

Arrival of the "Canada" at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11th.
"Canada" left Liverpool nine morning 29th, Queenstown 29th, arrived at Halifax 3 30 p. m. 11th; has 13 Halifax and 33 Boston passengers. "City of Washington" reached Liverpool, midnight, 26th, and "Nova Scotia" forenoon 27th.

Steamer "Rappahannock" under Confederate flag arrived at Calais (France) 26th; the "Georgia" had gone into dock at Cherbourg to repair small damages.

Additional advices from Calais say "Rappahannock" was seized by French Customs authorities. She sailed from Sheerness, England, on the 20th, in an unfinished state, and pierced for 8 guns; had carpenters on board.

In pursuance of President's proclamation, Americans in London observed 26th as day of Thanksgiving; business suspended at Legation and Consulates, and a grand banquet was given at St. James' Hall under presidency of Hon. R. J. Walker; was attended by Adams, the Secretary of Legation and many prominent Americans.

Spence of Liverpool, secession writer in Times, had been addressing a large meeting at Glasgow in favor of Southern independence. He urged that England should take lead in inviting European powers to intervene in America.

Southern Independence Association of Manchester invited Mr. Cornhill Jewett to deliver an address before them during December. Jewett accepted conditionally on his not being confined to the subject of Southern right to independence not compromised as Southern supporter.

THE CONGRESS.
Reply of Russia was delivered 26th. It is denied Russia demands that the programme be drawn up; neither has Prince Gortschakoff sent explanatory note with formal reply.

Switzerland sent direct acceptance, but will communicate its reserves.
Advices from Paris hint that England's refusal may lead France to form new and more intimate alliances elsewhere.

Official correspondence between France and England relative to Congress is published. It fully agrees with versions already given. England first asked for programme and when given replied in effect, that Congress would not produce desired results, but perhaps make matters worse.

Some Paris journals censure policy of England in holding aloof from Congress.

FRANCE.
French deficit owing to Mexican and Cochiti China wars is reported at ten million pounds \$16.

Remourel Fould is about to propose loan of three hundred million francs.

La France contradicts report murder of French officer in Japan.

French export trade to Mexico greatly increased.

Gazette de France received second warning.
Bourse flat, lower, 69 95.

GERMANY.

Holstein question agitation in Germany continues. Reported committee of Federal diet decided to propose immediate adoption of Federal constitution in Holstein.

Saxon Chamber of Deputies unanimously recognized the rights of Prince Augustenburg and promised support Government in the matter.

ITALY.

Turn journals say soldiers were being recalled from fortresses, garrisons increased in Venetian provinces, and fortification works accelerated.

SPAIN.

Senate have held 3 address in response to Queen's speech.

RUSSIA.

Affairs unchanged. 200 public functionaries arrested in Warsaw and condemned to deportation to Siberia.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta and China mails already telegraphed go forward per Canada.
Later telegrams announce alarming illness of Lord Elgin. On 11th Nov. he was last sinking.

MONEY MARKET.

English funds on 27th dull, rather lower; money in abundant supply and easy, but demand at Bank rather more active.

LATEST VIA CABLE ROWS.

Paris bourse flat, 66 80.

German Diet refused to receive the Danish representative.

French customs released steamer "Rappahannock" said to be one of four vessels lately seized by British Government; other three fitting in Thames for Confederate service.

MONDAY EVENING.—Consols, after official hours closed flat 91 1-8.

The board of trade returns for the month and ten months ending October 31st have been issued to-day for the month. Total value of exports has reached £15,000,000, against £9,846,000 in for this year £119,377,000, against £103,379,000 same period of 1862.

The city article of the *Evening Star* says the despatches of Earl Russell in reference to the Congress have not given the satisfaction expected from the anticipatory notices of them. A cabinet council will be held on Tuesday.

The Court of Exchequer will hold a special sitting at Washington Hall on Monday 7th Dec. when judgment will be given in the case of the "Alabama."

