

Arrival of the "Europa"
Halifax, N.S.
Capt. Moodie
at New
arrived at Halifax 10.30 P.M.
passengers will sail at day
No shipping or specie to
BRITAIN.

Newspaper comments on
unimportant. "Shipwreck" was ordered to
that was steamer "after visiting New York
leave Halifax, and Milne's squadron at Bermuda
to join Admiral Milne's squadron at Bermuda
da. This force of Admiral Milne's squadron
disappeared in the locality in which the recently
reported outrages on British shipping by
Federal cruisers have been perpetrated.

With knowledge that there is force at hand
capable of protecting British vessel, and
with instructions to do so, Gazette thinks
that even Wilkes will hardly venture on
further molestation or violations in neutral
territory.

The recently formed London Emancipation
Society has issued Circulars to Ministers
of all denominations urging them to
give prominence to the subject of Negro
Emancipation from their pulpits, in view
of the inauguration of Lincoln's Emancipation
Policy of the New Year.

"Star" says that a most enthusiastic
meeting has been held at Lambeth to ex-
press sympathy with Anti-Slavery policy in
America; about 3000 persons were present.

A return shows that during the present
year 45 American ships had been registered
at Liverpool under British names.

Special general meeting of the Atlantic
Telegraph Co. held at London 12th. Hon.
James Stewart presided, and stated
the terms on which it was proposed to raise
£500,000 of new capital as already published.
He announced that within three days
that 75,000 had in response to circular, been
subscribed. A resolution was carried to
raise the new capital in shares of £5 each
for laying down new cable. Meeting was
regarded as encouraging and successful.

"Daily News," "Star," and other journals
warmly advocate the claims of the company
Times says that notification is advertised
that new undertaking for laying cable has
been formed with Continental support and
will shortly be introduced.

There are again rumors in Paris of unfor-
table news from Mexico and urgent calls
for reinforcements which it is said will be
sent under device of establishing a reserve
at Martinique.

Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has gone to
Rome, rumored in shame of Emperor to ex-
plain to the Pope the Emperor's views in or-
der to concessions necessary on part of the
Pontifical Government.

Parliament re-assembled on the 11th.
Mr. Palmer explained his policy; promising
administrative reforms based upon system of
decentralization, and development of con-
stitutional liberties; enlarging army for
having under painful trial, re-established the
authority of the law. He said: "With un-
shaken confidence in the accomplishment
of Italian Unity, we abstain from making
promises which might not be followed by
immediate effects; and we avoid course of events
without illusion and without discouragement.
We shall be careful to maintain alliance
which preserve the independence of the
country." He concluded by appealing for
Italian concord, which is personified in the
King.

In the duel between Garibaldi's eldest
son and Colonel Pallavicini who captured
Garibaldi, the young man is said to have re-
ceived a mortal wound in the side and the
Colonel was seriously hurt.

General Primrose lengthy explanations
in the Corte of his conduct in Mexico, and
read confidential letter addressed to him by
Admiral La Grange containing strange de-
tails in relation to the Mexican expedition.
According to these letters Almonte declared
he was authorized by Napoleon and Arch-
Duke Maximilian himself to put forward
the candidature of the latter, and that the
French troops would guarantee the throne of
Mexico to the Arch Duke. Prim also read
letters by O'Donnell and Colantes recom-
mending strict execution of Treaty of Lon-
don. He said that the English representa-
tives made similar declarations to him, and
that under the circumstances he deemed it
wise to embark for Spain. In conclusion he
expressed the opinion that the French ex-
pedition will not have the desired effect.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF
WALLES.
The approaching marriage of His Royal
Highness is an event in which British col-
onists, as well as his own countrymen, must
feel the deepest interest. None other has
happened or can happen to himself by which
his own personal habits will be either in-
creased or lessened. That the Royal be-
havior may free in their union all the hap-
piness which can fall to the lot of mortals
in his world is the fervent wish of thou-
sands. The marriage is to be solemnized at
the Chapel Royal, St. George's, Windsor, in
the month of April next. Our lady readers
will be interested in hearing that the galls
of the Robens Room & King's Drawing
Room at Windsor castle, have lately been
hung with a rich crimson figured satin, the
pattern being the Royal Arms. The Coun-
cil Chamber has been hung with crimson
damask satin—a wealth of laurels round
the Royal crown is the design.

We read in an English paper that at a ban-
quet given at Wick, in Scotland, recently,
the party of Catholics read two extracts
from the "Liberator" which they had just received from the
editor of Wales. "I beg to return my most
cordial thanks to Lady Cathness and your
editor here to day for good wishes, and I assure you
that I shall be really hap-
py to see the future life and
the future of the nation, and I shall
be content to feel deeply happy in the
thought that my approaching marriage is
one which has the approval of the nation,
and I only trust that I may not disappoint
the expectations that have been formed of
me."

FROM THE STATES.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.
General Foster in additional despatch
says he learns Confederates are advancing
twenty-five thousand strong to drive him
from Goldsboro; believes himself strong
enough to hold out till reinforcements ar-
rive.

Movement of Federal troops from Rich-
mond, Ky., reported which will relieve
Eastern Kentucky from threatened in-
vasion by Floyd and Marshall from Western
Virginia.

Richmond Examiner reports Gen. Clark-
son routed Federal force at Petersburg Ky.,
capturing 85 prisoners; also next day, 8th,
Floyd routed Federals near Picketon captur-
ing 100 prisoners, several hundred pack
mules, seventeen hundred stand of arms and
large supplies of ammunition.

