

The St. Andrews Standard.

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ET VARIIS SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1862.

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Communication.

To the Editor of the Standard.

The Hotel needed here is one of the very best, well fitted up, and kept by a person who understands his business, and who would do his utmost to minister to the comfort of those who take up their abode with him. There should be a livery stable connected with it, and it would be advisable for the proprietor to make some arrangements to secure boats for the use of his visitors, and to engage some convenient place where a bathing house could be erected, with a bathing machine kept for the benefit of ladies. There are also other means which might be adopted to add to the attractions of the establishment, on which it is needless to dwell here particularly—of course, on this side of the Atlantic there would be the inevitable bar to furnish to the inner man a proper supply of "gin-cocktails," "brandy-smashers," "stone fences" and other euphonic stimulants, without which life would be a burden to the American soul.

It would not, however, be requisite for these purposes that an hotel on a very gigantic scale should be erected. An argument might be made with people in the town to provide sleeping apartments for such persons as could not be accommodated within its walls (in case of a sudden influx) and it might afterwards be enlarged if necessary or (as is the case I believe at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls) small buildings detached from it might be erected, which could be closed during the winter. Doubts however, may be entertained by some whether, after all, there would be sufficient business to make such an establishment pay.—In my opinion, if the proper means were taken to make it attractive, and to make its advantages publicly known, there would be no difficulty in so doing. Already for years back (I can speak from my own knowledge) it has been the wish of many families in this Province to take advantage of the healthy air, and pleasant scenery of St. Andrews during the heat of the summer months but the universal complaint is "You have no good hotel, no place where a family can put up comfortably." Can any one conscientiously deny the soft impeachment? The late Lieut. Governor was I believe, desirous to come here with his family, and more than the occasion for the benefit of the sea bathing, but was deterred by the want of accommodation, and so was obliged to take up his residence among the fogs, and in the solitude of Red Head! I have said that without any railway connection such a scheme as I have proposed is perfectly feasible, but it cannot be disputed that the fact of a railway being already completed and in running order to Woodstock gives great additional advantages to the plan, and renders its speedy execution more desirable than ever.—Every year numbers of tourists ascend the river St. John to Fredericton, Woodstock or the Grand Falls returning as they came by St. John. By coming to St. Andrews not only would they be enabled to enjoy the beautiful scenery of Passamaquoddy Bay and of the surrounding country but they would save a long passage up the Bay of Fundy (no light consideration in rough or foggy weather) as well as escape the tediousness of the up journey on the river, (which compared with the rapidity of the descent is very great) and avoid the monotony of twice travelling over the same route. It is to be presumed that next spring the Railway authorities will take means to provide through tickets for this route, and considering the great inducement that a good Hotel here would be to travellers to adopt it it would be to the interest of Company to lend the project material assistance. If then it be conceded that the establishment of an Hotel such as I have alluded to would be a source of benefit to the town by bringing to it annually a large influx of strangers, for the most part of an affluent class, and whose presence would be the means of circulating a considerable amount of money among us, the next thing is to enquire if any means cannot be devised to expedite the accomplishment of such an important object. I fear that in the present pecuniary state of affairs here it would be impossible to raise a sufficient sum by a Joint Stock Company, though I firmly believe that to many of our merchants and storekeepers such an investment (even though the whole amount subscribed as stock were sunk) would be eventually a profitable one. It would however, probably be preferable that such an undertaking should be the result of private enterprise, could any one possessed of sufficient capital, and knowledge of the business be induced to embark in it. It is far from improbable that there are many persons in the United States, connected with the establishment at some of the numerous watering-places with whose business the war must have materially interfered, not only by the consequent diminution of Northern visitors, and the total absence of the Southerners (who formed I believe a

large proportion of the frequenters of these places) but also by the greatly increased expense of living that will ensue from the new measure of taxation, which is a disadvantage that is likely to be permanent. If such persons could be made aware of the facilities St. Andrews affords, for such an undertaking, the many advantages it enjoys, and the prospect of success it holds out, I think their own sagacity would show them that a good speculation might be made. If a few advertisements were inserted in some of the leading American papers, referring for further information to some persons of standing in their community, and if private individuals whose any means of spreading such information in the proper quarters, would do it might be instrumental in leading to the desired result. I trust however, that some practical persons will give the public the benefit of their opinion on the subject, and that the leading members of the community, and all interested in the matter (and who among us is not?) may concert some means to effect the desired end, so that another summer may not pass away, without seeing the undertaking fairly under way. Hoping that the matter will not be allowed to drop into oblivion, and apologizing for the length at which I have trespassed on your space, I am, Sir

Your obedient servant,
St. Andrews, PROGRESS.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Nov. 11.

Secret Union Society discovered in Texas, having passed words. Militia called out, number arrested and two hung.

