

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Boundary Treaty and Oregon Question.—The American Government will hardly have the temerity to measure its strength with us by another war; it, however, contrary to our expectations, it should unwise adopt such a course, it is to be hoped—and, indeed, may justly be relied upon from the character and spirit of our present Ministers—that we shall not expose ourselves to similar mortifications to those which attended us in the early part of the late American War, by the capture of our Ships of War by the Americans, or any other power. We never possessed so fine and efficient a Navy as regards our ships of all classes, as at that moment—and there is every reason to hope and believe, that our gallant seamen will not again be found fighting against their own flag and country; but on the contrary, that they will at the first suspicion even of a war, flock to our Wooden Walls, and defend them as bravely and triumphantly as in the by-gone days of Britain's Naval glory. We must not be asleep whilst our enemies, whether prospective or actual, are awake and acting. Our Naval Force in all quarters should be increased the very instant there is the least probability of hostilities, and the Ships which are now fitting for sea at our several ports should be forwarded without delay.

Our Naval Force at present on the North American Brazil, and the Pacific Stations is truly insignificant, and the Admirals commanding at the two former stations have their flags in frigates! One solitary line-of-battle Ship is the only ship of this class on the Pacific station, and that bears the flag of the Admiral commanding there, Rear Admiral Sir George Seymour. He is one of the very best and judicious officers to the service and a clever, active man; but he and his brother officers on other foreign stations should be promptly and properly reinforced by large class Ships of the Line and heavy frigates, the moment there seems any probability of war. In short, in such case, the sea should be covered with British Ships of War, and with able and active officers to command them.

We have nothing to fear by a Naval Military contest with any power in the world—only let us show our foreign friends that we can be prepared and shall be prepared to meet them, whether by sea or land, should they unwise compel us to have recourse to arms.—*United Service Gazette.*

UNITED STATES.

The British Church.—Pursuant to notice a meeting of several British residents took place at the Consul's, in College Place, on Monday evening last, when the question was fully discussed. The business of the meeting was opened by the worthy Consul, in a very clear and satisfactory manner, and after many of the gentlemen present had offered their sentiments, a vote was taken that the meeting approved of the plan of establishing a British Church, in New York, for the use of residents, emigrants, and strangers from Great Britain, and a Committee was then appointed to take measures for prosecuting the design without delay. It is not, we believe generally known, that an act of Parliament exists for empowering the British Government to give a handsome donation towards the building of churches for British residents in foreign countries, and also for contributing towards the salary of the officiating minister. The Committee will probably endeavour to avail themselves of this benevolent assistance.—*New York Albion.*

Dissolution of the Baltimore Repeal Association.—This Association, as we learn from the Baltimore Sun, has no longer an existence, a having been formally dissolved at a numerous meeting. The President of the Association had received an authentic copy of the speech of Daniel O'Connell, recently delivered in Dublin before the Irish National Repeal Association, in which he administered such abuse to this country, and offered the British Government, "for a consideration," the aid of the Irish people in a war against this country, so that the "American eagle should be brought down from his proud height." This he laid before the executive committee of the Association, and they, after mature deliberation, prepared a preamble and resolutions, vindicatory of the Association, its friends, and the Irish adopted citizens, as connected with the idea of the respect due to American feelings, and a regard for their own character as American citizens. Daniel O'Connell was freely censured, and he and his speech both most emphatically repudiated, and the last of the series of resolutions, save one in form, looking to the publication of the proceedings, dissolved the Association, and transferred the funds on hand to the Hibernian Society.—*Boston Daily Mail.*

Emigrants to Oregon.—Quite a number of our fellow-citizens from this country, took up their line of march for Oregon last week. They rendezvoused at Lowell, and were to leave there the first of this week. This company with those who joined them from Lee, will probably number near two hundred.

Another company will start for the same destination from Esquire Haskins, settlement in this country, during the next week. This band will number about forty wagons. The bare fact of entering on such an expedition, shows the enterprising character of these emigrants. We are sorry to part with such men, but enterprising above every thing else, will have vent; instead, therefore, of throwing any obstacle in their way—any damper on their ardour in the undertaking, we wish them a safe journey and full realization of their most sanguine anticipations, when they shall arrive at their new home in the "Far West"—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

No War.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:—"The war spirit is laid, Mr. Polk does not want war. He is a man of peace. The whole excitement about Oregon has subsided. It is well understood that the negotiation will drag along for years, until we have filled up Oregon with our people."

