

matters stood, Lennon made for St. Thomas, in the best manner he could, and arrived there, without further casualty, on the afternoon of the 12th.

The second schooner, seen by the *Hibernia* in company of the *Conestoga*, turned out to be the admiral's tender, of 14 guns and 65 men, which Boyle had captured on the 10th after an action of thirty minutes.

Scarcely had the *Hibernia* dropped her anchor, ere the whole island of St. Thomas, from Governor Maclean downwards, rang with acclamations, addresses, congratulations, subscriptions, songs, odes, testimonials of every sort poured in—50 guineas for the purchase of a sword was subscribed by the mates of merchantmen at St. Thomas. The colonists of this island were equally prompt to evince their feelings: £550, with Governor Maclean first on the list, were speedily subscribed—£1057 to be expended in the purchase of a piece of plate for the captain; the residue to be divided among the crew. Lennon's portion is contained in a superb silver salver, now in the gallant veteran's possession; it bears the following apposite inscription:—

Presented to Captain John Lennon, by the merchants of the island of St. Thomas, for his distinguished gallantry in defending and saving his ship, the *Hibernia*, of 6 guns and 22 men, of whom 12 were killed and wounded after an action of nine hours, with an American privateer of 16 guns and 130 men, off the island of Saba, on the 10th of Jan., 1814.

The *Conestoga*, even in worse condition than the *Hibernia*, put into Port Rico, to repair damages. Lennon's official letter to the Admiralty was remarkable for its modesty. Upon his arrival in the Downs, he found an Admiralty order to protect his seamen against impressment; the speedy establishment of peace rendered it, however, of no value. The *Hibernia's* cargo was insured to the amount of £40,000, yet the underwriters on the cargo would not contribute a shilling to the average of damage sustained by the action. Those who had taken risks upon the ship acted very differently. Two trials were result, and a verdict finally given against Lennon and his owners, entailing thereby a loss of £5000 "not one half of which he would have incurred by surrender." What a contrast this presents to the enthusiasm of the Thomastians, who were in no way implicated in the matter. What encouragement exists for a brave man to defend his ship, when a glib-tongued lawyer may charter in Westminster-hall, and declare to the world, "that a ship is nothing better than a common carrier—that the gunpowder, shot, (and human life) expended in defence of the property on board, is nothing more than the grease which every wagoner is bound to apply to the axle of his vehicle!" This is one way to ensure the safe keeping of British property—a noble method to foster British skill and valour!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Increase of Postage.—The London Times of the 31st inst. publishes an order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 31st August, increasing the rate of Postage between England and Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, (Halifax excepted) from 1s. 2d to 1s. 6d.—to Halifax from 1s. to 1s. 6d.

IRELAND.

The feeling that England is prejudiced against the sister kingdom, and that Tory rule is to be followed by insult and oppression, proceeding from some of the creatures of Toryism, seemed very strong at last elections. That Ireland is in a better state for Constitutional resistance than hitherto, cannot be doubted. She has had the valuable experience, and the direct teachings of past years; she has cleansed herself from crimes of a public nature, and has been gloriously redeemed from a vice which paralyzed her whole men, energies, or roused her into feverish action: the vice of intemperance, which despite of jesters and song-makers, she has proved not to be national.

Mr. O'Connell spoke on the address, in the Commons, and used the following words in a winding up appeal to the now dominant party:—

"You may pretend to administer the affairs of Ireland impartially, without this unregard to persons; but if you do, you will find you will not have a single member of your party voting for you. (Hear, hear)—And if you do not attempt to act impartially, I will not say that you will lose Ireland—Heaven forbid that you should—(Hear, hear)—but you will deserve to lose her, and you will assuredly lose place and power. (Hear, hear.) Your majority will carry you into power; but how long will you remain there?"

Mr. O'Connell went on to enumerate the difficulties of Tory rule; as evinced by the unemployed poor, the misery of manufacturing cities, the growth of charism, the unrepresented classes, the corn law and free trade;—but as these topics do not come properly under the title of these paragraphs, we only allude to the points. At a Tory dinner in Canterbury, one of the speakers, Mr. Synthe, denied that the new administration would have difficulties in Ireland, because they intended to act kindly and conciliatory, and because the Irish were proverbially susceptible of kindness, and inclined to gratitude. This produced an eloquent letter from Mr. O'Connell, in which the following passage occurs:—

