

The St. Andrews Standard.

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8 VARIIS SUMMENDUM EST OPTIMUM. — CIG.

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No. 48]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, [DEC. 2, 1863.

Vol 30

The County of Charlotte

D. W. JACK, County Treasurer, Dr.

1862.	To paid Dr. Thomson, Coroner, for Services, Acct. April 1861.	\$ 76.50
April 9.	Jurors present Session.	78.90
10.	Mark Young for cutting wood per order.	7.50
11.	Mark Young Tea and Coffee for prisoners per order.	15.52
12.	G. B. Alwood, Esq. Justice fees.	23.30
12.	Donald Clark, Bread for prisoners per order.	23.76
17.	J. G. N. McCurdy wood per order.	20.50
22.	Mark Young, Gaoler, for services.	210.00
	Sept. 1861.	210.00
	James Bell, for coal per order.	23.00
	Sept. 1861.	23.00
23.	James Bell, for coal per order.	23.00
	Sept. 1861.	23.00
	John Brownrigg, cartage of fuel &c., per order.	12.13
26.	Michael Cronin, for ringing bell.	April 1862, 10.00
May 1.	J. W. Fournain, constables fees.	do 6.60
	John A. Heney, Esq. Justice fees.	do 4.20
3.	Well. Hatch, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, for services.	do 224.77
	Dr. Thomson, Coroner, for services.	do 41.90
	Thomas M. Miller, constable, services.	do 20.95
	H. H. Hatch, books for Record Office.	do 27.97
	C. Messenett, constable, for services.	do 3.50
	Constables do	do 39.45
6.	M. Cronin, for ringing bell.	do 3.00
	Mark Hall, constable.	do 9.50
	Revisors of St. Stephen.	April 1861, 30.00
	Henry Hutton, constable.	do 26.00
	William T. Rose, Esq., Coroner.	do 49.65
13.	J. Robinson and J. Brown, Esqs., Coroners.	April 1862, 18.60
19.	John E. Moore, Esq., Justice fees.	do 9.05
20.	Geo. D. Street, Esquire, Insurance on Court House.	do 20.00
June 13.	Revisors of Grand Manan.	do 15.90
	C. Morrison, constable, (omitted 3d May.)	do 3.00
	Constables for services, do	do 24.60
June 14.	Assessors of St. David.	April 1861, 4.00
	do do	do 1862, 4.00
16.	John Quinn for repairs on Gaol.	do 3.00
	Jacob Porter, work on Gaol.	do 4.00
	B. R. Fitzgerald, Justice fees.	do 28.30
	Geo. Moore, tin ware for Gaol and Court House.	do 25.31
19.	Samuel Perkins, constable, for services.	do 3.76
	John McLean, do do	do 15.00
	Harlow Whitney, do do	do 13.55
26.	Dr. Parker, attendance on criminals.	do 5.25
July 5.	Thos. A. McCurdy, constable.	do 4.00
8.	Mark Young, Gaoler.	do 13.00
12.	Chas. McGee, taking Lunatic to St. John.	do 20.00
15.	Revisors of St. Andrews.	do 1.10
	Geo. F. Sweeney, Stationery &c.	do 7.00
	William Henson taking Lunatic to St. John per order.	do 4.00
	Assessors of St. Patrick.	April 1862 16.00
29.	Revisors of do	do 5.00
Aug 4.	Assessors of St. Andrews.	do 59.91
5.	A. W. Smith for Printing	do 9.45
6.	John Farnham constable	do 11.70
7.	Donald Clark for bread	do 18.30
	H. A. Johnson and Taylor witnesses	do 16.00
	Revisors of St. David	do 8.20
8.	Chas. Kennedy for glazing	do 5.13
9.	Mark Young tea and coffee for prisoners	do 6.00
11.	W. W. Valentine medical services	do 11.30
12.	W. Boyd and S. Holmes witne-sses	do 4.60
	W. W. Graham constable	do 5.00
13.	Assessors of St. George	do 14.00
	Revisors of do	do 3.00
	G. V. Knight Esq Justice fees	April 1861 258.80
15.	Jurors at present circuit	do 16.25
18.	Harlow Whitney constable	do 4.00
26.	John S. Hay for printing	do 20.00
28.	Revisors of St. George	do 18.25
Sept 2.	Thomas McKewen constable	do 4.00
11.	Assessors of Grand Manan	do 30.00
16.	Assessors of West Isles	do 63.10
	Revisors of St. Stephen	do 1.80
17.	Jurors at present sessions	do 14.00
19.	Revisors of St. James	do 20.00
	J. W. Street & Son sundries for gaol	do 28.00
	Revisors of Dumbarton	do 43.50
	Mark Hall for conveying prisoners to Penitentiary	do 62.00
Oct 3.	Henan, Haddock, Morrison and McCurdy constables	do 6.42
11.	Mark Young tea and coffee for prisoners	do 20.70
	Revisors of West Isles	do 4.00
24.	Dr. Gore Coroner for services	do 210.00
29.	Assessors of Kates Pennfield	Sept 1862 10.00
30.	Mark Young Gaoler	April 1861 157.20
	A. Berry exr to T. Berry for work on Court House	Sept 1862 120.00
31.	Wellington Hatch Esq Clerk of the Peace	April 1862 18.00
Nov 3.	Thos Jones Esq Sheriff	do 10.00
11.	Donald Clark for bread	do 100.00
	Mrs. Quinn Licence money returned per order	Sept 1862 83.00
Dec 2.	Thos Jones Esq Sheriff	do 8.51
11.	John G. McCurdy for wood and coal	do 11.84
12.	William Whitlock Esq sundries for gaol	do 35.00
20.	Odell & Turner do	do 39.30
21.	do articles for prisoners	do 200.00
1863.	W. T. Rose Esq Coroner for services	do 15
Jan 3.	Bank of St. Stephen per mail	do 21.17
	For Registering Money Letter	do 26.42
	Mark Young provisions for prisoners	do 300.00
5.	Donald Clark bread for prisoners	do 30
Feb 6.	Bank of Stephen per mail	do 14.00
16.	For Registering Money Letter	do 4.00
Mar 2.	Revisors of Campo Bello	April 1862 100.00
	Assessors of Campo Bello	do 200.00
11.	Bank of St. Stephen	do 41.81
April 4.	do do	do 80.00
10.	do for interest	do 25.06
11.	Salary for the past year	do 4566.34
	Balance in hand	

