

once—twice—three. "All right!" shouted Sandford. "Proceed! The force is nearly played out."

I had instructed the officers that two of them in plain clothes should present themselves at the front door, obtain admission by means of the password I had given them, and immediately seize and gag the door-keeper. I had also acquainted them with the proper answer to the signal—ring—three distinct pulls at the bell-handle communicating with the first floor. Their comrades were then to be admitted, and they were all to silently ascend the stairs, and wait on the landing-trill summoned by me to enter and seize the gamesters. The back entrance to the house was also securely but unobtrusively watched.

One only fear disturbed me: It was lest the scoundrels should take alarm in sufficient time to extinguish the lights, destroy the forged papers and possibly escape by some private passage which might, unknown to me, exist.

Rousing myself, as soon as the play was resumed, from the trance of memory by which I had been in some sort absorbed, and first ascertaining that the handles of my pistols were within easy reach—for I knew I was playing a desperate game with desperate men—I rose, stepped carefully to the door, partially opened it, and bent forward, as if listening for a repetition of the sound which had so alarmed the company. To my great delight the landing and stairs were filled with police-officers—silent and stern as death. I drew back, and walked towards the table at which Mr. Merton was seated.—The last stake an enormous one was being played for. Merton lost. He sprang upon his feet, death-pale, despairing, overbalancing, and a hoarse exclamation surged through his clenched teeth. Sandford and his associates coolly raked the plunder together, their features lighted up with fiendish glee. "Main!—traitor!—miscreant!" shrieked Mr. Merton, as if smitten with sudden frenzy, and darting at Sandford's throat; "you, devil that you are, have undone, destroyed me!"

"No doubt of it," calmly replied Sandford, shaking off his victim's grasp; "and I think it has been very artistically and effectually done too. Smuggling my fine fellow, will scarcely help you much."

Mr. Merton glared upon the taunting villain in speechless agony and rage.

"Not quite so fast, Cardon, if you please," I exclaimed, at the same time taking up a bundle of forged notes, "it does not appear to me that Mr. Merton has played against equal stakes, for unquestionably this paper is not genuine."

"Dog!" roared Sandford, "do you hold your life so cheap?" and he rushed to ward me as if to seize the forged notes.

A gasp of astonishment and a leveled tube of a pistol sharply arrested his eager onslaught. The entire gang gathered near us, flaming with excitement. Mr. Merton looked bewildered from one to another, apparently scarcely conscious of what was passing around him.

"Wrench the papers from him!" screamed Sandford, recovering his energy. "Seize him—stab, strangle him!"

"Look to yourself, scoundrel!" I shouted with equal vehemence. "Your hour is come! Officers, enter and do your duty!" In an instant the room was filled with police, and sundry ed, panic-stricken, paralyzed by the suddenness of the catastrophe, the gang were all secured without the slightest resistance, though most of them were armed, and marched off in custody.

Three—Sandford or Cardon; but he had half-a-dozen aliases, one of them—were transported for life; the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. My task was effectually accomplished. My superiors were pleased to express very warm commendation of the manner in which I had acquitted myself; and the first step in the promotion which ultimately led to my present position in another branch of the public service was soon afterwards conferred upon me. Mr. Merton had his bonds, obligations, jewels and money, restored to him; and, taught wisdom by terrible experience, never again entered a gaming-house. Neither he nor his lady-mother was ungrateful for the service I had been fortunate enough to render them.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—John M. Wood, of Portland, the former contractor for building the Penobscot River Railroad from Bangor to Oldtown, brought in question the right of the European and North American Railway Company to acquire the title of the former road by the purchase of its franchise and bonds. A hearing was had before Judge Davis, at Portland, Sept. 10, 1863, on Mr. Wood's prayer for an injunction. This hearing established the validity of the purchase, and the injunction was denied. This line from Bangor to Oldtown—13 miles—is an expensive section, and has been graded at a cost of \$338,000.

A contract has been agreed on with the Maine Central Railroad for operating the road as far and as fast as built. As the work of construction on the line at Bangor goes forward, the Maine Central follows on with its trains, and in this way the work will go on in the future to the mouth of the Mattawamkeag, and to the boundary connecting with the St. John line, with a branch to Houlton.

