

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

The Real Object of Log Cabins.—A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman makes the following statement, which is verified by a number of affidavits.

"Will you have the goodness to give the following publication in your useful paper—it comes from one who is a tenant of a log house."

"Being engaged in conversation on Saturday evening with Dr. Landon, upon the political topics of the day, it being in front of the post office, and several gentlemen present, & knowing the Doctor to be a man of extensive reading and literary attainments, and a prominent whig, I asked the Doctor the object of the whig party in parading through the streets log cabins, hen coops, hard cider barrels, gourds and pictures! The Doctor replied, that he had in the house the statistical account that there were in the state of Ohio, thirty thousand persons who do not know how to read, and the number of such persons in the United States is about 3 hundred thousand, and that all these are voters; and by approaching them with log cabins, hen coops, &c., we excite their passions; and when once their passions are excited, sing them a Tippecanoe song, and we can get them so that we can begin to talk to them. I observed that the democratic party had charged that object upon the leaders of the whig party, but I never had met one who was willing to own it before; and thanked him for the exposition he had given of the whig party."

The New York Signal consoles itself for the beating which the Acadia gave the President, by saying that the President will beat the Acadia on their return trip. Easier said than done, Mr. Signal. We see no reason why the Acadia cannot beat as well backwards as forwards.—*Boston Nation*.

We understand that 63 persons have already engaged their passage in the beautiful steamer Acadia, for Liverpool, and a number for Halifax—among them is the venerable Ex-President John Quincy Adams. Some of these individuals have visited the steamer President, which sails from New York on the same day with the Acadia, and have given the latter the preference.—*Ibid*.

VARIATION OF THE NEEDLE.—Prof. Loomis, of the Western Reserve College, has been engaged some time in collecting facts in regard to the variation of the magnetic needle and has published a large table together with a chart showing the variation in different parts of the country. It is well known that the variation is westerly,—that is, the needle of the compass ranges west of the true north line, in some places more than others.

Prof. Loomis, however, thinks that the variations westerly is diminishing, and that the needle is slowly returning to the true north after the rate of about six minutes per year for the New England States, and that this retrograde course commenced in 1819 every where, and in some places as early as 1793.—This variation has caused a great deal of trouble in land surveys. Old lines that were run out many years ago, a certain course on the compass, cannot be followed now by the same course, and as no record was kept in early times of what the variation at the day was, it is almost impossible to tell what allowance to make in tracing them now.

The aspect which the North Eastern Boundary Question presents, is not as favorable as might be wished. It is singular that there should be such American surveys. We shall look with much interest for the report of the American Commissioners lately appointed. We presume that these gentlemen are instructed not to make out a case favourable to the American Government, but to ascertain the true boundary line, according to the treaty of 1783. If the Commissioners had been actuated by a similar wish, it is possible that they would have made a different report.—*Boston Mercantile Journal*.

An Eastern paper mentions that Mr. Graham, the well known lecturer on dieties, is broken down in health and distressingly poor. He resides at Northampton, Mass. We should suppose that among his zealous disciples the will and the means of relieving him might be found. They lauded him for years as a philosopher and a philanthropist; and he has worn down and starved himself for them; and if he has done a tenth part of the good they allege, or if he has only intended to do good, they should not suffer him to languish and die in want.—We never ate his bread, but he is welcome to a loaf of ours.—*Philadelphia Sentinel*.

Extraordinary Plums. We were shown yesterday, says the Philadelphia Ledger, a couple of articles which, at the first sight we took to be apples. On a nearer examination they proved to be plums, the dimensions, by actual measurement, were seven and seven & half inches in circumference. The larger plum weighed three and a half ounces and 42 grains.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.—Destruction of Indian Key by the Indians.—Indian Key—a small island, about midway between Key West, and Cape Florida, containing a population of about sixty souls, white and black—was visited by the Indians, on the night and morning of the 6th and 7th inst. who killed 6 persons, (all white,) and burned every building except one, the dwelling of Charles Howe, Esq. The killed were Dr. Henry Perrin, J. A. Mott, Mrs. Mott, and two children, and James Steadman, a lad of some twelve years old. The rest of the inhabitants made their escape to Tea Table Key, about a mile from Indian Key.

CANADA.

Mr. Buckingham's Lectures.—This distinguished gentleman has fully realized in Kingston the high co-operation entertained of him previous to his arrival His lectures on Egypt at the Union Church, despite the great Canadian attraction of a Travelling Circus, were remarkably well attended, and the satisfaction afforded so great, as to induce the lecturer to prolong his stay in town, and deliver his course in Palestine, the last Lecture of which is given to-night Mr. Buckingham, leaves Kingston for Montreal to-morrow morning, thence to Quebec, Halifax, St. Johns, N. B. and so to New York, where he embarks for England. He is accompanied in his present tour by Mrs. Buckingham and a son about 17 years of age.

