

From late English Papers.

THE Corporation of Aberdeen, on the 9th of October presented the Princess of Wales with a gold watch from the ladies of that place. The watch is a beautiful specimen of art, and expressed very loyal sentiments. The watch is a small gold open face, 1 5-16ths of an inch in diameter. On the back of the case, which is engraved, is a monogram, surmounted by the Princess's crown, the former composed of brilliant and rose diamonds, the latter of trilliant, rose diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. On the case there are in all 60 brilliant and 61 rose diamonds. The dial is of chased gold, with black printed hours. The movement is a half-plate lever, with compensation balance; all the holes for the pivots to work in are jewelled—the larger ones in rubies, and the small ones in rubies and diamonds.

Lord Brougham on American Affairs.

At the meeting of the Social Science Congress, in Edinburgh, on Oct. 8, Lord Brougham delivered the opening address. Passing to the American continent, he said—

"But the establishment of French influence in Mexico is likely to produce an uneasy feeling in the now unhappy dis-United States of America, and may by no means be a possibility to lead to an amicable intercourse with the South, not perhaps against the North, but in the recognition of the secession and in breach of the blockade. The friends of humanity have good cause for lamenting anything so manifestly tending to promote the continuance of the war and extend its mischiefs. The term 'civil war' is not happily applicable to this miserable contest. The people of the South are banded against those of the North exactly as any two European nations, differing in all respects save language, have been banded against each other—the Austrians and Prussians for example. But give it what name we may—the one can doubt that it is a cruel calamity to the Americans themselves, and though in a much less degree, to the rest of the world, which with one accord joins in reproaching their conduct while lamenting its effects. Each party, of course, seeks to cast on the other the heavy blame of breaking the peace. On one side is the heavy allegation of property in human beings; on the other, the hollow pretext of making war to free America of slavery—her shame and her curse, as all except slaves acknowledge it to be. Hollow we may well call it; for those who proclaimed emancipation confess that it is a measure of hostility to the whites, and designed to produce slave insurrection, from which the much-enduring nature of the unhappy negro saved the country. My esteemed friend the prelate who exalts by his eloquence and his virtues the name of Wilberforce who he inherits declared that the authors of the measure cared as little for the black's freedom as for the white's, and now they call for extermination of the one race to liberate the other. But whatever may have been the proximate cause of the contest, its continuance is the result of a national vanity without example and without bounds. Individuals subject to this failing are despised, not hated; and it is ungracious expression respecting him who is without the weakness, that he is too proud to be vain. But when a people are seized with this change the name, and call it love of glory. Of the individual we often hear the remark that, despicable as the weakness is, it leads to no bad actions. Nothing can be more false; it leads to many crimes, and to that disregard of truth which is the root of all offences. Certainly, it produces one of the worst crimes. The man who is a prey to vanity thirsts not for the blood of his neighbor, and he is not so far from the truth when a nation is its slave! Magnifying itself beyond all measure, and despising the rest of mankind, blinded and intoxicated with self-satisfaction, persuaded that their very crimes are proofs of greatness, and believing that they are both admired and envied, the Americans have not only been content with the destruction of half a million but have been vain of the slaughter. Their object being to retain a great name among nations for the extent of territory, they exulted in the wholesale bloodshed by which it must be accomplished, because others were unable to make such a sacrifice. The struggle of above two years, which loosened all the bands that hold society together, and gave to millions the means of showing their capacity, has produced no genius, civil or military; while the submission to every caprice of tyranny has been universal and habitual, and never interrupted by a single act of resistance to the most flagrant infractions of personal freedom. The mischiefs of mob supremacy have been felt; for the calamity of rational and respectable men keeping aloof from the management of affairs has resulted in the tyranny of the multitude. To this tyrant the nominal rulers have never withheld their submission; and the press, catering for the appetites of the populace, and pandering to their passions, has persisted in every misrepresentation which might mislead the truth as to passing events, exaggerating each success, extenuating each defeat, often describing failure as victory; while the multitude, if the truth by chance reached them, were one day sunk in despair, another elated to an ecstasy, almost at the pleasure of their rulers and their guides. Nor were the falsehoods thus propagated confined to the events of the war; they extended to all things—to the measures of the Government and the acts of foreign nations. The public feeling must not be thwarted; the people desired to hear what gratified their vanity or raised their spirits; and in this delusion they live as long as they desire to hear what pleasing, and not what is true. But it would be a great mistake to charge on their false guides the follies and the crimes which they commit in with and do their best to perpetrate. The people are determined in this course. Far from feeling ashamed of the cruel scenes which modern ages—may which Christian times—have seen nothing to equal—a spectacle at which the whole world stands aghast, almost to credulity—they actually glory in it as a proof their high nature, believe themselves the envy as the flower of mankind, and fancy that their prowess would triumph over the most powerful states of Europe. In such illusions their chiefs may not practically join, but the people are without doubt a prey to them, and will continue so to the end."

