

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Halifax, Quebec and Montreal Rail Road.—We learn that a Deputation of highly respectable gentlemen have had an interview with Lord Stanley at the Colonial Office on the subject of this Railway, and we have much pleasure in stating that there appears to be a growing interest in England on the subject. The mere fact of a Deputation having been received by Lord Stanley is proof that the parties making the proposal are of good standing and really in earnest, and also that the Government are disposed to listen to them. It cannot but be a matter of congratulation to the people of these Colonies that a subject of so much importance to their future prosperity, has been taken up at this favourable time, and meets with such general concurrence.

Some of the gentlemen composing the deputation who waited on Lord Stanley are, we understand, in communication with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province respecting their project, and it is said to be His Excellency's intention to request a Public Meeting at Fredericton to be held at which Meeting persons from all parts of the Province, who feel an interest in the subject, will be invited to attend, and express their views and opinions.

As yet, however, no public meeting has been published to-day, by request, an article in the proposed Railway from the *Times*, a paper recently started in London, entitled "Railway Intelligence," and our readers will observe that the public in England is fully alive to the great importance of this great undertaking.

(From the *Times*, July 29.)

We perceive that the Secretary of State for the Colonies received a deputation on Saturday last, of persons interested in the formation of a railway to connect the capitals of Nova Scotia and Canada, through New Brunswick, the Company having power to purchase and settle lands upon the line. The importance of such a railway, as respects the facilitation of Anglo-American commerce by means of the projected railways across the State Islands to Galloway or Antigonish, cannot be overestimated, for the land must sooner or later become the highway to British America. The distance from the Western coast of Ireland to Halifax, is not more than 3,000 miles; and Halifax also is from 500 to 600 miles nearer England than the Cape of the Eastern parts of the Union. We can hardly doubt, therefore, that the British Government must cordially sanction and support a scheme of this kind, having in view not only the promotion of transatlantic intercourse, but the development, by the stimulus of a railway, of the vast resources presented in the colonial field of British America. It should be noted, that while the first object is no doubt to some extent attained by the contemplated Yankee lines from Boston and Portland to Montreal, and the St. Lawrence, it is of infinite importance that the transit of the English, Manx, and of English goods, should be, if possible, through our own possessions, rather than through the transit of a nation, which may not find it always their interest to pressure to facilitate such transit and intercourse. Add to this, that a line from Halifax, not only equally in view to these ends, will supersede the dangerous and uncertain navigation of the St. Lawrence, but the port of Halifax is actually one of the most important, much nearer to England and the Continent, and will serve as a great and difficult coast navigation.

It results, therefore, the interests of England, Ireland, and of the British Colonies, we wish the proposed enterprise every success. Out of the million tons of exports and imports now transported by the Saint Lawrence, the transfer of even a tithe would afford a very remunerative return, while the rapid communication and peopling of the country by means of railway facilities, will also ensure an increasing passenger traffic. To this, also, is to be added the vast increase of value certain to accrue to lands upon the line.

The population of our North American Colonies, already equals that of Scotland, and the proposed Railway would, moreover, in connection with those of the States, afford accommodation to a population of eighteen millions.

Since giving the foregoing observations, we have received Canadian papers, which seem to be filled with railway speculations. From these, taken in conjunction with information obtained from various other sources, it appears that the United States and Canada are soon to be articulated with lines of railway to an extent as great as our own country. We perceive a railway from Niagara to Detroit, another from Ontario to Huron, a third from Ogdensburg to Boston, from Boston to Portland, and from Portland to Montreal. To England, however, most of these projects look for the useful, although we doubt not a large portion of capital might be profitably secured.

In our own provinces, great facilities exist for the construction of an economical railway, in the abundance of timber and other materials, and, doubtless, the whole of the land necessary for the works, will be granted by the local governments, free of expense.

The Canadian papers are disposed to give a trial to the wooden railway upon Prosser's or some other system of guide wheel, which admits of the use of smooth tires, wheels, the wood being indurated by Payne's process, and rendered proof against dry rot or decay. If some such system should indeed be successfully introduced in America, where wood is abundant, and iron comparatively scarce, the saving in construction would be enormous. We believe we speak correctly, when we say, that the reduction would amount to such, that instead of £10,000 to £15,000 per mile, as in the Irish estimates,

on a railway of from £1000 to £1500, at one-tenth, would be sufficient to establish railways perfectly durable and efficient.

