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E variis sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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The New Year Sabbath.

Hail! hallowed day! Hail! holy day of rest!
The first born Sabbath of the year be blest!
Hail! day of God, may thou a blessing prove,
To all who know the truth, that God is love;
Who taught of God, and led their voice to raise,
Within the temple hallowed to his praise.

This blest day to those now-blessed of God,
May it be blest to those who have trod
The path to heaven, the strait, the narrow way,
Oh may they enter on this holy day:
May this, the first glad day within the year,
Gladden their hearts through penitence sincere!

And may this day, though still so highly blest,
Lead all its mourn neglected days of rest,
Which the past year, gone by, too oft has known;
Which conscience, faithful monitor, must own,
May all in Zion's consecrated place,
Begin anew to run the holy race;
Resolved with strength imparted from above,
To serve, adore, and praise the God of love!

From the Home Journal.

TALES OF THE SOUTH.

BY A SOUTHERN MAN.

Den of the Robbers.

Soon after the close of the last war between Great Britain and the United States, Thomas Stogdon, a tobacco planter living in the western part of Virginia, started on a journey for the purpose of transacting some private business which required his attention in one of the north-eastern counties of that State. His route lay across one of the loftiest spurs of the Blue Ridge, the longest and most picturesque mountain range in the South.

As the times were troubled, and the passage across the mountains considered dangerous on account of the robbers who infested them, Mr. Stogdon went not only well mounted but well armed—a brace of trusty horsemen's pistols being carried, according to the custom of the day, in front of the rider and attached to the forepart of the saddle.

The first night of his journey he stopped at a roadside inn, distant about five miles from the base of the mountain. On dismounting, he observed that one of his horse's shoes had been lost, and directed another to be put on at the shop attached to the inn. He rose early the next morning and resumed his journey, with a view of obtaining a morning prospect of the mountain and the scenery of the adjacent country, which he had heard was very fine.

His horse soon began to limp, and was quite lame when he reached the base of the mountain. Supposing that the shoe had been unskillfully put on at the inn, he stopped at a blacksmith's shop, near the foot of the ridge, and had the horse's foot examined. After diligent scrutiny, the workman said that the lameness was not produced by the shoe, which was properly adjusted and fastened to the hoof.

At the request of Mr. Stogdon, the smith examined all the shoes, but could find no cause for lameness in the fit or make of any of them. His quick eye, however, detected a ring of ruffled or lifted hair running around one of the hind legs of the horse, just above the fetlock. Raising the hair, he observed that the flesh was bloody and much swollen. On more careful examination he discovered that a small cord of silk had been tied so tightly around the leg that it had cut into the flesh, producing inflammation of the part, and doubling also the lameness of the horse.

The discovery at once excited the suspicion of the workman, who was both honest and shrewd. Calling the attention of the traveller to the cord, which he speedily detached from the leg of the horse, he expressed his apprehension that some play of some sort was meditated. A few years before, he related a ridiculous horse had come down from the mountains and was found to be lame from a similar cause, a tight silken cord having cut into almost to the bone of the animal's leg. The owner had never been heard of, and it was believed that he had been murdered and his body concealed in the mountain.

The smith suggested to Mr. Stogdon the precaution of examining the priming and loading of his pistols. On examination the bats and priming in the pans were found to be in perfect condition, but the loads had been withered away from both barrels, and wads of cloth substituted in their place.

The suspicions of Mr. Stogdon were fully aroused by these proofs of a premeditated bold, brave man, however, and did not once think of changing his route or abandoning his journey across the mountains. Carefully reloading and arranging the reliability of his pistols, he bade adieu to his honest counsellor, after suitably rewarding him for his labor and advice, and rode off.

The morning was clear, and he advanced when he began to ascend the mountain.

The road, for several miles, wound along its southern side, midway between the base and the summit. The prospect was grand and beautiful beyond his most sanguine expectations. To the right, the mountain sank down by degrees, abrupt or regular, to the margin of the champagne country below which stretched out as far as the eye could reach, and was covered with tobacco farms, corn-fields, dwellings, and all the diversified objects peculiar to the Virginia landscape. On the left the Blue Ridge rose up like a mighty arch springing to meet and support the sky, exhibiting, in rich profusion, all the grand and most of the beautiful features of mountain scenery.