There has been much time and labor spent during the past in perfecting the plans for the commencement of this work, and we are glad to know that the company has the means to complete the line to Oldtown.

We trust that measures will soon be taken to extend the line of this road beyond Oldtown. The interests of the State and of

the people of this section demand that we should have rail communication with the northern and eastern sections, and we rejoice that there is renewed activity towards this end. Let the people aid the movement by all means in their power.—[Bang. Times.]

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Nov. 20th.
Herald's Washington Despatch says that City was full of rumors yesterday in reference to deserters to Burnside's Command, but up to evening no confirmation was received at Head Quarters.

It is not believed that enemy can inflict serious injury on Burnside although his position is seriously menaced.

A gentleman just from Army of Cumberland says all indications are cheerful and hopeful.

Confederate authorities have prevented supplies reaching Federal prisoners at Richmond. Officer in charge was not permitted to accompany them beyond City Point.

34,000 Confederate prisoners are in Federal hands.

40,000 negroes are armed and in Federal service.

Chattanooga represents Grant's army in splendid spirits while Bragg is suffering more from desertion than ever.

Nov. 21.
New Orleans dates of the 14th reports that General Banks' expedition to Texas is a great success. Brazos Island, Brownsville and Point Isabel captured and occupied. Enemy threw away guns and fled to San Antonio.

Advices to War Department yesterday from Burnside saying his position was impregnable and no fear of Lee's retreat.

Despatch from Parson Brownlow 14th, says there is fighting all about Knoxville.

Richmond papers report blockade running steamer Dundee, Hona Banshee, Huta, Beauregard, Antonio, Despatch and Scotia arrived at Wilmington.

Also great Confederate ram built at Shreveport, La., a failure.

Expected that Russian fleet will winter at Fortress Monroe.

Gold 158 1/2; yesterday's quotation incorrect.

Nov. 21.
Previous to the Federal possession of Brownsville, a free fight occurred between Confederate sympathizers and Unionists.—Union refugees in Matamoros crossed over to the assistance of their friends; the Confederate sympathizers threw three guns of Fort Brown into the river, and burned greater portion of the town. At last advices seven Federal regiments had reached Brownsville, and heavy reinforcements were to leave New Orleans for Brownsville.

Times' despatch says Federal cavalry took possession of Madison Court House. The Confederate pickets on the Rapidan are doubled, indicating the main army as fallen back. Lee, however, maintains a show of strength along the whole line of the Rapidan.

World states French war steamer Milan will take from New York, to Mexico, four millions in gold, purchased for French government by Belmont & Co.

BANGOR, Nov. 24.
Advices from East Tennessee to 22nd are encouraging. Burnside was still holding out, and notified citizens that he would certainly hold Knoxville. Force opposing him estimated at 36,000. Knoxville not closely invested. Enemy have withdrawn from south side river. Reported that Burnside is holding position under Grant's instructions. Important intelligence expected hourly.

Washington reports mention Army of Potomac, with 10 day's cooked rations, under marching orders.

Sick and disabled sent to rear.

Presumed army will cross Rappahannock at Germania Ford.

Rumored that the main body of Lee's army are at Hanover Junction.

Blockade runner Banshee, iron side wheel, three hundred tons, outward bound, captured.

The seizure of the rebel arms in England is characterized by the Richmond (Va.) Examiner as "the most unfriendly act yet done towards them by England." The Dispatch calls it "an act of war," but which they are unable to repel. The Examiner consoles itself by the reflection that these vessels are not able to cope with the "Yankee monitors" for the reason that their armor was too light, which was necessitated by the wish to make them fast sailors.—Therefore the visions which were indulged in of their ability to open the blockade were not likely to be realized if they had been permitted to depart.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—An old man by the name of Edw. living in Temple, was brutally murdered last Monday afternoon, by one Varnum, alias Richardson. Edw. went with his son to Varnum's house to protest against Varnum's burning his fences. Varnum who has an uncontrollable temper began an attack on the old man with an axe, cutting through his breast bones and penetrating his lungs, causing death in two hours. Varnum has been arrested.