The late Confederate raid in Tennessee
consisted of a full brigade with 6 pieces of
artillery defeating Federals; on their march
they approached within seven miles of Col-
umbus and then commenced to retreat.

Dec. 26.
Movement of army near Fredericks-
burg nor any indications of immediate
renewal of hostilities.

The Federal right is reported insecurely
guarded and Confederate demonstration is
expected in that quarter.

"Tribune" says the President declares he
would not withhold his Emancipation pro-
clamation if he could, and could not if he
would.

"Tribune" says negro soldiers employed to
guard banks of Mississippi, garrison forts
below New Orleans and enforce the procla-
mation of freedom to their brethren.

The "Herald's" despatch intimates that
the President will veto bill admitting West-
ern Virginia.

Gen. Foster arrived at Washington from
North Carolina and received an assurance
of all needed reinforcements.

President arrested assessments on Mis-
souri disloyalists in view of recent manifesta-
tions of willingness to adopt Emancipation
policy.

Dec. 27.
Fortress Monroe advances mention warm
skirmish on Blackwater at Joiner's Bridge.
Federals captured several and withdrew
from superior force.

Col. Keyes moved from Romney and took
possession of Winchester on Tuesday.

Confederate forces occupying the place
week previous, had left going towards Stan-
ton.

Ship Waymouth from Hong Kong for San
Francisco with a cargo of over two millions
of tea, belonging to China merchants, lost.
Special information has reached Washing-
ton of critical condition of French army in
Mexico.

Ranks thinned by sickness and lack of
wholesome food.
President Davis issued retaliatory procla-
mation on Gen. Butler, and reference to Lin-
coln's emancipation proclamation declaring
Butler and commissioned officers under him
felons, and ordering summary execution upon
their capture; also suspending telegraph of all
Federal officers on parole before exchange,
until Butler shall have been dealt with.

From the South.
We have as yet no detail report of the
great battle from any Southern pen. Gen.
Lee on the 14th telegraphed to Richmond as
follows:
"Nine o'clock Saturday morning the en-
emy attacked our right wing, and as the fog
lifted the battle raged along the line from
right to left until 5 P.M., the enemy being
repulsed at all points—thanks be to God.
As usual we have to mourn the loss of
many brave men. I expect the battle will
be renewed to-morrow morning.
General Hampton reports that he entered
Dumfries and captured twenty wagons with
stores and fifty prisoners. Gen. Sigel is ex-
pected at Dumfries to-morrow."
(Signed) R. E. LEE.
A second despatch to Richmond says:
"Passengers reported the enemy driven
back two miles yesterday. Our troops oc-
cupied the battle field this morning. Our
loss is variously stated, probably not more
than 500 killed and 2500 wounded. The
body of Gen. Tom Cobb was brought down
this evening. The enemy's loss is reported
to be immense; 1000 lay dead in one field.
Gen. Hooker, Union, is reported killed.
A private dispatch from General Stuart,
says:—We have had a great fight and re-
pulsed the enemy at all points. We have
lost many good men. Passengers report
that we have 1,500 prisoners.

A TERRIBLE IMPLEMENT OF DESTRU-
TION.—Those who are interested in naval
warfare in Washington are much excited, it
seems, with respect to a new invention of
First Assistant Engineer James Whitaker,
which, it is said, will destroy the most im-
pregnable of iron-ships yet constructed with

as much ease as a 500 pound shot would
wooden vessel. The apparatus is now under
trial by permission of the Secretary of the
Navy, who, it is reported, has given liberty
to place the apparatus on board the iron-
clad war steamer Oark, building on the
Ohio. No one knows what the invention is
like—whether it is a gun, projectile or ram
—but even the wisest men in the service, it
is asserted, do not doubt that its effect on
naval matters will be of the most revolution-
ary character.

DEATH FROM A FELLO.—Some weeks
since a felon made its appearance on the
band Rev. I. O. P. Baker of Pleasant Unity
Lutheran Church, Westmoreland county, Pa.,
and notwithstanding medical treatment, mor-
tification supervened. On last Sunday two
weeks the finger was amputated, but with-
out avail, Mr. Baker's death taking place
on the ensuing day.

A barn was burned down on the "new
line of road," near Sussex, on Monday night,
and a number of cattle, a quantity of hay,
straw, &c. were burnt. The fire was caused
by the proprietor accidentally dropping a
lighted candle which ignited the straw; be-
fore anything could be done towards putting
it out the fire had made such headway as to
render all efforts unavailing.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—Captain Had-
ley, of the Guysboro Packet Isabella, re-
ports that on Tuesday he spoke an Ameri-
can fishing vessel, the master of which in-
formed him that the day previous he fell in
with the schooner Ocean Bell, from Canoe to
Halifax. She was on her side, and some of
the fish with which she was laden were float-
ing about her. She was heaved, and in the
cabin was discovered the dead bodies of a
man and woman. From the appearance
the vessel presented the Captain of the Amer-
ican fishing craft conjectured that the ves-
sel had been washed ashore and subsequent-
ly floated off. Her boat was smashed, and
judging from the state of the schooner the
Captain thought that it probable all on
board had perished. We learn that the
vessel was consigned to B. Wier & Co.,
and R. L. & W. Hart, and that there was
no insurance on the cargo. We believe
that a vessel has been dispatched to tow
the wreck into a port.—(Halifax Chron.)

