

# SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**MURDER AT SEA.**  
**Harre, Saturday August 14.**—The ship *Leopoldina Rosa*, belonging to Monte Video, left that place in the month of May, bound for Havre. The crew was composed of English and American seamen; the captain and mate were Frenchmen; there were sixteen passengers on board; a full ratio of meat. They had not been at sea more than a week when the mate was reduced to half allowance, and two saildies were substituted for coffee. Two of the men remonstrated, and were placed by the captain in irons, but liberated after a confinement of three days; they were marked, however, as objects for annoyance. On the 16th of May, the captain, after abusing one of these two, an Englishman, named James Dixon, struck him; a scuffle ensued, the third mate took a handspike, and attempted to strike the seaman; missed him, but struck the captain on the head. The men came up, and the row was put an end to; the man, Dickson, retiring with the remainder of the men to the fore-castle. The captain retired to his cabin with the mates, and having provided himself with a sword, and given the mates a pistol each, came on deck; not finding Dickson, he went to the top of the ladder of the fore-castle, asked if he was there, and being answered in the affirmative, sprang down, and instantly ran the man through the body three times. He then came on deck and desired the men to bring the fellow up; they replied they could not, as his bowels were hanging out, and he was bleeding away. The surgeon of the ship came forward for the purpose of assisting the poor wretch, but the captain refused to allow him to touch him or render him the least assistance. The miserable man soon died, and three hours after his body was thrown overboard.

On the arrival of the vessel in Havre a report of what had occurred reached the police; the captain was arrested and sent to prison; the passengers were examined, and their depositions taken by the procurer du roi, who reported the case to the procureur-general. Strange to relate, an order was immediately sent down for the instant liberation of the captain, on the ground "that no notice could be taken by the French authorities of any act committed at sea under the flag of a foreign power." The captain was set at liberty. The English consul having examined the crew, who, with the passengers, declare there was no attempt at mutiny, and agree in the details of the murder, demanded the re-commitment of the captain, the murdered man being a British subject. This, as well as a copy of the depositions of the passengers taken before the procurer du roi, has been refused, and the murderer is walking about the streets with complete impunity.

The town of Portpatrick was lately visited by a most unusual phenomenon, namely, a waterspout, which did very serious damage, by causing the almost total destruction of upwards of 20 houses. Fortunately no lives were lost. This is to be ascribed to the partial descent of the rain, which formed a complete volume during the time it lasted. The part of the town which suffered most severely was the lower part, very close to the water.

**Belfast Chronicle.**  
 A large steamship called the *Preceptor*, upwards of 500 tons burthen, and with two engines of 500 horse power, is advertised to leave Southampton, (Eng.) on the 1st of October for Calcutta. She is expected to make the passages, including stoppages, in 70 days. This ship is intended for a packet between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez.

**Restoration of Poland.**—The Russian Government, it is stated, is beginning to conciliate the inhabitants of Poland, and it is even added that hopes are entertained of its being restored to the rank of a nation, with the Duke of Leuchtenberg as Viceroy.

## UNITED STATES.

**The Yankee Farmer says.**  
**WHAT IS OUR COUNTRY COMING TO.**—There is more swindling, more robbery, more brutal murdering, more violation of the rights of man, in this land—the United States—than in the most barbarous countries on the face of the earth. Do you doubt it? Read the harrowing stories that are weekly presented to us, in frightful numbers, from every part of the country. The people must attend to this matter. Every man must feel himself called upon to reform, and reformation must take place, or no common thunder of the indignation of the Almighty will scathe and blast the land.

**DESERPTION.**—A person who left Plattburgh Aug. 28th, informs us that 18 British soldiers had just arrived there from Laprairie, Canada, with their arms. The Cape Breton Advocate of the 16th ult. says:—

"The ranks of the detachment of the 64th Regt. quartered in this Garrison, are being daily thinned by desertion. One fifth of the rank and file which marched into barracks a few weeks since, have already taken their departure without leave. Some, at least we have been given to understand, taking with them their arms and accoutrements."

**NEW-YORK MARKETS, Sept. 4.**—*Flour and Grain.*—On the arrival of the news from Europe considerable excitement arose among the flour holders. Some refused to name a price; some asked \$8 and some 7 50. A few hundred barrels were sold at the latter price, but few buyers could be found at over \$7 25. To-day there has been considerable sale at \$7 25, and some sales at \$7 37 1/2. We therefore quote the price of common brands Canal at \$7 25 a \$7 37 1/2, and fancy at \$7 50 a \$7 62 1/2.

In other sorts we hear of no transactions, but the stock of all kinds of flour in receivers' and speculators' hands, does not succeed from 40 to 50,000 barrels.