LORD CLYDE'S REQUEST TO GENERAL VINOY.

In a codicil to his will, dated 23rd May last, the late Lord Clyde thus expressed himself in reference to the above distinguished French General, now commanding the 1st division of the Army of Paris:—"I give and bequeath to Lieut. General Vinoy, commanding a division in the French army, and my old and beloved comrade in the Crimea, the sum of £500 as a token of my especial esteem and regard." During the Crimean campaign General Vinoy commanded near Sir Colin Campbell at Balaklava. On several occasions difficult and perilous duties were confided to their united forces. The upshot was a warm and lasting friendship between the two generals, whose example contributed much to the establishment of that thorough good understanding, kindly feeling and mutual admiration which marked the intercourse of the Zouaves and Highlanders throughout the Crimean war. If we are not misinformed, a portrait of General Vinoy, painted expressly for Queen Victoria, now hangs in her Majesty's writing closet at Windsor Castle, as a companion picture to that of his comrade in arms Sir Colin Campbell. At the assault and capture of the Malakoff General Vinoy greatly distinguished himself, and at this moment there is no officer in the French army more likely than Vinoy to obtain a marshal's sash.

EXTRAORDINARY WEDDING.

On Tuesday week last, at Windlesham Church, near Bagshot, Surrey, a gentleman aged 75, formerly a corn dealer in that village, who has been blind for 40 years, was united in the bands of Hymen to a lady 43 years his junior, and who was almost a total stranger to him. It is said that owing to some family disagreement the lady's father declared that he would marry again if he could only find a suitable partner, and that thereupon one of the gentler sex, always on the lookout for match-making, introduced to him the lady who is now his bride. The bridegroom, who was a widower, has children and grand-children living. All the village turned out to assist at the spectacle, and quite a gala day was observed in Bagshot in honor of the auspicious event.—*Curry Mail*, Oct. 7.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

William J. M. Hannington to be a Commissioner of Sick and Disabled Seamen for the Port of Shediac, New Brunswick. Oscar Hanson to be a Commissioner under the Act Cap. 8 and 9 of the Revised Statutes, for Lepreau, County of Charlotte, in place of James Ellis, deceased. By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY. Secretary's Office, 27th October, 1863.

FROM THE P. E. ISLANDER, OCT. 20.

A Sharper in Prince Edward Island.

James Arnold D'Arcy.