Not having received a supply of paper, we
are again reluctantly obliged to publish a
half sheet. It is useless, however, to indulge
in vain regrets—"half a loaf is better than
no bread"—and we hope to begin the New
Year with a full sized sheet. The advance
in the price of paper, is a great tax upon us,
and we trust that our punctual paying sub-
scribers will remember it, for we have not
advanced our prices, although we might do
so, with as much justice as the merchant ad-
vances the price of his supplies according to
their cost.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 31, 1862.
Most heartily do wish our readers "a hap-
py New Year"—with the compliments of the
season.

With this day closes the year 1862, and
what an eventful one has it been—what a
variety of events have transpired—what
changes have taken place—how many who
were in good health at the beginning of it
are now no more—how many happy home-
sides have been rendered cheerless and
desolate by the death of some loved one—
upon how many has "fortune smiled deceit-
fully"—the well conceived plans have been
frustrated and themselves met with unlook-
ed for disappointments. How suggestive
are these facts of the uncertainty of all things
human, and the necessity of preparing for
that great change which awaits all.

How much there is to be thankful for in
these provinces; they have enjoyed the
blessings of peace, under that noble Govern-
ment which it is our privilege to live—the
labors of the husbandman have been blessed
by the Supreme Being "who doeth all things
well"—the crops were abundant, and the
year crowned with plenty. New manufacto-
ries have sprung up, an impetus given to
trade, and ere long we shall be united with
the sister colonies not by the "silken bands"
of matrimony but the stronger material bands
of iron rails.

In our own County, although our trade
has been affected by the civil War which
has been and is still raging in the States,
we have great cause for thankfulness; our
crops yielded well, and realized remunerative
prices—an impetus has been given to ship-
building—business prospects are reviving—
our Railway trains arrive punctually to
time, the business on the line is increasing,
no accidents occur, and everything connect-
ed with the trains moves on with regularity.
Let us then be content, and hope if spared
that the next year will find us not only wis-
er and better, but also more grateful for the
blessings and mercies vouchsafed to us.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY is now
reported to be "a fixed fact." The hon. Mr.
Tilley came passenger from England in the
steamer Europa, and arrived at St. John on
Saturday evening last. From our St. John
contemporaries we learn, that the terms ag-
reed upon at Quebec by the Colonial De-
legates is the basis. We summarize from
the articles upon this important subject:
The Colonial Governments are to build the
road by Commissioners. Before operations
are commenced the British Government will
appoint one Surveyor, and Canada, Nova
Scotia and New Brunswick, two Surveyors,
to examine and fix upon the most feasible
route; so that vexed question is not yet de-
cided. The money (£3,000,000) to be
raised by the British Government, which
will effect a large saving in commissions
and per centages to the Provinces. The in-
terest upon debentures will be made payable
at the British Treasury semi-annually.
The saving to the Colonies will be about
£1050 annually. The loan to be repaid as
follows:

£250,000 in 10 years
500,000 in 20 years
1,000,000 in 30 years
1,250,000 in 40 years

The sinking fund is not to commence un-
til 10 years after the road is commenced.
The hon. Mr. Tilley has acted his part
nobly and will without doubt receive the
thanks of the people, and be sustained by
the Legislature. The Provincial Parlia-
ments will be called early together and the
measure submitted to them for approval,
after which the Surveyors will be ordered to
make trial surveys for the British Govern-
ment and the measure will then be laid
before the Imperial Parliament, where it
will be carried through.

C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
The usual Christmas examination of the
school was held, according to notice given,
on Tuesday the 23rd, when the pupils were
examined in the following subjects—
Orthography, Dictation, English Gram-
mar, Synonyms, Decimals, Arithmetic, Geo-
graphy, English History, Roman History,
Chemistry, Astronomy, Arnold's Latin Ex-
ercise, Caesar, Virgil.

The answering of the scholars was exceed-
ingly prompt and correct, and gave perfect
satisfaction to the examiners. The English
History, a junior class, attracted atten-
tion by the readiness displayed, and general
knowledge of the subject. The Latin class,
both in translation and parsing, did very
well. The writing also gave satisfaction.
In fact, it is difficult to particularize, when
all acquitted themselves so well.

The President expressed himself as very
well pleased with the day's exhibition, and
thought that it was the best examination he
had witnessed in the school. He said that
the boys stood up with confidence, as if they
were aware that they were masters of their
subject. He also remarked upon the good
discipline and conduct which he observed in
the school, and hoped that by midsummer
they would strive to do even better than
they had done on that day.

The school room was tastefully decorated
by the boys, with wreaths of spruce, and
appropriate mottoes. We are sorry that
more persons did not attend as visitors on
the occasion, as they would have been grati-
fied.

The Rev. Mr. Ketchum, and Rev. Mr.
Smith, Master, presented four prizes for
"Good Conduct," "General Progress" and
"Writing," as follows:
1st Good Conduct James Haddock
2nd Good Conduct Francis Bradley
General Progress William Whitlock
Best Writing Leo Buck

We wish that there had been more prizes
as there were many others who well de-
served them. The proceedings were closed
with prayer, and the blessing.

The school will be re-opened on Monday,
January 12th, 1863. We would take this
opportunity of remarking that the Grammar
School belongs to all denominations, and
that no interference whatever is made in
matters of Creed. And that, while those in-
tending to pursue their studies farther by
entering College, can be made qualified for
matriculation; those that desire a good
sound, English, or classical education, have
an excellent opportunity afforded them.