LADIES MADE LOYAL.—Twenty ladies have been arrested for disloyalty at Westminster, Virginia, but they thought the county jail "horrid" in comparison with taking the oath of allegiance, and, having taken the oath, and governed themselves accordingly, were set at liberty.

One hundred and sixty-four ounces of gold, the product of 50 tons of quartz, taken from Taylor and Butler's claims, at Isaac's Harbort, were recently received in Halifax.

[From the Boston Journal, Nov. 23.]
SOUTHERN ITEMS.—Religion seems to be a bad thing for the slaves or rather their masters. The Richmond Whig says that upon the last appearance of the Yankees at Fredericksburg the only negroes who went off with them when they retired were those who belonged to, or were frequenters of, the African church there.

General Lee is reported to have witnessed the recent capture of Hooker's and Hays' brigades by our forces on the Rappahannock. In its article advocating a resort to forced loans, the Richmond Examiner says: "Men no longer repose implicit confidence in Confederate bonds. In fact, all patriotic considerations have lost their weight in the general demoralization consequent on a prolonged war. Our hopes of financial reform are based rather on popular disgust than a popular sense of duty." It then goes on to show that complicated systems of collecting revenue must be set aside for a short, quick mode of operations, remarking:

"This is a case which demands instant relief. Expedition is everything. If the plan of a forced loan is adopted, it must be based on the assessment of the present year; and it might be as well to have the present collectors to take in the proceeds of the new levy. The days of grace must be shortened as much as practicable; the accounts closed rigidly at the appointed time; and heavy forfeitures exacted of delinquents."

The Examiner closes its article with the significant remark: "Like the conscription, it will teach them that they belong to their country and not to themselves—a lesson which is not always best learned by voluntary sacrifice."

The Richmond Enquirer complains that garreters are practicing their vocation in open daylight in that city.

The food question continues to occupy the attention of the Richmond papers. The Examiner says:

"The people now rely for relief upon the action of Congress and the prowess of our armies. If Congress can adopt an effective plan for reducing the redundant currency, and compelling producers by judicious legislation, to part with some of their hoarded supplies to pay a tax in money as well as a tax in kind, the market will no doubt be better supplied in future. But after all, our main reliance rests upon the armies who are now confronting the hosts of the enemy. If they attain that success which every one hopes for, the reclamation of territory, and the restoration of general confidence will do more to replenish the markets and cause a reaction in prices, than any financial measure which Congress may adopt."

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore."

CAPE RACE, Nov. 20th.
"City of Baltimore" from Liverpool 11th, and Queenstown 12th, was intercepted at 7 o'clock on morning of Friday, 20th.

RESCRIPT TO GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—Continual increase of insurrection in Poland having convinced Constantine of the condition of affairs there, and the good will which induced the Emperor to intrust his functions as Lieutenant Commander in Chief of Poland; trusts he will resume his task after the establishment of order.

Nov. 12th, 3 p. m.—Bank of France has raised rate of discount to seven per cent.—Rentes 60.30.

Steamer "Anglia" struck a rock in Galway Bay while entering from Liverpool on 10th, got off apparently uninjured, but still remained at Galway on morning of 11th; report of a survey. Nothing transpired.

U. S. Corvette, "St. Louis," gone from Lisbon to Cadiz; "Niagara" expected in Lisbon.

Reported the Admiral ordered the "Kearsage" from Queenstown; believed she was shipping men ostensibly for stoker, but supposed for more active service. Sailed on 5th during such bad weather that it is believed her departure was insisted upon.

Palmerston in a speech at Lord Mayor's Banquet deplored the American War; said England would have interfered but for belief it would be in vain. She therefore would not yield to blackmail or menaces, but remain strictly neutral.

Regarding Poland he said England had done her duty by remonstrating, but although their remonstrances failed he hoped Russia would cease to pursue an offensive course.

Palmerston's reception was significantly enthusiastic.

Mr. Villiers, a prominent Government supporter, had been speaking in defence of Federal Government.

Paris telegrams say Matamoros is not blockaded, contraband of war will not be landed.