St Andrews, 11th April, 1863.

D. W. JACK,
COUNTY TREASURER.

The County of Charlotte in account with

D. W. JACK, Co. Treasurer, Cr.

1862.			
April 5	By Balance in hand per account rendered		\$ 58.74
7	Am't rec'd from James Stevenson Collector	St Andrews for 1861	43.00
8	do Robert Clark	do St Stephen	97.83
	do D J Wetmore	do St George	80.00
11	do John Lamson	do St. Stephen	30.00
	do G W Alwood Esq recovered from Eustis Church for a violation of the Liquor Law		20.00
19	do Wellington Hatch Esq. loaned from Bank of St Stephen		800.00
May 3	do Wellington Hatch Esquire for Licenses		388.00
6	do of warrant for taking prisoners to the Penitentiary received from Robt Clark Collector St Stephen for 1861 (not accounted for till now)		178.00
19	do John E Moore Esquire Fine imposed upon Elisha Sharman for breach of License Law		105.60
July 6	do Goodwin & Co for exhibiting Circus		6.50
Aug 7	do Warrant for Jurors fees April 1862		20.00
25	do Wellington Hatch Esq Entrance Fees for August Circuit		78.90
26	do do for License fees		78.00
	do do for License fees		20.00
Sept 8	do Warrant for Jurors fees August Circuit		180.80
Oct 31	do Wellington Hatch Esq for Licenses		297.40
Dec 29	do do for Licenses		42.60
1863.			
Jan 28	do Warrant for Jurors fees in September		63.10
Feb 13	do B R Fitzgerald Esquire recovered from Thomas J Sandford for a violation of the License Law		8.00
	do do recovered from same for a breach of the License Law		10.00
			\$2606.47
April 11	—By Am't rec'd from Parish Collectors on account of Assessment for 1862 viz:		
	St. Andrews.	\$300.00	
	St. Stephen.	359.30	
	St. James.	108.00	
	St. David.	113.90	
	St. Patrick.	110.00	
	Dumbarton.	95.12	
	St. George.	362.65	
	Pennfield.	94.00	
	Leprau.	136.10	
	West Isles.	106.00	
	Campo Bello.	90.40	
	Grandmanan.	75.00	

D. W. JACK,
COUNTY TREASURER.

THE COTTAGE DOOR.

How sweet the rest that labor yields
The humble and the poor,
Where sits the patriarch of the fields
Beside the cottage door.

The air, amid its fragrant bowers,
Supplies unpurchased health,
And hearts are bounding 'mid the flowers,
More dear to him than wealth.

And when the rustic Sabbath bell
Rings out upon the gale,
The farmer bows his head to tell
The music of its tale.

A fresher verdure seems to fill
The soft and dewy sod,
And every infant tongue is still,
To hear the word of God.

(From "Recollections of a Policeman")

THE TWINS.

BY THOMAS WATERS.

