

Comparative return of Traffic Receipts on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway for the month ending Nov. 26, 1865, and the corresponding month last year:—		
	1865.	1864.
Passengers,	\$702 57	\$470 06
Freight,	4,462 59	2,789 03
Totals,	\$5,165 16	\$3,259 11
Increase 1865,	\$1,906 05.	
HENRY OTBURN, Manager.		

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 13, 1865.

The Excitement.

It will be seen, that there has been some little stir among our usually quiet inhabitants, in consequence of the Lieut. Governor's visit to warn the people to be on their guard of an intended visit from certain characters calling themselves Fenians. We have given a condensed report of the proceedings at the meeting on Thursday. On the following Saturday, a meeting was held of the inhabitants in the Sessions room, and measures adopted to form a Guard. In the evening a large meeting was held in the Town Hall, when one hundred and nine of our townsmen enrolled and organized themselves into a Home Guard, and elected Capt. R. D. James, as their Chief with eight sergeants, all first rate men.

On Monday evening the Home Guard met in the Town Hall, and twenty-two men were selected including a sergeant, to perform patrol duty. A telegram was received from His Excellency, stating that the Deputy Adj. General would be here and form the enrolled men into a Guard, and if approved by that officer, they would be armed. The men without distinction, turn out readily, and keep a strict look-out.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

The Lieut. Governor's Address.

On Thursday afternoon, His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, accompanied by Capt. Hallows, A. D. C. arrived here, and were soon after joined by the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary. A meeting of the Justices and other prominent persons was convened in the Court House to meet His Excellency at five o'clock, who addressed the meeting, and stated that from information which he had received, he was led to believe, that misguided persons belonging to the Fenian organization contemplated making a raid upon the Frontier towns of New Brunswick. They were aware, that the avowed object of the Fenians, was to revolutionize Ireland and overthrow the British Government. Their real object he thought was to extract money from their dupes, to put into the pockets of designing knaves. And in order to show that they had done something for the large sums which they had received, they would probably make a raid upon some unprotected part of the British frontier. No doubt Canada would first engage their attention, but as that large Province was now pretty well guarded along the frontier by the Militia, the raiders might turn their steps towards some defenceless border towns of this Province. The attack when made, would likely partake of the character of a mere plundering expedition; and he believed that if timely preparations were made, the danger would be averted. "Forewarned—forearmed" was an old and true adage. But said His Excellency, if no preparations were made, there might be danger; as the information in his possession did not admit of a doubt as to the intended raid. Had the people of St. Albans last year been prepared, and knew what to do, it is not probable that one of the raiders would have escaped; but all was hurry and confusion, the people did not know who to look to for directions, and the marauders escaped with their booty. But the attempt to rob the Calais Bank, failed, because the authorities had previous warning, and the robbers were arrested. The people owed it to themselves to prevent the town being taken by surprise—the young able bodied men should enroll themselves as a Home Guard, and be instructed what to do and where to go in case of an alarm. He did not apprehend any immediate danger, but it was well to be prepared, as a few armed men making a sudden attack, might do great mischief.

Col. Boyd thanked His Excellency for the information he had kindly imparted, and stated that the town was in a defenceless state without arms or ammunition.

Mr. J. S. Magee observed that owing to the present state of feeling with reference to Militia matters, it was not likely that any military organization could be got up.

Mr. Ouburn stated that the officers and men of the Volunteers and Militia were disorganized that there was something wrong. He held a commission in the Militia but he had not been assigned to a Company and consequently did not know his men; in fact the Volunteer Company commanded by Capt. Pheasant had

not been accepted, and he again said that military affairs here were disorganized.

His Excellency replied, that the proposed organization had no connection with the militia, and that as the representative of Her Majesty, he knew nothing of any local differences. That in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief, he would see that officers performed their duty promptly and efficiently, and would attend to any properly authenticated documents addressed to him. His Excellency made it a point in his address, and repeated it several times,—that in any thing which might be done by the Government, or by him as its head, in arming or providing ammunition, for an armed force to be organized, special care would be taken, and every precaution would be used, to render such force effective.

The Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, but as we did not take notes, we only give a mere outline of some of the speeches. The following resolutions were then moved, seconded, and adopted unanimously:—

Resolved—That this meeting has heard with respect, the statement made by His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, that there is some reason to apprehend a predatory raid upon the frontier of the Province, during the present winter, should no pretensions be taken to prevent the occurrence of such a calamity.

Resolved—That with a view to obviate the possibility of such an occurrence, the able bodied young men of St. Andrews, be invited to enroll themselves as a force for the protection of law and order, should they be threatened; and that parties desirous of so enrolling themselves, be requested to leave their names at the office of the clerk of the Peace.

