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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859.

[Vol 26.]

Scripture Geography an Interesting Study.

[concluded.]

The wars which were carried on for the possession of the holy sepulchre had their origin in a high and generous enthusiasm. It is impossible to doubt that many of the weary pilgrims who pressed into the Holy Land, were urged by strong feelings of devotion; and it is next to impossible not to sympathize with that mixture of chivalry and piety with which the crusading armies and their attendants approached the city which was the end of all their toils and wanderings.

Behold! Jerusalem in prospect lies!
Behold! Jerusalem salutes their eyes!
'Tis once a thousand tongues repeat the name,
And hail Jerusalem with loud acclaim!

Even to the philosopher, Jerusalem and the Holy Land, from having been the scenes of those events which have exercised a powerful and extensive influence on the character and happiness of the human race, possess peculiar interest. On visiting the places consecrated by those events which have changed the face of the world, we give a somewhat similar feeling to that of the traveller, who, after laboriously ascending the current of a mighty river, like the Nile or the Ganges, at length discovers and contemplates its hidden source. It seems to me, as I say, that the pilgrim, who, after a long and weary journey, has reached the last of the last hills which separate him from Nazareth, that I was going to contemplate, on the spot, the mysterious vision of the vast and fertile region which, for two thousand years, has been the theatre of the human drama, and the scene of the most important events in the history of the world.

It is a most interesting and instructive study, to trace the footsteps of the Saviour, and to see how the events of his life were connected with the geography of the Holy Land.

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wider, but scarcely less interesting. The journeys of the apostles are fitted to awaken in us the most lively and generous emotions. Altogether independent of the sacredness of the cause in which they were engaged, the zeal and intrepidity which they manifested—whether fighting with wild beasts at Ephesus, or with the more furious passions of their infuriated countrymen, whether bearing up against the taunts of infidelity at Athens, or the rage of persecution at Rome—are sufficient to enlist all our sympathies on their side. When we think of the pure and lofty doctrines which they taught, and of the generous and manly eloquence with which they urged these doctrines on the acceptance of their hearers, the mantle of their divine Master seems to descend upon the holy brotherhood, which now contains no traitor in its band. When we read of the prejudices which they abjured, and the idols which they overturned—of the deserts which they rejoiced, and the wildernesses which blossomed at their word—of the sinners whom they converted, and the churches which they planted—we feel that we are reading the accomplishment of what the prophets going before them had spoken. In following the track of the apostles, we find that we are in the train of truth, and breathe more loftily than if we were swelling the pomp of some victorious army. Some of the candlesticks which were set up by the apostles have been removed; some of the lights which they kindled have been extinguished; but a deep and solemn interest must ever gather round the history of those churches which were planted by the apostles and first teachers of Christianity; and the fact, that some of these churches are now in ruins, so far from diminishing our desire to know all that Scripture geography can tell of the condition of these churches, should only stir up our faith and quicken our vigilance, and lend additional interest and emphasis to the Scripture, which saith, "He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches."

Long Dresses.—The following hit at the long dresses now so fashionable, is from "the Professor at the Breakfast-table," in the Atlantic Monthly, for July:—

Our lady's daughter is a young lady of some pretensions to gentility. She wears her bonnet well back on her head, which is known by all to be a mark of high breeding. She wears long trains very long, as the great ladies do. To be sure, her dresses are as a rule made only to sweep the steepest floors of chateaux and palaces; as those of the aristocracy of the other side do not go dragging through the mud in silks and satins, but, far from that, ride in coaches when they are in full dress. It is true, that considering matters of dress of the American people, and the single accidents which disturb the perfect side of a lady, a lady who has swept a mile of them is not exactly in such a condition that one would care to be her neighbor. But then there is no need of being so hard on these slight weaknesses. A life spent, dear women, as our little deformed gentleman was the other day.

