SUMMARY OF NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

Slavery.—Four coloured men were recently executed at St. Louis, for flagrant crimes. The confession of one of them, named Madison, affords, with fearful vividness, evidences of the horrible characteristics that may attach to slave dealing in the U States and of the extremely corrupting tendency of the unholy traffic.

Bankers.—The Company of the Bank of the United States have commenced a suit against Mr. Biddle; the declaration sets forth damages to the amount of $1,030,000

Cotton Crop.—The anticipated yield is between 2,000,0000 and 2,300,000 bales.

Religious Statistics.—The number of Baptists in the United States is estimated to be 4,000,000; Methodists, 3,000,000; Presbyterians, 2,000,000; Friends, 320,000; Roman Catholics, 1,300,000; Episcopalins, 1,000,000.

Entombment of General Harrison.—"The paths of glory lead but to the grave." The Cincinnatti Gazette gives the following description of the final resting place of the body of the late President:

"The tomb is a simple vault, with nothing merely for show, and none of the decorations of art. Its situation is very beautiful, with reference to either the river or the country in its rear. A few trees, of the original growth of the forest, stand around it. By another year the grass will be creeping up its sides, and the wild flowers be bending towards it."

A large bundle of some thousand *champagne wine labels*, lately passed through the Boston Custom House, and have gone to New York. They were printed in England, in colors expressly for the American market.—*Yankee Former.*

Trace of the Murderer.—The New York Tattler of Saturday says: "Warrants were this morning issued from the Upper Police office, for the arrest of an individual who is known to have been in company with the murdered Miss Rogers on the Sunday afternoon previous to the murder, and against whom strong suspicion exists. Three officers started in pursuit, and he will probably be brought up in the course of the day. We are not, as yet, at liberty to mention the names."

The Directors of the United States Bank have appointed Samuel Jaudon, Esq. to proceed to England and act as Agent for their institution. The great amount of American stocks in England, hold *from* the Bank as collateral security, renders necessary the presence of some well informed agent to represent the interests of the Bank, and to explain the true character of the various stocks.

Defalcation.—A letter from New Orleans states that the Cashier of the Carrolton Bank had been found to be a defaulter in the sum of $30,000.

General Santa Anna is again coming into notice in Mexico. He has been appointed Commandant General of the Department of Vera Cruz.

CANADA.

Temperance.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, at a recent sitting in Kingston, gave the following valuable testimony in favour of this great and good cause:

"That inasmuch as the extensive prevalence of intemperance, and the numerous evils connected with it, are continually creating serious difficulties in administering faithful discipline in the church, and present a great obstacle to the progress of truth and piety among such as have little more than a nominal connection with it, the Synod is called upon to bear its solemn testimony against a sin which so greatly dishonours the Christian name, and involves so many souls in spiritual degradation and eternal ruin, and to enjoin all Ministers of this church faithfully and frequently, to warn the people under their charge of the dangers to which they are exposed from this iniquity; and to exhort them to manifest such self-denial, in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors, as may not only be a safe guard to themselves, but a salutary example to the world; and further recommend to all the Presbyteries and Sessions, so to bear their distinct and united testimony against this sin, that intoxicating liquors may be banished from general and ordinary use."

The Erickson propeller, which is worked at the stern, something on the same principle as the Archmedian screw, has recently been introduced into Canada. Its importance there can scarcely be calculated, because the room taken up by the paddle boxes being saved, the boats can pass through the Canals, thus saving the cost and delay of transhipments.

John Davidson, Esq has been appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Canada.

A fire broke out at Montreal on the 24th which destroyed several houses—the loss of Messrs. Matheson, who are among the sufferers, will exceed £2000.

Bank of Issue.—The Governor General's plan for the establishment of a Provincial Bank is creating quite an excitement in the circles of the larger towns.

The Bankers of Quebec and Montreal have taken the lead in opposition to this plan.—Public Meetings have been called and Resolutions passed against it.

From the Halifax Times, Aug. 17.

The News by the Columbia adds but little of interest to our previous advices. The elections had all terminated, and a certain majority of over 70 is returned in favour of the Conservatives.

The opinions of the Judges of New York upon McLeod's case, had reached home in he Britannia, and had occasioned some discussion in the papers, which generally coincided in their condemnation—but there appeared to be very little excitement upon the subject.

