

From late English Papers.

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

Lord Brougham on American Affairs.

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

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

Lord Cairness a Working Engineer.

The week before last, as the Earl of Cairness, whose practical knowledge of the steam engine is so well known, was going by train from Edinburgh to London to accompany her Majesty to Scotland, an accident happened to the train by which his lordship's acquaintance with steam was turned to good account.

Shortly after leaving Newcastle-on-Tyne the train came to a dead stand, and, on the Earl inquiring the cause, he was informed that an essential part of the engine had given way, and that the train must be detained till the necessary repairs were completed. His lordship immediately jumped out of the carriage, and in less than a minute was hammering away at the disabled engine of the line. Sooty fingers, greased clothes, and awkward positions in reaching the injured member formed no obstacle to Lord Cairness, who, in less than an hour, had everything put to rights, and returned to his carriage to prosecute the journey, not quite so lordly looking in his face and fingers as when he first started. Of course the engineer was all gratitude, and was proud to know that his fellow-workman in this unlooked-for emergency was not less than an Earl—Northern Engineer.

Lord Cairness's Request to General Vinoy.

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

Extraordinary Wedding.

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

Provincial.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—William J. M. Hannington to be a commissioner of Sick and Disabled Seamen for the Port of Shediac, New Brunswick.

Oscar Hanson to be a Commissioner under the Act Cap. 8 and 9 of the Revised Statutes, for Lepreau, County of Charlotte, in place of James Ellis, deceased.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 27th October, 1863.

[From the P. E. Islander, Oct. 20.]

A Sharper in Prince Edward Island.

James Arnold D'Arcy.

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

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

It is in contemplation to establish another Bank, and by way of encouragement, Mr. D'Arcy steps forward, takes the greatest number of shares that any one person is allowed to take; but not satisfied with those, procures an equal number to be subscribed for in the name of his clerk; craving still more, he induces a friend to lend him his name for the same number, thus accumulating shares to the value of £1200. To cover the call of five per cent on the shares, as well as to afford the new Bank a credit in London, he gives one of the gentlemen who is principally concerned in the welfare of the contemplated bank, it is said, bills to the amount of £1600 sterling. In the meantime the sale of the remainder of the bills goes on briskly. We will not venture to mention the amount, suffice it to say that a number of our citizens were confidently awaiting the arrival of the last mail bringing advices from their correspondents of the various amounts remitted thro' the medium of D'Arcy's bills, having been duly passed to their credit. Previous to this wished for arrival by the purchasers of the bills, Mr. D'Arcy finds that business of importance calls him to the United States, and he departs, and soon after the ponies, buggy and all go. The mail arrives, and, as to relate, the Hetheringtons, father and son, prove to be mythical personages, and the bills—in the slang of Wall street—bogs.

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

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

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

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

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

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 4, 1863.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The vast benefits derivable from the thorough advertising of any business are an acknowledged fact, and although they could not be fully appreciated at once are nevertheless sure to follow."

"The importance of the press, as the disseminator of all useful information is admitted. To the pioneers of our new settlements the newspaper is a welcome visitor; it goes before and is a great assistant to the schoolmaster; it is, as well, the great Emigrant

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

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, OCT. 30.

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

Whole division Ewell's corps left for Lynchburg last week.

Washington Republican announces Gen. Meade as feeling enemy and will soon make important movement.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 31st.

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

Danger interrupted communications is relieved.

Hooker took Lookout Mountain on Wednesday without serious opposition.

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

Condition of Confederate currency causes great uneasiness at South.

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

Barbarous treatment of Federal prisoners at Richmond again reported. Eight of one hundred and eighty died of starvation on the day of truest land, some "loyal" citizen having informed the Customs authorities of the fact. Nevertheless there are still large quantities of these articles smuggled into the States, as well as cloth and other manufactured goods. How long the trade may be kept up, depends in a great measure on the termination of the unhappy war in which the North and South are so deeply engaged. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

BANGOR, NOV. 2d.

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

No other news received.

Six and half millions five-twenty sold on Friday.

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

Excuse given is that Confederates in field feared severely worse.

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

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

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

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

Latest Despatch.

BANGOR, NOV. 3.

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

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

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

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

Thirteen Army Corps was at Vermillionville.

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

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

Similar organization reported in Illinois.

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

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

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

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

Latest Engli

ARRIVAL OF

CA

"China" from Liver

born 25th, intercepted

evening.

Morning Herald says "Sir Robert Peel" off E

considerable attention s

will be brought up

was no ground for seiz

Ward Heecker has be

address by the students

College and also enier

breakfast in London.

