

went to put them down, and prevent their incursions upon the neighboring States—in such case of importance would justify the Country suffering from their incursions to come into our Territory and do what we could not do because in such case the hostile organization becomes the governing power, and therefore it would be for the benefit of the overpowered legitimate authority, as it would be for the relief of the people suffering from their incursions, to put them down and bring them to justice. But no such case had arisen, and we had no reason to think that it ever would.

To return to the great question of Colonial Confederation, he would say, before he dismissed them to their duty, that so deeply impressed was he with the value and necessity of it, that if he were assured that his vote in the Legislature would secure the consummation of it, he would not hesitate a moment to put himself at the disposal of any constituency that would confer on him the distinguished honor of enabling him to decide such an important question. He had plainly expressed his opinion on the great question of Confederation simply because he felt it his duty to do so. He had no objections whatever to his opinions being circulated throughout the country; and as to the time and place and manner of expressing his opinion, on any great question of the day, he would always claim the right to judge for himself.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Canada."

HALIFAX, Jan. 22.
Canada left Liverpool at 3 p. m., on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th, arrived at Halifax at 11.30 p. m., on the 22nd.
City of Limerick and City of Cork arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 7th. Army and Navy Gazette says Canadian difficulty will in all probability lapse, but not harmlessly. The display of attachment to Great Britain and patriotic zeal, which recent events called forth, will add to many sources of irritation which the contest in America has opened, and will transfer to Canadians a full share of the overflowing animosity with which Great Britain is regarded by the mass of Northern population, but Canadians have certainly established fresh claims to Imperial sympathy and support.

Captain Corbett, ex-commander of steamer Fox King since Shenandoah, was brought before a Magistrate in London on the 5th, charged with having enlisted or attempted to enlist British subjects for service in Confederate Navy. Solicitor who appeared on behalf of the Government to prosecute, stated the case against the prisoner, who took the vessel to Madeira and there announced to the crew that she was intended and sold for a cruiser and urged them to enlist in the service. Evidence was given in support, when the case was remanded, the prisoner being admitted to bail in £500, and two sureties £250 each.

Richmond correspondent of London Times, writing Nov. 27th and Dec. 5th, asserts that never since commencement of war, was more serene confidence entertained about safety of Richmond and Petersburg; he also affirms, that never was greater confidence and hopefulness entertained in reference to present and future of Secession.

Times likewise publishes letter from Spence, its secession correspondent at Liverpool, bolstering up rebel cause, and attempting to show that the North has gained nothing of importance during the past year; he likewise South will call on negroes, and points to Gen. Lee as probable successor to Jeff. Davis.

North German Lloyds and Hamburg American companies are each building new steamers in England, with view to maintain regular weekly line between New York and Southampton, &c.

Another evidence of Queen Victoria's resumption of public functions, is the fact that she has commanded all ships of war to commence firing salutes when passing Osborne, during her stay there.

It is announced that Sir W. Mansfield is new Commander-in-Chief in India, vice Sir Hugh Rose who will probably get command of forces in Ireland.

FRANCE.—Weekly returns Bank of France show decrease cash on hand nearly thirty millions francs.

Reported that Prince Napoleon will visit Tunis, returning to Paris in February.

ITALY.—Reported Spain is about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Committee of inquiry into recent disturbances of last September at Turin presented report to Chamber of Deputies. Debate adjourned for printing of report. New Italian loan of six millions sterling contracted with several financial companies, on security of State domains.

Spain.—Congress definitively assembled. Senator Alejandro Castro elected President of House.

Peruvian authorities required to disavow all participation in outrages upon Spanish Navy and Spanish subjects; and to be allowed afterwards to conclude Treaty of Commerce.

merce. Latter demands restoration of churches first.

INDIA.—Bombay mail of December 13th is received. News generally anticipated. Whole territory of Koken has been taken by Russians, who were said to be marching against Tokskistan.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds steady and firm. Discount market firm. Nothing doing below 5%. Demand at Bank moderate.

Frankfort advices say newly advertised U. S. loan had made speculators timid, although Frankfort prices remain 1 to 2 beyond those of New York.

