

[From the Royal Gazette.]
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Correspondence, being a continuation of that published in the Royal Gazette of the 12th July.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Fredericton, 15th July, 1865.
Sir,—I received by last Mail your Despatch of the 24th June. I thought it desirable that its contents should immediately be made public, and I accordingly directed it to be printed in the last issue of the Royal Gazette.

I of course lost no time in communicating a copy of the Despatch and its enclosures to my Executive Council, and I have now the honor to transmit to you the copy of a Minute of that body with reference thereto.
I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

[Enclosure.]
To His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.
May it please Your Excellency—
The Executive Council in Committee have had under consideration a Despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies, dated 24th June, lately communicated to them by Your Excellency.

From the language of this Despatch, it would be natural to infer that it related to some scheme for effecting an entire Legislative and Administrative Union of the British North American Provinces, which has not yet been made public; but words used in the concluding paragraph, taken in connection with various other circumstances, lead the Committee to conclude that it is intended to refer to the Resolutions in favor of a Federation of the various Provinces of British North America, agreed to by the Canadian Parliament at its last Session. These Resolutions have already been submitted to the people of New Brunswick, at the time and in the manner which the advocates of the scheme themselves selected. The Legislature was dissolved, and the people were enabled to pronounce their decision on this most important subject in the regular constitutional mode; and after ample consideration, refused by an overwhelming majority to adopt the scheme; not because it was novel, as Mr. Cardwell has been led to suppose, but because they were unable to discover any thing in it that gave promise of either moral or material advantage to the Empire, or to themselves; or that afforded a prospect of improved administration or increased prosperity.

The spirit of loyalty which has always animated the people of New Brunswick, and of which they have on many occasions given proof, is still as ardent as ever; and whenever it becomes necessary they are prepared to place all their means and resources at the absolute disposal of the Imperial Government; but, they cannot believe that the contemplated confederation would either increase their strength or render it more available.

A large majority of the people of this Province are opposed to any closer political union with Canada than that afforded by the tie of a common allegiance to the British Crown, and consider that such a union would have a decided tendency to weaken that dependence on the British Empire which they so highly prize, and would lead to the neglect and injury of their local interests; in which opinion the Committee believe that the people of the other Maritime Provinces fully concur; but even those who desire a Union must fail to discover in the Resolutions adopted at Quebec, any provision whatever for the accomplishment of a fusion which, in the words of Mr. Cardwell's Despatch, would unite in one Government all the British North American Provinces, and form a Province uniting in itself all the population and all the resources of the whole.

The Committee, of course, cannot suppose that the British Government share the ignorance with regard to the history and character of the Federal scheme which appears to prevail among the British public, and which induces the "Times" newspaper of 20th June to observe that "the two Canadas have put aside their ancient jealousies, and are ready to meet in a common Legislature," in apparent forgetfulness of the fact that they have so met for the last five and twenty years, and very probably without any consciousness on the part of the writer of the article that the jealousies between the Canadas, said to have been put aside, are avowedly the cause of the late proposal; and that its authors, in the event of its failure, are pledged to restore to Upper and Lower Canada a great measure of the local independence surrendered by them in 1840.

The resolutions agreed to by the leading Canadian politicians in the month of June, 1864, as the basis of the formation of the existing Cabinet, and adopted solely under the pressure of local exigencies, contain the statement that "on consideration of the steps most advisable for the final settlement of 'sectional difficulties,' the remedy must be sought in the adoption of the federal principle," and provide that if such negotiations were unsuccessful, they would be "prepared to pledge themselves to legislation during the next Session of Parliament, for the purpose of remedying existing difficulties by introducing the federal principle for Canada alone."

separation of the Canadas, it would be impossible even speciously to present it to the Imperial Government as in any manner a scheme of union.