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.—The eighth annual meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society, was held in the First Baptist Meeting House, yesterday morning. The exercises consisted of the opening addresses of the President, Rev. Dr. Cong, of New York; the annual reports of the Board, and the Treasurer, and addresses by the Rev. Mr. Everett of New York, Rev. Mr. Need of Boston, Rev. Mr. Dean, missionary of China, and Rev. Mr. Kincaid, missionary to Barmah.

It appeared from the Report of the American and Foreign Bible Society, that the donations made to that Institution during the past year, amounted to \$27,677 15, and the receipts for copies of the Scriptures to \$5,855 59; making the total receipts for the depository year, \$31,532 65, volumes issued, 26,239, valued at \$3,483 27. The new auxiliaries recognised the last year numbered 69; and 25 life directors and 286 life members have been enrolled, more than double the number of the preceding year.

The receipts of the year, more than \$11,000 larger than the preceding, and also larger than any former one, are analysed into the different sources and designations, &c. &c. Since the formation of the society, it has been enabled to devote \$131,312 to the foreign distribution of the Scriptures, and \$49,713 to the home supply.

In regard to *Foreign Fields to be cultivated by us*, the report expresses the conviction of the Board, that while the work already commenced on the Eastern Continent and islands is not to be abandoned, we are more especially bound to look for additional openings in the Western world, so that the millions of America may not be forgotten in the endeavour to evangelize the world.

The publications of the year have been more than double those of any previous year, amounting to 53,546 Bibles and Testaments, and an aggregate since the Society commenced the work of home supply, of 132,751 volumes of the Divine Word.

By the report of the Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, it appears that the operations of the Society have been extended over eighteen States of the Union, besides stations occupied in Texas and Canada. The valley of the Mississippi, however, is the principle theatre of its action. The amount of receipts into the treasury (independently of funds received and expended under the direction of auxiliary societies) is \$18,675.

The number of missionaries employed, 99 Churches constituted 51, in connection with which 32 ministers have been ordained. Members added by baptism, 818, Sunday Schools established, 145, comprising 3910 pupils. Houses of worship completed, 7.

In addition to these results, Auxiliary Societies, in different States, have received into their several treasuries the sum of \$30,625, have employed 360 missionaries and agents, whose labors jointly have been equal to the labour of one man 138 years; 1435 persons have been received to church membership by Baptism, 15 new churches organized, and 15 ministers ordained.

The labors of the Society during the past year have been considerably more extensive than during any previous one of its existence.—*Providence Paper.*

ONE DAY LATER FROM MEXICO.—We have again to say that Mexico has not yet declared war against the United States, although rumours were rife in town yesterday that she had done so. A correspondent writes that the arrival of the American squadron off the port of Vera Cruz, created much excitement. The sole topic of the day, he adds, continues to be "war with the United States. The people seem eager for it; but the government hesitates." Not a word more of Mr. Shannon, the American Minister.

Disturbances at Montreal.—On Tuesday night, the Rev. Dr. Burns, of the Free Church of Scotland, proceeded to one of the public places in that city, to preach in the open air. While engaged in the services of public worship, the Montreal Courier says, "some Irish Roman Catholic laborers committed an assault upon him and threw him down from the chair on which he was standing; some of the bystanders interfered to save him from their violence, among others a young man of the name of Holbrook, who was violently beaten about the head by one of the ruffians with a hammer. Some soldiers who were standing by drew their bayonets, and the affair was assuming a very serious appearance when the police came up and succeeded in arresting four of the mob."

From the Head Quarters.

WAR IN THE WIGWAM.

The arrival of the English Mail—the meeting of the Executive Council, and the attendance at Government House, of a portion of those who had retired from the Provisional Government have furnished our politicians and newspaper readers with plenty of subjects for remark and conjecture. A hundred different theories are proposed among the knowing ones for extricating the Executive Council from the difficulties by which they are at present surrounded, but we strongly suspect that the result of the deliberations at Government House, and the stand supposed to have been taken by the members who formerly belonged to the Cabinet, will render the adjustment of public affairs in New Brunswick a task of no ordinary difficulty.

