LORD DURHAM.

The conspicuous station occupied on our continent by this distinguished nobleman, and the extensive—we might say in regard to British practice, the unexampled—powers with which he has been clothed by his sovereign, have given peculiar interest just now to whatever relates to his history or character. We therefore, copy the annexed graphic passages from a late letter of the able Washington correspondent, of the Baltimore Patriot:—

I met Lord Durham, for the first time, in Edinburgh, in 1834. It was on that memorable occasion when the people of Scotland received his noble father in law, Earl Grey, in their beautiful and romantic metropolis, and conferred on him the highest honors they could bestow. More than twenty-five hundred persons sat down to the dinner given to that great statesman, in a magnificent pavilion erected for the purpose, in the area of the celebrated High School, just below the Calton Hill. The Earl of Rosebery, who, owing to the indisposition of the Duke of Hamilton, acted as Chairman, was surrounded by many distinguished persons, among whom were Lord Brougham, the Lord Chancellor of England, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, (Byron's friend,) Mr. Abercromby, the present Speaker of the House of Commons, M. Arago, the celebrated French philosopher, Count Fishanit, a French officer of much note, and Lord Durham, besides several peers of the realm, baronets, and officials, less known to fame. The star of the present Viceroy of Canada was even then in the ascendant—he was called the "People's Peer," and many in that large assemblage looked upon him as destined to be the principal conductor of the political affairs of his country at no distant day. His figure is now before me, as he appeared in that bright galaxy of talent and rank; of the middle height, firm, and well proportioned; his complexion sallow, and indicative rather of ill health; his features small, but regular, and full of character, and, when he spoke, powerfully aiding, by their consonancy and expressiveness, the force of his thoughts and sentiments. Among the most remarkable incidents of the evening was the "scene" between him and Lord Brougham.

A bumper was given to the health of the Chancellor, preceded by some very just and eloquent remarks by the Chairman on his vast and comprehensive genius, his great and unremitting exertions, and unsurpassed industry, all devoted, during the whole course of his public life, to the improvement of the condition of the people, and their moral and intellectual advancement. Henry Brougham rose to respond to the compliment. His speech was rambling and now and then, akward in the phraseology; but withal very able, and abounding in sarcasm, and fully and indignant declamation. The immediate impression produced by it was immense; as was attested by the applause and admiration of his friends, and not less by the rage and resentment of those who felt that his bitter and scorching satire was hurled at their own heads. Very few, if any Tories, were present; so that probably the whole assembly enjoyed his powerful, though somewhat intemperate, denunciation of that party. But he followed it up with an attack upon the Radicals, which, considering that they constituted a large portion of the company he was addressing, was as indiscreet as it was provoking and fierce in manner. This has always been the way with Brougham. He never could endure to be opposed; and from his entrance into public life up to this time has never failed to encounter with matchless intrepidity, and aim the hardest blows at, all who dared to resist his course.—He could not, for his life, let pass such an opportunity as this assembly presented of meeting the man who had so identified himself with the ultra-liberal party as to be called by his friends and partizans, 'The *People's* Bulwark;' but, in this instance, his impetuosity carried him too far, and, in a single hour, he lost much of that popularity, the love of which was his master passion. After his speech, I moved down towards the bottom of the table, where a host of young barristers, strongly tinctured with Radicalism, who were hauling the Chancellor over he coals with an energy and vehemence considerably increased by the inspiration drawn from a reinforcement of the claret they had just received. During an interval of dullness in the proceedings, while some two or three country gentlemen and baillies poured away the time, I derived a good deal of amusement from those dashing young fellows. Several of them abused Brougham savagely for having dared to criticise the Radicals in such terms; and all took it for granted that his charge of rashness and impatience, which was evidently meant for Lord Durham, would be so keenly felt by that nobleman, as to call from him a spirited and vigorous rejoinder. The language and manner of Brougham, in alluding to the course of the Radicals, were certainly as contemptuous as could be. He ridiculed them as men *honest* enough, but of no reflection at all; who, in travelling towards their object, were so impatient to set out, that they would not wait to put the linchpin in the wheel—who would start on a voyage of discovery to unknown regions, without ascertaining whether a compass was on board; when they should descry the port in view, would not delay five minutes to go round to it, but dash in among the breakers, or ram the vessel ashore.