There are no such women as the Boston women, Sir,—he said. Forty-two degrees, north latitude, Rome, Sir, Boston, Sir! They had grand women in old Rome, Sir,—and the women bore such men-child as never the world saw before. And so it was here, Sir. I tell you, the revolution the Boston boys started had to run in woman's milk before it ran in man's blood, Sir!

But confound the make-believe women we have turned loose in our streets!—where do they come from? Not out of Boston parlours, I trust; why there isn't a beast or a bird that would drag its tail through the dirt in the way these creatures do their dresses. Because a queen or a duchess wears long robes on great occasions, a maid-of-all-work or a factory-girl thinks she must make herself a nuisance by trailing through the street, picking up and carrying about with her—pah! that's what I call getting vulgarity into your bones and marrow. Making believe to be what you are not is the essence of vulgarity. Show over dirt is the only attribute of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women and see what she takes up as she goes, and not feel queasy, he has got a tough stomach. I wouldn't let one of 'em into my room without serving 'em as David served Saul at the cave in the wilderness,—cut off his skirts, Sir! cut off his skirts!

I suggested that I had seen some pretty stylish ladies who offended in the way he condemned.

Stylish women, I don't doubt,—said the little gentleman.—Don't tell me that a true lady ever sacrifices the duty of keeping all about her sweet and clean to the wish of making a vulgar show. I won't believe it of a lady. There are some things that no fashion has any right to touch, and even-

nese is one of those things. If a woman wishes to show that her husband or her father has got money, which she wants and means to spend, but doesn't know how, let her buy a yard or two of silk and pin it to her dress when she goes out to walk, but let her unpun it when she goes into the house:—there may be poor women that will think it disfiguring. It is an insult to a respectable landlady to carry such things into a house for her to deal with. I don't like the Bloomers any too well,—in fact, I never saw but one, and she—or he, or it—had a mob of boys after her or whatever you call the creature, as if she had been a—

The little gentleman stopped short,—flushed somewhat, and looked round with that involuntary, suspicious glance which the subjects of any booby misfortune are very apt to cast round them.

King Bomba's Disease.—Since the death of King Herod, no more signal display of heaven's retribution against monarchical pride and cruelty has occurred than may be seen in the death of the King of Naples. Struck down by a loathsome and incurable disease, his dying-chamber surrounded by intriguing relatives, his soul given over to the most childish superstitions, cursed by thousands of prisoners whose prayers had lured to their doom, hated by his subjects, despised by Europe, and carrying with him a reputation already stamped with historic infamy, the wretched Bourbon struggles into the darkness of his sepulchre as one for whom the greatest mercy which the world can show is to forget him as soon as possible. May the miserable monarch find more pity in his Judge, than he himself ever showed to his victims, and may his death do more service to mankind as a warning, than did his life as a curse! The tool of the Jesuits, and the willing slave of the Hapsburgs, he seems to have lived for the sole purpose of showing to Europe all the revolting features of modern autocracy. We believe he scandalized the least scrupulous of his brother despots by the excess of his fanatical absolutism—as a confirmed sot will often disgrace even his bosom companions. At any rate, perhaps modern annals would be ransacked in vain to discover a parallel to the political villainy condensed into the reign of King Bomba.

The revolutionary movements of 1848 struck a chill of fear to his heart. He betook himself, as his best resource, to deep dissimulation. He volunteered a constitution for his people. He sent an army to assist Sardinia and Lombardy in expelling the Austrians, and fitted out a fleet to aid the Italian cause. He surrounded his throne with men whose character and ability were the best pledge of moderation—and having thus gained time, drawn out the most conspicuous advocates of Liberalism, and thereby marked them for his revenge, he watched his opportunity and suddenly let loose upon them his ferocious soldiery, and the still more brutal Lazzaroni of Naples. To revoke his own oath to suborn perjured evidence, to throw his Ministers of State, and many of his nobles, into dark, dank, loathsome dungeons, and to make his lackeys of cruelty worse than his first, was only to commend him to the fervid benediction of Rome, and to expose him to the execration of the rest of the civilized world. As if in judgement, the wretched King, smitten possibly by conscience, thrust forth Poesia and a considerable batch of fellow victims, intending to transport them to distant America, and heard on his dying-bed, the shout of rapturous welcome with which they landed on the shores of this country.

