

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6 1861.

Vol 28

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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. Carley.
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 of 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 tables. It is published and edited by John F. 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.

Fort Kearney, Feb. 23d.—The Pony Express from San Francisco, Cal., 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 hiss from some member, and Mr. Clithrell retorted by observing 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 WASHINGTON.

Mr. Lincoln at Washington.

Boston, Feb. 26th. Advice has been received from Japan via San Francisco. Serious difficulties have 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, Pensacola. One thousand state troops were remaining there, and another thousand said to be on their way. (Col. Empire.)

Important from Washington.

Fort in Texas surrendered to the Republic.

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 laws, if he deems it necessary, gave rise to a hotly contested debate in the House to-day.

It is generally reported, and believed, that a band of five hundred men, all sworn in, have 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 Forts 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.

Superfine State Flour, \$5.15 to \$5.20.

Extra State, \$5.30 to \$5.35.

New Orleans, Feb. 26.

Middling Cotton, 10 1/2 to 11 cents per pound.

Freights firm.

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.

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 Tusculum 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," saying 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 upon 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. Pheilm introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to sick and disabled seamen. House will go into Supply next Tuesday.

Power to swear, &c. witnesses, extended

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

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

Scovill 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 Tiger in Liverpool.

While Maccombe 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 Maccombe in this trying position that lookers-on thought it a part of his performance; but when Maccombe 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 Maccombe 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. Maccombe, 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 Maccombe came out of the cage, his bleeding hand testified 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 650,000 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 clothing which they can purchase out 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 monotonous 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 spared 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 traded 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 new trades are 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 employment 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.

ANNEST OF A CLEGGMAN. Among the incidents returned by the Grand Jury of Middlesex county at East Cambridge, on Saturday, were two against Rev. William R. Bagwell 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 Bagwell 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 obtained sureties. The School Committee of Chelsea, of which Bagwell 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 a locomotive which brought in the water 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 received his wager, amid the cheer of all present.

A frightful murder was committed at Templey, 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 "otoscope" 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 serving 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.

Augendre'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 Duchesne 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 at least 2,500,000,000 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). (Standard.)

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, Feb. 28, 1861.
Steamship Canadian, from Liverpool, 1.30 P. M. of 14th and London on the evening of the 15th, arrived at 7.15 this morning. She brings 105 passengers.
Passed 224, steamship Vigo bound East all well.
The political intelligence possesses no feature of importance.

Barque Ponquin Capt. Batchelder, of Bath, Maine, from the Clyde for Brazil, foundered off Wicklow Head during a gale on the 9th. Eleven men and one woman drowned; two men saved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A London letter in the Paris *Monitor* asserts that a number of English merchants are about to present an address to the Queen praying that negotiations be opened with France for the mutual reduction of existing armaments.

Proceedings in Parliament unimportant. The rumor is revived that Lord John Russell will shortly accept a peerage, a seat in the House of Lords.

There had been a furious gale on the English coast, causing an immense number of wrecks and a great loss of life particularly on the eastern coast. There was no damage of consequence caused to American shipping.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell said that government found it very difficult to adopt measures to protect British interests in Mexico, owing to the civil war. He hoped the struggle would soon cease. He also said the San Juan question with Mexico was still open, but that England had made a proposition in a fair spirit, and he hoped it would be accepted. With regard to the fugitive slave Anderson, the only correspondence has been a demand from America for his extradition, and a simple acknowledgment of the demand.

The steamship *Great Eastern* will be again ready for sea in March. It was reported that her destination is New York.

FRANCE.

Another pamphlet, entitled "France, Rome and Italy," by M. La Guerniere, was announced for publication on the 15th. The *Paris* says it will give a clear insight into the Imperial policy and enable Europe to judge.

The semi-official pamphlet on the same subject, already published, says in the event of the French troops leaving Rome, no other foreign power will be allowed to take their place.

The Bonaparte-Patterson case was again before the French Court on the 8th inst., and the Imperial attorney explained its legal bearings. He said the only question was, is the marriage null for want of publication in France, and argued that this had been decided in the affirmative. The Court adjourned its decision for eight days.

ITALY.

A Turin telegram of Feb. 15 says that Gaeta will capitulate to-morrow morning. Cialdini will occupy Mont Orlando, and all the fortifications, and after the departure of the royal family he will occupy the city. The garrison will remain prisoners of war until Mesina and Civitella Deltroute shall be surrendered. The King and Queen, with their suite, will depart on board the French ship *Mutete*.