It is hardly to be wondered at that the

three Executive Councillors who supported the appointment of Mr. Read, as Provincial Secretary, and whose pernicious advice and policy have placed the head of the Government in the most direct collision with the House of Assembly, should be willing to sacrifice, if they can those who have succeeded in upsetting their measures; but it was to have been expected that they would make a vigorous effort to politically kill them in the gross, instead of making the attack singly on Mr. Wilnot, who was not summoned to Government House along with his former colleagues—but this does not, as far as we can learn, appear to be the policy of the present Premier. He, like Captain Boddard, wishes no doubt to kill them all by computation. Leave out one first—he becomes as a splinter of course politically defunct (?) then, by and bye, leave out another, and he ceases to be of consequence to the people; then a third could be laid on the shelf, then the fourth and last must go, and so the matter will be dressed up to the taste of all parties.

If, however, rumour can for once in any degree be depended upon, the late Executive advisers have not the slightest idea of permitting themselves to be "used up" in this sort of way. It is said that they have some notion of standing by each other, and while they are supported by Lord Stanley on the one hand and backed by the Assembly on the other, it does appear thereabout *half right*. It is almost unreasonable to suppose that these four Gentlemen who have not yet been assigned to be very deficient in common sense, should at the bidding of such a Council as the present, cast away who was to suffer at the political scalping for the sins of the other three, nor is it very likely they will allow the Council to mark out a person of their number for prescription. This feeling, Councilors may take it into their heads that they have been right throughout, and leave those who have been voted wrong by the people and voted wrong at the Colonial office to prey upon each other. One thing is very certain there must soon be something done to regain for the Government of the Colony that position in the eyes of the people of this country which it formerly enjoyed, and which it has so very unfortunately and unnecessarily lost.—What that something may be is still as far as the public are concerned in the womb of futurity. The eyes of the whole country are now directed to and on the Government—questions of Colonial policy have been forced before the people; and they will most assuredly look for, at the hands of their rulers, the same privileges which have been bestowed on their fellow subjects elsewhere. How it is possible for the present Cabinet to hold on to power much longer, it is difficult to conjecture; their policy condemned in New Brunswick and repudiated in England—the head of the Government with a large majority of the Assembly against him, and the people in our opinion prepared to return a larger should a dissolution be determined on—how, we repeat can they retain their places and expect to administer the Government with satisfaction to the country?—We are inclined to believe the constituencies of more than one County will echo *How*.

SOME OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES SPEAK OF HIS Excellency as being about to resign the Government of the Colony, and that his successor is already named. Of the truth of this, we of course can know nothing, nor do we suppose do they. If, however, we are right in conjecturing that the home Government have not thought fit to accept the resignations of the late Councillors, but that the Government here have chosen to mark Mr. Wilnot with a special instance of their pleasure, we trust those who advised the step will receive such an admonition from England as will be an example to all persons who look to that source for power, and increase (if that were possible) the confidence of every subject of the Queen who may find it necessary to appeal there for justice.

"Who will now be Provincial Secretary?" has become quite a question among the inquisitive folks of our city; but no body is able to furnish a satisfactory solution: That the office has been vacant, is a fact, we think which will not admit of a shadow of doubt; and it is equally true that a new Provincial Secretary, must be appointed; and it is our opinion that Lord Stanley has settled the point with Sir William Colebrooke, as to what shall constitute the requisite ingredients in the person for becoming Mr. Read's successor; and if one of the popular leaders of the House of Assembly is not the fortunate individual, then we shall be very much mistaken. Of course this "compact" days are so nearly at an end, that it would be idle to suppose that any individual—no matter what his ties of consanguinity—could inherit an office like the one in question, unless he partakes largely of the Responsible principles, and is sanctioned by the people afterwards. To us, then, it seems less a matter of difficulty to come at the principle, than at the man, when the filling of the vacant office is the subject under consideration: A few days, however, will decide.—*News.*

