

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

[From the *Novascotian*, of Oct. 14.]
GREAT BRITAIN.

In glancing at the multitudinous affairs of Great Britain, there is much to cause doubt and apprehension at the present moment. At Home, are the greatly divided political parties, of Whigs and Tories; each of which, judging from the tone of some of their organs, might be supposed to consider the other the concentration of stupidity and malignity, and to believe that any revolution which would unsettle the party in power, would be beneficial to the empire. So raved the Tories while the Whigs were in office; misrepresenting, refusing to acknowledge of honor and ability, and calling evil good and good evil, with great party perturbation. So, to a certain extent, some of the ousted party may now be inclined to act—Besides these, is the Chartism of England; that raw-head which takes the place of "Swing"—and which, with some little help of the imagination, and aided by circumstances, might make a very formidable, national goblin. With much of argument for the charter, much that, to the Chartist cannot be gainsaid, except by the staff of the constable or the bayonet of the soldier—with much that looks like a mere claiming of right for the labouring classes, are joined extreme demands, unsuited to British society; and, apparently, a readiness to resort to lawless violence, which aims at the foundation of all society—Ireland presents the Repeal question and the many "difficulties" to Tory rule, which have become proverbial, and which, treated unwisely, may grow to great national difficulties.—Then there are the manufacturing and agricultural interests; the questions of Free Trade and of Corn Law; the disquietude under a pressing taxation, and the demand for increased revenue.—All these, and other unpleasant indications, might well make a British subject, looking at the centre of the empire, see a labyrinth of doubt and difficulty and danger, and overlooking by clouds of ominous gloom.—Leaving the seagirt island and looking to their foreign relations, we see France, unsettled itself, and with a mighty party which befalls England with a most jealous eye, and which appears mad enough to seize any opportunity for a dreadful war, in order that a childish revenge and a childish vanity might get a chance of indulgence. In China, the forces of the empire are engaged in a war of doubtful origin, and very doubtful results, as regards the good of either side. And in America cases are pending, which make men of great information, in both countries, look upon the dreadful appeal of arms, between brother and daughter, as much more than possible. All these things, to the man inclined to look at the dark side only, and who has not much faith in the renovating processes of human society, and who forgets that there is a Power above that of mortal, which may mould our purposes, "rough hewn them as we will,"—all these things, taken without the qualifying considerations, must form an aggregate, gloomy indeed to the patriot and philanthropist. But it would be unwise and unfair to admit a false and dim light only on the picture, and then cry "it is night." The British Empire affords matter for hope and cheerfulness, to those who will take their eyes from the deep shadows.

We see, as we expected to see, whenever the change should take place—a strong Tory Ministry taking office under Whig practice. The great organ of Toryism admits the former misdeeds of Tory rule, but declares that such times are forever gone by; that then the responsibility to Parliament and the public was wanted, and that with this, and the improved state of society generally, apprehensions of a renewal of former enormities are childish, and that none in power are foolish or wicked enough to contemplate any such renewal. This is frankly admitted by several of the opposite party; and some of the first acts and words of the helmsman of the Tory ship, indicate that smooth waters and safe ports are his objects, not piratical glorying in tempest and strife. This, at once relieves the mind of many fears of misery and danger, which the adoption of high "tory principles," as some of the more stupid of the party still understand the term, would cause. What has happened before may happen again,—the present dominant party may take up the standards of their opponents, and carry them further than could be accomplished under other circumstances. Thus the Chartist force may be negated, by such approaches to rational concessions and wise ameliorations, and steady checks to excess, as will fritter away much of the threatening power, and controul what remains. The views held out respecting government in Ireland,—the absence of offensive anti-religious bigotry, the activity of justice and kind endeavors, which are promised, may so modify the repeal agitation, that the question will, in effect, be indefinitely postponed for the present, and the minds of all parties there be bent to the advance of the great interests of the country;—or such a repeal may be effected, however unlikely that may now seem, which will give the great advantages of local Government to eight millions of men; and at the same time, leave Imperial Councils free from fears of confusion and contravention, in questions of war and peace, and other great general regulations. On Free Trade and Agricultural questions, also, the Premier holds himself free to make large concessions, and taking advantage of the exertions of those whom he has displaced, and acting on their principles, with some modifications of his own, he may make a great effort at establishing the reputation of being the tranquilizer and arranger of these great interests. Turning from the root to the dependencies of the Empire, we have reason to believe, that none of the suicidal policy anticipated by some will be realized. That Britons in the Colonies will not be disgusted

with British rule by being treated as unworthy of the privileges of their race; but that in Canada, and Nova Scotia, and New Zealand, and Australia, they will be encouraged to introduce, or to nurture, British institutions, feeling that maternal ties will be increased as assimilation to the maternal character makes progress. In China and America, also, much may be accomplished, for a few wise heads at the source of power. The Premier has announced philosophic views respecting the great question of peace,—views much more at variance with the vapourings which some of his own party have long indulged, than with the policy of those whom he has superseded.

