

## FROM THE STATES.

Boston, July 14.  
The International Commercial Convention at Detroit yesterday adopted the report of the Committee in favor of the Niagara Ship Canal, divested of its military character.  
The subject of a Reciprocity Treaty is now under discussion, on which Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, will give his views to-day.

A despatch from Quebec states that the Governor General had received important despatches from England, at that the Canadian Parliament would be summoned for an immediate Session.

The fire in New York yesterday destroyed in addition to Barnum's Museum, eighteen buildings, involving a loss of one million dollars, about one-half insured.

All abandoned property, in and around Norfolk and Portsmouth, has been turned over to the freedman's bureau.

Gold—143.  
At the Commercial Convention yesterday, at Detroit, Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, announced that the Annexation of the British Provinces to the United States had no place in the minds of the people of the Provinces. He said that any one who should go the length of an advocate for annexation would be treated as a fugitive from the loyalty and allegiance due from him as a British American.

A resolution recommending the negotiation of a Reciprocity Treaty received the unanimous vote of the Convention. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

A despatch from Quebec says "The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday and a proclamation was issued this morning for Parliament to meet on the 8th of August."

It is stated that Government does not intend to ask Parliament for money for fortifications.

Gold 142.  
New York, 15th, p. m.—The Herald's Galveston correspondence says the rebel General Shelby, with 3000 followers, accompanied by ex-Governors Moore and Allen of Louisiana, and other rebel leaders, were on their way to Mexico. They had transportation and supplies for six months, and were well armed. They professed going to Mexico only as emigrants.

The Times' Mexican correspondence says it is officially announced that the Imperial Government never negotiated with Dr. Gwyn, and never contemplated making him Duke Governor, or Viceroy.

The President has issued a proclamation appointing Judge Wm. Marvin, Provisional Governor of Florida.

Gold 142.  
The steamship Hansa, with Southampton dates to the 5th arrived.

A vote of censure passed Parliament, after a very exciting discussion, against the Lord Chancellor in connection with recent bankruptcy court scandal.

The Lord Chancellor resigned, and his resignation was accepted by the Queen, to take place on the prorogation of Parliament.

J. T. Bell & Co., East India merchants, and C. J. Naamth & Co., in the same trade, have suspended with large liabilities.

Provisions dull.  
Consols 90 1/2 a 90 3/4.  
United States 5.20s 72 a 73 1/2.

Information received from prominent citizens of the Southern States gives assurance that the work of restoration is progressing much more smoothly than was anticipated, and that the unfriendly utterances of some of the editors are not indicative of the pacific spirit of the people.

Gold 142.  
William Parks, Esq., was the honorary Vice-President of the Detroit Convention for New Brunswick. The Convention passed a resolution favoring a demerit system of measuring liquid in the different States. It also passed a resolution favoring the Niagara Ship Canal at the Government expense.

The following was also adopted:—"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations in such a manner as to increase the resources of the Government for the payment of the National debt; to promote the independence and prosperity of the country, and effectually protect the labor and industry of the country against the conflicting policy of other powers."

The further business is detailed in our despatch. The Provincial delegates did not vote on the Reciprocity Treaty resolutions—Globe.

The World's Washington despatch of the 12th, says some very important statements were made in semi-official quarters to-day with regard to the policy of the Government on the Mexican question. The story comes in such a shape that it cannot well be discredited, and is to the effect:—

First—That the Government will not permit another French, Austrian, or foreign soldier of any sort in the service of Maximilian to be landed on the Mexican coast without a firm and decided protest.

Second—The Government having stationed in Texas an army of 100,000 men, will keep it there to act as a corps of observation, and to exercise such a physical and moral pressure as shall ultimately compel the withdrawal of Maximilian from Mexico.

From BRITISH COLUMBIA we have dated to 30th May; but general news is of small interest. The Queen's Birthday was celebrated with unusual enthusiasm both in Victoria and on the main land.

We cannot glean any thing definite as to

mining operations, although work had commenced in the Cariboo district with fair paying prospects.

The Collector at the port of Bella Coola, on the Northern Coast, Mr. Ogilvy, had been murdered by a man from whom he had seized three kegs of smuggled liquor. The murderer had not been arrested.

Mr. Carswell, an M. P. P. of Vancouver Island, with his wife and family went a few miles down the coast to spend a holiday. When the steamer reached her destination, Mr. Carswell left his family behind, and proceeded a few miles inland to see a friend on business, and has not since been heard of, although the whole region has been secured by parties in search of him.

The Legislature of Vancouver was still in Session discussing local matters.

The Transatlantic Cable.