Customs authorities at Calais have received instructions to allow the Confederate steamer "Rappahannock" to leave whenever her captain pleases. The "Rappahannock" was formerly H. M. steam ship "Victor," and was sold with three other steamers a few

weeks ago. The other three English war steamers are reported to be fitting out for Confederate privateers.

Times of to-day, taking for a text Bright's and Cobden's eulogies of American institutions and Adams' praises of Lincoln, has a characteristic article, sneering at present position of American Government and Lincoln's incapacity.

Stormy meeting at Preston resolved to memorialize Parliament to endeavor to stop the American war by means of remonstrance. There was strong opposition.

MARKETS.—Cotton buoyant, all qualities advanced a trifle.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet, steady, unchanged.

Consols 92 1/2 a 92 3/4.

Capture of the Federal Steamer Chesapeake.

The St John papers of last week startled people "out of their propriety," by the exciting news of the seizure of the American steamer Chesapeake by a number of Confederates who were on board as passengers. The following from the *Post*, will give an idea of the daring feat, pronounced by some of our contemporaries an act of piracy and murder:—

The Chesapeake left New York at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon for Portland. She had on board a few passengers besides those engaged in the conspiracy. During the evening a few of the conspirators joined in conversation, with Captain Osborne, and elicited the information that he was a sea captain—that his destination was St. John via Portland—that he had sailed out of this port for 12 years and was well acquainted with the Bay of Fundy. He thought nothing strange of the questions asked him, as conversations of this kind are often carried on by passengers to while away the time.

About day break on Sunday morning he and another gentleman, who occupied a state room together were awoke by an unusual noise on board the steamer, and while wondering at its import a rap was heard at the door of his state room. He opened the door, and immediately a revolver was presented to his head, and the question asked if he would resist, or else submit to the "bracelets."

He replied that there was no use in hand-cuffing him, at the same time thrusting his hands in his pockets. He was immediately led to the wheel house, and instructions given him as to the navigation of the ship. On Tuesday morning the Chesapeake anchored in Seal Cove, Grand Manan, and early the same morning came out and steamed to within two miles of Lepreau, where a small boat came out and put on board the steamer her future commander. She then proceeded to Dipper Harbor where the passengers and crew were landed, after which she bore up for Partridge Island where she anchored for a short time, during which he was sent on shore in a boat with two men.

Capt. Osborne further states that at the time the ship left, with the commander, came on board, they saw the pilot boat 22 miles, three miles ahead, making towards them, when near enough the pilot boat hailed them asked if they wanted a pilot, to which they made no answer; she was then hailed a second time, and the reply was they wanted a pilot for Lepreau, and a St. John pilot; he said I cannot take you to Lepreau—am a St. John pilot; he was ordered to come on board; Mulherrin, a pilot, came on board, declined to take charge of the vessel; he was compelled to permit his boat to be towed by the steamer, as they wanted her to land the passengers.

With regard to the death of the second engineer, Capt. Osborne says, while he was in the wheel-house he heard the conversation concerning the circumstances of the shooting. That he was informed the 2nd engineer had fired three times, wounding one of the men, and that it was on his escaping from the cook room he was shot down, and he also heard the men regret the act.

The first general feeling of Wednesday morning, irrespective of sympathy for the North or South was admiration for the bold and daring stroke; but as the day wore on, and it was ascertained that life was taken, the feeling generally was that murder had been committed, and the act was an act of piracy.

The Chesapeake.

The *News* prints the following as the order under which the Chesapeake was taken:—

"Order to Lieut. Commanding, John Chibbar Braine.

"You are hereby ordered to proceed to the City of New York and State of said, with the following: 1st Lieut. H. A. Parr, 2d Lieut. David Collins, Sailing Master, Geo. Robertson, and a crew of 11 men. You will, on arrival there, engage passage on board the steamer, and use your own discretion as to the proper time and place of capture. Your action towards crew and passengers will be strictly in accordance with the President's instructions. You will, as circumstances may permit, bring your prize to the Island of Grand Manan for further orders.—Seal Cove Harbor in good spirits.