Notwithstanding the momentary appearance of the prostration of sound and safe principles, at a period when these seemed particularly demanded, we have the satisfaction of seeing that they have ineffaceably impressed themselves on the leading minds of the empire; that men whose triumphal processions to office, was supposed to be over the wrecks and ruins of those principles, adopt them as their only safeguard, and give timely notice that they shall delight to do them honour.—Thus, the principles will triumph in the hands of late opposers, or their prudence will cause the more unmanageable of their party, and, causing their retirement to the rear, will give the accomplishment of wise projects to the originators of them. Great Britain with all its faults and failings, has much of power and excellence;—it has the elements of a world's renovation in its hands, and exhibits many indications that its privileges will yet be wisely exercised. No matter who rule or who serve, the subjects of the Empire, every where, should respect the laws on which the well-being of the whole depends; should keep steadily in view the postulates of civil and religious liberty, of public education and moral training, bearing in mind that a moral and intelligent people, possessed of corresponding institutions, are almost above the storms of human history, and have within themselves those renovating influences which may defy the common causes of destruction. Britons, true to the better parts of their own national character, must be comparatively great and prosperous wherever they lot is cast; untrue to these they will deserve the fate they dread;—but of the latter, ultimately, we have little fear, and, happily, at the present moment, see but few indications.

Government of Nova Scotia.—We are happy to have it in our power to state, in answer to the rumours recently circulated of a change in this government, that a despatch was received by the last steamer, in which the new Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, assures Lord Falkland of his determination to give him the most cordial support in the conduct of his administration.—*Ibid.*
The Cadixian.—Much anxiety was felt respecting the delay of this steamer, on her passage from Boston to Halifax. She arrived on Thursday evening last, six days out. She had encountered very tempestuous weather, and several of her crew were disabled by injuries received amid the crash of waves, spars and bulwarks. All concerned were thankful at having escaped the yawning gulf, and arriving in port at the cost of some suffering and damages. After undergoing some refitting the *Cadixian* started on her Atlantic course on Saturday evening.—*Ibid.*

LETTER FROM MR. McLEOD

The following letter recently written by McLeod, to his friends, is full of interest:—"I am now in another state of this interminable 'McLeod case.' When the curtain will drop and the last scene of the farce be played, I cannot say. You will have seen the whole proceedings in the papers, and are doubtless sick of hearing of the affair from day to day, so I need not trouble you with the details. I may say briefly, that when the Judges decided against the application I made, I at once decided on having a trial as early as possible, to get out of this dreary confinement; my counsel were and are apprehensive of the result; they think I may be convicted—I don't think it is probable, although such an event is within the bounds of probability. The patriots will be as much pained by bear as they can, and doubtless they can procure any amount to order, to suit on the frontier. If I had moved for a writ of error to bring the case into the Supreme court it would have had to go into the Supreme court of the United States, and thus I should have had to await a decision until July next. My health suffered much from the close confinement. Such prostration would kill me, and it is such a lingering death that it is irritating and annoying. "I was urged by my friends and fellow countrymen in New York, to draw up a narrative of the 'McLeod case,' as it had excited so much attention, and was so imperfectly understood by all parties, & publish it, as it would be exonerating my character from the foul stigma that had been affixed to it by the witness, the Press and by the President, through Daniel Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, of 24th April, 1841, viz. that I had on the American frontier bragged of having been at the destruction of their pirate boat. I need not say to you the vile calumny was an infamous lie. You know me too well to have ever given the slightest credence to such a report; but millions believe it, because it has never, I suppose, been satisfactorily contradicted. "The fact is, I was arrested on the 24th of September, 1840, at Manchester, at or about noonday; in less than five minutes there were at least one hundred people congregated around me; I suddenly denied having any hand in the destruction of their boat; but when before the magistrate, in the midst of a crowd, and bantered and taunted with cowardice in denying the part they said I acted in the affair, I said, 'I was not there; had I been I should not deny it.—I considered the destruc-

tion of the boat a laudable and praiseworthy action, and I will not lay claim to an honour in which I have no title.' I have ever held the same language. On the 12th of November I was again arrested at mid-day, in that rascally den of iniquity, Lewiston, and, immediately a crowd was around me. If I had ever made such a boast to their country, it was susceptible of proof. No proof of such a boast has yet been given. One or two perjured villains swore they heard me in Chippewa boast of having been at the destruction of the boat; even they swore they never mentioned such a story till after they heard of my arrest.