The records of police courts afford but imperfect evidence of the business really effected by the officers attached to them. The machinery of English criminal law is, in practice, so subversive to the caprice of individual prosecutors, that instances are constantly occurring in which flagrant violations of natural justice are, from various motives, withdrawn not only from the cognizance of judicial authority, but from the reprobation of public opinion. Compromises are usually effected between the apprehension of the inculpated parties and the public exigencies before a magistrate. The object of prosecution has been perhaps obtained by the preliminary step to arrest, or a criminal understanding has been arrived at in the interval; and it is then found utterly hopeless to proceed, however manifest may have appeared the guilt of the prisoner. If you adopt the expedient of compelling the attendance of the persons who are accused, it is, in nine cases out of ten, mere time and trouble thrown away. The utter forgetfulness of memory, the loose recollection of facts so vividly remembered but a few hours before, the delicately-scrupulous hesitation to depose confidently to the clearest verities evinced by the reluctant prosecutor, render a conviction almost impossible; so that, except in cases of flagrant and startling crimes, which are of course earnestly prosecuted by the crown lawyers, offences against "our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown, and dignity," as criminal indictments run, if no aggrieved subject voluntarily appears to challenge justice in behalf of his liege lady, remain unchastised, and not unfrequently unexposed. From several examples of this prevalent abuse which have come within my own knowledge, I select the following instance, merely changing the names of the parties.

My services, the superintendent late one afternoon informed me, were required in a perplexed and entangled affair, which would probably occupy me for some time, orders had been given to investigate the matter

thoroughly. "There," he added, "is a Mr. Repton, a highly-respectable country solicitor's card. He is from Lancashire, and is staying at Webb's Hotel, Piccadilly. You are to see him at once. He will put you in possession of all the facts—surmises rather, I should say, for the facts, to my apprehension, are scant enough—connected with the case, and you will then use all possible diligence to ascertain first if the alleged crime has been really committed, and if so, of course to bring the criminal or criminals to justice."

I found Mr. Repton, a stout, bald-headed, gentlemanly person, apparently about sixty years of age, just in the act of going out. "I have a pressing engagement for this evening, Mr. Waters," said he, after glancing at the introductory note I had brought, "and cannot possibly go into the business with the attention and minuteness it requires till to-morrow. But I'll tell you what: one of the parties concerned, and the one, too, with whom you will have especially to deal, is, I know, to be at Covent Garden Theatre this evening. It is of course necessary that you should be thoroughly acquainted with this person; and if you will go with me in the cab that is waiting outside, I will step with you into the theatre, and point him out." I assented; and on entering Covent Garden pit, Mr. Repton, who kept behind me, to avoid observation, directed my attention to a group of persons occupying the front seats of the third box in the lower tier from the stage, on the right-hand side of the house. They were—a gentleman of about thirty years of age; his wife, a very elegant person, a year or two younger; and three children, the eldest of whom, a boy, could not have been more than six or seven years old. This done, Mr. Repton left the theatre, and about two hours afterwards I did the same.

The next morning I breakfasted with the Lancashire solicitor by appointment. As soon as it was concluded, business was at once entered upon.

"You closely observed Sir Charles Malvern yesterday evening, I presume?" said Mr. Repton.

"I paid great attention to the gentleman you pointed out to me," I answered, "if he be Sir Charles Malvern."

"He is, or at least— But of that presently. First let me inform you that Malvern, a few months ago, was a beggarly gamester, or nearly so, to speak with precision. He is now in good bodily health, has a charming wife, and a family to whom he is much attached an unnumbered estate of about twelve thousand a year, and has not gambled since he came into possession of the property. This premised, is there, think you, anything remarkable in Sir Charles's demeanor?"

"Singularly so. My impression was, that he was laboring under a terrible depression of spirits, caused, I imagined, by pecuniary difficulties. His manner was restless, abstracted. He paid no attention whatever to

anything going on on the stage, except when his wife or one of the children especially challenged his attention; and then, a brief answer returned, he relapsed into the same restless unobtrusiveness as before. He is very nervous too. The box door was suddenly opened once or twice, and I noticed his sudden start each time."

"You have exactly described him. Well, that perturbed, unquiet feverishness of manner has consistently distinguished him since his accession to the Redwood estates, and only since then. It strengthens me and one or two others in possibly an unfounded suspicion, which— But I had better, if I wish to render myself intelligible, relate matters in due sequence."