His Excellency then mentioned that a meeting had been held at St. Stephen on Wednesday and that the people of that place, had resolved to enroll themselves. He also stated that he had an interview with the Mayor of Calais, who had assured him that the authorities of that City would afford assistance to frustrate any predatory attempts.

His Excellency in closing his admirable address, deprecated the bad feeling which had been excited in some quarters by the fear of the Fenian organization, and condemned the conduct of those who set class against class, and race against race—a feeling which would inflict more serious and lasting injury on the Province, than any Fenian raids. Ignorant people believed that because some Fenians were Roman Catholics, all Roman Catholics were Fenians; an idea as ridiculous as if it was said, that because some Frenchmen were thieves, all Frenchmen were thieves. In conclusion he observed, that in case of an attack by Fenians, there was no class on whose loyalty and courage he could more surely rely to protect their country and homes, than Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in New Brunswick.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to His Excellency, for his watchful care of the interests of the people in this section of the Province, and his timely and valuable suggestions. To which the Lieut. Governor made a suitable reply.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and three more for His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

RICH—One of the Sergeants of the Home Guard, the other night while off duty, heard two chaps settling a dispute by fist cuffs; he marched up to them with an old rifle unloaded and without a lock, seized them, and ordered them to the guard room. They begged to be let off and promised to behave themselves; he then went into the shop where they had been imbibing, and striking the butt of his rifle on the floor, in an authoritative tone ordered the shop to be closed as it was after hours, threatening to complain of its owner; his order was complied with instantly. This although a ruse, shows the benefit of a night patrol; and woe to the Fenian marauder who might fall into that sergeant's hands.

[From the St. Croix Courier.]
EXTRAJUDICIAL—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Honorable Provincial Secretary, whilst on their way hither to checkmate the Fenians, took it into their heads that they might as well do a little judicial business on their own account, an excellent opportunity for that purpose having presented itself. It appears that two men, named Mulhern and Donahue, had stolen the horse and wagon of Mr. Estabrooks, of Fredericton, and robbed the store of Mr. Doherty of some boots, &c. When the Governor and Provincial Secretary arrived at Dumbarton, 19 miles from this town, they came upon the thieves, whom, from a previous description, they recognized. Each of the men had a pair of the stolen boots on him at the time. An arrest was immediately decided upon, which, in the absence of a magistrate, was ordered by the Provincial Secretary, and the parties were taken into custody by Capt. Hallows, who became Sheriff's Officer pro tempore. Two special constables were sworn in by His Excellency on the spot, in whose charge the men remained until identified by the owners of the stolen property who had left Fredericton in pursuit of the thieves. They were then taken to Fredericton for trial.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

HALIFAX, Dec. 8.
The "Asia," left Liverpool on 25th ult., at noon, and Queenstown 26th, and arrived at Halifax at 10 a. m. to-day. She has 37 passengers for Halifax and 47 for Boston.

A despatch from Dublin announces that Stephens the Head Centre of the Fenians escaped from prison at two o'clock on the morning of the 24th. No particulars have been received, but great excitement is said to have prevailed.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, the Lord Chief Justice delivered the unanimous judgment of the court, refusing "certiorari" applied for by the Fenians on the ground that it was not shown that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in Dublin.

The Star says that parliament will probably meet on the 28th of January to organize the House of Commons, to elect a Speaker, &c., and that the regular business will commence on the 1st of February with ordinary Queen's speech.

The question of Parliamentary Reform shows increasing agitation. John Bright will address a Reform meeting at Birmingham early in December. He believes the Government will dispose towards the Reform.

Some diplomatic changes are spoken of.—Lord Bloomfield shortly relinquishes the embassy at Vienna. Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, was spoken of as Lord's successor. It was stated that Lord Loftus would probably succeed Lord Napier at Berlin.

Additional details are published of damage done by the late gale, which is described as one of the most terrific storms known for many years. The weather continued very boisterous.

It is stated that the report of the Parliamentary Commission on railways will be adverse to transfer of railway management to the Government.

The latest official cattle plague returns show increase in number attacked.

The trial of Dr. Hunter, practising in London under American diploma, for criminally assaulting one of his lady patients, resulted in his acquittal.

At a meeting of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Co., Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Forbes made elaborate statements and reports upon the condition and prospects of the line, which they represent as most encouraging.

FRANCE—The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of thirteen and a half million francs.

Bourse steady. Rentes 68 67.

A military riot is reported from Martinique between a large body of Zouaves and Marines—19 killed and 50 wounded on either side.