"You have not seen all the stories they have got up against me, to prejudice the world against me. I have been held up as one of the greatest scoundrels that draws the breath of life—the whole press has been arrayed against me, with very few honorable exceptions—their members of Congress and Assembly of this State have abused me in all manner of ways, and yet they keep saying, 'I shall have a fair trial.'

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

MR. EDITOR, In the *Morning News*, of Wednesday last, I observed the following address by the Editor to a correspondent:—"S. L. will please send to the office for his money; if he thinks we will insert personal attacks in our paper for pay, he is very much mistaken in his 'man.' Such an avowal, in a newspaper, where even personal blemishes are made the subject of ridicule, seems rather out of place. Witness the pitiful attempt in a late number of the *Morning News*, to caricature Judge Haliburton—and that too in the editorial columns. This scandalous production was disgusting enough in itself; but the above quoted declaration of meanly feeling, emanating from the same source, throws upon it an additional shade of contempt.

The Editor himself publishes a gross personal attack; then he asserts that S. L. is much mistaken if he thinks that a personal attack will be inserted in his paper for pay. What S. L.'s communication was I do not know, but it must have been enormous to disqualify it for appearance in the *Morning News*.

When the Editor refused to publish it, did he forget his own extraordinary performance a few weeks previous? or does he reserve to himself the exclusive right of personal attack? or is it the offer of pay that provoked his ire? or does he think that the public cannot perceive when the avowed principles, and practice of a public functionary, are at variance? If the latter be his opinion, he has made a much greater mistake than the one with which he charges his correspondent.

When S. L. or any one else, writes personal invective for publication, his rejection at the printing office is the least punishment he can expect; but castigation for offences of this nature comes with a bad grace from such a source as the *Morning News*.

Yours, &c.

October 19th, 1841.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—*W. 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.

Alms and Relief House.
Commissioner next week—*John Parkinson*

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—*Hon. H. Hatch*.
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—*Abner Hill*
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.

LATENT DATES.
London, Sept. 18 Montreal, Oct. 11
Liverpool, Sept. 19 Quebec, Oct. 11
Edinburgh, Sept. 16 Halifax, Oct. 15
Paris, Sept. 16 New York, Oct. 19
Toronto, Oct. 11 Boston, Oct. 20

ACQUITTAL OF McLEOD.

According to all expectation, the trial of McLeod closed on Tuesday the 12th instant, with a verdict of acquittal. The last two days' proceedings may thus be briefly stated. Mr. Jenkins closed his summing up for the prosecution at nine o'clock on Monday evening. The Attorney General for one hour in an argument on the National considerations interposed, and against the proposition that the killing of Durfee was not a murder. The Court then adjourned. On Tuesday morning he resumed, and spoke four hours and a half in review of the testimony adduced on the trial, and ably sustaining the prosecution. When he closed, the Court took a recess for dinner. At two o'clock, Judge Gridley commenced his charge, and did not conclude till four. The Jury then retired, and after an absence of thirty minutes, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

We do not deem it advisable, at this per-

od, to fill our paper with summaries of the closing addresses of counsel. While the witnesses for the prosecution were upon the stand, and testifying so positively to the guilt of McLeod—some of them showing a determination to swear a hole through a pot-ash kettle, the indications were that the counsel for defence would have a hard time of it. But the gentlemen, Mr. Spencer, in particular, managed the cross-examinations with a skill that made many of the witnesses show their own unswerving contradiction. Mr. Spencer, it seems, from a remark he dropped, appeared in this case for the first time in his life, in defence of a man against a criminal charge. Were it not for his (Mr. Spencer's) acceptance of a place barring him out from legal practice, he might follow his hand; for there is not a rich rogue in the country who would not strive to retain him. But from the moment that the depositions and other rebutting testimony for the defence appeared, we saw that the counsel for prisoner—had nothing more to do. Their work was accomplished before the court met, in the arrangement of the case, and during the first days of the trial in the cross-examination of the government witnesses. The evidence for prisoner was too complete to require any further labour than its production on the part of the defence. Now first came the onus of the duty of counsel for prosecution. To Mr. Hall and his colleagues are due the praise of eminent legal acuteness, and patient industry; but the shield of defence was impregnable, and the verdict of the jury was so quickly rendered, as prove that the summing up on both sides was useless labour. Mr. McLeod is at large.

