SUMMARY OF NEWS.

From the West Indies.—The Mail boat *Lady Ogle*, from Bermuda, arrived at Halifax on the 28th ult. We give the most important items contained in the papers from the different Islands.—Sir Charles Metcalfe Governor of Jamaica, in his opening Speech to the Legislature of that Colony, gives a more cheering account of the prospects of the Island.

Antigua.—Large and timely arrivals of provisions had induced the Lieut. Governor to revoke his proclamation of the 27th September, forbidding the exportation of provisions. The *Herald* congratulates the inhabitants on the removal of the cause of His Excellency's proclamation—the then alarming scarcity of Provisions—and says,

"As the momentary apprehensions of a war with the United States rendered it imperative to keep all the Breadstuffs that may arrive here for our own consumption—the wisdom which dictated the Governor's proclamation of the exportation of provisions is decidedly manifest."

A Bill for authorizing the binding of apprentices and regulating the contracts between parties, passed the Legislature on the 7th ult.

Dominica.—We regret to find by the papers from this Island, that the residence of Major Hort has again been pelted. "'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange," that in a small town like Roseau, the residence of the representative of our most Gracious Sovereign, should be so often pelted, his Excellency's the lady stoned to the earth, and himself, (we learn this from a private source,) struck in his drawing room,—without the slightest appearance of discovering the miscreant. Much dicussion has taken place on the subject in the two papers, the Colonist and Dominican.

The Earthquakes at Dominica.—The earthquakes continue. I understand they extend throughout St. Johns and St. Andrews, as far as Botton Garden. It appears they have not been felt at Guadaloupe. The shocks are short but strong and almost hourly, preceded by a "mighty rushing wind" of a metalic sound, which I have witnessed in an Iron foundry in England, when a gust of wind is blown into an immense furnace of melting iron from a Pneumatic apparatus. I believe this is unusual in the theory of Earthquakes. I have not heard of any considerable damage.—*From a Correspondent—Barbados Mercury, Nov. 13.*

His Honor R. B. Clegborn, Esq. left this Island on Wednesday last for Nevis, to assume the administration of the Government of that island. A meeting of the Legislature was convened yesterday, when we understand his Honor delivered an address to the two Branches.—*St. Christopher Gazette, Nov. 5.* [We learn from Barbados papers that Mr Cleghorn is a man of colour.]

Barbadoes.—The complaints of the Barbadoes Press of the extravagant expenditure of the public means, still continue; in fact, they are now more explicit in an exposure of their grievances than before, as the Legislature is in Session. The enormous outlay for the support of a Militia and of a Police force—the after Body costing the Colony, it is said, about £30,000 a year—would appear to require some amendment.

We are sorry to observe by the Barbadoes Mercury of the 16th ult. that the Yellow Fever had made its appearance in that Island, particularly in the Garrison, where its ravages were beginning to be severely felt; "several of the troops who were a few days ago, in the bloom of health, have been gathered to their fathers." In Bridgetown and other parts of the Island, it is represented to be of a milder aspect, although several deaths had occurred.

TEMPERANCE EXTRACTS.

Extracts from the Journal of the American Temperance Union.

Maine tells of triumphs over intemperance, in villages and towns too numerous for recapitulation. And Canada, with her Victoria temperance societies, is bringing back her lost sons in the best of all victorious triumphs.

New Brunswick is rapidly increasing her Temperance Societies.

Thus have we taken a bird's eye view of the temperance opperations of the country. We can do no more. Their results day by day fill thousands of hearts with gladness. They put to silence the fears of ultraism. None say now, you go "too fast and too far." The great results extort praise from the most careless and indifferent. They mock the fears of the prudent conservative. Sitting in his quiet home, and awakened by the rush of the moral whirlwind, he may see a thousand dangers to the temperance cause; but how ridiculous the man who talks of prudential measures, and forebodes evil on the right hand and left, when men are plucked by thousands from the fire. True, the best course is not always pursued, the best spirit is not always maintained, the best taste not always cultivated, but what then? good is done that would not and perhaps could not be done in any other way, which no finite mind can estimate. Such evils as exist, such rocks and breakers as are ahead should be pointed out, and for it all who guide the temperance ship will be truly grateful. But let all who can, speed her on in the way Providence directs. The press, enlightened and powerful, must be kept in motion. The sober and intelligent, be enlightened and convinced. Lawgivers must be furnished with facts and principles, that they may legislate wisely; drunkards be reclaimed and upheld, and children trained up in the principles of temperance. All these things require peculiar instrumentalities. To aid all, men of wealth must be persuaded to give of their abundance. He that here soweth bountifully, shall also reap bountifully.