Let us take occasion here to affirm generally, that of all portions of the British dominions, our Colonies in British America constitute unquestionably the most legitimate field for British enterprise and capital. From vicinity, similarity of climate, mineral wealth—in especially, the abundance of coal and iron ore—their trading facilities, fisheries, timber, and agricultural production, they cannot fail rapidly to become, by railway accessibility, a field of the mightiest commercial and trading importance—an effectual and permanent outlet for the surplus labour and capital of the mother country.

MEXICO.

The news by the last arrivals from Mexico assume quite a threatening aspect. M. Gracia Conde, in a circular dated the 16th ult., says that the Government will "to-morrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war."—The Mexican schooner *Relampago* brought advices from Mexico to the 15th, but up to that time neither a declaration of war nor non-intercourse had been decided upon. It is probable that the Mexican Government are awaiting the final decision of the Texas Convention.

Late and Important from Mexico.—By an arrival at New Orleans from Mexico, we have rumours in abundance. Some of them assert that Mexico will very shortly declare war against the United States, and others that she will, without declaring war, close their ports against our vessels, and take the position of non-intercourse with us and our products. Both these classes of rumours are supported by private letters from merchants and partners in Mexico to their correspondents in this country. The only rumour, however, which seems to be fully authenticated, is that the Mexican Consul at New Orleans has received orders to do so more business in his line. This, while it does not settle the question between non-intercourse and war with Mexico, greatly strengthens the conviction that we are likely to have one or the other.

LATER FROM MEXICO—DECLARATION OF WAR!!

NEW ORLEANS, August 5th, 1845. The schooner *Relampago*, which recently arrived at the Balize from Vera Cruz, came to the city on Tuesday evening. It was not until a late hour yesterday that we received the letter, an extract from which follows, containing the official communications, a translation of which is subjoined.

We have reason to believe that the despatches to the Department of State at Washington, brought by the *Relampago*, communicated the fact of war having been declared by the Mexican Government.

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE. Circular.—The United States have communicated the perfidy against Mexico, by sanctioning the decree which declares the annexation of the department of Texas to that Republic.

The injustice of that assumption is apparent, and Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without making an effort to prove to the United States the possibility of her ability to cause her rights to be respected.

With this object the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war against that power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted to an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the United States, will be advantageous to Mexico, because, suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will, to-morrow, communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to sustain the dignity of the nation and the integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guarantees recognized in this enlightened age.

The Government is occupied in covering the different points on the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means, so that nothing may be wanting to those whose glory it will be to defend the sacred right of their country.

I have the honor to communicate for your intelligence, and to direct your conduct. God and Liberty—Mexico, July 16, 1845. CARCIA CONDE.

(From the *Nova Orleans Bee*.)

The El Siglo of the 16th July, contains the proclamation of Signor Garcia Conde, Minister of War, calling upon the Generals of the different Departments, to have all the militia under their commands in readiness to march to the point at which they may be deemed advisable to act, in the event of a probable war between Mexico and the United States.

Congress was still in session in the city of Mexico—Up to the 19th neither war nor non-intercourse between Mexico and the United States had been declared.

The Extraordinary Council, consisting of Ex-Governors of the Departments, Ex-Ministers, etc., whom the President had the constitutional right to convene and consult with upon extraordinary occasions, had been ordered to assemble.

Before the President would take upon himself the responsibility of recommending or declaring war upon the United States, it was highly probable that he would wait until the assembling of this Council, as in the event of that measure being suggested by them, the President would be relieved from any responsibility, should it, as it undoubtedly must, terminate unfavorably towards that Government.

The New Orleans Bee of August 8, says, "The papers received by the *Relampago*,

on Wednesday night, came to hand so late, that we were unable to do more than furnish a brief summary of the intelligence. Our files are as late as the 19th ultimo, from the city of Mexico.

In regard to the question of war, it should be distinctly understood, that although Mexico will, in all human probability, resolve upon hostilities with the United States, the very latest and authentic advices that no declaration of war or of non-intercourse had been made. Mexico is doubtless preparing for war, but will not declare war, until fully apprised of the action of the Convention.

The Diario del Gobierno, of the 17th ultimo, contains an exceedingly profuse statement addressed by Senor Louis G. Cuevas to the two Chambers, on the 16th ultimo, reviewing the entire subject of annexation, and the conduct of the American and Governments, at elaborate length.

