

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, JUNE 10.

Relation with Great Britain.—On Mr. Rives's motion to refer so much of the President's Message as related to foreign affairs to that Committee.

Mr. Buchanan spoke at a very considerable length, denying some of the positions of international law laid down by Mr. Webster, in his letter to Mr. Fox, hinting that Mr. W. had acted under a menace. He read the letter of Mr. Fox, demanding the surrender of McLeod, to prove his position; a letter which he maintained had been prepared in England and sent to Mr. Fox.

Mr. B. insisted that McLeod was amenable to the laws, it gaily, and cited Vattel to prove his position. He however did not believe that McLeod was present at that affair, but that his arrest and all subsequent trouble grew out of his vain and empty boasting.

Mr. B. said he did not desire war; his wishes and feelings were all pacific, but still he did not think the proceedings of the Secretary under the threat held by the British minister were creditable to the American character. It was a miserable policy to think of conciliating the British Government by concessions.

He would not say that Mr. Webster had yielded, but he would say that he had not displayed a proper American feeling, and contrasted the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth with that adopted by Mr. Webster.

Mr. Rives followed, and with much earnestness of manner insisted that McLeod was not amenable; that the avowal of the act by the British Government took away the liabilities of the act. He defended the present Administration from the charge of supineness or yielding. The act had been committed in 1837, and had slept on from that time until it was supposed that our government had dropped the question.

But now, since the change of Administration, the answer does not come, and the British Government say it is by their command, and what is the course pursued by the present Administration? Why, the right and proper one. They insist that a public wrong is to be redressed by public measures. We have no disposition to punish your petty misfeator, who acted under the order of his superior, while we have higher game. He would call the attention of Senators to the case of the Chesapeake. There was a flagrant outrage on our flag; but would gentlemen say the commander and crew, if they came in our possession, would be individual liable? Would you arrest them in our territories?

Mr. Benton, speaking across the floor, said: "Yes, I would have hung them for it."

Mr. R. continued. The Senator from Mississippi says he would hang them. I know that Senator is a very summary man; but, I can tell him that if he did so, he would do a great national wrong.

[Mr. Benton, with nonchalance, nodding his head, said: "I would have done it."]

The President of the Senate rose struck his name on the desk to stop that under current of talk.

Mr. R. scouted the idea of Mr. Webster having acted under any menace; he had met the question as every true and noble American would have done. What was his language on this occasion, let the Senate hear it:

"It must be shown that admission or remembrance to the persons on board the 'Caroline' was impracticable or would have been unavailing; it must be shown that daylight could not be waited for; that there could be no attempt at discrimination between the innocent and the guilty; that it would not have been enough to seize and detain the vessel; but that there was a necessity, present and inevitable, for attacking her in the darkness of the night, while moored to the shore, and while unarmed men were asleep on board, killing some and wounding others, and then drawing her into the current above the cataract, setting her on fire, and careless to know whether there might be in her the innocent with the guilty, or the living with the dead, committing her to a fate which fills the imagination with horror."

Does this, said Mr. R., look like crouching under the menace of a foreign foe? No; he met it as an American Statesman should do, not putting on Becchi airs, and using threats when nothing was meant.

CANADA.

The First Parliament of the United Provinces of Canada, was convened at Kingston on the 15th ult. We give below a few extracts from the Speech of Lord Sydenham which is very concise and notices a number of interesting subjects:—

Legislative Council Chamber,
Kingston, June 15, 1841.

This day at two o'clock, p. m. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being there assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Members of the Assembly, and that House being present, Austin Cuvillier, Esquire, M. P. for the County of Huntingdon, informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be the Speaker. The Speaker then demanded the customary privileges, which His Excellency having granted, was pleased to open the First Session of the First Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have deemed it right to assemble you at the earliest period which the circumstances of the Province, and the duties imposed upon me by the Imperial Act for the Union of the Canadas, under which this Legislature is constituted, have admitted; and it is with sincere satisfaction that I now meet you to del-

berate on the great and important interests committed to our charge.

A subject of Her Majesty, an inhabitant of this Province, has been forcibly detained in the neighboring States, charged with a pre-tended crime. No time was lost by the Executive of this Province in remonstrating against this proceeding, and provision was made for insuring to the individual, the means of defence, pending the further action of Her Majesty's Government. The Queen's Representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand his release. Of the result of that demand I am not yet apprised, but I have the Queen's commands to assure her faithful subjects in Canada of Her Majesty's fixed determination to protect them with the whole weight of her power.