THE MASONIC TIE.—The Washington
Chronicle says there are strong grounds for
believing that the reason why the Alabama
permitted the Tennessee to continue her
voyage to Europe, on giving a bond of \$60,
000 as ransom, was that the commander of
the privateer and merchantman had known
each other as Free Masons. When Captain
Julius reminded Captain Semmes of this, he
let the vessel go ransomless by the bond, in-
stead of destroying it.

We are requested by the High Sheriff, to
acknowledge, with his grateful thanks, the
receipt of \$392 94 sent to him, by the an-
te-demonstrated Clergymen of the County, be-
ing the amount of collections taken up by
them, in their respective places of worship,
in aid of the fund for the relief of the dis-
tressed operatives in the cotton manufacturing
districts of Great Britain; and to state
that this sum of \$392.94 was forwarded by
mail on the 24th inst., to William Thomson,

Esquire, the Treasurer of the Central Com-
mittee at St. John.
The Rev. Mr. W. G. Ketchum St. At
tends
"R. Vereker do 373
"Wm. Smith do 24
"J. Ross do 12
"Dr. Thomson St. Stephens 40
"Mr. R. Dunphy do 17
"R. Temple do 32
"T. Angerin do 8
"Philbrick do 24
"W. Elder do 28
"J. McGovern St. George 37
"Vaughan do 32
"J. McGovern Pennfield 8
"J. S. Thomson St. David 12
"Geo. B. Payson do 2
"J. S. Williams Camp-
bello 12.

\$392.
The Committee of the Cotton Dis-
tricts Relief Fund beg to acknowledge with
thanks a remittance from Thomas Jones, Esq.
High Sheriff, \$392 94, being amount
collected in Charlotte County in aid of the dis-
tressed operatives in Great Britain.
Wm. Thomson,
St. John, 26th Dec., 1862, Treasurer.

The Steamship Etna arrived off Cape
Race, on the 27th inst., with Liverpool
dates to the 17th inst. Political news im-
portant.

A friend writing to the "Telegraph"
from Campbellton, Westchester, under date
of the 19th says:
"We have had a heavy storm and a
high tide. Not much damage done here or
in Dalhousie, but down the other side of the
Bay parties have lost heavily. Two farms
are reported to have lost £5,000—worth of
property; two vessels (schooners or brigantines)
have gone adrift. Another concern
lost 40 chests (tea, besides flour, &c. Full
particulars not yet received. The schooner
"Belinda" from Quebec for this port was
sent away at "St. Anne de Metux" five
passengers and two of the crew were lost—
Four of the passengers were women. Winter
has now quite set in here—tho' almost for
some years."

Fire.—On the 22nd inst. a fire occurred
in Calais. It originated in the office over the
Telegraph Office, occupied as a store room
by Messrs. Huse and Lowell. The block
owned by Mr. John Todd, was nearly de-
stroyed, the fire having gained headway be-
fore the engines got on the ground. The
Telegraph Office was destroyed and nearly all
the instruments and materials. The books
were saved and two instruments somewhat
damaged. The loss of Messrs. Huse &
Lowell is severe. They were insured for
\$3000. Loss estimated at \$6000. The
stock in the Telegraph Office was insured in
the Wm. The Dry Goods Store of Mr.
Wm. Woods underwent destruction. A
portion of the goods was saved, but the stock
was seriously damaged. Mr. W.'s loss is
partly covered by insurance. Mr. Todd, the
owner of the building, is insured in the Pen-
insular Mutual for \$3000. The building is
a total wreck.

There is now serving in the Penin-
sular and Oriental steamer Ceylon a fine old
sailor named Cracker, who entered the Royal
navy in 1800, and fought under Nelson at
Copenhagen and Trafalgar. Although 77
years of age, Cracker is one of the best look-
out men in the ship.

At St. Stephen, on the 25th inst., by the
Rev. R. Temple, Mr. George Berry of St.
Andrews, to Louisa Henrietta Hanson, daugh-
ter of Mr. Israel Hanson, of St. Stephen.

At Bech Hill, St. Andrews, on the 28th
inst., Susan Laura, aged 2 years and 5
months, infant daughter of B. P. Gilbert,
Esq., of Burton, Sanbury Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
The following was adopted as one of the Stand-
ing Rules of the House in the Session of
1863—
"26th.—That no Bill of a private nature shall
be received by the House after the fourteenth
day from the opening of the Session, both inclu-
sive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one
month previous to the meeting of the Legisla-
ture, cause fifty copies of this Rule to be sent to
each of the Clerks of the Peace in several Coun-
ties, for distribution, and caused the same to be
inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two News-
papers in such County where Newspapers are
published."
CHAS. P. WELMORE, Clerk.

DEC. 31st, 1862.
Molasses, Tobacco, &c.
Just Received, Ex "Oliver" from B.
5 Boxes Tobacco 10
..... To arrive.....
Per U.S.
12 HOPS Muscovado Molasses
20 Boxes Layer Raisins
20 Boxes Tobacco
JAMES W. STETSON & CO.

A beautiful collection of Preserved Birds will
be disposed of by the Subscribers, at
Wm. Henry Street, at the 31st inst., at 7 P.M.
Tickets \$1 each.
Birds and Wild Animals stuffed is the best
style.
HENRY STENFORD.