Thus he proceeded for a quarter of an hour, amidst cheers and loud laughter, above which there was heard an occasional hiss, sneering at their honesty, and calling up the most ludicrous images, and applying them with so much certainty and directness of aim, that they could not fail to reach the quarter in which it was manifest he intended they should be felt. At last he terminated with a volley of sarcasms, by folding his arms, and with a look of utter contempt, and a scornful bending of the body, declaring his profound obeisance to those *honest* hasty spirits, but did not think proper to accompany them in their mad career. These strokes fell heavily—they were the blows of an intellectual giant—but, as the result proved, this uncalled for and reckless exhibition of power, was far more detrimental to Lord Brougham himself, than to the person he intended to immolate. Had he reflected a moment, he must have known that he would certainly array against himself the prejudices of a great portion of his auditors, and strengthen their sympathies in favor of Lord Durham. And nothing I ever heard more strongly illustrates the intrepidity and instinctive consciousness of power, which belong to that extraordinary man's character, even his daring to give battle to the 'People's Peer,' on such an occasion. Every one seemed to apprehend that the collision, if it should occur, would be tremendous; and while many hoped that Durham would allow the imputation to pass unheeded—the majority wished [illegible] the Chan- proud dark countenance. An opportunity soon occurred to make his reply.

The Chancellor or Vice-President, (John Archibald Murray, the present Lord Advocate and Member for Leith) arose, and after a number of gracefully compliments, proposed a toast, 'Lord Durham and the Reformers of England'—which called up the present Viceroy.

As a speaker, Lord Durham is more than ordinarily lucid, possessing apparently a perspiration which finds nothing dark to resolve, and a tact and power in illustration which leaves nothing unexplained to others.

His style is not remarkable for chastness or finish, nor was he regarded in the House of Lords, where, indeed he seldom spoke, as a practised orator, or a skilful debater; yet there was a strength and straight forward simplicity, and sound headedness, if the expression may be tolerated, in all he said, which left no room to question that the man knew exactly what he was about—that his heart was engaged in the cause he had espoused—and that neither power nor wealth, nor any other consideration, would make him turn from the course he had made up his mind was right. His speech on the occasion I refer to was entirely in accordance with his frank and manly character; it was, emphatically, plain, unvarnished speaking and in every respect the reverse of rhetorical sophistry. Every word told. Many present differed from him in opinion; but every candid person must have respected the honest, sincere, and uncompromising manner in which he promulgated his sentiments.—Nothing could be more bold and decisive than the tone in which he seconded the Chancellors remarks, which had been construed into personal allusions to himself; and his fine, free, spirited exclamation, "that he did see with regret every hour that passed over the existence of acknowled but unreformed abuses," called down the most rapturous applause. The field was now his own. He saw his advantage and improved it, and during the rest of his speech showed what he could do with those weapons of sarcasm and denunciation which had just been turned against himself; while he protested against the compromise of Whig principles, and "the chipping, and paring, and mutilating measures of reform," for the sake of conciliating the Tories.

Lord Durham's bearing has been often termed "aristocratical," and the Tory newspapers used to say that the greatest demagogue in England was also the proudest aristocrat. I saw nothing, however, in his deportment which becomes an accomplished and high spirited gentleman.

The father of this distinguished person was celebrated for his exertions on the side of popular rights, and in 1792 sat as President of the meetings of the "Friends of the People." The son never departed from the noble virtues of his sire. From the time Mr. Lambton entered public life to this day, embracing a period of twenty five years he has adhered to his principles with unshrink consistency, and has ever been ready to advocate with calmness and moderation, but without pusillanimity, the rights of his oppressed country.

