

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Liverpool, Sept. 19.—The present state of affairs in the United States, arising out of the Mexican dispute, and the feeling which for peace or pacific purpose, has been evoked there to prevent a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the Oregon question—these combined causes are said to have determined the Government to increase materially its force in Canada and the North American colonies. Such is the current rumor of the day. —*European Times.*

London, Sept. 18th, (Evening).—We have already referred to the extraordinary warlike preparations that are making at the naval yards of the kingdom, betokening some indications of an anticipation that peace may be interrupted. We now find, from another and a distant quarter, a further confirmation of these apprehensions on the part of the Government. The several governors of the West India colonies have received instructions from the office at home to re-embark the Colonial Militia, which, for some years past, have been in obedience; and as there is nothing in the internal condition of these colonies to render such a force necessary, the inference is that this precaution is required by some darkening clouds in our foreign relations.

The eldest son of the late Mrs. Hemans has been appointed engineer to the Irish Great Western Railway.

It is stated, by the Dublin Morning Advertiser, that a number of vessels have proceeded to Mexico, to be there employed as privateers. The Shamrock, which has been for some years a revenue cutter on the Irish station, and known as one of the fastest boats in the squadron, was sold by Government some months since. She subsequently proceeded to Liverpool, from whence she sailed, three weeks since, for Mexico; the owners, intending it is said, to take out letters of marque for the privateer service.

The recent battle between Bendigo and Cairn, for the Champion's Belt, and the Doncaster Races have been the two great events in the sporting world, during the last fortnight. The former has disgraced England, and probably measures will be taken to prevent a repetition of such a disgusting scene. It is as yet unsettled whether Bendigo or Cairn was the victor. The great St. Leger Stakes were run yesterday at Doncaster, but as it rained heavily nearly all day, the company from London was small. Mr. Watt's Baron was the winner, Miss Sarah coming in second.

The Navy of Great Britain.—A letter dated Liverpool, Sept. 19th says:—There is now building for the Government 12 steam frigates, all of which are intended to mount from 20 to 30 guns on two decks; these vessels are all built with flat midship sections and are intended for light draught; these frigates vary from 500 to 800 horse-power.

The United States Government states that the intention of Government to cut down some twelve or sixteen of the 74 gun ships. They are to carry a battery of 24 42lbs. and 4 30lbs. These vessels to have the spars of a 54 gun frigate, with a crew of 550 men, and engines of 600 horse power, and to be propelled upon the screw principle. It was also remarked that some ten or twelve frigates would be altered and turned into steamers; they are to carry a battery of thirty 32lbs. and four 30lbs. with a crew of 550 men and are to have engines of 450 horse power. It is also stated that the last week work on his ship commenced at the different yards, and within the last three days engines had been constructed for the ships. The ships are to be built for the different ports on the coast of England; but they are much more likely intended to block an enemy's port than their own and perhaps Sir Robert Peel has discerned that the speck on the western horizon has magnified itself into something that may be called for such extensive preparation on the part of the English Government.

A letter from Constantinople, published in the Times and dated Aug. 23, brings in intelligence of another battle between the Russians, under Gen. Woyewoff, and some Poles, who, under Schamyl, were in the Circassian service. The former attacked the latter at the stronghold of Dargo, and the conflict is described as having been most desperate and prolonged. About 30,000 Russian troops were in action, opposed to about half that number of entrenched Circassians. The Russian General lost about 8,000 men with 4 aides-de-camp and 40 officers, in the various assaults. Schamyl at length evacuated the stronghold of Dargo. It is added that he succeeded in cutting his way through the Russian army and in carrying off his guns and ammunition. After this he took up a fresh position on the outskirts of the Russian army, and the Russian General saw fit to withdraw his troops from the mountains and retire upon Tiflis. It is said that he intends, after making a new disposition of his forces, to advance again into the mountains, and recommence operations. But it was also rumored that the campaign for the season had come to a close.

