago, we thought the beginning of this world was when Adam came upon it; but we have discovered that thousands of years before that, God was forming chaotic matter to make it a fit abode for man, and putting a race of creatures it upon, that they might die and leave traces of his handiwork and marvellous skill, before he tried his hand on man. But this was not the beginning, for revelation points us to a period long ere this world was fashioned, to the days when the morning stars were begotten-when, like drops of dew from the fingers of morning, stars and constellations fell thickly from the hand of God; when, by his own lips; he launched forth ponderous orbs; when, with his own hand, he sent comets, like thunderbolts, wandering through the sky, to find one day their proper sphere. We go back to those days when worlds were made, and systems were fashioned, and we have not approached the beginning yet.

Until we go back to the time when all the universe slept in the mind of God, as yet unbornuntil we enter the eternity where Go,d the Creator, dwells alone, everything sleeping in his mighty gigantic thought-we have not guessed the beginning. We may go back, back, back--ages upon ages. We may go back, if we may use a word, whole eternities, and yet never arrive at the beginning. Our wing may be tried, our imagination die away. Could it outstrip the lightening's flashes in majesty, power and rapidity. It would soon weary itself ere it could get to the beginning. But God from the beginning chose his people, when unnavigated ether was yet unfanned by the wing of a single angel, when space was shoreless, or unborn, when universal silence reigned, and not a voice or whisper shocked the solemnity of silence, when there was no being, no motion, naught but God himself alone in his eternity; when, without the song of an angel, without the attendance of even a cherubim, long ere the living creatures were born, or the wheels of the chariot of Jehovah were fashioned; even then, 'in the beginning was the Word.' and in the beginning God's people were-in the

(From the Christian Messenger.) ACADIA COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of this institution was observed on Friday, the 3rd inst. The day was fine, and the usual goodly number of friends and water, is nine hundred and three feet, and the visitors in attendance. At Il A. M. the protide of the River rises thirty six feet. The high- cession was formed, and the line of march taken uttered and the flock tenderly beloved "is com- Chris. Messenger.

Brewster's Wharf, is 20,751 feet, or about four after singing by the choir, and prayer by the in emulation. Nor should I forget the officers of est part of the mountain from the flagstaff on from the College to the Baptist Church, when, the Chief of the state persons a state of the state persons a state of the state persons and the persons a state of the state persons and the persons as the state of the state persons and the persons as the state person

Rev. A. S. Hunt, the following orations were pronounced by the under graduates, viz: "The battle of Quebec, and its results,"

Andrew D. Barss, Wolfville. Brenton Eaton, Cornwallis.

England and its Charter,' Dugald Thomson, St. Andrews, N. B The Measures of Life,'

Daniel F. Higgins, Rawdon. These parts were performed in a highly satisfactory manner, evincing no small degree of independence and exactness of thought, strength of talent, and propriety of taste and culture. The Bachelor's Degree was conferred on the above named young gentlemen, and that of Master of Arts on William Johnston, M. D.,

Sacville, N. B.: Rev. Isaiah Wallace, Newcastle,

N. B. : and Rev. S. N. Bentley, Halifax. Dr. Cramp's parting address to the Graduating Class-in the course of which he adverted to the present disturbed state of Europe, the way it is regarded in England, the movements taking place in the Colleges and Universities in reference to it : Students and Professors forming themselves into Rifle Corps, &c .- was peculiarly appropriate and well received. Remarks were also made by J. W. Nutting, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. Humphrey, Bentley, and Armstrong. After which the National Anthem was sung, and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Tupper. Thus ended the interesting

exercises of this interesting occasion. The Baptists of N. S. may well prize their College. Located in one of the pleasantest villages of the Province, on amost delightful spot, with a staff of instructors of rare ability, faithfulness, and worth, (although too small a number) and already taking honourable rank among similar Institutions abroad, may we not safely predict for it a bright future?

A VISITOR.

The Battle of Montebello.

The Moniteur of the 24th publishes General Forey's official report of the battle of Montebello, as forwarded by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to the Emperor, as follows:

VogHERA, May 20, 1859—Midnight Monsieur le Marechal--I have the honor to send you a report of the engagement of my Division this day.

Having received information at half-past 12 (p.m.) that a strong Austrian column, with artillery, had occupied Casteggio, and had driven out from Montebello the advanced posts of the Piedmentese cavalry, I immediately pushed forward to the outposts on the Montebello road with two battalions of the 74th, destined to relieve two bartalions of the 84th, encamped on that road, in front of Voghera, on the Madura

Meantime the rest of my Division was getting under arms; a battery of artillery (6th of the 8th

On reaching the bridge over the streamlet Fossagazzo, the extreme limits of our outposts, I ordered a section of artillery to be placed in battery, supported on the right and on the left by two battalions of the 84th, their sharp-shooters lining the banks of the stream. Meantime the enemy had pushed on from Mon-

ebello to Ginestrello, and, being informed that he was advancing against me in two columns, the one by the high road, the other by the railway road, I ordered the left battalion of the 74th to cover the road to Cascina-Nuova, and the other battalion to take up a position on the right side of the road, behind the 84th.

This movement had scarcely been effected when a brisk fusidale opened along the whole line between our riflemen and those of the enemy, who was advancing upon us, supporting his riflemen by heads of columns debouching from Ginestrelllo. 'The artillery opened its guns upon them with success; the enemy replied.

I then ordered my right to advance. The eneiny withdrew before the impetuosity of our troops; but, perceiving that I only had one battalion on the left of the road, a strong column was ordered to attack it. Thanks to the vigor and firmness of that battalion, com nanded by Colonel Cambriels, and to some happy charges of the Piedmontese cavalry, admirably led by General Sonnez, the Austrians were driven back. At this moment General Blanchard, followed

by the 98th and a battalion of the 91st (the two others had remained at Oriolo, where they had an encounter), joined me, and received the order to relieve the battalion of the 74th charged to defend the railway road, and to establish him self firmly at Cascina-Nuova.

Reassured on that side, I again advanced my right, and carried, not without a serious resistance, the position of Ginestrelle. Judging then that by following with the main body of my infantry along the ridges and the high road with my artillery, protected by the Piedmontese ca-valry I should more easily get possession of Mon-tebello, I arranged my attacking columns as follows, under the orders of General Beuret:

The 17th battalion of Chasseurs, supported by the 84th and 74th placed en echelon, attacked the south side of Montebello, where the enemy had intrenched himself.

A hand-to-hand combat then ensued in the streets of the village, which we had to carry house by house. It was during this combat tha Gen. Beuret was mortally wounded at my sidet After an obstinate resistance the Austrians were obliged to yield before the impetuosity of our troops, and, although strongly intrenched in the churchyard, they were driven out of that last position at the point of the bayonet amid reiterated shouts of 'Vive l' Empereur!'
It was now half-past 6 o'clock; I thought it

prudent not to follow up the day's success any further, and I halted my troops behind the ground upon which the churchyard is situated, lining the ridge with four guns and a number of rifle-men, who drove back the last Austrian columns Shortly afterwards I saw the Austrian column

evacuate Casteggio, leaving a rear guard there,

I cannot, M. le Marechal, praise too highly the bravery of our troops in this affair; all—officers, subalterns and men—vied with each other