Dispatches from Gaeta prior to the capitulation say that a Capuchin monk left there upon a mission to raise an insurrection in Calabria, but was arrested near Consenza and important papers found upon him.

The city of Fiume and the surrounding district had been declared in a state of siege.

AUSTRIA.

It was reported that the subscription to the new loan exceeded thirty millions florins.

The Committee of Pest had voted an address to the Emperor of Austria as a King of Hungary, declaring that the recent royal rescript had destroyed the confidence created by the Imperial diploma of October last. They say the law prohibits the payment of taxes until voted by the Diet, and force alone can remove the citizens from the lawful ground they have taken, and an unscrupulous return to constitutional life can alone save the King and country.

SWITZERLAND.

A Berne telegram of the 13th says: "It was through the medium of the Swiss Consulate at Algiers that Mr. Cobden proposed that Switzerland should mediate between the contending States of America. The Federal Council declined the proposition on the ground that it was not qualified for such an office, but at the same time expressed its thanks to Mr. Cobden."

INDIA.

A Calcutta telegram of January 16, via Poin de Galle, reports the import market very dull. Shirts were dropping, and yarns inactive. Export were steady. Exchange had advanced 2s. 6d. closing firm. Exchange 2s. 4d. Money easy.

MARKETS.

Cotton at New Orleans active at 19 1/4 a 11 1/4. Freight to Liverpool 3d. Superfine State Flour—£5 10s 8 1/2 20. Extra State Flour—£5 25s 8 1/2 20. Wheat lower.

The oil which is obtained from the natural wells in Pennsylvania, is now called "carbon oil," in contradistinction to "kerosene" and "coal oil," which are obtained from the distillation of coal and shale in retorts.

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 28th.

Mr. Lawrence has introduced a Bill to alter and amend the Law relating to the Government of the City of St. John. Also, a Bill to place the appointment of the Chief of Police in the Commission Council.

Progress was made to day in Bill to amend Act relating to Municipalities. Also in Mr. End's Homicide Bill. Also in Bill relating to Savings Bank.

Provincial Secretary stated that the Government would bring in a Bill relating to Savings Banks.

Mr. Gray introduced a Bill to enable parties having claims against the Government to have them adjudicated upon by Courts of Law.

There was a long discussion on Mr. Lewis' Bill to extend jurisdiction of Magistrates' progress reported. The following Committee was appointed to consider petition of Thomas King, Railway Contractor, viz. Messrs. Williston, Ferris and McAdam.

Hon. Attorney General laid upon the table a dispatch from His Grace The Duke of Newcastle, relating to representation of the Colonies in the Great Exhibition of Industry and Art to be held in London in 1862.

Adjourned at 5.10.

March 1st, 1861.

Chandler introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Andrews Water Company.

Gray introduced a Bill in addition to an Act incorporating Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Tilley presented a petition from F. B. Cougle and others, respecting appointment of Water Commissioners for Carleton.

Tilley laid before the House certain returns asked for by Council.

Progress made in Bill relating to incorporation of Joint Stock Companies.

The centre of attraction all day has been Crown Land inquiry in Committee Room. Inches had been on examination nearly the whole day. Strange developments were made, and great want of capacity and responsibility of head of department imputed.

He acknowledges the obtaining large tracts of land—26,000 acres—but denies the violation of any order or system, although he admits he done wrong—no moral guilt.

He implicates Attorney General as obtaining lands through him; and charges his own departure from duty upon the example of others, and the contaminating influence of the impure political atmosphere by which he has for several years been surrounded.

(By Telegraph to Globe.)
Crown Land Office investigation Committee sitting. Inches examined. He disclosed the system of speculating in the Crown Lands was done by entering fictitious names and making transfers.

Inches had partners in his transaction, and had secured for himself upwards of 26,600 acres. He made proposition to surrender an unbroken block containing 5,330 acres, situated at Montegale, provided he was refunded the purchase money.

The system of jobbing and speculation been in operation 15 or 20 years.

Attorney General implicated in the system to a small extent. Investigation will probably last several days.