Arrangements were completed during the course of last summer by which, under the directions of the Treasury, the rates of Passage between all parts of this Colony and the United Kingdom were greatly reduced; and a more speedy and regular conveyance of letters between different parts of this Province has since been established by arrangements made by the Deputy Post Master General under my directions. A Commission has been appointed by me to enquire into, and report upon the whole Post Office system of North America, and I confidently anticipate that the result of its labours will be the establishment of a plan securing improvements in the internal communication by post within the Colony, equal to those which we have already obtained in the communication with the Mother Country.

In immediate connexion with the outlay of capital upon public works is the subject of Emigration, and the disposal and settlement of public lands. There exists within the Province no means so certain of producing a healthy flow of Immigration from the Mother Country, and of ultimately establishing the Immigrant as a settler and proprietor within the Colony, as the power of affording sure employment for his labour on his first arrival. The assistance of Parliament, for the Public Works which may be undertaken here, will in a great measure provide for this; but with a view further to aid Immigration, I am authorized to declare to you that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to assist in facilitating the passage of the Immigrant from the Port at which he is landed to the place where his labour may be made available, and that a vote of money for this purpose will be proposed to the Imperial Parliament.

The conditions which Her Majesty's Government attach to this measure will be submitted to you, at the same time that I shall draw your attention to a scheme for the settlement and disposal of the Public Lands.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

In your wisdom and prudence I confide for the regulation of the different important matters which must necessarily come before your Canada, united under a constitution which the Imperial Legislature has framed with an earnest desire for the welfare of this portion of the British Empire, cannot fail to prosper under prudent and sage counsels. The generous aid which I have already announced to you—the determination which I am also empowered to state in the part of the Government to devote annually a large sum for the military defences of the Province—the fixed and settled determination which I have the Queen's commands to declare, that her North American possessions shall be maintained at all hazards as part of her Empire, are pledges of the sincerity with which the mother country desires to promote the prosperity of Canada, and to assist in the well working of the new institutions which it has established.

The eyes of England are anxiously fixed upon the result of this great experiment. Should it succeed, the aid of Parliament in your undertakings—the confidence of British capitalists in the credit you may require from them—the security with which the British people will feel in seeking your shores and establishing themselves on your fertile soil, may carry improvement to an unexampled height. The rapid advance of trade and immigration within the last eighteen months afford ample evidence of the effects of tranquillity, in restoring confidence and promoting prosperity. May no dissensions mar the flattering prospect which is open before us—may your efforts be steadily directed to the practical improvements of which the Province stands so much in need, and under the blessing of that Providence, which has hitherto preserved this portion of the British dominions, may your counsels be so guided as to ensure to the Queen attached and loyal subjects, and to United Canada a prosperous and contented people.

His Excellency the Governor General appeared rather weak and languid, but read his speech with ease and fluency. His Lordship was attended on this occasion by a very numerous Civil and Military Staff. He was escorted to the Parliament buildings by a detachment of the King's Dragoon Guards, received by a Guard of Honor furnished by the 14th Regiment, and at his arrival and departure was saluted by the usual number of guns, by the Royal Artillery.

The principal topic of conversation in town to-day is, the rumored resignation by Mr. Robert Baldwin, of his seat in the Executive Council—a report which proves to be authentic. Many speculations are hazarded as to the learned gentleman's successor at the Council Board and in the Solicitor Generalship of the western division of the Province, but in the uncertainty which prevails, it would be obviously improper to bring before the public the names of gentlemen who are confidentially spoken of for these distinguished offices.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call the following gentlemen to the Legislative Council of this Province, viz:

R. S. Jameson, Honorable P. De Blaquiere, Peter McGill, R. B. Sullivan, R. E. Caron, William Morris, George Pemberton, Alexander Fraser, Bartholomew Joliet, Jas. Crooks, Jules Quessnel, Adam Fergusson, John Fraser, John Macaulay, Elysée Mayrand, John Hamilton, E. P. Bruney, John McDonald, Adam Perrie, Oliver Berthelet, Captain Augustus Baldwin, J. B. Tache, H. P. Knowlton, and Thomas McKay, Esquires.

