

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Jan. 6.
The Secretary of War has left Washington for Savannah and intermediate Headquarters on important matters relating to the war.
The rebel pirate Olmsted ran out of Wilmington on Christmas night, while the Federal fleet was engaged in the attack on Fort Fisher.

Steamer Potomac running from New York to Portland took fire this morning while entering Portland harbor and was burned to water edge; five lives lost.
The Merchants of New York and Boston are raising a large fund to supply citizens of Savannah with provisions.
Gold 22 1/2.

Jan 7.
Advices from Yokohama, Japan, to Nov. 20th, report the murder by the Japanese of two British officers. The British Minister had demanded the arrest and punishment of the assassins and would take measures to compel it.

The Japanese authorities show a disposition to comply with the demand.
North China advices announce the wreck of the British gunboat Racheuse, on Nov. 5th, in the Bay of Hangman, and the loss of 85 of her officers and crew.

Private letters from Savannah state that the destruction of the Gulf Railroad by Sherman is a severe blow to Lee's army. Not less than 11,500 cattle per week were transported over it to Richmond from Florida and Southern Alabama.
Gold 22 1/2.

Jan 10th.
United States Senate yesterday passed a Bill, freeing the wives of negro soldiers.

Advices from Grant's army report considerable cannonading between the lines on Sunday, but without important results.
A large number of deserters continue to come in from the rebel lines.

Governor of Delaware, in his annual message, takes strong ground in favor of Negro Emancipation in that State.
Government has sent a special agent to Savannah to look—

[At this point the wires broke down.]

A SINGULAR CASE.—The Boston Traveler says:—A gentleman in one of our cities raised a company two or three years since for one of our regiments, and departed for the battle-field, leaving behind a young wife. A few months afterwards the lady gave birth to a child, and subsequently the name of her husband appeared among those killed in one of the battles fought by the Potomac army. A body said to be that of her husband was sent to her and the remains were interred, she believing all the time that she was burying her husband. The lady remained single about a year, then removing her mourning, was married again, and now has a child to her second husband. A few weeks ago the wife was somewhat surprised at reading the name of her first husband in a list of Massachusetts soldiers who had recently been released from a rebel prison, he having arrived at Annapolis, Md. She now has two living husbands, and children by both.

WATER SUPPLY OF LONDON.—At the beginning of the present century the water mains of the City of London were wooden—the trunks of trees bored out—and in no case more than one foot in diameter. How the metropolitan giant must have grown, the size of his present iron arteries is a proof. The mains of the eight water companies not only supply London proper, but push out far into the country, invading some of the agricultural districts, and supply its farms. They distribute in the aggregate upward of 100,000,000 gallons daily, through 3,000 and odd miles of main, and supply 375,000 houses and factories, through capillary pipes upward of 7,000 miles in length. If all the water daily used in this great city were collected in one great reservoir it would cover 70 acres in extent and six feet in depth. As the spectator watched this great expanse of water he would see it hour by hour draining to the bottom by the collective millions in the metropolis as calmly and noiselessly as a cup is drained by a dusty roadside traveler. The collective iron heart, the steam engines which propel this flood, possesses a force of not less than 9,000 horses.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—A melancholy case of accidental poisoning is recorded in the Quebec Mercury as having taken place in that city the other day. Three young men, Mr. Murray, son of the late hon. Mr. Murray, for many years a member of the Assembly and Legislative Council of Canada, Mr. Rankin, a son of Arthur Rankin, Esq. M. P. P. and a Mr. Scott, were on a visit to the city and on their return to their hotel on the evening of the 26th inst., were taking a draught of some stimulating chemical drink. In the absence of the druggist the compound was prepared by his son, who, mistaking quinine for another, gave a draught of digitalis, a deadly poison, instead of gentian tonic, as he intended. The young men had no sooner left the shop than the effects of the poison began to manifest itself. Each of them complained of being afflicted with a headache, and the distance from the store to the hotel is scarcely one hundred yards. Mr. Murray fell twice from exhaustion before reaching the hotel, and on entering the hotel he immediately fell senseless on the table in the reading room. Everything was done that medical aid could devise, but Mr. Murray, after suffering for an hour and a half, expired, while his companions, were so low as to be almost beyond hope, but they have rallied.

