

The St. Andrews Standard.

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Vol 28

THE STANDARD.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, for January, has been received. The articles in this periodical are as follows:—

Church Expansion and Liturgical Revision
Japan and the Japanese.
The Victoria Bridge.
Political Halliards of England and Scotland.
Ocean Telegraph.
Autobiography of Dr. A. Carly.
Motley's History of the United Netherlands.
Forbes and Tyndall on the Alps and their Glaciers.
The Kingdom of Italy.
Naval Organisation.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for February, has been received. The contents are:—
School and College Life: its Romance and Reality.
Carthage and its Remains.
Spontaneous Generation.
The Transatlantic Telegraph—Island Routes.
Nerman Sinclair: An Autobiography.—Part XIII.

Biographical Dramatic.
Judicial Puzzles.—Eliza Fenning.
The Foreign Secretary.
The present is a favorable time to commence new subscriptions, as new volumes of the four Reviews and Blackwood commenced January 1861.

Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for March has been received from Messrs Ticknor & Fields. The contents which are as usual interesting are as follows:—

German Universities.
The Professor's Story.
Gymnastics.
Land-locked.
Two or three troubles.
Harbours on the Great Lakes.
The Man who never was Young.
The Men of Schwyz.
A Nook of the North.
Behind the Mask.
Diamonds and Pearls.
Reviews and Literary Notices.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR MONTHLY for January and February is on our table. It is published and edited by John H. Hamelin.

A. M., a gentleman of a fine taste and excellent literary culture, judging from the original articles in the numbers before us. It is one of the handsomest magazines published in the United States. It makes a volume of upwards of six hundred pages, with a number of splendid illustrations. It is the cheapest and best periodical published. Now is the time to subscribe as the volume commenced with the first of January.

Letter from California.

FOR KANSAS, Feb. 23.—The Pony Express from San Francisco, Oh, has arrived. There has been no arrivals or departures of vessels since the last Pony Express left. The markets were unchanged, except there was an improved demand for wheat which is tending upward.

Money was easy, and it was believed there would be no more failures. The shipment of specie on the 11th was expected to be light.

The Pony express Company had resolved to ask Congress for aid.

No day had been agreed upon to vote for Senator.

All the workmen in the navy yards, forts and arsenals on the Pacific coast had been discharged, owing to the embarrassed condition of the Treasury.

A SCENE. An interesting incident transpired in the Lower House of the Legislature of Alabama on Feb. 2. Mr. Clithrell, in the course of his remarks announcing the Stay Law, just passed by the Legislature, took occasion to say that, had he supposed such a measure would become a law, he would have preferred to live for four years under Mr. Lincoln's rule. This elicited a retort from some member, and Mr. Clithrell, rising to observe that if the gentlemen who hissed would show himself, he would put his mouth

in such a condition that he would not repeat the operation for a week to come.— Thereupon Mr. George G. Henry of Mobile arose from his seat, and stated that he was the sibilant individual, and that he held himself responsible for the method in which he had disapproved of Mr. Clithrell's remark. The next moment he was dodging an inkstand which that gentleman launched at his head. As the combatants were about coming to close quarters the by-standers separated them.

UNITED STATES. IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Mr. Lincoln at Washington.

Boston, Feb. 26th. Advice has been received from Japan via San Francisco. Serious difficulties had arisen between the Japanese and the Ambassadors of the Allies, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. A collision was considered certain—The Americans were ready to join the Europeans in case of emergency. The statement that American Ambassadors were repulsed is unfounded—it was the French and English. Trade was very dull.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. Mr. Lincoln, who arrived here sooner than expected, moves about freely. All quiet.

The action of the Peace Congress is now dependent on the course pursued by Mr. Lincoln.

The seizure of New York vessels has been settled by the Administration of the General Government.

The Government loan of eight millions of dollars has been taken at fraction over ninety one dollar.

Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, visits Charleston to-day to prevent an attack on Fort Sumpter, until after President Lincoln's inaugural address is delivered. If that is peaceable, there will be no attack. Sour grapes!

All was quiet on Thursday, at East Pickens, Pennsylvania. One thousand state troops were remaining there, and another thousand said to be on their way.—[Col. Empire.]

Important from Washington!

FOUR IN TEXAS SURRENDERED TO THE REBUBLIC!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. The Peace Congress will probably adjourn to-day. It is believed that the proposition of Mr Guthrie, as amended by Franklin, will be adopted.

