

The last number of the Montreal Trade Review contains a great deal of information of interest to the commercial community. It appears that large orders for Canadian oats and barley have come out by the British. The prices are quite satisfactory, after deducting cost of shipment. Canada has an enormous crop, and should the markets of the United States be closed against her after March next, her coarse grains can all be sold in England. This will give a large carrying trade to the shipping interests; it will also increase the revenue of Canada. No one on who has wheat or flour to sell need want a market; Europe and the Maritime provinces will want more than Canada can supply. Under the head of "Making Money," the Review has the following: "Everybody in the west that is handling produce is making money. Some millers, whose brands have a high reputation, are clearing two dollars a barrel on flour, and all the regular grain buyers are doing exceedingly well. The activity of the demand for all kinds of produce is stimulating deliveries at all the remote places, and the fine weather and good roads greatly facilitate the work. Even on the south shore of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, at Collingwood, Melford, Owen Sound, Southampton, Kincardine, &c.—there are large movements in produce, which hitherto have only been carried on during the winter months." [Telegraph.]

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, OCT. 18, 1865.

We have devoted our usual editorial space to communications in the present issue. Our Canadian correspondent's letters we regret to say, have been received irregularly, notwithstanding his punctuality in forwarding them both by mail and express, with the exception of his first letter, they have arrived "out of time." His description of the dejeuner, the visit to the Camp at Laprairie, the Montreal Exhibition, and the ball, are interesting but rather old; we give below his extended account of the

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

As the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada is an admirable institution, it is worthy of a more extended notice than the hurried sketch I received in my last letter. The main building is a large one, as may be judged from the fact that it contains cells for 800 men, a large dining hall, keepers' rooms, the warden's apartment, and also accommodations for female convicts, and a room in which they are employed. In the centre of this building is a round hall, if I may so term it, whose height is the same as that of the building itself. From this hall radiate the cells, in divisions separated by a passage about five or six feet wide, every division being three stories high, with a double row of cells on each story. In the centre of every division, on each story, is a narrow passage affording barely room enough for one person to pass through. A small window (a single pane) looking from this passage into every cell, enables the guard to keep a strict watch over the doings of its inmate; in the day time it is rolled up in its iron bedstead and occupies one end of the cell, while the space thus left is all that the wretched occupant is allowed to move about in.

In the shoe factory which I briefly described, every kind of shoes and boots are manufactured, from the rough brogan to the neat, ladies' gaiter. Machines of every description which modern industry has supplied were to be seen there; there was a bustle, too, and a hum of industry about the rooms, which at first glance would not lead you to suppose was produced by a set of convicted criminals; every man not only seemed to be, but really was, working as if he had a stint to accomplish; but the absence of all conversation, the sameness of the unlighty prison garb, the villainous countenances, with their high cheek bones, and narrow foreheads, plainly bespoke the character of the place and its inmates. At each end of the room, and on the sides, was a guard seated on a raised platform, whose duty was to keep an account of the work done as well as to observe the movements of the men. It was evident that these silent file clerks, sitting smiling aloft, gave a strict attention to their "watch." I could not observe that the presence of so unusual a number of visitors had any influence on the men; some did not even look at us, some looked after us, but few looked at us. While in one of the rooms, the dinner-gong sounded; every man instantly dropped his work, and prepared to leave one by one they passed out of each building, and formed in single file in the large yard, a regiment of them, 700 strong, with a guard for about every fifty men. On the grounds were loose piles of stone, the remains of buildings then in construction; about their persons might have been counselled, for aught we knew, knives, hammers, or other instruments; what was to prevent those 700 men from utterly destroying the mere handful that could have opposed them, and regaining their liberty? What incentive did they lack? They saw before them persons who, enjoying the liberty of which they were deprived, had come there to stare at them in their punishment; among our party too, was a number of ladies.

It may be that the certain knowledge that many must die in the attempt—or the fear that they would not meet with success, through a want of confidence in themselves and in one another—restrained them; or perhaps the thought did not occur to them, as it did to us, what did withhold them I do not know; they did not cut us up, however, I am happy to say,

or beat any of our brains out, easy as that task might have been. They walked past us slowly, with the indifferent air of men who had become accustomed to their mode of life. After they had all gone in, we followed and saw them seated at their tables, with guards placed all over the room at intervals, heard the chaplain say a long grace, and watched them as they proceeded to eat their dinner. There was a simple bill of fare, and yet almost too good for them: rice soup with meat in it, potatoes and bread. The bread of which there were some large boxes extra, many of us tasted and "pronounced" very good.