We are happy to state, that as the busy season is closing, the Merchants' Temperance Society will now commence vigorous operations. Visiting Committees have been appointed from the Board of Directors, who have begun the work of calling on every firm to receive their subscription to the Temperance declaration.

The Traffic.—We answer, each individual is to be converted, and that by himself, from the error of his way. The dealers in intoxicating drinks have been addressed too much in the mass; and the mass has no individuality escapes under the plea that his case is peculiar. The mass is made up of individuals. Now, one after another of this horid pile of Moloch must be taken down, before the building will fall. One trafficker after another must be converted, and this by his own neighbours and friends; by the men that see him and mingle with him day by day, in the week and on the Sabbath, in the house of God, and, if he be a professor, at the table of Christ, in days of prosperity and days of adversity, abroad and at his fireside; alone, and in presence of his wife and children. The very individuals who are always around him, but often the last to say any thing to him on the subject, these are the men to do up this work throughout the nation. A man may not care what people think of him and his business an hundred miles off, but no one can live quietly while all his neighbors condemn his course, and day by day press him with obligation. We have seldom heard a man mourn over the traffic, without finding that he has been deficient here. Now, we ask for an onset in every neighborhood upon the men who sell rum; kind, friendly, neither, railing nor jesting, but solemn and untiring, and see if it prove not effectual; an onset accompanied with prayer, that He in whose hands are the hearts of all men, and who has snatched so many drunkards from the destroyer, would now fill the destroyer with relentings, and deliver our land from the curse.

The dinner of the American Institute went off well without intoxicating liquors. And the New England Society, at its anniversary, took the same noble stand.

A Squabble among the Judges.—A scene recently took place at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in attempting to open the December term of Marshall Circuit Court, which was as novel as it was degrading to the character of an American tribunal, but which is too ludicrous to pass over. There were two claimants for the judicial bench, Messrs. Hauling and Howry. The old judge, (Hauling) who contends that there was no vacancy, and consequently that the late election was null and void, refused to recognize the judge elect, but proceeded, as usual, to take his seat on the bench. The new judge (Howry) also claimed the seat. Then followed the farce of each of the claimants ordering the other to jail—But the sheriff and clerk sat and looked at both, and refused to obey either. The lawyers stepped in to settle the difficulty, but, as usual, only made the matter still worse; and the results are, there is no Court to be held this term, and the Supreme Court of the State will have to determine between the prties.

Montreal, Dec. 21.—A shocking instance of the effects of drunkenness was lately brought to our notice, in the case of a woman who had been discharged from jail on Thursday of last week. It seems that on the night following, the woman was found lying drunk in a Court yard, her clothes frozen to the ground; her legs from above the ankle downwards also frozen to an alarming and dangerous extent. She is now under medical treatment in the jail, and the limbs are black and greatly swollen from the effects of the exposure.—*Transcript.*

Montreal papers mention some acts of incendiarism perpetrated recently on that frontier. Several barns and some agricultural property were destroyed. The Montreal Gazette points to retaliation as the remedy. The advice is bad, because lawless, and because it would be a taking vengeance for one wrong by committing another. The difficulty of getting at the perpetrators of border outrage is annoying; but for the British to carry the system across the lines would be disgraceful, imminently dangerous to the parties implicated, and cruelly criminal towards the probably innocent persons on whom the retaliation would fall.

St. John's Day.—Yesterday being St. John's Day, the Masonic body met for the choice of Grand Officers, who were retained the same as last year. The Pr. Grand Master gave a dinner to the Grand Officers and Wardens, in the evening. The company separated about 11 o'clock.—*Halifax Times.*

Torrerious Sport.—We are informed (says the Yarmouth Herald) that on the occasion of a marriage at the house of Samuel Brown on evening last week, a large crowd assembled outside, with a brass swivel gun, which they three times heavily loaded and discharged against the house.—By the first and second discharges (which were against the southern side,) 35 panes of glass were broken; and by the third (on the northern side) 40—in all 75 panes! Only one window in the house escaped unshattered. A number of females were within, who, as might be supposed, were greatly alarmed.