There was a good deal of Corn sold yes-

terday—say 20,000 bushels—75 a 76 cts. for Southern and 79 for Jersey round, all measure. There is a cargo of Southern Wheat and about 2000 bushels of old Genesee, afloat, but neither of which has found buyers, for want of purchasers who are willing to give an additional rate upon former prices.

The New York Courier publishes the following extract of a letter, concerning the intentions of the refugees:—  
 "Their intentions are now to force an entry into Whiteborough Jail, and take out McLeod and Lynch him. For the furtherance of this object they have in their possession several pieces of ordnance stolen from the State Arsenal, and which are now concealed in Canal Boats. They intended to have carried their murderous design into execution last week, but were deterred in consequence of the movement of several companies of United States troops along the Canal, from Buffalo to the Forts in this vicinity."

I have received information that the gunpowder which has destroyed so many valuable lives at Syracuse, was intended for this barbarous expedition! And that it was placed in the carpenter's shop in the vicinity of the Canal, for the purpose of shipment without observation.

**ADVERTISING.**—There is no way to make goods sell like advertising. A merchant who thought he would try advertising this year, and so subscribed for that purpose two or three weeks ago, told us that among other benefits resulting from it. A stranger came into his store and purchased a bill of goods for which he paid cash, and upon which the profit was sufficient to pay for advertising for four years. The merchant enquired of the stranger, how he found him out? Why, said he, I was in Philadelphia; and, intending to buy my goods there, but I happened to see your advertisement in the Journal of Commerce, and it induced me to come to N. York.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The London Correspondent of the Boston Times says there are many establishments in London at the present time who pay from five thousand to ten thousand dollars per annum for advertising. Colman and Bentley, book-sellers, have expended for the same purpose, in a single year, fifty thousand dollars.

**AMERICAN MINISTER TO ENGLAND.**—The opposition made by the South to Mr. Everett, as the American Minister to the court of St. James, has produced considerable excitement throughout the Northern States. Mr. Everett is an abolitionist, and of course the slave holders will not sanction his appointment. They have threatened to desert the free states if such an outrageous choice be made, and then the world will lose one of its brightest constellations—tyranny will again resume its sway—all nature will sink in darkness, without one lingering ray being left to guide the unfortunate sojourners through the impenetrable void. So think our republican friends.

The Richmond Whig contains the following paragraph on the subject of Mr. Everett's appointment:—

"Gentlemen: I am pleased to see the many stand you have taken on the subject of the confirmation of Edward Everett as Minister to England. The idea of rejecting him because he is, in the abstract, opposed to slavery, is so preposterous—so monstrous—so unreasonable—so abominable, that I can scarcely contemplate it without indignation. Are Southern gentlemen out of their senses? or do they wish to see this Union dissolved, and with it all the brightest hopes of the human race wither and decay? If they do, then I say to them, press this question! Do they wish to give ten-fold strength to the abolitionists, by bringing to their aid the whole North? If they do, press this question! Do they wish to see the South proscribed—oppressed—trampled upon—then press this question! What Northern man will submit to such an insult to his abstract opinions? What Northern State will stand by and see her sons proscribed for entertaining an opinion which, though we may think it wrong, they conscientiously believe to be right?"

**Capture of Lett.**—We learn from the Buffalo Advertiser of the 6th inst. that this notorious desperado was captured that morning in Buffalo, and safely lodged in jail. When arrested he attempted to defend himself with a Bowie knife, threatening death to the first person who approached him; but being, by a preconcerted arrangement, surrounded by five constables, he was finally secured.—*Boston Traveller.*

## CANADA.

Captain Sutherland, of the steamer *Nagara*, has been fined \$5 forcibly removing from the dinner table of his boat a Mr. Gillespie, a coloured gentleman, travelling Agent for Emigration for Jamaica. Captain justified his conduct by pleading instructions from his superiors that should a majority of the passengers object to the presence of a coloured man in the cabin, he should be removed, and that he acted in conformity to the wishes of the American passengers who were on board.—*Montreal Pop.*

The Canadian House of Assembly now meets at ten o'clock, and adjourns at six in the evening. The practice of sitting until a late hour in the night was found singularly inefficient. It was after dinner with too many of the members. As the House has only three weeks to go through its business, they have determined to be very industrious, and to do their work before dinner.