"Sir Thomas Redwood, whose property in Lancashire is chiefly in the neighborhood of Liverpool, met his death, as did his only son Mr. Archibald Redwood, about six months ago, in a very sudden and shocking manner. They were out trying a splendid mare for the first time in harness, which Sir Thomas had lately purchased at a very high price. Two grooms on horseback were in attendance, to render assistance if required, for the animal was a very powerful, high-spirited one. All went very well till they arrived in front of Mr. Meredith's place, Oak Villa. This gentleman has a passion for firing off a number of brass cannon on the anniversary of such events as he deems worthy of the honor. This happened, unfortunately, to be one of Mr. Meredith's gunpowder days; and as Sir Thomas and his son were passing, a stream of light flashed directly in the eyes of the mare, followed by the roar of artillery at no more than about ten paces off. The terrified animal became instantly unmanageable, got the bit between her teeth, and darted off at the widest speed. The road is a curved and rugged one; and after tearing along for about half a mile, the off-wheel of the gig came, at an abrupt turn, full against a milestone. The tremendous shock hurled the two unfortunate gentlemen upon the road with frightful violence, tore the vehicle almost completely asunder, and so injured the mare, that she died the next day. The alarmed grooms, who had not only been unable to render assistance, but even to keep up with the terrified mare, found Mr. Archibald Redwood quite dead. The spine had been broken close to the nape of the neck; his head, in fact, was doubled up, so to speak; under the body. Sir Thomas still breathed, and was conveyed to Redwood Manor House. Surgical assistance was promptly obtained; but internal injuries were so great, that the excellent old gentleman expired in a few hours after he had reached his home. I was hastily sent for; and when I arrived, Sir Thomas was still fully conscious. He imparted to me matters of great moment, to which he requested I would direct, after his decease, my best care and attention. His son, I was aware, had but just returned from a tour on the continent, where he had been absent for nearly a twelvemonth; but I was not aware, neither was his father till the day before his death, that Mr. Archibald Redwood had not only secretly espoused a Miss Ashton—of a reduced family, but belonging to our best gentry—but had returned home, not solely for the purpose of soliciting Sir Thomas's forgiveness of his unauthorized espousal, but that the probable heir of Redwood might be born within the walls of the ancient manor house. After the first burst of passion and surprise, Sir Thomas, one of the best-hearted men in the universe, cordially forgave his son's disobedience—partly, and quite rightly, imputing it to his own foolish urgency in pressing a union with one of the Lucy family, with which the baronet was very intimate, and whose estate adjoined his."

"Well, this lady, now a widow, had been left by her husband at Chester, whilst he came on to seek an explanation with his father. Mr. Archibald Redwood was to have set out the next morning in one of Sir Thomas's carriages to bring home his wife; and the baronet, with his dying breath, bade me assure her of his entire forgiveness, and his earnest hope and trust that through her offering the race of the Redwoods might be continued in a direct line. The family estates, I should tell you, being strictly entailed on heirs-male, devolved, if no son of Archibald Redwood should bar his claim, upon Charles Malvern, the son of a cousin of the late Sir Thomas Redwood. The baronet had always felt partially towards Malvern, and had assisted him pecuniarily a hundred times. Sir Thomas also directed me to draw as quickly as I could a short will, bequeathing Mr. Charles Malvern twenty thousand pounds out of the personalty. I wrote as expeditiously as I could, but by the time the paper was ready for his signature, Sir Thomas was no longer conscious. I placed the pen in his hand, and fancied he understood the purpose, for his fingers closed firmly upon it; but the power to guide was utterly gone, and only a slight, scrambling

[Continued on Fourth Page]

Arrival of the Scotia on Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 30.
Steamship "Scotia" from Liverpool 21st, Queenstown 22d, intercepted 23d, Monday P. M.
Great Eastern advertised for sale by auction January 14th, by order of the mortgagees.

English journals quiet on America, Times says America has rapidly settled into normal war and an early peace looks hopeless. Arguments in "Alexandria" case still progressing. Attorney General concluded his argument in favor of a new trial on the 20th with a warm eulogium upon decisions in American courts, calling them an honor to jurisprudence in that country. Solicitor General commenced his argument for Crown on 21st.

Contract concluded for monthly mail service between England and New Zealand via Panama.

Successful experiments with great Armstrong Gun throwing shot and shell weighing 550 pounds at Shoeburyness.

English Parliament stands prorogued to the 13th January.

Believed principal replies will all seek information as to programme.

Vaguely rumored that Napoleon has invited the King of Belgium to draw up a programme.

Paris correspondent of London Times asserts the belief that the meeting of the Congress has lost ground daily.

Times continues editorially to show abhorrence of the scheme.

MARKETS.—Cotton dull, declined 1d to 1 1/2d. Breadstuffs firm. Consols 92 1/2 to 92 5/8.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Nov. 27.

Herald's despatch, dated Headquarters Army of Potomac, last evening, says entire army moving, and fight certain unless enemy retreat. Roads much improved.

Battle is expected at Germania Ford or at Jacob's Mill. A. P. Hill's corps has left and Ewell right of Confederate line.

President Davis reviewed both.

Gregg moved his division of cavalry across Rapidan at Ely's Ford on Monday but recrossed under orders.

Chattanooga despatches further confirm recent important victory of Grant.

Bragg's defeat represented as a perfect rout, closely pursued by Hooker, and burning bridges after them and their depots and stores.

Number of captured reported over 5000.

Sherman's (Federal) loss estimated at five thousand.

Nov. 30.

Chattanooga despatch of the 28th reports no fighting in front that day.

Bragg concentrated below and near Dalton to make stand.

Federal line believed at Ringgold.

Bragg recalled Longstreet from before Knoxville on 26th.

Latter is endeavoring to rejoin him by circuitous route.

North part of the town of Knoxville reported burned.

Some heavy skirmishing attended Meade's advance.

Operations were in wilderness country and little artillery was used.

Gen. French in connection with centre encountered Ewell's corps, losing heavily, but holding position and taking nine hundred prisoners.