Newfoundland.—St. John's papers to the 13th inst. have been received by the Steamer *Unicorn*, which arrived yesterday afternoon from St. John's in 52 hours, the quickest passage on record.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry, third son of the King of Holland, arrived at St. John's on Saturday the 9th inst. in the Dutch National Frigate *the Rhine*, of 60 guns. Great preparations had been made for the reception of the Prince, to some of which we have alluded in previous Nos. of this paper, by way of a genteel hint to our own authorities, seeing there is a probability that we also may receive a visit from this royal scion of the Protestant house of Orange.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor went on board the *Rhine* immediately upon her arrival, and was received with a royal salute which was returned from shore—another salute fired upon His Excellency's departure. At half past one same day his Royal Highness landed and was received by a Guard of Honor, and by His Excellency and suite, and the heads of departments, civil and military. Several Gentlemen were presented, & His Excellency was pleased to announce that His Royal Highness would avail himself of the public reception intended for him on the Monday following. The Prince and the Lieutenant Governor then stepped into His Excellency's carriage and repaired to Government house, followed by their retinue.

Great preparations were made for the landing on Monday—three triumphal arches were erected in the streets through which the Prince was to pass, which were also planted with rows of trees.

The Prince was followed to the shore by the boats belonging to the mercantile establishments decked with colours. Her Majesty's Ship *Albatross* manned her yards and fired a royal salute which was returned by the *Rhine*, and when the Prince stepped on shore a royal salute was fired from Fort William.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by Sir John Harvey proceeded to Government House in His Excellency's carriage, followed by several carriages containing the Members of the Council, and an immense concourse of all classes. A great number of carriages filled with ladies were drawn up on either side of Cochran street, complimented his Royal Highness as he passed, and fell into the procession as previously arranged.

The Officers of the French schooner of war *La Mouche*, took part in the proceedings.

On Sunday His Royal Highness attended divine service at St. Thomas's Church. On Monday His Excellency entertained his illustrious guest at dinner the second time. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia and the officers of the garrison and heads of departments were also present. There was an imposing display of fireworks at night.—*Times*.

UNITED STATES.

The Alexandria Gazette says, "the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, in declaring Texas a foreign country as far as our revenue laws are concerned, whilst the action of the Secretary of War makes it a part of our own country, only shows the difficulties and perplexities in which we have been involved ever since the Texas business was commenced under Tyler's administration."

Expensive Worship.—Rev. Mr. Dean, a Baptist missionary, states that the Chinese expend \$360,000,000 annually for incense to burn before their idols. It is about one dollar a piece for every man, woman and child in the empire. Poor, unenlightened idolaters! what christian privileges! May the day soon come when the Holy Bible shall diffuse its truths over your land, and make ye as godly as ye are a great people.

A Young Heroine and a Narrow Escape.—We have just heard an incident which occurred at Glen Cove yesterday, and which does infinite credit to two or three persons there, one of whom is a young lady, but hitherto more than fourteen years of age. A young man, while bathing there, got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim was sinking fast, when he was perceived by Miss Willis, daughter of Wm. H. Willis of this city. The girl was an expert swimmer, and being in the water at the time, quickly as thought she darted for the sufferer. The drowning man caught the girl with all the strength of a dying man, and the girl in turn made an effort to extricate herself by biting the clenched hands that held her fast. She was unable to do so, and both were about to be drowned, when they were happily discovered by some laboring men near by and saved. [New York Express.]

Bodies in Niagara Falls Whirlpool.—A letter in the Buffalo National Pilot of Saturday says: "The Whirlpool, near Niagara Falls, has of late become a receptacle of dead bodies. In addition to two human bodies noticed on the 29th ult., which still re-

main in the grasp of its 'agitated waters,' are added the bodies of two horses and a hog. These may be seen from the bank above, passing around a 'funeral circuit' of a mile or more in circumference—each succeeding circuit drawing them nearer to the vortex of the Whirlpool, until each in their turn, become submerged beneath its angry embrace, to repeat its former evolutions. The sight of human bodies in the whirlpool is solemn and terrific—the blue waters seem to hold their prey, in defiance of human effort to dispossess them—until satisfied in reveling with the dead, it emits them through its narrow outlet into the rapids below, to be entombed in Lake Ontario.