By Command,
T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

Government House,
Kingston, 10th June, 1841.

UNITED STATES.

Supposed Piracy and Murder.—The ship Charles, Captain Gorham, of Bath, Maine, which sailed from New Orleans on the 1st inst. with a cargo of staves and lumber, and thirteen passengers, and a crew of thirteen, for Bordeaux, was observed on the 4th, about the lower part of the river, apparently steering for the southwest Pass, and when boarded was found with all her sails set, and the jib, which was flying loose, appeared to have been cut, probably to make an awning for one of the boats, but without any person whatever on board, and completely riddled of every article of baggage, clothing and bedding. On examining the vessel's deck, spots of blood, having the appearance of being recently shed, were discovered with a small pool of blood running towards the scuppers, altogether having every appearance of a shocking and bloody occurrence; but whether the work of pirates, or of a mutinous crew, is involved in mystery.

In the course of the morning, about ten miles distant from the Charles, a boat regimined as one attached to that vessel, and containing a dog, said to belong to one of the passengers, was picked up. The dog appeared to be no means exhausted, and had evidently not been long adrift, as when offered water he did not lap it very eagerly. No vestige of the other two boats belonging to the ship having been discovered after diligent search, the Tiger returned to the Charles, took her in tow, and returned with her to New Orleans on the morning of the 6th.

A great many different stories were floated as to the fate of the passengers and crew, and the cause of the strange situation of the vessel. Several of the passengers who were on their way to France on business, are known to have had large sums of money with them, which might have induced the crew to mutiny, but then the fact of all articles of bedding, &c. having been removed from the vessel does not favor this view of the case, while it is supposed that a piratical vessel of large size might have been in want of such outfit. It appears that the ship was somewhat leaky, and a memorandum on the log state that "the ship continues to make water," it induced some to suppose that she was abandoned on that account; but as she had a cargo of lumber, was near the land, and vessels constantly passing, that supposition does not seem very probable. In the absence of all tidings of the crew, besides when the ship was found she had but little water in her, and though she had probably been abandoned thirty-six hours she was readily pumped out, and leaks but little more than ships usually do.

Several steamers and other vessels had been fitted out to cruise in search of the supposed piratical vessel, and it is much to be hoped that some discovery will soon be made which will throw light upon this strange affair.

A suspicious looking schooner, of 18 tons, said to have been fitted out to convey negroes from Cuba to Texas, on speculation, had been captured, it having been supposed that her crew, consisting of a Capt. De Putro and seven seamen, had some hand in the supposed piracy of the Charles. Another suspicious individual, named Nugent, arrested on board the two-hundred Tennessean, had a large bloody bowie knife concealed on his person. They were all committed to the parish prison at New Orleans, on the 9th June, to undergo examination.

Ship Charles not Captured, but Abandoned.—The Charleston patriot states, that Capt. Gorham, late master of the ship Charles, and her crew, had arrived at that port in the schr. Ann. That Capt. Gorham states, that on the 3d of June, the ship Charles sprung leak—continued to pump during the night. At 2 o'clock, A. M. the passengers and crew became alarmed—2½ feet of water in the hold. On consultation, it was determined to return, but the crew being exhausted with pumping, and fearing the ship would fill before reaching port, the passengers demanded to be put on board a French ship, Louis 4th, then near and bound for Havre, which was done. There was so much water in the ship that she was abandoned at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and all went on board the Louis 4th. On the morning of the 10th, fell in with the schr. Ann, in which the Capt. and crew came to Charleston.

This account differs in some respects from the other which we publish in regard to this affair. In that it is stated that the Tiger fell in with the Charles, at 8 o'clock on the 4th, which was abandoned at 9. The Charles, after the Tiger fell in with her, was soon pumped out, and on being brought into New Orleans, was found, on examination, to leak but little.

Horrible.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 12th ult. says:—We are told that a large quantity of arsenic was found in the reservoir at the City Water Works, this morning. It is frightful to think that we have among us any beings in human form capable of such an act.

A destructive fire occurred at Elmira, Chemung Co. N. Y. on Thursday last, which consumed 21 dwelling houses and stores. The fire commenced on the street next the river, running east and west, a few doors east of the

post office, which is among the buildings consumed.