This worthy, whose pair of ponies, and whose altogether spicy turn out has been attracting the admiration of our citizens, male and female, during the summer, on his arrival in the city, gave it to be understood that he had bills of exchange to a large amount, drawn in his favor, and accepted by a Mr. Hetherington, a banker, and payable in London in September last, and that he was authorized to draw upon the same party as usual. The history of these bills, as given by himself, has a trait of the romantic in it. Mr. Hetherington, jun., so said Mr. D'Arcy, after a tour through the States, and a visit to the Prairies, and other places worthy of seeing, became short of funds, and accidentally falling in with D'Arcy, applied to him to get a bill discounted. D'Arcy, with a generosity and liberality that does him infinite credit, bade the young gentleman set his mind to rest on that score, and presented him with \$150 in cash, which Mr. H. was to return as soon as he regained the shelter of the paternal mansion. Conduct at once so generous and so delicate won the heart of Hetherington, who not only remitted—without every expression of thankfulness for the timely aid afforded his son that gratitude could suggest—the money advanced by D'Arcy, but invited that gentleman to come to London for the purpose of giving not only the benefit of his experience, in setting his son up in business, but also of his personal assistance in the capacity of a partner. What need of words? In the fullness of their confidence in Mr. D'Arcy's honor, integrity and ability, father and son intrust him with the acceptance above alluded to, for the purpose of constituting a capital for the intended firm. Mr. D'Arcy resolves to give P. E. Island the benefit of the capital thus obtained. He arrives, opens a shop for the discounting of bonds, notes, &c., and for the exchange of monies. In the window of the shop, on a shelf covered with black velvet, is

displayed gold, eagles, half eagles, greenbacks of the Northern States, New Brunswick bank, and other notes to a considerable amount—at all events making a goodly show, tempting to the cupidity of impetuous passers-by. The result was that Mr. D'Arcy's acquaintance was eagerly sought after by many of different ranks in life, and of both sexes. The bills were at the service of any one who wished to pay for them, at sometimes we believe a small premium of some one and a half per cent; and sometimes at par.

It is in contemplation to establish another Bank, and by way of encouragement, Mr. D'Arcy steps forward, takes the greatest number of shares that any one person is allowed to take; but not satisfied with those, procures an equal number to be subscribed for in the name of his clerk; craving still more, he induces a friend to lend him his name for the same number, thus accumulating the call of five per cent on the shares, as well as to afford the new Bank a credit in London, he gives one of the gentlemen who is principally concerned in the welfare of the contemplated bank, it is said, bills to the amount of £1600 sterling. In the meantime the sale of the remainder of the bills goes on briskly. We will not venture to mention the amount, suffice it to say that a number of our citizens were confidently awaiting the arrival of the last mail bringing advices from their correspondents of the various amounts remitted thro' the medium of D'Arcy's bills, having been duly passed to their credit. Previous to this wished for arrival by the purchasers of the bills, Mr. D'Arcy finds that business of importance calls him to the United States, and he departs, and soon after the ponies, buggy and all go. The mail arrives, and to relate, the Hetheringtons, father and son, prove to be mythical personages, and the bills—in the slang of Wall street—bogs.

And now begin those enquiries of who and what D'Arcy was, which should have been instituted previously to giving him the opportunity to defraud so many honest men. From these it would appear that these men, D'Arcy and Hetherington—if those by their real names—connected with a man of the name of D—, have been carrying on a regular system of swindling for the past twelve months. The latter gentleman, it is stated, about twelve months since, filled up a number of bills of lading, purporting that several cargoes of produce had been shipped in P. E. I. for the port of New York, &c., and tendered these bills of lading in that city as security for an advance, offering at the same time to insure the cargoes. The advance was obtained, but the vessels have never arrived in New York to this hour. This fellow left for England soon after in company with young Hetherington, as we have since learned.

There is one story which we think is incumbent on the mercantile community of Charlottetown, and that is, to publish a description of this man D'Arcy in some of the Colonial newspapers, in each of the Provinces, in the United States and in England, so that others may be on their guard against him, and he himself disappointed of making more victims. If a system of this nature was adopted, it would serve the purpose of a rogue detector in the same way that the Bank note book published in the United States serves to show what forged and worthless bills are in circulation in the commercial world. If ever a scoundrel deserved to be shown up, and people warned against him, it is this man D'Arcy.

PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURES.—We frequently hear the remark that many articles are imported in this Province which might be advantageously manufactured by ourselves. This is a question that requires an

active as well as serious consideration, and surely, we should not rest satisfied with merely talking about it. Whatever our mechanical take hold of, for which they can receive a remunerative consideration, we know they can accomplish as well as the working men of any other country. So far as our principal exportation is concerned we can point to every description of labor that enters into the construction of ships with that becoming pride which either New Brunswickers, or those who have adopted New Brunswick as their permanent home, are not to be blamed for entertaining New Brunswick built ships have long since earned a world-wide fame for the carpenters, riggers, joiners, sailmakers, and captain, steering apparatus and windlass manufacturers, whose services have been called into requisition, whilst we must not forget our spar-makers; for where can more symmetrical masts and yards be seen than those of a New Brunswick ship? There is a good deal of the material however, which enters into the construction of ships, that is imported, which could be manufactured in this country, as well, and at a cheaper rate. We are glad to hear that a step is about to be taken in the right direction, and the contemplated enterprise has our best wishes for its success. We learn from Peter Stubs, Esq., Patent Agent, of this City, that he has been recently employed by a gentleman from Boston to take out a patent for certain machinery, newly invented but by no means untried, by which iron and composition spokes and analogous articles can be made. The same apparatus can be promptly adapted to manufacture a number of other articles now imported. The inventor, who visited St. John a few days since, intends "to run the machine," now in construction, if possible, before the snow flies. Mr. Stubs also informs us that he is in correspondence with other patentees in the United States, who intend to take out patents here for machinery adapted to

the manufacture of articles now imported, but which can be more advantageously made by ourselves. We are glad to perceive that our Province is attracting enterprise from abroad, and it has our best wishes for its success. We rarely ask an honest, industrious, intelligent mechanic what he most desires of a temporal character, but the emphatic answer is, "EMPLOYMENT." Let him have it.—*Courier*.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 4, 1863.

REGISTER MARITIME for the classification of vessels—commonly known as "French Lloyds"—is becoming very popular among ship owners and builders in the Provinces; the business is conducted on the same principles as English Lloyds, but is more simple, and less expensive. We understand that the "Register Maritime" certificates are recognised as favorably by the English Insurance Companies, as Lloyd's. W. Crowhurst, Esq., of Digby, is general agent and surveyor for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. O. B. Rideout, is agent for Washington Co., Maine, and County of Charlotte, N. B.

NEW STEAM CARRIAGE.—Mr. S. H. Roper, of Roxbury, Mass., has invented a steam carriage which runs on the common road, and was exhibited at the State Fair at Hartford. The carriage is described as a neat, easy running vehicle, weighing about 500 lbs.; a peck of coal is consumed in running 30 miles, and the carriage accomplishes 100 miles in 10 hours. The steam apparatus, of two horse power, boiler and all, is back of the seat, is easily managed—in fact, a child can guide it by a simple crank which operates upon the front wheels. The cost is about \$600, and the invention, according to the Hartford papers is a decided success.

The war in the adjoining Republic has had the effect of changing the channels of trade. Many articles which were formerly imported from the States, are now exported there by Provincialists—among them may be mentioned sugar, tea, tobacco, &c. The causes which have operated to bring about this change are attributed to the excessive taxes, and the fear of Confederate cruisers. Several merchants in the States purchase goods out of bond and ship them to British ports, and then smuggle them back; an instance of this description very recently took place in a neighboring city, but was discovered upon the crate of "sags" being landed, some "loyal" citizen having informed the Customs authorities of the fact. Nevertheless there are still large quantities of these articles smuggled into the States, as well as cloth and other manufactured goods. How long the trade may be kept up, depends in a great measure on the termination of the unhappy war in which the North and South are so deeply engaged. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

SKATING.—We trust that the spirited efforts of those who have the Skating Pond under their charge will be crowned with success. A moderate outlay now will secure a good large space for skating, and an amount sufficient to complete the work can and should be easily contributed.

SPLENDID PEARS.—Mr. Joseph Donald, nurseryman and florist, from the Ledge, St. Stephen, left at this office on Monday last, some of the finest specimens of Bartlett and Swan Orange pears ever seen. The "swan orange" for size, quality and deliciousness could not be excelled. Any one requiring apple, pear or plum trees can be supplied by Mr. Donald.

THE CAMPO BELLO FISH FAIR AND BOAT RACE, will take place at Welchpool, on the 5th November.