"JOHN PARKER.

"Capt. C. S. Privateer Retribution.

"Dec. 2, 1863."

The *Globe* says, "The steamer Chesapeake was said to be at Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia, on the 11th. The distance from the head of this Bay to Halifax is but fifteen or twenty miles. She would here probably take on board supplies and a number of the Confederates at Halifax, referred to in our Halifax correspondent's letter would join her. She would thus be equipped for ac-

tive service against Federal merchantmen.

LIEUTENANT BRINE OF THE C. S.

The individual who directed the movements of the conspirators, and who appeared to have command, was John C. Braine. This person, so we learned from sources that may be considered reliable, has been for some time in this City. He is a young man of prepossessing appearance, good manners and rather pleasing address. He is by birth, some say an Englishman, others a Nova Scotian, but we rather think the former is correct. At a very early age he went to Louisiana. As he advanced to years of discretion he made choice of the Navy as a profession, and we understand that during his pupillage he served in one of the United States Naval Schools. From this time until the breaking out of the present war he has been unable to learn anything of his movements. When the struggle between both sections of the Union commenced, he took up arms in defence of the South, and received the appointment of Lieutenant in the 2nd Kentucky Regiment. He was not very long in active service before he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Fort Lafayette, whence after a considerable sojourn, he was sent to Fort Warren. There he remained for some time longer, and finally he was exchanged. His next field of operations was England, where he was sent to transact some business for the Confederacy. On his return he came to St. John, where he remained until a short time ago.—*M. News.*

The St. John Iron Works at the Straight Shoals were destroyed by fire early this morning, Dec. 11. The Works were owned by a local Company, of which Edwin Fisher, Esq., was President, and Mr. Alchibald McLean, Secretary. The Works were running night and day, doing ship work, and their stoppage now will seriously inconvenience many builders. The fire is thought to have originated in the watchman's department, and to have been accidental. There were \$1,000 insured on the property in Mr. Allison's office, but this does not begin to cover the loss.—*Globe.*

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 16, 1863.

The Latest News.

The reported death of Lord Elgin is not confirmed in our English papers.

England has absolutely refused attending the Congress proposed by Napoleon.

The Secretary of the Admiralty has replied to Mr. Cobden's strictures on Japan.

The Court Martial of Col. Crawley is exciting much attention.

English papers are filled with accounts of murders, accidents and marine losses.

The Duke of Newcastle is reported unwell.

Alexandra case was finished. The Barons had not given their decision.

Some of the Germans will not accept the King of Denmark.

Intelligence has been received from India stating that the Governor-General, the Earl of Elgin, is very ill of dropsy of the heart, and his condition is such as to occasion great uneasiness. On this account his lordship is said to have requested the Queen to nominate his successor.

On this side of the water we learn from latest reports that the Army of the Potomac has gone into winter quarters.

Banks had returned to New Orleans.

New York papers state that Aliens found running the blockade a second time will be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Blockade of Wilmington is to be strengthened.

President Lincoln's message is lengthy.

President Davis is short and despising.

The South notwithstanding is in good spirits.

FEDERAL MOVEMENTS.—A Federal Gunboat Sunday rigged, took soundings off Briar Island on Sunday, during the gale, and then bore up the bay. If in search of the "Chesapeake" she is, in what out of her latitude. It is said that some very important papers have recently been put to one of our merchants as to the destination of a schooner which was loading with coal.—*Telegraph.*

The Barque "Mary Anne," Dunham, from St. John for Havam, driven ashore on Spruce Island, was towed into Head Harbour, by the steamer Queen, Capt. Todd, on Monday night.