Gas Light Company.—At the meeting of the Stockholders in this Company, held on Tuesday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year—James Kirk, John Duncan, Thomas Allen, Robert Jardine, Thomas Daniel, John M. Walker, Alfred Smithers, Frederick A. Wiggins, and W. J. Ritchie, Esquires. A meeting of the Directors was held on Thursday morning, at which James Kirk, Esq. was elected President, and W. J. Ritchie, Esq. Solicitor. The appointment of a Secretary and Treasurer was deferred, Mr. A. Jack being appointed Secretary, pro tem.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER—Fredericton, 5th May, 1845.—The date of Lieutenant Col. Lloyd's appointment to the 1st Battalion Charlotte County Militia, is 1st March, 1844, instead of 17th April, 1845, as previously notified.

By Command.
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.
S. T. GOVE, Esq. Surgeon, to be a Coroner for the County of Charlotte.

DONALD CLARKE to be Inspector of Flour, for the port of Saint Andrews.

Montreal papers state that the newly invented wheel for propelling steam vessels, by N. H. Baird, Esq. Civil Engineer, and which

We understand that Mr. Thomas Allan will proceed to Halifax by the way of Annapolis to day, for the purpose of acquiring information relative to the working of the Gas Company there. It is understood that Mr. Peables, Manager of the Halifax Gas Company, will return with him next week.—*Courier.*

New Ship.—On Tuesday last, was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. John Owens, in Portland, a beautiful and substantial built ship of about 1000 tons, named the *William Penn*. She is owned by Messrs. Owens and Duncan, and is pronounced by good judges to be a superior vessel in every respect. She is commanded by Captain Joseph Simpson.—*Chron.*

REV. MR. ROSS.
We learn that the Rev. Mr. Ross, of Yarmouth, N. S. has accepted the call to become the minister of the Presbyterian Church here and may be expected to commence his services on Sunday the 1st June.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREW'S, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1845.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AFFAIR.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, C. J. of the Court.
T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.
Director next week—Robert Walton.
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.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HOUSE.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Tucker, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. 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, April 19 Montreal, April 22
London, April 18 Quebec, April 22
Edinburgh, April 17 Halifax, May 7
Paris, April 16 New York, May 7
Toronto, April 28 Boston, May 7

RIVER DRIVING.—In consequence of the water being so low in the brooks and rivers, a large quantity of the logs cut during the last winter, are still in the woods, and the River Drivers are waiting for a freshet in order to bring the logs down to the Mills. Lumber we understand has risen in price.

Our Correspondent.—We have received the services of a gentleman in St. John, as a correspondent for the Standard, who will furnish us weekly, with whatever transpires of interest. His letter of the 13th, intended for last Standard, did not reach the office until Friday, two days after the paper was published.

THE WEATHER for the last few weeks has been unusually dry. The crops generally were suffering for want of rain, on Sunday last, however, it commenced raining and continued through the night.

RIOT IN WASHINGTON.—A fight with pickaxes, spades, and shovels, took place among some labourers in the streets, on the 13th inst. in consequence of some of them working for 87½ cents per day.

It is rumoured in Washington, that Mr. Calhoun is appointed Extraordinary Minister to England, charged with the Oregon negotiation, and also to propose a treaty of reciprocal tariffs. It is with this knowledge that Mr. Pickens has declined the place of resident minister.

Capt. Michener informs us, that he has engaged a small Steamer to ply on the river, between Eastport, Calais, and this Town, for the present season. She will commence running on the 1st of June.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax papers of this week contain rumours of irregularities in the Treasury Department of Nova Scotia, and the Post of Tuesday last has an official notice, signifying the suspension of the Treasurer, and calling in all Certificates of the Funded Debt. A correspondent at Halifax, under date of Wednesday evening last, writes "I have the best authority to state that the stories now afloat relative to Mr. Treasurer Wallace, are altogether without foundation. The whole affair will be laid before the public in a few days."

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has been approved of by the Admiralty, is shortly to be applied to a Steamboat on the St. Lawrence.