"I entirely agree with you that no insult can be more gross to the Irish people, whether offered by Whig or Tory, than to suppose that they would resent proffered conciliation and respect, or that they would repay such policy with rebellion. Indeed I go much further than you do, and am convinced that, instead of resenting conciliation and respect and instead of such treatment producing rebellion, it would have directly the opposite effect, and produce in Ireland peace, harmony, together with most zealous and affection-

ate loyalty. There is, however, one condition; that is, that the kindness and respect, should not be confined to mere words—that they should not be merely lip service—that they should not be intended as the delusions of hypocritical pretence; but that they should be real and practical. In short—*deeds, not words.*"

Cabinet Secrets.—The following curious paragraph appeared in the London Globe, of August 30, soon after the arrival of the *Acadia*:—

"We have authentic intelligence from Washington, on which we safely predict the veto of the President to the bill which has passed both houses of Congress for the establishment of a National Bank with branches in the several States. We place so much reliance on the high character of our informant, that we feel no hesitation in saying, that no bank bill will become a law this session; that several other measures which have been looked for with great anxiety will share the same fate; and that the breaking up of the 'Harrison-Tyler Cabinet' will be the climax of the extra session, from which the Whig party expected so much. The Van Buren or Democratic party are high in spirits, and confidently anticipate they will again obtain possession of the reins of power at no distant day."

Capture of a Slave.—The *Acorn*, 18, Commander Adams, captured, on the 6th of July, after a long chase, a notorious piratical slave ship. She proved to be the notorious Spanish slave brig *Gabriel*, (which beat off the boats of the *Terzaght*, and killed and wounded so many of her men,) with a cargo valued at 50,000 dollars, from the Havannah bound to Cabana, to purchase 800 slaves. She is fitted with leagues, slave deck, shackles, and everything complete to take that number off the coast. The captain could not be found, and it is supposed he jumped overboard when the vessel struck. The vessel answers the description of the brig that plundered the *Windermere* Indiaman. When taken possession of, she had a crew of sixty-five desperate Spaniards, mounted one long 24 pounder on a pivot, and two 21 pounder carronades.—Sent to St. Helena for adjudication.

From the Church Intelligence.

The Scotch Church.—The religious establishment of Scotland has at length brought itself to a most critical position—a position from which we see no possibility of its extricating itself. A schism of the most suicidal character has taken place; and how it is to be healed appears to be quite as puzzling to the one party as to the other. Each division seems equally determined to maintain the principles which have impelled them thus far, and to continue in the course they have already adopted; and where the matter will end, and by what means, it seems impossible to form an idea. Indeed, as both parties seem equally determined to carry matters to extremities, the only question will soon be as to which is to receive the ecclesiastical emoluments, and to be thenceforth considered the established Kirk.

The moderates, as they are called, contend that the laws of the civil government, which support the patron of a living in presenting to it whom he pleases, independently of the parishioners, ought to be obeyed; while the opposite party, who are called evangelicals or high churchmen, contend that the laws of the assembly, which give the parishioners the right of refusing to accept of a minister presented by the patron, if they do not like him, ought to be obeyed in preference to the civil law. A vacancy in the church of Auchtermuchty, some time ago, brought these two opposite principles into collision. The patron presented a person whom he wished to possess the living; the parishioners put a veto upon him, and utterly refused him. The matter was brought by the people before the General Assembly, who, of course, supported them, as they were acting under their veto law; the patron appealed to the civil law, and carried the case to the court of appeal, the House of Lords, who determined in his favour, against the General Assembly. Several other similar cases have since occurred, but the case of Strathgibbie is that which has actually brought matters to their present state, caused all the present agitation, and seems likely to end only in complete separation.

In this case the presbytery, which is the inferior governing body of a district, ordained to the parish of Marchoch, within its jurisdiction, the person whom the patron had presented to the living, notwithstanding the veto of the parishioners. The Kirk proceeded against its disobedient presbytery, and ultimately deposed them altogether from their office and work of the ministry, and thus rendered all their subsequent ministerial acts null and void.—The presbytery, on the other hand, appealed to the civil courts, and stand protected by them in the possession of their churches and emoluments. The General Assembly, moreover, carried the matter still further, by appointing ministers in the parishes of the deposed ministers. An actual separation, has, therefore, taken place, and the warfare as being carried on between the contending parties with no little acrimony, the Kirk supporting one party, and the state the other.

But this is not all. Dr. Cook, and several others of the moderates, having always objected to the veto, and considered their seven brethren of Strathgibbie ill used by the General Assembly, and not legally, and therefore not at all, deposed, have gone and preached for them, and actually received the communion of bread and wine from them, thereby setting the Kirk at defiance. They have thus placed themselves in the same position as the deposed, and the Kirk has felt herself bound, as a matter of course, to proceed to the deposition of them also, and to the supplying their parishes with other ministers. But as the civil law protects them in the possession of the

churches and emoluments, in opposition to the Kirk, a division will take place in these parishes also. And, after all, the Kirk would not be a whit the forwarder, for numbers of other ministers would immediately go and preach for the deposed, and communicate with them, and thus impose upon the Kirk the necessity of deposing them also.