Estimated that about \$235,000,000 U. S. bonds had been sent altogether to Europe.

Liverpool, January 7, evening.—Politics today unimportant. Cuba's news of fall of Savannah, etc., caused considerable excitement, but too late to develop effect.

LIVERPOOL, 8th.—Paris Bourse very firm. Rente closed 67.

Danish Government propose opening coasting trade.

Cotton Market dull. Broadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions firmer. Consols 89.

FROM THE STATES.

BOSTON, Jan. 21, 1865.
Steamship City of Baltimore, from Queenstown 5th, has arrived.

English press generally compliment President Lincoln for his prompt modification of Gen. Dix's order about pursuing raiders into Canada.

British war steamer R. Cochran was wrecked in Chinese seas. 99 lives lost.

Nineteen persons crushed to death at a concert in Dundee.

Prizefight for the championship between Wormald and Maraden, resulted in victory of the former.

Breadstuffs in demand at full rates. Provisions steady.

Consols closed on 8th at 89½ and 80½.

Burleigh, who attempted piracy on Lake Erie, has been held by Canadian Court subject to the Extradition Treaty.

Advices from off Wilmington state that rebels have evacuated and blown up Fort Caswell and other minor defenses to the entrance of Cape Fear River.

Gold 206.

Jan. 23.
The Toronto Leader of Saturday says the British Government has ordered 30 gunboats, manned by 3,500 men, to be sent out from England to the Lakes and they will probably arrive as soon as navigation is opened.

Advices from Charleston Harbour are to 18th, and Fort Fisher, 19th.

All of Admiral Porter's fleet were in Cape Fear River.

Five blockade runners had run into Old Inlet and were captured by the fleet. Names not ascertained.

Fort Caranell was blown up and evacuated on the 17th.

A rumor prevailed that the rebels had evacuated Wilmington, first setting fire to \$300,000 worth of cotton, but that the Federals arrived in time to extinguish the fire and save most of the property.

Rebels destroyed several large vessels in the river, including the Tallahassee and Chickamauga.

Gold 201.

The New York Times says that the arrest of the raiders at Concord, after having enlisted in the Federal army, will place the prisoners in Montreal in an embarrassing position. When arraigned at Concord they will either have to confess themselves "robbers" or claim to be beligerents.

In the former case they will be amenable to the punishment of imprisonment only, but should they declare themselves to beligerents they will be treated as spies and render themselves liable to the penalty of death. The Times thinks this a dilemma from which it is difficult to escape. If they accept the plea of their counsel in Montreal they will be executed. If they take the other horn, they will reduce their comrades in Canada to the condition of common thieves, to be treated as such by the Canadian authorities.

QUEBEC, Jan. 18.
Parliament was opened to-day. The Governor in his speech congratulated the House upon the general prosperity and contentment of the people, and the continuance of peace.

Referring to the outrages committed upon the territory of the United States by persons who sought refuge on Canadian soil, he says:—"In order to prevent the organization of such enterprises within the Provinces and to enable me to discharge my duties effectively towards a neighboring and friendly power, I have seen fit to organize a system of detective police on the frontier, and with the same design have called for permanent duty, a portion of the volunteer force of the provinces. Similar considerations suggest the propriety of arming the executive government with stronger powers than it now possesses for dealing with persons, who, while availing themselves of the right of asylum allowed on British soil to political refugees, may be unmindful of implied obligations which by residence amongst us, they contract to obey the laws and respect the policy of the country. A bill framed for this purpose will be laid before the House, and I ask its early consideration.

The Governor congratulates the House on the zeal shown by the volunteers, and asks a vote of supplies for necessary expenditures. He informs the house that the financial legislation of its last session has been largely increased, and trade extended. In regard to the Confederation he says:—"Circumstances afford an opportunity not

only for the settlement of the question of Provincial politics, but a simultaneous creation of a new nationality. Parliamentary negotiations were opened with the Government of the other Provinces, and the result was a meeting at Quebec composed of delegates from all the Colonies, and with the sanction of the Crown. The conference arrived at the conclusion that a Federal union was possible and desirable. The plan of the constitution for the proposed union was embodied in a series of resolutions, which with other papers relating to the subject will be laid before the house. The general plan is cordially approved by the imperial government, and the imperial sanction will be given. The governor further says in commending this subject, the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate, it now rests with you to decide whether this vast tract of country be consolidated in a state, combining within its area, all the elements of national greatness, or whether the several provinces remain in their present fragmentary and isolated condition, comparatively powerless for mutual aid, and incapable of taking a proper share in imperial responsibility.