Laird had been spea

and defending his cou

hima, &c.

Napoleon received an

deputation on the 1st

respondent *Daily News*

press will immedi

say that after all, Me

does no ground for seiz

France.

Bourne continues hea

Polish question un

bag accounts say the

there will be a diplom

at Liverpool, 24th, r

not leave the Mersey th

these log. Sails this p

London journals to d

street. *Times* has edit

ing tones like threat

stars throughout the w

is England's plain du

opportunities of the p

can make and keep tra

Army and Navy Gaz

ern cause more hopefu

and thinks that if simi

less on part of Feder

close of the year, the

of the South obtaining

armistice will lead to ac

ties.

Cotton buoyant, adv

Breadstuffs quiet, stea

Provisions dull. Cons

of the settlers
wedge of this
and been induc-
sustain the press
every possible
intelligence and
er, of the news-
of Government
—public money
—object is money
—indirectly, if
to the treasury

ATES.

Oct. 30.
Lee sent troops
in East Tennes-
corps left for
announces Gen.
will soon make
seizure of rams
appoint the high
agency and influ-
sanguine Con-

booker at Clats
were repulsed at

St. Domingo
Puerto Plata—
the whole

Oct. 31st.

Attanooga, con-
moving obstruct-
point and open-
supply.

communications is ro-

tain on Wed-

Pass is being

and that

currency causes

considerable

off harbor and

prisoners

Eight of one

ation on the

Point to An-

Port Sumpter,

ties sold on

certainly known

richmond never

in their naked-

derates in his

igned the com-

na, vice Gen.

Washington, pro-

Washington de-

port the Con-

all boots and

which is almost

is advancing

located in an

easy concen-

nel attack. The

have been change

at headquarters

Soe think

ion is merely a

ck, Nov. 3.

terrible bom-

Wednesday.

cession Tuscom-

with 15,000

line of commu-

e army in Ar-

pedition colum-

at Vermillion-

n. Dana was to

supposed for

to release Con-

ize State Arse-

in Ohio dis-

rested.

ed in Illinois.

ates the cost

\$11,000,000.

ined.

Just finished

to winter in

ment has built

It is named

Latest English News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 31.
"China" from Liverpool 24th, Queens-
town 25th, intercepted 8 o'clock Saturday
evening.
Morning Herald says capture of steamer
"St. Robert Peel" off Rio Grande is exciting
considerable attention at Lloyd's and pre-
sumably will be brought upon British Govern-
ment on the subject, it being alleged there
was no ground for seizure.

Ward Beecher has been presented with an
address by the students of Non-conformist
College and also entertained at a farewell
breakfast in London.

Laird had been speaking at Birkenhead
and defending his course in matter of Ala-
bama, &c.

Napoleon received and congratulated Mex-
ican deputation on their success. Paris cor-
respondent Daily News anticipates semi-of-
ficial press will immediately receive orders
to say that after all Mexican people simply
desire annexation to France under a French
Prince.

Bourse continues heavy.

Polish question unchanged. St. Peters-
burg accounts say the general impression is
there will be a diplomatic rupture with west-
ern Powers before Christmas.

Liverpool, 24th, P. M.—"China" could
not leave the Mersey this morning owing to
fog. Sails this p. m.

London journals to day contain little of in-
terest. Times has editorial holding up of
saying throughout the world and urging that
it is England's plain duty to write and use all
opportunities of the position of arbitrator
and make and keep peace while she can.

Army and Navy Gazette considers South-
ern cause more hopeful than for some time,
and thinks that if similar sympathy or non-suc-
cess on part of Federals should mark the
close of the year, there will be great chance
of the South obtaining an armistice, and that
armistice will lead to adjustment of difficul-
ties.

Cotton buoyant, advanced 1/4 to 3/4.
Broadstuffs quiet, steady, price unchanged.
Provisions dull. Consols 93 1/2.

—Mr. John Robertson, of Grand Lake
sold in St. John this year, the part of the
product of five acres of land, from which he
realized \$900. There were 131 barrels of
green cucumbers; 25 barrels of pickles; 54
bushels green beans; 5 bushels onions; 200
dozen corn; 100 bushels potatoes; 10 bush-
els peas, and 5 tons squash.

—The London Times of the 10th ult., re-
ports the rumor of the appointment of Gov.
Gordon to the Governorship of Nova Scotia,
and of the Hon. Mr. Rose of Canada, to New
Brunswick.

—Le Journal de Quebec says that three
young men, who are working at St. Francis,
in Heauce, took out 54 ounces of gold in
about two weeks.