At a recent meeting of a Volunteer

Company in Canada, one of the members refused to take the customary oath. His comrades were much incensed, demanded that he should strip off his uniform immediately, but the officers prevented this until drill was over, when the young man was followed into the street by others of the Company, and the uniform of their corps stripped from the unworthy person.

Canadian papers universally condemn the Passport system adopted by the Federal Government. We append the remarks of the Toronto Globe, which fairly represent the views generally expressed by the Canadian press:—

—We observe with great regret that Mr. Seward has issued instructions requiring every person going into the United States from the British Provinces to be provided with a passport, whether he is a British or an American citizen. We have had the passport system nominally in force some time, but it has not been strictly applied, and there has been little interruption to the traffic between the two countries. We fear that there will be a change now, and that it will fall heavily upon our railways which carry American passengers. If Americans, who design to pass from east to west or from west to east by Canadian roads, are compelled to obtain passports and have them examined on leaving and re-entering their own territory, it is evident that a few will take the routes through the Province. That the business of our railways will be injured, and that of the American roads benefited by the order, are facts beyond doubt. That it will have any effect in accomplishing its ostensible object the stoppage of raiders—we do not believe. The passport system on the continent of Europe, carried out as it has been, far more efficiently than it will be in the United States, has never prevented the passage to and fro of plotters and revolutionaries. On so extensive a frontier as that between the United States and Canada, thirty thousand men would be needed to carry out a passport system with efficiency. We presume that the railway authorities and the Government will represent to the Washington cabinet, and endeavor either to have the order rescinded, or so worked as not to interrupt the traffic. The true way, however, to stop all measures on the part of the Americans is, to make raids impossible, by driving out of the country the southern agents, who are engaged with men and money in evil work of stirring up strife between two friendly nations.

SMALL-POX.—We understand that there are quite a number of cases of this loathsome disease in the city at the present time, and are rejoiced to perceive that the city authorities are alive to the danger. A meeting of the Board of Health was convened yesterday afternoon to devise sanitary means to prevent the disease spreading among the community. Medical gentlemen—two for each ward—were appointed to visit the poor, and the sum of \$500 was voted as remuneration for every successful case. Halifax Recorder.

—We understand that the Bark Kent, built at the yard of W. S. Cole, Esq., at Kouchibouguac, and launched six or seven weeks ago, made her passage from Richibucto to Liverpool in 14 1/2 days. This is equal to a steamer. From the time she left the harbor until the receipt of the letter from the Captain announcing her arrival, occupied the short period of only 31 days. This is quick work. [Gleaner.]

DRAFT RIOTS IN CANADA.—The Quebec papers contain accounts of a riot which occurred at a place called Chateaux-Richer, near that City, on account of the draft for Militia purposes which was being carried out among the inhabitants. One person is reported shot, and great excitement prevailed. Three companies of Volunteers were ordered from Quebec to preserve order. This draft has nothing whatever to do with the frontier service, but is the formality required by law to make up the roll of the service Militia for six days annual drill at any time the Governor General may deem expedient. In a few of the country districts the order is not properly understood, and the more timid, young men have become somewhat nervous in anticipation of some sort of conscription.

THE MILITIA COMMISSION which recently met in Fredericton terminated its sessions on Thursday evening. The commission comprised the following gentlemen—Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Thayer, J. H. Gray, S. K. Foster, L. A. Wilmet, A. C. Otty, W. T. Baird, D. Weimore, R. W. Crookshank, Capt. E. Simonds, Capt. Charles Watney, and Quartermaster S. L. Tilley. The Lieutenant Governor, who was also a member of the Commission, presided. The resolutions arrived at were, that Militia duty be made binding upon all male persons between the ages of 16 and 60 inclusive; that the whole Militia force be subjected to three days drill in the year; that one company of 60 men be volunteered or drafted from each Battalion, to be drilled for 28 days, such company to become drill instructors for the other companies of the Battalion; that for drill duties privates shall receive 50 cents per day, and officers the ordinary pay of officers of the line; that the Volunteers shall be liable to be called out for drill equally with the militia; that the Volunteer force shall not be increased at present; that the fine for non-attendance at drill shall be for privates \$2 for each absence, and officers \$5; and that all Bill embodying these provisions be submitted to the Legislature at its approaching session.