Mr. Cardwell is perfectly right in supposing that the views and wishes of Great Britain are entitled to great weight; and they will ever be received with respectful attention in this Province; but the Committee feel certain that if there be one view with regard to the Colonies which is more clearly and distinctly held than another, by Her Majesty's Government and the people of England; if there be one wish on their part with respect to which there can be neither hesitation nor doubt, it is that the people of this Province, and of others enjoying through the wise liberty of England, Parliamentary institutions and free self-government, should act in reference to their own affairs as seems to themselves most consistent with their duty to their Sovereign and most conducive to their own interests.

To confer on this Province a right of self-government would have been mockery, if, in consequence of its claims to deference as a protector, the wish of the Mother Country was in all cases to be followed whenever expressed, whatever the opinion of those to whom the power of judgment has been solemnly entrusted by the Sovereign and Legislature of Great Britain, and who, being on the spot and fully conversant with the subject, considered themselves unable to judge with respect to their own affairs. When a wish is expressed by Her Majesty's Government, it will be received with that deference which is due to suggestions emanating from so high a source, and will be considered with an anxious desire to meet the views of Her Majesty's advisers; but if such views should unfortunately not coincide with the views of those on whom alone the responsibility of action in the Province falls, the Committee feel assured that Her Majesty's Government will expect and desire that the Government of this Province should act according to their own convictions of right, and in conformity with the sentiments of the people they represent.

R. D. WILMOT. R. BOTSFORD.
T. W. ANGLIS. W. H. ODLK.
GEORGE L. HATHWAY. R. HUTCHINSON.
A. H. GILLMOR, JR.
Council Chamber, Fredericton, July 12, 1865.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.
Downing Street, 4th August, 1865.

Sir,—I have received your Despatch of the 15th July in answer to mine of the 24th June.

It might perhaps have been well that portion of the Executive Council who are in New Brunswick, should have allowed the communication to the Colony by Her Majesty's Government to be generally known and considered before they returned so decided a reply.

The first paragraph of the Minute seems to me to require no other notice than the observation that my Despatch enclosed for the information of the Legislature of New Brunswick the record of what had passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Ministers of Canada on the subject of Confederation, and it was therefore impossible for any one to misunderstand the reference, or to suppose that it applied to another and a different scheme.

Notwithstanding therefore your Despatch and its enclosures, I still confidently anticipate that the serious consideration of the Province of New Brunswick will be given to the earnest and friendly suggestions which, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, it has been my duty to convey to them through you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Discovery of America.

Lord Bury, in his interesting work, "The Exodus of the Western Nations," discusses at great length the cause that retarded the discovery of America until the 15th century.

The march of the Roman conquest was by land; and it was not probable that a victorious race which viewed the sea with superstitious dread, should, after subjugating the old world, push forward across the unknown Atlantic in search of the dream of the Greek Hesperides.

The migrations that overwhelmed the Empire moved along the plains of Germany and Hungary, and burst through the barriers of the Alps; and in the chaos and anarchy that followed all the maritime science was probably forgotten.

The navies of the Scandinavian rovers were the terror of the half-barbarous kingdoms that grew up after the death of Charlemagne; but the narrow seas were their favorite haunts, and their enterprise was confined chiefly to the shores of Great Britain, France and Germany. When these incursions had finally ceased, and the warlike tribes that had overrun Europe had at last settled down into separate nations, a long age of feudalism succeeded, in which, between misgovernment and disorder the oppression of nobles and the misery of the commons, there was but little encouragement for the growth of commerce, or for the discovery of the ocean.

between the Venetians and the Portuguese led to the discovery of Columbus, and before the 16th century had dawned, the American continent was revealed to Europe, and had become the theatre of heroic adventure.

The New York Sun says:—While a number of youngsters were bathing at the dock, foot of Fulton street, last evening, an enormous shark was discovered by those on shore circling around the swimmers, and evidently bent on mischief. An alarm was immediately sounded, and the youngsters succeeded in reaching the land unmolested, but one lad who had ventured some distance, into the stream was singled out by the monster as offering the surest prey. The little fellow, discovering the peril in which he was placed, bent all his energies to escape. Fortunately just as the shark was preparing to seize his prey, a baited hook and line was thrown over from the end of the pier to the monster, who immediately relinquished the chase, seized the line, and being securely hooked was drawn ashore amid the plaudits of the spectators. The beast measured six feet in length, and weighed nearly two hundred pounds.