We next went into the "indian" department, which was a type of slovenliness; the said "indies" were whiling away their leisure moments in the graceful occupation of binding shoes, knitting, sewing and other accomplishments pertaining to their sex. There were about 25 of them. One innocent being at least, we saw among them, and that was a little papoose about two months old, born in the prison. As our time was limited, we were obliged to curtail a very interesting visit, and leave, after an hour's stay, a place in which I could have remained all day.

We next drove to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum situated a short distance from the Penitentiary, and presided over by Dr. Littlefield, a gentleman whose courtesy made us wish we could be placed under his care, indeed as soon as we arrived at his apartments he insisted on our partaking of a champagne lunch, which quite by way of surprise, he bestowed. The asylum is intended only for criminals who lose their senses, and is principally supplied from the neighboring institutions. We were shown all over the fine new buildings, whose interior construction elicited our admiration. We were "presented" to the inmates, who are all very harmless, under Dr. Littlefield's treatment, and were warmly welcomed by them in the most extravagant terms. They were very glad to see our "lordships" and would be happy to have us come again. They sang, danced, or made speeches at our pleasure, an old colored man made a harangue which lasted all the time we were there.

For the afternoon an excursion down the lake had been planned for us. Half past two o'clock found us all on board the boat together with a number of the citizens of Kingston, whose fair daughters and sisters (no empty compliment) contributed very much to the enjoyment of the trip.

The scenery was very good especially the "Thousand Isles," which we just touched (I must only touch them now), as they lay in beautiful position, from the smallest piece of ground that could bear a clump of bushes, up to a nice little farm. We had a pleasant excursion, "bale" was plentiful as ever, and every one without exception was much pleased. Indeed, the people of Kingston did all that could possibly have been done to please us during our short stay there, and we, as well they, wished we could have remained longer.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR—The Cattle Show and Fair of the C. C. Agricultural Society, took place on Thursday last, at the Society's grounds, Bay Side. The weather which had been unusually dry, for many weeks, changed during the morning, and a refreshing rain fell most of the day, which prevented many from attending, who, although not farmers, take a warm interest in the Society. The show of grain and roots, we learn, was very good; the weight, quality, and quantity, being equal to, and in some instances, superior to former years; the domestic manufactures were also numerous and of excellent quality; we have not heard any report with reference to live stock; but the Secretary has kindly promised to furnish a list of the premiums, which will appear in our next issue.

The rise in gold is accounted for as follows: The U. S. imports range from six to nine millions per week, in gold—the exports are not over three millions in their currency; the balance in trade against them must be met in specie. Produce is higher in their Atlantic cities, than in England, which imports but a small portion of their cotton. A return to a specie basis is loudly demanded, paper currency is redeemable in coin.

THE ST. CROIX COURIER is the title of a new paper which made its advent at St. Stephen, on Saturday last. Its typographical appearance is good, the leader, and editorials are chaste, the prospect of its success very promising, as the first issue contains a "crowd" of advertisements, which is a good augury. Mr. DAVID MAIR is editor and proprietor; as we before stated, he is a clever writer, and well up in the management of a newspaper. We beque for him patronage among our friends, and heartily extend the right of fellowship, with best wishes for the prosperity of his enterprise.

RIFLE MATCH—The score of the recent rifle match at St. George, under the new regulations, is received; but we have not space for it. The prize was a silver plated tea urn, and was won by Ensign C. McGee, jr. who made 25 points.

ALMANAC—Messrs. McMillan have sent us a copy of their new "Almanac and Register for 1866." In addition to the usual matter, it contains a correct list of all the newspapers published in this Province. Every body should have one of these reliable works in his pocket for reference. Orders should be forwarded to the publishers without delay.

BETTER—There has been a marked decline in the Butter-Market at New York. It is a too-slippery article for the speculators to hold.

A correspondent has furnished the following minute account of the

St. George's Inspection of Volunteers.

On the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th ult., the Volunteers of St. George were inspected by Capt. Mansell, 15th Regt., Acting Adjutant-General of Militia. At 2 P. M. Capt. Mansell, accompanied by Capt. Hogue of the Volunteers, proceeded to the armoury, and carefully inspected 100 stands of arms. The rifles, layouets and accoutrements, he pronounced to be in admirable condition, and commended the corps in very high terms on the careful manner in which they kept their arms. At 3 P. M. the corps, comprising two companies, under the command of Capt. Bolton and Hogue, were mustered in front of the armoury, where they fell into line. They were immediately joined by a number of Militia Battalion officers, who likewise fell into line, under the command of Capt. O'Brien. After executing a few military evolutions, the troops were marched to the outskirts of the village, where they were again drawn up in line for inspection. The Militia officers took ground on the right of No. 1 Comp., and were immediately afterwards ordered to the front by Col. Wetmore, who, with his usual tact, aided the Volunteer officers in regulating the arrangements of the parade. When the Adjutant-General arrived upon the ground he was saluted by officers and men, after which the Militia officers fell out and the inspection-drill of the Volunteers commenced.