Her Majesty had honoured Woburn Abbey, and Lords Melbourne and Cowper, with a visit.

The constituents of Sir Robert Peel, met the Hon. Baronet at dinner, at the town hall, Tamworth, 28th ult. On his health being drunk he entertained them with a long speech, expressive of his policy. He had seen no reason to alter his opinions of the course prescribed by him in 1835 and 1840.

The overland despatches from the East had reached London, Aug. 1. There is no further intelligence from China. Bombay dates are to the 19th June

Com. Bremer left Calcutta on the 26th May in the steamer Queen, after a month's stay, during which the whole of the preparations for the despatch of the second expeditionary force were made. His early departure is chiefly owing to the indefatigable exertions of the commodore. The transports having on board her Majesty's 55th Regt. are on their way to China.

The Lady Wm. Bentick, pilot-brig, mounting twelve guns, left in tow of the Queen, and it is said that a clipper schooner, armed with one carronade, and four musquetoons, and probably the Phlegethon steamer (which arrived from Ceylon on the 23d, and is now undergoing repair) will be added to the force. The boats belonging to the steamers, as well as some others, have been fitted up with carronades &c., and a light iron steamer, drawing about four feet water, has already been forwrded, while a second is to go. This shows that a good deal of river service is likely to take place.

Artesian Well near Paris.—It is stated in a late French paper, that the tube for lining the Artesian well of Grenelle, has been commenced lowering into the orifice. Each division of the tube is nine metres, or 29 and a half feet long, and fixed on to the next one by 42 screws, over which a strong soldering is made. The tube has been subjected to a pressure of 20 atmospheres in all its parts—Messrs. Arago and Humboldt were present at the commencement of this operation. The precise quantity of water now thrown out of the orifice is 2,200 litres—581 gallons a minute, or 3,168,000 litres—upwards of 773,000 gallons—a day.

St. John, Aug. 20.

Arrival of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in this City

His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, our highly respected Lieutenant Governor, and Suite, arrived in the City about 8 o'clock on Monday per steamer New Brunswick, from Fredericton, and proceeded to the St John Hotel. Capt. Drury's Company of Irish Royals, headed by the Portland Militia Band; and Captain Foster's Company of Provincial Artillery had previously proceeded to Indian Town, to form a Guard of Honor for the reception of His Excellency. On His Excellency's landing from the steamer, the Band struck up the National Anthem, and the Artillery fired the customary salute. Col. Peters and Staff, and a large number of other gentlemen were present to receive His Excellency, who escorted him to the City. On arriving at the Hotel, His Excellency was received by a Guard of Honor from the 36th Regt, when another salute was fired by Capt. Robertson's company of Artillery on King's Square. The assembled multitude warmly greeted His Excellency with loud and hearty cheers.

On Tuesday, the three St. John companies of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery under the command of Major Nicholson, and the First Battalion of City Militia, commanded by Col. Peters, were inspected on the Barrack Square by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. The Battalion turned out very numerously, and made a most creditable apperance; the uniformed companies in particular executed their manœuvres with much precision.

The very imposing ceremony of presenting new colors to the Battalion, took place immediately after His Excellency came on the ground. The Battalion was drawn up in line facing the Barracks, and received His Excellency in open order—the battalion presenting arms and the Artillery firing a salute. After His Excellency had passed along the line, the ranks were closed and the battalion formed three sides of a square, the Left Flank Company at the same time escorting the old Colours off the ground and returning with the new ones, which were given in charge to Major Robinson and Capt. Jarvis; they were then crossed over the head of the base drum, which was placed in the centre of the square. The ceremony of consecrating them was then performed by the Rev. Dr. Gray, offering up a prayer, after the prayer, the Colours were placed on the right and left of His Excellency, when he addressed Col. Peters in a very appropriate Speech.

His Excellency then took the Colours from the Major and Captain, and handed them to the 2d Lieutenants appointed to receive them. A reply was then made by Col. Peters to His Excellency, after which the line was reformed—ranks opened—and the colours marched to their station in the battalion, the corps at the same time presenting arms. The line then broke into open column and marched past in slow and quick time, and performed several other evolutions in a manner creditable to both officers and men

The Band of the 36th Regt. were in attendance throughout the day, and played a variety of beautiful and national airs; the whole scene forming a most beautiful and imposing spectacle.