Let it not be forgotten, however that the King of Naples, such as he was, was bound by treaty to Austria, not to admit of any change in his system of internal government, without the consent of the Imperial Court. The lesser despot leaned upon the greater, and Austria must bear much of the responsibility of Ferdinand's obstinate misrule. The client, doubtless, did his patron's work too coarsely for entire approval, but, after all, it was the work which his patron bound him to do. Naples was but an inartistic embodiment of the mind Vienna—the manikin the wires of which were in the hands of Francis Joseph. We may very profitably call this fact to mind now that Sir Tory Government, and our leading journal, are laboring to turn our sympathies in favor of Austria. We may well ask ourselves, what good to Europe, or to the world, can come out of the conservation of the Hapsburg dominion—what there is in that result which can reconcile Englishmen to an expenditure of a single shilling of British money, or a single drop of British blood. Austria has long stood sponsor for Neapolitan as well as for Roman misgovernment, and wretched must be that policy which would make it obligatory upon us to join hands with so manifest a child of perdition.—Nonconformist.

Garibaldi's wife also, was a heroine; she was slain at her husband's side. The Aus-

trians. She had never left him on the battle field, either in America or Italy. One who read in the history of Ricciardi the account of her valiant behaviour as the constant companion of all her husband's journeys and dangers. It would teach us to comprehend these exceptional characters, so much slandered, but for whom life itself is nothing but one long combat and a glorious example of patriotism.—Paris Siecle.

Three Days later from Europe.

RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

NEW YORK, June 27.

Steamer Bremen, from Southampton on the 14th, arrived last evening.

The British Ministry have resigned, and a new Administration formed, with Lord Palmerston as Premier, and Lord J. Russell as Foreign Minister.

The Daily News of the 14th, says that it believes that Lord Egin has been offered the Secretaryship of the Colonies. Mr. Cobden will have the adoption of the Board of Trade and Minister of the Colonies. Mr. Cobden, Sidney Herbert, probably, will be Minister of War; Sir C. Lewis, President of the India Board; and W. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir H. Bethell 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.

THE WAR.

The Austrians have evacuated Piacenza, Pavia, Lodi, Bologna and Ancona. The citadel and fortifications of Piacenza were first blown up.

Prince Meternich is dead.

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 12th.—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 12th.—A part of the French army has passed the river Adda, without striking a blow.

PARIS, June 13th.—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 the French troops may be sent into their country.

MARKETS.

LOVERPOOL, June 13th.—Cotton dull, and Provision dull. Consols 93½ to 94.

ENGLAND.

Little doubt is ascertained that the convention entered into between Russia and the Rothschilds will result in Messrs. Rothschilds being the contractors for any future loan the Russian Government may desire to raise in London.

The London Times says that Lord John Russell has accepted the Foreign Office under Lord Palmerston.

The Duchess of Brabant gave birth to a Prince on the 12th.

The London Times of the 13th of June says:—We have reason to believe that Her Majesty, as a mark of special favor, will confer upon Lord Derby the order of the Garter vacant, and will summon an extraordinary chapter of the order for that purpose. Her Majesty will also confer the Grand Cross of the Bath upon Lord Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington.

Arrival of the Steamer "Arabia" at Halifax.

The Arabia left Liverpool 10.30 A.M. on the 18th. The City of Baltimore reached Liverpool, 3 p.m., on the 15th.

BRITAIN.