Reported considerable portion of Sigel's corps advanced along Manassas railroad, especially to attend to Stonewall Jackson's movements, who is believed still in Shenandoah valley.

Sixty of Sigel's body guard dashed into Fredericksburg and on enemy, before time to form, bringing off forty prisoners.

Lee reported at Richmond acting as commander and military adviser.

Gen. Johnston takes his place in field. Headquarters at Culpepper.

Merrins, No. 2, completed and below Fort Darling, ready for mischief.

Reported three Maine Regiments requested for Gen. Banks' Expedition.

Gunboat Montgomery captured valuable a cargo laden with war munitions off Mobile.

Nov. 12.

Official despatches from Com. Farragut detail operations on Texas coast, comprising the capture of Galveston, Corpus Christi, and Sabine city, with possession of adjacent water.

Information received concerning Confederate army locates Hill's command at Culpepper Court House, Longstreet between Culpepper and Gordonsville, while Jackson holds Chester and Manassas Gap.

Gen. Hayard still remains at Rappahannock Station, with Confederates in force on the opposite side of the river.

Rosecrans arrived at Nashville on Monday. The country on his route is principally desolate; forest blazing, buildings destroyed, inhabitants and forage work nearly gone great destitution in the city.

Gen. McCook has driven the enemy back from the city.

They are in considerable force at Munfrees, but retreating beyond Tennessee River, destroying everything behind them.

Flour 5 a 10c lower.

Nov. 13th.

Federal Army of the South West has advanced beyond La Grange, towards Holly Springs from which Confederates have reported fallen back.

Mobile Tribune says that there is not a thousand blankets in Price's army—having thrown them and knapsacks nearly all away, in retreat from Corinth.

Same paper says Dioceses of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia completed. Union styled "Protestant Episcopal Church of Confederate States." Richmond Whig says Van Dorn takes upon himself entire blame of Corinth defeat.

Richmond Enquirer says significant movements indicate a sharp and decisive winter campaign in Virginia.

Governor of Georgia in annual message denounces Conscription Act.

Raleigh Register thinks federals will attack Weldon.

Twelve thousand Federals near Savannah.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The steamer Active has returned from the wreck of the Golden Gate, near Manzanilla, having left there on the 26th. Nothing had been done toward recovering the treasure. A final attempt would be made on the 1st of November.

AN APPEAL TO THE NORTH.

(From the London Times.)

Let us look over the ocean, a few days' voyage by steam, and rest our eyes on a country very like ours, inhabited by people speaking our own language, and clinging to our laws with even greater veneration than ourselves in some instances. The scene is peculiarly English. There are ridges of lofty, dark green hills that look blue when the sun sets behind them. Among them are home steads, cornfields, and bits of wood. Between two such ridges runs a stream that one does not know whether to call a river, or a torrent, or a creek, or a water course, for it has usually little water till it expands, and deepens just before joining a navigable river that cuts through the hilly district.—On one side of this mountain stream are some bold bluffs, surmounted by a plateau, and intersected by deep lanes, partially hidden by scrub. The country is only about a couple of hours by rail from the capital of a great empire, and so doubt a pleasant retreat for politics and statecraft. Arcadia itself never described more pleasantly than the region which lies before us in the letter of a truthful correspondent. One is tempted, like the old poet to invoke the friendly power that shall carry one from this dusty, smoky, reeking metropolis, and plant one by some Maryland torrent, or on some Pennsylvanian highland. Be assured, good reader, there is no pleasanter country on the earth, except our own. Nature has done her work well, and if the region is not a Paradise it is no fault of hers.

But what was the scene twenty days ago on that fair spot, which might have vied with one of our own favourite haunts of wearied Londoners? Two large parties of armed men descend from two opposite lines of heights, and after some angry parley proceed to scatter themselves over the field, to reap what may be called the harvest of death. The crop lies on all sides, under their feet, scattered, far and wide, in the open, in the furrow, in the deep hollow, in the thick, by the watercourse, on the wayside, in heaps, everywhere. There are there, within three or four miles, thirty thousand dead, dying or wounded men. The reapers proceed to collect their own; to dig shallow graves, in which they heap the dead; to give such relief as lies in their power to the dying and desperate, and to remove, as far as their means of carriage will allow, those of whom there is some hope. Plunderers have been before them, and in the dawn have gathered a vile booty, and perhaps dealt foully with the helpless owners. The thirty thousand are sorted; a bit of coloured rag, a word, or a figure distinguishes the two parties in the conflict which has riven a new world. The few shreds and barns in the neighbourhood are cleared for hospitals, in which the wounded are laid thick, side by side, at least out of sun, wind and rain.—An army of surgeons enter with their terrible weapons, and soon a "vast hole" dug, and filled with amputated limbs. That is the least terrible form of wound. There are horrors that no tongue can tell, and no imagination conceive that has not seen. Of these thirty thousand the greater part are very young, raw, and simple, having some strange idea that they were fighting for independence and the privileges of men and citizens. For an idea which is either an unreasoning prejudice or a political subtlety, and which need never have existed had it not answered the purpose of faction, these men lie on the ground, wrecks of humanity, dying, or doomed to be henceforth burdens to society and themselves. Let us think what we should do if by some sudden disaster there lay that number of dead and wounded men on the downs of pleasant Surrey. What a panic would strike our capacious and well-appointed hospitals.—But there are all ready twenty thousand sick and wounded soldiers at Washington where only once church can be spared for divine Service from a hospital use, and where long wooden structures, compared to our roughest cow-sheds, have already been run up to receive those who cannot be taken in elsewhere. This was the state of Washington three weeks ago; and just then there started from "Antietam Creek," the sad procession bringing the Federal share of the wounded from a field on which thirty thousand men had lain in agony, or past pain, the night before. But even this terrible aggravation added to a vast sum of horrors was only one of many such additions. The war was raging on twenty such fields. The men who thus fought and fell were but a remnant. They had come straight from a swampy peninsula, in which disease vied with the bullet, and where the intervals were as deadly as the battles. The men who fought what is called the Borodino of the war were part of the 200,000 who survived twice their number.