The day closed by His Excellency's honoring the Officers with his company to dinner in the St. John Hotel, at which the Commandant of the Garrison, and heads of departments also were present. His Excellency's time being limited, he retired at an early hour, amidst the enthusiastic greetings of the company He was met by a guard of honor, composed by Capt. Peters' company, at the door of the Hotel, and loudly cheered in the street by the assembled multitude. He then embarked in the steamer for Head Quarters.—*Chronicle.*

New Island in the Pacific Ocean.—Capt. Dougherty, of the ship James Stewart, whaler, arrived at this port last week, reports—that on 29th May, 1841, at 2, a. m. saw land ahead, luffed and cleared it—it appeared to be an Island 5 or 6 miles in length running N. E. and S. W. with a high round bluff on the N. E. end, with low land to the S. W.; between the N. E. and S. W. ends there appeared to be a valley covered with ice and snow; we passed it within a quarter of a mile going at least 10 knots, lat. 50 20, S. long. 124 20 W. The latitude and longitude may differ a few miles, by reason of not having had proper observations for several preceding and following days. This Island is not laid down in any of our charts.—*Courier*

Currents of the Ocean.—The following was picked up by the Whale Ship James Stewart, on the 1st February, 1841, lat. 48 40, long. 135 35, E. which has drifted 38 deg. 19 min. in 5 months and 25 days, about East 1/2 south course:—"The bottle containing this paper was thrown overboard from H. B. M. *Erebus*, on the 6th August, 1840, in lat. 45 44, south, and long 128 21, east Whoever may find it, is requested to forward the paper to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with the date, together with a notice of the latitude and longitude where found.—*Ibid.*

A report is current in this city, that immediately after the arrival of the English Mail here, from Windsor; despatches were forwarded without delay to Fredericton. As to their particular import, we know nothing; but it is said they are of a warlike character, which busy rumour, we all know, makes a matter of course, when the real facts are not publicly known. Maybe the whole story is nothing but wind.—*Morning News.*

THE STANDARD.

Saint Andrews, Friday, August 27, 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.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week—*Peter Smith.*

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week——*R. M. Andrews.*
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,---Aug.	3	*Montreal*,—Aug.	19
Liverpool,—Aug.	4	*Quebec*,—Aug.	19
Paris,——Aug.	1	*Halifax*—Aug.	22
Edinburgh,—Aug.	1	*New-York*,-Aug.	23
Toronto,---Aug.	19	*Boston*,---Aug.	24

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The Steamship *Columbia*, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 17th inst in 13 days from Liverpool, with 102 passengers. She experienced severe weather nearly all the passage—her bowsprit was carried away. Our dates are to the 4th inst. The news is interesting.—Parliament it is supposed was to assemble on the 19th inst.—Several extensive failures had taken place in Scotland, in the town of Paisley no less than thirteen, whole amounting to £300,000.

The M'Leod case has been taken at last into serious consideration, the people and press express much dissatisfaction—and we are glad to hear that the conservatives will settle the question without further delay.

The London *Journal of Commerce* in reference to M'Leod, says—

"The Supreme Court of New-York has "refused Mr. M'Leod's application to be discharged, and remanded him to take his trial for murder. This decision to our apprehension will virtually place the Crown of "Great Britain on its trial before an American Jury.

"Should Mr. M'Leod on that trial be convicted, we do not entertain a shadow of a "doubt that he will be hanged. It is proposed by Mr. M'Leod's legal adviser, to remove the case to a State Court of Error; "and, should that fail, to the Supreme Court "of the United States, at Washington; but "the honour and character of a great nation "must repudiate these legal appeals. The "demand made by Mr. Fox must be renewed, "and an explicit and direct answer required; "should that answer be in the negative, or "avoid a direct reply, we see no course left "but that the British Minister should demand "his passports, and retire from a court where "his country has been insulted."