The Montreal papers of yesterday contain nothing of much interest. The names of Jean Baptiste Fournier, Pierre Monblond dit Latahpe, and Eustache Seguin, refugees in the United States, are given as having been concerned in the late burning of barns within this Province, near the frontier. They were traced into the United States, arrested and brought before a Magistrate, at Champlain Town, but discharged on the ground, that he could not take cognizance of crimes committed in a foreign territory.

These burnings took place at Hemmingford, Acadia and Chamblay, and are probably acts of revenge for real or supposed injuries heretofore inflicted on the incendiaries.—They will have the effect of bringing the refugees on the frontier into greater discredit, both in Canada and the United States; but the position of the frontier inhabitants is not the less distressing.—*Quebec Gazette*.

DEATH OF DR. O'GRADY.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Dr. O'Grady, at his late residence in Pickering. His death it appears, was caused by the bursting of a blood-vessel, and the jury returned a verdict "Died by the visitation of God."—*Toronto Examiner*, Aug. 10.

We observe that, even the most moderate of the United States' papers are not disposed to relinquish their claim to the "whole of the disputed territory," notwithstanding the new light thrown on his claim by Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh's report.—It is clear, however, that they have not the shadow of right, beyond "Parks Hill," which is not only the nearest "high land," due north of the source of the Saint Croix, but the highest land on that line, between the Atlantic Ocean and the St. Lawrence; the continuation, in fact, of the high lands from the head of the Connecticut River, forming the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, according to the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and which boundary line, intersecting the due north line from the Saint Croix, forms the "north-west angle of Nova Scotia," the point of departure of the United States' boundary, according to the treaty of 1783.—*Quebec Gazette*.

Quebec, Aug. 29. We regret to learn that the reports of the melancholy deaths of Mr. Simpson of the Hudson Bay Company, and two of his companions, have been corroborated in a letter from Mr. Martin McLeod, dated from St. Peters, Fort Snelling, the 21st July last. It appears evident that the dreadful tragedy was caused by the deranged state of mind under which Mr. Simpson was laboring at the time.—*Transcript*.

Montreal August 25. The British Whig states that His Excellency's reason for not proceeding to Toronto was his "not wishing to experience a personal proof of the malice of the Chief Justice & his gang of ruffians." This would be a sorry and unworthy reason indeed, so much so that we are surprised any person could for a moment entertain it. The true reason is, that when His Excellency was at Halifax, he received a despatch from Lord John Russell, directing him not to assume, for the future, the Government of any of the Provinces except Lower Canada, and that he was not to interfere with Sir George Arthur in the discharge of his duties as Lieut. Governor, nor to supersede him temporarily, but recommended that he should make an extended tour through the Upper Provinces. The despatch was received by His Excellency five days after he had assumed the Governorship of Nova Scotia, so that what was done there could not be undone, but our readers may recollect that he acted upon its contents when he arrived at New-Brunswick.—*Herald*.

Montreal Aug. 26. New Rate of Postage.—We understand that the new rate of postage will not commence till September, so that letters sent by the Acadia will be chargeable with the postage hitherto paid.—*Herald*.

In contradiction to the above we beg leave to notify to all persons having correspondence with England, Ireland, or Scotland, that they may send by the Acadia any number of letters under one cover not exceeding half an ounce in weight for one shilling and four pence postage. The postage may be paid here or not at the option of the writer. All the letters brought out by the Acadia, have been delivered to those to whom they were addressed upon payment for 1s. 4d; and in the course of yesterday several letters marked for transmission by the Acadia, were to our knowledge delivered at the Post Office and franked to their destination in England for that charge,—one of these contained three enclosures. In the advertising Columns of the Herald yesterday was Mr. Stagg's announcement, dated August 19, that the Treasury directions for the reduction of postage would be "put in force in the Canadas within a few days."

There is no severer penalty they say than to make a pastry cook eat his own tarts; but we really think, notwithstanding the hardship our contemporary should be compelled, in matters of this kind, to read his own Advertisements.—*Courier*.