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to learn that a young man named J. W. Ring, of Carleton, belonging to the Pilot-boat "Shamrock," was lost overboard from her while off the harbour on Friday evening last. Shortly after this accident, the Pilot on board the Shamrock went on board of a vessel coming in, leaving one small boy in the boat, sending, however, assistance to the lad on reaching the vessel, but the persons sent were unable to discover the boat, and were obliged to return. The boy on board being unable to manage her, she was driven ashore at Mispeck, and immediately went to pieces, the boy having his hands frostbitten.—We understand that the Pilot-boat was owned by Messrs. Woodly and Thomas.—*New Brunswicker, Jan. 4.*

Accident.—On Thursday morning as the Saint Andrews Mail Coach was proceeding down the floats for the purpose of crossing the river, the horses run or rather slid over into the water owing to the slippery state of the floats, and one horse was drowned. We understand that the Coach was conveying £2,000 in specie for the St. Stephens Bank, which was lost, but has since been recovered.—*Ibid.*

Jamaica.—The bark Ianthe at Mobile, brings dates from Kingston to the 20th Nov. The Scarlet Fever was raging with dreadful mortality, sweeping over the whole island, and killing vast numbers. The season had been favourable to the crops.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR,

The natural business of the people of these Provinces is Agriculture. It is the basis of our wealth and independence. This is evident from the extent, fertility, and productiveness of our soil. The natural and indeed the individual welfare of our people, require that agriculture should keep the position which nature has assigned it, in advance of all other callings, we would not depress manufactures and commerce, but let them depend upon the products of the soil and be sustained thereby. It is impossible that they should be unsuccessful to a proper extent, if regulated by that standard. It is equally impossible that they should be successful, if regulated by any other.

It is the duty of the Press and of our public men in general, to encourage the movements of what may be considered our national business, *Agriculture*. There is no danger of over doing it, whoever heard of overtrading in this branch of business? No matter how extensive our surplus products will be, there will be a market for them somewhere. But of all other pursuits, agriculture must take the lead—it is the origin of all prosperity;—before we trade, we must produce something to trade with, and we must produce the raw material before we set up factories to improve it. No matter, therefore, how much we stimulate by proper means the cultivation of our soil; there is no danger but that commerce and manufactories will follow fast enough by their own accord. They are more liable than agriculture to excess and over-action. Their results are more splendid, and ambitious adventurers are more easily captivated by them. There is a constant tendency in commercial affairs to go too fast. No apprehension need be felt lest agriculture should go too far ahead—the difficulty is in keeping it sufficiently advanced.

It may be easily shown that there is no single occupation or business of life where extensive knowledge is more necessary, than it is to a full understanding of agriculture; there is none so intimately blended with all the important branches of natural sciences as this. I believe, and doubt not, all well informed men will concur with me, in saying, that the most effectual means of advancing agriculture in this country is the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, teaching the farmer to *read* and disabuse his mind from the prejudices which still linger with so many of the inutility of science, knowledge, and general learning in connection with agriculture. The earth, the air, are full of instruction to the intelligent; the pebble, leaf, insect, the composition and decomposition of matter, and its causes, are all inviting his attention as a part of the process he must produce if he is a successful cultivator of the soil. He must read, and if he feels the value of knowledge himself he will feel proportionably anxious that his neighbouring farmer and friends should likewise read. An intelligent and practical man may change the whole course of agriculture in a neighbourhood and give an impulse to its prosperity which endure long after the cause is forgotten. I have seen a man go into a respectable neighbourhood of farmers, who could not read, and felt the old fashionable contempt and aversion for those who did. This man was a reader of agricultural papers, and when an improvement was pointed out that his good judgment showed was adopted to his means, he adopted it at once, his neighboring farmers at first called him a *book farmer*, and sneered at his management;—they soon found the laugh was on the wrong side, and began to enquire the causes. He showed them that by draining his lands, and following the rotation or alternate system, he doubled his crops, and where they could keep one cow badly fed, he could keep two, and showed how the most money could be made of the least quantity of ground.

Agriculture is both an art and a science—an art in as much as it is performed by manual labour as other useful arts of life. And a science in as much as it calls into practice the resources of the mind, aided by other sciences and liberal arts. But in order to be a scientific agriculturist, we must necessarily have a knowledge of Chemistry, as it shows the composition of soils, the nature of manures, and the properties and componant parts of vegetables, for instance—quick lime destroys the acid or tart property of dung which if it was subjected to the philosophy of Chemistry would never be mixed together.