FROM THE RIVER OF PLATE.—Blockade of the Ports of the Uruguay Republic by the English and French. By the ship Courier, Capt. Wolff, which left Rio Aug. 28th, the Hon. Alex. H. Everett, and Lady have returned. Mr. Everett left New York last June, in the Columbus, Capt. Biddle, for Macao; but was compelled by ill health to abandon his mission to China, and return.

By this arrival we have advices from Buenos Ayres to August 11th, and from Montevideo to the 15th. All the ports of the republic of Uruguay have been declared

by the British and French Ministers in a state of blockade, except Montevideo. The Buenos Ayres French packet of the 2d states that notwithstanding this occurrence, and the seizure of the Buenos Ayres squadron, diplomatic relations were not yet entirely broken off. M. Marcell continuing to act as Charge d' Affaires of France, and Mr. Hall in charge of the British Legation.

These steps of actual hostility towards the Argentine Government have caused a great sensation at Montevideo. Gen. Oribe has possession of the entire country, and no force without cavalry can act against him. At the time of capturing the Argentine squadron, the two Ministers notified the rigid blockade of the entire coast of the Republic of the Uruguay, except Montevideo, which steps our trade entirely.

New York, Oct. 4.—Flour has advanced 25 cents per barrel; some 5000 barrels Genesee and Michigan have been taken for export to England and Germany, beginning at \$4.75, and closing at 4.88. They brought the same price, and 500 barrels rather extra Genesee, \$5.—To day, the sales of Cotton are 500 bales—prices the same as before the arrival of the news by the Cambria.

DR. BURNS

The following letter has been handed to us for publication.

TO ST. JOHN'S FREE CHURCH YOUNG MEN'S RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, Canada, August 27, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:—I observe that an attempt is making in Nova Scotia to bolster up the sinking cause of the Resolvent Church Establishment of Scotland, and of its Colonial adherents, by the publication of speeches and addresses of members of the Free Church of Scotland prior to the disruption. There is a melancholy want of candour in this. It is well known that prior to the era of the disruption in May 1843, a considerable variety of sentiment prevailed among the friends of the Nova Scotia cause—not at all as to the great principles involved in the contest, but exclusively with regard to the particular position which the church had taken up. Dr. McKie had many adherents to his opinion; that the church had taken up a dubious position, and that a more direct and open denunciation of the Patronage principle would have been her duty. The Veto Act was never popular with this class, not because it was beyond the power of the church to enact it, but because it was a "low measure," and by no means what the people of Scotland had a right to demand. This class of friends also held, that as the laws of patronage stand, the civil courts are entitled to intrude into the sacred province of the church and even to enforce their intrusion by evil pains; and this virtual Erastianism is what they held as the great evil of the patronage system, and as such protested against since 1712 by the popular party. To those who held both of these opinions I happened to belong; and I hold them still. The inevitable consequence was, that such of us as adhered to these views were very strongly against a disruption of the Church, until some other measure of a more direct nature and more in accordance with the popular wishes had been tried; and our great wish was, to keep the Evangelical party together, after they had obtained the majority, in the hope that the Government would grant an effective measure of relief from civic supremacy. This hope very soon proved to be delusive, and those who fondly cherished it up to the very eve of the disruption had no other course to follow except that of accompanying their friends; the reason is plain, we never differed from our friends on the leading principle and on the desirableness of getting that principle clearly established, and to remain in the Church after that principle had been set aside by the State, and practically abandoned by the Establishment itself; to have assumed the attitude of a protesting minority after the majority had given in, and thus the protection afforded by an erring majority would have been so disreputable; to have gone along with the measures of the remnant Establishment in 1843, as respective quad Sacra Churches, the replacement of deposed Ministers, in obedience to the Court of Session, and the exclusion of all Evangelical Ministers of other denomination from their pulpits; to have received from the hand of the State, an act which legally abolished the right of creed and sanctioned the interference of civil courts whenever they think that the Church has gone beyond her competency, would in my opinion have been a practical relinquishment of our principles, and in circumstances irreconcilable with honour and honesty. Those of us who held these principles, did not, generally speaking join in the disruption at the moment, but gave in our adherence within a short period after it; a period however, of great moment with regard to the real development and working of principles. I cannot but look on the attempt made by some in this Country and by many in the old, to reconcile anti-patronage views with the position of the Establishment of Scotland, as preposterous in the extreme.