THE
PUBLISHED BY A.
No 1.
Thoughts for New Year

The sun hath set on the
year; twilight had faded
midnight was drawing nigh,
sat alone in her chamber;
leaning in one hand; in the
a picture, on which her eyes
The expression of her face
its gleam brightness, told of
trial, of a present without
dusk—clock had struck eleven
half an hour ago. It chimed
time it was a quarter to
minute hurried past, rapid as
a few seconds more and the
be over. Through those still
moments the girl sat there,
What was she thinking of?
have had there ought but of
memories, hopes brighter still
of a happy youth, the promise
happily manhood. Well for
was voice of prophecy to a
ty car on her musings to
Year's Eve, and show her the
she pursued it, but as it was
of the summons, had gone for-
get of death was near at hand
her that she knew it, or she
kept her in her solitude to a
vision of her life dispelled.
well.

I night those solemn mo-
us; I counted the pulses of
year; we stood upon the three
new. Whether those seconds
in privacy of our chamber
pleasant companionship of th
I loved, it can hardly be but
what dawned awe came stealing
ing for a while from t
evils of the passing hour,
waded back to the past on
future. And if so, on what d
dell? Was it, like her of y
apex, on the joys of life, the
pleasure, the expected bliss;
shattering wings of hope, did
not the coming year with a
glance?

I lost probably, far more pro-
at such of us as have pass
hirs of youth, and whose feet
in the dreary pathway of
the the thought of life's sorre
the is a vacant chair for
copy the heart of the for-
son life itself would be a wil
shape, we thought of this as
year—evering flitted by, an
remembered that never mor
them, would the New Year
lightly as of old. Or perhaps
ward to the months before us
the lengthening spring days
or brightness, and the calm of
remembered that through all th
by day, and hour by hour,
id at noon-day, and at even,
I sat on; the hard battle
uborn hill, and the longing
gather fresh power from our
sit. Or perhaps there is an
ght of our eyes, and the des
cart, struggled for, prayed for,
on still, and to be witholder,
unwires; we cannot but bel
through the days of our pilgrim
death. It is more to us than
renew ought to be; and looki
coming year, and seeing no sign
to presence spread on life's hori-
not but feel our heart sink with
our courage fail.

But whether last night our mu-
of joy or of sorrow, the moments
and they are gone. They cannot
they will return no more. If th
in fruitless despondency, or
ing, let us rouse ourselves now
vigorous combat, and let the rem-
former slothfulness awaken in u
energy of thought and deed. W
who thus seek to atone on A
morning for the failings of New
But happier they who spent th
as He whose eye upon us woul
spend it. There is no sin in the
state of the gladness or the sor
lives; but if religion do no sanc-
failings to us, they can have no
fluence for good. And after all,
one sense, but shadows, fleeting
that pass away. At the last,
when the dead arise from their
stand before God, what will it m
whether we have laughed or wept
are other questions which will co
more nearly then, and surely they
more fitting subjects of consider
dying and the coming year. O
our duties, it were well for us to
them.

At that awful moment, when all
life, whether of joy or sorrow,
a dream, we shall stand face to
in terrible reality. If we we

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Best copy available

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

3 VARIIS SEMENDUK REY OTTUMUK.—Cic.

[12: 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE]

No 1.]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863.

Vol 30.

Thoughts for New Year's Day.

The sun hath set on the last day of the year; twilight had faded into darkness; midnight was drawing nigh. A young girl sat alone in her chamber; her head was leaning on one hand; in the other she held a picture, on which her eyes were fixed. The expression of her face so beaming in its glissh brightness, told of a past without trial, of a present without care. The clock had struck eleven more than half an hour ago. It chimed for the third time it was a quarter to twelve. The minute hurried past, rapid and noiseless: a few seconds more and the Old Year would be over. Through those still and solemn moments the girl sat there immovable. What was she thinking of? If we could have had those bright but sunshiny, bright moments, hopes brighter still, the record of a happy youth, the promise of a yet more happy manhood. Well for her that there was no voice of prophecy to mar her bliss, for on her musings to another New Year's Eve, and show her the future, not as she pictured it, but as it was to be. Already the sun had gone forth; the Angel of Death was near at hand. Well for her that she knew it, or she would have kept her in her solitude to see the bright vision of her life dispelled. Yet, was it well?

At night those solemn moments came to us; we counted the pulses of the expiring year; we stood upon the threshold of the new. Whether those seconds were passed in the privacy of our chamber, or in the pleasant companionship of the loving and loved, it can hardly be but that a feeling of awe came stealing over us that, clinging for a while from the immediate exits of the passing hour, our thoughts wandered back to the past onward to the future. And if so, on what did they chiefly dwell? Was it, like her of whom we have spoken, on the joys of life, the remembered pleasures, the expected bliss? Soaring on the wings of hope, did we go forth to meet the coming year with a song of earthly gladness?

More probably, far more probably, especially to such of us as have passed the sunny days of youth, and whose feet are traversing the drearier pathway of maturer age, the thought of life's sorrows. Perhaps the is a vacant chair by our own fireplace, the thought of those for the sake of whom life itself would be a willing sacrifice. Perhaps we thought of this as the hours of yesterday flitted by, and sighed as we remembered that never more for us, or them, would the New Year dawn as brightly as of old. Or perhaps we looked forward to the months before us, and thought of the lengthening spring days, and the sun's brightness, and the calm of autumn, and remembered that through all those seasons, by day, and hour by hour, at morning, at noon-day, and at even, the struggle went on; the hard battle against the aboriginal hill, and the longing which seems to gather fresh power from our efforts to resist it. Or perhaps there is an object, the sight of our eyes, and the desire of our heart, struggled for, prayed for, yet withheld from us, and to be withholder, in spite of ourselves; we cannot but believe it, all through the days of our pilgrimage, even unto death. It is more to us than any earthly treasure ought to be; and looking on to the coming year, and seeing no slight token of its presence spread on life's horizon, we cannot but feel our heart sink within us, and our courage fail.