The large hot-house belonging to His Honor Judge Wilmet, which was full of vi-

noble plants, was totally destroyed by fire last night, together with all its contents. [Fredericton Tri-Weekly Herald, 5th.]

The St. Domingo papers are filled with accounts of victories over the Spaniards. The President of Hayti had offered his services to intermediate between the hostile governments, and it was hoped that peace would be secured on the basis of Dominican independence. If not, the Dominicans say they will fight until not a man is left.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 11, 1865.

The Editor of the "Eastern Advocate," has devoted much time and labor to the confederation question, and published his views on considerable length, in the "Advocate," from which we have at various times taken lengthy extracts. In our opinion, he has treated the subject fully, honestly, ably, showing by incontrovertible arguments the benefits which will result from a Union of the Colonies. From a lengthy and well-written article in the last number of his paper, under the heading—"Confederation—objections considered,"—we have taken the following extracts, in which the writer shows at what cost the advantages of Confederation can be obtained, proves that our necessities warrant its adoption, and that the advantages it will confer, are far greater than our taxes can possibly be:—

The Provincial Secretary says that the present taxation of the people of New Brunswick is two dollars and seventy-five cents per annum to each man, woman and child in the Province. No one disputes his figures and we, therefore, take it for granted that they are correct.

If New Brunswick remains isolated, as she now is, it will be imperative upon her to stretch every nerve to maintain her position. With the march of progress on every side she cannot remain stationary—she must have more railways—Western extension, Eastern extension, Intercolonial. She must have steam communication with Liverpool, from St. John; with Canada, along the North Shore. She must increase her expenditure for internal improvements—great roads must be added to her Board of Works; by-roads must receive larger grants; breakwaters must be built; river navigation must be improved. She must develop home manufactures by a protective policy. Agriculture will require greater encouragement and the fisheries bounties. She must forego her royalty on mines and minerals, to encourage foreign capitalists to develop them. She must increase her expenditure for education, for legislative, postal and judicial expenses. And in addition to all this, what about defence when Canada organizes an Army and Navy? As Hon. A. J. Smith says she is determined to do—will New Brunswick refuse her quota? And if so will Great Britain spend a dollar on her account?

Now, how can all this be accomplished without additional taxation? We do not care to bewilder our readers with long columns of figures. It is unnecessary. We will treat the matter more generally and briefly.

The Intercolonial Road will cost, according to Hon. A. J. Smith, fifteen million dollars—three and one-half millions of which (supposing we can get it built on these terms after refusing federation) will be four and three-eighths million dollars; Western extension, according to Mr. Burpee, will cost three and a quarter millions; Eastern extension, one million and a quarter; branch lines, say one million and a quarter—over TEN MILLION DOLLARS—which, at 6 1/2 per cent. interest and mortgage, (according to Mr. Smith, again) would be six hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year—or an additional tax upon our population, (275,000, as Mr. Smith estimates it) of upwards of 2 1/2 dollars a head! We will not go into a calculation of the other necessary expenditures we have referred to. Everybody knows that if our road money was doubled it would not be too much. Suppose we add another one eighth of a dollar's head, it will give us an additional thirty-five thousand dollars a year for these purposes, which, added to what our public works might produce towards interest, would surely be little enough. What then is the result? To remain isolated is to incur taxation to the extent of 5 1/2 dollars a head for every man, woman and child in the Province—if we would keep pace with neighboring countries—and that, too, under the most favorable circumstances—England maintaining our defence and allowing us to tax her manufactures as much as we please to support our Government and institutions!

It is useless to say we don't want Railways. People will not come to live in a country without Railways, nor will our people remain in it. If we want to assimilate our own native population, to say nothing of enticing emigrants, we must not only build Railways but must enlarge greatly our internal improvements. Nor will these works be undertaken by private enterprise. We see already that a bonus of \$10,000 a mile to build our Railways does not find bidders. Isolation, then, will not save us from taxation; but, on the contrary, we will be a more fortunate people if, by doubling our present taxation, we can secure the amount of progress necessary to keep pace behind our sister Colonies.

Will Federation do more for less money?

Federation offers to build our Railways—Intercolonial, Eastern and Western Extensions and Branches—and to assume our debt for those already built. Federation will undertake our defence (Army and Navy, according to Hon. A. J. Smith's suggestion, included) and secure to us the approval and assistance of Great Britain, with a large outlay on her part, for fortifications and munitions of war.