A POLICE FORCE.

To the Editor of the Standard.
Sir,—I am fully aware that any measure involving taxation, is generally distasteful to a community, but nothing beneficial or useful can be obtained without expenditure; with your permission, I will briefly give my reasons for increasing our burdens.

It has for some time been well known, that sundry depredations have been committed in the town; that respectable persons cannot pass along the streets without being insulted, and that on almost every occasion that there is a lecture, concert, or other evening entertainment, the conduct of the lads, many of them young men, is disgraceful, both in the hall, and outside, so much so that several ladies remain at home, rather than subject themselves to rude language. It is a fact also, that the peaceable inhabitants of Water-street, in which I reside, are frequently disturbed by drunken rowdies during the night; and it is said that they obtain liquor at unlicensed houses, as the respectable licensed houses are closed at the proper hour.

The only remedy that suggests itself to abate or stop these evils, is to copy the example set us by the people of the town of St. Stephen, and apply to the Legislature to pass an Act to establish a Police Force in the town of St. Andrews.

Yours, AN INHABITANT.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 30, 1865.

We this week issue the STANDARD from new type, and are negotiating for a large Press. It is to be hoped that subscribers will promptly assist us by paying our demands against them.

In another column will be seen the despatch from the Government to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and his reply. It should be borne in mind that the British Government sent a despatch to the present Ministry of this Province as long ago as April 12, to which publicity was only given a few weeks ago. Why it was not laid before the Legislature and the public at the proper time, is best known to the Executive; but it is generally believed, that had its contents been known while the House was in Session, the minds of many would have been changed. The hon. Mr. Cardwell's reply to the second despatch, is a fitting rebuke to indecent haste, and plainly shows that the Government and people of England have decided upon an Imperial policy adapted to the Colonies—in a word, a Union of the Colonies, and that it will be adopted there can be no question—the people of the Maritime Provinces will no longer hesitate, but elect men who will carry the proposed measure.

We learn that Mr. Hogan, the contractor, intends opening the newly cut Canal connecting Red Beach with Shaw's Lake on Friday next. It will be a sight worth seeing, and our neighbors over the line, will be greatly benefited.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last Mrs. Osburn, with her mother Mrs. Geo. D. Street, were driving up Prince of Wales Street in her carriage; the horse refused to pass over the Railway crossing, and backed to the edge of the embankment, by which the carriage partially turned over and the ladies were thrown out. We regret to say they were bruised, particularly Mrs. Osburn, who is not yet pronounced out of danger. The horse is a mild animal, and it is supposed that it was frightened from some unknown cause.

The Carleton Sentinel which keeps its readers well informed on what is passing says:—"Mr. Sills, who represents, we believe, an English and American Company, has during the past few weeks been engaged exploring the County, on the Eastern side of the river, in the locality of Professor Hind's geological survey, making himself more completely acquainted with the character of our Iron and Copper ores. He has found abundant proof of the existence of Professor Hind's testimony as to the abundance and richness of those minerals, and is now negotiating for the purchase of land in Glassville and other localities, having in view the erection of smelting furnaces.

In this connection we may mention that Mr. Beet has gone to England in the interest

of his Company; and Mr. Wm. Stevens is also in England negotiating, with every probability of success, for the starting of a new Iron furnace at Wakefield.

A Special Sessions was held last week for the purpose of devising sanitary measures for the health of the Town. A committee of Justices was appointed, who will act until some efficient sanitary system is established by the General Sessions next month.

GOOD SHOOTING.—John Marks, Esq., last week killed at one shot, with a single barrel gun, one hundred and six birds; Mr. Reuben Hill picked up and counted the birds.

Several local notices omitted this week will be attended to in our next issue.