But whether last night our musings were of joy or of sorrow, the moments passed, and they are gone. They cannot be recalled; they will return no more. If they were wasted in fruitless despondency, or idle dreaming, let us rouse ourselves now to a more vigorous combat, and let the remembrance of former clothfulness awaken in us increased energy of thought and deed. Happy those who thus seek to atone on New Year's morning for the failings of New Year's eve. But happier they who spent that evening as He whose eye upon us would have us spend it. There is no sin in the remembrance of the gladness or the sorrow of our lives; but if religion do not sanctify those feelings to us, they can have over us no influence for good. And after all, they are, in one sense, but shadows, fleeting as the mist that passes away. At the last great day, when the dead arise from their graves, and stand before God, what will it matter to us whether we have laughed or wept? There are other questions which will concern us all more nearly then, and surely they must be more fitting subjects of consideration for the dying and the dying year. Our sins and our duties, it were well for us to remember them.

In that awful moment, when all the things of life, whether of joy or sorrow, appear but as a dream, we shall stand face to face with our terrible reality. If we would learn

to view them now, so that their remembrance then shall have for us no terrors, kneeling at the foot of the Cross, we must ask pardon for the sins, strength to fulfil the duties.

Then mindful still of those occasions where in we have fallen, yet cheered by the hope of forgiveness, and strengthened by belief in a protecting Hand, we shall go forward day by day, and year by year, with renewed and a firmer will to strive and to achieve.

Brother or sister, whoever you are whose eyes are resting on the lines I have traced, I wish you, from my heart, a happy new year, and a good, untroubled life, but I wish you more earnestly, and on bended knees I pray to Heaven to grant you an inheritance in that tearless land where night will no longer succeed to day, no year to year, and where no element of its unutterable bliss will surely be the consciousness that there can be for us no possibility of change, save perchance a wider knowledge and a deeper love.

To know that we ourselves and all who are dear to us, are safe, and for ever: we can hardly realize the blessedness of that thought.

The happiest life on earth must yet be darkened by many clouds; even were it not so, death would still come, and the joy would cease.

Death would come, as it will come, most surely to each and all of us; it may be soon, before this year is past; it may be that the sentence is already uttered; for it may be that many years must come and go before it is pronounced. We know not the day or hour of the summons; but this we know, that only in the path of duty can we await it safely. If death finds us there, it will not take away joy, but give it.

The gloomiest light that any Christian is leading here on earth may be cheered, nay, even rendered bright and joyous, by two sources of consolation; both are great, but one infinitely greater than the other, which, indeed, derives from it its charm.

The one is belief in the Communion of Saints; the other, the Thought of Love, the Love of God.

Surely, we may trust our earthly future undoubtedly to Him who has so loved us, who has added to all His other blessings, this holy Communion of the Saints.

Only can we be certain that our earthly course is acceptable in His sight, if year by year our hearts glow more warmly with love to those for whom Christ died; above all, with love to Him who sanctifies our joys, and teaches us to bear our sorrows; who pardons our sins and strengthens us for the performance of our duties who has promised to be with us always, as we pass over the waves of this troublesome world; and to bring us purified, forgiven, to the land where He dwells.—[D. F. in the Penny Post.

THE AGE OF OUR EARTH.—Among the astounding discoveries of modern science is that of the immense periods that have passed in the gradual formation of the earth. So vast were the cycles of the time preceding even the appearance of man on the surface of our globe, that our own period seems as yesterday when compared with the epochs that have gone before it. Had we only the evidence of the deposits of rocks heaped above each other in regular strata by the slow accumulation of materials, they alone would convince us of the long and slow maturing of God's work on earth; but when we add to these the successive populations of whose life this world has been the theatre, and whose remains are hidden in the rocks into which the mud or sand or soil or whatever kind which they lived has hardened in the course of time—or the enormous chains of mountains whose upheaval divided this period of quiet accumulation by great convulsions—or the changes of a different nature in the configuration of our globe, as the sinking of land beneath the ocean, or the gradual rising of continents and islands above; or the slow growth of the coral reefs, those wonderful sea-walks, raised by the little ocean architects whose own bodies furnish both the building stones and cement that binds them together, and who have worked so busily during the long centuries, mountain chains, islands, and long lines of coast, consisting solely of their remains—or the countless forests that have grown up, flourished, died, and decayed to fill the storehouses of coal that feed the fires of the human race—if we consider all these records of the past, the intellect fails to grasp a chronology for which our experience furnishes no data, and time that lies behind us seems as much an eternity to our conception as the future stretches indefinitely before us.—[Agassiz.

DEATH ON THE WEDDING DAY.—The Providence Press gives the following mournful paragraph, under its Newport head: "One of those rare and sad instances has

recently occurred here, in which a young lady was buried on the day appointed for her bridal. The person alluded to, Miss S., had been in feeble health for several months, but the disease was consumption, that most deceptive of all diseases, and her immediate friends, as well as her self, flattered themselves that youth and medical skill combined would prevail, and the object of their affections be spared to them for many years. All the arrangements had been made for her bridal, but when the appointed day arrived, death, the grave, claimed her for his own, and in her last sleep she was arrayed in what was to be her bridal attire.