The chief topic of conversation among the political quidnuncs is the apostasy of Mr. Hyena Hines. The Hyena was never of any great importance; but as he had stepped into the cast off shoes of McKenzie, he excited attention from the position he occupied. It was the Hyena who dragged Mr. Baldwin into his late lamentable dilemma. It was the Hyena who posted Mr. Parke for his acceptance of office. It was the Hyena to whom

all vile people looked as the present means of a future rebellion. For such a man to chop round, desert those friends (as bad as they are) who had made him what he is, is one of those incredible events proving truth to be stranger than fiction.—*British Whig.*

The passage from America to Glasgow was never, we believe, performed in so short a time as by Dr. M'Tear, surgeon, on board the *Britannia*, which arrived at Liverpool, on Thursday evening. The *Britannia* performed the passage from Boston to Liverpool in nine days and nineteen hours. Just as she was entering the harbour the Achilles was leaving for Glasgow, when Dr. M'Tear sprang from the paddle box of the one steamer to the paddle box of the other, and was brought direct to Glasgow, where he arrived on Friday night, thus making the entire passage in ten days and sixteen hours.—*Scottish Guardian.*

The following letter has been received by Mr. Doncomb, in reference to the late Petition of the Montreal Merchants to the Queen and Parliament, praying the repeal of all duties now levied in the United Kingdom on Beef, Pork, and Lard, as well as on Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Beans, Peas, and other grains, and the flour or meal made therefrom, the production of Canada:—

Chief Secretary's Office,  
 24th August, 1841.

Sir, I am commanded by the Governor-General to inform you that he has received from the Secretary of State a Despatch stating that the Petition to the Queen from the Merchants at Montreal, praying for the alteration of the duties at present levied on Canadian Wheat, had been laid at the foot of the Throne, and that Her Majesty had been pleased to receive it very graciously, and to refer it for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant  
 T. W. C. M'CROCH.

Chief Secretary.

## NOVA-SCOTIA.

**Halifax, Sept. 8.**  
**PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.**—This distinguished visitor entered the harbour on Monday. The day was very fine, La Bella Poule, a beautiful frigate, glided up majestically, saluted from the Hill. Soon after coming to anchor, between the Dock Yard and Dartmouth, his Royal Highness's vessel fired a salute, and was answered by the Winchester. The Prince was expected to land immediately, but the Health doctor's report, of small pox being on board, prevented.

A French sloop of war accompanies the Belle Poule. After examination, it appears, that the sickness was found not to be such as to cause the detention of his Royal Highness and suite on board. They were invited by His Excellency, at the recommendation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Board of Health, to land next day.

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Prince de Joinville landed at the Queen's wharf. A guard of honour, and the band of the 35th attended. He arrived at the landing place in a fourteen oared barge, and was received by the commander of the forces, the Governor's aid de camps, and several military gentlemen. The guard presented arms, the band played a national air, the Prince and Suite were conducted to His Excellency's carriage which were in waiting, and the assembled civilians gave three cheers as a welcome to their distinguished visitor. His Royal Highness immediately, paid a visit to the Governor, and shortly afterward, embarked again and visited H. M. S. Winchester, when he was saluted from the Springpatam, alongside of which vessel he went, and thence returned on board the Belle Poule.

The Prince is a tall, fine looking man, with olive complexion, large eyes, long face, and striking foreign expression of features. The peculiar look attributed to his Majesty, Louis Philip, and which enables his subjects to form ready, though not always complimentary, likeness, was called to mind by a glance at the Prince.

The vessel commanded by the Prince is that which conveyed the remains of Napoleon to France; she was then also under his command. The present interchange of courtesies with this distinguished representative of a great nation, is highly pleasing. How horribly would war interpose between gallant men, whose aim should always be, as now, mutual well being and improvement, and the setting of a worthy example in the great triumphs of peace, to the rest of the world.

How strikingly does the visit of the Prince illustrate human vicissitudes. Some forty years ago, his father, driven from his paternal estates by revolution, became a teacher, in mathematics we believe, on this Continent. He now sits on the second throne of the world—and his son receives Royal honours on the shores which himself approached as an unknown emigrant. The ability to provide for himself in a strange land, and his readiness to do so, were traits in the exile, which illustrate his prudence and mental resources, as the Monarch of a period of much difficulty.

