Aroostook Branch Railway.

[From the Houlton Times.]

The New Brunswick & Canada Railroad has been of signal benefit to us. From its completion business received in this section a new impetus, and increased beyond the anticipation of the most zealous. Real estate, independent of the rise or fall of gold advanced during the last three years from 30 to 75 per cent varying of course according to location.

It is for us to decide whether we shall reap still greater advantages. The people of St. Stephen have nearly completed a branch road which will be opened for travel and freight by the middle of the coming month. The people of Woodstock have projected another, which will be finished by June next. Shall we be behind our enterprising Provincial neighbors? We have the route already surveyed, and will have to build the road only to the Boundary Line. "They of the other side" will meet us there. Its length would be about four miles, and the cost has been estimated at $75,000. The advantages to be derived from a Branch Railroad are patent to all. It will benefit the farmer, merchant, manufacturer and mechanic. The County of Aroostook is nearly if not quite as large as the State of Massachusetts. That State has been forced in a measure, to quit farming and turn her attention to manufacturing. Aroostook, if her resources are properly developed, need quit one or the other. Her soil, water-poer and magnificent forests are unsurpassed. Give her railroad facilities and her capabilities of supplying wealth and necessary wants can be increased to an unlimited extent. Bring us nearer to Boston, Portland and other centres of trade, and emigration and capital will flow in.

The people of St. Stephen in occupying one extreme of N. B. & C. Railroad have not been blind to their own interest. We, as we occupy the other extreme, cannot fail—unless the rules of supply and demand be utterly false—to be benefitted in a corresponding degree.—Let us have a Railroad here, and we hazard the opinion, that the additional taxes derived from the increased value of real estate will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the money thus invested. Our four years war which strained our energies to the utmost, is a good and sufficient excuse for all short comings in the past, but, having now satisfactorily completed that job, we shall be without a semblance of an apology if we let the present opportunity slip, and loose all the advantages which a Branch Railroad would give us.

Wherever there is now a Fenian, a British renegade, or an Annexationist, there you find an opponent of Confederation. The following account of a recent meeting of French Canadians who had foresworn their country is pretty conclusive on this point:—

A few French Canadians in New York held a meeting last week, in which they expressed their disgust for Confederation, and their sympathy for Fenianism. What these ignoramuses say or think is, of course, of not the slightest importance, and we merely refer to their action in order to afford our readers an opportunity of reading a few specimens of the most exalted bunkum and spread-eagleism which we have ever met with. Doubtless these French Canadians' ancestors came from Gascony, and when Gascons and Yankees get together, we may expect to hear the *ne plus ultra* of braggadocia and falsehood. These individuals then having met at Clinton Hall, proceeded to pass resolutions of a startling character, premising by the extraordinary statement that the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America would "drown all the French Canadians, together with their aspirations, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence." Then they declared that Confederation has "been patronized by Lord Russell and Lord Cardwell, the two most inveterate enemies of free institutions, as an intended menace against the United States, and is the last act in the compact formed by Great Britain, France and Spain to arrest the territorial expansion of the Great Republic which is destined to swallow up everybody and everything on this Continent. In the opinion of the renegade Canadians, it is high time that the British power, which "weighs upon the United States in the north, hugs them in the east, holds in its hands the keys of Gulfs of St. Lawrence and Mexico, and which is at the present moment *choking Ireland with blood*," should be put an end to, and that all parts of North America should be united under the "starry flag of the Union."

Important Discovery in Photography.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post writes:—"Photography in Paris is making wonderful advances. We have an annual exhibition of the Photographic productions of France, Germany, and England, in the large exhibition building. Champs Elysees, in conjuction with the works of painters and sculptors. The student of pictography here looks out each year for the long-desired and long-prophesied triumph of chemistry, the production of colour, but we have not jet met with it in these vast collections. The honour of producing on paper the exact colouring which the human form throws on the camera has been reserved for M. Cambay, whose process I have carefully investigated, and am able to declare that he succeeds in producing a portrait which gives all the exquisitely varied tints of flesh, together with a transparency in the shades never before attained. This is a great chemical triumph. We have in Paris admirable examples of tinted or painted photographic portraiture, but we have never yet got colour as well as from "Chambre noire."—Mr. Chambay is at present almost unknown in his out of the studio in the Avenue Montaigne, and therefore I feel the more pleasure in recording this great chemical and art event of the day. For the first time I have seen photography doing justice to female beauty; and never did the human hand reflect flesh and texture of drapery with such wonderful exactitude. Henceforward the photographic artist possessing this secret has only to place his men and women in a graceful and intelligent attitude, and that which a looking glass reflects will permanently rest on the paper.—No attempt has yet been made by the artist to produce landscape, and it is with him yet a problem if colour can be held and printed after a certain distance. But one long-sought object has been attained, so far as portraits are concerned, and it dates a new era in photography."