Letter from Canton.—Advices have been received at New York from Canton, one day later than was brought by the Florida. The reported outbreak at Canton was contradicted as being void of foundation. The English fleet were still at anchor off the city. It was presumed that the admiral would soon recommence the war in all its fury.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—This kind of accidents are becoming frequent, not only in the United States but in England. The last English mail brought intelligence of three collisions happening, one the Manchester and Preston line, another on the North Union Railway near Eton, and the third on the Bristol and Exeter Railroad, by each of which several lives were lost, and severe injuries sustained.

By the U. S. Mail last evening we were informed of a dreadful collision between two trains of cars going in opposite directions which took place on the western railroad, about four miles from Westfield Mass. on Tuesday, by which one man was killed and about twenty of the passengers having limbs broken. Twenty six of the passengers have drawn up a statement asserting that the accident was the result of sheer carelessness.

The C. C. Agricultural Society, holds a Cattle Show and Fair *This Day*, near the residence of Mr. John McCurdy.

DARING ROBBERY.—The Store of Mr. Thomas Turner was entered a few nights ago, and several articles taken from it. The thief entered the store through the back window, by drawing the bolt that fastened the shutter. Mr. Turner cannot tell the exact amount stolen.

QUARTO BOSTON NOTION.—We have received the first number of this paper, it is beautifully printed, with new type, and makes a very neat appearance. Mr. Roberts deserves to be patronised, for his great outlay (\$8,000) in improving his office, and his endeavors to present the public with a cheap and handsome Family Newspaper. The 2d No. will contain a great variety of matter from the English Annals for 1842, and two elegant Engravings. Terms \$3 per an.

FLOUR.—The sale of this article in the New York Market, has been dull, for the last two weeks. Large holders were willing to sell at \$5 50, some lots were sold for \$5 37 1/2.

HENRY GORGE, Esq. of Windsor, fell overboard from a boat in the River Avon, and we regret to learn was drowned. Mr. Gorge was a Member of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia; was an enterprising young man, and his sudden death will be deeply regretted by his friends.

The following is an extract from the reply of the Marquis of Waterford to Sir Robert Peel, declining the mastership of the Buck Hounds. It is written with a frankness common to our countrymen:—"I doubt not but both you and Prince Albert are good fellows, but lord, man, what should you or he know of how we Tipperary men ride down a country? If his royal highness should do us the honor to come among us, he will be received with a hearty welcome but I am too fond of the good fellows here, so easily to repeat my union with them."

Road to Saint Andrews.—This road, to which we have before called public attention, that connects St. Andrews and St. Stephen with the capital, has, we are happy to say, been completed, and wheeled carriages can now pass over it with ease. We presume the Post Office department will shortly authorize the American mails to be brought by this route. The distance from St. Andrews to Fredericton being very little more, than it is from the former place to St. John, by which city one of the American mails is forwarded; thus occupying two days in its transmission instead of one.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

The New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society has just added to its stock of the HOLY SCRIPTURES, one thousand cheap BIBLES and two thousand cheap TESTAMENTS.

NO ENGLISH MAIL.

We waited until a late hour, in expectation of laying the news by the Steamship from England before our Subscribers, but we were disappointed, as the steamer had not arrived at Halifax on Saturday last.

The late American papers contain accounts of numerous disasters to shipping on the coast, by the late gales. We do not observe the names of any British vessels among them.

We take much pleasure in copying the following appointment. Capt. Reed is deserving of the best situation that the Corporation can bestow.

Captain THOMAS REED, late Commander of the Steamer *Neve Scotia*, was appointed Harbour Master for this Port—by the Common Council, on Monday last. The vacancy was occasioned by the death of Captain Thos. Robson, who has been a faithful servant, in that situation, for many years past.—Capt. Reed is a very fit and competent person for the office; and the appointment will meet with general approval.—*Herald.*

The New-York Herald says that Mr. McLeod was "to proceed to the frontier of New York, under the safe conduct of the Sheriff of Oneida, or some police officer deputed in his place."