Delighted with the scene, and absorbed with the emotions which it inspired, Mr. Stogdon rode slowly forward, recalling only occasionally, and for a moment, the suspicions excited by the events of the morning. After running for nearly five miles along the side of the mountain, the road, by an abrupt turn, struck towards the summit, through a deep gorge, whose jagged sides slanted upward to great heights on either hand. Shut out from the prospect of the subject country, and hemmed in by steep acclivities, Mr. Stogdon reverted more frequently to the mysterious developments which had come to light at the blacksmith's shop, and became both alert and cautious in his movements. Arranging his pistols so that they could be easily withdrawn from the holsters, he urged his horse to a quicker pace, as soon as he entered the gloomy avenue of the narrow gorge.

He had gone about a mile when he saw, some fifty yards ahead of him, a large boulder or rocky ledge, shooting nearly across the avenue, and leaving only a space, broad enough for the road bed, between its edge and the opposite side of the gorge. It was a spot favorable for an attack by surprise, and Mr. Stogdon surmised at once, that if one was meditated upon him, it would be made at that point. Checking the pace of his horse, therefore, he rode slowly forward and entered the narrow pass. He had scarcely reached the middle of the dole, when two men rushed from behind the farther side of the boulder into the road and stood, with leveled guns, only a few yards distant from Mr. Stogdon. His horse, frightened at the sudden appearance of the men, whose blackened faces and shaggy clothes made them look hideous enough to startle both rider and steed, shied and refused to go forward.

The robbers advanced and demanded, as they approached, the purse and the valuables of the traveller, promising to spare his life, if he would surrender them without noise or resistance. Without making any reply, Mr. Stogdon quickly drew forth a pistol from the holster. A derisive smile passed over the faces of his assailants at sight of the weapon. It was levelled and fired at the nearest robber, who fell dead upon the spot. The other, startled at the report, and terrified by the fall of his companion, instead of firing his gun dropped it and fled in the direction from which he had come.

Before Mr. Stogdon could draw and present his other pistol, the robber had turned the corner of the boulder and was out of sight. Urging his horse forward with some difficulty, he the dead body of the robber lay in the road, and the animal could scarcely be made to pass it, he discovered a lateral gorge entering, from behind the boulder, the one along which the highway ran. Hoping to overtake the escaped robber, he entered this gorge and rode some distance along its rocky bottom. The scene was wild and dreary, presenting whatever is grand and impressive in a mountain solitude. The deep basin of the gorge, covered with rock and tangled undergrowth and shaded almost to gloom by the dense, overhanging forest, seemed a fit retreat for marauding bands. It required no common nerve to penetrate alone into its recesses in pursuit of a robber. But the blood of the traveller was up, and he little heeded the risk he was running.

As he could neither see nor hear anything to direct him in the pursuit, Mr. Stogdon checked his horse and remained motionless for a short time, sheltered by the accidental screen of a low, bushy tree, from observation in the direction the gorge receded from the road. The song of the mountain birds and the low murmur of tiny waterfalls, were the only sounds he heard. The robber had vanished, like a shadow, and neither eye nor ear could tell the direction he had gone.

Having made up his mind to abandon the pursuit, Mr. Stogdon was in the act of turning his horse's head towards the road, when he caught, through the branches of the tree in front of him, the glimpse of a man running rapidly up the side of the gorge, some distance further up the defile. As pursuit on horseback up the steep acclivity was impossible, he remained in his position and watched, as well as he could, the movements of the retreating figure, which he had no doubt was that of the fugitive robber.

Climbing from crag to crag, the robber

stopped at length in front of two ledges of rock which projected from the mountain, a few feet apart, thus making an entrance or pass-way into the side of the dole. He looked earnestly for a moment in the direction he had come, and then, entering between the rocks, disappeared from the sight of the traveller.