SPAIN AND CHILE—A report was current in Paris that Spain had notified the British and French Governments of her willingness to accept the mediation of the European power in the Chilean difficulty.

Madrid papers demand an international arbitration for the settlement of the affair.

The Paris Patrie says the Spanish Government sent instructions to Admiral Paresa not to bombard the Chilean ports. The same journal says Napoleon had promised a deputation that awaited on him that efficacious measures would be taken for the protection of French commerce in Chile.

The reply of the British Foreign office to the memorial of London merchants states that instructions were sent on the 18th to the British Minister at Madrid, and that memorialists will use their best endeavours to bring about a speedy termination of the present disastrous state of things.

LATEST—via LIVERPOOL, 25th.—The Java reached Liverpool and this afternoon after seven hours detention at the bar for water.

The Paris Patrie, of the 24th, prominently publishes the following:—"Recent correspondence from America have brought rumour from New York announcing rupture in relations of our Minister at Washington with Government of the United States. Some London journals accredited the rumour. Private information allows us not only to give full denial to the rumour which appeared in some American journals, among other the "Courier des Etats Unis" of 10th inst, but to attribute it to political and financial speculations. We are informed that the New York market was much excited by the announcement, and its authors have turned it to account—as regards the political speculators their object was to serve at the same time the interest of England and Mexico. They wished at all costs, to throw upon France the hatred entertained in the North against England, and to favor the last abortive attempt of the Juarez party—thus with that object in view, a rumour was revived of difference between Paris and Washington as regards the Egyptian black troops—but all these reports are false—and they have only served to elicit the declaration that most perfect good feeling exists between M. DeMoulin and American authorities."

The British Government offer a reward of £1000 sterling for the capture of Stephens, Head Centre of the Fenians; also, £300 for information that may lead to his arrest, with free pardon to any persons concerned in his escape who may give such information. Nothing is known as to mode of escape, but his liberation must have been effected by some prison officials.

A requisition to the Mayor of Liverpool is being signed, asking him to call a meeting to consider affairs in Jamaica.

LATEST.

VIA QUEENSTOWN, 26th.—The Paris correspondent of the Globe states that a cabinet meeting of the Spanish ministry had been held at which it was unanimously decided to back out of the Chilean affair. An imperative order had been despatched via New York ordering Admiral Paresa to stop proceedings, re-

port progress, and wait instructions from Madrid. Earnest entreaties reached the French Emperor for good officers, in conjunction with England, towards pacific solution. O'Donnell is thoroughly frightened.

Stephens is not yet recaptured.

Boston Dec. 12.

Considerable excitement exists in this city regarding the Fenian quarrel. The Fenians, however, remain perfectly quiet, intending to leave the whole question to Congress.

Col. O'Mahoney has received assurances of support from fifty-six circles of New York and Brooklyn, from Shawmut District, Boston, and also from the North and Northwest. He is constantly receiving assurances, from all quarters, of support, and calling on him to stand firm until the Brotherhood can be heard from in the approaching session of Congress.

The Post says Wall street is feverish, confidence being disturbed by reported failures in Chicago. Gold 144 1/2.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—The business of counterfeiting greenbacks is becoming quite extensive. Three \$10 notes were passed last week at Albion, though the difference between them and the genuine is quite marked. It is prudent for the people and merchants to be on their guard. Some of the latest counterfeiters are described below:—

\$100s.—The works on this bill is coarse and poorly done, particularly the eagle and the word "United States."

\$50s.—Well calculated to deceive. The head of Hamilton rather coarse, the impression somewhat blurred, as in genuine bills when the paper or ink is defective. Other parts of the bill, and especially the back, are splendidly executed, the signatures being perfect.

\$20s.—Very coarse and poorly done.

\$10s.—These are the bills referred to above, and are dated March 10, 1862, letter C. The green ink on face of bill very much too dark; pink seal bad and light; head of Lincoln bad both in expression and execution—like a wood cut. On the right upper portion are sixteen X's instead of fifteen, as in the genuine. The back is well done, except that the lath work around the reading matter is too coarse. The signatures are well done.

\$5s.—These bear no comparison with the genuine in execution of the work. The portrait on the right end, and Liberty on the left, are exceedingly coarse. There is no excuse for being deceived by them.