THE CANADAS.

RESIGNATION OF LORD DURHAM.

The following is the postscript of a letter from Quebec to the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser:

HIGHER IMPORTANCE.—As I predicted, the Earl of Durham has assigned his determination to resign his admiralty, and leave the country immediately on the close of the official proceedings of the British Parliament.

This day, at half past three o'clock, he met by appointment the delegates from the lower Provinces, to wit: the Hon. Messrs. Johnson, Uniacke and Young, from Nova Scotia; Messrs. Simonds, Johnson, Robinson, and Kink, from New Brunswick; and Messrs. Dalrymple, Haviland and Pope, from Prince Edward's Island. Mr. Johnson, from Nova Scotia, is the Colonial General of that province. Mr. Simonds is Speaker of the Assembly of New Brunswick, and Mr. Dalrymple Speaker of the Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

The Hon. Mr. Johnson, of Halifax, acted as chairman of the Delegates, and on their behalf read the address.

After the answer had been given to the delegates, Lord Durham spoke to them in the most expressive manner for some ten minutes, expressing his sentiments more fully than he had done in his written answer. He thanked them for their promptness in complying with his invitation to meet him for the purpose of consulting on the welfare of the several provinces. He was happy to find that but one sentiment prevailed—a determination *never to be separated from England*—the home of their fathers.

His lordship said, that amid all the perplexities which had surrounded him, he had found consolation and pleasure in looking forward to the prospect of a settlement of the many difficulties which presented themselves at almost every step. The calling together the delegates from the lower provinces was a subject on which he had bestowed a good deal of thought, and he had entertained hopes that some plan could be adopted which would benefit each province, and strengthen the bonds of the whole, thereby shedding a lustre on that country, which of all others might be considered the glory of the world.

He declared whatever he did should be done openly and fairly, and never would he make use of deception to gain any point; that was the language he used to the Emperor of Russia, when he was ambassador to the court, and that course he should guide him in all pursuits through life.

Lord Durham then alluded to the Canadas—said they were very imperfectly known by them while in England. He came out, he said, not to gratify his own personal feelings but to offer the commands of his sovereign. His view of this country has greatly changed since he became acquainted with her resources, and with a portion of her people; and wherever he might be called, and however employed, he should always cherish an ardent wish for the prosperity of this province.

It had been his aim, and the dearest object of his wishes, to be able to inform her Majesty that in the possessions in British America she might be considered one of the richest gems of her dominions—that the entire population were in a perfect state of harmony and friendship, and that each party was striving which could most promote the good of the whole. He had not yet brought into action those measures which were intended for the good of the country, but several of them were nearly completed, and would almost immediately have been made public.

At a moment when he was about to complete those plans which had been maturing, party spirit interposed her withering hand, and blasted all his hopes for the welfare of the Canadas. He could not, he did not wish to conceal from the gentlemen present, that recent intelligence from England, although not official to him, had made a very deep impression on his mind.

Opposition from Lord Brougham, and from those acting with him, was no more than he might expect, but he was compelled to say *that he had been put down—sacrificed by his friends!*—those whose duty it was to stand forth in defence, at a period when his political enemies were using their utmost energies to destroy him.

He continued:—It was he said, the duty of his Majesty's ministers to support him in the hour of persecution, and not to join with his bitter foes in striking at his head.

[Here his lordship was so overcome that he had to resume a distant part of the room.] Returning, he offered an apology, but none was needed, for every one present had partaken of the same feeling that had come over his lordship.—

Deprived of all ability to do anything for Canada, it could be of no use for him to remain longer in the country, and he *should leave it as soon as he received the official accounts of the parliamentary doings.* It was his intention to be on his way for England on the 10th October. He took the directions towards of the Delegates, entering from the steam frigate Medusa to convey their house.

A letter from a good source, states that it was confidently believed that Sir John Colborne will remain in Canada during the ensuing winter.

