

## European Intelligence.

**NEW YORK, Dec. 27.**  
The steamship Asia reached her dock at half-past 7 o'clock this evening. Her arrival was two days later than those by the Pacific, at St. John, N. F. She reports, Dec. 12, 8 A. M., exchanged signals with the steamship Canada for Liverpool; 13th, 7 30 P. M., passed a large steamer, supposed the City of Baltimore; 24th, 1 10 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Persia. The Asia had strong head winds with a heavy westerly swell during the passage.

The Cunard Company advertised steamship Jura for New York, Jan. 1, with an extra mail.

In a speech at a grand banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company, in London, Earl Carnarvon, a member of the Cabinet, declared the total dissent of government from the recommendations of Sir J. Young's proposed dispatch, relating to the future policy to be pursued in the protectorate of the Ionian Islands.

Several distinguished politicians, including Lord Palmerston, Mr. Howe and Messrs. Gibson and Bright, had been addressing large meetings on political topics in general and the reform question in particular. This long and interesting demonstration, in the shape of a soiree, at Manchester, in honor of the two last named gentlemen, came off on the evening of the 10th. Five thousand people were present. Mr. Bright again eulogized the representative system of the United States.

Baron Rothschild had given £2000 to found a scholarship for the city of London School, in commemoration of his admission to Parliament.

Fifteen persons had been arrested on the 9th, charged with being members of alleged illegal society, said to have been organized to obtain an invasion of Ireland from America. They were all young men—twelve of them from Skibbereen, and three from Bandon. They were brought to Cork by the Bandon Train on the 9th, under the escort of a large body of police.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have confirmed the decree of the Admiralty Court, in the matter of the collision between the American ship North American and a Spanish vessel, in the Irish Channel. The decision held that both were to blame.

The London Times has the following remarks, in its city article, on the Atlantic Telegraph. The question as to the replacing of the Atlantic cable is likely to be decided in a few days. The company have made application to the government for a guaranty of 14 per cent. on £397,000, subject to the same conditions as that of the Red Sea line, and this has been backed by memorials signed by the leading firms not only of London, but of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Hull, Glasgow, Paisley, and Norwich. Supposing it to be granted, contracts will immediately be concluded for a new cable, and any negotiations that may be thought desirable with the American government will be subsequently entered into. No attempts can be made, with any prospect of success, to lift the old cable until the return of calm weather, at the end of April or May; and, even under the best circumstances, expectations with regard to the operation are not favorable. Meanwhile it has been definitely ascertained that the existing damage was not at the shore end. The laying of the new end has been completed to a distance of two miles from Valentia, and the portion taken up was found to be in a perfect condition for all electrical purposes. Experiments lately undertaken by a person previously unconnected with the enterprise, strongly support the original inference that the main fault is about 270 miles from the Irish coast, at a depth of 999 fathoms. There is also a fault on the other side, which is thought to be about 300 miles from Newfoundland. Currents, however, still continue to be received, although of a kind so feeble and uncertain as to be useless for any practical purpose. At present the telegraph is in charge of Mr. Henley, who is manufacturing an apparatus such as his experience on the spot leads him to think may possibly lead to some results; but in no case could there be a hope of achieving any satisfactory communication, otherwise than by an entirely new line. After the unanimous expression of opinion, not merely by the commercial towns, but by the people at large, that the work is one the nation should not allow to fail, it may be presumed there is little doubt of the required help being secured, subject to such stipulations as may protect the general interests of the public. Among other provisions, some modification in the construction of the Board might, perhaps, be advantageously demanded.

The Daily News, both in its city article and editorially, comments upon the appeal to the government, and expresses the hope that the application, supported as it is by the most influential names in commercial circles, will be granted.