Mr. Robb and myself, and others with us, are charged with causing division. The truth is, there ought to have been no division in the Colonies, for the best of all reasons: all the Colonial Churches avowed free principles, and again and again petitioned Parliament in our favor, and nearly without a dissenting voice. Who then is to blame for the division? Not those who kept by their old principles, but those who practically abandoned them, and have joined since with their opponents.

True, there may be no direct control over the Colonial Churches from any quarter in

Scotland; and does not this apply to the Free Churches as well as the Established? But in these *world-wide* countries, in the way of close fellowship, receiving of gifts; acceptance of ministers exclusively from one class; and interest with the Home Government? And who are the honest men and the friends of peace and unity? Assuredly not those who all along approved of the non-interference struggle as a vital one; but who, on its unsuccessful termination, eagerly held out the right hand of fellowship to the advocates of intrusion, and the agents of Erastian supremacy.

With my best wishes for your success in all good undertakings for the glory of God and the advancement of his cause, I am, gentlemen, most respectfully yours,

ROBERT BURNS.

We regret to learn, that large quantities of Hay, which was in stock on the low lands in several parts of this Province, have been swept away by the overflowing of the marshes by the late heavy rains. This will be a serious loss to many of our farmers, especially those whose crops of Potatoes have been rendered short this year by the prevailing blight. —*Courier.*

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1845

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—Robert Walton.

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, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Relief House.

Committee—R. M. Andrew, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. E. King Esq., President.

Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.

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, Sep. 18 | Montreal, Sep. 25

London, Sep. 17 | Quebec, Sep. 25

Edinburgh, Sep. 15 | Halifax, Oct. 2

Paris, Sep. 15 | New York, Oct. 4

Toronto, Sep. 25 | Boston, Oct. 5

The Standard Office has been removed, to the building opposite the Market Wharf.

Between Mr. W. McLean's Store, and Mr. Sampson's Shop.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.—Persons desiring of entering Stock, articles of the Dairy, Grain, or domestic manufactured articles for competition at the C. C. Agricultural Society's Fair, will do well to remember that the Fair takes place at the Farm of Mr. John McCurdy, on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Reverend Thomas McGhee, who has been for the last two years curate of this Parish, has been removed by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, to the charge of the Parishes of St. Martins and Upham, and left this place for the scene of his future labours, in the course of the last week. Mr. McGhee before his departure was presented with the following Address, from the members of his congregation.

To the Rev. Thomas McGhee.

REVEREND SIR, We, the undersigned members of All Saints Church, in St. Andrews, having understood that you have resigned the curacy of this Parish, and are about to leave us; cannot allow you to depart without expressing our respect for you personally, and our estimation of your services as a faithful christian minister.

While we regret the severance of the connection existing between us, we trust your removal, may open to you a more extended sphere of usefulness, in which we pray that He who alone can bestow it, will grant to your efforts in His cause, abundant success, and that in the dispensation of His Providence, He will in health prolong your days, and enable you to the end of them as a messenger of His mercy, to preach faithfully the religion of our Saviour.

St. Andrews, Sept. 27, 1845.

To the Members of All Saints Church in St. Andrews.

MY DEAR CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,

In returning you my warmest thanks for the very kind address presented to me, on my removal from amongst you, as the assistant of your appointed Pastor, I assure you that I leave St. Andrews, with feelings of almost unmingled regret, and that the sense of unwearied kindness, I have experienced from you all is too deep ever to be effaced.