THE NEWS from the Seat of War by the papers and telegrams is exciting, and it is to be lamented shows a great loss of life in the contending armies, without even "the shadow of a hope" of the war's being brought to a very speedy termination; the indomitable courage and endurance of the combatants are evidence of their determination to conquer. How long the nations of Europe will forbear from interfering, is generally believed to be only a question of time now. The vast resources in men and means of the North with the great facilities open to obtain them, gives the Federals a decided advantage over their less fortunate, but brave and plucky confederates of the South; still the Confederates are "anguine of maintaining their rights, and upholding their government." They believe they are right, and assert that "secession in their case is quite as sound and has even better grounds than the rebellion of the old colonies." That the South is receiving material aid from the North as well as from European nations cannot be denied. It is but a few days ago that sixteen steamers ran the blockade, bringing ample supplies. Large quantities of cotton have been sold on English account, which is to be shipped through some private channels unknown to the North. A large supply of tobacco

has also been sold to France, which is stored at the impenetrable Richmond. A French war vessel has lately entered the James River to arrange for its removal which the Federals consented to some time ago; and it is reported that a fleet of French vessels will immediately enter the river "for the purpose of loading the tobacco." While the South is able to obtain supplies in this way (limited though it is, in comparison with the facilities of the North) it will be in a position to hold its own. It matters little to Providential in their free expression of opinion, for it is nothing more, whether they are stigmatised as Northern adherents or Southern sympathisers,—secession, is they are not, it is a misnomer to style them such, while they are subjects of Great Britain. Hundreds of them are now in the Northern army fighting its battles, while but few or tens of them are in the army of the South. That the war may be brought to a close soon, every friend of humanity desires.

AFTER THE CHESAPEAKE.—No less than fourteen vessels have left Boston, New York, and Portland, fully armed and equipped, in search of the Chesapeake. It is reported that the steamer put into Margaret's Bay, N. S., on Friday last, and received her complement of men, munitions of war and coal, and proceeded on her voyage to parts unknown. The principal part of her freight was 90 bales cotton, 108 boxes starch for Lewis-ton; 15 bales cotton for Whitrop; 131 bales rags, Gardner; and 10 hds tobacco, 100 cases wine, 12 hds sugar, and 12 bags hair for Quebec. No quarter will be given to the Confederates if caught.

The great fire in New York on the 9th instant, destroyed one brig, nine schooners, two ice boats, and upwards of twenty barges and canal boats with their valuable cargoes. The vessels were lying at the wharves in the vicinity of Perry street, North river.

THE WEATHER for the past few days, has been very mild; one or two days were as warm and fine as they are usually in May. Rain commenced falling on Sunday night and up to Tuesday; the roads are soft, as the frost has come out of the ground. Last night the wind veered round to the north-west, and this morning is cold and clear.

LARCENY.—Edward Sweeney was convicted of stealing two pairs of new pantaloons from the store of J. Loehary and D. Bradley, and sentenced to six months hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

SPURIOUS BILLS, well executed, on the Lincoln County Bank, Wisconsin, Me., are in circulation. There is no such bank.

The Hon. David Bronson, of Maine, died on the 10th inst. He was formerly a member of Congress from Maine.

Great Rejoicings and Thanksgiving were held in Maine to commemorate the recent Federal victories in East Tennessee.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.—From recent legislative action at Washington it appears that efforts will be made to repeal the reciprocity treaty.

ITEMS.

An ingenious person has discovered a most economical way of lighting cities. He proposes to apply it to Paris. Balloons, from the cars of which are to emanate an electric light, are to be fixed at certain points, and hover over the city, at the proportion of one balloon to 80,000 persons; the city would thus be lighter at night than it often is in winter by day.

The cargo of the prize steamer Peterhoff realized at the sale in New York the sum of \$800,000.

The latest advices from St. Domingo are most interesting in detail. The struggle between the Spaniards and the revolutionists still goes on, but the prospect is that it will soon come to a close, as Spain is pouring men and supplies into the island, whereas the insurgents are rapidly exhausting the means they have to carry on the strife.