Emperor's proposal for a European Congress, attracts universal attention. Fifteen Powers are invited. No official advice yet received, but supposed greater number will give acquiescence. English Cabinet were holding meeting to consider answer. Times sees no objection to England joining. Emperor's letter short—mentions no question.

Bourse firmer, 67.05.

Prussian, Belgian and Saxon Chambers opened by Kings in person. King Prussia expressed earnest wish for termination of differences between Government and Chambers. Upper House voted address in response by a small majority.

Captain and crew of "Gold Hunter," destroyed by the "Georgis," were landed at Tenerife after very hard treatment, and arrived in England on the African Mail Steamer.

Drain of gold from Bank of England continues.

Further advance of discount to seven anticipated.

Cotton market dull. Breadstuffs steady, unchanged. Corn heavy. Provisions dull. Consols 92 1/2 a 92 3/4.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 25, 1863.

Port of St. Andrews.

Comparative statement of Revenue collected at St. Andrews during the month of October 1862, and that of October 1863:—

	Oct. 1862.	Oct. 1863.
Railway Impost,	\$30.72	\$217.92
Imports,	509.62	998.90
Exports,	28.75	149.95
Bay Fundy Lights,	13.00	64.80
S. and D. Seaman's Duties,	5.50	21.20
Auction Duties,	2.76	17.77
Buoys and Beacons,	4.75	15.14
	\$685.10	\$1485.68

Increase \$800.58.

During the quarter ending with October 1862, and that ending with October, 1863, and also during the years 1862 and 1863:—

	Qr. 1862.	Qr. 1863.	1862.	1863.
R. Impost,	\$303.6	\$176.08	\$222.99	\$1494.60
Imports,	2079.51	2787.65	7064.28	9279.39
Exports,	67.38	403.00	533.46	999.73
R. F. Lights,	31.95	158.11	327.55	567.36
S. and D. S. D.,	25.18	76.14	386.21	505.24
Auction Ds.,	2.76	17.77	2.76	17.77
Buoys & B's,	19.69	53.50	81.24	139.02
	\$2533.01	\$3971.55	\$9838.49	\$12943.11

Increase during quarter 1863, \$1438.34; during year 1863, \$3104.62.

Railway Extension.

Notwithstanding the complaints of the tax being heavy enough at present, there appears to be a strong disposition to urge a railway connection with the United States, or in other words, to carry out the original European and North American Railway scheme by building a line from St. John to the American boundary and intersect the St. Andrews line. This desire is not only very natural on the part of the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the Province, but perhaps proper also, as such a line would connect them with the great network of railways in the States; and would be a step in advance towards securing the Intercolonial Line, and fixing the route; for we have not yet despaired of seeing this great work commenced, although it has received a temporary check; in fact it has become a necessity, and its construction is only a question of time. Nova Scotia would lend her assistance, as that province would be largely benefited; and it is not improbable that Canada would build her share of the line from River du Loup to the boundary of this province, and connect with the line from St. Andrews, which would be extended from its present temporary terminus to that point.

A KNOTTY POINT SETTLED.—Some little excitement was created among the truckmen last week, in consequence of a complaint having been entered against one of their number for a violation of an order of Sessions, passed last September, "That no horses, carts, or other vehicles shall be driven on or stand on the side walks in the town of St. Andrews, under a penalty of one dollar." The case was heard before Justice Hatheway on Friday last, and settled in favor of the truckman, it having been proven that he backed up to a store from the main street to receive his load.

Our attention has been directed to the state of the sidewalks in several parts of the town, they are lumbered up with piles of wood, compost heaps, &c., and are being driven on daily. The Ordinance passed last September Sessions will be enforced.

GOOD FARMING.—As an instance of what may be raised on a little farm well tilled, we give the following list of produce raised on a small farm of 30 acres within a couple of miles of St. Andrews, by a man and his son, a lad of 15 years of age. The figures can be relied on—100 bushels of oats, 80 of barley, 30 of wheat; 3 tons of hay, 2 of oat straw, 2 of barley straw; 300 bushels of potatoes, 1500 of turnips, 100 of beets, 40 of pumpkins, 30 of carrots; 2 barrels of onions, 1 of beans; 175 dozen ears of corn; 800 pounds of pork. No help hired. We may add that there is no account of the quantity of butter made, but can speak from experience of its quality.