The House adjourned until Monday, when the consideration of the speech will be the first order.

OBITUARY.—Died on Monday, 16th, Joseph Watson, of Quebec. The deceased was a worthy member of the Freeborn Class of the University of New Brunswick. While with us, he was always mild, amiable, and innocent, and made use of his advantages with faithfulness and diligence. On his return home at the Christmas vacation, he was taken ill, and in the short space of three weeks, his bereaved parents and many friends were called upon to mourn their loss. A meeting of the students, held in consequence of this mournful event, adopted the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, That we learn with sincere regret, of the death of one of our classmates, who, although he was associated with us but a short time, endeavored himself to us by his many qualities and amiable disposition."

"Resolved, That we desire to express our deep felt sense of his great worthiness, and to offer our entire sympathy and consolation to his bereaved parents."

"Resolved, That in token of our sorrow, we will wear crepe on the left arm for thirty days."—Fredericton Herald.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 25, 1865.

THE DISSOLUTION.

The St. John "Morning News" announces the fact, that the Council at its last Meeting determined to dissolve the present House.

The Legislature will be further prorogued until the 8th February, at which time the dissolution will take place, and it is generally supposed that writes for the Election will be made returnable about the middle of March.

What the policy of the Government is, we know nothing of beyond newspaper reports; that the election is to be determined upon the great question of Confederation or non-Confederation, we think is certain; and in

inclined to the opinion that the Government had not premeditated the dissolution until expiration of the present House, but that no choice was left as matters have precipitated the event, earlier than they apparently desired, and like patriots they risked their position and office rather than sacrifice their country. Thus much, with reference to their action, as we are without official information, and unlike some of their pseudo-friends are not a recipient of Government secrets, which have been used recently to lash them.

We will not impugn the motives of rulers and make assertions to support our position as others have done, who have been largely patronized by Government work; thank fortune we cannot be accused of selfish motives. "Measures not Men," has been our guiding principle, and were there less craving for the "loaves and fishes" and more interest taken in the welfare and improvement of the country, there would be less political changes, and more independence in journalism.

The question of Confederation has been more thoroughly discussed by the press and people, than any other measure ever brought before the country, and without underrating the "collective wisdom," with as much ability. The people are quite as well prepared for its adoption, as they would be after the Session—those who desire "British Connection," (and thank goodness they form an overwhelming majority,) have that faith in the measure, which will "remove the mountain" of objections raised by those opposed, of whom are men of ability. Facts have been given and the political and financial reputation of some of our leading men have been asked, on the correctness of their statements. When such men as Judge Wilcox comes out openly, and ably, and advocates its adoption—himself a native of the Province, and in the receipt of annual salary which renders him independent—surely he cannot be accused of interested motives.

Archbishop Connolly has also written an important and powerful letter advocating Confederation, both documents are published on the outside page of this day's issue.

The discussion of this important measure has been conducted with the greatest propriety, the only difference appears to be with reference to its cost, and therefore taxation. But at any reasonable price and taxation even trebled it will be found cheap. With out if the Provinces will be gobbled up, appropriated, annexed to, and enormously taxed by, the United States.

It behooves the people to be looking up men to represent them in the new House; their old and faithful servants will have nothing to fear; but all are not Israelites which are of Israel. At another time we will have something to say upon the political feelings of this County; and now merely state that a new and popular Candidate will come forward to break the link of the "old four."

RESTORATION.—It was currently reported that His Honor Justice Wilmot has resigned his place on the Bench, and has been requested by the Constituency of York, to come forward as a Candidate for the representation of that County. The Judge, it is said, has complied.