It appears from the result of the meeting which took place last Wednesday, that a conference is to be held with Dr. Cook and his brethren, with the view of reconciliation, so as to prevent the Kirk from proceeding to deposition; but we really have no hopes that any reconciliation will take place. Deposition will then follow, of course, and matters will have then proceeded so far that an entire separation of the two parties will be inevitable. The minority will then become the established Kirk, and the majority, who are certainly the most zealous and most popular men, will form a new sect, and Scotland will afford additional evidence of the truth, that dissent, whether established by human laws or not, is built upon the sand, and cannot endure the blowing of the winds and the beating of the rains.

Whether or not the conservatives, who have now acceded to office, will be able to extricate the Kirk from its difficulties, and thus save it from destruction, we cannot determine. Nor, indeed, do we see what can be done; the alternative seems to be either that the Kirk must abandon her veto, or the patrons their rights.

HAVANA.—The National Gazette, publishes a letter from Havana, under date of August 25, containing the following important intelligence:—

"It is rumoured that England has demanded from the Spanish Government a fulfilment of the treaty of 1825, in relation to the slave trade, and required this government to give up all slaves imported since that time. What the result may be, time will show. I have been informed from an officer in the navy, that six thousand troops of the line are at Cadix to embark for Cuba immediately, and that the principal fortifications are to be put in a complete state of defence. Three regiments will leave this for the south side of the island immediately."

UNITED STATES.

We copy the following from the Boston *Nation* of the 25th ult.

AWFUL MURDER.

One of the most dreadful Murders that ever fell to our lot to record, was committed yesterday at the Almshouse, Cambridgeport. The victim was a beautiful young woman, named Sarah Stevenson. The murderer is a miserable looking old man, named Wm. H. Britton. About a fortnight back she complained to Mr. Valentine, the Superintendent of the Almshouse, that she was being abused by her husband, and begged him to give her a divorce. She afterwards told Mr. Valentine that she had done so, but he still persisted.

In answer to his entreaties she said to him, you must be mad to think of such a thing—Consider our difference in age. I am but 20 years old and you are sixty, and if I was to marry a pauper, how should we live? Mr. Valentine desired her to tell him that it was his express desire that he should not speak to her again on the subject, and in order that she might be enabled to keep out of his way, told her to spend her leisure time in his, Mr. V.'s, apartments. Yesterday the inmates of the house attended Divine Service, when the prisoner who has been acting as teacher in the establishment sang, accompanied by the children under his instruction the hymn, commencing,

"How shall the young secure their hearts
And guide their lives from sin,
Thy words the choicest rules impart
To keep the conscience clean."

This hymn, so beautiful in itself, was so well and so impressively sung that at the request of the Superintendent it was repeated. After the Service, Sarah went to a room occupied by two women, where she was reading a Testament to her companions, Britton entered the room, seized her, and drawing a large carving knife from his bosom plunged it between her right shoulder and breast quite through her heart and lungs and out under her left shoulder blade. She advanced towards the door and fell dead on the threshold. Britton was immediately arrested. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of wilful murder returned against him. He confessed the deed, and was committed to the jail at East Cambridge.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, quite handsome, and very intelligent, and exceedingly desirous of mental improvement. She was very much respected, on account of her excellent conduct, notwithstanding her poverty.

Britton is a native of Halifax, N. S. out of which port he has sailed many years as master of a vessel. During the last war he was taken by an American privateer commanded by Capt. Copinsshield, and carried, as prisoner, to Salem. He is a widower, his wife having been dead nine years, and during this period he has also buried two women grown daughters.

REDCLOUDS.—We copy the following absurd report from the Boston *Daily Mail*:—The American papers at the present time are filled with articles just as devoid of truth as the following:—

"There was a report quite current in town yesterday, that Gen. Scott had been seized on the frontier, where he had gone to act his old part pacificator, and carried into Canada, to be held as a hostage for M'Leod! We do not believe the story; but should it prove true, the American citizens on the frontier will hardly wait for declaration of war."