That you should "respect me personally" is the flattering expression of friendship; that you should "esteem my services as a

minister of Christ" is not, I would fain hope, because I have been "seeking to please men," but, because "in simplicity and godly sincerity," I have endeavored "to teach and to preach among you nothing but Jesus Christ and him Crucified," and I am sure that you will ever "hold such in reputation for their work's sake."

I once looked forward to the pleasing prospect of labouring many years in the midst of an attached people, and would "gladly spend and be spent among you;" but deep and varied as the emotions are to which my removal from amongst you to a new scene of exertion has given rise in my own bosom, my regret has some alleviation in the reflection that I am sent by His providence who "guides his people with his counsel and appoints the bounds of their habitation," to those who are thirsting for similar opportunities, and who have been almost or altogether destitute of those religious ordinances which you will continue to enjoy. And while I thank you for your prayers that the blessing of the great Head of the Church may rest upon my labours in proclaiming the message of Peace in my more extended and arduous field of labour, the sentiments of sincere friendship and Christian charity will, I trust ever be cherished in my humble prayers for your best welfare.

"Finally Brethren; Farewell only let your conversation be as becometh the gospel of Christ; that whether I come and see you or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the task of the gospel."

Your sincere friend and Servant,

THOS. MCGHEE.

Saint Martins, Oct. 3 1845.

Office this week. We have been prevented issuing the Standard as early as usual, which we trust our friends will excuse. A "box" will be attached to the door—with a lock and key where advertisements, communications, or private letters may be deposited.

Destructive Fire at Montreal.—The Albany Citizen of yesterday says:—On Saturday morning a destructive fire broke out in Griffinstown. One hundred houses had been destroyed, and the military, at the latest advices, were on the point of blowing up three houses to stop the further progress of the conflagration.

The Montreal Cathedral.—This immense structure contains 1353 pews, and is capable of holding 15,000 persons. It will cost when finished about \$600,000, and yet some parts of the interior give little evidence of great expense or superior design. Some of the pictures, however, are truly magnificent. The ascent to the tower, a distance of 214 feet, is by 235 steps.

A trial for assault upon the person of the Rev. Wm. Burton, Baptist Minister, took place at Yarmouth, on the 1st instant, before Judge Bliss, presiding at the September session of the Supreme Court. The indictment of the Grand Jury charged John A. Townsend and John P. Felt with the offence. The defendants pleaded guilty to the charge, and put in affidavits with a view to show that the offence had been provoked by the conduct of the complainant. The prosecution also put in affidavits "diametrically opposed" says the Yarmouth Herald, "to the others, as respects several important facts." The learned judge after remarking at considerable length upon the affidavits, concluded by fining the defendants in the sum of £3 10s. each, leaving each party to pay his own costs. H. A. Graubart, Esq. for the Crown; T. V. Bingy, Esq. for the defendants. The assault took place on a recent year of Attorney-General Johnston to Yarmouth, and was in some degree connected with the political excitement now prevailing in Nova Scotia.

ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD.

The action of the Nova Scotians (says the Telegraph) on the proposition for a Rail-Road from Halifax to Quebec, has been characterised by a degree of vigour we should wish to see imitated by the people of this Province. At a meeting convened at the Mason Hall, on the 24th inst., which was attended by nearly all the leading capitalists of the Province, several resolutions were adopted, expressive of the warm interest felt for the undertaking, and also of the readiness of those present to promote, by all means in their power, a scheme fraught with so many political and pecuniary advantages to the British North American Colonies. While the attention of the meeting was more particularly directed to that portion of the proposed route which should pass through their own Province, the speakers were not afraid to express their conviction of the feasibility of the proposal to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific by one grand line of Railway. "The Hon. Attorney General," says the Morning Herald, "laid before the meeting a long and very interesting memorial from the projectors and acting directors of the Company in London to his Excellency Lord Falkland, in which they request his Lordship's influence with the Legislature during its next Session, to obtain such Provincial enactments as may be required for the advantageous operations of the Company; and they boldly signify their intentions to be, to ultimately carry the line all across the Continent, and establish at Columbia a communication with China and the East." Mr. J. B. Uniacke gave it as his opinion, "that the scheme of carrying a line of Rail-road through to the Pacific could not but result in consequences to the Colonies, magnificent in the extreme." Mr.