Convinced that he had discovered the den of the robbers, Mr. Stogdon at once decided to return to the blacksmith-shop at the base of the mountain, and give information to the neighborhood. Making a careful exploration of the surrounding scenery, and fixing in his mind as many objects as he could, which might serve to identify the spot where the robber had disappeared, he turned his horse's head, and soon reached the narrow pass in the main road. The body of the dead robber lay as it fell, with the blood puddled around it. Forcing his horse with difficulty to pass it, he rode with a rapid pace, and soon reached the shop, where he found several of the neighboring planters and the smith still busy with speculation upon the mysterious developments which the latter witnessed in the morning.

Mr. Stogdon related to his eager and wondering listeners his adventure in the mountain, the death of one robber and the probable discovery of the place of retreat of perhaps many more. In a few hours the news spread through the neighborhood, and brought together a company of forty or fifty men at the shop. It was decided, without a dissenting voice, to ascend the mountain and storm the den of the robbers. Guns, axes, dogs and conveyances were soon procured, and the line of march speedily commenced.

The cavalcade, moving with celerity and in silence, soon reached the spot where the dead robber still lay. The black coating of blood wiped from the face, the body was recognized at once as that of the landlady of the hotel at which Mr. Stogdon had staid the night before. The suspicions of the neighborhood, long entertained, as to his character, were now completely confirmed. He and his hotel was an outpost where plans were concocted and the selected victims disarmed and sent helpless to be robbed and murdered in the mountain.

The body was placed upon a baggage cart and sent, with proper explanations, in the care of a servant, to the family at the hotel. So secretly had his connection with the robbers been maintained, that the return of the corpse, and the development which followed, were the first intimations which his wife and children had of his criminal associations.

After the brief delay occasioned by the examination and removal of the body of the robber, the company proceeded, under the direction of Mr. Stogdon, along the lateral gorge towards the place where the confederate robber had disappeared between the projecting ledges of rock. At a point opposite the supposed cave they dismounted, and securing their horses among the bushes, began to climb up the steep acclivity. In a few moments, arriving by different routes, the men and dogs were all assembled at the designated point. The evidences of human habitation were unmistakable. The ground immediately in front of the rocks was trodden and hard. Worn paths branched off in various directions from the spot. The entrance, a narrow passage between the two projecting rocks, ran inwardly, and the avenue, except for a few feet at the opening, was dark and entirely impenetrable to the eye. It led evidently into a cave or subterranean shelter of some sort, which the company prepared at once to explore.

Dry branches of trees and dead undergrowth were gathered, tied into bundles and lighted with fire kindled by flint and tinder. With these for torches, six of the more resolute men entered the opening between the rocks, with the view of exploring the interior to which it led. The passage was so narrow that only two could walk abreast. Two men in front bore torches, as did the two in the rear. The middle couple carried muskets heavily charged.

As they advanced the passage rapidly widened, and the roof sprang up to a great height overhead. They had gone about twenty paces from the entrance when a blaze of light, accompanied by the almost simultaneous report of firearms, flashed forth from a distant, interior point of the cave. The two men in front fell to the earth. Discharging their muskets in the direction of the flash the others retreated from the cave, one of whom was seriously wounded and the other entirely dead.

Enraged at the spectacle of blood and death, the besiegers began more resolutely the work of assault upon the cave, for such it was now ascertained to be, and of considerable dimensions, too. An effort was made to induce the dogs to enter. The more resolute advanced a few paces, and then ran back in apparent alarm. The major ty stood at the entrance and barked, but could not be enticed, by words or blows, to go further.

Another expedient was tried. A large tree was cut down and riven into bolts of considerable length and thickness. A double row of these timbers was placed upright across the entrance passage, some twenty feet from the opening, and securely wedged and braced, so as to form a powerful barricade or wall. The powder in all the horns and flasks, except a few rounds reserved in each, was poured in a pile on the ground near to the upright timbers. Another barricade, similar to the inner one, was constructed in front and close to the powder train being first laid from the pile, through a notch in the timbers, to the outer edge of the barricade. A line of dry leaves was formed, extending from the powder several feet outside the entrance.

The crowd having retired to a safe distance, or hid behind trees and rocks, the train of leaves was fired by a man who quickly gained the shelter of a large tree close by the cave. In a few moments a terrific explosion fairly shook the mountain and filled the air with sulphurous vapor. A stiff breeze blowing directly into the mouth of the cave, soon dissipated the smoke, when it was found that both barricades had been thrown down by the concussion, but the sides and roof of the cave remained unharmed.