Warlike Preparations.—The Boston Morning Post contains a letter from Buffalo, dated September 13, which says:—

"Contrary to the treaty of 1817, the British have now completed, on the waters of Lake Erie, two powerful steam ships of war, one of 500 tons, the other of about 400; the one pierced for 18 guns, besides a 68 pounder Paixhans. They are built with amazing strength, and their armament, complete, is at Chippewa, ready to be put on board at an hour's warning. They have officers, men and marines ready at hand, and in three days after the order is received, these two ships may be bombarding our city."

Much has been said of the imprisonment of an American Consul at Matanzas. But it turns out that Mr. Cross, imprisoned there, is not an American Consul, but only a private citizen of this country, arrested for violation of Spanish law.—*Am. Pop.*

BURIED ALIVE.—An Irish labourer, named Michael Hanly, was accidentally killed on the Troy Rail Road, New York, on Friday, by the caving in of an embankment.

Sixty-five kegs of powder were stolen from the magazine near Lockport on Friday night last.

A Rich Chief.—A late American paper says:—

"John B. Richardson, the principal Chief of the Miami nation, died on the 13th inst. at his residence on the St. Mary's River, near Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was about eighty years of age. He left about \$200,000 in specie, besides immense quantities of very valuable real estate."

Did the deceased inherit these from a long line of forefathers—or obtain them by trafficking away his people's rights to the white men?

CANADA.

DEATH OF LORD SYDENHAM: GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

From the *New York Express*.
The Montreal Herald in giving the account of the death of Lord Sydenham, says:—
On Friday, the day appointed for the prorogation of Parliament, His Excellency was pronounced unequal to the exertion which the ceremonial demanded, and on yesterday at noon it was performed by Major General Clitherow.

His Excellency's decease took place this morning at 5 minutes past 7. He sank under an uninterrupted succession of spasmodic pains in the stomach. I have only time to add that he bore his impending fate with heroic fortitude and resignation. Before death came, it had been deprived of one half of its terrors.

The Montreal papers of the 21st are dressed in mourning on the occasion of the death of the Governor General.

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage and passengers, at the port of Quebec, for the years 1840 and 1841:—
1841—10th Sept. 931 302,124 26,620
1840—10th Sept. 810 280,388 20,997

Schooners from the lower ports are not included in the above statement.

General Scott was at Lewiston last week, and superintending the mounting of the cannon on Fort Niagara.

The Niagara (Upper Canada) Chronicle, of the 16th says that another attempt, partially successful, to destroy one of the locks in the Welland Canal, at Allanburgh, was made on the night of the 9th inst.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax, Sept. 23.

This morning H. M. Ship-Vestal, Captain Parker, arrived from St. John's, N. F. in 3 days' passage. We are happy to learn that Sir John and Lady Harvey were landed at St. John's in good health, and were received by the inhabitants with the most kind and cordial feelings.

The Vestal, we understand, will proceed from hence to Bogota in a few days.—*Royal Gazette.*

Arrival of Ministers for New-Brunswick.—Among the passengers by the *Albion*, which arrived at this port from Aberdeen, on Friday last, were the Rev. Mr. Henderson, for the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, and the Rev. Mr. Macbean, for the Parish of Alnwick, Miramichi, both in the sister Province of New Brunswick.

Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, New Brunswick.—Charles F. Allison, Esquire, of Sackville, New Brunswick, having, at his own expense, erected a building 150 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 4 stories high, at an expense of £4000, as a Seminary, in which a sound religious education, including, in suitable cases, a theological course, might be obtained by the Wesleyans and their friends in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the district meetings of the two Provinces have appealed to all who are friendly to such an education, for their assistance to provide the necessary library, apparatus, furniture, &c. and the Rev. Mr. Temple, who has our best wishes for his success, is now in this City pleading the cause of the proposed institution.—*Halifax Guardian.*

The Halifax Times of the 21st ult. says:—
"Rumour.—This garrulous old lady will have it that Lord Falkland is to be recalled to fill his former situation in Her Majesty's household; and that Sir Francis Head may

shortly be expected to assume the reins of government in Nova Scotia. How would our responsible like this? The appointment is not yet gazetted, owing to the incomplete state of the Conservative Ministry at the latest advices, but it is said to be decided upon."

Fatal Accident.—A seamen belonging to the steamship *Caledonia*, on her voyage from Liverpool to Halifax, fell from aloft to the deck, on the 6th inst. and was killed on the spot. A subscription was immediately commenced among the passengers and crew, and the sum of £80 was collected for the benefit of his wife and children.—*Times.*

Miramichi, Sept. 21.