The "Eastern Advocate," is the title of a new paper published at Hillsboro', Albert Co., by John Beatty & Co., under the editorial supervision of Mr. T. McHenry. It is well filled and gives promise of being a useful journal. The editor has had some experience in conducting a paper, and knows well the dangers of party rocks and party quicksands; self-aggrandizement must be sunk, if the greatest good to the largest number is the object; pandering to the prejudices of certain political celebrities is sure to work its own destruction. Even-handed justice to whatever men may be in power, commending what is for the public good, and condemning what is put forth for mere party purposes, will be in the end the best course. In a word, "honesty is the best policy."

St. John papers report that the health of Mr. JARLINE is not improving; his services as Chief Commissioner of Railways are highly spoken of, and it is to be regretted that he is so prostrated as to be unfitted for the active duties of office.

TURNIPS.—Large shipments of turnips from this parish to the St. John market are being made.

The following remarks on the benefit of "advertising," and "the influence of the Press" are so apposite that we appropriate them from the Carleton *Sentinel* feeling convinced of their truthfulness:—

"The vast benefits derivable from the thorough advertising of any business are an acknowledged fact, and although they could not be fully appreciated at once are nevertheless sure to follow. 'The importance of the press, as the disseminator of all useful information is admitted. To the pioneers of our new settlements the newspaper is a welcome visitor; it goes before and is a great assistant to the schoolmaster; it is, as well, the great Emigrant

agent through which many of the settlers have first obtained their knowledge of this country and its advantages, and been induced to seek homes here. To sustain the press free, and encourage, by every possible means, the improvement in intelligence and talent and general character, of the newspapers, should be the aim of Government and Legislature, and money—public money—expended to achieve this object is money judiciously expended, and will, indirectly, if it does not directly, return into the treasury with interest."

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, OCT. 30.

New York Times reports Lee sent troops to operate against Burnside in East Tennessee.

Whole division Ewell's corps left for Lynchburg last week. Washington Republican announces Gen. Meade as feeling enemy and will soon make important movement.

Richmond Examiner says seizure of rams in England will bitterly disappoint the high hopes formed of their efficiency and influence upon the fate of war by sanguine Confederate minds.

Six boxes torpedoes and field glasses found upon parties arrested in New York yesterday.

Confederates attacked Hooker at Chattanooga, midnight 25th, and were repulsed at all points.

Insurrection spreading in St. Domingo. Rebels attacked and burnt Puerto Plata. New Spanish General declared the whole coast blockaded.

Oct. 31st.

Hooker's victory, near Chattanooga, considered very important, as removing obstructions to steamboats at that point and opening full communications for army supplies.

Danger interrupted communications is relieved.

Hooker took Lookout Mountain on Wednesday without serious opposition.

Houston papers say Sabine Pass is being rapidly fortified to receive enemy, and that captured Federal gunboat Clifton has been put in good fighting trim.

Condition of Confederate currency causes great uneasiness at South.

Charleston despatch reports considerable increase in Federal squadron off harbor and Hilton Head.

Barbarous treatment of Federal prisoners at Richmond again reported. Eight of one hundred and eighty died of starvation on the day of true steamer from City Point to Annapolis.

Gold 146.

Morris Island despatch dated 27th, says three heavy guns opened on Charleston—one threw Greek fire; two others were to open. Other batteries in play on Forts Sumpter, Johnson, &c.

No other news received. Six and half millions five-twenty sold on Friday.

Washington Star says it is certainly known that Federal prisoners at Richmond never fared so hard before. They are starving and dying of exposure to cold in their nakedness.

Excuse given is that Confederates in field feared severely worse.

Gen. Butler has been assigned the command of the 19th Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, vice Gen. Foster, who is ordered to Washington, probably to have charge of the Washington defenses.

Persons from Richmond report the Confederate Government seizing all boots and shoes there for Lee's army which is almost barefooted.

The Army of the Potomac is advancing slowly and cautiously. It is located in an excellent position, and can be easily concentrated either to advance or repel attack. The principal movements lately have been change of position of different corps.