Bears appear to be "all the rage" this month in our Province. The scarcity of berries in the woods has sent them into the settlements. Several have appeared and been killed.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Aug. 25.
Steamship Ocean Queen brings San Francisco papers of Aug. 3d. The steamship Brother Jonathan, from San Francisco July 25th, for Portland, Oregon, and Victoria, with between two and three hundred passengers.

Among the passengers were Brig-Gen Wright and family, Lieut. Waite, Surgeon A. Ingraham, of the army, and Capt. Chaddock, of Revenue service. No particulars received.

Gen. Wright was en route to take command of the Department of Columbia.

The pirate Sheendun is still at work destroying whalers. The crews of six more vessels, destroyed by her, had arrived in San Francisco. It was expected that she would destroy fifty more which were near by when these were burnt.

A despatch from Quebec says:—"In the Canadian Parliament last night the Opposition offered the following resolution, which after a three hours debate the Ministerial party voted down by 20 yeas to 78 nays—

Resolved, That the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty with the United States is regarded by the people of this Province as object of the utmost importance. To secure that object, as well as to cement the trade and advance the prosperity of the Province, it is expedient that the work of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence Canal should not be postponed, but should be pressed in preference to any other work involving any considerable expense to the country."

While certain portions of the evidence in the Wirtz trial yesterday were somewhat favorable to the prisoner the general tenor was very much against him; the evidence yet to come will be still more damaging to Wirtz.

The City of Washington with dates to the 17th, arrived this morning.

Political news unimportant.

The Great Eastern arrived at Crook Haven on the 17th.

Breadstuffs firm and advancing.

The weather continues unfavorable for harvesting.

Flour 6d. higher; Wheat 3d. a 4d.; Corn firm.

Provisions quiet but firm.

Consols 89½ a 89¾ for money.

United States 5-twenties 68 a 68½.

The present strength of the United States army is 46,000 men.

It is reported from Mexico that the Liberals had been defeated near Puebla previous to the 14th inst.

It is expected that the rebel Vice-President, Stephens, will soon be released or pardoned by the President.

No other news this morning.

Gold 143½.

The Counsel for Wirtz withdrew from the case yesterday, which caused considerable excitement; and the prisoner seemed to be much affected by it.

Mrs. Ex-Senator Hunter to-day received the promise from the President that her husband should be pardoned at an early day.

Alexander H. Stephens' brother also had an interview with the President on a similar mission. The result of the interview is unknown.

The President will soon issue a proclamation for the admission of ammunition and fire arms into all the Southern States.

Gold 144½.

ITEMS.

The following is the estimated value of the crops in the United States for 1865, and the preceding three years:—

1862 \$706,887,495
1863 955,764,322
1864 1,449,416,43

—The Raleigh, N. C., markets are loaded with dainties, but the people say they have no money to buy them.

—Many people are in favor of negro suffrage, while some think the negro suffers enough anyhow.

—President Johnson has recovered his health and is now able to receive office-seekers and rebel applicants for pardon—hungry packs both of them.

—The Digger Indians have a splendid remedy for the small pox. When one has it he closes the door of his hut, kills his dog and then shoots himself, which effectually removes the disease.

—The cholera was spreading at Constantinople. A couple of China steamships were missing. A loan of £4,000,000 for Brazil was being negotiated in London. The illness of the King of Spain was more serious. British politics unimportant.

—It is stated that there are at present 500 criminals confined at Dry Tortugas. The United States have a fort there—Fort Jefferson—which is described as an enclosure of about seven acres of the island.

—A new town is about to be founded upon the shore of the Bay of Guadalupe, by the Emperor Maximilian, to be named Miramar, after his castle at Trieste. Commercially the site is a good one, and it is expected to attain to considerable importance.

—The citizens of Worcester, Mass., a town of only about 30,000 inhabitants, have raised the sum of \$11,000 and opened a free public library, an example worthy of imitation in every city on the continent.

Statistics show that during the rebellion the Federal army captured over 30,000 prisoners, besides paroling 160,000 more men at the termination of the war. On the 1st May last there were upwards of 1,000,000 of men in the U. S. armies, of whom 500,000 have been mustered out already, and 200,000 more are awaiting dismissal.