It is stated and believed that Messrs. Dix and Eliot, two of the present Ministers of State will be requested by Mr. Lincoln to retain their present positions, with seats in his Cabinet, for a short time after his inauguration.

Mr. Lincoln will clearly indicate his policy to the whole of the States and Republic in his Inaugural Address on the 4th of March.

The Volunteer Bill giving authority to President to call out the Militia and sustain the Law, if he deems it necessary, gave rise to hotly contested debate in the House to-day.

It is generally reported, and believed, that a band of five hundred men, all sworn in, has been fully organized for the purpose of preventing Abraham Lincoln from ever sleeping in the "White House." It is said, that the members of this band will occupy positions near Lincoln on the day of inauguration, and that one of them will shoot him with an air gun, from a point where the density of the crowd will render detection impossible.

The steam-ship "Mohawk" has been ordered to sea, destination unknown.

All the Furtis in Texas have been surrendered to the authorities of that Independent, Lone Star Republic, by General Twiggs, of the U. S. Army.

The House has rejected the amendment of the Senate to the Tariff Bill, levying duties on Tea and Coffee.

New York, Feb. 26. Shipping State Flour, \$5.15 to \$5.20—Extra State, \$5.30 to \$5.35.

New Orleans, Feb. 26. Middlings Cotton, 10 1/2 to 11 cents per pound. Freight from New York 20 cents.

THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY.—The Provisional Capital of the New Confederacy.—The city of Montgomery, the Capital of Alabama, has assumed such a sudden importance as the capital of the Southern Confederacy and the seat of the federal operations of the new government, that we give below a brief sketch of its locality and surroundings. It is situated on the left bank of the Alabama river, 331 miles by water from Mobile, and is 839 miles from Washington, D. C. It is the second city in the State in respect to trade and population, and is one

of the most flourishing inland towns of the Southern States, possessing great facilities for communication with the surrounding country. For steamboat navigation the Alabama river is one of the best in the Union. The largest steamers ascending to this point from Mobile. The city is also the western terminus of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It contains several extensive iron foundries, mill factories large warehouses, numerous elegant stores and private residences. The cotton shipped at this place annually amounts to about one hundred thousand bales. The public records were removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery in November, 1847. The State House was destroyed by fire in 1849, and another one was erected on the same site in 1851. The present population of the city is not far from 16,000, and it is probable that with all its natural advantages the fact of its present selection as the Southern capital, will soon place it in the first rank of Southern cities.

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 26th. The excitement here is general, with relation to the exposure in the "Colonial Empire" as to Land Jobbing.

Mr. Tibbitts moved that a Committee should be appointed to investigate the whole matter, and alluded to the article in the "Empire," say that immediate action was necessary. Universal surprise was expressed in the House, and a general desire stated that the matter should be fully investigated regardless of persons or consequences.

Messrs. Tibbitts, Kerr, McLeod, Wilmut, and McClellan, were appointed a Committee to whom should be referred all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, and its management, with power to send for persons, papers, and records under authority of Mr. Gray's Act of last Session. A full and searching enquiry may be anticipated.

Mr. McPhelim asked whether the motion of Mr. Tibbitts was founded solely on the statements in the "Colonial Empire," and an article headed "Land Jobbing," or on other information.

Mr. Tibbitts replied, that having regard to the statements in the "Colonial Empire" and also, information as to other similar matters, the object was a general inquiry into the management, and disposal, of the Crown Lands of the Province, and the conduct of persons in the Crown Land Office.

The Hon. Albert Smith desired to state that the members of the Executive Council had been summoned to attend a special meeting for an immediate and strict enquiry into the whole matter. He condemned in very strong terms, the system which, "it was alleged in the newspapers" had been pursued.

The Provincial Secretary opened the Budget and made his financial statement, for 1860 and 1861. The Revenue for 1860 was stated to be £168,894, being in excess of the estimate presented by him at the last Session of the Legislature, by the sum of \$11,547; and £16,745 more than in 1856. The revenue exceeded the expenditure for 1860 by more than £6,000, and so covered the expenses incurred by reason of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and all other extraordinary charges of the year.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary estimated that the ordinary Revenue for 1860, would be \$698,800; and his Estimate of Expenditure amounts to \$697,899. He stated that the expenditure on Roads and Bridges for 1861, was put down by the Government at \$152,000; that for education, the sum named was \$116,000; and for the encouragement of Emigration, the sum of \$8000.