Federation provides Subsidies for Ocean Navigation.

Federation relieves us of a portion of our civil and judicial expenditure; gives us increased postal facilities, and leaves us with sufficient revenue and resources to greatly enlarge our local improvements—as we will be able to show in another article.

Federation interests us in the great internal improvements of Canada—including the canals, which Mr. Smith says, will cost fifty millions of dollars, and which said canals will bring us 350 miles nearer to the great markets of the West.

Federation will, above all, secure to us all this development and progress—beyond human contingency—while isolation holds out no such security; and annexation, the result of isolation, positive y denies it to us.

But, at what price? Let Hon. A. J. Smith answer. He, of all who have addressed the public on the subject, has fixed the price at the highest rate! Mr. Tilley says it will cost us nothing!

Our dollar and thirty-five cents for Federation, against two dollars and seventy-five cents "to remain as we are," or drift into annexation!

The proposed new Militia Bill, does not appear to be popular; already a feeling is manifesting itself against the measure. The twenty-eight day drill of upwards of 2,000 men is held to be out of the question—as volunteers the number cannot be got together. Another matter which will not answer is merging the Volunteers in every County in the Province into the Militia, while those of St. John City and County are to form a separate and independent Battalion. The Volunteers of Charlotte will oppose this to a man, and with the assistance of other Counties, will defeat the Bill.

The Confederation Meeting held at Fredericton, on Thursday evening last, was according to the report in the "Reporter," a decided success. The hon. Mr. Tilley and Mr. Fisher's speeches were so lengthy, that the Postmaster General, had not time to express his views, which he has reserved for a future occasion. The question is becoming more popular the more it is discussed.

Comparative statement of Revenue collected at the Port of St. Andrews for the years 1863 and 1864.

	1863	1864
Railway Import	1491.60	1728.81
Imports	9279.39	11678.84
Exports	999.78	1229.10
Day of Fundy Lights	507.36	632.20
Ship & die Seamen fund	207.43	240.75
Way and Harbour fund	138.02	172.06
Capit Rate Light	6.25	5.54
Auction Duties	17.77	19.39
Provincial share seizures	nil	4.71
	\$12,651.55	\$15,711.41

Increase \$3,059.86.
October 31, 1864.

OBITUARY.—In another column we publish the death of the late Capt. Alexander McCurdy, at the advanced age of 85 years. Capt. McCurdy was one of the first settlers in this Parish, where during a long and useful life he was universally and deservedly respected. For nearly half a century, he was one of the most active ship masters belonging to this Port, and in addition to his numerous voyages to Great Britain and the United States, made eighty-six voyages to the West Indies, as Master, and never lost a vessel. Twenty-seven years ago he made his last voyage, during which he was attacked by yellow fever; which so shattered his constitution, that he retired from his vocation, and has since lived with his sons. He was born at Halifax, N. S. in 1780, and served on board a British frigate for several years, and superintended the building of some of the first vessels launched in this County. He leaves behind him a numerous progeny.

JOHN HATHWAY.—We very much regret that in the list of prizes awarded at the examination of the Grammar School, we omitted the name of the young gentleman which heads this notice—Master John Hathway. The names were handed to us but was unintentionally omitted; which we sincerely regret. It stood second on the list and is as follows:—
John Hathway, English Grammar and Virgil.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.—A copy of this annual pamphlet, issued from the Colonial Farmer office has been received. At the commencement of the next Academic year in September '65 there will be vacant Scholarships in every County in the Province excepting Westmorland, Queen's, Charlotte, and St. John's. These Scholarships are worth \$75—an amount which assists materially in

paying the expenses of the student in Education. Several donations to the museum and library are acknowledged. The Students who entered the university in '63 numbered 19, in '64 14, and in '64 9. The number in attendance at the opening of the present Academic year is not given.

We are happy to learn that the Grammar School commenced after the Christmas vacation with four additional Scholars from abroad, which speaks well for the Preceptor and the School.

ITEMS.

The dedication of the new Masonic Hall at Pembroke took place on Thursday last. Ample arrangements were made by the brethren of Crescent Lodge for the entertainment of a larger company. About three hundred persons partook of the excellent supper. The address by Rev. Mr. Philbrook is highly spoken of.