What is there but a suicidal madness in such work as this? The Roman poet describes horses in their madness tearing out

their entrails with their own teeth, and devouring their own flesh. He adds a prayer that Heaven may avert such a horror from his friends, and inflict it upon the enemies of his country. None have prayed for this to the Americans, but it has befallen them. This is what they are doing, and we are satisfied we might as well reason with an animal seized with this madness as with these our kinsmen. It is attempted now to spread the horrid contagion within the communities of the Southern States, and there is quite as much prospect of this process of dissolution breaking out far North. It is vain, perhaps, to tell the unmoved spectators of all this carnage that they will never restore the Union, but we venture to put a question, which even their pride will allow to be practical and worth a good serious consideration. Let us suppose the tide of war henceforth to turn, in the main to the Federal side; and let us conceive the Union restored to such new form as might be possible under the circumstances. It will, in that case, be one form of Government instead of another; or rather one Government instead of two or more. Will it be worth the sacrifice of a million or a quarter of a million more? A conqueror of the barbarous old school thought it worth the destruction of half the human race, if he could thereby become master of the remaining half. This was his calculation, and we, in these days, call it nothing but a savage sort of egotism. It was for his own sake—that is, for his vanity or self will—that he was ready to destroy half mankind. It can be nothing else, that impels the Federal government to purchase unity, if they can, at the cost of so many human hecatombs. It cannot be for the good of the South they seek to reduce it, or to destroy it; and if it is for the good of the North, that good has not yet been explained. It is only the vulgar good of those who which for numbers however unwilling, or power however brutal. We can speak with authority, for England has, with an ill grace indeed, illustrated by her example the doctrine which she preaches. We tried for seven years to preserve the Anglo American unity; we spent a hundred millions; we disgraced ourselves; we lost influence at home, and we entirely failed in our object.—The Americans had ample opportunity of studying both sides of that question, ours and theirs—a forced and heartless unity, for a friendly independence. They must be utterly forgetful, blind, or mad, if they now choose to copy our mistake, and not their own successful wisdom.

A BOY ATTACKED BY A BEAR.—A boy, aged about 13 years, says the Mitchell Advocate, residing with Mr. Stedman in the neighbourhood of Molesworth, on the first concession, township of Wallace, being on his return home from a visit in the neighbourhood, lost his way in the bush; and while looking about to find the path, he was suddenly seized by a bear that lifted him off his feet and carried him some distance into the bush. The boy happened to have a small dog with him that attacked the bear, and brain dropped the boy and made for the dog. In the meantime the boy ran for his life, and reached home in such a state of terror and excitement that he immediately afterwards fainted. The boy complained of being a good deal bruised and sore about the chest and sides from the hugging he had received; but it was thought, our informant said that he would get well without any serious consequences.—[Canada paper.]

A SOLDIER STABBED BY HIS COMRADE.—In the Jesuit Barracks, Quebec, last Thursday evening, a private named Conway, of No. 5, company, 17th regiment, got out of his bed and deliberately crossed the room, drew a bayonet from private Washington's scabbard, and made a desperate attempt to stab Washington, while he was in bed. The bed clothes were pierced through and a wound inflicted over the region of his heart. The perpetrator of the deed, who appeared to be under the influence of liquor, was immediately secured and Washington was conveyed to the military hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition.—[Daily News.]

On Monday night, a house adjoining the old Cemetery, used as a barn, and filled with hay belonging to a poor man, was set fire to and burned to the ground. Last evening, fire was set at the back of an empty tenement, directly opposite the residence of Alex. Jardine, Esq., but it was discovered and extinguished before any mischief was done further than burning the shingles for a distance of four feet from the ground. These are all cases of glaring incendiarism, yet the guilty parties cannot be detected.—[Globe, Wednesday.]