The Bank of England, on the 9th inst., reduced their rate of discount from 3 to 2 1/2 per cent. The step was quite unexpected. The English funds had been dull prior to this event, but upon its becoming known, an improved tone set in, and an advance of 1/8 per cent. in consols was established. On the 10th, the market was animated but fluctuating. The closing price for consols was 97 1/4 to 97 3/4. There were no transactions for money, the transfer books being shut. In the open discount market there was rather an increased demand for money, and at the reduced rate it was considered that the applications at the Bank would be numerous up to the end of the month. On the stock exchange the rates for loans until January con-

tinued at 2 per cent. At most places on the continent the supply of money was abundant; at Paris the rate was 3 per cent.; at Hamburg 2; at Frankfurt 4; at Amsterdam 3 1/2, and at Brussels 3 per cent. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the specie of £1,185,57.

The electors of Rochdale are taking steps to ensure the return of Mr. Cobden for that borough at the general elections anticipated next Spring.

On a recent occasion it became desirable to ascertain the shortest time in which a Götting message could be sent to Götting and a reply received. The line was accordingly "cleared" all the way for making the experiment. The result was that the answer was received in London in six seconds after the dispatch of the inquiry.

France.—The French Admiral declares the bay and river of Touraine and the part of Chamellao, in Cochinchina, in a state of blockade.

A committee has been appointed to examine into the best means of improving the manufacture of firearms in France.

The opening of the Chambers is adjourned till February, owing to the preparation of the Budget not being sufficiently advanced.

The proceedings in the appeal of Montalbert had been fixed for December 24.

The specie in the Bank of France had increased on the month (2,700,000 francs), and that of the branch banks 15,200,000 francs.

The French Commission on the subject is said to have reported in favor of the continuance of the present system of engaging free negroes for the colonies. A French vessel, loaded with free negroes, had been overhauled by English cruisers on the African coast, and forced to re-land the emigrants.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald has obtained from an authentic source a statement of the course to be adopted by the Court of Appeal in the Montalbert affair. The document admits the perfect legality of the appeal, even after the pardon has been recorded. The duty of the Imperial Court will simply be to decide whether the judgment of the inferior tribunal was, or was not, a proper judgment. The Imperial Attorney-General is alone bound by the pardon, as he is precluded from urging the plea that the sentence is too lenient. Even if the judgment be confirmed, none of the penalties can be enforced in consequence of the Emperor's pardon.

The Court of Appeal before which M. de Montalbert's case will come will consist of seven, or perhaps nine judges, all of them immovable.

Italy.—The greatest activity reigns in the arsenal of Venice. The number of workmen has been doubled, and warlike stores are being brought in.

Arrests have been made at Milan, and seventeen students have been arrested at Ravenna, where several houses have been searched for fire-arms, many of which have been seized. The garrison has been increased by a grand battery.

Sardinia.—The Sardinian Government denies that anything has arisen to confirm the assertion that a war is imminent with Austria.

Spain.—Considerable damage had been done at Seville by inundations. There had been many shipping disasters on the Spanish coast.

Upwards of one hundred dead bodies had been washed on the Andalusian coast.

Candia.—The news from Candia is of the worst description. The island is converted into one arsenal. The whole population is arming, and the chiefs of the insurgent are spreading their families to Greece, and the Turks are shutting themselves up in their fortresses and in the towns. It is reported in Candia that Mayroinni was on his way to Athens, whence he intended to go to Paris to solicit the protection of the French Emperor in transforming into an independent principality.

The independent press of Madrid expresses unanimously the opinion that the honor of Spain has been too much injured to admit of the government still employing pacific negotiations either with Mexico or Morocco.

It appears from letters from Spain that the expedition to Mexico will be on a larger scale than was supposed.

Novels.—The Chambers had rejected a bill proposed by the Ministry, for an increase of the income tax.

Russia.—While the great measure of liberation is going on, the Emperor has, in spite of all opposition, emancipated all the peasants on the appanages, or lands of the Imperial family, comprising several hundred thousand souls.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of Le Nord states that a philanthropic movement has commenced in that capital, and a society has been formed for the establishment of Sunday schools on the plan of those in England.