Surveyor General exonerated from participating in speculation. Great excitement.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

There is a great pressure on Mr. Lincoln to obtain his endorsement of the Peace Congress proposition, with which, and not without, they can receive a two-thirds vote in the Senate and House. Messrs. Bell, Douglas, Crittenden, Kives Guthrie, Bigler, Gov. Sprague and other prominent men have made personal appeals.

Mr. Guthrie states that when he asked Mr. Lincoln if he should oppose the action of the Peace Congress, he replied that if he did it would probably be against his better judgment.

The fact that the Illinois Commissioners voted for the propositions is regarded as significant. On the other hand, Gov. Chase, Greeley and other prominent Republicans, are violent in opposition to any action by Congress, and denounce as traitors all who may vote for the propositions.

Many conservative Republicans prefer to have no action on the proposition now, in order that Mr. Lincoln may present them to an extra session of Congress with his own views.

General Scott has ordered a salute of 100 guns to be fired by the Light Artillery at noon in honor of the action of the Peace Congress.

It being the last day of the month, all the government troops are out for monthly muster, in full uniform. The weather is fine and spring-like, and the streets are crowded with people.

A battalion of the Baltimore City Guard has volunteered to come here and escort Mr. Buchanan to Wheatland.

New York, Feb. 28. The *Times* Washington correspondent says the Virginia Commissioners will leave this morning for home. They seem much dissatisfied. It is thought however that Virginia will not accede unless a coercion policy is adopted by the new Administration.

A member of Twigg's staff says the latter has declined to enter the service of Georgia, and will decline to enter the service of the Southern Confederacy under Davis, who was only a second lieutenant when Twigg was only a Colonel.

It is reported that Jefferson Davis has had an interview with Major Anderson.

There was a meeting of railroad officers yesterday, to arrange the schedule for the great southwestern mail, so as to avoid the seceding States. The mail will probably go by the Baltimore and Ohio road to Columbus (Cincinnati), across Kentucky direct to Memphis.

The *Herald* correspondent says that the Senate, in executive session, ordered the correspondence with Great Britain on the subject of the fugitive slave Anderson to be printed.

The leading members of the Peace Conference express satisfaction with the Franklin plan of adjustment, and express the determination to make it a distinct issue in the approaching elections. They maintain that the States cannot hold in the Union by it.

Mr. Crittenden is confident that the Virginia Convention will acquiesce. Mr. Field's absence in the Supreme Court produced a tie vote.

The *Times* correspondent says it is rumored that the death of General Twigg was occasioned by an altercation with the aid camp sent by Governor Houston to reconstitute against his meditated treachery—the aid shooting him. There is no confirmation of the rumor.

The *World's* despatch says that all the judges of the Supreme Court have called on Mr. Lincoln.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—Almost all the newspapers we have lately received contain reference to the subject of emigration, showing how deep an interest in it is taken by the popular mind. We are happy to say, too, that the Government are taking action, thus conforming to the general desires of the Province, at a time when their efforts are likely to be successful.

Mr. Buchanan, our chief emigration agent, is now in England, where he will remain until the spring, to organize the necessary means of attracting settlers to our shores.

The Rev. Mr. Hope is actively engaged in London in disseminating information respecting this country. Mr. Clossier has gone to Norway, to bring out John A. Donaldson, late of Westport, C. W., will sail by the next steamer for the North of Ireland, of which he is a native, there to do the work for which there is a fine field.

The troubles in the United States are likely to have their effect in diminishing the relative proportion of emigrants going to them. The wars in New Zealand, to which country the attention of England has lately been persistently directed as a field for colonization, will check the outflow of peaceful people thither. So the prospects of emigration to Canada and other North American Colonies are bright indeed.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

ST. ANDREWS, MAR. 6, 1861.

THE LAND JOBBING affair is turning out even worse than was expected; from the disclosures of Mr. Inches before the committee of inquiry, it appears that men high in office are implicated—fictitious names were made use of to obtain large tracts of land for purposes of speculation; these proceedings have been carried on for many years; even during Mr. Baillies term of office, and no committee will ever be able to elicit a title of the information upon the speculations committed, not by the Lumber merchants, but by men whose official position afforded the opportunities for obtaining large grants of land.

As the extent of unutilized land in some of the best districts of the Province and along some of the great roads will prove. It is not surprising, then, that the tax on wilderness lands has been detected in the Assembly for years past. The opposition to the measures was of a piece with the local sectional and personal legislation which has disgraced the country for the last few years.