The take of Codfish at the Labrador this season is not one-tenth of the usual catch.

A prisoner was up for two frivolous charges, as his lawyer designated them, viz: forging a note of hand and stealing a horse. On running his eye over the jury, the lawyer did not like their looks, so he prepared an affidavit for continuance, setting forth the absence in Alabama of a "principal witness." He read it in a whisper to the prisoner, who shaking his head, said, "Squire, I can't swear to that ar dockymint, no how." "Why?" "Kase hit haint true." The lawyer exploded loud enough to be heard through the room. "What? forge a note and steal a horse, an' can't swear to a lie? I leave such a confounded fool to his fate."

TRUE CULTURE.—Alas! how many examples are now present to memory of young men the most anxiously and expensively educated; who have received arms and ammunition, instead of skill strength and courage; varnished rather than polished, perilously overcivilized, and most pitifully uncultivated! and all from inattention to the method dictated by nature herself—simple truth that as the forms in all inorganic existence, so must all true and living knowledge proceed from within; that it may be trained, supported fed, excited, but can never be infused and impressed.—[Colridge.]

Jesse Hoyt, Esq., Superintendent of N. S. Telegraph, telegraphs to the office at Halifax that the submarine cable across the Straits of Canso failed on the 4th inst. It is supposed to have been damaged by a vessel's anchor during the heavy gale. Messages for places in Cape Breton and Newfoundland, &c., will be forwarded by boats crossing between Port Mulgrave and Plaisier Cove offices, as frequently as the weather will permit, and until telegraphic communication is re-established.

PHILADELPHIA, 3d.—Schooner Elmira Cornelius was brought this port to night in charge of prize master H. Johnson, of U. S. steamer Heston. She cleared from New York for Port Royal last June. On the 28th of June she was driven out of Bull's by the Restless, while trying to run the blockade, but escaped in consequence of the darkness.

She arrived at Port Royal, and after remaining some time, her captain, John Bismarck, of Staten Island, alleging that cargo, which was miscellaneous, could meet a better sale in New York, sailed thence. She was captured Oct. 11th, while again trying to enter Bull Bay Channel. The captain ran ashore when he found it was impossible to escape, and she was got off by the assistance of the U. S. steamship Flag. Her steward says the captain told him she left New York in order to run the blockade.

A Yorkshireman having occasion to visit France, was dumfounded to find, on reaching Calais, that men, women, and children, all spoke French. In the height of the perplexity which this occasioned he retreated to bed, and was awakened in the morning by the cock crowing whereupon he burst into a wild exclamation of astonishment and delight, and exclaimed, "Thank goodness, there's English at last!"

There is a queer fellow who lives in the New York Brewery. He goes and gets drunk and has a celebration every time a battle takes place. He cares not which side wins, he still celebrates, claiming that the result is a triumph for American arms, let it go as it may.

The sharpest frost of the present autumn occurred on Wednesday night, when ice formed thick as a dollar. The tops of the houses and fields were coated with white frost, which did not disappear until long after sunrise.

The steamer Lady Head, on her last trip to Quebec from Miramichi, and intermediate ports, had 117 passengers, and a large freight. This vessel has performed her service very satisfactorily this season.

A correspondent of the Messenger says that a vein of superior Oil Coal, 24 inches wide, has recently been discovered on the farm of Christian Earnest, near Bridgewater.

ORIGINATION OF THE WORD HURRAH.—A great many people have shouted Hurrah! many a time off, but comparatively few know its derivation and primary meaning. It originated among Eastern nations, where it was a war-cry—from the belief that every man who died in battle for his country went to Heaven. It is derived from the word Hurraj, which means "To Paradise."

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Nov. 14, 1862.
"Europa," Monday, left Liverpool 2 P. M. 1st and Queenstown 2nd, arrived at Halifax 11 30 P. M. 13th. She has 72 passengers, and £1000 specie for Boston.

Persia arrived at Queenstown afternoon of 31st, and at Liverpool 9 50 A. M. 1st.

Papers have not much to say on American affairs.

Times draws attention to the immense increase in the American Navy. It says nobody can refuse credit of resolution and constancy, in spite of defeat and discouragement, in fighting out a game which everybody must be a losing one. It then discusses naval forces which have been made, and says upon the whole—New American Navy has been designed with so peculiar and exceptional an object, that it is hardly safe to draw any generalizations from such an example. Northerners wanted a fleet not to encounter fleets of an enemy, but to take on the instant and keep possession of uncharted seas. They require gunboats for navigating rivers, and flotillas to cooperate with the army; these necessities of position they not only discovered, but accepted without an hour's delay, and the result does them credit as it has indeed done their service. Measured, however, by European standards, their squadrons can hardly be regarded as effective, unless we are to presume that other nations have expended on Navies large amounts, and have superior ships for their pains. We could do in twelve months not only what the Americans have done, but five times as much, by pressing every species of craft into service, and setting every building yard to work without stint or scruple. We could soon multiply by a considerable figure the number of ships in commission, but the quality would not remain such as at present.