We copy the following from the Montreal Courier:—

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—Stars & Stripes.—The peculiar notions upon the topics of Freedom and Slavery entertained in the American Republic, are pretty generally known, and have caused Mr. O'Connell to designate the

American people "a nation of swindlers."—The Americans repay the compliment by calling the Irish worse than negro slaves. It is the custom of the "Native American" to consider himself superior to all other races, the Irish in particular. In the States the treatment of the Irish becomes daily worse.—The "Native American Associations," are on the increase; and these are chiefly directed against the "poor Exile of Erin" with a view to prevent his landing on the shores of America in the first instance, & to drive from their holdings such as are unhappy for themselves located there. The following extract from a New York paper will show the manner in which it is accustomed to talk of the British people and Government in the States. Under the British Government it seems nothing is free. The British people, thank Heaven, are not free to commit murder in the public streets in broad daylight, nor to rob and plunder as the American citizens are. Neither are they free to flog human beings to their work with cart whips as they do horses in every civilized part of the globe. What other species of freedom they possess superior to that which is secured by every British subject, it would be difficult to shew.—Meanwhile, when the "Native American" comes to plant his banner of "Stripes" upon the walls of Quebec he may meet with a reception from the native Irishman such as he may not at present expect, and will not be likely to relish. A few black faces too may show their teeth through the embrasures. Jonathan must be sure to bring whips enough, or he will not get his troops in the field. The American Commanders in the last war will tell him how often it was that neither troops nor entrenchments could prevail upon the troops to march within range of the enemy's musketry after they had come in view of the battle field—an occurrence for which there is no parallel in British history. We doubt even if the Saint Domingue blacks under Toussaint L'Ouverture ever exhibited qualities so little consonant with the true martial spirit. The observations we quote below grow out of a discussion upon the cultivation of Cotton in British India:—

"The much talked-of competition of British India, is the last thing which the Southern planter has to fear; and even if free labor has an advantage over slave labor, as some of our philanthropists have endeavored to make it appear, still there must be a change in the very formation of the British Government before any labour under it can be to all intents and purposes free. Bad as domestic slavery is in this country, still, in some respects at least, it is more tolerable than the servitude of Ireland or of British India; and, in case of war between the two countries,—a bugbear always in the mouths of British editors—Great Britain would be entirely welcome to plant cotton in India, while we were planting the stars and stripes upon the walls of Quebec."

NOVA SCOTIA.

POSTAGE.—By recent Treasury regulations the Postage of British American letters is fixed as follows: Letters not exceeding half an ounce, posted or delivered at St. John's Newfoundland, or Halifax, is,—at any other part of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, New Brunswick, Lower Canada or U. Canada 1s. 2d. Ship letters 8d. at the Packet Post before mentioned; 10d at any other part of these Colonies. These liberal regulations only apply to letters posted in or for the Old Country. The letters posted and delivered in the Colonies, are left subject to enquiry in the Colonies,—and the Lords of the Treasury recommend that it should be suggested to the Governor General, to appoint a commissioner of three, to investigate and report on the state of the British North American Post Office, and every matter connected therewith.

This is a timely extension of the splendid Post Office system recently brought into operation at Home. By this, a letter may travel from the extremity of the United Kingdom, to the extremity of the Colonies, a distance of 5000 miles, for 1s. 2d. Formerly the same would cost between 6s. and 6s. The alteration from paying by enclosures, to paying by weight, will enable a person to send three or four letters, on plain paper, for the cost of one. A delightful "sign of the times," in this department, that Government is studious of saving expense to its subjects, and of doing most good at least cost,—instead of the reverse, which has been often considered the maxim of Governments.—*Novascotian*.

The Non-Interference Question, as it is called, still continues to agitate the Church of Scotland, and threatens, if an efficient and salutary remedy be not soon applied, to produce the most alarming and fatal results. Lord Aberdeen's Bill, which passed the second reading in the House of Lords, after meeting with the most decided disapprobation of the General Assembly, and many of the Presbyteries of the Church has been withdrawn, and no other measure has as yet been proposed to secure the spiritual independence of the Church Courts, and prevent the intrusion of unacceptable preachers upon reluctant and dissatisfied congregations. The Commission of the General Assembly was appointed to meet on the 12th of August, and by the steamer we shall receive an account of its proceedings, which we trust will be instrumental in leading to the settlement of this protracted and keenly agitated controversy.—*Guar.*

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

"O, that every honest hand were placed a whip. To lash the scoundrel naked through the world!"—A few days since, a dashing blade, who has been for some time figuring among the fashionable circles of Sydney, as "Professor of Dancing," and "Teacher on the sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music," leader of the choir, and a host of other celebrities, took leave of his patrons,—having previously helped himself to a jacket and pair of shoes from one of them. In his haste, he took with

him the blooming daughter of his landlord, but kindly left in return his unpaid bill. The name of this worthy we forbear to mention. From the contents of letters found in his room since his departure, he is supposed to have formerly belonged to the band of a regiment stationed in Montreal, and to have left a wife and family at Halifax. There is reason to believe, also, that he is not unknown in Lunenburg and other outposts. The vessel in which the worthy pair embarked is said to have been bound for St. John, (Newfoundland,) where it is hoped that this account of the nefarious transaction will find publicity and circulation.—*Cape Breton Advocate*.