The 19th of the present month is the day on which the writs are returnable for the new parliament, but the royal speech will not be delivered until the 24th. It is not settled whether the Queen will open the session in person, nor whether there is to be an opposition to the re-election of Mr. Shaw Lefevre as speaker. This would cost the public his pension of £4,000 per annum, and Sir Robert Peel may naturally be unwilling to commence with a dead weight At the same time it is considered not desirable for a conservative ministry to have a political opponent in the speaker's chair, and very strong remonstrances are made by the metropolitan and provincial press against what they term an act of madness suicidal to their party. The speaker, it should be observed, has the nomination of the committees to try election petitions—The ministers, it is understood, intend again to bring forward their budget, and it is supposed that on Sir Robert Peel taking office he will adjourn Parliament for a few days to enable him to make up his ministry, and that the Commons will be re-assembled in order that new writs be issued for the seats rendered vacant by the acceptance of office, and that he will appear before Parliament, as the head of a conservative ministry, on Friday, the 17th, or Monday, the 13th of September.—It is said that his movements will be thus:—

1. To get a vote for the supplies for six months, to carry on the business of the country.

2. To propose the renewal of the new poor law bill for one year, which will probably be agreed to without a discussion, on the stipulation that the question will be fully discussed in the spring.

3. To appoint a committee to inquire into the actual state and real working of the corn-laws.

This will bring us to the beginning of October, when it is probable parliament will be prorogued till the second week in January. The session will then commence, and with it the greatest party struggle the country has seen within the last century.

We are sorry it is not in our power to announce any improvement either in the state or prospects of trade. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, if possible, more gloomy than ever. Failures are frequent, and in the town of Paisley there have been no fewer than thirteen, the aggregate of the unfortunate parties being, it is said, not less than three hundred thousand pounds. Besides the shock which this calamity must give to commercial credit, it will cause much distress in the community of that district. We hear also that large concerns in Lancashire are about to be closed in consequence of declining trade, by which circumstance, though rendered necessary to the stagnation of business, thousands of operatives will necessarily be thrown out of employment in addition to the number who are already in the same situation. Sales of any considerable extent cannot be effected except on terms ruinous to the spinner or manufacturer, and prices were never known to be so low as at the present time. Calicoes are selling in the Manchester market at prices which at one time would have been insufficient to pay the wages of weaving; and yarns at rates which, twenty years ago, would scarcely have paid the cost of spinning. Nothing, therefore, can be more erroneous than to suppose that, with the vast increase of the consumption of the raw material, there has been a corresponding increase of provision for the population of the country.

The necessary consequence of the present distressing state of the manufacturing interests is a want of confidence, and *that* naturally tends to increase the difficulties out of which it springs. Hopes, which we trust are well founded, are entertained that better times are at hand, and with a good harvest we shall have a revival of trade. No doubt much depends on the produce of the growing crops, but we believe much of the present distress arises from over-trading, and we fear that there is little prospect of the manufacturing interests recovering a sound state until the production is more nicely balanced with the demand. Notwithstanding, however, the general decline of our commerce, we learn from that excellent publication, *Burn's Glance*, just published, that the exports to the United States have been considerably greater (fully 50 per cent) in cotton goods than during the corresponding period of last year. This fact is remarkable.

The state of the crops throughout the country, notwithstanding the late unpropitious weather, are not in such a bad state as might have been expected. Fine weather is now only wanted, "to bless England with as abundant a harvest as man could wish." The same is said of France, by several Paris journals.

The troubles at Toulouse are finally settled

The King of Madagascar, expelled by his subjects, had arrived at Calcutta to solicit British aid and to reinstate him. In the Panjaub affairs wear a worse aspect than ever; the country continues in a most disturbed and tumultuous state, and the sheiks are said to have plundered about four or five lices of British treasure on its passage to Cabool, and to have destroyed the bridge of boats across the Indus. A war with the Nepaulese is again talked of, in consequence of their having made fresh encroachments on the British territory.

London, August 3.

Meeting of Parliament.—A general impression exists that parliament will meet for despatch of business on the 19th of this month, (August,) but that is by no means certain—The writs are returnable on that day, but the meeting of the legislature must be convened by proclamation, agreed upon by her Majesty in council.

We have copied from the *Leeds Mercury* and *Manchester Times*, paragraphs respecting a very important step which Lord Francis Egerton is now taking. He is it seems, "taking the initiative *for raising a body of cavalry*." It is supposed, that the example of his lordship will be promptly followed by all the Tory aristocracy, and the Tory Government will thus have a volunteer auxiliary army ready to start into existence the moment of coming into power.

The *Manchester Times* observes that the state of the manufacturing districts is most alarming, and that his lordship is determined to be prepared against any outbreak in his neighbourhood.