Many of the purchasers of the lands whose names are published, obtained their grants for the purposes of supplying employment for their mills; they came out boldly, and publicly, and purchased at the annual sales, and had to contend with all times, considerable competition. As Mr. Inches has made known his own transactions in the purchase of Crown Lands, it is to be hoped he will make a full disclosure since he first was appointed to the office, from which he has been so recently suspended. We know something of the origin of the "sales of Crown Lands in this Province," it has answered the purpose for which it was originated, and exceeded the most sanguine expectation of those who initiated the system—so ably carried out by their predecessors. The developments made by Mr. Inches, as given by the "Colonial Empire" from the minutes of the proceedings before the Investigating Committee are astounding. We extract the following from Mr. Inches' evidence:—

"The distribution of advertisements was made by the Attorney General, without consulting the Surveyor General, until about two years ago, when the matters were taken up by the Government, and arranged in a more methodical manner, after a good deal of protestation by the Surveyor General. I told the Attorney General several times, that I could not act without consulting the Surveyor General. This was in particular

cases, and the case of Whitehead, before mentioned, was one of them. I remember mentioning, to the Surveyor General, what Whitehead wanted, and he acquiesced at the idea, yet, after all, he had to put up with it, and pay the whole amount.

"The Provincial Secretary and myself within the last three or four years, sometimes arranged the advertising without consulting the Surveyor General. I have a pencil memorandum of the Provincial Secretary on the letter file, directing to whom the advertisements should be given. Later, the Attorney General has assumed the control of the advertising."

"The business of the C. L. Office must be done promptly and some person must necessarily assume the responsibility. The mode of transferring purchases is not new. When I attended the Executive Council with the Land Schedules, ten or fifteen years ago, the Executive would ask if the transfers were all right, and pass them. In Mr. Baillies time they were settled in the Office, without reference to the Executive."

"In consequence of delay on the part of the Law Officers, a great many conflicting cases are never decided; and a reference to the Law Officers, which means to the Attorney General, is virtually an indefinite postponement. A and a gentleman appoints to a denial of justice. It is just as the Office, that a reference to the Attorney General sends the matter to the dead file"—there is an end of it.

"And now to my land purchases. There are others far above me, whose example I merely followed, and I contend there is no 'moral guilt' in my buying land which may appear so to many. I make no observation as to its propriety in an official and public point of view, and I do say, that the Chief Officers of the Govt. are connected with these transactions themselves, and knew to a certain extent, what was going on."

"When before the Executive Council a few days since, the Hon. Albert Smith hinted at the possibility of excluding the lands I hold I said, 'I was quite prepared to meet any question of that kind. I then also said, there were three courses open to the Executive. They could, and should, make a full enquiry as to all the purchases, and the details of each. They could pass an order to prevent such doings in future; and lastly (I said it respectfully) they could dispense with the services of Andrew Inches."

"In connection with the above proposition, I beg to say that I am not indifferent to a dismissal from a position I have occupied twenty five years which has rendered me more familiar with all the details and duties of the Crown Land Office, than perhaps any other man in the Province. Had there been an Order that I should have no connection with Crown Lands, I would neither directly or indirectly, while in the slightest degree in their purchase, and have further freed myself from all connection with a Government."

"A practice has grown up of allowing clerks in the Crown Land Office to act as Agents for purchases, or persons having business with the Department, which I think highly objectionable. My own emoluments in this way during the past year, was between £50 and £75; but on an average of the last five or six years, cannot have amounted to less than £100 a year. The Attorney General declined asking Mr. Inches any questions at that stage of the proceedings."

Late accounts state the Virginia Convention has drafted Secession Ordinance, which will pass if the President should recommend coercion in his message. The arsenal at San Antonio, Texas has been taken by the Secessionists.

We have received the Sixth Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works for 1860, to which is appended a large Map of the Great Roads. There are some extracts in this carefully drawn up Report, which we will copy for the "Star" people's—that's the way the money goes.

ERRATA.—It often happens that although errors are marked in the proof, they escape the eye of the person whose business it is to correct them. A few days ago one of the leading Journals we noticed the transcription of a dozen lines which destroyed the whole of an important article, this not surprising that in an office with but little assistance errors will occur such as appeared in our last issue, and which we much regret. In the hurry of going to press several typographical errors occurred in Mr. Julius Thompson's advertisement letter, which we now take the opportunity to correct.