—It is estimated that the enormous num-
ber of 240,000,000 matches are used in Great
Britain every day.

—A quantity of buffalo meat was brought
from America to Berlin at the beginning of
the summer. The speculators are so well
satisfied with the results of their experiment
that they have just sent out orders for ex-
tensive consignments of this novel article of
diet.

—The "Congress of German Surgeon Den-
tists" which recently met at Frankfurt de-
cided that neither sugar nor tobacco is inju-
rious to the teeth when taken pure and in
moderate quantities.

—A white English goose, belonging to Mr.
James Bryers, of Ormskirk, Eng., has laid
an egg of the extraordinary weight of twelve
ounces, its circumference being 1 1/2 inches
by 8 1/2 inches. The egg is one of her second
laying season, a brood of 25 goslings
having been previously reared.

—Brigham Young has just led another
bride to the altar. Brigham urges his peo-
ple to receive kindly sisters from abroad.

A WONDERFUL PILL.
The best Purgative Pills.
The best Purgative Pills.

Doctor Radway's Pills are the best purgative
pills in the world, and the only vegetable pills that
can be used in place of Calomel or blue pills. In-
stead of these pills the patient is not compelled to
strain, or undergo a series of cramps, griping pains,
nausea; their operation, though thorough and
effectual in the expulsion of the feces, is mild
soothing, and natural. One to six boxes will ef-
fect a cure, without necessitating the patient to
the continual dosing with physic. In affections of
the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Piles,
and in all fevers, their curative powers are mar-
velous. Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by Druggists.

MARRIED.

On the 15th ult., at the residence of the
bride's father, Belldonne, by the Rev. J. A.
Hester Murray, Alex. Dickie, Esq., of Durham,
Restigouche, to Margaret, eldest daughter of
J. Chalmers, Esq.

DIED.

On the 31st ult., after a long and painful
illness, Jane, wife of Mr. John Jones,
aged 48 years.

On the 28th ult., of Diphtheria, Julia in-
fant daughter of Mr. Henry Whittaker, aged
5 months.

At Bay Side on the 20th Oct., Eleanor,
wife of Mr. John McLaughlin, aged 70 years.

Same place on 29th Oct., after a long ill-
ness, James Russell, sen Esq., aged 74
years, deceased, regretted by a large num-
ber of relatives and friends.

Suddenly, at St. John, on the 29th ult.,
after a short and severe illness, Frances
Short, beloved wife of A. F. Logrin, Printer,
aged 27 years.

ALBION HOUSE.

We have just opened

Fifty Packages Bales and Cases of
DRY GOODS, and are now prepared to
show our friends and customers, a well assorted
stock of staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Particular attention is given to the Order,
Mantle and Millinery departments. Give us a
call.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

COTTON BATTINGS.

Batts. Batts.

Candle Wick. Candle Wick.

Warps. Warps. Warps.

White and Blue Cotton Warps

just received and for sale at the

ALBION HOUSE.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

LOST.

A NOTE drawn by Wm. Allen, in favor of
Richard Behrnsley, for \$13, and endorsed
by J. C. Goss. Payment has been stopped.
Oct. 28—41.

LOOK HERE!

SOUTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE

I shave the old, the young, and the grey,
Their head or face for ready pay;
By morning sun, or evening light,
I'm always sure to do it right.

My razors are sharp, shears not bad;
All is ready to be had.
I wish to please you one and all,
So come, my friends, please come and call.

W. O. McMICHAEL, AGENT.

Oct. 28, 1863.

Fresh Oysters! Fresh Oysters!

Fresh Shadine Oysters

received twice a week. They will be served in
the shell, stewed, roasted, or fried.

"Or all the fish old ocean yields
The oyster is most delicious."

W. O. McMICHAEL, AGENT.

Oct. 28, 1863.

Charlotte County Agricultural Society.

Pursuant to the authority granted by the Pro-
vincial Board of Agriculture the regular Annual
Meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural So-
ciety, will be held at the Agricultural Hall, on the
day-side, in this Parish, on Tuesday, the tenth
day of November next, at 11 A. M., for the elec-
tion of Officers, and general transaction of busi-
ness. A full and punctual attendance is request-
ed.

Per order—
St. Andrews, Oct. 17. A. T. PATL, Secy.

NOTICE.

Mr. C. B. RIDEOUT, begs leave to inform
Shipwrights and Builders, that he has ap-
pointed Agent for the Register Maritime, of
French Lloyd's, for the County of Charlotte, New
Brunswick, and other parts of the Province, and
for the County of Washington, Maine. He is
prepared to inspect vessels new or old.