India.—The Calcutta mail of Nov. 9, arrived at St. Peter Dec. 6.

Lord Clyde marched to attack Amethoe on the 9th of November. The Rajah submitted and entered the British camp, and the fort surrendered.

On the 11th, the Sepoys fled from Gera, which was captured by the English.

Gen. Kerr occupied Kapoor Karia on the 4th.

China.—Hong Kong dates are to Oct. 29. Lord Elgin's negotiations at Shanghai had proved satisfactory.

The American Commissioner had not returned from Japan. The Emperor of Japan is reported dead.

Canton was perfectly quiet, and trade had been resumed. Foreign missionaries were locating themselves in various parts of the

city and suburbs. Eighty-four chops of tea had been disposed of; the stock was estimated at 200 chops.

Australia.—Melbourne dates are to Sept. 15. £130,000, in gold was on route with the mails. Trade was quiet at Melbourne.

The diggers were returning disappointed from Port Curtis.

**LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.**

**NEW YORK, Dec. 29.**  
The steamship Illinois has arrived. She brings one million four hundred ninety-four thousand in specie.

The Illinois left Aspinwall on the 10th inst., with the California mails of the 6th inst., and \$1,194,000 in treasure.

The California news is mainly anticipated.

Sir Gore Dasley sailed for Panama on the 8th for Central America, in the war ship Vixen.

Valparaiso dates are of Nov. 16; Callao, 26th.

An immense fire took place at Valparaiso, doing damage to the amount of \$4,000,000. Some firemen lost their lives, and a number of persons were injured.

**PERU.**  
The legislature has passed an act for the indemnification of all parties, except Louis Lamar.

**FROM VALPARAISO.**  
**NEW YORK, Dec. 29.**  
The Steamship Empire City, from Havana arrived at this port last night.

Senator Douglas and wife came passengers.

The Legation of Havana intended to memorialize the State of Spain to sell them out to the U. States.

The American ship, *Ligeia* Thompson and Georgian were being fitted as transports, with six and two guns, to carry troops to Ecuador. The Peruvian Government is said to be willing to get out of her way, and the Ecuadorians are eager for the fray.

A proposition has been brought before Congress to sell guano at Chincha Islands at \$300 per ton, delivered along side the ship, to any purchaser. The bill was favorably reported on and was likely to pass.

**NAVAL.**  
**Philadelphia, Dec. 29.**  
Permanence dates of Nov. 18th, states that the United States steamers Fulton, Harriet Lane and Water Witch, had arrived at that place, and sailed again for St. Cuthbert.

**FROM PANAMA.**  
**NEW YORK, Dec. 30.**  
A letter dated Panama, Dec. 19th, says: "I learn through a private source, of high character, in the northern part of Nicaragua, that a scheme is on foot to carry out a revolution in the Republic, and place the democrats of Leon in power again."

This plan is said to be laid in conjunction with Walker movement in the United States, and the government of Honduras.

The filibusters from Mobile, are expected to land at Truxillo or Amapa, and cross Honduras to Leon.

President Santos Guadalupe has promised to assist them with five hundred natives, in driving Martinez from Nicaragua. He made it a condition, however, that Walker should not accompany the expedition, as he would not connive at his coming on from Amoa or Truxillo. The immediate march is practicable, and the distance not very great.

**The Standard.**  
**ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 5, 1859.**

On entering on the 26th Volume of the STANDARD, we desire to return our hearty thanks to our numerous friends for their patronage, for their many acts of kindness, and for the forbearance with our many shortcomings—and to wish them one and all "A Happy New Year." A happy New Year! how lightly are the words often spoken and received! but when they are sincerely meant, and when they are received in the same spirit, the kindly greeting "twice blessed."

It blest him that gives, and him that takes; and in this spirit do we repeat, and in this spirit do we desire our friends to accept our heartfelt hopes, that the year we have just entered on, may be one of uninterrupted happiness to them all.