Geological Survey.—We have much satisfaction in having it in our power to state, that the Provincial Geologist has at length made his appearance amongst us. Dr. Gesner and his son, have been pursuing the Geological exploration for some time past, in this quarter, and we learn that they have discovered outcroppings of Coal on the Tedish and Cocagne rivers, and that there is every prospect of successful mining offered in our immediate vicinity.

This Survey will be completed as far westward and northward as the Miramichi river, this fall. A part of the County of Northumberland, and the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, which are known to contain much mineral wealth, will require the labour of another season. From the mining operations begun in the Province since the commencement of the Geological exploration, it may be seen how advantageous this service is likely to prove.—*Gleaner.*

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—Hon. T. Wyr.
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—F. A. Babcock.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—G. M. Porter.
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.	Sept. 3	Montreal.	Sept. 21
Liverpool.	Sept. 3	Quebec.	Sept. 21
Edinburgh.	Sept. 1	Halifax.	Sept. 24
Paris.	Sept. 1	New York.	Sept. 26
Toronto.	Sept. 21	Boston.	Sept. 28

LATER FROM CHINA.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

The bge. Florida, from Canton, whence she sailed on the 19th May, stranded on the Brigantine Shoals, where she soon went to pieces, the valuable cargo being totally lost. Her letter bag was brought up yesterday, by Mr. Bush, the supercargo.

Mr. Bush states that there was an outbreak at Canton on the day the barque sailed, on account of which she was hurried away, without knowing exactly the nature of the commotion, but it was apprehended that fighting between the Chinese and the English would immediately ensue. Several British vessels were drawn up in position to bombard Canton, should hostilities recommence.

A letter from Canton, dated May 16th, says that two-thirds of the inhabitants had then left Canton. Another, dated the 11th, says that 60,000 troops had arrived from the Northern provinces, and it was currently reported that secret but extensive preparations had been made to attack the English. In consequence of these rumours two of the British men-of-war had been brought up and anchored near the city. It was said that in case of an attack by the Chinese, the officer in command of the ships had orders to bombard the city. Commodore Bremer had not yet arrived from Calcutta, and we know that Sir Henry Pottinger was still on his way from England. It is not at all probable that any active measures would be taken by the English before the arrival of one or both of these officers, unless rendered necessary by some movement on the part of the Chinese. On the other hand, as the Chinese undoubtedly knew that Commodore Bremer was bringing reinforcements, they might be tempted to make a push at the enemy before his arrival.

Case of McLeod.—This important trial was to take place on Monday last. The public anxiety increased as the day approached for trial. If he is acquitted and placed safely in Canada it will be well and here the matter will stop for the present,—but should he be convicted and executed, there is but one opinion as to the result, a war with the U. States. But we sincerely trust this will not be the case. The Governor of the State of New York, has the power to pardon him if condemned, and it is positively asserted in some of the American papers that this will be the course adopted in that case. From what tell from Mr. Adams, in Congress, there remains little doubt in the public mind this course will

followed. W. does as yet giving The N. Y. Express sides are sure of

JOHN FAIRBIE, riety, has been of Maine, by t Wonder how t Frontier—from the last time until kept in constant make us bail no

MONTHLY FA been informed h at St. Stephen, that Parish to es that the first ton which passed off to publish his little affairs in S the last time until parties, alluded ture we have un

EMIG

The postpone grant Society, took place at th the 21st Sept. a was very numer ed, and all evin promotion of its Wyer was called Hatch requested Secretar then former meeting some preliminary tiemen present ed, which, if the Rev. Dr. A the part of the report. Their gentlemen then against some raised against the unnecessarily pr reasons they ad satisfactory, an fare of the socii of thanks. The scribers to be 2 a short time th The following a On motion c coneded by Mr. Resolved, T Mr. Quinn, Th Esqrs. be a Co Regulations for ty, to be subm October.

On motion ed by the Re That in the highly degra editions should ence and incre in order to carr same, by a uni different rule therefore

Resolved, T ing of six in nu tary and Treas pointed in the c to act in conn shall remain in with the other the rules of this

On motion ed by James B Resolved, T city, the presb the 1st inst. on fully justified f Committee, au ing he tendered gentlemen for the following

Office Bearers: Hon. H. James D. W. John M. Alley, Rev. M. Thomas Jones draws, Esq., N mas Sime.

The ship wh cook on the 19 built for Mess verpool, Engla to parties lau particulars, as notices correct

"The New-B tion of For for the use o chants, Me Barrister at Saint John, We have ca of this work, generally usef the Peace, Me really how the properly appre the Book has to the Publish is very well e

Sr. John come off on F 9th inst. All are allowed to ed to enter a b the amount o Trials and Cit on the 6th inst

We copy t