\$1s.—General appearance very coarse, and may be readily detected. The head of Chase is darker in the genuine.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—The New Albany Commercial was informed Thursday night of a sad accident, which will result in the death of a little boy of ten or twelve named Gillet, living near Poplar Grove. He was attending a sorghum syrup boiler, engaged in skimming the liquid, when by some mishap he fell into the boiling vat. His mother seized him but, her feet slipping, the unfortunate boy was again plunged in. Again she pulled him nearly out of the scalding syrup, but a second time her footing failed her, and the poor boy was immersed the third time. The sufferer was still alive when the Commercial's informant left, but his eyes had burst out, and it was plain he could not live longer than a few hours. Seldom have we recorded a more terrible accident, or one which drew so deeply on our sympathy.

CURIOSITIES ON EATING.

An old beau, and formerly well known in Washington City, was accustomed to eat but one meal in twenty-four hours; if after that he had to go to a party and take a second dinner, he ate nothing at all the next day. He died at the age of seventy.

A lady of culture, refinement and unusual powers of observation and comparison, became a widow. Reduced from affluence to poverty, with a large family of small children dependent on her manual labor for daily food she made a variety of experiments to ascertain what articles could be purchased for the least money, and would at the same time "go the farthest," by keeping her children longest from crying for something to eat. She soon discovered that when they eat buckwheat cakes and molasses, they were quiet for a longer time than after eating any other kind of food.

A distinguished Judge of the United States Court observed that when he took buckwheat cakes for breakfast he could sit on the bench the whole day without being uncomfortably hungry; if the cakes were omitted, he felt obliged to take a lunch about noon. Buckwheat cakes are a universal favorite at the winter breakfast table, and scientific investigation analysis has shown that they abound in the heat-forming principle; hence nature takes away our appetite for them in summer.

During the Irish famine, when many died of hunger, the poor were often found spending their last shilling for tea, tobacco, and spirits. It has also been observed in New York by those connected with charitable institutions, that when money was paid to the poor, they often laid out every cent in tea or coffee, instead of procuring the more substantial food, such as meal and flour and potatoes. On being reproved for their apparent extravagance, and improvidence, the cry universally was, in both cases, identical; their own observation had shown them that a penny's worth of any thing else.—Scientific men express the idea by saying "Tea, like alcohol, retards the metamorphosis of the tissues; in other words, it gives fuel to the frame of life, and thus prevents it from consuming the fat and flesh of their body."

If a person gets into the habit of taking a lunch between the breakfast and dinner, he will soon find himself getting faint about the regular luncheon time; but let him be so pressed with important engagements for several

days in succession as to take nothing between meals, it will not be long before he can dispense with his lunch altogether. These things seem to show that, to a certain extent, eating is mere habit. Whole tribes of Indian hunter and trappers have been known to eat but once in twenty-four hours, and that at night.—[Hall's Journal of Health.]

W. H. Stevens, Thomas Turner Odell, and Nehemiah Marks, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte.

THE ARMSTRONG AND OTHER GUNS.—The "Army and Navy Gazette," among other items of military news, has the following:—"We have reason to believe, as we anticipated some weeks ago, that the report of the committee on the Armstrong and Whitworth competition will be in favor of the shunt system of Sir W. Armstrong. As this system has already been superseded by the modified French system, embodying what is called the Woolwich gun, we may safely presume that this will be our future service gun for siege and garrison purposes. We understand that an addition to the retiring allowances of the Royal Artillery officers is likely to be made."

Several of our American contemporaries profess to be confident of the ability of the Federal Treasury to resume specie payments. The Portland Advertiser says:—"And under the skillful manipulation of Secretary McCulloch we have faith that the day of that event is not far distant. It will bring down prices to their natural plane, but will topple over, as richly deserved, thousands of speculators who have purchased the necessities of life largely on credit to advance prices by schemes of monopoly, reckless of the industrial interests and welfare of the laboring millions. The government has one hundred millions of specie on deposit, and the legal-tender notes can be paid off in gold, or in a newly founded debt, which in a majority of cases will be preferred, when gold is brought down to par value with the legal tenders. The debt of the nation, large as it is, is found to be taxed by the Government, although taxes are felt to be onerous by the masses, and a shift of many classes of taxation will probably be made by the legislation of the next Congress, to other resources less annoying and oppressive upon the people."

IN MEMORIAM.

ALLEN HOUSE, Hartford Nov. 16, 1865.

At a meeting of the officers of the 25th Regt. Conn. Vols., "colored," the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we his fellow officers, in his death do most sincerely mourn the loss of a kind-hearted, genial companion and accomplished officer.

Resolved, That while we mourn his untimely death we bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their day of sorrow and sadness.

Lieut. Col. DAVID TORRANCE,
29th C. V. C., Chairman.