While this island is in a very unsatisfactory state, Sir Robert Peel will feel the necessity of making a large increase of the army in Ireland. The object of the volunteer army, which Lord Francis Egerton and the tory noblemen contemplate raising is, no doubt to prevent the necessity of a large increase of the regular army.—All the troops that can be possibly be disposed of will be sent to Ireland, while the new force will be called into requisition to preserve order in England and Scotland.—*Morning Chronicle.* (*Radical.*)

We have heard, from what we deem pretty credible authority, that a conference of the leading members of the conservative party is about to be held in London regarding the formation of the new ministry. The Duke of Wellington, who has been with the Queen at Woburn Abbey, and has returned to town, it is understood, is commissioned to ascertain the possibility of such a course of policy being devised as shall be agreeable to her Majesty, and at the same time consistent with the principles of Sir Robert Peel's supporters, and beneficial to the country, and there can be no doubt that the right hon. baronet will be sent for by the Queen immediately after his grace shall have made his report.—*Liverp ol Mail*

Thames Tunnel.—The shield of this great work is no longer to be seen, as it is now again at work, forming a junction with the shaft, which is nearly sunk to the required depth, on the Wapping side.

Arrival of the Britannia.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, arrived at this port on Thursday evening, at about a quarter to 8 o'clock, after a fine passage of nine days and nineteen hours.—*Liverpool Mail, July 31.*

The anniversary of the three glorious days had passed off in Paris without accident.

The President.—The *Dusseldorf Gazette*, under the date Wesel, the 16th inst announces that the wreck of a large vessel, believed to be the President, had been driven ashore on the coast of Norway. It was supposed that the masses of ice in the Northern Ocean having become dissolved, the vessel has been carried by the current to the coast of Norway

The Tea Trade, Aug. 2.—The market for teas has been agitated a little since this day week by the arrival of the overland mail, and as the advices from China are still of so indefinite a character as to make it difficult to fix any precise terms for the adjustment of the dispute, interested speculators here are doing all they can to make out a very strong case in favour of an extensive rise in prices, which from the command they have over 2,300,000 lb, out of only 23,000,000lb. administered for home consumption, it is to be feared they will succeed in effecting Already the disposition to lay in stock is manifesting itself among the trade, who are naturally afraid to be left to the chances of a fluctuating market. One fact, however, should be taken into consideration—viz. that although we have only a nine months' supply on hand, this stock will equal twelve months' consumption, independent of arrivals expected, when high prices check the usual demand from the public. The deliveries for consumption last week fell off, for example, by no less than 100,000lbs. This is for London alone and may perhaps in some measure be accounted for by the absence of so many persons from town at this season of the year. The quantity taken was 334,000lbs. There has been a considerable demand for free trade and Company's teas, at a further advance: Company's Congou, 2s 7½d. per lb. money.—*Liverpool Chr.*

London, 31 August.—Sale of Teas—E. I. Company's 2s 7 1-24. a 2s 9d; Traders, 2s 6d. a 2s 7d. other qualities in proportion, and holders firm expecting a further advance.

On Tuesday evening, 23d ult. at 5 o'clock, Lord John Russell, M. P., was married by special license to Lady Frances Anna Maria Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto The Rev Gilbert Elliot officiated at the ceremony.

The treaty concluded between Portugal and the United States consists of 14 articles, the pith and marrow of which being that the commercial relations between the two countries are to be based on the principles of perfect reciprocity. The import duties levied in the dominions of each upon the produce of the other are not to exceed the rate charged upon the goods of the most favoured nation; but as the treaty between the United States and France will not expire till February, 1842, it is agreed that meanwhile the stipulations with Portugal shall not in anywise interfere with the temporary obligation under which the United States government is bound towards France. The treaty is made for six years, and at the expiration of which either party wishing to dissolve or alter it must give twelve month's notice.

The *Times* has surprised politicians with a series of very moderate leading articles on the position of the "new conservative party." They indicate a systematic plan, a deliberate exposition of policy, which precludes the notion that they are the mere random, unsuggested lucubrations of a newspaper-writer—Based on the fundamental position that great principles cannot be compromised, but that all ordinary affairs must be governed by expediency, they recommend, and in recommending seem to promise, a cautious but

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