St. Andrews, October 6, 1863. rmp

Geneva, London Porter, Wines, &c.

Ex "Eleanor" from London, and "Empire
Queen" from Liverpool:

35 H Hls Geneva.

15 cases do.

2 Hls and 6 qrs Kirkland Whiskey.

61 cases London bottled ale and porter pints and
quarts.

3 Hls Golden sherry Wine.

2 do finest Old Port do.

15 cases Old Tom Gin.

40 chests finest Congou Tea, &c., &c.

Oct. 12th, 1863. J. W. STREET & SON.

Post Office Department.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR ISSU-
ING AND PAYING POST OF-
FICE MONEY ORDERS.

PASSED by His Excellency the Lieutenant-
Governor in Council, on the 15th day of Sep-
tember, 1863.

1st.—The following Post Offices, &c.:—

Andover, Hillsborough,
Bale Verte, Newcastle,
Bathurst, Ormoco,
Bend of Pettedioac, Osekeg,
Buctouche, Richibucto,
Campbellton, Sackville,
Catherbury, Salisbury,
Caraguet, Shediac,
Chatham, Sheffield,
Dalhousie, St. Andrews,
Dorchester, St. George,
Edmundston, St. John,
Fredericton, St. Stephen,
Gagetown, Sussex Val,
Grand Falls, Woodstock,
Harvey.

are authorized to issue and pay Money Orders
under the direction of the Postmaster General,
for any sum not exceeding in any one Order \$100.

2nd.—When Money Orders exceeding \$100 in
aggregate amount are issued in one day and to
the same person, by one or more Offices upon
another Office, the Postmaster of the Office drawn
upon (if necessary) may delay the payment of such
Orders for six days.

3rd.—All Money Orders shall be drawn upon
Printed Forms supplied by the Post Office De-
partment and no order will be valid or payable
unless given upon the regular Printed Forms.

4th.—The commission to be charged for Money
Orders shall be as follows:—

On Orders not exceeding \$10, 5 cts
exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 10 cts
" 20 " 30, 15 cts
" 30 " 40, 20 cts
" 40 " 50, 25 cts
" 50 " 60, 30 cts
" 60 " 70, 35 cts
" 70 " 80, 40 cts
" 80 " 90, 45 cts
" 90 " 100, 50 cts

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the
above Regulations, the offices therein named will
be prepared to issue and pay Post Office Money
Orders on and after first day of November next.

JAMES STEPHAN, Postmaster General.

Oct. 14,—3w

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court
House in St. Andrews, in the County of
Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Satur-
day the 30th April next:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and
demand of Angus Holmes, junior, of
in and to all that piece or parcel of Land,
situated in the Parish of Pennfield, in the
County of Charlotte, contained in the Grant
to Dugald Matheson, bearing date 18th
April, 1836, and bounded Northerly by little
April, 1836, and bounded Northerly by little
April, 1836, and bounded Northerly by little

Sturgeon Cove, Southerly by Black's Har-
bour, Westerly by lots Nos. 8 and 2, and
Easterly by lands recovered in an action of
Ejectment from the said Angus Holmes, ju-
nior, by one John Billings in August last,
and being part of the lot of land conveyed
by Angus Holmes, senior to Angus Holmes,
junior, by deed bearing date 17th July 1861,
with the buildings thereon, and containing
twenty acres more or less.

The same having been seized under, and
by virtue of an execution issued out of the
Supreme Court, at the suit of John Doe, en-
dorsed to levy \$49 98, besides Sheriff's fees
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1863.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court

House in St. Andrews, in the County of
Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday
the 12th day of April next:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand
of John Billings, of, in and to all that certain
lot or piece of land, situate, lying and being in
the Parish of Pennfield, in the said County of Char-
lotte, bounded as follows, viz:—

Beginning at the north corner of a lot of land
conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior to Angus
Holmes, junior, dated the 16th July 1861, thence
along the boundary line of the said lot to Black's
harbour, thence south-westerly following the several
courses of the said Black's harbour to a gulch
or gully distant about twenty yards to the east-
ward of the south-westerly corner of lot number
Two; thence north twenty degrees west parallel
with the line of the said lot number Two, twenty-
seven chains and fifty links or thereabouts, till it
intersects a line running north-easterly from the
north-east corner of the said lot number Two
across the shore of little Sturgeon Cove on Le Laq
River, to the point of intersection between lot
number 9 and 10; thence along the said last men-
tioned line to the S. d. point of intersection; thence
north twenty degrees east to a marked spot
near the shore of little Sturgeon Cove; thence north-easterly
following the several courses of the said Big Stur-
geon Cove to the place of beginning; containing
sixty acres or thereabouts, and being the same
premises lately recovered by the said John Bil-
lings in an action of Ejectment against Angus
Holmes, junior, together with the houses and
erections thereon.