Night was now coming on. A detachment of the men was sent back to the settlement for provisions and such materials as would be needed in the execution of the next plan of assault which it was decided to pursue. The rest remained as a guard over the now imprisoned robbers. Building a large fire near the entrance of the cave, they watched and slept by turns until morning.

At daylight the recruiting party returned, bringing more men, provisions for man and horse, and materials for the further prosecution of the assault upon the cave. After eating a hasty meal and feeding their horses, the assailants collected a large quantity of wood, green and dry, and then, beginning as far inwardly in the entrance to the cave as they could venture to go, they piled it up in successive layers, interspersing dried tobacco stalks and leaves, and sulphur in great abundance, among the wood, until a small space only was left between the top of the pile and the roof of the passage. The outer end of the heap was then set on fire. A strong wind blowing directly into the mouth of the cave, spread the flames rapidly through the pile, and drove the smoke, in a dense column into the cave, the narrow avenue between the wood and the roof serving a flue to conduct it to the interior.

No voice or sound came from the cave, or if any was uttered, it was lost in the roar of the fire, which blazed, and crackled, and flamed in the narrow passage until it glowed and shot forth sparks and smoke like the crater of a volcano during an eruption. For several hours the fire raged with unabated violence, fresh fuel being constantly supplied from the adjacent wood. The smoke, having filled the cave, streamed out in dense masses and floated off in the direction of the wind to the upper heights of the mountain.

At length the fire was permitted to burn down. A stream of water issuing close by, from the side of the mountain, furnished the ready means for cooling the rocks and extinguishing the smouldering embers. But it was not until a late hour in the evening that the smoke had escaped from the cave sufficiently to permit an entrance to be made.

With lighted torches, armed with guns and pistols, the crowd crept cautiously into the gloomy cavern. The passage which led to it, widening rapidly as they advanced, spread out into a spacious room. Into this apart-chamber several small lateral fissures of apartments opened. The cave, though produced by some convulsion of nature, possessed the regularity and proportions almost of a work of art. The floor, the sides and the roof were all of solid rock. The torch-light, reddening in the smoke, and reflected feebly from the rocky surface, lit up the gloom with an obscure radiance, which increased the horror of the place. The crowd, advancing and dispersing with apprehensive look and cautious steps, looked, amid the smoke and the sullen light, like a phantom host returning to their covert in the mountain from the glare of the outer day.

In the large room casks, boxes and barrels were found, filled with meat, flour and eatables of various kinds. In the lateral fissures, beds, guns, ammunitions, cooking utensils, table furniture, and, in short, almost everything necessary to the rude comfort and convenience of a subterranean dwelling, were arranged in something like household order. The dead bodies of five men, an old woman, and of a boy, apparently fifteen or sixteen years old, lay scattered through the several apartments, livid and discolored in the face, and most hideous to look upon.

After making a full exploration of the cave and removing from it every article of value, the crowd withdrew, leaving the bodies of the robbers as they found them, unburied and unrecognised. The cave which had been their abode thus became their sepul-

chre, and to this day the tradition of the assault upon the robbers' den lives in the memory of the people in that section of the Old Dominion.

Can we borrow blood.

In contemplating the loss of blood from wounds or hemorrhage, and in noting how the vital powers ebb as the blood flows out, we are naturally led to ask whether the peril may not be avoided by pouring in fresh blood, the idea of "transfusion" is indeed very ancient. But the ancients, in spite of their facile credulity as to the effect of any physiological experiments, were in no condition to make the experiment. They were too unacquainted with physiology, and with the art of experiment, to know how to set about transfusion. Not until the middle of the seventeenth century had a preparation been made for such a trial. The experiments of Boyle, Graaf and Fracassati, on the injection of various substances into the veins of animals, were crowned by those of Lower, who, in 1665, injected blood into the veins of a dog. Two years later, a bolder attempt was made on man. A French mathematician, Denis, assisted by a surgeon, having repeated with success the experiments of Lower, resolved to extend the new idea.