PROVINCIAL.

From the St. John Courier, Sept. 5.

The following, copy of a Petition forwarded to England by the Royal Mail Steamer Acadia, has been handed to us for publication. The documents to which it refers have recently appeared in our columns.

To the Right Honorable Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick;

Most Respectfully Sheweth:—

That your Petitioners are desirous of soliciting your Lordship to move Her Majesty's Government, to relieve the commercial community which they represent, of certain duties levied on Flour and Salted Provisions when imported into this Province from foreign countries, and in approaching your Lordship to state the extent of their wishes, they do so, cheered by the conviction that the high character which your Lordship sustains, is an earnest that their representations will meet prompt attention, more especially as they ask for no other privileges than are enjoyed by their fellow Colonists in the Canadas.

That if a restriction on the free importation of the necessities of life (Flour and Salted Provisions,) can be defended with respect to any of the North American Colonies, it surely cannot, in an especial degree, be urged for New Brunswick, whose population is small, whose climate is much less fit than that of any of her Sister Provinces for the production of wheat, and the pursuits of whose inhabitants, in so peculiar a degree, are of a manufacturing character; and also your Petitioners may be allowed to add, where the Revenue is so abundant, and where the salaries of the Custom House Officers are secured by a permanent enactment of the Legislature.

That this Chamber petitioned the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the 6th November, 1837, praying for a repeal of the Imperial duties levied on Salted Provisions and Wheat Flour, when imported into this Province from a foreign port, such duties bearing oppressively on the manufacturing industry and general trade of New Brunswick; and in that Petition forwarded copy of a despatch from Lord Glenelg to the then Lieutenant Governor of the Province, dated 25th May, 1835, stating that those duties should cease on the 1st January, 1836. Since the before mentioned period, your Petitioners have been endeavouring to have removed those restrictive and highly injurious duties, and have never ceased to regret that while the Canadas by Act of Parliament, and Nova-Scotia, by a liberal construction of that part of the Section IX. of 3 and 4. William IV. cap. 59, relating to those articles, have been enjoying a free trade in Salted Provisions and Wheat Flour; this Colony, from a less fortunate position, has to a great extent been cramped in her exertions, and her trade, to a considerable degree, forced to the Ports of Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, and Moose Island, in the United States. That by a proviso in Section IX. of 3 and 4. William IV. cap. 59, "any sort of craft, food, and victuals, except spirits, and any sort of clothing, and implements and materials, fit and necessary for the British Fisheries in America, imported into the place at or from whence such Fishery is carried on, duty free"—the Officers of Customs in Nova-Scotia admitted, duty free, Flour and Salted Provisions presumed to be intended for the Fisheries; but which, in fact, amounted to the unrestricted importation of those articles for general use. This Chamber brought the subject under the notice of the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at this Port on the 30th July, 1838, which Officer promptly applied to the Honorable the Commissioners of Customs for instructions, and received the annexed reply.

Your Petitioners do not presume to question the propriety of a free admission of Flour & Salted Provisions into the Canadas, under the Act of Parliament, or of their admission into Nova-Scotia in the way above described;—they rejoice that such is the case, and believe it to be sound policy; but your Petitioners have to urge on your Lordship and Her Majesty's Ministers their claim for a fair and equal participation in trade which is thus shown to be unequally extended to all the North American Colonies—while greater privileges than are allowed to the other Colonies, are neither asked nor hoped for—less, your Petitioners feel convinced, will never be offered to New-Brunswick.

That your Petitioners herewith respectfully submit for your Lordship's consideration, an abstract of the Imports and Exports of this Port for the year 1839, by which it will appear that nearly the aggregate industry and energies of our population are directed to ship-building, lumbering, and manufacturing deals for the home market; and showing consequently that any imposts on the actual necessities of life required to sustain a population so engaged, must act as a drawback upon the free action of that industry unweariedly applied towards the development of the resources of the Colony.