HOW TO DRESS FOR SKATING.

The New York Evening Post in article on skating affords some valuable suggestions to the ladies as to the mode of dressing for the proper enjoyment of skating. Some of the hints given might well be taken into consideration by the St. John fair, and we therefore reproduce them:—

"In the first place dress warmly, and have besides a cloak or an overcoat, to be thrown off when skating and put on again when resting from the exercise. Skating itself will not give any one a cold, but there is danger of standing on the ice while perspiring after skating. Pilot cloth makes the best skating costume for gentlemen. Ladies should wear close fitting cloaks (except for extra services, to be used when not skating are very much in the way, and apt to impede progress. Ladies who skate much should wear dresses without hoops, and with short skirts, and if the Bloomer costume were not stigmatized by fashionable society, it would prove the best kind of skating dress. The Polish and Dutch, and Russian women, who go much on the ice wear short dresses. In skating scenes at the Paris opera and ballets, the short dresses are always worn, as much from their propriety for the scene as from stage conventionalism. What would an opera-goer think if, in the skating in the 'Prophete,' the performers wore long dresses and hoops!

"The English ladies' dress, worn so much at present is well adapted for skating. It includes a rather tight dress, not reaching below the ankles—which are hidden by laced up boots—light cloak, and the pork-pie hat, with its jaunty feather. A woman skating in a sky scraper bonnet is a shocking inconsistency, and appears as much as out of place with such an article on her head as would a lady on horseback. Ladies have riding habits, which they can wear only on horseback, and they should also have skating dresses which they would expect to wear only on the ice. As to the extra expense that is very slight; because a stout serviceable dress would last several seasons, while the ordinary dress—with its long skirts and wide expanse of crinoline—is sure to suffer from the collisions inevitable on a skating pond; and a lady skater in ordinary costume generally finds some work for her needle before her evening or afternoon on skates is over.

"Wear light colors. The skating pond is intended as a scene of cheerful enjoyment, and funeral black or dull gray by no means enhances this effect, which by the way, must depend upon the ladies. A gentleman would look very absurd with light blue trousers or a crimson coat; but ladies can wear their brilliant colors with propriety. Ribbons tell well in skating. They stream out from a skating cap with a very pretty effect. Muffs look pretty, but should only be used by experienced lady skaters, as others use their hands to balance themselves with. Of course these remarks are principally intended for the ladies, who, graceful anywhere, look doubly fascinating when, appropriately dressed, they skim along the ice. As to the sterner sex, there are few hints about dress, which it is worth while to give to them, as they are awkward and ungainly everywhere; and we would only remind them that the chief duty of man during the coming season will be to accompany with or his own or somebody else's sisters to skating ponds, and administer to the necessities of those fair charmers who wish to indulge in our national amusement."

FRANCE AT ATHENS.—A GREEK BELL.—Miss Frederica Bremer visited Athens in 1859, and while there moved in the highest circles of Grecian society, having been the guest of Prince Otto and his Queen on several occasions. We make an extract from her journal:

"November 14th.—England's young Prince Alfred makes sunshine at Athens. Yesterday a great ball was given for him at the Palace. I also was amongst the guests, in consequence of an invitation from Her Majesty. I had already seen the young Prince in Malta, but I was very willing to see a Royal ball at Athens; and at eight in

the evening I accordingly went to the Palace. The Prince had grown since I saw him last—now a year since—but had still the same charming characteristic, the unpretending boy united to the gentleman in bearing and fine tact. It was beautiful to see the graceful, simple lad, out of uniform, and without the slightest distinguishing ornament, leading in the polonaise, which always here opens the ball, the Queen of Greece, resplendent with jewels and good humour, a real Semiramis, a queenly figure, captivating all eyes. This evening, however, perhaps the greatest number were captivated by the unpretending son of Queen Victoria. * * * Amongst the men I became acquainted with some Pelicans from the time of the War of Independence, who were here, it was said, merely to see the young English Prince."

ROTHSCHILD AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

An amusing adventure is related as having happened to the Bank of England, which had committed the great disrespect of refusing to discount a bill of large amount drawn by Asselin Rothschild, of Frankfurt, on Nathan Rothschild, of London. The bank had laughingly replied "that they discounted only their own bills, and not those of private persons." But they had to do with one stronger than the Bank. "Private persons," exclaimed Nathan Rothschild, when they reported to him the fact. "Private persons! I will make those gentlemen see what sort of private persons we are!" Three weeks afterwards Nathan Rothschild—who had employed the interval in gathering all the £5 notes he could procure in England and on the Continent! presented himself at the Bank at the opening of the office. He drew from his pocket-book a £5 note, and they naturally counted out five sovereigns at the same time looking quite astonished that the Baron Rothschild should have personally troubled himself for such a trifle. The Baron examined one by one the coins, put them into a little canvas bag, then drawing out another note, a third, a fourth, a hundredth, he never put the pieces into the bag without scrupulously examining them and in some instances trying them in the balance, as he said, "the law gave him the right to do." The first pocket book being emptied, and the first bag full, he passed them to his clerk, and received a second, and thus continued till the close of the Bank. The Baron had employed seven hours to change £21,000. But as he had nine employees of his house engaged in the same manner, it resulted that the house of Rothschild had drawn £210,000 in gold from the Bank, and that he had so occupied the tellers that no other person could change a single note. Everything which bears the stamp of eccentricity has always pleased the English. They were, therefore, the first day, very much amused at the little pique of Baron Rothschild. They however laughed less when they saw him return the next day at the opening of the bank, flanked by nine clerks, and followed, this time, by many drays, destined to carry away the specie. They laughed no longer when the king of bankers said with ironic simplicity: "These men refuse to pay my bills! I have sworn not to keep them." "At their leisure—only I notify them that I have enough to employ them for two months!" "For two months! Eleven millions in gold drawn from the Bank of England which they have never possessed!" The bank took alarm. There was something to be done. The next morning, notice appeared in the journals that henceforth the Bank would pay Rothschild's bills the same as their own.