J. LEW SPAULDING, Adj. 25th C. V. C., Clerk.

To the Editor of the Standard.
Sir—Can you inform me whether we are now living in the feudal age or under the free and enlightened times of the nineteenth century. This thought is suggested from hearing a gentleman at the meeting of the Home Guard the other evening frequently use the expression MY MEN—just as if from the accident of their being in the employment of an institution of which he himself is only an employee should constitute them his personal property. My men—my men indeed, is it not enough to make freemen kneel their teeth, to be called my men—my chattel. It is high time that people in this happy free country, to whom men are not "my men," but if true to themselves, their own men, and nobody else's; and not children or slaves, to require any man although his employer's representative only, to resent what he may consider an insult.

Yours, Anti Humbug.

Wanted.
At St. George, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. Home, E. C. S., Mr. Robert Cluff, to Miss Elizabeth Justison, all of Pennfield.

DEED.

On the 7th inst. at Lubec, of consumption, Dr. Wm. C. DeStay, eldest son of the late Wm. C. McStay, Esq., M. D., of this Town, leaving a wife and three children, and a large circle of relatives, to mourn their loss. His remains were brought here by steamer on Friday, and interred in the Episcopal cemetery.—[Communicated.]

Ship Arrivals

PORT OF ST ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

Dec 4, Flying Dutch, Carson, St. John, gen cargo.
Mystic Tie, Stinson, St. John, do.
Mastlin, Stinson, St. Stephen, do.
9 Mystic Tie, Stinson, St. Stephen, Malacca.
11 Jane, Clark, Boston, Liquors, & J. W. Street & Son.
Harriet, Britt, Boston, gen cargo G. Meul-ton.
Fanny, Malony, Boston ballast.
Nautilus, Andrews, St. John, gen cargo.
12 Only Son, Mowatt, St. John, do.

DEPARTED.

Dec 6, Sebr Ucker, Maloney, Boston, 2000 Sleepers, 6 tons pig iron, Kelly & Co.
7 Brig Emily Comer, J. Waycott, New York, Hamstac timber, kues, boards, Richards & Co.
13 Maria Jane, Maloney, New York, Flour G. F. Clinch.

JUST RECEIVED

ALBION

FOURTH IMP

this scens

Staple & Fancy

Also a supply of Whi

JO

FLOUR, RAISIN

Decr. 11th

Ex "Jane" fro

10 BOXES Tobacco 10

4 Cases Navy do
1 Do "Sailors" delight
50 Boxes } Layer Rai
20 Half do } M. R. do
6 Hds. Prime Muscov
And to arrive p the "Maria
200 Bbls. Superfine & E
20 do Corn Meal.
22 do New Mess Pork.
10 do Refined Petroleum
30 Half Chests Souchong

New Brunswick & C

FALL ARRANGES

A Passenger and will leave St. Andrews Station every Monday, Wedn a. m., and Woodstock Stat every Tuesday, Thursday at Also an Express Train will Station every Monday at same day to Boston, and Station every Friday on Boston.

A special Train will be Monday afternoon on ar John.

Agent St. John—J. D. St

Woodstock—G. W.

St. Andrews, Decr., 12

More Nev

Now opening by

Gold & Watches, Chains, Keys, Lock Wedgwood, Porzain, Se Papier Machie, FANCY (Electroplated & J

Wa

HARDWARE, Skates from 50cts. 1

Albion and other Oil

PERFUMERY, So

Hair Oil, A

Clocks, Watches, ac

Cleaned. Old gold and Dec. 1865. 4 G

Public

I hereby given, that I nation of Mr. Edgar, a puty Sheriff for the County appointed Mr. Schuyler I phen, as a Deputy Sheriff the Twentieth day of Nov

St. Andrews, 1st Decr. 1865.

TO THE I

Mrs. JOHN S. MAGI display a large assortment

to

on to-morrow, Thursday, the Albion House.

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, Blc

HATS, TUB

And will be prepared to t the goods in the latest st received her patterns fr

MANTELS, BONNETS an

order. The public are in

New Goods.

Geneva, Teas, C

To arrive per "Eles

40 Hhds. }
30 Cr. casks }
30 Cases }
12 do best pale Old Tou
30 chests }
20 half do }
10 caddy boxes }
20 boxes Oolong }
20 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
6 Hhds. "Brandram Bre
1 ton do white }
60 bbls. Brown Stout &
—Also per "Onispher
20 Cr. casks }
20 cases }
Oct. 18. J. V

Brick.

16 M. Good Brick.

For sale by J. V

Oct. 25th, 1865.

Molasses

Just r

12 Funs. Cienfuegos 1

6 Hhds choice Barb

J.

Oct. 25th, 1865.