Banks has captured Corpus Christi and several small places.

Much existing Union sentiment.

British brig Valiant and Dashing Wave arrived at New Orleans a prize.

Flour 5 and 10 cents better.

Gold 147.

THE PENMAN BROTHERHOOD.—A society calling itself the "Penman" League or Brotherhood met in convention at Chicago a few days ago. The object of the association, which is composed of Irishmen and extends through most of our States, is stated to be the liberation of Ireland from English rule. Little attention has been paid to the society in this country, and to many its very existence has hitherto been unknown. It attracted the attention of the correspondents of the English press, however, and by them it has been looked upon as one of the very worst portents of the time. They have even gone so far as to gravely intimate a suspicion that the society is favored and sustained by the general government.

The character of the association is explained with sufficient exactness in the following, extracted from the resolutions passed at the recent convention in Chicago:—

"An important epoch having arrived.

"Resolved 1.—That our organization consist of an association principally of citizens of the United States of Irish birth or descent but open to all who are friendly to the liberation of Ireland from the domination of England by every honest means which is not in violation of the Constitution and laws under which we live and to which we owe our allegiance. We assert an unquestionable right, under said Constitution and laws, to associate together for this purpose. Exiles of every country, and especially those of Ireland, having found homes, personal freedom, and equal political rights, in this American republic, and deeming its preservation necessary to the well-being and social elevation of the human race, be it

"Resolved 2.—That we do hereby solemnly declare our entire allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States of America.

"From this hostile attitude assumed by England and her oligarchy, merchants, and press toward the United States, a war seems fast approaching.

"Resolved 3.—That the younger members of the Fenian Brotherhood be instructed to study military tactics, and apply themselves sedulously to learn the use of arms, in order to be prepared as organized and disciplined bodies, to offer their services to the United States government, by land or sea, against England's myrmidons."

This institution, which disclaims any secret or illegal action, has been in existence for some years, both in Ireland and in this country, we believe.—Boston Advertiser.

General Samuel Cooper, C. S. A.

The world has but one Caesar and one Napoleon, nor is it probable that it will see another of either for ten centuries to come. Yet, when armies are already organized and provided with all the weapons of war, there will always be found generals to lead them with at least tolerable ability. But to organize armies out of the mass of a population grown to the sterner discipline of the camp, to create the munition of war out of literally nothing, to form soldiers out of a population brave, indeed, but undisciplined and impatient to restraint, is a task more difficult than to lead them to victory after they have been once organized. The mind that can accomplish this, at least, as rare as the mind that conceived the battle of Pharsalia, or that planned the overthrow of the Russians and Austrians at Austerlitz. Cannot possess this faculty in a high degree, but he had already an army of 150,000 regular troops, which had been employed by the King, and which had all come over to the Republic, to begin with. This body afforded a nucleus around which the new levies might be formed into an army; and many of France's most illustrious soldiers came out of its ranks.

The Confederate States at the commencement of the present American war, had no advantage of this sort. It had not even the nucleus of an army. The U. S. regulars that garrisoned the few fortified places along the Southern coast, or were scattered through Texas and the Indian Territory, under which they had enlisted. Excepting the few organized companies of volunteer militia in the principal cities and towns, the South had not even the semblance of a soldier. But it had ample material for an army as events have abundantly proved. How was that army created? The world is ignorant. Possibly the Lincoln Government itself is uninformed. When the Northern seventy-five thousand marched on to Richmond, they discovered at Bull Run a force adequate to oppose them; and however largely their numbers have been augmented, they have always found a corresponding increase in the army of their opponents.—That army sprang up as if by magic, and its master spirit was General SAMUEL COOPER, the highest in rank of all the Confederate Generals. Much is due to Lee, Beauregard, Hill and Johnson for their efficient co-operation in creating and organizing this tremendous force, but to General Cooper, as Adjutant General of the Confederate States, belongs the honor and credit. He was obliged to create all—army, artillery, small arms, horses, the means of feeding the men, everything in fact—for the South was destitute of everything, and had neither money to buy with, nor access to the proper markets, and especially of the Yankees, a powerful army was created, was led to the field, and has been victorious on scores of battle fields.