The Great Eastern, according to programme, steamed out of the River Mersey on the 24th June, and proceeded to the anchorage selected for her at the Nore, where she would remain until about the 8th of July to take in coal and stores, adjust her compasses and complete her arrangements for the paying out of the Atlantic cable.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE UNDERTAKING.

[From the London Post, June 28.]

The process of laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable is about to commence. There are several considerations touching the difficulties which have to be surmounted, and which it may be desirable to set in their proper light. One of the principal dangers by which the cable is said to be threatened is described as consisting in abrupt and extensive variations in the surface of the ocean's bed. It is known that at some distance from the coast of Ireland there is a great increase in the depth of the Atlantic, and it was formerly believed that the steepness of the inclined plane stretching between the shallow water and the deep-sea beyond was much greater than it really appears to be. The slope is now believed, from soundings which have been made, to be very gradual, and to extend over a distance of nearly a hundred miles, with a gentle descent of less than a hundred and fifty feet in a mile.

But the conditions of things on that part of the earth's surface which is covered with water, is, we have every reason to believe, as different in its configuration from the portion which is covered with air, as the latter is from the surface of the moon, where there is apparently no atmosphere at all, or, at all events, not such an atmosphere as ours. Unless a submarine precipice were to abrupt the cable would have to hang from its summit perpendicularly, or be stretched across from one mountain top to another like the over-hung telegraph, it would, if cautiously paid out from the ship, easily accommodate itself to slopes of considerable steepness. The bed of the ocean is generally soft, and when once the cable had accommodated itself to the configuration of the surface it would remain perfectly quiescent. There appear to be no currents at great depths, and the gravitation of the water would tend to maintain it in its position. The chief peril which the enterprise has to encounter is perhaps, after all, that of storms, which may deprive the crew of the Great Eastern of all command over their vessel. It is well calculated to impress even the proudest and most powerful with a consciousness of our impotence when we reflect that the success of so great and so useful a project—a project on which so much care has been bestowed and so much capital expended, and the moral and political consequences of which are so important and beneficial—depends chiefly upon the happy accident of uninterrupted fine weather during the few weeks that it is being executed. But all that could be done has been done, and the best season has been chosen for the voyage.

RETURN OF THE HON. MR. MCGEE.—Last night the Hon. Mr. McGee arrived in town by train from Portland, and was met at the station by a number of his friends, who conducted him to his house in Montmorency Place. The following address was then presented to him by the hands of Mr. Thomas McKenna:—

"Hon. Sir,—We, the undersigned, your fellow countrymen and constituents, greet you on your return from the land of your birth with a hearty 'Good night, farewell!'"

"We do so the more joyfully because of your efforts to secure for Canada the advantage of a larger and healthier immigration, and our appreciation of the firm and undaunted course pursued by you in enunciating on all occasions, and especially in your native country, and in the town of Wexford, a plain and truthful statement of the position of your countrymen on this side of the Atlantic."

"In conclusion, Hon. Sir, we beg to convey to you the assurance of our undiminished confidence in you as our true and able representative with the hope that the Almighty may be pleased to lengthen your days for the general benefit of this your adopted country, and of humanity at large."

The address was signed by about fifty of Mr. McGee's best known and most influential supporters.

Mr. McGee returned a reply, and in allusion to his Wexford address said he had thought a little plain speaking was never more needed in Ireland. He found his countrymen full of false notions. Their friends that wrote to them from Boston and New York conveyed the disagreeable portions of the life of an Irish immigrant, and only gave the fairer side. In this way an idea had come to exist in their imaginations which was not borne out by facts. Those who had criticised his speech most knew least about

the matter; for himself, he had had 12 years experience, and was able to form a just opinion. He felt so rejected to find himself once more under his own roof that he did not wish to think of anything controversial.

The Quebec News says:—"On Saturday tenders were received by the Royal Engineer Department from a number of provincial contractors for the construction of the fortifications at South Quebec. Among the number are some whose ability to perform satisfactorily the work to be done is undoubted. Mr. Brassey, one of the Grand Trunk Railway contractors, a partner of the firm of Peto, Brassey & Betts, is also a tenderer for the construction of the works."

The work on the St. Stephen Branch Railway is progressing; we learn that the quantity excavated and in embankment, is large, and that the grading up to the present will average nearly two miles. We have no sympathy with those who do not believe in the old axiom, that what benefits a part will benefit the whole, but rejoice in the prosperity of any section of the County. St. Stephen has fought hard and won the prize.

The hay crop will be abundant. In the Deputy's Treasurer's field the grass is nearly five feet high, and on Mr. R. Fitzsimons' lot the crop of grass was so heavy that there was barely room to make the hay.

The Catholics of St. George intend holding a Pic-Nic and Bazaar this day, which no doubt will be well attended as the day is fine,

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The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 19, 1865.