PRESBYTERIAN.—We have much pleasure in publishing the following brief address and reply thereto. It evidences the good feeling and affection which exists between the Pastor and his flock; the ladies always foremost in good deeds, have bestowed their gifts upon a most estimable clergyman, who is respected by all denominations. —

The Ladies of the Episcopal Church, in Saint Andrews, unite in requesting their Pastor's acceptance, of the accompanying trifling offering of their respect and regard. — Jan. 16, 1865.

Mr. KETCHUM begs to acknowledge with many thanks, the receipt of a Purse, containing a valuable gift from the Ladies of his congregation.

He wishes to assure them that he deeply feels this proof of their good will, towards himself, and of their kind appreciation of the work in which he is engaged.

The Parsonage, — Jan. 17, 1865.

We have received a lengthy reply to the letter of "Theorists" in the St. Stephen "Advocate" of the 20th inst. which we are unable to publish in our present edition. — Would it not be better to publish it in the "Advocate." We do not know either "Observer" or "Theorists," all we know is, that the turnout and lunch was creditable to St. George; and, we find on reference to our notes "Col. Boyd complimented the Volunteers upon their soldierly appearance &c." If "P. J." prefers, the letter will be inserted.

The following resolution was passed by the Carleton County Council, at its last Session:—

Resolved, that the Legislature of this Province, at its coming session, be requested to enact such a law as may be necessary to give this Municipality power to loan money on its debentures, for the purpose of constructing a branch railroad between the N. B. & C. R. R. and the river St. John, at or near Woodstock, as may be decided under the Facility Bill of 1864, whenever the people of this County desire it.

The survey of Fish Creek route to Woodstock we learn from the Sentinel was commenced by Mr. Buck, C. E., on Monday last.

A heavy storm took place during Monday night which has made the going very heavy.

ITEMS.

THE BULL AND THE SOLDIER.—There is among the papers of the late Sir William Napier a story of a bull which met a company of British soldiers on march and charged them. The scene of this encounter was the island of Mauritius. The company was marching in a column of sections, when the bull dashed into it from the rear, knocking the men all ways, and emerging at the front, rushed onwards. Hardly had the men time to pick themselves up and recover their order when the bull turned round and charged their front. The commanding officer called out "Prepare to receive cavalry," and the men fixed their bayonets and got down just in time to meet the shock. The bull, charged home, and fell pierced by a dozen bayonets. The story is told as a remarkable example of the courage of the British soldier, but we think that the bull of the island of Mauritius was most conspicuous upon this occasion. — (Saturday Review.)

Reports from Australia give some interesting particulars of notorious convicts. Redpath is on his tickets of leave at Freemantle; by the "ticket-of-leave" writing clever letters to the papers. Also, at Freemantle lives a man who cut off his wife's head in England, enjoying a respectable situation, and blessed with a second wife. Robson has a poor character; he now keeps an academy and his colonial wife a preparatory school.

He writes poetical effusions to the local papers, appropriating at will from Gray and Byron, without much fear of detection, and enjoys quite a partial reputation.

The New York gold speculators use cipher despatches. A message was sent to the house of one of them the other day to the effect that "Lucy is very sick—I don't think she will recover." The speculator's wife reading it by his absence, was much distressed, because she had a friend in Washington named Lucy. She was on the point of starting to that city to visit her when her husband returned and was as much delighted at the news as she was grieved. She charged him with being a wretch for exhibiting such feelings, and a scum resulted, which ended only in his explanation that "Lucy" meant Sherman and not her friend, and that gold would go up in consequence of the news contained in the despatch.

The Princess of Wales is winning "golden opinions" from all who come within the circle of her acquaintance to the poor Royal Highness is considerate and charitable; to the upper classes affable and attentive. The Princess is particularly popular with the sportsmen who shoot at Sandringham, by not only attending their luncheon, but personally looking after their comforts.

On the morning of the 11th inst. the Military Hospital "St. Andrew" was discovered to be on fire, and owing to the want of water, was entirely destroyed. The sick soldiers and all the medical stores were removed. Adjutant Jackson of the 17th, in endeavoring to get out the sick was nearly suffocated, and might have perished had he not been discovered lying on the floor in one of the passages.