Now, it is a remarkable fact that the General who is at the head of the Southern army, and who was the father of it, is a Northern man, and previous to the war had passed but a small portion of his life on Southern soil. (Who will affirm that this is strictly a war of sections, when so many Northern Generals like Pemberton, Ripley, Wilcox, Pendleton, Smith, and many others, and so many Northern soldiers, are fighting in the Confederate ranks?) Gen. Cooper is a native of the State of New York, and was born in the year 1798. In 1813, when only fifteen years old, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. The period of study was not so long at that time as it is now, so that he graduated in 1815, and received his commission of 2nd lieutenant of light artillery, by brevet, on the 11th of December of that year. He became 2nd lieutenant in 1817, and when the army was re-organized in 1821, was retained in the rank he then held. During the same year he became 1st lieutenant of the Third artillery, and in 1824 was transferred to the Fourth. From 1828 until 1836 he served as aide-de-camp to General Macomb. In 1831 he was appointed Captain (by brevet) "faithful service ten years in one grade," and in 1836 became a full Captain. In 1847 he was made brevet Major of the Staff, (Assistant Adjutant General) and in 1849 brevet Colonel of the Staff, for meritorious conduct, especially in the performance of his duties in the prosecution of the Mexican war. In 1852, Gen. Cooper, whose peculiar talents had become widely known to the army and the public, was appointed Adjutant General of the United States. In that office he was brought directly and continually in contact with the present President of the Confederate States, when Secretary of War to the United States. Doubtless President Davis soon discovered his extraordinary qualifications for that office, if he was ignorant of them before. The consequences were most beneficial to the Confederacy.—Gen. Cooper, whose political principles had long been well known, resigned his office three days after the inauguration of Lincoln (7th March 1861). He immediately offered his services to President Davis and on the 16th of March was appointed Adjutant General of the Confederate States. How ably he has performed the duties of his office, the army of the South and the military testify.

Gen. Cooper is the compiler of a work on tactics, designed for the use of the militia of the United States. It is highly spoken of by those who are acquainted with the subject of which it treats. The veteran, as will be remarked, is now in his 60th year.—Telegraph.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—The island which was the particular object of attack by the conspirators who designed to start from this province, is appropriated to the confinement of prisoners of war. It was we believe especially set apart for the custody of some distinguished Southerners who were held as hostages for Northern officers of colored regiments in the hands of the Southern Government. It may be remembered that the Southerners proclaimed their intention of murdering—executing they called it—all white officers captured in command of colored troops. The Northern Government thereupon designated a number of its most considerable prisoners to be executed in retaliation, if this blood-thirsty threat was carried out. These were and probably are confined to Johnson's Island, though we believe all danger of their suffering from the law of retaliation is at an end, from the South abandoning its threats.—Montreal Herald.

During the past fortnight a large number of the trades have struck for higher wages in New York, among them are the machinists, who, to the number of 7000 have abandoned their work in 45 large establishments. They demand an increase of 25 per cent on the wages they have been receiving, which were on the average about \$2 per day, and avow their determination to remain idle until their demand is complied with. The girls employed in various kinds of labor held a meeting last week at the Cooper Institute, to take measures for an increase in their pay. About four hundred attended, and some very painful facts were brought to light. It was shown that the average was but \$2 a week, and in some of their occupations the closest application barely afforded the means of existence.

Advices received at War Department from Grant report Hooker and Thomas continuing pursuit of Bragg who attempted to make a stand at Chickamauga station but was forced back.

His loss so far is 60 cannon and 7000 prisoners.

Hereat is a rout, road being lined with caissons, waggons, commissary stores, &c. Nothing later from Burnside, conjectured Longstreet will attempt to rejoin Bragg and measures have been taken to prevent it.

Army of Potomac broke camp on Thursday morning and in three columns crossed the Rapidan.

Little opposition made except at Upper Ford.

Enemy contracted their lines and fell back from River.

Heavy cannonading heard yesterday morning.

Superfine Flour \$5.75 to \$5.95. Extra \$5 to \$6.20.

Gold 142.

BANGOR, Nov. 28.

Longstreet made no heavy assault on Burnside. Gen. Wilson with his column of troops is rapidly marching to his relief.

Confederate Cavalry are between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, but communication is still open.

Gen. Grant discovered large number of paroled Vicksburg prisoners among his recent captures, and telegraphed to the President asking how to dispose of them.

Herald's despatch from the army of the Potomac, dated last evening, says, the advance expected to be fifteen miles beyond Rapidan that day. Enemy expected at Orange Court House.

Meade pressing Lee hard, defeating him in several skirmishes.

President received despatch from Meade last night announcing success thus far at all points. General engagement reported on Friday morning.

THE SWINDLER D'ARCY AGAIN.—The sharper D'Arcy, who shamefully swindled the good people of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and cut a great swindle for a brief season with the first families of the place, tried his hand at the same game in Boston and succeeded to some extent. It appears that before he left Charlottetown, he obtained an introductory letter to a Boston merchant.—On arriving at the "hub of the Universe," he presented the letter, got taken to a money broker, who put faith in the fictitious Heberingtons, a connection with whom the accomplished rascal professed to have. Bills similar to those now brought back to Charlottetown dishonoured as palpably fraudulent, were cashed without hesitation. Fortune seemed to still further favor D'Arcy's villainy. Prior to his arrival at the bank where he went to deposit his ill-gotten gains, a firm in Boston with a name like his, had been making a deposit. By mistake this was subsequently carried to the swindler's credit.