That as, under the opinions of Her Majesty's Law Officers heretofore annexed, sundry

articles are now admitted, to a certain extent (in the discretion of the principal Officer of the Customs) to a free entry at this Port, and we believe, throughout the Province, in the same manner as they have long been in Nova Scotia, when such entries state that the articles are intended for the use of the Fisheries, though probably but a small proportion thereof will be consumed by those actually so engaged; and as the prayer of your Petitioners has heretofore been confined for relief only in so far as Flour and Salted Provisions were concerned, so they now humbly pray your Lordship, that such alteration be made in the Act of Parliament as will establish the free importation of those articles into this Colony, as it does, and long has done, for the Canadas—and that until such alteration takes place, no change may arise in the practice so long enjoyed in Nova Scotia, and now so happily extended in this Province, under the 9th Section before alluded to, as construed by the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of England; but that distinct instructions may be issued to the respective Officers of Customs in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, in order to insure the inhabitants of this Province their being placed precisely upon the same footing as the inhabitants of Nova-Scotia and the Canadas,—and as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray.

L. DONALDSON, President.

I. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, St. John, N. B. August 14th 1840.

TRADE OF SAINT JOHN.—From returns of Imports and Exports for the year 1840, published in the St. John Courier, we make the following abstract.—Sterling value of Imports,—£1,438,174. Value of Exports,—£701,639. Ships, inwards, in 1839,—2504,—of 342,501 tons, navigated by 15,214 men. Ships outwards,—2694,—of 331,577 tons,—17,613 men. New vessels registered in 1839 at St. John and Miramichi, 135,—of 40,291 tons. Emigrants arrived at St. John same year, 1554.

Attached to these returns is a statement by the Chamber of Commerce of St. John, which explains how the balance between the Imports and Exports is made up. The net produce of Freights is stated at £211,600,—of vessels sold £237,760, which with disbursements of Foreign vessels in New Brunswick, Government Bills for support of Troops, and other items, make, (with the amount stated in the Custom House Return) a Total, receivable by the Province, of £1,278,711. This shows an excess in the payable, or Import column, of £234,763; the balance is accounted for by the increased tonnage owned in the Colony, and short remittance owing to the great fire of August last.

Light Houses.—Representations having been made to the Admiralty, of the danger, in the winter season, of mistaking some of the Light Houses on the coast, in consequence of their being entirely white; a communication on the subject has recently been received from the Colonial Minister, and, in compliance with the suggestions therein made the Light House on Patridge Island at the entrance of this Harbour has been painted white and red, vertical on each alternate angle; those at Point Lepreau and Quaco are to be painted with the same colours in horizontal stripes; and the Gannet Rock and St. John Beacon Light Houses, black and white, vertical.—We believe the colours of some of the Light Houses in Nova Scotia are also to be changed.—*Courier*.

Saint John, September 1.

Mr. White, the celebrated Irish Melodist, gave his first Musical Entertainment in this City, last evening, to a very respectable, and highly delighted audience; though on account of the unfavourable weather, the house was not as well filled as was anticipated. The following remarks, furnished by an esteemed correspondent, express so nearly our own sentiments, that we give them in preference to anything we can say.

"We last evening had the pleasure of visiting the Musical performance of Mr. White the Irish Melodist, for the first time in our lives; and we must in candour acknowledge that the gratification was beyond any thing expected. Mr. White and his professional abilities being alike unknown to us. Now that we have heard this specimen of his performance, our next visit shall be made with an excited zest for his very exquisite and graceful musical & instructive exhibitions.

Moore, the Prince of Melody, could not wish for a more qualified to give effect to the beautiful pathos and sentiment of his verse—breathing as it does the softness of love, & the stirring fire of Chivalry.—In expression and execution of each passion, Mr. White was particularly successful, and most powerfully so in the encore of the "Minstrel Boy."

The night was most unpropitious, and many we understand who purchased tickets could not in consequence attend;—but we have no doubt that all who have a soul or an ear to be gratified will take advantage of Mr. White's passing visit to our city—his stay, we regret to learn being limited to a few evenings. If any desire to hear Moore's unrivalled Melodies sung in a style and manner giving effect to their sentiment, they will witness Mr. White's performances. And to those who would wish to add historical anecdote of the ancient Bards of Erin to the gratification of Musical talent, Mr. White's Lectures will afford a treat they may never again meet with."

COAL IN BRITISH AMERICA.—Under this head, the Liverpool Albion of the 13th July remarks:—"It has been ascertained, by survey, that New Brunswick is one of the richest coal districts in the world." We are glad to find such important facts relative to the mineral riches of our Province, attracting attention on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Saint John Races took place on Friday last the 4th inst.

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