South in Motion.

While it is the fact that many negroes are leaving the South for Liberia, thus lessening to some extent the labor supply, the Southern people are making strenuous efforts to attract emigrants from Europe to their portion of the Union. At the same time they are holding State Industrial Fairs, stimulating the manufacturing enterprise of the South. Instead of sending all their Cotton to the North and to Europe, they propose to manufacture it in the South, and already many of their newspapers contain statements showing the expense of erecting and running Cotton Mills. A Petersburg paper says, very truly:—"Manufacturing can be made as profitable here as in any other part of the country. The perfection which the manufacture of tobacco has attained in Virginia demonstrates how successfully a great interest may be developed; and it is only necessary to apply equal skill to any other pursuit to insure equal success. We have the raw material, we have the water power—both the best in the world; any number of operatives may be obtained; and we have every advantage of climate. Richmond and Petersburg might and ought to be made for the South what Newburyport and Lowell and hundred of other towns are for the North." The Northern people see very clearly the force of Southern reasoning on the subject.—The N. Y. Tribune admits that Southern manufacturers "can afford to bid high for the labor of factory girls from New England, and they say that these girls will be the Sabine women whose children will conquer the world. They see that when they begin to manufacture emigration will flow in, and not before.—No longer will they look to the Democrats or the President to save them. They will save themselves. Instead of trying to reform the North, they will reform the South."[—Telegraph.

For Christmas Presents, we refer our readers to the advertising columns.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC 19, 1866.

The Festive season is at hand, and as the STANDARD will not be published again until the 26th inst. we take time by the forelock, and wish our readers one and all—"a right merry Christmaas."

Comparative Statement of the Revenue collected at the Port of St. Andrews in the month of November

	1865.	1866.
Impost Duties	$1636.86	$1756.36
Export Do	169.13	260.37
Fishing Licences to Americans		13.
Railway Impost	136.	172.67
Light House Duties	20.60	60.20
Cape Race Light do		1.30
Marine Hospital Duties	6.64	19.68
Buoy & Beacon Duties	10.82	22.14
	$1980.05	$2305.72

Increase in 1866 $325.67.

St. Andrews, 30th Nov. 1866.

We are happy to notice that the increase in the Revenue of this Port has been steadily increasing for the last few years; it is a sure indication of the increase of business.

HOULTON BRANCH R. R.—In another column, we have inserted an article from the Houlton "Times," on the proposed Branch to connect with our Railway. We have heard that the Directors of that Branch, have resolved upon an immediate survey, and have engaged our friend Mr. Buck's services for that purpose.

The last Royal Gazette contains the appointment of Col. D. Mowat and Mr. Robert Ross as Inspectors of Savings Banks. Capt. Henry Hitchings C. C. Militia is permitted to retire with the rank of Major. The first Battalion is now without a Colonel, but should report be correct, an Officer is shortly to be appointed, who will be a credit to the 1st Charlotte, as he is well up in drill and understands his duty.

A RIFLE ASSOCIATION has been organized at the suggestion of His Excellency Gen. Doyle. This is an excellent move, as it will afford our people an opportunity of fostering and advancing a loyal spirit of defence and self-reliance. Gen. Doyle being a soldier of large experience, and thoroughly understanding the spirit of the people, has done more during the brief time he has been Administering the Government of this Province, than any of his predecessors,—to encourage a martial spirit throughout the Province.

After some weeks of fine clear and mild weather for the season, an old fashioned snow storm visited us on Monday last, but owing to the high wind which prevailed during the day, drifted, making the going heavy. Waggons and drays have been replaced by sleighs and sleds.

What a source of annoyance it appears to be to the Oppositon, that the Executive Council make appointments, and remove officials with consulting them. Even the Delegates in England, who are working hard to bring their native Province into favorable notice, and advancing its best interests, do not please them; they are accused of "wasting time and money, instead of being at home attending to their duties and offices." It is really too bad, that our rulers do not conciliate their opponents, by asking their advice and appointing them to offices of honor and emolument, in preference to those who have been their fast friends and political supporters. If a tithe of the accusations were true, which have been made against them, they would be most corrupt and incompetent men. But happily mere assertion is not proof, and a large majority of the people, know the men, and have confidence in them, or they would not have placed them in power.

That public men are public property, is not denied, and their acts are open to criticism; but impugning their motives, caviling at every act great or small, and constant fault finding without pointing out or suggesting a remedy, is but a poor apology for critisism, and instead of damaging their reputation as politicians, has the effect of increasing the number of their friends, and their popularity.

No government ever has been or ever will be perfect, mistakes will be committed, and should be pointed out and commented upon, and where a member of the Executive commits an act prejudicial to public or private interest merely to gratify his own selfish purposes, he should receive such a withering rebuke, as would teach him better manners in future, or perhaps another method might with profit be adopted—call upon him to resign the trust he had betrayed.