The "Colonial Farmer" states that several vessels are to be built in Fredericton this winter. This will remind our friend of the "good old times" of Peters and Wilmet, and the "Jesters" Dow.

LYING DOWN TO DIE.—A prospective party to the Bear River in British Columbia reported that while on their way down the river, they saw a shirt and a handkerchief hanging to a bush, and upon proceeding to the spot was surprised and grieved to find lying beneath it the dead body of a white man wrapped in a blanket and its head pillowed on a log. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and near at hand lay a tin cup, on which were scratched these words:—Donald Munroe; lost in the woods; died of Inverness, Scotland; born June, 1825." Finding death inevitable, the deceased, before lying down to die, had scratched these lines, probably with a pin.

The English schooner Theodore, on its way to Havre from Newcastle recently picked up at sea, about ten miles from the English coast, a fine Newfoundland dog, which was standing on a piece of

timber about two yards long, forming part of the wreck of some vessel, other portions of which were seen floating near.

From an obituary notice in to-day's paper it will be seen that D. W. JACK, Esq., an old and highly respected inhabitant of this town, died last evening.

ITEMS.

—A G. Hunt, Esq., of Houlton, has a pair of twin heifers, one year old last January, which together weigh 2370 pounds.

—The Nova Scotia gannets have been engaged to exhibit by Barnum, at \$5 a day, and expenses paid.

—Mrs. Warbler, who advertised in Bangor for a husband, has received over seventy applications and still warbles for more.

—Mr. Mason has arrived in London from Paris it is said, on business connected with the seizure of Laird's rebel rams.

—The debt of Canada is stated, upon the authority of the last parliamentary papers, to be little less than fifty millions of dollars. The yearly interest debt is \$3,553,200.

—The U. S. Government at the present time has on hand in different arsenals throughout the country, seven hundred thousand stands of arms, five hundred thousand of which are effective. The number is rapidly increasing.

—Rev. E. Z. Baird, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, has been sent South for disloyalty.

—An Oregon paper estimates the gold crop from the mines west of the Cascades the present year at \$12,500,000.

—Orders have been given to reduce the number of laborers in the Federal Navy Yard, in consequence of the existing strikes and suspension of work by the Machinists hereto are employed by the Government.

—The Marquis of Westminster's income is \$5000 a day, and that of the four leading Rothschilds \$1000 an hour! Precious hours, those.

—There is a couple in Cincinnati who have been engaged to be married for the last five years, but no time has occurred within that period when they were both out of prison at the same time.

—Five Cambridge boys got into a freight car the other day to a short ride the other day, were locked in accidentally, and sent to Rouse's Point, N. Y., where they succeeded in making their escape known after a fast of three days. They were sent home wiser boys.

—The P. E. I. Protestants say that the brigantine *Pachka*, built at New Glasgow, will soon leave Charlottetown with emigrants for New Zealand.

—Under the last call the quota of Perry is eight men. The town offered a bounty of \$100 and in a few days the required number had volunteered.

—C. F. Isley, Esq., of Milwaukee, formerly of Eastport, has sent to Eastport twenty-five barrels of flour to be distributed during the winter to the families of soldiers that may need the relief.

—Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts recommends that instead of bounties to volunteers regular monthly wages be paid, and a bill to pay \$20 a month in addition to National and State bounties has been introduced into the legislature.

—The U. S. war department has decided that Shakers and other sects professing conscientious scruples against performing military duty, are liable to the draft, and if they won't fight they must pay. In these cases commutation money will be a lien, and levied upon the common property of the sect.

—Secretary Seward authorizes the gratifying announcement that the French Government upon the removal of Minister Dayton, promptly and most honorably arrested the six iron rams which were building at Nantes and Bordeaux.