The term *earths* was formerly and is still but in a modified sense applied to several substances which compose all the various rocks, stones, gems, mountains and soils covering the surface of the globe. They are tasteless, dry, uninflamable, sparingly soluble and of moderate specific gravity. Their number is ten, and their names are silex, alumina, magnesia, lime, barytes, strontites, zircon, glucine, yttria, and thorina. The four first have long been known to mankind, the remainder have been discovered in our times. None of them are so well adopted for the rotation or alternate system of husbandry (which we will treat of hereafter) as the calcareous, or lime stone soil, but any of the soils in greater proportion than 80 per cent. is barren. The test to which any of them belong, is to mix them with any of the mineral acids. It should be thoroughly dried and sifted, when if it effervesce it is calcarious, if it scrapes glass it is silex or the earth of flints or sands, if it colors your fingers like paint it is alumina, and the magnesia may be easily known by its taste.—There is another soil called alluvial, that is formed by the deposition of rivers along their banks and near their mouths, the carse of gouria, in Scotland, is altogether of such a soil; the soils are never found pure in one state, a mixture of all with a sufficient quantity of organic matter is the best, none is so poisonous as that having the oxide of iron, but this may be corrected by the application of quick-lime.

Yours, &c.

AGRICOLA.

St. Andrews, January 4, 1842.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAINT ANDREWS CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Our grateful praises and thanksgivings are due to Almighty God, for the continued efficiency of this valuable establishment, and our prayers ought to be devoutly offered up, that divine grace may incline the hearts of every member of our Church towards a cause pregnant with results, important alike to the moral, as well as religious character of the rising generation, and, towards an institution, the leading object of which, is to implant in the young mind, an ardent affection for that holy religion, for which our Saviour and His Apostles and Martyrs bled, and for that pure and apostolic Church and her doctrines, for which our martyred ancestors suffered.

To those teachers, who have for years so constantly afforded their kind and useful labours, and to those who have lately united themselves with us, our very best thanks are due. It is to their labors that, under grace, we have to look for the continuance of this valuable establishment, and while we anxiously invite that public sympathy, which always encourages human endeavour, we crave permission, at the same time, respectfully to solicit that pecuniary aid, without which, pious exertion, even in the best cause, is often materially impeded.

It affords me much pleasure, to be enabled to report the average numbers of those attending our Sabbath School, as fully equal to those of the past year, and I beg to be permitted to repeat, that periodical visits of the teachers to the parents and friends of children, would materially tend to increase the School, not only by [illegible] in the minds of those visited, but by embracing the opportunity which such visits afford of adding an earnest exhortation, to such [illegible] as may convince those whom [illegible] address, of the great value of Sabbath [illegible] instruction, occasion parental anxiety to secure for their offspring this inestimable benefit, by enforcing the punctual and regular attendance of their children.

This work might be very easily and usefully accomplished, by a district division amongst the teachers, both male and female, and by periodical visitations from house to house, the results of which ought to be reported by each, at a monthly meeting to be regularly held for that purpose, and also, for obtaining such religious information as may assist them in the discharge of their Sabbath School duties.

The Committee for inspecting the lending Library of this establishment, have attended to the duty imposed on them, and have to report with concern, the very decayed state of that branch of our institution. The absolute loss of many very valuable books, out of a collection presented to us by the Society for promoting christian knowledge, and the mutilated state of others, obtained from the same source, render it necessary to remit home for a fresh supply, which must have been done during the last summer had not our shelves been furnished with a supply of juvenile books, the kind and liberal gift of our respected townsman, John Wilson, Esq. To obtain, however, for our lending Library, a supply of books for family reading, as well as for the ordinary purposes of the School, requires a considerable sum, in addition to what we may obtain from our Colonial Church Society, which aid is necessarily limited, owing to the number of objects which come under the cognizance of that society, as well as from its infant state, and consequently circumscribed funds. To the assistance of a generous congregation we look, a congregation, which I am truly thankful to be enabled to say, and that without flattery, has been always forward in contributing towards the relief of distress, as well as the promotion of religion and morality.