From Mexican dates of the 6th inst., we learn that Maximilian will not abandon the the Empire, and that he has published a Proclamation to that effect. Will the French troops be withdrawn? Not likely even to please our neighbors over the border.

Mr. Robert Ross seldom fails when he puts his shoulder to the wheel, and in a few days we will be in a position to give some information with reference to the proposed Steamboat Landing.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, 14.—Noon.

The Times, this morning, in an editorial, takes a hopeful view of trouble in Ireland and thinks there willl be no serious difficulty in quelling the Fenian rebellion with the civil force alone.

Consols, for money, opened at 88½, United States 5-20s 71.

N. Y. 14th.

Gold closed at 137 5-8.

MONTREAL, 14th.

It is stated that Sir J. Michel, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, recently prepared a report at the request of the Imperial authorities which shows the impracticability of fortifying this City except at very heavy cost.—[An American telegram, evidently.]

BARNSLEY, Dec. 13.

A third explosion took place at Oaks Colliery at 10 o'clock this morning. There is no longer any hope for those in the pit.—They must be all dead. It is estimated that 350 have lost their lives by this terrible catastrophe. The mine is now on fire and the flames have burst from the mouth of the main shaft with great violence. The work of drawing out the bodies of the dead have been suspended, and the mine is to be flooded with water. The cause of the accident will probably remain a perpetual mystery.

Hansley, Dec. 13.

There was a fearful explosion at noon today at Fox under the Hill, near this town in a coal pit belonging to the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company. Two hundred men went into the mine this morning of whom only 13 have been taken out alive, and they are badly injured. The rest it is believed are dead, up to the present moment 40 dead bodies have been brought out. The excitement among the inhabitants is intense.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The awful calamities in York and Stafford excite the most painful interest throughtout the kingdom A subscription has been opened at the Mayor's for the suffering families of the victims.

Gold (N. Y.) 136¾.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident happened to Rev. William Milligan on Friday evening last. He was driving toward his residence, and when but a short distance from it, his horse shied and ran, striking the wagon against a post, throwing the Rev. gentleman out with such violence as to fracture his collar bone, and badly bruise his left side and arm. Fortunately his head was not injured. Mr Milligan's sufferings have been very great but we are pleased to learn that he is now improving, and will, we trust, soon be able to resume his wonted duties among his people.—[Sentinel.

It is now generally understood that the Rev. Mr. McNutt, Curate to the Rev. Canon Gray, of Trinity Church has resigned his position in the Church of England and cast in his lot with the Calvinistic Baptist body. Mr. McNutt is a young gentleman of an earnest enquiring mind and irreproachable character, and will be an acquisition to the Baptists, while his departure from his old sphere of usefulness wil be regretted by his late parishioners.—[Tel. 1

ENGLISH COTTON MANUFACTURERS IN THE SOUTH.—The New York Times says it has recently heard of not a few English capitalists having invested in the establishment of cotton manufactories in the South. South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are reported by the agent of English houses to hold out especially inviting opportunities for investment. The cotton tax acts as an inducement to cotton manufacturing in the South, for cotton escapes the tax altogether when manufactured in the collection district in which it is raised; and the difference of three cents a pound constitutes a serious item, one way or the other, in setting the price of goods per yard.

—An old woman supposed to be extremely poor lately died in Paris, whose few effects, the furniture of her lodging, were sold by auction. Among them was a little box of thread, which was knocked down, in a lot of other "sundries," for a few francs. The purchaser found among the skeins twenty notes of the Bank of France for a thousand francs each, and at once set out on a tour in luxurious style through Auvergne, his native province. Had he been wise enough to go anywhere else, his prodigality would have caused no inquiry, but his old acquaintances were inquisitive as to this sudden wealth, and their questions resulted in his arrest. The finder was not punished for his misappropriation, but the money remaining was taken from him,—seventeen thousand francs in amount,—and given to a nephew of the deceased widow, who came into court to claim it.

The following "Ode" is the production of the enterprising proprietor of the Albion House, who although not fond of prose—has a talent for poetry,—that is the poetry of business; he knows also the value of printer's ink, and pays readily for it too; but to the

CHRISTMAS ODE.

Welcome! Merry Christmas!
That's with us now once more,
With all its sport and fashions,
And rollickings, galore.

When pleasure's of the season,
Make all our bosoms gay;
And festive compliments, all hail
Our happy Holiday.

Welcome Merry Christmas!
The time for heartfelt joy!
In Clothing from the ALBION HOUSE,
Appears each smiling boy.
When juveniles on every side,
Of every age and grade,
Are seen in all the varied dress,
That fancy has portrayed.