A brief comment in our last issue upon what we conceived, and still believe to be disloyal expressions, employed by one of the St. John papers, with reference to the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell's despatch to the Governor of Nova Scotia, has called forth a rejoinder from the *Globe*, in which it is said that—"one of the papers printed in this city" (St. John) in language nearly identical, "indulges in a sentiment equally as despicable."

The paper referred to is the *"Journal"*, at which we are inclined to believe, the *Globe's* strictures were aimed; we have not the least objection to our contemporary calling that paper our "Mentor" if he chooses, the *"Journal"* can take care of itself, as its guiding mind is independent, educated and loyal. But why does not the *"Globe"* confine itself to the question, and either approve or condemn the expressions "Mr. Cardwell's despatch will cause him to be despised and disliked," and that the British Government are "viciously blind" &c.

All that the British Government have done, was to send a despatch through their Secretary for the Colonies, to be submitted to the Legislature for its consideration. There was no assumption of dictation—no threats made—not even a hint at a probable pressure being used to coerce us into a Union. The Imperial Government knows full well the temper of its colonists to attempt anything so unwise; and that it would be met with an opposition, that would, to say the least be very disagreeable and lead to trouble.

But to the points at issue; is not the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell one of Her Majesty's advisers? and does he not in his official capacity as Secretary for the Colonies represent the Government and the Queen? In common with a majority of the people we answer in the affirmative. This being admitted, it follows that any man who deliberately asserts that his despatch (which emanated from the Ministry and was sanctioned by the Queen) will cause him to be "despised and disliked" cannot be considered loyal.

The *"Globe"* may term this "a monstrous doctrine" and "a despicable sentiment," but the loyal inhabitants of New Brunswick will not endorse its sentiments upon those points. We cannot trace any analogy between his references—to its being considered high treason for the opposition in the House of Commons to pass a vote of want of confidence in the Government—Mr. Disraeli's supposed resolutions or Lord Palmerston's imaginary speech—and the bona fide despatch from the Colonial office. The British Government is too well informed, clear sighted, and generous to set arbitrarily with the Colonies, but will continue its efforts to extend, rather than curtail our right of self-government. Advice or suggestions from the parent should receive at least respectful consideration from the offspring. Our opinion (let it be worth much or little) is, that the people of the Lower Provinces will yet see that a Union of the Colonies will be advantageous, and benefit them socially, commercially, politically, and in every shape. We think the expressions used were disloyal, the *Globe* differs with us.

The work on the St. Stephen Branch Railway is progressing; we learn that the quantity excavated and in embankment, is large, and that the grading up to the present will average nearly two miles. We have no sympathy with those who do not believe in the old axiom, that what benefits a part will benefit the whole, but rejoice in the prosperity of any section of the County. St. Stephen has fought hard and won the prize.

The hay crop will be abundant. In the Deputy's Treasurer's field the grass is nearly five feet high, and on Mr. R. Fitzsimons' lot the crop of grass was so heavy that there was barely room to make the hay.

The Catholics of St. George intend holding a Pic-Nic and Bazaar this day, which no doubt will be well attended as the day is fine,

showing in the vicinity of the village attractive.

Our old and highly respected contemporary "the St. John Courier," made its final bow on Saturday last; but will long live in the memory of its multitude of friends throughout the Province. It has closed its long, prosperous, and useful career, and its publishers retire with the best wishes of its contemporaries.

The water in the river St. John between Fredericton and Woodstock is so low that the steamers are laid up—but the Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock is in good running order and the trains run three times a week each way, with the addition of Express trains to meet the steamers to and from Boston. The fare is very low, and route pleasant.

The "Montreal Witness" is a large well filled sheet. To persons requiring a Canadian journal we can commend the Witness. In consequence of the Steamer Queen's piston rod having broken she will not be on her usual route for a few days, this will be a serious inconvenience, unless another steamer is placed on the river at once.

Gen. Doyle, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, are the guests of the Lieut. Governor.

Steamship North American arrived—dates to the 7th. Lord Cranworth appointed new Lord Chancellor.

[From the Scottish American Journal.]

In regard to the influence which the Imperial Government promises to exercise on behalf of Confederation, we assume that it will not be of a kind to appear like dictation to the Maritime Provinces. The union of the colonies can only be brought about in a legitimate way when all of them come to see it to be their interest to be united. Undue pressure will call forth opposition, and very strong opposition too. Wealthy and strong Provinces like Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, moreover, are capable of giving trouble in a matter of that sort, if they are not dealt with as equals of the Western Provinces. Our own view is, that they will gradually come to see that federation is an advantage, politically, commercially, socially, and in every other way. But we think they should neither be snubbed nor resented because they don't see their way clear to jump at once into a partnership for life with a more populous community than themselves. And we are sure the Imperial Government, in what ever influence they may use, will be guided by a strict regard to what is due to Provinces to whom the rights of local self-government have been conceded.