FRANCE.

La France believes that Chevalier Derna has expressed to Drouin de L'Hopital the regret felt by the Cabinet at Circular of Gen. Durand's having been addressed to France. Explanation was well received by French Government. Asserted that France will formally reply to Circular.

Course firm, and advancing, 74.90.

ITALY.

At consultation Specchia touching Garibaldi's wound seventeen physicians were present. Examination made with finger and probe, although incomplete, caused suffering to patient. It was impossible to find the ball, but in opinion of the doctors it is still in the wound. Reputation of examination will be requisite to establish position of projectile and allow of its extraction if possible without serious injury.

Garibaldi's general state is satisfactory; believed no surgical operation will be required.

SPAIN.

Meeting of Cortes fixed for 1st December.

Marquis Duero Government candidate for Presidency Senate.

RUSSIA.

Government had discovered central revolutionary committee at Warsaw, under Presidency of General Mierasiawski. Principal aim of committee was to collect regularly imposed taxes for revolutionary purposes.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

Elections in Greece fixed for 10th November, "La France" says understanding between France, England and Russia has deprived Greece of its importance for Europe. It is believed each power wishes to respect treaty of 1830.

La France's departure of French fleet for Greece delayed by reason of understanding come to by the powers was resolved to apply principle of non-intervention to Greece.

Provisional Government of Greece formed under Presidency of Lenstor Bigorra, and members of it gave assurances to representatives of Great Powers that revolution would be confined to Greece.

CHINA.

British Minister at China formally reports particulars of stoppage of tea by Chinese authorities until increased transit duty was paid.

Chinese press was so detained. Sunbait sent to Tientsin which seized all Manchu and Warlike and Custom House seized and retained all tea detained.

British Government of all time measures taken.

BRAZIL.

Additional advice by Brazil Mail contains announcement of the death of Senor Lopez, President of Paraguay, his son Francisco Lopez provisionally fills vacancy.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Rumors on the 31st of March, having recovered from depressing effect of unexpected large advance of one per cent, in Bank minimum.

Rumors of new loan for Ottoman Government. Discount rather lighter.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening—Politics important. Globe says Cabinet will probably shortly give expression to views concerning prospects of Alabama.

Cotton declined 2d to 3d. Breadstuffs, downward tendency; Provisions dull, steady. Consols 93 1/2 a 94.

Col. McClellan—The Bath Times learns that Col. McClellan, who entered the service as an honored and able man at the house of the 15th Regiment has become a ruined man by the use of intoxicating liquor since leaving his regiment at New Orleans his dissipation has become so conspicuous as to attract the attention of Gen. Butler, who issued a special order, requiring the Colonel to "quit his military suit and leave the city by the first conveyance. He left the city of

New Orleans the 30th for Havana, en route for South America.—Bangor Times.

We have seen it stated elsewhere that Gen. Butler ordered the Colonel away because of his having used strong expressions of sympathy with the South.—Globe.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Nov. 11.
Nothing transpiring at the Army of the Potomac.

Burnside being engaged with principal officers on matters of business.

Gen. Hooker has assumed command of Porter's Army Corps.

Gen. Halleck has visited army.

Port Royal advice report Military and Naval Expedition, comprising 3000 Rhode Islanders, tore up rails of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, but retreated on arrival of a Confederate force.

Deserter reports Beauregard intended to attack Fort Pulaski soon.

Negro company doing picket duty on St. Simon's Island.

Confederates evacuated St. Catherine's Island, taking all the negroes with them.

Caused of defeat of Burnside, and Confederates marching on Washington, caused fall of stocks in New York yesterday.

Navy Department has no confirmation of iron clads preparing in England for Confederates.

Nov. 15.
Advices from Head Quarters of the Army of the Potomac at Warrenton, report indications of Confederates evacuating Colquhoun.

Jackson said to be still hovering about Chester Gap with not over 40,000 men.

Federals have for in front to prevent his coming down this side.

Special Harper's Ferry Despatch says it is believed Jackson is between Winchester and Winchester on Monday followed by Hill on Tuesday.

Gen. Slocum commands at the Ferry and fully understands the position of affairs.

Confederate cavalry scouts still on this side of Blue Ridge.

Nothing official whatever received from England or other European Power even indicating intention to interfere.

Gen. Kelly routed Confederate Camp at Western Virginia.

Nov. 17.
President Lincoln enjoins upon the army and navy an orderly observance of the Sabbath.