ENGLISH NEWS.

GOLD COIN.—In consequence of the inconvenience occasioned by the refusal of the Bank of England and other parties to take light sovereigns in payment at their full nominal value, the Queen has issued a proclamation, whereby it is ordained that a double sovereign shall pass current at of the weight of 10 dwts 5 grains; a sovereign at of the weight of 5 dwts, and 2½ grains; and a half sovereign, of of the weight of 2 dwts and 13 1-8 grains. These weights are some grains less than the late standard weights required.

SILLY'S PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.—Although so many attempts have produced portraits of her Majesty, no one has been successful in producing a correct likeness [illegible] a good picture. The portrait represents her Majesty in the act of ascending the throne in the House of Lords, the likeness is of extreme fidelity, the attitude is good, and the colouring of the picture is subdued in such a manner as to give great relief, and bring the head in excellent relief, and [illegible] correct and fix the eye of the spectator. This picture must be a great addition to the American school.—*Times.*

MUTINY AND MURDER AT SEA.

The brig Hebden, of Scarborough, Captain W. B. Fowler, which arrived at Greenock on Saturday evening, brought two ladies and a gentleman, passengers, and two of the crew of the American brig Braganza, who were picked up at sea and taken on board the Hebden, along with their boat on Sunday, the 12th current, about 350 miles off the coast of Portugal having been at sea in a small open boat for 25 hours. The persons thus providentially saved are G. N. Diehl, Esq., of Philadelphia, owner of the Braganza, and his lady; the lady of Captain A. F. Turly, late master of the brig; Mr. Moir, the second mate, and the cook of the Braganza. We have collected the following particular account of a mutiny on board the latter vessel, accompanied by circumstances of the most horrid and revolting cruelty:

The American brig Braganza, of Philadelphia, which sailed from St John's, Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar for Genoa, put into Philadelphia in distress, and having been repaired, sailed from that city on the 5th of July last, with Captain A. F. Turly, Mr. Vanderlince, first mate, Mr. Moir, second mate, and six men before the mast, including the cook. She had also as passengers, Mr and Mrs. Diehl, and Mrs. Turley, above mentioned.

The following account of the transactions is given by Mr Diehl:—The brig proceeded on her voyage without any remarkable circumstances until the 5th of August, when in lat. between 37 and 38 N., and lon. between 13 and 14 W., at two o'clock A. M., an alarm was given by the first mate of a mutiny among the crew. The captain and second mate immediately rushed on deck to their assistance; the captain had a cutlass, the second mate had nothing whatever to defend himself with; companion-way weltering in his blood; he afterwards succeeded in gaining the cabin. On the captain and second mate reaching the deck they were immediately attacked by the crew, who, being five in number, soon overpowered them; they threw the second mate over the side, but he fortunately caught a rope and regained the deck again, and retreated to the cabin completely disabled. In the meantime the crew succeeded in overpowering the captain, and threw him overboard. During this period the two ladies and myself were in the most anxious suspence anticipating that it was their intention to come into the cabin and murder all, having no means whatever of defence. But immediately on throwing the captain overboard, they closed the cabin companion-way and skylight by nailing and placing canvass and heavy chains on them. The persons thus confined in the cabin were Mrs. Turly, the first and second mates, and myself and wife; the first mate had his face dreadfully cut and his skull fractured by two strokes on the head and two on the sawnder, all apparently done with a hatchet. The second mate was completely disabled in the right arm by blows inflicted by a handspike. At eight o'clock in the morning the crew, then in complete possession of the vessel, made preparations to close the cabin dead lights by slinging a plank over the stern, at which we remonstrated, stating that we should smother; they replied that unless we give up whatever they wanted they would certainly do it. They then demanded the chronometer, sextant, and charts together with the money and jewelery we possessed, which consisted of a gold lever watch, ringer and earrings, and a small amount of specie which were passed up to them through the cabin windows by means of a bucket. They also required that we should throw overboard all our fire-arms. We also complied with this request, with which they became satisfied for a time. Upon asking where they intended to go with the vessel, and what they intended to do with us, they replied that they were going to Genoa, and that we would find out soon enough what they intended to do with us. They at the same time, stated that they had no wish to injure Mrs. Diehl or myself, but declared their determination of sacrificing both Mrs Turley and the first mate.