There can hardly be a doubt as to how the strife will end.

The British Government are making inquiries as to the expense of erecting in every barrack of the United Kingdom a Gymnasium for the recreation of the troops.

Queen Victoria, it is said, has forbidden the use of tobacco in Windsor Castle, even in the apartments of the Prince of Wales.

A terrible disease, said to be diphtheria, is devastating the small towns of Clearfield and White, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Since the middle of October over two hundred persons have died. In one family of eight, seven have died; and in another five out of six members have fallen victims to the same disease.

The issue of the trial concerning the steam rams is much speculated upon in London, and a little club betting has been done. The odds are about three to two in favor of the builders.

The receipts of the Nova Scotia Railway for the month of November, are greater by \$171,885 than those of the corresponding month of last year.

The Quebec Mercury contains the following sad announcement:—The steamer Water Witch, a small propeller chartered by the Grand Trunk Railway, and which has been anxiously looked for some time, appears to have been blown up, and probably all hands on board, numbering over 20, have perished. There do not appear to have been any passengers on board.

An extensive conflagration occurred recently on Seventh Avenue, New York, whereby \$160,000 worth of property were destroyed.

The week January 3—10, 1864 has been set apart as a week of Special and United Prayer throughout the world.

The Greater portion of Europe, geographi-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Representative Morrill, of Vt., has given notice of a bill having in view the termination of the reciprocity treaty and Representative Elijah Ward proposes a joint resolution to authorize the appointment of commissioners to negotiate a new treaty with the British Government for the British Provinces in North America based on true principles of reciprocity.

The first Protestant College in Turkey was opened in Constantinople on the 16th Sept.

The English sloop Perseverance was crushed in the ice in the Arctic regions, and all on board perished.

A company of Mounted Rifle Volunteers numbering 80 men, has been organized in King's County, under the command of Captain Saunders and Lieut. Karle.

A little boy, about ten years of age, son of Mr. Owen Sharkey, was drowned on Tuesday in an airhole near Gaynor's wharf. He had but a few minutes before left his father's shop, and put on his skates, and it is supposed that being dazzled by the sun, he had not perceived the danger until too late.

The little fellow struggled manfully, but unfortunately swam to the lower side, and was immediately carried under the ice by the current, and beyond the reach of assistance. The body was recovered in about an hour after the accident.—*[Reporter.]*

There is a little female row in high circles. Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague do not like to get together, and the former would not attend the grand wedding.

Lumene beds of peat have been found in Minnesota, and they use it for fuel—a golden in the almost woodless prairie regions.

ILKES AT THE BUREAU WORK.—If we have been filled with whisky and shipped in barrels. But now a certain woman sports *gutta serena* b-casts, filled with old Bourbon of best quality and greatest age. From these soldiers quaff copious draughts.

An intercepted mail from rebeldom to parties in Baltimore reveals, a deplorable state of things. One of the letters says that official advices from Gen. Lee to J. F. Davis, inform him that five thousand of the rebel troops are absolutely without shoes, that five thousand more are without blankets, and as on, running through a frightful list of deprivations. A Northern writer.

COMING EVENTS, ETC.—The London Observer makes the semi-official announcement that there is a prospect of the perpetuation in a direct line, of the sovereignty of the Queen. This event is expected to occur about the last week of March next, meanwhile the health of the Princess of Wales is all that can be desired.

A washday candidate coming to a tailor's shop in the course of his canvass, said, "what we look for here are measures, not men."

The Charleston Courier says that the wages of a Southern soldier for a month will not suffice to purchase a pair of gloves.

An ingenious New Englander has recently procured a patent for a "safety money pocket," to prevent the raids of pick-pockets.

The prisoners in the Jail at Augusta, were furnished with a turkey Thanksgiving dinner by Sheriff Hatch. Mrs. Williams according to her custom added mince pies.

The inmates of the Jail call it the Hatch hotel.