On drawing his nest egg a short time after, the accomplished rogue must have felt inwardly surprised to find his deposits so largely increased, but it appears he kept cool as if he were sure that he ought to have at least that much due him. The mistake was discovered shortly after, but in the meantime the associate of the mythical Heberingtons had fled. Detectives are now hot upon his track. It is asserted that he is a native of Halifax, and that at one time he served as an errand boy in Charlottetown, with one of the very men whom he lately swindled. The Halifax Citizen, which contains a lengthy account of D'Arcy's exploits, says he tried in every bank and public office in this city to palm off his worthless bills, while on a visit with some P. E. Island gentlemen, but failed. He could sell no bills here without some respectable endorsement.—Morning News.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 2, 1863.

The reports of the progress of the American war are really difficult to understand owing to their being so ambiguous, and so indefinite. One day it is asserted that a great battle has been fought, strong positions taken, and a large amount of prisoners and war material captured—only to be contradicted the next. A few days ago it was currently reported that a battle had been fought between Lee and Burnside, and resulted in 30,000 Federals having been taken prisoners; but from the telegrams and newspaper advices, it turns out that no such battle took place. If the news of Monday can be credited, a battle was fought between Grant and Bragg, and the latter was driven from two important positions—Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, thus giving the Federals a victory with but small casualty, while the Confederates are represented to have had a large number killed and upwards of 20,000 taken prisoners. This however must be taken with a few grains of allowance, as there appears to be some trouble to get men to fill up the ranks of the Federals under the late draft. Much has been said with reference to the people at large, and how they carry on the war, and how the Republicans now say that if the war could be ended at once, "President Davis would be elected to reside in the place of President Lincoln for the next four years." What a commentary on the justness of the terrible conflict which has been raging for the last two years.

Since the above was written, the official reports have been published, from which it appears that the Federal forces gained a decided and important victory, and that the Confederates suffered considerable loss: the following is the latest intelligence:—

BANGOR, Dec. 1.

Chattanooga despatch says that Grant holds as far as Ringgold and Cleveland.

Enemy all below Tunnel Hill. Campaign probably ended.

Fruits of recent battles 6000 prisoners, 55 pieces of artillery and seven thousand stand of arms. Federal casualties will not exceed 4000.

News from Burnside to 25th says he was completely provisioned and fully able to maintain position until Grant could relieve him.

Longstreet's communications being cut off, he might make a desperate attempt to take Knoxville to obtain supplies to retreat with.

Confederate General John H. Morgan escaped from Cincinnati and arrived at Toronto yesterday.

Nothing from the Army of the Potomac.

Flour \$3 95 to \$6.10. Extra \$6.25 to \$9.30.

Gold 144.

LAUNCHED, on Saturday last, by Mr. A. Anderson, from his yard, a handsome brigantine, called the "Apus," of about 250 tons register. We have examined this vessel from time to time, during course of construction, and have no hesitation in pronouncing her one of the strongest and most carefully built vessels ever launched at this port. She is built of spruce, with a large proportion of hemlock, is copper fastened and copper bolted, and thoroughly iron kneed.

In model and architecture the "Apus," in the opinion of those qualified to judge, comes as near the conception of perfection as any vessel ever built here. Beauty and economy seem to be combined in the design of her build; for while she is evidently calculated to be a swift sailer, she will, at the same time, carry a large cargo. She was constructed under Lloyd's special survey, to class A 1 four years, and was superintended personally by Capt. McFee, by whom she will be commanded. The "Apus" is owned by the Captain, Mr. Anderson, Glasgow & Black and Hugh Shields of St. John.

We wish her enterprising owners success, and have to congratulate Mr. Anderson on the improvement which is evinced in each successive vessel, so far as regards the model. We think we may safely hazard the opinion that St. Andrews has produced in the "Apus" a vessel equal in every respect to any other ever launched in this province. The "Apus" will load shooks at this port for Cardenas.

Same day, from the building yard at Indian Point, a beautifully modelled and thoroughly finished brig of 260 tons O. M., named the "Alexander Milliken." This vessel is constructed of the best materials, hemlock and hardwood, is copper-fastened and reflects much credit upon her builder, Mr. Alexander Cookson. We understand she is intended for general freighting business, and will be a swift sailer.

ITEMS.

—JOHN A. POOR, President of the European and North American Railway, advertises in the Bangor papers for proposals for the construction of a pile bridge across the

Kenduskog stream in that city, to be completed and ready for the reception of the rails by the first day of May next. This looks like being in earnest.

—The Fredericton Reporter says that the Hon. Geo. L. Hatheway broke or fractured his leg on Thursday in the vicinity of Bathurst.

—Late advices from California state that another Vigilance Committee has been formed in San Francisco, and that the reign of mob law has already been inaugurated by the hanging of five men.

—Two officers of the British Army, Messrs. Webber and Rooke were among the passengers of the Robert E. Lee, Confederate steamer, when captured. On showing their commissions they were discharged.

—It is stated that Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, resolutely condemns the Fenian Brotherhood, which finds so much favor in the United States, and which included in its programme the invasion of Ireland, and her liberation from "Saxon oppression."