Stagnant Accident.—On Tuesday, a stagnating erected upon the third story of a block of new buildings, in progress at the corner of Front and Pine sts. gave way, carrying with it three men—Latham, master-mason, Chandler, his apprentice, and Barney Flanagan, hod-carrier. They fell about 30 feet, but fortunately struck upon a lower story, thus breaking their fall, ere they struck the pavement. Latham, it is feared, will not survive, as his back was broken, but the others, though much bruised, are not dangerously wounded. **Democrat.**

During Street Robbery in New-Haven.—We are informed by the New York Herald, that while Mr. George Hitchcock, son of the Mayor, and Mr. Henry Jones, son of the post master, were returning from a party in New-Haven, on Friday night last, they were knocked down by a gang of ruffians, and robbed of a large double case watch, (the inside case of which was marked G. H.; maker's name, Brown, London,) a valuable diamond breast-pin (a hand of gold holding a diamond of large size between the thumb and fore finger,) a gold lever watch, No. 1-42, made by Rakehell, Liverpool, and two hundred and twenty-four dollars in bank notes. **Post.**

American Bible Society.—We gather the following statistics from the twenty-fifth Annual Report presented at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, May 18, 1841:—

In course of the Society's labors, nearly 3,000,000 of Bibles and Testaments have been sent forth directly from the depository, and means for publishing 200,000 more in foreign countries and foreign tongues. In the course of the last year 400 individuals have become Life Directors and Life Members. In the same time, nineteen new auxiliaries have been formed mostly in the Western States. The receipts for the last year from all sources, amount to \$118,860.41, being \$21,555 more than those of the preceding year. Of these, nearly \$10,000 were from legacies. The whole number of Bibles and Testaments printed in the course of this year is 106,875. To this State, having thirteen auxiliaries, there have been sent during the past year, 909 Bibles and Testaments, and \$1115 has been received from the State. The Report says, "There is an obvious need of a new exploration and supply of this State."

Am. paper.

Important to Ship Masters.—The New London Advocate says a decision has recently been made before the Court of Admiralty in England, by which it appears that a vessel falling in with an abandoned wreck at sea, and taking therefrom any cargo or other property, must not only note the fact, time and place on the log-book, but also the kind and quantity of each, with the marks and numbers of each, if there be any. The captain of a British ship fell in with the wreck of a schooner from which he took a quantity of cigars, tobacco, logwood, rigging, &c., the whole valued at \$150. Upon his arrival at New Orleans, he caused the whole to be sold at auction. The fact was noted on the log-book, but not with the required specifications. He was fined \$50 and twice the amount of property, although it appears that he was ignorant of the law! It is said that the same law would take effect in this country.—N. Y. Sun.

Horrible Murder of a Woman by her Husband.—We have this morning to record one of the most atrocious and cold blooded murders ever perpetrated in our city. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Archer, the Coroner, was summoned to the corner of 25th street and 3d avenue to an ante mortem examination on the body of a Mrs. Russell, who was lying in articulo mortis from a blow with an axe with which she had been struck by her husband, Patrick Russell! On his arrival Dr. Archer found that the information was too true, and the ill-fated woman quite insensible; she was immediately removed to the Bellevue Hospital and the operation of trephining the skull, which had been horribly fractured in the region of the temporal bone, was performed by Dr. Hyslop in the presence of the Coroner. No hopes however were entertained of the woman's recovery.

It appears that the brother of Mrs. Russell, from whom her husband rented the house which he occupied, had frequently threatened to turn them out of doors, and that Russell had sworn that he would kill either his brother-in-law or his wife. About 12 o'clock, yesterday, Russell ordered two of his nephews who lived with him to leave the room in which he and his wife were, on their doing so, the wretch immediately seized an axe, and without saying a word, with it felled his wife to the ground! His nephew heard the blow, and supposing that he was breaking the windows rushed into the apartment, and found the unfortunate woman weltering in her blood, and apparently lifeless. The inhuman murderer immediately made his escape but was shortly after arrested by some persons who resided in the neighbourhood, and conveyed to the upper police office, where he was fully committed.—N. Y. Sun.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the Brutus, Capt. Adams, at New York, Buenos Ayres dates to the 1st May have been received.

All was quiet in that city, and numbers who had been in prison, had been liberated by the government.