A New Governor.—The Kingston Chronicle and Gazette, of the 9th August, (a paper which supports the Governor General), makes the following announcement:

"We have been informed on good authority, that His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, has received the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and Major General commanding the forces in that Province, relieving Lord Falkland, and Sir Jeremiah Dickson. His Royal Highness's last appointment was that of Major General on the Staff at Corfu. He will now assume both the Civil and Military command of Nova Scotia."

We rather believe that Prince George of Cambridge is to succeed Sir Hercules Pakenham, as Governor of Portsmouth, at the close of the year, and that Sir Hercules is to come to Nova Scotia.—*Chron.* Aug. 19.

Eastport, August 13.—The Lord Bishop of Fredericton visited that parish, and administered the apostolic rite of confirmation, to twenty-five persons, whom, together with a large congregation assembled on the occasion, he extemporaneously addressed in a very interesting and impressive manner, pointing out some of the most important duties of the genuine christian, and exhorting all present to live godly and holy lives, in peace and harmony with each other. Soon after service, his Lordship received a complimentary address from the Rector, Church Warden and Vestry of St. George, to which, without any previous preparation, he promptly returned an appropriate and eloquent reply. On the following morning, his Lordship proceeded to St. John.

POTATOE CROP.—We regret to learn that the Potatoc crop in this County has been injured by rust and dry rot. Many of our farmers will be sufferers, as they have planted more than double the usual quantity of potatoes this year, for shipment.

The Crops generally throughout the United States (with the exception of grass and oats) are said to be fully equal to last years. Wheat is admitted on all hands to be beyond an average crop—Indian corn promises well, Potatoes in some places, however, have been visited by the disease of last year.

Inquest.—An inquest was held at Welshpool, Campobello, on the 16th inst., on the body of a man picked up off Head Harbour, supposed to have been in the water for some time. By a letter found in his pocket, it is supposed he was a passenger in the ill-fated ship, *Tom Cingle*. The body was decently interred at Welshpool. Further information can be had on application to Thomas Moore, Esquire.

The Rev. Mr. O'Brien, being about to leave Halifax, to visit his native country, a large meeting of the R. C. Inhabitants was convened to convey to him the expression of their esteem, when the round sum of \$105 was subscribed to purchase a piece of plate for him.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry, of the Netherlands, had arrived at Newfoundland, and was received with due honours.

LAST NOTICE.—Persons indebted to this Office, are hereby notified that they will be presented with their accounts, this week, many of which are of long standing. We trust they will be prepared to pay them;—as those who do not, will have their names struck from our list, and their accounts handed to an Attorney, for collection.

Pure Charity.—A lady yesterday afternoon lost a pocket book containing \$10 in money, and a check for \$200; for the recovery of which a reward of \$10 was offered. The pocket book was found by Mr. Henry Smith, the "razor man," who called this morning at our office for the purpose of advertising it, where he met the loser, who had called for a similar purpose. The lady tendered Mr. Smith the \$10; which he refused to receive, but directed the lady to No. 1 Scott's Court were lay a sick man, destitute, to whom he desired the reward might be paid which was accordingly done.—*Boston Transcript*.

Drowned.—Yesterday, from alongside of the Brig *Argyle*, Mr. William Brint, (second mate), aged 30 years, a native of Dover, England, leaving a wife and one child in Yarmouth, N. S. Funeral, this day at 4 o'clock from the Brig *Argyle*, at Mr. Craig's Wharf, Nelson street.—*Courier*.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27, 1845.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—W. Fisher. T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

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 next week.

Savings and Loan House. Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. KING ESQ., President. Director next week—J. M. Marks.

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.

Liverpool, Aug. 6. Montreal, Aug. 14. London, Aug. 4. Quebec, Aug. 14. Edinburgh, Aug. 1. Halifax, Aug. 17. Paris, Aug. 1. New York, Aug. 17. Toronto, Aug. 7. Boston, Aug. 17.

THE ST. STEPHEN BAZAAR.—the proceeds of which are to be appropriated towards the erection of a Presbyterian Church in that place, came off successfully on Thursday and Friday last. On Thursday, notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, the large room was crowded almost to suffocation, and the spacious tent, where the refreshments were laid, filled with all the delicacies of the season, was also crowded. The room was tastefully decorated with flags, pictures, flowers and evergreens, and the tables were loaded with contributions of beautiful and elaborate workmanship, nearly all of which were the handywork of the Ladies of Saint Stephen, and reflect the highest credit upon their taste, talent and industry. The passage from the room to the tent was lined with two rows of trees, interspersed with evergreen

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