In the second paragraph, after the words "the impossibility of its having," insert the word "been."

In the 5th paragraph, for the word "incarnate" read "increase."

In the 6th paragraph, for the word "alteration" read "alternative."

In the 7th paragraph, after the words "one particular Locomotive Engine is always," insert the word required: "only can be."

And in the same paragraph for "only can be," read "easily can be," and for "any here added to," read "any here added to."

Our thanks are tendered to those young friends who sent us a few days ago, some Moore stickers.

We have received the Report of the Railway Commissioners for the year 1860; containing the Chief Engineer's Report, and the Report of the General Superintendent. These documents are exceedingly well drawn up, particularly Mr. Carvell's, the General Superintendent's, which gives in detail the receipts, expenses, &c.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Looker On" and "Another Inhabitant" are received. We cannot undertake for the present to publish any further correspondence on the subject—the Railway; whenever anything occurs favorable to the prospects of the line, we will, as heretofore, have much pleasure in giving it publicity—our belief in the completion of the work is as firm as it ever was. Nil desperandum.

THE COLONIAL TIMES has been enlarged and is now published weekly, instead of semi-monthly. It is neatly printed, well filled, and ably conducted.

Boston, March 4th.

President Lincoln was inaugurated in Washington to-day, with all the usual ceremonies connected with that event.

There were immense crowds present to witness the ceremony.

The inaugural address declares the non intervention with Slavery in the Southern States, pronounces Secession a constitutional assault, asserts that the Union must be maintained, the public property protected, the Revenue laws enforced, and closed with a appeal, to the good sense and patriotism of the American people.

The Senate was in Session during Sunday night, and continued its sitting up to noon to-day.

FREDERICTON, March 2.

The House opened this morning and immediately adjourned until Monday. No business of any nature whatever was taken up.

March, 3.

A Bill to incorporate the St. Andrews Water Company passed.

A Bill amending the Act Incorporating Caledonia Mining Co passed.

Mr. Tapley's bill to amend the bill relating to municipalities passed with some amendments.

Mr. Williston introduced a bill amending the act relating to insolvent Confined Debtors, which with Mr. Enn's bill on the same subject was referred to special committee—viz. Messrs. Williston, Allen and Watterson.

Very little doing in the House.

Mr. Inches on the stand all day and finished Volunteer Testimony.

Hon. Mr. Smith explained the cause of Lords on the Shediac Railway being purchased in his name.

Mr. Inches says the practice of using fictitious names commenced in Mr. Inches' time, he complained that a number of the Deputies were not reliable, and charged the Attorney General with being derelict in proceeding against trespassers on Crown Lands.

Several members of the Legislature had purchased lands according to regulations.

The Attorney General will be examined to-morrow.

President Jefferson Davis is fifty-three years old—old enough, one would think, to know better than to act so foolishly as he is acting. When a man hasn't arrived at years of discretion at the age of 53, he may be suspected of an ability to remain ever young. He is an evergreen but in no good sense.

Mr. Lincoln completed his 52nd year on 12th. He'll grow old much faster during the next four years. The Presidency ages a man most considerably. Mr. Buchanan, for example, is about two hundred, though he was a hale man of some six-and-sixty years when he entered the Presidential Chair not quite four years ago.

The Queen in person opened Parliament on the 5th inst. The Emperor of the French had delivered his on the day before. The Queen refers with regret to the present position of what was once the United States, and feelingly alludes to the friendly reception given to the Prince of Wales, not only there but in the C. O. as well.

The Emperor's speech is interpreted differently by parties in England; some declaring it to be decidedly pacific, and others affirming that it is covertly warlike.

At a late meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers in England, a paper was read by W. H. Preece, C. E., on submarine cables in shallow waters, in which he stated that, with a differential galvanometer, he could tell the exact spot of a leak or fault in a submarine cable sixty miles distant.

At St. John, on the 27th ult., aged 30 years, after a protracted illness, Helen Gilchrist, beloved wife of Mr. H. T. Ames, and oldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Berry of this town. Her remains were interred here, on Saturday last.

Suddenly at the Digadegunah Mills, St. Patrick, on the 14th Jan., in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, wife of John H. Armstrong, sen., leaving a husband and a large family, connection and friends, mourn the bereavement of a pious and benevolent mother and a warm friend.

St. Andrews, Mi.