No reply was made to the statements of the Provincial Secretary nor was any observation made upon them. They fell perfectly flat upon the House, exciting not a word of comment, although the speech of the Provincial Secretary, who seemed greatly interested occupied nearly two hours.

The House went into a committee on the Homestead Bill, a copy of an American Act, which exempts Homesteads, and a certain amount of Land, from Execution; and without doing anything, reported progress, and adjourned shortly before five.

Feb. 27th. Bill to amend Act incorporation York and Carleton Mining Company agreed to; also a Bill to amend Act incorporation Carleton Agricultural Society; also a Bill incorporating Newcastle Gas Company; also a Bill relating to St. Stephen Burying Ground, to allow poor persons to be buried there; also a Bill to enable the Governor and Trustees of Madras School to raise money by mortgage; also a Bill to amend law relating to Coroner's Inquests, making seven a legal jury.

M. Phelin introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to sick and disabled seamen: House will go into Supply next Tuesday. Powers to swear, &c. witnesses, extended

to Committee on D. P. Meyers' claim, and to committee on Crown Land matters.

M. Lead gave notice of motion for address for papers, &c., relating to Hammond River Bridge.

Scovell gave notice of motion of a House for papers relating to claim of Rev. Mr. Smith for land damages.

House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Conflict with a Tigress in Liverpool.

While Maccomo was going through his performance with the Bengal tigers, at Mander's Menagerie, Liverpool, on Friday, a tigress caught his left hand in her mouth. Planting his knee in the small of the tigress's back, and pressing her against the bars of the cage, he seized her lower jaw with his right hand, and held her powerless to do more than retain his left hand in her mouth. So cool was Maccomo in this trying position that lookers-on thought it a part of his performance; but when Maccomo called to one of the keepers, "She has got my hand fast, in her mouth; get a bar of hot iron," the truth of his dangerous position flashed through the minds of those present, and created the greatest excitement—one lady fainting away, and others running from the painful sight. Four or five minutes elapsed before the iron was ready, during which time Maccomo stood like a piece of statuary, not a quiver of his lip to show the pain he was enduring. When ready, the hot iron was applied quickly and surely, by one of the keepers, to one of the large teeth in the upper jaw, and, as though she had been electrified, her mouth sprang open. Maccomo, quick as lightning, drew his hand away, caught hold of a thick stick, struck her a terrific blow on the skull, brought her down, and forced her to finish her performance before he left the cage. When Maccomo came to the fearful struggle which had been going on between man and beast.—[Liverpool Mercury.]

The Mechanical Employment of Women.

On this subject the London Mechanics Magazine contains the following sensible remarks:—At the present moment 550,000 females are engaged in the United Kingdom as milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses and shirt-makers; and their labor being manual, they are, on an average, the most enervated, most dependent and most unhappy of the industrial classes. Half a million of sewing machines is much needed among them. Their introduction would double their wages, and enable them to obtain three times the quantity of their present earnings. Nor is there any danger that this market for female labor will be overcrowded, at least for several generations. Men must eventually resign the most onerous drudgery of handsewing to machines wrought or attended to by women. Three-fourths of the journeymen and apprentice tailors of Great Britain—50,000 able-bodied men—could well be engaged to man our navy or engage in some more suitable employment than handling the needle. The stitching of men's clothing is a field for labor which women are only beginning to occupy, which is practically unlimited in its extent, and which will give them constant, suitable and remunerative employment. We need scarcely mention the stitching of women's apparel as work suited to the sewing machine and to female hands, nor refer to each of the numerous trades into which this invention has either carried women's labor or increase its value.

The employment of women in other kinds of mechanical labor, as printing, telegraphing, watchmaking, &c., is desirable. When any trade is introduced, the unskilled labor of women is naturally preferred, and her sphere of usefulness is widened. But whatever she may gain by new inventions, or by competition with men in the lighter mechanical trades, women's chief employments must ever be, as they have been, connected with the manufacture of clothing; and improvements in the machinery for spinning, weaving, and sewing must be ranked among the most important agencies which are at work for the elevation of women and the civilization of our race.