—A resident of Newark has given \$12,000 to found a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in that city.

—Miss Emma Richards, residing temporarily in R.ading, Pa., while in company with some of her friends, one evening of last week, ate fourteen plates of ice cream, complained of feeling unwell next morning, and died that afternoon.

MEXICO.—Zanzolita has pronounced in favor of the Republicans, and the National forces, under Ogueta, will quarter there. The French Legion have left Matamoros for Tampico to start thence on an expedition against Ciudad Victoria. A company of lancers and infantry, under the Austrian Captain Kurzrock have been captured and sent to the latter killed.

An editor of a Liberal paper in Puebla has been imprisoned. Havana papers describe a sharp guerrilla warfare being carried on by the people against the Imperial forces.

SAD ACCIDENTS.—Last Sunday while three women were returning from Church at Scotch Ridge, the horse took fright and ran away, throwing the women out, and the following accidents occurred.—Mrs. Sinclair's arm broken.—Mrs. McLeod injured badly by wheel passing over her face; Mrs. McLeod's daughter received severe internal injury.—[Advocate.]

Col. Cole has been sworn in Administrator of the Government of New Brunswick.

The "Northern Post" says:—"Diphtheria is again beginning to make its appearance in our out-lying parishes. We have heard of two or three cases of the most virulent nature lately.

Rust and Weevil are again manifesting themselves in the wheat fields, owing, it is said, to the late wet weather. From all we can learn, however, from the different sections of the country, the crops will be the largest that have ever been raised in the North.

Sir Joseph Paxton is to have a statue erected to his memory, in the Crystal Palace.

The largest income in Salem is \$84,670, and not a bad one either.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 22, Schr. Ether, Clark, Bangor, ballast.

23, Emma, Brown, St. Stephen, do.

Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Sundries.

Synthia, Walton, Barry, bricks, J. W. Street & Son.

24, Fanny, Maloney, Boston, Flour, &c. J. D. Wilson.

25, Gen. Warren, Benson, ballast, Master.

27, Hrig Bachelor, Miller, New York, 4 days.

28, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Flour, &c. J. R. Bradford and others.

CLEARED.

Aug. 22, Schr. Ridondo, Tate, Providence, lumber, B. F. Kelly & Co.

23, Emma, Brown, Calais, Shingles.

29, Esther, Clark, Boston, lumber and bark, Hanson Bros.

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 10th day of October next, on the premises, for payment of the debt of the late John Kirk, of the Island of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Probate Court of the said County, a Lot of Land situated on Long Island Bay, in the Island of Grand Manan, containing about Seven Acres, being part of Lot number Fifty-six, purchased by the said John Kirk, deceased, from one Patrick Macdonald.

WM. MORSE, administrator.

Grand Manan, 24 Aug. 1865.

PRESS FIRE.

Established.

CAPITAL \$.

Office—Lombard St.

This Company will accept of the nature of the terms as set forth in the Agent at St. John N. B.

Sub-agent at St. John N. B. Office—King St. St. Andrews, August 1865.

IN COUNCIL.

ORDERED, That the on Letters by Part VI. Post Office Regulation or in Council, and ten cents to five cents prepaid, and from two dition to postage, on

Money.

Registration applicable, whether con-

Post Office.

Fredericton, N. B.

FLOU.

Landing ex Sebo.

75 B.R.L. fresh.

10 do. New B.

Aug. 23, 1865.

Firep.

A second hand

For sale by

CHARLOTT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

pursuance of a

the eighth day of

Can. 44) intended

lotte County Bank,

ors of the said Bank

and business of the

any Notes or Bill,

any claim as a credit

required to present in

from the date of this

said Bank, in Saint

listed the 15th

NC

TO BE SOLD AT

1 Square, at Saint

23rd day of Sep

Mr. by virtue of a

Judge of Probates

of a deficiency of

of the deceased