On Monday, the 6th, nothing material occurred, except that we informed them that we were aware of their having altered their course, they then stated that it was their intention to run for the English channel, and endeavour to effect a landing. They also informed us on this day that they had the cook confined in the forecastle.

Tuesday, the 7th—Early this morning we discovered a smoke in the cabin, which proceeded from the hold, which soon became so dense as to render it difficult to breathe. Upon our demanding the cause, they replied that they were satisfied that there was more valuable property in the cabin, and unless we give it up, they were determined to smoke us to death. We made use of every argument to satisfy them that we had given them all, and finally succeeded; upon which they extinguished the fire from the hold, and the smoke soon passed away. Nothing further occurred on that day, nor on the 8th, 9th, and 10th. During all this period the ladies particularly were kept in a constant state of excitement, bordering on frenzy, both night and day, from the constant bustle and commotion on deck, preparatory, as it were, for making a descent upon us for the purpose of murder.

On Saturday the 11th, between eight and ten o'clock, they called to me over the taffrail, and stated that there was a vessel in sight from the mast-head, and proposed that we should take the jolly boat and endeavour to get her. To this I objected, as, in the first place, I did not believe that there was a vessel in sight, and further, I stated to them that, in the event of our not being able to reach her, I was certain we must perish. Previous to this and also at this period, I proposed that if they wished to save any of us, they should take the long-boat and leave us to the brig, or give us the long-boat, and we would run our chance. After a few moments conversation together, they requested that myself and wife should come on deck, which we consented to do. Upon our reaching the deck, no violence was used towards us; but they were all prepared with their knives and other edged tools for resistance. Immediately on gaining the deck we requested that Mrs. Turly and the second mate should be allowed to come up, to which they consented. After a conversation of an hour or so, in which every possible argument was urged, on our part not to destroy us, they consented that we should take the long-boat, and run our chance of getting to land, then distant, as near as could be ascertained, about 350 miles, on the Portuguese coast. This proposition we accepted, and they went to work immediately to get the long-boat out, previously having fitted her out with mast, sail, water, &c., for their own use. Between two and three o'clock, everything being ready, they required us to leave, prior to which we made use of every possible argument to induce them to allow us to take the first mate along with us, (although he was in a wretched condition from his wounds,) which they positively refused, stating that they would take care of him themselves. Finding our solicitations of no avail, Mrs. Turly, Mr. Moir, (second mate,) the cook of the brig, and Mrs. Diehl and myself got into the boat and left the brig. At daylight on Sunday morning, the 12th, we discovered two sail in sight; one of which we judged to be the Braganza, and made chase after the other, but after pursuing her until ten o'clock, gave up the chase as hopeless. At this period we made another sail to the southward, and coming toward us; after a short respite, we gave chase to her, and neared her fast. About three p. m. she discovered and bore up for us, and between three and four p. m. we got alongside, were received on board the brig Hebden, Captain William Benjamin Fowler, of Scarborough, bound from Sicily to the Clyde, by whom, and all his crew, we were treated in the most kind and hospitable manner. I would further remark, that the mutineers robbed us of nearly every stitch of clothes we had, except what we had on.

The Braganza is a full rigged brig of 220 tons, painted black, with a narrow streak, painted ports, and a billet-head. Her white streak does not show very plainly in consequence of having been recently caulked, and the pitch not having been scraped off. The mutineers are, William, a German, aged 45; Henry, a German, aged about 30; Joseph, a Dutch Frenchman, about 30; Hense, a German, about 20; and James, an English lad, about 17. The last appears to have been the least guilty, as he warned Mr Diehl that the ringleaders had given him poison to put into the food and water. That this was true was confirmed by the fact, that great readiness was shown to furnish victuals and water. The second day after they were shut up, one of the ringleaders was heard to say, after looking down the cabin window and seeing them sitting without motion, that he thought they were all dead.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

New York, Sept. 26.