At this festive season we are not disposed to moralize, but as we write our "New Year" wishes, we cannot but remember, that while the hopes which year by year we have expressed, have, by the blessing of an over-ruling Providence been abundantly realized to some, to many—their wished-for happiness has, by the inscrutable decrees of an All-wise Being been turned into sorrow, their joy into mourning! To such of our readers who have reason to remember the past year as one of grief, we beg to extend our sincere sympathy; those who have been spared from affliction, and been blessed in their families, and in their temporal affairs,

we desire may accept our sincere congratulations; but to each and all we renew our annual greeting.

In our brief retrospect of old 1858, we would confine ourselves more especially to local affairs; but we cannot hesitate to utter our thankfulness, that the year which opened so gloomily on our loved Province, has been blessed beyond our reasonable expectations; 'tis true that the staple commodity of the country, has found little or no market, that business has been dull, that money has been scarce, but an abundant harvest has been granted to us; no epidemic has visited our shores, no real distress is among our population, our merchants and traders have sustained their deservedly high reputation, and for their great national blessings we have indeed reason to be grateful.

Our Town and County have been especially favored, and 1858 will be long remembered as the year which brought us into immediate communication with the Counties of York and Carleton—enabled us to extend "the right hand of fellowship" to our fellow countrymen in "the Backwoods," and gave rise to a friendly feeling between St. Andrews and the sister-town of Woodstock, which we trust time will render more strong and lasting; than even the iron band itself which now unites them.

We have frequently referred to the improvements which have taken place in our town during the past year, to the enhanced value of property, to the gradual and steady addition to our population, and we gratefully acknowledge (under Providence) we owe all this increasing prosperity to the N. B. & C. Railway Company, with whose welfare and success the interests of this town are identical, and but for whose aid the larger portion of our townsmen would have been obliged to seek for other fields for their industry and capital. In conclusion we again offer to our Patrons and friends—to our Brethren of the Press—in warm sincerity—"the compliments of the Season."

**THE SUBJECT OF THE INTER COLONIAL RAILWAY** continues to occupy the attention of our contemporaries to the North as well as to the East. Agitation properly conducted will often accomplish an object where other means fail. In old Charlotte County a very considerable agitation was kept up for years on the subject of a Railway to connect St. Andrews with Quebec, which was ridiculed and laughed at in other parts of the Province—but now the tune is changed—it is admitted on all hands that Charlotte County is now in a fair way to have the Intercolonial Line at their own doors. The old "petitioning County" as it used to be called has a population which works, while others are crying—*wolf*.

It is becoming every day more evident, that direct steam communication must be opened between St. Andrews and St. John, either weekly or semi-weekly; and the earlier it is done in the Spring, the better.

There is not a doubt that a substantial sea-going Steamer on this line would pay well, and be also a great public convenience.—Where are those steamboat proprietors, who visited St. Andrews last fall for the purpose of making arrangements to run a Steamer? There is no time to be lost.

Persons indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertising or job work, will oblige by liquidating their respective accounts as early this month as convenient.—We require all sums due to us, as we intend enlarging and otherwise improving our paper.

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.**—We have received the December number of this celebrated periodical from the American republishers, Messrs. L. Scott & Co. Its interesting contents are as follows:

A Cruise in Japan waters.  
What will he do with it? Part XIX.  
A pleasant French book.

The International Copyright Congress: A letter from a Member to a Literary Friend.  
The Indian Mutiny and the Land-settlement.

Cousin John's property.  
Sermons.  
Bright absurdities.

**LUMBERING IN MAINE.**—From the eastern sections of the State, we learn that the preparations for lumbering are on a much larger scale than last year—probably sufficient to give employment to that portion of the population dependent upon this source, though wages will rate low. The same remarks will apply to the Kennebec waters, as there is but little if any lumber now remaining in first hands. This condition of the market, together with the abundance of laborers, the low price of terms and outfits generally, coupled with the general desire to be doing something, will do much to give things a start.—[Skowhegan Clarion.