Boston, Oct. 16.

The steamship *Acadia*, Capt. Ryrie, left our harbor to-day at two o'clock, with 69 passengers for Liverpool, and 16 for Halifax. Among the latter, is the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, son and daughter.

The name of McLeod does not appear among the passengers.—*Merc. Jour.*

A new mode of communication at sea by a trumpet called the telephonic, or far-sounding system, invented by M. Sudra, instead of the ordinary system, of signals, has recently been tried by the squadron of Admiral Hugon, and found to answer completely. The sound, may, it is said, be heard distinctly, in favourable weather, a distance of 2,200 toises—about two and a half English miles.

PENNY INCIDENT.—Reception of the *P. de Joinville*.—The Philadelphia Chronicle, states that as the Prince de Joinville was passing up Fifth street from Walnut, in company with Mr. Picot, the French Consul, on Tuesday afternoon a large crowd of boys followed them anxious to catch a glimpse of a real Prince.—The police officers standing at the lock-up house, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, seeing a concourse of persons coming up Fifth street, thought it was one of their brother officers bringing up a prisoner from the wharf. "Clear that passage," said one of the officers. "Open one of those cells," cried another, "here's *Levi Smith* with a pickpocket." Great was their surprise when the crowd came up, to see a fair looking youth, smiling, talking and bowing to a very good humored Frenchman. A loud roar of laughter burst from all present at the disappointment of the officers.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HORSES, COACHES, ETC.—BY AUCTION.

WILL be Sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Day of NOVEMBER next, at Segal's Hotel in Fredericton, the Property of the *Woodstock and Fredericton Stage Coach Company*, consisting of:—419 Horses, 1 Coach, 2 Waggon, 1 Stage Sleigh, 1 Sled, 4 sets Double Harness, and 4 Sets Lead Harness, Buffalo Skins, Blankets, &c. comprising the whole of the Company's establishment.

By Order of the President & Directors.

C. PERLEY, Agent.

Woodstock, Oct. 7
Terms.—Purchasers to the amount of £15, Cash on delivery; £15 to £50 three months' credit, on approved endorsed notes on interest; £50 and upwards, six months' credit, on approved endorsed notes, with interest.

6 o'clock to commence at 10, a. m.

FOR JAMAICA.

THE splendid Ship *BRITANNIA*, 69 Tons Register, coppered and copper fastened, one year old, fitted out in the best style, with every convenience and accommodation for passengers; will sail from Saint Andrews in Ten Days, for Kingston, Jamaica, and thence to Charleston, South Carolina. Twelve Cabin Passengers can be accommodated. Invalids cannot have a better opportunity of benefiting their health than by this route, as at their convenience they may return through the United States from Charleston, by Rail Road and Steam Boat to Saint John, N. S. Day.

Apply to Captain McLeod, on board, or to JOHN WILSON.

October 18th, 1841.—ni

WHO HAS IT?

If the Gentleman, who last winter borrowed Volume 7 of BURROESS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, (lettered LIO MIN.), return the same at an early day, he will receive the subscriber's best thanks for his attention.

JOHN PARKINSON

Oct. 18th, 1841

22ND OCTOBER, 1841.

NOW OPENING

AT GARRETT'S

CLOTHING STORE,

A LARGE assortment of CLOTHS, consisting of

BEAVER AND PILOT CLOTHS,

Black, Blue, and Invaluable Green Dye.

BUCKSKINS AND CASSIMERES,

For Trunks.

Having previously disposed of the Old Stock remaining on hand, by Auction, the Public may rest assured that the above GOODS are fresh from the manufacturers, and will be disposed of low, made up into garments or otherwise to suit purchasers.

Call and see them.

The Ladies presented the Minister at St. John, on his return from his respect fr

Mr. D. nouncing his Merchandize too late for the Advertiser's 12 o'clock on publication as country editor as the mail leaves morning.

At St. Stepl Rev. Mr. Smit Calais, Maine the former ph On the 13th son, Mr. John At Boston, the Rev. J. B. Packer, Wes N. B., to Miss the former pla

In Milltown tion, Sarah J Smith, aged 1 In St. Stepl 27 years. M In Milltown wife of J. H. A At St. Tho Ensign T. W. He was on his for the benefit On Monday Corner, in this Watson, daugi 17.

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Laurel.—I owned by Mr. this day from the "Examiner" successful one Courier Oct. 1

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THE Mail

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