FROM OUR ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,—In commencing my engagement as your Correspondent, I have to regret that nothing particularly interesting offers itself as a theme having a claim to public attention; but as the field of politics is seldom destitute of some plant worthy of examination, I shall advert to one of late growth which now occupies general regard, and which appears to be growing into much consequence in a provincial point of view. The struggle between the Governor and the Legislature which occupied so much of the time of the late Session, has so far resulted in favor of the popular side, that the Colonial Minister refused to accept of the resignations of the Executive Councillors whose retirement Sir William Colebrooke had sanctioned. In consequence of Lord Stanley's mandate, the Lieut. Governor had to submit to the humiliating office of calling back his opponents to the green table, and of proposing that "mixty, maxty, queer, hotch potch, a coalition." Accordingly the parties repaired to Fredericton last Friday, and the result has proved what was easily anticipated namely, that nothing definite could be done. Could any one in his right mind suppose that these gentlemen would resume their seats to become mere lookers-on, while the majority (who have been declared to have lost the confidence of the country) could carry any measure they pleased? no; no; the alternative of a re-organisation of the Council is inevitable, and perhaps it has been seen at home that this can be better carried into effect by a new Governor, whose appointment will probably be announced by next mail.—One most extraordinary feature in the above affair is the omission of a summons to Mr. Wilnot to attend the Board. Although Mr. Wilnot's political drift has conjured up a host of opponents to his views, and created a band of party and personal enemies who have sought his downfall, yet there is a wide and generous expression of indignation, in people's minds at the inconsistent manner in which he has been treated; as the mass generally feels a repugnance to whatever appears to be unfair play. I am inclined to view this matter in a different light, and would therefore ask whether the Colonial minister might not think the reasons assigned by the other members insufficient for their retirement, while those advanced by Mr. Wilnot, being in perfect accordance with his political conduct, were cogent and satisfactory, and induced the minister to accede to his request, at all events we cannot believe that Lord Stanley would gratuitously make an invidious distinction, and thereby commit a flagrant act of injustice; and it is hard to think, on the other hand, that Sir Wm. Colebrooke, for all his heated feelings and wounded pride, would dare to indulge his vengeance by withholding Mr. Wilnot's recall!

Our Harbour at present exhibits the cheering ability of nation-binding commerce.—There is a considerable flood in the river caused by the melting of the snow by the solar heat, as there have been no spring rains to swell the freshets. It is asserted that owing to the unusual depth of snow in the woods, the quantity of lumber is far short of what was expected to be procured; and it is feared that unless heavy rains come to the rescue, a great deficiency must be the consequence.

Yours &c. ERO

St. John, 13th May, 1845.

St. John, 20th May, 1845.

Sir,—Receipt of last Standard, I perceived that still further my communication of the 13th nor any notice of it was taken therein, which led me to conclude that you had not received it in course, and this I greatly regret, for by its insertion you would have anticipated all our City papers on Mr. Read's affair, and have taken nearly the same views which now generally prevail. If you think fit you may still give it, and account for the delay of its appearance.

Nothing special has occurred during the week, excepting Sir R. Peel's Speech on the second reading of the Maynooth-grant Bill. It seems to have come on the Americans like a clap of thunder, and it will take all their cunning, shifting, and finesse to avoid the effects of the threatened storm. No paltry shelter will now protect them, and it must come to their convictions, that as the safest retreat against the sulphureous bolt of heaven, in the physical world, is the wide extended plain, so in the moral and political world their only safety will consist in taking that open, honest, and ingenuous stand which they have hitherto been so much averse to, and by mistaken trickery have contrived to avoid.

Yesterday was devoted here to the celebration of the Anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in 1783. The weather was most inauspicious for the intended fete, and put me in mind of the school-girls' parody:—

"I never looked for holiday,
My hopes and conquests to maintain,
But when it dawn'd with smiling rays,
Ere breakfast—it was sure to rain."

Sunrise however, was announced by sixty one great guns; flags were flying in all directions; a well-graced concert was held in the evening; a brilliant display of fireworks took place in Kings Square; and a Royal salute closed the observance of the day. I wrote this rather to keep up the plan of correspondence we have sketched, than for anything material it contains.

Yours &c. ERO,

We are informed by one of the members of the Council, that it will be recd. Province for Read's appo that he autho His Excellen We presume Loyalist.

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April 15, 184