—An order has been issued by the federal commander at Paris, Kentucky, directing all the corn that has been purchased by distillers on the line of the Kentucky Central Railroad to be taken possession of for the use of the government, and forbidding the sale of corn by farmers to distillers. The order has occasioned a great sensation among the lovers of old Bourbon, which will now be as scarce as gold dust.

—Impertinence often passes for wit with the vulgar. A rural editor having published a long leader on "Hogs," a rival paper undertook him for obtruding his family matters upon the public.

—The Boston Herald says that quite a number of distinguished sporting individuals have started for England for the purpose of witnessing the international fight between Heenan and King. The day of the fight was originally fixed for the 5th of December, but may take place previous to that date to throw the authorities off the scent. The excitement in England on this match is very great, and some very heavy betting has already taken place.

—It is believed one of the first acts of congress will be to repeal duty on coal, so that ships that go to England with grain may return with an article so much needed at the present time. The price would thereby be immediately reduced.

—Secretary Seward has put a veto on recruiting in the States for the Mexican army. —There have been fired at Fort Sumter, during the bombardment 9346 shells, of which 7700 struck.

—A submarine volcano has broken forth in the Mediterranean sea, about twenty-five miles from Sicily, and formed a small island.

—American journals are reproducing a debate in the Washington City Common Council, upon a resolution in favor of issuing regular licences to houses of ill-fame, as a sign of the rapid deterioration of public

and private morals in the Capital, under the present regime.

—Efforts are being made to make this winter, the road out from Millford to Prince will shorten the distance to Calais some twenty or thirty railroad facilities for nearly

—Letters from Paris speak of change for the worse has occurred during the past year though not fully developed, of the spine, and it is thought will be a sudden one.

The Prince Edward Island has appointed Thursday, a day of general thanksgiving for the late plentiful harvest.

It is stated that there is a culy in the way of Archd accepting the throne of Meade, it is asserted, mean people thought when he spation about guarantees, we hear that he stipulated guaranteed by France, and that M. Pould distinctly France to Mexican credit, awkward, but no doubt the lion will clear away all diff path of the Archduke and e The Americans now see t together impossible to ma empire on the American European influences; but be seen.—[London Correspondent.]

DROWNED.—On Wedr twelve 11 and 12 o'clock, rick Kelley, belonging to Brunswick, lying at Reed between the steamer and drowned. The body was day morning by John Bri man named Daley, and at the Dead House.—[New York Herald.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.
Potomac dispatch states advancing in consequence of the roads, caused by th has ceased and the roads good order again.

The Herald's special W of last evening says little felt for the safety of Ge junction of Sherman with Grant to reinforce Burne

A Knoxville (Tenn.) is the Herald, mentions the rebel and Union North C river, in which the latter war. During the fight ments skedaddled to the poured their fire into the

A letter from Geny's Col. Underwood of 33d ment has been recomm Generalship.

The Times has a letter dated Annapolis, 19th list of three hundred of men who arrived there Six died on the passage Wingate of the 1st Ma These three hundred un best that could be picke confirm previous accounts and hardships.

A Memphis letter of it states that Memphis an road is being abandoned the expense of guarding Boats arriving from be attacks by guerrillas on

The Herald's special of last evening says adv tary Commission agent say that the principal pa the prisoners in Richm ward.

Gov. Ramsey of Minn to Washington a treaty with Red river gains eleven millions at the abstr. eleven to trad removed.

The Herald's Army patch states that our caper, but the infantry ha to that point. It was Lee had fallen back fro depredations in the re to have been caused mserters from our owa

—The Boston Post in several of the large that city have struck f ges. In one establish upwards of two hund have all stopped work. the steamers are ve their present demand right.

SICKNESS IN
In the 8th Maine, 32d lard, 2d Maine, 2d Ver 3d and 5th Pennsylvan dian on Wisconsin regt and over 100 other regt through their regens a WAY'S READY RELI saved the lives of soldie failed. Sergeant G. P. J Dr. Tingley, of Sickles' of the 32d New York, G gade, and hundreds of o way's Ready Relief, in been used in the disea of climate, perfected cu the regiments could dier procure this reme

A MONSTER NATI
ing of merchants, to took place on Friday Avenue Hotel, New