THE Subscribers having hereby, the business by James W. Street, will in under the style and firm of

J. W. STREET

TO L THAT two or three Railway is attached at pre Thomas Ward

AN CI To incorporate sundry persons St. Andrews Water

BE IT ENACTED by the Legislative Council, and Ass

1. That Benjamin F. Wm. Whitlock, Benjamin W. Chandler, and their assigns, be and they are declared to be a body corporate

2. That the said body shall have all the power incident to a Corporation by this Act, for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on necessary works therewith

3. The capital stock of the said body shall consist of Four thousand shares of ten dollars each, which may be required by the Board of the said Company, for giving one month's notice in writing to the said Company, that any shareholder who may be required to pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars

4. When over one hundred shareholders, or a major part of the shareholders, shall be present at a meeting of the said Company, the said Company shall have power to increase the number of its shares to a sum not exceeding ten dollars

5. There shall be a general meeting of the said Company, on the 1st day of May, in each and every year, at which meeting there shall be chosen five directors, who shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are chosen

6. Not less than three of the directors shall constitute a quorum, and the President shall have power to call a meeting of the directors at any time

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ST. ANDREW'S HOUSE.

The Subscriber begs leave to tend notice to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted the large and commodious house corner of WATER and FREDERICK Streets, AS A

HOTEL.

and trusts for attention and efforts to please, to receive a share of patronage. The House will be opened for the reception of transient and permanent boarders on the 14th inst., and neither trouble or expense will be spared to render the establishment second to none in the town.

27-Meals furnished any hour, and every attention paid to travellers.

37-The House is a short distance from the Steamboat Landing, and within a few minutes walk of the Railway Station.

A. KENNEDY.

St. Andrews, Feb. 8th, 1860.

Just Received,

75 BARRELS Extra Family FLOUR, 50 Bags Yellow Corn Meal.

For sale low. SLASON & RAINFORD.

KEROSENE OIL.

FOR sale at the Union Store. This splendid coal oil, gives a more brilliant light than any other, and is cheaper.

J. R. BRADFORD.

Jan. 2, 1861

Goods in Store

10 Bbls Clear and Extra Mess Pork, 60 Bags Liverpool Salt.

8000 superfine and extra flour 1200 double extra do.

Box sardines 3000 W. I. Coffee lb papers

do Tobacco Chests London Congou

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Hives, Itch, and all Skin Diseases.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. have been using this medicine for many years, and have seen its effects in every case.

It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and will cure every case of Scrofula, and all the diseases which it produces.

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B. R. STEVENSON

Attorney at Law and Solicitor

Office—Breen's building, opposite Post Office

St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

Kellies' Ale

On consignment.

20 casks "Kellies' Ale, 10 and 20 gallons each.

Nov. 12 J. W. STREET & SON.

TO LET

THAT superior stand for business

situated on the South side

of the Market Square within ten feet from

the Railroad, and now occupied by

Mr. George McCulloch. Possession given on the

1st day of May for further particulars enquire

of the owner.

St. Andrews, March 20, 1860.

AMOS P. TAPLEY

HAS REMOVED TO

84 Milk Street,

(opposite Pearl Street), where he will keep a full

assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

In particular, made solely and expressly for

him.

ESTES' THICK BOOTS, fully warranted, double

and single soles, 14 to 17 inch legs.

FRENCH'S wide and well Custom-made

Kip, and Grain Boots.

Also, Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes

of all kinds, shipped to New York by

the Atlantic Coast Line.

All orders will have prompt attention.

Public Notice

Is hereby given, that the following Non Resi-

dent Property, in the Parish of Dumbarton,

has been assessed as under for the year 1860, and

unless the amount together with the cost of ad-

vertising the same, be paid within three months from

this date, the same will be sold according to law.

For the year 1860.

For the year 1860.

For the year 1860.

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For the year 1860.



ST. JOHN STONE WORK

South side King Square.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment

has removed to his new premises

at the corner of King Square and

St. John's Street, N.B.

and has added largely to his stock of

different

STONE AND MARBLE,

and are prepared to supply the shortest notice

Monuments, Headstones, Tombs,

Vanities and Fontes, Lintels

and Table Tops,

&c. &c.

He designs and patterns, and will kind in

the building.

He is also prepared to execute in stone

the necessary of importing from some

of the States to execute their work, but