It was difficult to get a human patient on whom the plan could be tried; but one evening a madman arrived in Paris quite naked, and he was daringly seized by Denis as the fitting subject for the new experiment. Eight ounces of calf's blood were transfused into his veins. That night he slept well. The experiment was repeated on the succeeding day; he slept quietly, and awoke sane!

Great was the sensation produced by this success. Lower and King were emboldened to repeat it in London. They found a healthy man willing to have some blood drawn from him, and replaced by that of a sheep. He felt the warm stream pouring in and declared that it was so pleasant that they might repeat the experiment. The tidings flew all over Europe. In Italy and Germany the plan was repeated, and it now seemed as if transfusion would become one more of the "heroic arms" of medicine. These hopes were soon dashed. The patient on whom Denis had operated again expired, and was again treated with transfusion, and died during the operation. The son of the Swedish minister, who had been benefited by one transfusion, perished after a second. A third death was assigned to a similar cause; and in April, 1668, the Parliament of Paris made it criminal to attempt transfusion, except with the consent of the faculty of Paris. Thus the whole thing fell into discredit, to be revived again in our own day, and to be placed, at last, on a scientific basis.

It will immediately occur to the physiologist who reads the accounts of these experiments, that transfusion was effected on the supposition that the blood of all quadrupeds was the same, and that it was indifferent whether a man received the blood of another man, or of a sheep or calf. This supposition was altogether erroneous. The more rigorous investigations of the moderns have established that only the blood of animals of the same species can be transfused in large quantities without fatal results. The blood of a horse is poison in the veins of a dog; the blood of a sheep is poison in the veins of a cat; but the blood of a horse will revive the fainting ass.

From this it follows, that when transfusion is practised on human beings, human blood must be employed; and so employed, that practice is in some urgent cases not only safe, but forms the sole remedy.—[Exchange.]

The Millionaire and the Danseuse.

The following curious story is translated from a German paper:—
"A very pretty danseuse has lately created great excitement at Berlin. Mlle. Lidenhal made so many pirouettes one fine evening on the stage of the Theatre Royal, that she turned the head of Herr Comptoir, a rich millionaire of Vienna, who was on a visit to the Prussian capital. The beautiful limbs of the fair Torspichore touched his heart so deeply that he demanded her hand in marriage.—Of course you will say that she at once accepted the offer. Not at all. She made her conditions as follows:—1st, an apartment separated from that of her husband; 2d, a carriage and servants for herself; 3d, 15,000 francs a year for her toilette; and finally (for she calculated everything) 300,000 francs in case of separation. Mr. Comptoir submitted to these slightly unreasonable conditions, and last week all the gay world of Berlin witnessed in the cathedral the marriage of the millionaire with the danseuse."

"Have you any fish in your basket," asked a person of a fisherman who was returning home.
"Yes, a good cod," was the reply.

European Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27. The steamship Asia reached her dock at half-past 7 o'clock this evening. Her arrival is two days later than those by the Pacific, at St. Johns, 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 to be the City of Baltimore; 24th, 1 10 A. M., exchanged night signals with steamship Persia. The Asia had strong head winds with a heavy westerly swell during the passage.

The Canal Company's advertisement-steamship Juno 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 perjured 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. The long meeting, held at the Crystal Palace, on a Saturday, 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 £2500 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 an 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 Skibberagh, and three from Bantock. They were brought to Cork by the Brandon 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 Telegraph cable is likely to be decided in a few days. The company have made application to the government for a guaranty of 1 1/2 per cent. on £307,000, 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 attempt 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 out 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 900 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 yet 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 this nation should not allow to fail, it may be presumed there is little doubt of the required help being accorded, 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 1/2 per cent. in consols was established. On the 10th, the market was animated but fluctuating. The closing price for consols was 97 1/2 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 £1,188,57.

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 Government message could be sent to Corfu and a reply received. The line was accordingly "cleared" all the way for making the experiment. The result was that the answer, 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 Cochin China, 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 Montalambert had been fixed for December 21.

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 King's correspondent of the London Herald has obtained from an authentic source a statement of the cogrue to be adopted by the Court of Appeal in the Montalambert 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 plea, 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 Montalambert'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 desires 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 Mayrotini 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.

HAVANA.—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 Stuz 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 Geoware, which was captured by the English.

Gen. Kerr occupied Kapoor Karis 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.