Tobacco a Foo to Matrimony.

One of our exchanges inquires, with much alarm, "how is it that there are so many nice young girls in our cities unmarried, and likely to remain so?" Our answer is comprised in one word—Tobacco. In old times when you could approach a young man within whispering distance without being nauseated by his breath, he used—when his day's work was over—to spend his evenings with some good girl or girls, either around the family hearth, or in pleasant walks, or at some innocent place of amusement. The young man of the present day takes his solitary pipe and puffs away all his vitality, till he is as stupid as an oyster, and then goes to some saloon to quench the thirst created by smoking; and shades crocodile tears every time his stockings are out at the toes "that the girls now-a-days are so extravagant, a fellow can't afford to get married." Nine young men out of ten deliberately give up respectable female society to indulge the solitary, enervating habit of smoking, until their broken down constitutions clamor for careful nursing; then they coolly ask some nice young girl to exchange her health, strength, beauty and un-

impaired intellect for their yellow face, tainted blood and breath, and irritable temper and mental imbecility. Women may well hate smoking and smokers. We have known the most gentle and refined men grow harsh in temper and uncivil in their personal habits under the thralldom of a tyranny which they had not love nor respect enough for women to break through.—[American Paper.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—A correspondent of the London builder gives the following cure for a great and common evil—"A smoking chimney and a scolding wife are two of the worst evils of domestic life, says the old proverb, and to obviate the first ingenuity is ever racking its brain. Hence, Regent street and every part of the metropolis has its house tops bristling with pipes and deformed by cowl in every conceivable and inconceivable variety. Now, I have built many chimneys, and have found one simple plan everywhere succeed, the secret being only to construct the throat of the chimney, or the part just above the fireplace, so small that a man or boy can barely pass through. Immediately above, the chimney should be enlarged to double its width, like a purse, to the extent of about two feet in height, and then diminished again to the usual proportions. No chimney that I ever constructed thus smoked."

LIABILITY OF SUBSCRIBERS.

A recent case tried before the Supreme Court, shows the liability of Subscribers. The Publishers recovered the amount of their claim, and the delinquent Subscriber was obliged to pay upwards of two hundred dollars costs. Alluding to this case, a contemporary observes:—

"It is surprising that so few subscribers fully understand their responsibilities to publishers of Newspapers. The law which governs in this decision is a law of Congress, and therefore applicable to every State in the Union. Many subscribers seem to regard the bill for a newspaper, the last to be settled, especially the last, when the law will enforce. Responsible men, even, under trifling whims, refuse to take their papers from the P. O., regardless of the payment in the arrears, and when half a dozen more years have been added to the arrears at the time of stopping, think it hard to pay the increased bill with interest and cost of collection."

The law holding subscribers to a rigid responsibility is a wise one, and essential for the protection of the publisher. His dues are in small sums scattered so widely, that positive and decisive law is absolutely necessary in his behalf. People sometimes complain that they find a great deal of trouble in stopping newspapers. This arises in nineteen cases out of twenty from a failure to pay what is justly due the publisher. No man who sends \$2 at the end of the year with the request to stop when \$2.50 is due, has any reason to complain because his paper is continued."

FROM THE STATES.

BAXTER, Dec. 30. Reported Federal brigade captured Knoxville, Tenn., destroying 4 bridges and portion of railroad.

Rosecrans driven Confederates into Murfreesboro.

Supposed Morgan is leaving State.

Reported 7,000 Confederates detached from Fredericksburg army, was approach Gloucester Court House, to assist Gen. Wise. Federals awaiting attack.

Emancipationists triumphant in Missouri Legislature.

Gen. Blunt and Heron moved over Boston Mountains and advanced to Van Buren, drove enemy across Arkansas River, captured 8 steamboats, 100 prisoners and a quantity of stores.

Rumors current of attack made by Stonewall Jackson on Sigel's forces near Stafford Court House and being repulsed, drew portion of Sigel's force into ambush, capturing large number of prisoners.

Secretary Chase reported will issue another of the \$200,000,000 treasury notes.

Dec. 31. Intelligence from Alexandria represents that Stewart's Cavalry force with artillery, were encamped within twelve miles of there on Monday.

Governor of Missouri congratulates the State has nearly 40,000 men engaged in the war for the Union. He advocates substitution of free for slave labor, and recommends measures for gradual emancipation.

New Madrid is to be re-occupied.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will charge eight (8) per cent. for shipping gold from San Francisco to New York by next steamer.

Anticipated shipment to New York will be light, the bulk going on British steamers from Aspinwall.