Wm. Young, Speaker of the House of Assembly said, "that he had not the least doubt but that the period would arrive, and at no distant date, when a Rail-road would be extended from our own harbour, or from some of the neighbouring waters, across the whole continent to the Pacific ocean; and by referring to documents which he had lately received from London, he forcibly argued that if this was not done, and done without delay by British subjects, it would most surely be effected by Citizens of the United States." The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to carry the resolutions passed at the meeting into effect:—

James E. Uniacke, Esq. Hon. H. H. Cogswell, Hon. S. Conrad, Hon. M. B. Almon, Wm. Pryor, Jr., Esq. J. F. Gray Esq., Hon. M. Tobin, W. A. Black, Esq., Hon. Wm. Young.

From the extracts given above, it will appear that the only fear entertained by the Speakers is, that the Colonies may be deprived of the advantages promised by the proposed work, through the superior enterprise and diplomacy of the Americans. Of this opinion we have always been, and we have endeavored to enforce it on the minds of others. Our neighbours well know that the Crown in the present instance will be to the swift, and that the reward will be worth struggling for. Let Colonists be well assured that the first in the field has the greater advantage, and that if they act upon the assurance with vigor and determination, an issue in their favor is far from doubtful.

DIED.

On Tuesday 14th inst., in Saint Andrews, after a painful illness, which bore with Christian resignation—Mrs. ELIZABETH SWART, in the 34th year of her age, leaving a Kind Husband, two Children and affectionate relatives to sorrow for their bereavement.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—

Oct. 9 Schr Mary Jane, Wain, Esq. Eastport.

Food and meal &c.

"Ship Pilot, Hall, London, Ballast, E & J Wilson.

"Schr Two Brothers, Rice, Bier Island, Food, Master.

13 Drudge, Smith, Eastport, Ballast.

—CLEARED—

Oct 10 Schr Mary Jane, Wain, Esq. Eastport.

October 14, 1845.

The undersigned has received per barque

"Pinto" from Liverpool in addition

to his former stock:

4 Casks of HARRIS ALE—Containing

1 Case of the following articles:—

Brown Cane and Caneen Caneen Caneen

Brown Boots and Caneen Boots

Fit Case of Caneen Boots

Hill & Co. Files—Best House Range

Double Spring and Caneen Caneen Caneen

Fire Looms—Caneen Caneen Caneen Caneen

Hill Cloth—Red Sewing—Black Towels

27 Bunches Sheet Iron—Black Towels

JAMES W. STREET.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 25th day of APRIL next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the COURT-HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of LOUIS FROST, of in and out all that certain lot piece or parcel of land, situate in St. Stephen, containing three rods southerly of the south corner of the Tan House, at the corner or angle of intersection of the old road leading from Milltown to salt water by the new road, running back of said Hinchings buildings, as described in a deed from said Hinchings to A. & S. Hill, thence running southerly along the western side of said old road nine rods and thirteen links, thence westerly across to the said new road to a point on the eastern side line thereof, nine rods and thirteen links from the angle of intersection aforesaid, together with the buildings and out houses thereon.

ALSO a certain other lot of Land lying and being on the south west side of the above mentioned lot containing a quarter of an Acre more or less, deeded to the said Louis Frost by one Robert Hinchings. To satisfy an execution of \$500: issued out of the Supreme Court, by Calvin R. Goodnow against the said Louis Frost for \$48 10 2 besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,

Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, }
Sept. 20, 1845. }

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, a large assortment of Fall & Winter Goods, by

D. BRADLEY.

October 6, 1845.