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

FROM PANAMA. New York, Dec. 29. The Steamship Empire City, from Havana arrived at this port last night.

Senator Douglas and wife came passengers.

The Loyallists of Havana intended to memorialize the Senate of Spain not to sell them out to the U. States.

The American ship, Liege Thompson and Georgianna 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 the 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. Pernambuco dates of Nov. 18th, states that the United States steamer Fulton, Harriet Lane and Water Witch, had arrived at that place, and sailed again for St. Catherine's.

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 that 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 Guaidola 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.

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

"It blesteth 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's" 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 insupportable decree 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—wool.

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 carrier it is done in the Spring, the letter—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 publishers, Messrs. I. 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 trusty sailors. They pulled lustily for the wreck, and succeeding in 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 Captain 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 rescue, amputated 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 hands were 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 Light.

This valuable and new Light House, which was exhibited 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 across the harbour 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 harbour 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, and tested by Admiral Sir George Seymour, in company with his flag lieutenant and Captain Moorson, R. N., of her Majesty's ship Diadem, and several other gentlemen on board the gun boat Bullfinch, up and down the harbour 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 pronounced upon by the police the other day at a lottery concern in Fulton street—most of it being done up in small packages—was 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 to an old man when he came back, the old man in his hand a money deposited in an up before the Khan. "Where were you, young man, where this money?" "Under a tree!" "Take my seal and summons said the Judge. The young man went, in woe he had been gone sometime, the to the old man:— "He is long—do you think there yet?" "No," said the old man; "if I tance, he has not got there yet!" "How knowest thou old man tree is?" The young man returned, the tree would not come. "He has been here young man his evidence—the money is thine!"

Barristers have a ludicrously identifying themselves with their king in the plural number. "O 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 imbecility."

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

Why are sheep the most unfortunate of animals? Because they are the least frequent very often their heads and are fleeced.

LETTERS

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

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Cannell, Patrick | Leomon |
| Coywell, Douglas | Alimony |
| Cantor, Timothy | McGinnis |
| Cockley, James | Maxwell |
| Coughran, Saml. | Miles, Th. |
| Donnel, Mr. | McNamara |
| Dowrie, John | McArthur |
| Dingemans, John | Myers, Jas |
| Evans, E. | O'Brien |
| Finton, John | Patton, J. |
| Greenlaw, Benj. F. | Quin, Phi |
| Graham, Cornelius | Rose, Ale |
| Grant, William | Shannon |
| Heargarty, Daniel | Sims, Th. |
| Hanlon, Cornelius | Shelmer, S. |
| Irwin, Mary Ann | Turner, G. |
| Johnson, Miss M. | Tatton, J. |
| Johnson, Miss Sarah | Wright, J. |
| King, Patrick | Watson, J. |
| Kelley, Michael | Victory, F. |
| Leth, John | |

Persons calling for any will please say "advertisement." 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 "Standard" to devote his first and last pages to NEWS, which is published in New Brunswick weekly.

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 letters are received with much interest from the Province. He will devote to the proceedings of THE BRITISH PARLIAMEN which Liberalism has again man in, in deeds of violence and assassinations of our own.

House of Assompt Will be furnished by a special C The latest News by from New York, Halifax, and all graph offices is purchased, especially per, which has frequently announced every other paper in New B. Religious Intelligence of ALL RELIGIOUS DENOM is published without reference to Although more money is spent the CORONAL PUBLISHED the of its class in the Province, the pr than that of journals which are third of the cost!

Clubbin Clubs of five or more can have one year for \$1.50, a short credit by Express, Postmaster and active persons who may take forming clubs or societies single on resulting lists be allowed a discount to cover any express incurred. Names of new subscribers will any of the local agents. They may JAMES MCKINNEY Rev. Wm. BENNETT Rev. Wm. ELDER GEORGE W. DAY.

The present is again time Specimen copies for comparison papers will be supplied gratuitous January 1, 1859.—Trotin, 21.

TO Advertis THE COLONIAL PRESS (TRIAL most widely circulated paper A very large proportion of its Circles of Charlotte, York, and proved advertisements inserted of GEORGE W. DAY, 21.

January 1, 1859.—Trotin, 21.