ARREST OF A CLEVERMAN. Among the indictments returned by the Grand Jury of Middlesex county at East Cambridge, on Saturday, were two against Rev. William R. Bagnall of Chelsea, for a felonious assault with an attempt to commit a rape upon the person of Alice J. Higgins of Charleston, and also an indecent exposure of his person. Yesterday forenoon Bagnall was arrested at his residence in Chelsea, by Deputy Sheriff Richardson, and arraigned before Judge Vose in the Superior Court, now in session at East Cambridge. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in \$1500 for trial March first. He submitted sureties. The School Committee of Chelsea, of which Bagnall was a member, have requested him to resign.

MAN KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—In our paper of yesterday we stated that a man's cap was found on the cowcatcher of the locomotive which brought in the western train on Wednesday evening—and that fact had been entertained that some person had been killed. These fears were realized yesterday by a discovery near "High Head" about a mile below the city, of the body of a man named Sylvester O'Brien. "It was lying" on the side of the track, very near where the man had lived. Snow was falling at the time the train passed, and it may have blinded the man so that he could not see the engine. He leaves a widow and three children.—[Bangor Courier, Feb. 22.]

It is rumored in this city that four of the parties who were concerned in the outrageous assault upon our fellow citizen Capt. Vaughan, in Savannah have been arrested and are awaiting their trial. It is stated that Capt. Vaughan had sailed for England, whence he will return direct to Savannah; and will arrive there in time to testify at the trial in the month of June. We hope the guilty parties will be severely punished. New Brunswick.

A singular wager was won recently by a skater on the Lake of Geneva, near Namus, Belgium. He bet that he would skate for an hour, carrying a basket of eggs on his head, without breaking one of them. He accomplished the feat in first rate style, having during the hour written his name in elaborate characters on the ice, beside tracing an immense variety of complicated figures, and at last set down the basket and reversed his wager, amid the cheer of all present.

A frightful murder was committed at Templeby, in the county of Sligo on Friday last where a man named James Dunlevy murdered his wife in a most brutal manner. Her head, when she was discovered, was found to be nearly separated from her body. A coroner's inquest was held on Monday, and a verdict of wilful murder against the husband of the deceased was returned. The murderer was committed to Sligo jail for trial at the ensuing assizes.—[Sligo Chronicle.]

Stereoscopic pictures combined with the "microscope" are now exhibited in New York, representing persons in motion. The pictures are mounted in the ordinary way, and viewed in a stereoscope which differs from the common instrument only in having a metal screen worked by a spring which alternately passes before the lenses.

An amalgam of chemically pure copper with mercury possesses the property of setting as a solder for metals, and as a cement for glass and porcelain, to which it adheres strongly. At the expiration of ten or twelve hours it becomes sufficiently hard to take a polish, like brass or silver.

The city of Honolulu in Oceania has become completely Americanized, as it is now supplied with fresh water by pipes in all the streets.

A small cutter of 20 tons burden has made the voyage from Greenock, Scotland, to Australia. She stopped at Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope for provisions, and the trip was not much longer than some made by large ships.

Coal ashes are stated, by some who have tried experiments with them, to be excellent for putting around the roots of peach-trees, and gooseberry bushes in the spring. They are generally held to be of no use whatever, but as they contain some traces of potash and considerable lime, they will no doubt tend to destroy grubs and worms.

Agendrea's white gunpowder consists of one part ferro-cyanide of potassium, one part of white sugar, and two parts of chlorate of potassa. These substances are reduced to powder separately, then mixed by hand in a porcelain mortar. It is more easily inflamed than common gunpowder, and is excellent for filling shells, but unsuited for small firearms, because it oxydizes the steel and iron so rapidly.

A woman recently applied to the Duches county (N. Y.) courts, for divorce from her husband, on the ground that he habitually chewed tobacco.

The Pictorial Standard speaks in high terms of the Rev. Mr. Grant and the other ministers of Nova Scotia, who have studied at Glasgow for the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and who have now returned to their native Province.—[Presbyterian.]

A STRIKE.—We understand the Ship carpenters in the various yards around the City struck on Tuesday last for higher wages. They have been receiving one dollar a day, which they want to be raised to 65.—[Globe.]

There are a less than 2,540,000,000 sterling invested in the British railways of the United Kingdom. Their united receipts last year amounted to nearly £30,000,000 (at \$110,000,000), and last year they