## A Captain Acting as a Surgeon.

**WONDERFUL ESCAPE.**—The American ship John Bright, R. C. Cunningham, master, which has just arrived at this port after a doleful passage of 87 days from New York, on the morning of Wednesday, the 27th October, when in latitude 37° 52', longitude 63° 62', discovered a vessel in distress, and immediately went to her relief. Though a heavy sea was running, which would have daunted the courage of any but the hardy sons of the ocean acquainted with danger, and actuated by feelings of humanity towards a brother sailor in distress, a boat was lowered, manned by the mate (Mr. Towers) and five trustworthy sailors. They pulled lustily for the wreck, and succeeding rescuing six persons from almost certain destruction. The unfortunate vessel proved to be the brigantine Liberal, David S. Kinney master, from Weymouth, N. S. bound for Barbadoes. She had been captured in a terrific gale of wind at four o'clock on the preceding Monday afternoon. When discovered she had righted, but was under water, and the sea was making a complete breach over her. The captain, in attempting to relieve his vessel, the first day of his disaster, was struck by a plank or spar, which broke his left leg just above the ankle, and in this helpless and suffering condition he had been from Monday afternoon until Wednesday, with only a few raw potatoes and apples for food, and without a drop of water. On board the John Bright Capt. Kinney received every attention, but mortification soon appeared in the fractured limb, which rendered it evident that the only chance of saving his life was in its immediate amputation. Captain Cutting, after advising with the cabin passengers, who fully concurred in this opinion, readily undertook the difficult and hazardous operation which tries the skill of the most experienced surgeon, and on Sunday following the amputation the limb above the knee. Since then the ship has experienced a succession of gales, which have, in consequence of the prolonged length of the voyage and the violent motions of the ship, been most unfavorable for the patient. Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, though his sufferings have been intense, he has been gradually improving, and is believed now to be in a fair way for recovery. It is hoped his case and the utterly desolate condition of his crew will receive immediate and suitable aid from their Government. The conduct of Captain Cutting on the trying occasion demands the highest praise, for though his duty was indeed a painful one, he showed himself fully competent for the occasion, and exhibited a degree of skill and steadiness of nerve in this first surgical operation, of which an experienced practitioner might well be proud.—[Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 2.

**MAJOR FITZMAURICE'S NEW LIFE LIGHT.**—This valuable apparatus, which, lighted by gas, and with the greatest success at the grand fete at Cherbourg, where their Majesties Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon were lighted in their state barges through the darkness of night by the harbor from off the deck of her Majesty's ship Diadem, in the most brilliant manner, and the scene from the glittering reflection and radiation from the jewels and state ornaments was very magnificent. The various vessels in the harbor were also visible and beautifully illuminated from the same means, during the nights of Wednesday and Thursday. This light was also, on Saturday night exhibited to, and tested by, Admiral Sir George Seymour, in company with his flag lieutenant and Captain Moore, R. N., of her Majesty's ship Diadem, and several other gentlemen on board of the gun boat Bullfinch, up and down the harbor at Portsmouth, and round to Spithead, and on Wednesday, the 11th, it was experimented with and examined by Captain Seymour, R. N., commander on board her Majesty's ship Victory, with his fellow officers, and Mr. Hay professor of chemistry in the government dockyard, Portsmouth, with success that elicited the admiration of these gentlemen.

Objects were rendered distinctly visible at Gosport and Portsmouth towns for upwards of a mile from the river, whereby Major Fitzmaurice had the opportunity of proving the power, portability, and practicability of this economical light to be beyond anything of the sort ever before invented.

**THE GOULDY FAMILY.**—The whole of the victims of the Gouldy tragedy have recovered, with the exception of one of the servant girls, who is still in the New York Hospital. She is improving slowly.

**REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.**—A walk through Commercial Street and our wharves, will immediately convince any one, if other evidences were wanting, that the winter business in Portland will compare favorably with that of other years, and that the stagnation of last year has been fully overcome by our solid and enterprising merchants. We believe that men are doing business with more caution than heretofore, but are making it as remunerative as ever, by more enterprise and industry.—[State of Maine.

**CONFISCATED TO THE POOR.**—The money, about \$1,500, which was pounced upon by the police the other day at a lottery concern in Fulton street—most of it being done up in small packages—returned from the policy shops—belongs to the poor of the city, under a law which confiscates it to their benefit. The Mayor has notified the Alms House Governors of the fact.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

## An Oriental Judgment.

A young man going a journey a hundred ducats back to the old man when he came back, the old man in his money deposited in a box and up before the Kanak.

Here were you, young man, where was this money?

Under a tree.

Take my seal and summon said the Judge.

The young man went, in word he had been gone sometime, the old man said:—

He is long—do you think there yet?

No, said the old man; if it tance, he has not got there yet.

How knowest thou old man tree is?

The young man returned, and the tree would not come.

He has been here young man his evidence—the money is this.

Barriers have a ludicrously trying themselves with their ching in the plural number. "The jury," said a luminary of a circuit, "at the moment the police saw us at the tap, I will prove locked up in the station—state of intoxication."

The London Lancet says quantities of snuff are made from horse-flesh. Punch says, as he invariably has the night in has eaten than for supper.

Why are sheep the most difficult of animals? Because they are often black-legs and are fleeced.

## LETTERS

**REMAINING in the Post**  
Andrews, 1st Jan. 1859.

Cannell, Patrick	McMonn.
Cogswell, Douglas	McMonn.
Cannor, Timothy	McMonn.
Cockley, James	McMonn.
Coughran, Saml.	McMonn.
Domel, Mr.	McMonn.
Dowrie, John	McMonn.
Dingem, John	McMonn.
Evans, E.	McMonn.
Finton, John	McMonn.
Greenlaw, Benj. F.	McMonn.
Graham, Cornelius	McMonn.
Grant, William	McMonn.
Hegarty, Daniel	McMonn.
Hanlon, Cornelius	McMonn.
Irwin, Mary Ann	McMonn.
Johnson, Miss M.	McMonn.
Johnson, Miss Sarah	McMonn.
King, Patrick	McMonn.
Kelly, Michael	McMonn.
Lynch, John	McMonn.

Persons calling for any will please say "advertiser." G. F. CAMPBELL

## News from the Old

The great interest felt by man from Europe, and especially from Ireland, has led the Editor of the "Advertiser" to devote not only his own columns, but the columns of his first and last pages to NEWS, which published in New Brunswick, which

The News from England  
The News from Scotland  
The News from Ireland

The increasing circulation and paper have induced its conductors

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT who is the Editor of a London journal, writes to the "Advertiser" that he will devote to the proceedings of

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, in which Ribbonism has again increased, in deeds of violence and assassinations of our own

House of Assent will be furnished by a special

The latest News by "The News from New York, Halifax, and all graph offices is purchased, speeded, and which has frequently announced interesting and important news. EVERY OTHER PAPER IN NEW B. Religious Intelligence of

ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS is published without reference to

Although more money is spent the COLONIAL PRESBYTERIAN, the of its class in the Province, the more than that of journals which are third of the cost!

**Clubbin**  
CLUBS of five or more can have one year for \$1.50 each subscriber for \$2.00, a short credit

Teachers, Parents, and active persons who may take forming clubs or societies single on reading lists be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. to cover any express incurred.

Names of new subscribers will any of the local agents. They may JAMES McKINNEY Rev. Wm. PENNEY Rev. Wm. ELDER GEORGE W. DAY,

The present is a good time Specimen copies for comparison papers will be supplied gratuitously January 1, 1859.—Provin. 21.

**THE ADVERTISER** most widely circulated paper first and last pages to NEWS, and proved advertisements inserted of GEORGE W. DAY, 1 Mark

January 1, 1859.—Provin. 21.