Burnside has re-organized a portion of the army into three grand divisions, right commanded by Gen. Sumner, left by Gen. Franklin, and centre by Hooker, and reserve forces by Sigel.

Federals destroyed nearly all the salt works on the coast of Florida and Louisiana.

The whole Texas coast is closely sealed by blockaders, and in Federal possession.

Gen. Pemberton disbanded the Confederate partizan Rangers, who have been pillaging about Memphis, attaching them to regiments.

Cotton is coming forward again in considerable quantities.

Mississippi people are reported running their negroes into interior.

Confederates are reported fortifying Jackson, and receiving large reinforcements from Arkansas.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

From the Louisville Democrat.

By a private letter we learn that Southern Minnesota has lately been a victim of one of the greatest perils and rampages of the day.

A report to the effect that the Indians in large force, were within twenty miles of the most thickly settled portion of State, and were murdering men, women and children, burning houses, and consuming everything before or opposing them, &c.

These words created no little excitement, and all, both young and old, male and female, started for La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the Mississippi, opposite Southern Minnesota.

The writer says he was making his way by the roadside, when, upon looking up, he perceived the road filled as far as he could see, with wagons and teams, and other live stock in the shape of human beings, but destitute ahead a break-neck pace. Horses and oxen alike were urged on until they dropped dead. Seeing lifeless animals on the roadside, he says: "I asked no question but supposed it was the effect of the panic." He adds, that it was laughable to see the performance of the panic-stricken ones, yet some of them were to be pitted for their cowardice.

From the same source, we learn of some of the most horrible deeds ever committed, which were perpetrated by the red skins in Northwestern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin.

They killed, scalped, and burned alive little children; took prisoners, and made wives of young ladies; chopped the hands and feet off of some, and then left them to die; peeled the skin from the top of the head down over the face, thus leaving the victim to suffer a thousand or more of the most appalling deaths ever heard of.

The Winnepigoes, in Wisconsin, burned houses, wheat, hay—in fact, destroyed everything that came in their way. Some young ladies and girls were nailed through the hands, arms and feet, to beams overhead in buildings, and left in that suffering condition, besides being subjected to a thousand other barbarous acts, too heart-sickening to be on record.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The Bath Times says that on Saturday last, Miss Cornelia

Sedgley, of Liverpool, while stopping over the shaft in Macomber's mill, her dress caught in some way, and though assistance was promptly rendered, yet both legs were most horribly cut and mangled as also broken. So severe is she injured that her recovery is doubtful. She is about 19 years of age.

STARTLING NEWS ABOUT CONFEDERATE IRON CLADS.

A London correspondent of the Boston Journal makes some startling revelations upon the strength of statements made to him by a Southern Unionist, who recently paid a visit to Liverpool and was here introduced to some Southern Secessionists who let him into their confidence on the supposition that he sympathized with the Confederates.

He learned that the Jeff Davis Government has in process of construction in Great Britain and France, no less than eighteen iron clad war vessels—rams, gunboats and "monitors." Some are being built at Liverpool, by Laird, M. P., (a friend of Mr. Gladstone); some at Dublin, some on the Clyde, some in London, and others at Havre. Several of them are nearly ready for sea.

The plan of operations for the greater portion of these iron-clads is thus chalked out: As fast as they are completed they will be armed to the teeth and sent out as convoys to fleets of transports, each fleet consisting of from twenty to thirty vessels laden with arms, and ammunition such as cartridges and luxuries as the south stands most in need of for its most desperate possession. The iron vessels are intended to engage the attention of the blockading squadron, while the transports run the gauntlet.

Fleets intended for such ports as are guarded by a formidable naval police will be accompanied by two or more of these armed escorts.

British merchants are leagued together in this gigantic plot against the integrity of the United States, and take the chances of their profit and loss each in proportion to the amount of his investment. Depend upon it, continues this correspondent, there is as deliberate a determination in the minds of the British aristocracy, that the United States shall henceforth be two separate and distinct powers, as ever existed in the brain of a cool deliberate highwayman to plunder and destroy.

Nov. 15.
The following is the Return of the Firing by Capt. J. H. Whitlock's Company of Volunteers at St. Andrews on the 10th & 11th Instant, for the Government Medal at 200 '300 & 400 yards 5 rounds each.

Private John Nesbet 20 14 15
Dr. F. E. Stevenson 15 9 —
Ensign R. R. Stevenson 12 11 —
Corporal Levi Heady 12 10 —
Private Henry Snodgrass 12 10 —
" Daniel McStay 12 11 —
" R. J. Saunders 12 8 —
" John Berton 11 8 —
Sergeant Henry Whitaker 10 8 —
Private Greg Burns 10 9 —
" Leonard Chase 10 8 —
" Eber Polley 9 8 —
" Edward Stinson 9 8 —
Sergeant John Jones 8 6 —
Private J. H. Williamson 8 8 —
" J. McKinney 8 7 —
" C. R. Williamson 7 6 —

WEEK OF PRAYER 1863.—The Evangelical Alliance has issued an invitation for the universal observance of a Week of Prayer, which we hope will be responded to by the Christians throughout the Globe.