A HAPPY MEETING.—A contemporary tells us of happy meeting at sea between Halifax and Boston, which is deserving of all commendation. It appears that Capt. Moodie of the R. M. S. Asia, when last in Boston, married one of the fair daughters of Columbia. This became known to Capt. Hockley, of the R. M. S. China on his arrival at this port. Accordingly on the occasion of these two splendid ships meeting at sea, the Asia from and the China for Boston, the latter bore up, dressed ship, setting the British and American ensigns side by side at the peak, and mustering the whole of his crew and passengers on deck, Capt. Hockley gave Capt. Moodie and his American bride a right royal English welcome in the shape of the three cheers. This graceful sailors' compliment—none but a son of the ocean could have contrived it—was accompanied by a salute from the signal guns of the China, and responded to by those of the Asia. And thus they met and parted.—[Halifax Reporter.]

CANADIAN WEALTH.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Quebec, says:—"All along my route I have seen evidences of the fifth in their mines which proof upon proof is at last beginning to establish in the Canadian mind; and I find that a strong tide of emigration is beginning to set in even from Yankee land. If every body here, including a good many shrewd Americans, is not in a conspiracy to humbug everybody else, the valley of the Chaudiere, and especially the Seigniorie of Rigaud and Vanderville, contains treasures of gold equal in all respects to those of California and Australia."

A meeting of the stock holders of the Commercial Bank was held on Monday for the election of Directors under the new law, which provides for five instead of thirteen, as heretofore. Five of the old directors, Messrs. Seely, M. Laughlin, Parks, Hery, and Vernon, were elected by a large majority.—[Courier.]

The Prince of Wales works like a Trojan, and makes to himself golden opinions from all sorts of people. He lays foundation stones, dines in public, opens hotels, and conducts himself exactly as the Heir to the Crown ought to do. It is whispered, however, that the income granted by Parliament is found to be insufficient for the hospitalities of Marlborough House, and that the next Parliament will be called upon to consider whether the Prince should not have some £30,000 more added to his allowance.

A movement has been inaugurated in England by eminent men from the different religious denominations, for a more complete

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A movement has been inaugurated in England by eminent men from the different religious denominations, for a more complete

and thorough exploration of Palestine. The meetings for this purpose are held in what is called the "Jerusalem Chamber," at Westminster Abbey. A great work in this direction, has already been accomplished within the present century, by scholars from various countries; but many things yet remain in doubt, which may be cleared up by a more careful and systematic survey, and the present enterprise will be watched with interest in all Christian lands.

—Twenty-five thousand men are busily engaged in pushing forward the Pacific Railroad on the California side.

Died.—At Hobeac, on the 5th inst., Mr. John Hanson, aged 64, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

July 12, Schr. Emma, Brown, Calais, ballast, C. M. Gove.

13, Fanny, Melony, Hyannis, ballast.

17, Emma, Brown, Calais, Flour, Goodnow & Co.

Harriet, P. Britt, Poston, Flour, Master.

18, Charlie, Long, Boston, ballast.

Emma, Pemberton, J. Britt, Hyannis, ballast.

Brig Mary, McCulloch, Maitland, ballast, Master.

Schr. Esther, Bangor, Mds. Houlton & Co.

CLEARED.

July 12, Schr. Flying Cloud, Carson, Bangor, Oats, J. W. Street & Son.

13, Harriet, Hunt, Hyannis, sleepers.

Ridondo, Tait, Boston, Boards.

Rise Rising Dawn, Robertson, Penarth Roads, Dials, Cudlip & Snider.

14, Hudson, Tinker, New York, Deals, &c., Kelly & Co.

Rambler, Young, Calais, Lumber, Kelly & Co.

15, Emma, Brown, Calais, Shingles, C. M. Gove.

18, Jane, Clark, Hyannis, sleepers.

Grammar School.

This School will be re-opened on Monday August 7th.

R. & S. SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers intend closing their business at once; all persons indebted them will please make immediate payment on or before July 18.

GODDARD & CO.

ALE-ALE.

The Subscriber has just received from Saint John, a supply of

Doherty's Superior Ale.

A further supply daily expected.

July 19.

R. F. FITZSIMONS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE, N. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County, greeting:—

WHEREAS William Moore, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of John Kirk, formerly of the Parish of Grandmanan, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, hath prayed that License may be granted to him to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased, for payment of debts. You are therefore required to cite the Heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Registrar's Office in Saint Andrews, on Friday the eighteenth day of August, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the said License should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1865.