The men went through the various manual and platoon exercises in such a manner, as not only to call forth the admiration of numerous spectators, but likewise to meet with the approbation from the Adjutant-General. There was a simultaneousness as well as regularity, if we may use such an expression, with which they handled their arms, and wheeled right and left by sections and subdivisions, which were beyond all praise. To employ a familiar term, they did it together. At the close of the inspection the Adjutant-General addressed the men, complimenting them in handsome terms on the highly efficient state of their corps. They were one of the finest bodies of men it had been his good fortune to inspect in this Province. Both individually and collectively, they were in his estimation the proper material for soldiers. And he heartily subscribed to the compliment. For no one could look upon our "brave boys," without at once being forcibly struck with the strong, muscular, well knit frame, so essential to the enduring soldier, and the *vis ovisu animi*, that seemed to sparkle from every eye. Dr. Thomson, our respected member, remarked to us—"What put the odd muskies of Queen Anne's time into the men's heads instead of that English rifle, and I will back these men against any equal number of regulars, any day." At the conclusion of the inspection, the men were marched back to the armoury to be dismissed. There the Militia officers again fell into line, and underwent a searching examination by the Adjutant-General on military manoeuvres, with all of which they evinced a most thorough acquaintance, and were complimented accordingly by Capt. Mansell.

His high breeding, and manly bearing, and admirable knowledge of his profession, must ever secure for him a most cordial welcome from our Volunteers, wherever his duty shall call him. It is right, that we should express our deep regret at the absence on the above occasion of sen. Major Mann and sen. Capt. Carson, who although in the village on the day of inspection, were not at their posts. We presume of course they were "on leave." In closing this notice we have only to say, that we trust there are few people in New Brunswick, who look lightly on the Volunteer movement. We were privileged lately to witness its success in the mother country, when rumours of foreign invasion were rife, and long we may present at the "Great Review" on the 7th of August, when the metropolis of the grand old historic land, presented a military tableau, unrivalled in the annals of Scottish story, since the days of Mary Stuart—a Scottish army rallying round their queen—when beneath the gray turrets of ancient Holyrood, twenty thousand Volunteers were reviewed by the Majesty of Britain, all ready at the call of their illustrious Sovereign.

"To form a wall of fire around our much-loved Isle." And we are delighted, when we witness such spectacles as the one we witnessed on Saturday. Although necessarily on a small scale, they prove, that the same patriotic spirit, which evidences the loyalty of "the old folks at home," pervades our colonists abroad—that the growth of the old lion is at once cordially responded to from whatever distance, and however faintly it may be heard. Let us not be mis-understood. We are not among those alarmists, who are continually crying out, "War! War!" But, as was properly remarked by Capt. Bolton at our late dinner, the best way preserve peace is to be prepared for war." Every Christian patriot rejoices

"when wild war's deadly blast is blown" And every Christian patriot would rejoice to see the day, when the trumpet should be hung in the hall, and men should learn the art of war no more. But still we will keep the sword burnished—unwilling to wield it—yet when we do wield it, to wield it with effect.—We have no fear of invasion from the United States. Their interests and ours are too strongly linked together to be hastily severed. They, like ourselves are one of the greatest nations on the globe. Indeed, we venture to affirm, that no other country in the world has made such rapid strides in an equal period of time in literature, science and art, as our fair continent over the like, since the war of their independence. And when short sighted poli-

ticians would enfold us by their narrow minded views and silly victimizations, let our bond of union,—and watch-word be,— "We are brothers—we are men; And we conquer but to save So peace instead of death let us bring."

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Oct. 18.

The Nova Scotian has passed Father Point with dates to the 8th instant. It is stated that the British Government proposes to guarantee the Canadian Loan for the purchase of the Hudson Bay Territory. Fenian arrests continue. About 205 persons in all have thus far been arrested. A suspicious vessel flying the American flag and supposed to be one of those which arms had appeared off Queenstown, but again put to sea. A strange vessel is said to have sent a letter on shore which was opened and found to contain a bill for £1000 in favor of a member of the Fenian organization. The examination of the 6 Fenians at Dublin was concluded on the 2nd. Additional evidence developed nothing new of moment. Five of the prisoners were committed to take their trial for high treason. The prisoners denied that the indiscriminate slaughter of the higher classes was ever meditated.