The new Ministry is constituted as follows, but not officially announced. First Lord of the Treasury, Viscount Palmerston; Chancellor Exchequer, W. Gladstone; Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell; Home Secretary, Sir G. C. Lewis; Colonial Secretary, Duke of Newcastle; War Secretary, Sidney Herbert; India Secretary, Sir C. Wood; First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Somerset; Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell; President of the Council, Earl Granville; Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; Post Master General, Lord Egin; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Cobden; President of Poor Law Board,

Mr. Milner Gibson; First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Cadwell; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir G. Grey; Sir A. Cockburn succeeds Lord Campbell as Lord Chief Justice of England. Sir Benjamin Hall is to be created a peer.

Parliament reassembled on the 17th.

THE WAR.

A telegram from Vienna, 16th June, says, Gen. Count Schlick had taken command of the 2d army instead of Gylent, and that the French had established a depot at Antir-rri, on the Albanian coast, and disembarked large quantities of gold coin there.

Last accounts from Napoleon's headquarters, says he was concentrating his forces, in order to attack the Austrians with overwhelming force.

It was believed in Paris, that a decisive battle was to be fought in the course of the week.

The following Bulletins just received.

TURIN 15th. Austrians are retreating from the Oglio, and allied armies continue to advance.

Austrian corps D'Armee which had left Ancona for Passaro, has been directed towards the lower Po, to be joined to troops in Province of Venice.

It is at present uncertain whether Ancona has been entirely evacuated by Austrians.

Modena and Rescena are free.

Numerous Municipalities of the Romagna pronounced for national cause.

TURIN, 16th.—Allied army passed the Scario on the 13th, marching towards River Oglio. Advanced Guard at Coraglio.

Headquarters of King of Saraguna are Palazzo.

Garibaldi was at Brescia on the 12th.

D'Urban's corps quitted Coggaglia 13th, and appeared to be retreating to Arzonovi.

Austrian official Bulletin dated Verona 15th says official Corps D'Armee took possession of their allotted position unmolested by the enemy.

The Division of D'Urban alone sustained a fight at Castelodono with Garibaldi's bands, which although amounting to 4000 men with 4 pieces of cannon, were repulsed by the Austrians.

Official Austrian correspondence says the organization for the defence of the Tyrolean territory was progressing; several companies had been already drawn out, and others were preparing. The mountain passes were occupied.

A Vienna letter says: The corps d'armee commanded by Archduke Charles, began to leave for Italy.

The 3 corps under Archduke Albert were moving from Upper and Lower Austria to Trieste.

The 13th corps d'armee, about to be formed, was also destined for Italy.

The second extraordinary levy is to be terminated by the 15th September. Statute of man is to be retained.

Gen. Garibaldi's corps is represented as becoming daily more formidable, and was threatening the Southern Tyrol, where the people were getting extremely impatient of Austrian rule.

Telegraph via Berns announces that numerous Austrian corps had arrived at Gros to in Valentin, and advanced towards Tyrol.

The Nord says, a second series of operations by the allies will be simultaneously commenced by sea and land.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur would soon publish a decree conferring promotions, honors and crosses on nearly one thousand persons for military services in Italy. It is reported that the Generals, unless Pelessier are forthwith to repair to their respective stations, and it was considered not improbable that that army, now called the army of the East, would soon be denominated the army of the Rhine. The Emperor, it is said, has demanded 100,000 more men for Italy, to besiege the Austrian fortresses. The French army of observation on the Rhine frontiers numbers it is said 171,000.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree proclaims that the public will receive for interest on the national loan, now due, either bank notes at 125 florins for hundred florins, or Government bonds, redeemable with compound interest in five years.

Commercial letters from Vienna describe the financial condition of Austria as in a state of complete bankruptcy.

A letter from St. Petersburg says, if Prussia allows herself to be goaded into menacing steps, Russia will concentrate troops on the Gallien frontiers, and send detachments of the fleet to Prussian Baltic ports.

TURKEY.

It is said that the 12th of June is the day appointed for a rising in European Turkey. Two British A. fermont in Serbia, was interacting. Demonstrations in honour of the French victories were taking place in Greece.

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