—There have been several severe cases of Diphtheria here this week, the issue of which is still doubtful. At Baie De Verte, Mr. Edward Gooden has lost another of his children and also his clerk William Carey, aged 25.—[Herald.]

—Half the population of the town of Strong, Me., turned out the other day to kill an alleged bear that had taken possession of a crooked point in the main road, called the "Devil's Elbow." They bravely and cautiously marched upon the enemy, and with a volley of five balls, killed the largest and noblest Newfoundland dog in the country.

—The last arrival in England from India brought 65 witnesses among them some natives, to give their evidence at the trial of Colonel Crowley, of the Enniskillens, at Aldershot, by Court-Martial.

—Dr. Cummings has selected the year 1867 as the final close of the present economy of things. He professes to believe that the last great battle before the end of the world will take place near Jerusalem between France, England and Russia.

—The Post says rumors are current that a gold mine has been discovered in Westmoreland County, and that the prospects are very encouraging. It is said that a company has been formed for the purpose of working it.

—Somewhat, describing the absurd appearance of a man dancing the polka, says: "He looks as though he had a hole in his pocket and was trying to shake a shilling down the leg of his trousers."

—GREAT eagerness seems to be at present displayed by parties from the States in buying up steamboats of all descriptions, good, bad and indifferent. On Thursday we mentioned the case of the Prince Albert, and yesterday two propellers passed through the canal, the Hector, from Oswego, and the Mary Grundy, from Cleveland, en route to Quebec, preparatory to their being taken round to New York for sale.—Montreal Transcript.

—In Georgia where corn, potatoes and garden vegetables are in great abundance, provisions have reached such a figure, that at Atlanta, a single man has to pay \$100, Confederate notes for board. At Mobile the fare is \$10 per day. It costs a woman \$50 to buy a calico dress. Gentlemen's boots cost from \$75 to \$100, and ladies' shoes bring \$40. In Mississippi no ordinary horse will sell for \$750.

—The Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland met in the Masonic Hall, Ritchie's Building, on Monday last. Robert Crookshank, Esq., was inducted into the office of Prov. Grand Master.

Office bearers were then appointed, to serve until the annual meeting in July.—[News.]

—Thomas Flynn sold on the Kingston place on Saturday morning a number of horses of prices, varying from \$4 to \$6.25. They were of the kind usually sold by the string, like catfish, and were possibly intended for the American cavalry.—[Quebec Mercury.]

—The Coroner's Inquest on the bodies found in the steamer "Sunbury" came to a close on Wednesday last, and from all the evidence submitted, strengthened by the opinion of Messrs. Smith and Fleming, who were the persons appointed to make an investigation, there is little doubt that the immediate cause of the explosion was want of sufficient water in the boiler. Mr. Smith's evidence was to the effect that the boilers were constructed of good materials and had been submitted to a hydraulic pressure of 112 1/2 lbs. to the square inch, and would have borne more; that the safety valve was set at 75 lbs., and that the fittings were of the best description; he also testified that there was no connection between the boilers except by a feed pipe, and the cocks of this were shut off when he examined the steamer; that there was an apparatus attached to each boiler sufficient to keep both full if the regular feed pipe was out of order. There was nothing in the evidence to render the owners of the boat liable to blame; those in charge of the engine were alone responsible. The following is the verdict of the Jury:—

"That Wm. Allen French, while on board the steamer 'Sunbury' on the 13th November, 1863, while on her passage from St. John to Fredericton, came to his death in consequence of the explosion of the boiler, and said explosion was caused by the gross and criminal neglect of John Tibbits, the Assistant Engineer of said steamer, inasmuch as he allowed the water in the said boiler to become exhausted; and while he did not under the evidence feel justified in finding David Mayes, the Chief Engineer, criminally to blame, still we cannot exonerate him from the charge of neglect."—[Quebec Mercury.]

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
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Are superior to all other purgatives in the world. They are the only purgative that it is safe to administer in cases of Typhoid, Scarlet, Yellow, or other Fevers, Small Pox, Erysipelas, Inflammation of the Piles, and other diseases, where a mild and healing purgative is required. On Radway's Pills will cleanse the bowels, from the system disordered humors as the Ischia will cleanse the stomach, without the patient. One dose is sufficient their superiority to all other pills. Sold gratis.

TEA, RAISINS, TOBACCO
20 HALF chests Souchong Tea.
10 do Oolong do.
5 Kegs Tobacco 10s.
A variety of Fancy Brands do.
FLOUR, MEAL, SUGAR, & MO
EASTERN WARE, PARAFFIN
Glass, Putty, Nails, and S
With a general assortment of groce
for cash. C. E. O. HATI

Dec. 2, 1863. 3m

Clocks. Clock
RECEIVED on Consignment two c
to be sold low for cash.
St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1863. 1m

Anthracite Co
20 Tons Red Ash Egg Coal.
For sale by J. W. STREET
Dec. 2, 1863.