The publication by the American press of the names of the alleged holders of the Confederate loan, caused some fluttering. Lord authorized the Liverpool papers to say that he never held or was interested in any of that stock. The important American torpedo experiments took place at Chatham on the 4th inst., under the direction of Donald McKay and Mr. Beardsley. Numerous operations took place, the most important being the destruction of the sailing frigate Terrence. Two hundred and seventy-five pounder torpedoes were placed at the depth of seven feet below the keel when the electric shock was communicated. There was a dull report, the vessel quivered and in a few minutes settled down on an even keel; not a splinter was shot into the air. Bank of England has raised rate of discount to 6 per cent. Bullion decreased during the week £77,000 sterling. Consols 88½. Breadstuffs continued quiet and firm at about previous quotations. Provisions firm.

Testimony in the Wirtz case is closed. Gold 145.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY IN CANADA.

Mr. Langton, Auditor General, laid the Municipal Returns for the 1864 before Parliament a few evenings since. They are prefaced by an interesting Report from the pen of that gentleman, and contain in a condensed form much valuable information as to the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditure of all the municipalities within the Province. The total value of the assessed property of the country is given as follows:— Real and personal estate, C. W. \$265,078,308 Do. do. do. C. E. 170,421,949 Taking the population of the country at 2,881,000—Mr. Langton's estimate—we find the assessed value of property per head to be \$151. Dividing the computed population of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, viz., 1,655,000 and 1,226,000, we find the average assessed value of property to be:— In Upper Canada \$90 per head In Lower Canada 139 " " Our Provincial debt being given at \$60, 287,575, or nearly \$21 per head, we can see at a glance how much of our property is mortgaged for its ultimate redemption. In addition to this, however, there are Corporation Debentures of about \$16,000,000, which raise our total indebtedness, on what may be considered public account, to about \$7650 per head. Another way to look at the value of our property is to see how much it amounts to per ratepayer. The number of ratepayers is:— In Upper Canada 285,000 In Lower Canada 210,000 This gives us as the property assessed per ratepayer:— In Upper Canada \$93.00 In Lower Canada 611

Average—all Canada \$880 This, it should be remembered, is the assessed value. Something should undoubtedly be added to bring it up to the value, and we should probably be under the mark if we were to say that each ratepayer owns property worth \$1,000.

STAFFORD.

On the 12th inst., by the Revd. Richard Verrier, Mr. A. Murphy, of New York to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. John Lechary, of this place. At Oak Bay, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Millen, Mr. George McCoubrey, to Miss Alvina Taylor, both of the above named place.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS ARRIVED.

Oct. 11, Sch. Farragut, Ramadale, Eastport, ballast. Rainbow, Avery, St. Stephen, Flour &c. T. B. Wilson. Flour &c. Clark, Boston, Flour N. Clark. 12, Charle, Long, Boston, talist, E. Lor-

Pigeon, Johnson, Eastport, Flour & Pork Brundage. Enterprise, Williamson, St. Stephen, Flour, &c. J. P. Beaton. Harriet, P. Brit, Boston, Flour, P. Brit. 14, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Sundries, Coal, H. Hatch. 16, Bore Atlanta, Waycott, Sydney, 501 tons. Sch. Emma, Brown, Calais, ballast. Halstian, Calhoun, St. Stephen, do.

ARRIVED. Oct. 10, Sch. M. Waring, Plummer, Boston, ballast, F. K. Richards. 12, Royal Oak, Benson, Hyannis, sleepers. 13, Fanny, Maloney, Boston, deals & pickets. 14, Ontario, Dodge, Providence, Lumber, S. T. King. Globe, Remick, New York, deals, B. F. Kelly & Co. 16, Charle, Long, Boston, Sleepers. 17, Emma, Brown, Calais, Sleepers, C. M. Gove.

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK, 16th Inst.—B. Hesperus, Waycott, Buenos Ayres.

AUCTION.

On Friday the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. in front of the subscribers store.

10 Bbls. Fine Silly Bread. 3 Boxes Salt Soap. 200 lbs. best London Sugar. 5 Reams Wrapping paper. 3 Boxes Grier's P. Y. Soap. 1 Box Mould Candles. 5 boxes Corn Flour. 2 boxes Pipes.