In reviewing the state of our lending Library, I am naturally led to the consideration of the objects which are to be constantly kept in view, by those who impart Sunday School instruction. It is highly necessary to fix upon the minds of those we instruct, such *clear* and *definite* impressions of religious truths, as may produce a strong, vivid, and systematic apprehension of religion. Frequently zeal, the most praiseworthy and best intended may be exercised, often may the pupil expend much time and labour, both in reading and reciting from memory, without obtaining that clear apprehension which is requisite, and thus the benefits to be looked for, from the teacher's labour, are frequently neutralized, and the children advance in years without any clear understanding of the gospel, or of the peculiar principles of our church.—The danger of leaving the mind in such a confused state, is felt, and guarded against, in every possible way, by all sects; but, by none more than by the church, and although her members have been always endeavouring to guard against such danger, they are peculiarly called upon, at the present time, to hand down to posterity, *unimpaired* and *unmutilated*, the principles of that church, in which they have from infancy, worshipped the God of their fathers, and to teach their children to venerate and to love her, both in her doctrines and discipline. To accomplish this under the divine aid, there should be, in our instructions of the young, a strict adherence to all points of christian faith, embracing every distinct portion of the doctrine of Christ, patiently persevering, until clearly understood, when we shall have more reason to hope, that they will interest the mind, and their mutual connection will appear, and be properly valued. Let us thus clear the path to the introduction of the pupil, to the understanding and regarding of all which the church deems important, in doctrine, in ministry, in worship and discipline. Thus let him go forth, armed at all points, a valiant soldier of Christ, against the shafts of the adversary.—In this work we shall be greatly assisted by the use of such books alone as agree with gospel doctrine, as taught by our own church, and by the infusion of those peculiar principles, by which, as a religious society, we ourselves are governed. In *thus* discharging the duty of teachers, we not only perform an act of justice to our own church, but also walk in that path, which is unhesitatingly and openly trodden by every other denomination of christians. Now, in pursuing this object, the greatest care should be taken in the selection of books, lest by putting into the hands of children and families, books gleaned from all quarters, we thus leave them to be bewildered by their disagreements, and cause the young to grow up without any fixed or definite principles of religion. Another evil, near of kin to this, is that of suffering children to attend in rotation schools of different denominations, and thus receive, in every succeeding, a confutation of his former lesson. Let us not suffer our children to be thus cast on the stormy ocean of opinion, without any guide of their way. In the words of a contemporary, "if we believe that the doctrines of our church are those of Christ and his Apostles, that the order and worship of this Church are on the right foundation; that here, piety may grow on as favourable a soil as elsewhere, to say the least, then, *prudence* would advise, even if *consistency* did not require, the furnishing of our schools with such publications, and the faithful teaching of such principles as are approved by the church, and breathe the genuine spirit of apostolic times." And finally while we thus instruct our children, let us at the same time teach them to *love, and think charitably of all others, to pray for them and as they grow up, to endeavour to do for all, with the talents and things with their power, except one*, THAT IS TO WORSHIP OUT OF OR LEAVE THE CHURCH OF THEIR FATHERS.

JEROME ALLEY, D D RECTOR,
Superintendant.

Jan. 3, 1842.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JANY. 7, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—*Hon. J. Allan Isaac.*
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—*J. W. Chandler.*

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—*R. M. Todd.*
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,—Dec.	3	*Montreal*,—Dec.	29
Liverpool,—Dec.	4	*Quebec*,—Dec.	29
Edinburgh,—Nov.	30	*Halifax*,—Dec.	30
Paris,—Nov.	30	*New York*—Jan.	1
Toronto,—Dec.	29	*Boston*,—Jan.	3

ARRIVAL OF SIR C. BAGOT.

H. M. S. Illustrious, 74, arrived at New York on Thursday the 30th ult. Sir Charles Bagot the New Governor General of Canada was on board. The Illustrious was the first British Ship of War to that port since the revolution.

The New York *Albion* of the 1st instant reached us greatly improved and enlarged; it has four additional pages or twelve columns. It is by far the best paper in the U. States.—But it is idle for us here to enter into a detail of its superior character;—we only say subscribe for it at once, G. F. Campbell, Esq. is Agent.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, has resigned the management of the Novascotian newspaper, the establishment has been purchased by the Publisher of the last year Mr. NUGENT who will carry on the paper, Mr. John S. Thompson assistant Editor with Mr. Howe, is now to be