A company of young ladies lately discussed the question "What is the great duty of man?" One of them, dressed *a la mode*, from head to foot, contended that it was to pay milliner's bills. This was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

The *Wheeling Gazette* is responsible for the following:—"One of our city physicians has for some time past been attending a young girl who has been sadly deranged. Yesterday, to see what effect it would have he poured about a pint of water upon her head. The girl was then permitted to go into another room where she conducted herself very quietly. The Doctor was about leaving the house, when the girl, who was standing in the door of the room, beckoned for him to come to her. She stepped back into the room, and as the doctor was about to come in, she threw a bucket of water upon him, remarking that his face needed washing as much as hers.

The European and North American Railway Company gives notice in the Bangor Whig, that it will make application to the Legislature of Maine, at its next session for leave to enter into a contract with the Maine Central Railroad Company for operating its line of Railway as built; for leave to amend the location of its line if the same shall be found necessary; for the right to extend its line to the Penobscot Boom, with a Branch to the State Quarries at Brownville, with a Branch line to Houlton, and to the St. John River at Woodstock, and to the St. John River at the northern boundary of the State, with the right to sell or lease its line, and to purchase or lease other lines of railway, and for the consolidation of existing lines into one company under the authority of its charter.—*Arroostook Times.*

The Charleston Mercury thus describes the effect of the shelling of that city by Gen. Gilmore:—"It is curious, as well as gratifying, to see how coolly our citizens take the Yankee shelling of the city. The people go to and fro in the streets very much as usual. The ladies do not forego their usual promenades; and when a shell falls, the crowds gather about the sullen monster, or watch the fragments with a curiosity which is not in any whit lessened by their sense of danger.

COUNTERFEITS.—Refuse all five dollar bills on the New England bank, Boston, and the Southbridge Bank. It is the only safe course, as the counterfeiters are so excellently executed that only practised eyes can tell them.

The Greater portion of Europe, geographi-

cally speaking, at present

pearance of a huge heap of only waiting the touch of torch to set it all in a blaze man's hand has thus far been by the stronger arm of a Providence.—*[Lib.]*

Col. Gates of the U

Says that during his campaign would rather retire to his couch than a bottle of RADWAY'S! It was the only medicine he Mexican campaign. Gen. J. the Army of the Missouri, first with its virtues in Mexico, and his camp. In sudden attacks, tery, pain in the bowels, head, sen of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, bruises, or sore throat, influn the Ready Relief cures imm who value health and safety b by Druggists.

TEA MEET

WEDNESDAY, DE

THE Ladies connected Church in this town, on Wednesday Evening Tea to be on 1st at 7 1/2. Tickets 37 1/2 cents each; to of L. R. Bradford, W. Ingral and also at the doors.

The proceeds to be applied the Baptist Meeting House, tion here

J. R. BRAI

G. F. CLIN

St. Andrews, Dec. 13, 186

LETTI

REMAINING IN THE

Adrews, list of

Appleby, Matilda

Barlett, Mary Ann

Burns, Samuel

Boddy, Thomas H.

Chandler, George

Greenlaw, Elizabeth

Gillespie, Margaret

Hamilton, Mary

Leary, Geo.

Martin, Marcellus

Persons called for any c

say "Advertised."

No for Merry

Remember San

If you want to make the h

come to the ALBION.

Your Christmas Presents

things useful and ornamen

FOR THE LADIES.—Albu

Flowers, Combs, Feathers

Perfumery, Boots, and a

Goods.

FOR THE GENTS.—K

Unique ties, silk pocket

Gloves, Dogskin gloves

Mittens, Berria scarfs, c

For the Boys.—Mitt

nice top Boots, made in

manufacturer who knew

and last but not least u

At the Albion House

S A

100 Backs Course

Dec. 7.

ARRIVAL OF

IN ST. JO

To the Nervous

D. R. LAMBERT, of

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University of Edinbu

patients and physici