The Prince and suite attended a Dinner and Ball at Government House on Tuesday evening. He is expected to honor the Regatta Ball, on Thursday evening, by his presence.—*Novascotian.*

## PROVINCIAL.

**St. John, Sept. 9.**  
**SAD ACCIDENT.**—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday morning last, as Mr. Pengilly, cabinet maker, was heating a quantity of varnish in a corked tin can, in the kitchen of his dwelling house in Wentworth-street, the varnish becoming, it is supposed, overheated, exploded with great violence, dreadfully burning the face, arms, neck, &c. of Mr and Mrs Pengilly and their infant child of about two

months old, who all happened to be in the kitchen at the time. Mrs P. is much the most severely burnt, but she bears her suffering with the greatest composure. The accident was the work of an instant, and so astounding were the unfortunate persons that they scarcely knew their own situation or the extent of their injury for a few moments. An alarm being instantly given, the neighbors rushed to their assistance, and several physicians were speedily in attendance to administer medical relief to their lacerated bodies. Ardent hopes are entertained that they will all recover, though at present the situation of some of the parties is considered rather precarious. They have the sympathies of all who are acquainted with their unhappy case.—*Observer.*

**IRON STEAM-BOAT.**—We believe it is not generally known that a vessel of this description is in a state of considerable forwardness in this City. We understand she is about 100 feet in length, and her enterprising owner and builder, Mr. Geo. Craig, expects to have her in operation this fall, and be able to perform several trips to Fredericton and Woodstock, before the closing of the navigation this season. We sincerely hope that his most sanguine expectations will be realized, and that the undertaking, so highly creditable to one of our City Mechanics, will amply reward his enterprise, talents and industry.—*Courier.*

**Scarcity of Seamen.**—Owing to the scarcity of seamen at this port, the usually high rate of wages has latterly become exorbitant, especially at this season of the year, and when the low rate of freights and of the prices of our staple articles of export in the Mother country is considered. Fifteen pounds, currency, (\$60), have been paid to the ordinary seamen for the run to Britain, which is generally performed in a month!—a rate of wages which, we think, only requires to be known by unemployed Mariners in other ports, to insure our shipowners a plentiful supply, on more moderate terms.—*Id.*

**BOUNDARY QUESTION.**—It is a matter of fact and has been sufficiently demonstrated that the American commissioners manoeuvred in such a manner as to get the "Line" removed twenty miles East of the starting point designated in the treaty.

In conversing with several intelligent American gentlemen, they frankly admitted that the British Commissioners had been out-generalled. But said they, "it is our duty to take the advantage if we can; you cannot help yourselves, because you have agreed to it, and therefore it is binding upon you." Apply this mode of reasoning to the present proceeding, and what would be the result? It would prove that the Americans as a nation are entirely destitute of a principle of honour; that no dependence can be placed upon their performance of agreements not fulfilment of treaties; and that whenever they can get an advantage, they will trample down every barrier, although based upon truth and justice, that would retard the accomplishment of their purpose.

Such being the people the British Government has got to deal with, they should be met on their own ground, and loaded with their own weapons. The original starting point should be contended for, and nothing short of justice to both parties should be permitted. Let the artful manoeuvring of by-gone days be, if possible, more fully developed. Let the veil of diplomacy with which the subject has been so cunningly enshrouded, be rent asunder. Cancel all that has been said and done, and rest the question of Boundary upon the spirit and evident intention of the Treaty.

If American Commissioners acting in an *ex parte* capacity, are authorized in their present proceedings, and continue to mark the United States Boundary in the heart of a British Province; let them be remonstrated with; let them be shown the impropriety of their conduct; and if they will not desist, let them be rewarded according to their deserts. Our Farmers have too much respect for the laws of their country to take the execution of them in their own hands. We shall not be surprised however if their indignation gets so far the masters of them, as to impel them to treat the polluters of their soil with a reception they did not anticipate, and that will in future afford a check to American rapacity.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

**The Indians.**—The Miramichi Gleaner of Tuesday last contains an account of several Canoe and several Foot Races between some of the Indians from the different settlements in that neighbourhood, who assembled at Newcastle on the 3d inst. for the purpose. The sports of the day which were under the management of Mr. Perley, Commissioner for Indian Affairs, and Mr. Rolland, 69th Regt. were concluded by a dance on the green, in front of Mr. Hamill's Hotel, in which about fifty Indians and Squaws took part; and, as the Micmacs, through the philanthropic exertions of the Rev. Mr. Egan, have all taken the Temperance pledge, there was no difficulty or confusion, and everything went off pleasantly.

The Gleaner adds—Mr. Perley and Mr. Rolland, with Capt. O'Halloran, left Newcastle for Barn Church, whence they intend proceeding by the coast, to Tabinac, Pokenouche, Shippegan, Caraqueet, Bathurst, Dalhousie, and Campbelltown. They expect to return to Miramichi in about a fortnight, when they visit the Richibucto, Buctouche, and Memramcook, on their way to St. John. We sincerely wish them fine weather and a pleasant tour, with a hope that their mission may be advantageous to this portion of New Brunswick.