The above is offered to close the grocery concern. JAMES BOYD. W. McLEAN, Auctioneer. St. Andrews, Oct. 18, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber notifies all persons who have received accounts from him, that unless such are paid on or before the 28th day of October, they will be handed to a Magistrate for collection. All persons to whom the subscriber is indebted are requested to render in their accounts for payment, on or before the same date. E. A. JULIAN. St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1865.

Geneva, Teas, Crushed Sugar &c.

To arrive per "Elysium" from London. 40 lbds. J. DeKuyper & Sons best 30 Cr. casks. Pale Oatmeal. 12 do. best pale Old Tom. 30 do. do. do. best Congo Tea. 20 half do. do. do. 10 half boxes do. do. 10 boxes Oatmeal do. 20 lbs. Crushed Sugar. 6 Shls. "Straw Hat" best Linseed Oil. 1 ton do. white and colored Paints. 100 lbs. Brown Stout & Pale Ale, quarts & pints. Also per "Onispherous" from Liverpool—20 Cr. casks. Mohan's 20 cases do. best Irish Whiskey on Oct. 18. J. W. STREET & SON.

St. John Beer.

October 18, 1865. Just received on consignment. 18 ten gallon Casks Oil. 30 fifteen do. do. 2 thirty do. casks Porter from "Jotes" Brewery. J. W. STREET & SON.

Munro & Co. vs. Watt Elizabeth.

JANUARY 3, 1865. In Chancery. To David Watt, Margaret Watt, Augustus Cruickshank and Ann Creighton Cruickshank, his wife, formerly Ann "Creighton Watt," James Watt, formerly Ann McDonald Watt, Robert Watt Watt and Elizabeth Watt, children of the late James Watt and Margaret Watt, late of Montego Bay, in the Island of Jamaica, deceased; and to Robert Watt, Colin Campbell Watt, Amy Watt, and Grace Campbell Watt, children of Thomas Watt, Deceased under the Will of Robert Watt, the Testator in the proceedings of this cause named, all absentees from this Island, and whose places of residence are unknown, and in the respective names of such of them as may have departed this life.

THE NOBILITY that a Cause Petition was, on the 20th day of January, 1865, filed in the above cause, praying for the sale of the Real Estate of Robert Watt, deceased, consisting of Freehold and Leasehold Property in the Parish of St. Andrew, in the County of St. Andrew, Jamaica, and the Real Estate and stock respectively thereof, all situated in this Island. And you and each of you are hereby required to appear to the said Cause Petition within forty days, next after the publication of this notice, in order that if you think proper you may file any affidavits or affidavits on your behalf in respect to the matters stated therein, and appear at the hearing of such Petition as you may be in advice, and this you and each of you are in no wise to omit. Witness, His Honor Sir Seal of the Court of BRYAN EDWARDS, Knight Chancery, Jamaica. Vice Chancellor of Jamaica, at the Town of Saint Jago de la Vega, this second day of February, Annoque Domini 1865.

Disolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between James Moran and James A. Moran, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, under the firm of James Moran & Son, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said James A. Moran, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and owing by the said firm. JAMES MORAN, JAMES A. MORAN. St. George, September 18, 1865.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Sheriff any Constable with HERBERT in the County of St. Andrew, all and singular the William McDonald James, aforesaid, if he can be traced, or if he cannot be traced, then to the Sheriff of the County of St. Andrew, to cause the said James McDonald, and all before me at a Court office of George B. Probert, at Saint's the second day of the month of February may have, why not.

FO

A VALUABLE the beautiful consisting of a large and convenient lot with four two-story a valuable lock per discharge heavy c with wheels &c., fo was formerly own John Wilson, Esq. for mercantile busi

FO

The Lot fronting there is a dwelling house upon the lot. It is proposed to sell. Particulars Terms 25 per cent in one, two, and by bond and mort. The deeds will after the sale. By order of

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St. Andrew, O

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And to be F McOM New Bru F

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IN making the effort to make the even more complete than heretofore. It will be found that the present is a most valuable and interesting a useful "HINTS" best authorities. J. & A.

FO

Orders will accept.

FO

30 Brevs 20 half do. Oct. 3.

FO

THE Subscrib vessel of al yard at Indian and Hancroft for a year of al Apply to

FO

St. Andrews.

FO

10 Casks Kerr sep 13.

FO

PHENIX F

FO

CAPITA O. Soc.—Lomb This Company was the first Agent at St. Jago

FO

Sub Agent at St. Andrew, A

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THE Subscrib prior list will sell at 25

FO

St. Andrews