The European Times publishes the following in reference to the matrimonial difficulties of the Princess Mary of Cambridge:—

The reported marriage between the Princess Mary of Cambridge and Viscount Hood gives rise to a good deal of talk in circles, where most interest is felt in Court doings.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. T. W. Cr. way, Mr. A. Mr. William Glass, to Miss Sarah Young, daughter of Mr. Mark Young, of this town.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

It is hereby given, that an application will be made at the next meeting of the Provincial Legislature, for the passage of a Bill, to authorize "the Trustees of the Church of Scotland" in the town of Saint Andrews, to apply towards the payment of their debts, the proceeds of the sale of certain lands heretofore held by them in trust, one half for the use of the Minister of the said Church, and the other half thereof for the use of the said Church.

Dated 17th January, 1865.
By order of the Trustees,
JAMES ELGAR, Secy.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, ST. ANDREWS, 8th Jan. 1865:

Allan Robert	Kidley Mrs Annie M 4
Adam Daniel	Leard Thomas
Burnham Chas H.	McCarty Jeremiah
Burk Humphrey	McWilliams Mary
Cogan Sarah	Moore Hugh Lydia
Cotton Aaron	Moore Mrs
Davis Alexander 2	Margaret Wallace
Emery Henry 4	Maxwell James
Finley Thomas	Orr John E
Goodyear Frederick	Perin H
Higgins John	Ray Mary Ann
Hoskell E	Russell Hiram
Horgan Michael	Rice Lucy H
Hennover Mrs C	Rudge William
Jonson Saml	Smyth Francis
Jordan Mrs Charlotte	Treat Frank
Kyle John Henry	White Jeremiah

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "Advertised."

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
P. O. St. Andrews, Jan. 11, 1865.—21.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PILE HOUSE and LOT owned by Anthony McLenahan on the corner of Queen & Princess Royal streets, in the Town of St. Andrews. Apply to

J. W. STREET & SON.

If not sold by private Sale the above Property will be offered at Public Auction on Saturday 1st day April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

January 11th, 1865.

Private Board.

A LADY residing near the Court House, St. Andrews, is desirous of receiving a few Boarders: the situation is pleasant, and admirably calculated for gentlemen engaged in business, being very central, and within five minutes walk of the steamboat wharf.

For further particulars enquire at the Standard Office, or of Wm. Whitlock, Esq., December 14, 1864.

Valuable Town Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale those valuable building lots Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7, in Block M, Part of Division of the Town of St. Andrews, commonly known as the Academy block. There are two corner lots fronting on Parr and William and Carleton and William streets, the land is in high state of cultivation, and on the lower lot a new well finished Cottage, with a front parlour. Possession will be given 15th of April next.

For terms apply to the proprietor on the premises, or at the Standard Office.
EDWARD HALEY.
Dec. 14, 1864.

Alcohol.

Es. "Emma Pemberton" from Boston.
10 Puncnure pure Molasses Alcohol.
J. W. STREET & SON.
Sept. 10, 1864.

NEW S

The Subscriber
Druggist
The store formerly occupied
here he will keep a complete
DRUGS, MEDICAL
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Lemon, Rose, Vanilla,
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Bago, Arrowroot, Tapi
Moss, Tamarind, Fin
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Hair, Tooth, Nail, Clo
Tobacco, Cigars, and
Dec 21, 1864.

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Per Ship Lamper
5 B RLS Crushed
Blue Flan
Heavy Heavy mid
Grey Cot
Lowest rates for
Dec 7.

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Reynold Campbell
Angus Kennedy
Thomas J. Sandford
John Dougherty
Arthur P. Julian
J W Street & Son
Michael Cummings
Robert T. Fennimore
Charles Gilliland
James Boyd
John McCarroll
Daniel O'Brien
Henry Owen
Andrew Cummings
William Owen
Martin Horan
Robert Kelley
James Neil
James Ryster
Michael Shannon
Isaac McKelroy
Alexander McElroy
Charles McLean
W H Stevens
William Johnston
William Moxey
Theodore Carey
James Trewhell
Thomas Boyne

Tea, Crusi
1x "Eleonor" fro
25 B BLS Refi
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30 Half do. (P
November, 1864.

Just received
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