CAMPBELL.—The following are the names of those who received the first and second Prizes at the Campobello Fish Fair:

Smoked Red Herrings—Henry Whelpley, 2d Wm. Flaggs.
Pinned Haddock—1st Arthur Flaggs, 2d Walter Calder.
Magdelone Herring—1st Wm. Lank, 2d Charles Calder.
Yarmouth Bloaters—1st Andrew Parker, 2d Malachi Parker.
Dried Codfish—1st Nathaniel Finny 2d Walter Calder.
Pollock—1st Hiram Henderson, 2d Thomas Matthews.
Hake—1st Jacob Porter, 2d Hiram Henderson.
Haddock—1st Nathaniel Finny, 2d Hiram Henderson.
Picked Fish—River Herring—1st John Matthews 2d Wm. Lank.
Mackerels—1st Wm. McLeellan, 2d Wm. Tinker.
Codfish—1st Thomas Matthews, 2d Charles Calder.
Haddock—1st John Porter, 2d John Matthews.

BOAT RACE.—The following are the names of the Boats which in their respective classes won the prizes offered.

First Class.—Boat "Admiral Owen," Thaddeus Stimpson.
Second Class.—Boat "Emeline," David Davidson.
Third Class.—Boat "Julia," William Batson.
Fourth Class.—Boat "Right Bower," Nelson Matthews.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. John Rose, Mr. David Peacock to Miss Prudence McBride, both of this parish.

On 6th inst., by the same, Mr. James McNeill of St. John, to Miss Mary E. Burns, of Eastport Maine.

On 10th inst., by the same, John Ferguson, to Miss Lovina McCloskey both of Dunbarton.

On 16th inst., by the same Mr. Marshall Stinson to Miss Mira Hume, of St. Andrews.

Mortgages for sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1858, and made between Angus Kennedy of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, and Margaret his wife, of the one part; and James G. Stevens of Saint Stephen, in the County of Antigonish, of the other part; and recorded in the Records of Charlotte County, in Book six, pages 177, 178 and 179, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1843, and numbered 125:

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Office of James G. Stevens, at St. Stephen Antigonish, on Tuesday the 26th day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the land and premises in the said Indenture of Mortgage named as follows: All that certain piece of land situate and being on the corner of Water and Frederick streets, in the town of Saint Andrews aforesaid, being part of lot number one, in Block lettered B in Part's Division of the town, having a front of forty four feet three inches on Water street, and extending back fifty six feet two inches on Frederick street, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining.

Dated the 12th day of November, A. D. 1862, JAS. G. STEVENS, Mortgages.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. John Rose, Mr. David Peacock to Miss Prudence McBride, both of this parish.

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The new Postal change (for the worse) is being condemned every day. In this County, three Way offices have been closed which were much required, viz., Rois Road, Waverly and last but not least Dyers. The uncertainty of the hour at which the mail arrives, very often deprives people from getting their letters in time to answer for the morning mail, which leaves at an early hour.

The Postmaster in this town, performs his duty, by keeping the Office open for an hour after the arrival of the mail, but still people not knowing the exact hour, are often compelled to wait until the morning.

The paltry saving expense is doubly counterbalanced by the inconvenience, delay, and disappointment to the people. Who, as we before asked called for the change? Was it not a self interested person?

The following is the Return of the Firing by Capt. J. H. Whitlock's Company of Volunteers at St. Andrews on the 10th & 11th Instant, for the Government Medal at 200 '300 & 400 yards 5 rounds each.

Private John Nesbet 20 14 15
Dr. F. E. Stevenson 15 9 —
Ensign R. R. Stevenson 12 11 —
Corporal Levi Heady 12 10 —
Private Henry Snodgrass 12 10 —
" Daniel McStay 12 11 —
" R. J. Saunders 12 8 —
" John Berton 11 8 —
Sergeant Henry Whitaker 10 8 —
Private Greg Burns 10 9 —
" Leonard Chase 10 8 —
" Eber Polley 9 8 —
" Edward Stinson 9 8 —
Sergeant John Jones 8 6 —
Private J. H. Williamson 8 8 —
" J. McKinney 8 7 —
" C. R. Williamson 7 6 —

WEEK OF PRAYER 1863.—The Evangelical Alliance has issued an invitation for the universal observance of a Week of Prayer, which we hope will be responded to by the Christians throughout the Globe.