The styles which J. MAGEE brings out,
Are wondrous in extent,
And every kind of useful dress,
Is beautifully blent.
For children, youths, and maidens,
We've hats, and caps, and ties,—
With pants and vests, scarfs, ties, and hose,
Unrivalled in their styles.

Of every kind of clothes,
For every kind of wear,
By far the best assortment,
And cheapest is found here.
Our stock superb is now in view,
Witnin our show rooms fair,
Just visit now the Albion House,
You'll get a bargain there.

Married.

At the Manse, Scotch Ridge, on the 6th inst Mr. William M'Quaid to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Slater, both of St. James.

At the same place, by the same, on the same day, Mr. George H. Condell, of Calais, Me., to Barbara M. third daughter of Mr. Morrison, of St. James.

At St. Stephen, on Thursday, the 28th ult, by the Rev. P. M. Morrison, Andrew McCalum to Priscilla Eastman both of St Stephen.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Oak Bay, on the 12th ult. by the Rev, I. E. Thurlow, Mr. John Johnston of Dumbarton to Miss Caroline A. Cook, of St Davids.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. N. A. Coster, Rector of Richibucto, the Rev. James P. Sheraton, B. A., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Shediac, to Maggie, daughter of David Wright, Esq., of the Parish of Richibucto.

Died.

At Tower Hill, St. David, on Monday the 10th inst, Nellie Jean aged 6 motnhs and 9 days infant daughter of Robert and Jean B. Gillespie.

Ship News

PORT OF ST ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

Dec. 12, Schr Martha Ann, Stewart, St. John gen cargo to G. Vanwart & others.
Empress, Greenlaw, Deer Island, Fish, Master
14, Democrat, Sullivan, Eastport, ballast C. F. Clinch.
15, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo, Jas. Stevenson & others.

CLEARED.

Dec. 12, Schr. William, Cook, Red Beach Hoop Poles.
13, Julia Clinch, Adams, New York, deals & Scantling, C. F. Clinch.
14, Moses Waring, Bunker, New York, deals. J. McAdam & Son.
Diadem, Morrison, Eastport Laths, C. F. Clinch.
15, Cameo, Elwell, New York, deals & pickets, C. F. Clinch.

CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS.
IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR SALE AT THE
ALBION HOUSE.

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

THE Subscriber is now opening an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, TOYS AND CUTLERY, suitable for Xmas and New Year's presents, to which he would invite the attention of purchasers.
GEO. F. STICKNEY.
St. Andrews, Dec. 19, 1866. 4i

St. Andrew's Society Ball.

"Nemo me impune lacessit."
A nice assortment of **Floral Wreaths**, and rich Evening **FLOWERS**, Just Received. Blue and Pink RIBBONS for sashes, Tarlton MUSLIN in White, Blue, Corn Color Green Pink, for **BALL** Dresses, &c. Also Ladies and Gents. WHITE KID GLOVES, at the ALBION HOUSE. JOHN S. MAGEE.

Patent Felt Floor OIL CLOTHS.
AT THE ALBION HOUSE.

They are just the thing for Halls and stairs, very comfortable for the winter, yielding to the foot as readily as the finest velvet pile carpet; are very durable, **easily kept clean.** Just what every one should have for their halls. Only a few pieces on hand—come early and secure them before they are all gone.

ARCTIC GAITERS.

Just opened at the
Albion House,
Arctic Gaiters for Ladies and Gentlemen, flannel lined, water-proof Rubber soles. No more cold feet need be feared, if you wear the ARCTIC Gaiter.
Also—a **New Lot** of Ladies **Boots**, flannel lined, in Goat, Kangaroo and glove kid; which will be sold at lowest prices for cash.

Compliments of the Season.
DRY GOODS
For the Holidays!
CHEAP
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!
H. W. GODDARD,
Will sell at the store of T. B. WILSON, St. Andrews,
CLOTHS, TWEEDS,
For Ladies and Gents. wear
COTTONS, &c. &c.
Ready Made Clothing.
As we are
Closing Business,
IN ST. STEPHEN,
Great Bargains may be expected.
H. W. GODDARD.
TERMS CASH ON DELIVERY.

Grand Christmas BALL,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
OF ST. ANDREWS.

THE FIRST ANNUAL BALL under the patronage of the St. Andrew's Society of St. Andrews, will be held in the Hall of C. M. Gove. Esq., on the evening of
Thursday, 27th December, 1866.
The St. Stephen Quadrille Band will be in attendance.
Refreshment Rooms within the premises.
☞ TICKETS to the Ball, including refreshments for two Ladies and one gentleman, $2.00 can be had at the stores of James Russell Bradford, Wm. Whitlock, or any of the Members of the Committee of Management.

P. CASSIDY,
Harbor Master,
FOR THE HARBORS OF
Lepreaux and New River.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available