LARGE HOG.—We saw a hog in Stevens' meat market last week that was 30 months old when slaughtered, and weighed 650 pounds. The hog was raised on Pendleton's Island, N. B. by Ward Pendleton. [Eastport Sentinel.]

—E. R. Bowman of Eastport was killed by the bursting of a gun on board the Tigon-Jetoga, during the recent attack upon Wilmington.

—A. T. Stewart of New York paid an income tax of \$250,000 upon a net income of \$5,000,000. He has \$14,000,000 invested in real estate, and he does a business of \$30,000,000 a year.

—Halifax papers state that the Legislature of Nova Scotia will meet for the dispatch of business on Thursday, the 9th of February next.

—We are advised that should Mr. Hathway retire from the Government, his place will not be immediately filled, and the duties of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works will be performed by Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Steadman, who are joint members of the Board. [Telegraph.]

—We learn by telegraph from Fredericton that W. H. Needham, Esq. was elected Mayor of that city yesterday by a majority of ten over Mr. Beckwith. [Id.]

—The Report of a Committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce on the Reciprocity Treaty, favors a renewal of the Treaty with modifications.
—After the 1st of January a foreign newspaper received in Havana is to be subjected to a rigorous censorship, which will be equivalent to suppression.

ARRIVED.
New York, Jan. 1, a/c Brig. Nellie Johnson, J. Waycott, Toros Island, 14 days.
Reports taken crew off a wreck who had been five days without food; brought them into the above port.

DECEASED.
On the 4th inst. at his son's residence, Captain ALEXANDER MCCURDY, aged 85 years. His end was peace.
St. John and Halifax papers copy.

LETTERS.

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

Alain Robert
Adams Daniel
Barnham Chas. H.
Burk Humphrey
Cogan Sarah
Cotton Aaron
Davis Alexander 2
Eassey Henry 4
Finley Thomas
Godfrey Frederick
Higgins John
Jordan Mrs Charlotte
Kyle John Henry
Leonard Thomas
McCarthy Jeremiah
McWilliams Mary
Moore Hugh Lydia
Moore or Mrs
Margaret Wallace
Maxwell James
Orr John E.
Perrin H.
Ray Mary Ann
Russell Hiram
Rice Lucy H.
Rudge William
Smyth Francis
Treat Frank
White Jeremiah
Persons calling for any of the above will please say "Advertised."
O. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
P. O., St. Andrews, Jan. 11, 1865.—21.

Property for Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT owned by Anthony McCordons on the corner of Queen & Prince 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 three valuable building lots Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7, in Block M, Parr's Division of the Town Plot 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 a high state of cultivation, and the lower lot is a new well finished Cottage, with a first proof oil-lane. 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.

NEW STORE.

The Subscriber has open **DRUGGISTS** in the store formerly occupied by where he will keep constantly a complete stock of **DRUGS, MEDICALS & CHEMICALS.**
Perfumery, Pomades & Fan SPICES:
Ginger, Cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, allspice.

Flavoring Extra.
Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Peach, B. Cauded.

Orange, Lemon, Citrus, Sago, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Prepara Moss, Tamarinds, Fine Honey, C.

BRUSHES.
Hair, Tooth, Nail, Cloth, Shoe, Tobacco, Cigars, and Hair Pins.
Dec. 21, 1864.

Liverpool Sa.

100 SACKS Liverpool Salt.
Dec. 7, 1864. J. W. STREET.

Per Ship Lampedo from

5 BRLS Crushed Sugar, Blue Flannel, Heavy Ready-made shirts, Grey Cottons and all Lowest rates for cash.
Dec. 7. H. V. GOI.

Licence.

UNDER the Act relating to the our Liquors, Licences were undermentioned persons at the Sessions, viz.
Reynold Campbell
Angus Kennedy
Thomas J. Sandford
John Dougherty
Arthur E. Julian
J. W. Street & Son
Michael Cummings
Robert T. Fitzmaurice
Charles Gilliland
James Boyd
John McFarrell
Daniel O'Brien
Henry Owan
Andrew Cummings
William Owan
Martin Horan
Robert Kelley
James Neil
James Ryder
Michael Shannon
L. Mac Millan
Alexander McElroy
Charles Melius
W. H. Stevens
William Johnston
William Mowat
Theodore Carey
James Trenholm
Thomas Byrne

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