CAMPBELL.—The following are the names of those who received the first and second Prizes at the Campobello Fish Fair:

Smoked Red Herrings—Henry Whelpley, 2d Wm. Flaggs.
Pinned Haddock—1st Arthur Flaggs, 2d Walter Calder.
Magdelone Herring—1st Wm. Lank, 2d Charles Calder.
Yarmouth Bloaters—1st Andrew Parker, 2d Malachi Parker.
Dried Codfish—1st Nathaniel Finny 2d Walter Calder.
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Picked up!

On the 16th of Sept. Lopeaux, and towed for to St. Andrews, a large scow, which the owner can have by paying property and paying expenses. Apply to EDWARD LORIMER, St. Andrews, Nov. 17, 1862.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his numerous patrons in Town and Country, that he has removed to the house, lately known as the "St. Andrews Hotel," nearly opposite the Telegraph Office, where he will continue to keep on hand a supply of

Choice Family Groceries, which he will sell at very cheap rates, and hopes to receive a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed on him at his old stand. Nov. 12, 1862. T. McVAY.

THE Subscriber having leased the large and comfortable house, lately occupied by A. Kennedy, has fitted it up as the Charlotte County Hotel, and would respectfully announce to the Travelling Public, that he is now prepared to receive all who may please to give him a call. He would simply state, that he intends to keep the Hotel in a style which will

BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.

As the amount of trade between Boston and the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore is daily increasing, the public are enabled to purchase goods at lower prices than in any other city. The following are the names of the principal wholesale houses in Boston, and the cities to which they export.

AGRICULTURAL GOODS, SEEDS, TREES, &c.

JACKSON, WHITE & GANNETT. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 47, 49, and 51 Blackstone Street.

JOHN WADSWORTH, PROPRIETOR. Single Rooms 37 1-2 Cents.

W. WHITLOCK.

Has just received by Schooner "Fanny" from Boston:

1 Cask small sized smoked Hams,
6 Dozen Corn Brooms,
4 do Whips,
1 Box Cloth Pins,
2 Bins Burning Fluid, Lanthorns,
Boxes, Scales, Ground Coffee, Rice,
Refined Whale Oil, Stove Polish,
Cream Tartar, Pressed Hosiery Nails,
10 Casks small size Maunilan rope,
Carpet Tacks, small coal shovels.

TURNER'S

Tri-Weekly Express,

To and from Boston.

Via steamers New York, New Brunswick, and Eastern City.

Messengers—Geo. Selby and D. W. Turner.

In connection with the American and European Expresses for all parts of the world.

Principal Offices.

Wm. Gilbey, Jr. Court square,

Prescott & Mahine,

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G. Pope,

R. G. Fuller,

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MARSHALL HOUSE.

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.)

No. 10 Marshall Street,

BOSTON.

See planover.

and union sts.

J. WADSWORTH, PROPRIETOR.

Single Rooms 37 1-2 Cents.

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I. Hall,

DR. PARKER.

Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street

adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank

and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's

St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

JOHN F. STEVENSON, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office next door to Union Store in the new

Building.

Residence at Bradford's Hotel.

St. Andrews, May 29, 1861.

APRIL SESSIONS, 1859.

ORDERED—THAT the Vehicle of any description

be allowed to drive down the Steam Boat Landing

at the arrival or departure of the Steam

Boat, under the penalty of five shillings for each

offence.

True Copy,

W. HATCHER,

Clerk.

For the Gold Diggings.

THE "Only one" Capt. Cogswell

will leave St. Andrews on or about

the 15th May next for Lumburg Gold Fields.

Passengers will have an opportunity of returning

by same vessel, which remains for two weeks.

For Passage, apply to—CART. COGSWELL.

April 16, 1861.

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, the House occupied by

Mr. Williamson as a General Boarding

House Apply to EDW. STENTIFORD

St. Andrews, Jan. 22, 1862.

to Let.

THAT two story House, near the

Railway Depot, with the ground

attached—presently occupied by

Thomas Wren Porter. Apply Mr

April.

Houses to Let,

FROM 1ST MAY NEXT.

The Cottage of Hillat present occupied by

W. J. McLean.

Apply to the House in Water street occupied by

Wm. McLean.

February 6.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against

the estate of John Caldwell, late of Saint

Peter's, farmer, deceased, are requested to render

the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within

three months from this date; and all those in

debted to the said estate, are required to make

immediate payment to—

JOHN CALDWELL,

ROBERT KERR,

Executors.

St. Patrick's, Nov. 6, 1860.

Irish Malt Whiskey

Tom, &c. &c.

Ex "Manasilla" from Liverpool, and Pakred

from London

1 Puns Old Jamaica Rm.

1 Pipes Old Irish Malt Whiskey.

2 cases Old Malt, 1 dozen each.

1 Rum

1 Malt Whiskey

2 Pipes Malt Whiskey

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AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scalds, Eruptions, Eruptions, Eruptions,

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