During the receipt visit of this party to the North West, which we mentioned in our last Capt. O'Halloran made great progress in the Micmac tongue. This gentleman has succeeded in rendering the Lord's Prayer into that tongue, following closely and preserving perfectly, its peculiar idiom. A large num-

ber of copies of this translation has been printed at our office, for distribution among the natives on the coast, and we are enabled to lay before our readers a copy of the Prayer in the Micmac, with his literal translation in English, this showing distinctly the peculiar turns of thought and idiomatic expressions of the Micmac language.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains an Order in Council, dated at the Court at Windsor on the 11th August last, conveying Her Majesty's special confirmation of "An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province," passed during the sitting of the Legislature in March last.

## COMMUNICATION.

**To the Inhabitants of the Town and Parish of Saint Andrews.**

GENTLEMEN: It is perhaps not generally known, that a Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly at its last session by Mr. Hill, making it imperative on the inhabitants of a certain part of the Parish of St. Stephen, to pay money in lieu of performing Statute Labour, which bill passed the House, and became a law. My present object in bringing this matter under your notice is, to show you that the benefits arising to the inhabitants of that part of the Parish of St. Stephen as well as to those at a distance, have been incalculable. The simple fact is, that ten times the amount of labour has been performed for the same money, and at a time when it is most proper to work on the highways; and goes to show what a small sum of money may do when expended by competent Commissioners.

I have thus far brought the matter under your notice, in order to prepare the inhabitants of this Town, and Parish too, if they please, for a similar measure; and am prepared to show that a very large saving may be attained, and a vast deal more improvement made than under the old system.

In the first place, the whole amount of money collected for the Road service, would be disposed of in the same manner as the monies are expended by Bye Road Commissioners appointed by His Excellency; namely, at public auction, the advantage of which has been fully developed. The next great saving that would be effected, particularly in this Town, would be the expense of a permanent Overseer, who, altho' he honestly earns every shilling he may receive for such services, in the new order of things (should they go into effect) would be rendered unnecessary, as the commissioner or commissioners, whoever they may be, would merely have to attend to letting the work at auction, make contracts &c. and then would have but little to do, until the works so let or contracted for were finished, and for which he would receive the usual commission allowed by law, namely five per cent.

Under these circumstances, I conceive it to be my duty, and shall therefore prepare a similar Bill to that for St. Stephen, to be read at the approaching session of the Inferior Court, in order that all persons interested, may have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject; and should the measure meet the approbation of the inhabitants of the Town or of the Town and Parish, I shall take much pleasure in introducing the Bill at the next Session of the Legislature. Should they think otherwise, the scheme can be easily abandoned, and I shall get the credit at least of not attempting to take those interested by surprise, and shall be happy at any and at all times to give those persons who may think it necessary to make enquiries, such other information as I possess on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BOYD.

September 14, 1841.

## THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1841.

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
 Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
 Director next week—Hon. J. Allen.  
 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—John Parkinson.

**Marine Assurance Association.**  
 Director next week—P. Smith.  
 Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**  
 WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.  
 Director next week—Robert Lindsay.  
 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. 17 Montreal, --- Sept. 3  
 Liverpool, --- Aug. 18 Quebec, --- Sept. 3  
 Paris, --- Aug. 14 Halifax, --- Sept. 10  
 Edinburgh, --- Aug. 14 New-York, --- Sept. 12  
 Toronto, --- Sept. 2 Boston, --- Sept. 14

We are without later intelligence from Europe this week. A variety of extracts however from colonial papers will be found in our columns.

President Tyler has delivered a second Veto Message on the Bank question.

## Boundary Question.

In Congress on Adams Esq. del. important questions. We regret that we give an extra reference to the

We had one understood to refer where we were clearly in the fight; we had been wrong. For he of the country a that, in regard to a due consideration might lead to the wrong. Th would be, who's British it is true, a man. But the boat about, an in the boat? hostile acts against the Briti da. We might and after the ble had been expen have a peace. I would still be, were we sure w Christian Nation say that we had wrong!

He then spo

"He dissent by Judge Cow and alluded to some of his for that floor, to th that opinion, w New York had State: but he s "Empire" Stat garded it as bo persons were li and in the othe York would try would hang him was the "Emp posed to inter Courts of New McLeod ought dent had done ing the Attorn this subject. nation on earth this idea of hol a case like this the whole case for it was a grew out of it, to maintain th sure of the wh

We copy th from the N. GREAT.

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West Isl ult. W. P. L. Fork. \$14- (Jus.) 3d u \$6 1/2; Bai Fork, \$11 a a \$24; Shi

At St. Jol Enoch Woo to Miss Eliz

On Satur sidence of l MARGARET, NEDY, of shu large family mother.

At St. Jol vingstone, or