GRAIN—The transactions have been still more extensive in Domestic Wheat including all the recent receipts, and showing a further advance on the rates previously obtained. The sales include a cargo of 1750 bushels North Carolina at $3; 8400 do. Virginia, $2,01; 3600 do. Maryland, $1,96; and 5000 bushels York River and Rappahannock to arrive, at $1,90. In Foreign of which the stock is very nearly exhausted, there have been no further transactions. Of Foreign Rye, a further sale has been made of 510 bushels at $1,12 1-2; and a parcel of 5[illegible] do. was sold, to arrive from Boston, on terms not transpired; of Southern there have been no receipts, and of Northern a parcel of 2[illegible]00 bushels was yesterday disposed of at $1,12 1-2. Oats are fully maintained, with no Jersey or Southern at present in market; Northern command 50 cents readily. Of Corn the receipts have been much more plentiful, the shipments from the South for the last three weeks before prevented by contrary winds, having arrived almost simultaneously. Sales to a considerable extent were made of Southern at $1,03, and closing at $1, measure; all descriptions would now command $1, by weight readily, being a decline of 5 a 6 cents on the previously quoted rate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The accounts by the recent Western arrivals show that in some parts of England the harvest has been secured in good order, while in others the grain was yet in the field. The weather for the fortnight preceding the 8th Sept. had been generally fine. The final question as to the extent of the crop, however, is still undecided. The market here, which, influenced by the more favorable tenor of the recent foreign advices, had been gradually receding with but a moderate demand for home use, became yesterday, on receipt of the above accounts, unsettled. The closing rates were $9 for nearly all descriptions, including both common and fancy brands of Canal, a decline of 25 a 50 cents since our last, though transactions were current on 'Change at sales having in some instances been made at a further material reduction. Our quotations, though reduced to conform as nearly as possible to present prices, can only under existing circumstances be regarded as nominal. Rye Flour is selling at $5.50; and Corn Meal in barrels at $4.50 per bbl. being the same as previously; of the latter, puncheons were also sold at $19,50.

FREIGHTS—Generally remain without change. Four by the packets of the 1st prox, has been taken at 2s 6d per bbl.

EXCHANGE—The transactions in European Bills for the packets which left yesterday were to a fair extent on England and France, but limited on the remaining places; the amount offered was also generally moderate, and the rates with no material variation from those previously prevailing, on England, 9 1-2 a 9 3-4;

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY OCT. 6, 1838.

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President
Director next week, E. Wilson
DISCOUNT DAY, ... THURSDAY
Hours of business, from 10 to 2

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

Alms and Work House.

Commissioner next week—— Thos. Turner

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President
Director next week G. S. Hill

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

DISCOUNT DAY, ——FRIDAY
Bank open from 10 till 3.

LATEST DATES.

LONDON	Sep	7
LIVERPOOL	Sep	8
EDINBURGH	Aug.	21
PARIS		
TORONTO	Sep.	15
MONTREAL	Sep.	20
QUEBEC	Sep.	24
HALIFAX	Oct.	1
NEW YORK	Oct.	2

No later news of interest from Europe.

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Shipping

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3. Bgn. Alice Kil
James Rai
4. Ship Leonara, I
James All
5. Schr. Hornet, P
Master.
6. Brig Lord Lam
Wm. Babc
CLE
Oct. 1. Bgn. Condor, B
2. Bqe. Mars, Ay
3. Brig Horatio, A
" Ship Ann Rum
6. Schr. Emily, C

Original issues in Poor Condi
Best copy

KODAK SAFETY FILM