The same having been seized under, and by vir-
tue of three executions issued out of the Supreme
Court at the suits of Edmund P. Knight, Isaac
W. Bradbury, and Richard M. Andrews, respec-
tively, against the said John Billings.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1863.

JOHN F. STEVENSON, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office next door to the Union Store.

Residence at J. R. Bradfords.

St. Andrews, Sept. 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against
the Estate of Capt. Walter Snellgrove, late
of the Parish of St. Andrews, deceased, are re-
quested to present the same, duly attested,
within three months from date; And all persons
indebted to the said estate are requested to make
immediate payment to

SARAH M. SNELLGROVE,
Administratrix.

St. Andrews, Sept. 30, 1863.

Peddling Waggon for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small Peddling
Waggon in good order, left with him in Oc-
tober, 1861, and now offered for sale to pay ex-
penses.

T. RIORDAN,
St. George, Oct. 7, 1863.

House & Shop for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, that
eligible House and Shop next the
Record Office in King-street, at pre-
sent occupied by Mrs. Chalmers. The
house contains 8 rooms and a kitchen, besides
the shop. Terms liberal, apply to

Oct. 7, 1863. D. GREEN.

MADE FROM

The Pure Balsams of Vermont

N. H. DOWNS'S

VEGETABLE

BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

This honest, standard OLD COUGH REMEDY,
has been used with entire success for thirty-five
years. It is warranted as usual for
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF
THE THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS,
AND ALL DISEASES TENDING TO
CONSUMPTION.

We have testimonials from many of the best
physicians and gentlemen of standing, among
whom we mention the Hon. Paul Dillingham,
Lieut. Governor of Vermont; Hon. Bates Turner,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Dr.
J. B. Woodward, Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors,
(Successors to N. H. DOWNS'S)
303, St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.
Sold by M. S. BURN & CO., 26 Tremont Street,
and GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street,
Boston.

Also sold Wholesale & Retail by Odell &
Turner, St. Andrews, N. B.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per Bottle.
Sept. 9, 1863. xm

Co-partnership Notice.

WE, the Undersigned, having entered into
Partnership, will continue our business un-
der the style and firm of JOHN LOCHARY & SON.

JOHN LOCHARY,
JOHN LOCHARY, JR.
St. Andrews, September 1, 1863.

Skeleton Skirts!

No house in these days without its Skeleton,
except an old Bachelor's, and in that
there is a void.

Having determined to make a large reduction
in my stock of Skeleton Skirts—I shall for thirty
days, sell at a reduction from my former low
prices. If you want a skirt don't delay, remember
the old adage—delays are dangerous.

Ladies diamond skirt, 40 cts
do do do 50
do do do 55
Ladies Tape & Clasp Skirts 70
do do do 75
A large lot of Childrens Skirts from 25 to 50
cents each.

JOHN S. MAGEE,
ALBION HOUSE.

No second price.

Albion House.

Water Street, St. Andrews.

I have on hand a large and well assorted lot of

CHILDRENS, MISSES, LADIES

Boots, shoes, and slippers,

which with a general assortment of Dry Goods,
are offered—cheap for cash—Charlotte County
Bank or St. Stephen paper.

Grey and white shirtings from 14 cents.
Cotton warps.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

Ladies Seminary.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

MRS. KENDALL will receive a limited
number of young ladies as boarders, in addition
to her daily pupils.

The course of instruction comprises the
English, French, and Italian

Languages; Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, including
the use of the Globes; Astronomy, History,
Music and Singing, plain & Ornamental Needle
Work.

The French, Italian, Music, and Singing classes,
are open to ladies who desire to pursue any of
these branches of study exclusively.

The greatest attention is paid to the comfort,
morals, manners, religious instruction, and personal
neatness of the pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, including all the branches
except Italian, \$50 per annum.
English, £3 0 0 per ann.
French, including French, 8 0 0
Music, 8 0 0
Fuel for season 0 5 0

REFERENCES:
Rev. G. Percy, D. D. Quebec. J. Thompson Esq.,
D. Wilkie, Esq. high school, Wm Andrews, M. A.,
Professor McGill College, Montreal.
Rev. S. Bacon, S. Benson, M. D. Henry Cunard
Es