The impression prevailed at headquarters that Lee was disposed to fight. Some think that any show of such intention is merely a cover for weakness.

Latest Despatch. BANGOR, NOV. 3.

Richmond "Whig" reports reports: bombardment of Fort Sumter on Wednesday.

Reported Federals took possession Tusculum, South of Tennessee River, with 15,000 cavalry to operate on Grant's line of communication.

At last accounts half Price's army in Arkansas has deserted.

Gen. Franklin's Texas Expedition column entered Opelousas, 23d.

Thirteen Army Corps was at Vermillionville.

New Expedition under Gen. Dana was to sail from New Orleans, 26th, supposed for Brownsville.

Extraordinary conspiracy to release Confederate prisoners in Ohio, seize State Arsenal and commence campaign in Ohio discovered and leading parties arrested.

Similar organization reported in Illinois.

The New York Sun estimates the cost of conscription in that city at \$11,000,000, yet only 1,000 men will be gained.

Five big French iron-clads, just finished at Cherbourg, are expected to winter in Mex can waters.

The Portuguese Government has built a gunboat. It has one gun. It is named the Terror of the Sea.

There were but four thousand deserters from the American army in September and October. Some months there have been as many as ten thousand.

ARRIVAL OF "China" from Liverpool, 25th, intercepted evening.

Morning Herald says "Sir Robert Peel" off E considerable attention will be brought up on the subject, it was no ground for seizure.

Ward Hecker has been addressed by the students College and also entertained breakfast in London.

Lord had been seen and defending his country, &c.

Napoleon received an deputation on the subject of his correspondent *Daily News* official press will immediately after all. Me desire annexation to France.

Bourne continues her Polish question which says there will be a diplomat here before Christmas, 24th, r. not leave the Mersey thence log. Sails this p. London journals to p. street. *Times* has edited morning tones the threat exists throughout the world is England's plain duty opportunities of the peace and make and keep peace Army and Navy Gazette says more hopeful and thinks that if similar case on part of Federal side of the year, there of the South obtaining armistice will lead to action.

Cotton buoyant, adv. Breadstuffs quiet, steady Provisions dull. Cons.

—Mr. John Roberts sold in St. John 30 yds products of five acres of realized \$900. There green cucumbers; 25 t. bushels green beans; 5 dozen corn; 100 bushels peas, and 5 tons squ. —The London Times reports the rumor of the Gordon to the Governor and of the Hon. Mr. Brunswick.

—Le Journal de Gen. young men, who are in Hesse, took out 54 about two weeks. —It is estimated that ber of 240,000,000 mat Britain every day. —A quantity of buff from America to Berlin the summer. The spec. satisfied with the result that they have just sent tentative consignments of diet.

—The "Congress of G. tasta" which recently moved that neither sugar nor to the teeth when moderate quantities.

—A white English go James Bryers, of Ormsk an egg of the extraordinary, its circumference by 8 1/2 inches. The egg laying this season, a hen having been previously.

—Brighton Young has bride to the halter. Her bride to receive kindly sis.

A WONDER! The best Purgative Pills. The best Purgative Pills.

The Doctor Riddway's Pills a pills in the world, and of Cal vating these pills the patient strain, or undergo a series of mazes; their operation, effectual in the expulsion, soothing, and natural. On feet a cure, without necessity of continual dosing with ph's Liver, Dyspepsia, Costive and in all fevers, their curatious. Price 25 cts. per box.

At a r On the 15th ult., at t bride's father, Belldonn ister Murray, Alex. Dic Restigouche, to Margat J. Chalmers, Esq.

D i e On the 31st ult., after illness, Jane, wife o aged 48 years.

On the 28th ult., of f fant daughter of Mr. H. 5 months.

At Bay Side on the wife of Mr. John McLa. Same place on 29th l years, James Russell, 1 years, deersly regret ber of relatives and frie

Suddenly, at St. John after a short and seve Short, beloved wife of A aged 27 years.