Preparations for war were making by both the Buenos Ayreans and Montevideans. Each had a small squadron of vessels. That of the former is commanded by Admiral Brown, and the latter by Capt. Coos, of Newark, N. J. Coos was once under Brown, in the service of Buenos Ayres.

There were at Buenos Ayres, when the Brutus sailed, a hundred and three foreign vessels, fourteen of which were American. Very little freight offering, as the prices of produce were high. It was expected, however, that

business would soon revive. Hides cost on board 11 to 11 1/2 cents. Soap grease 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents, and other articles in proportion. Laborers were scarcer. Most all had gone into the army.

The U. S. schr. Enterprise, Lieut. Goldsborough, was at Buenos Ayres.

There were reports in town from Paraguay that all the persons who were detained in that country have been released. Should this be the case, there is every probability of the trade being resumed between that country and the Argentine, which cannot but be highly advantageous to foreign commerce.

PROVINCIAL.

We understand that His Excellency Sir William Colebrook intends visiting the City in a few days, to meet Lady Colebrook and family, who are expected in the next steamer from England; they will probably reach this City next Saturday morning in the steamer Nova-Scotia from Windsor.—**Courier.**

Military Movements.—We learn that the 69th Regiment is to proceed from this Garrison to Fredericton, to take the place of the 36th, which removes to Saint John.—**Idid.**

CASUALTIES.—We regret to have to record several melancholy occurrences. On Saturday last, a man put off in a small boat to board the New Brunswick, on her way up the River; and having pulled foul of the wheels of the steamer, was unfortunately drowned.—He has left a wife and two small children at St. John.

On Sunday morning, a young woman, who had just arrived from Ireland, was found in a well in the yard of a house where she lived. She was in an upright position when discovered, and there was but four feet of water in the well. There was no evidence however, to satisfy the jury that she came by her death in any other than an accidental manner, and they found a verdict accordingly.—**Fredericton Sentinel.**

Fredericton, June 3.

The Wesleyan District Conference closed its Sittings in this town, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst! We give for the information of our readers, the following particulars, with which we have been furnished:

The returns from the various circuits exhibit a clear increase of membership, during the year, of about 500; and several hundreds on trial.—This is nearly double the increase of any former year. The first New Brunswick Conference was held at St. John in 1827, when there were five regular missionaries, and less than 600 members in all the Societies. There are now 25 missionaries and 3300 members. Since that period, upwards of 30 Churches, some of them large and elegant structures; and Mission Houses in various circuits have been erected. There are also in course of erection, 8 or 10 additional chapels, besides the Academy at Sackville, which is the individual and munificent gift of a gentleman belonging to the Methodist Society in that place. Several applications from new places for Missionaries were received, but the resources of the district could not at present supply them. It is hoped however, that in a short time the most pressing cases may be attended to.—**Sentinel.**

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—J. Wilson, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Wins and Belock John Leary.
Commissioner next week—John Leary.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—Wm. Garnett.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—G. D. King.
DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.
London, June 3 Montreal, June 22
Liverpool, June 4 Quebec, June 22
Paris, June 1 Halifax, June 27
Edinburgh, June 1 New York, June 25
Toronto, June 22 Boston, June 28

No later intelligence from Europe.

First Battalion Charlotte County Militia.—This efficient body of men, under the command of Lieut. Colonel CAMPBELL, turned out for drill on the 25th inst. and for inspection on Saturday last the 26th. Col. Campbell expressed himself well satisfied with the appearance and deportment of each individual comprising the Battalion. We noticed several officers in the Battalion who received their appointments during the last year, and certainly must say that they are a credit to their companies as they appear to be quite familiar with the manual and platoon exercises. We do not wish to be invidious, but cannot pass by the rifle company under command of Capt. SINSLOW without giving them praise for their soldier-like appearance and the manner in which they went through several manoeuvres being both creditable to themselves and officers. We are happy to add that the day passed off without our observing a single individual intoxicated.

The Crops.—grain is higher known for some oats are shooting toes &c. are pro-

WARM DAY.—est day this season from 87 to 90 in

A Good Idea.—ance Societies: fluence in prevents on the 4th holiday; they l case the Comm to take the und We trust that t througho we shall not be accidents and

PRINTERS.—New York Ta Printers of this ance Associat of which is tot inticate. I Odd Fellows pledge.

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