

THE WAR QUESTION.

(From the Atlas.)

Are we to have war? is now the question asked that is being asked by every one, and answered with confidence by nobody. The proceedings of the French afford no criterion by which we can form an opinion of the turn that affairs will ultimately take, for it is impossible to say to what extent our own Ministers will allow matters to go, without feeling that the protection of British interests. The tone of the journals which usually speak the sentiments of the Government appears to vary with the course of events; and the Ministerial writers, while reviewing circumstances as merely probable, express themselves much more boldly than they do when dealing with actual occurrences. If the French should proceed to do so and so, their conduct, we are told, must not be tolerated, even though it should be the result; but when the French actually have done the very thing that the Government journalists have said we ought not to permit, the matter is immediately viewed as a far less serious light; so that facts in the eye of the English Government would seem to be of far less importance than mere probabilities. When the outrage on Mr. Frichard was first brought upon the carpet there was but one opinion expressed, both by Ministers, and their organs, as to the necessity of obtaining complete and immediate reparation at the hands of the French Government. It was stated officially in Parliament, and with an air of authority by a portion of the press, that a straightforward and satisfactory explanation on the part of M. Guizot was absolutely indispensable, as the only means of both countries continuing on terms of amity. When, however, explanations were not forthcoming, and reparation was consequently delayed, the Government journals in this country began to find excuses for the French Cabinet, and even suggested a loophole in the fact of Mr. Frichard's official character having ceased at the time the outrage upon him was committed. It is not probable that the French Ministers will take the utmost advantage of the hint that has been thrown out to them; but it is more than doubtful whether they will be eventually successful in escaping by a quibble from the responsibility they have been placed under by the acts of their subordinates. It would be a dangerous precedent indeed to allow that an Englishman who happened to be non-official, might be subjected to outrage and imprisonment in distant places without being entitled to any protection from the Government to which he owes allegiance.

The affair at Tientsin, though it has not lost any of its importance, has been superseded in temporary interest by the intelligence that has arrived within the last few days, and announcing the bombardment and occupation of Tangiers by the Prince de Joinville. The Conservative press has begun to find even in this nothing that ought to cause any particular excitement on this side of the Channel; and arguments have been put forth to show that France will gain nothing by such a conquest as if the fall of the Emperor on the part of the French were any reason why England ought to acquiesce in it. We are as unwilling as any reasonable persons can be to see the two greatest nations in the world involved in a war, which, if it takes place at all, will be one that national prejudices and passions will have caused, though policy may be the pretext for commencing it. We have no hesitation in saying that there has been nothing whatever in the political relations of the two countries to make war a necessity, if the temper and bearing of the French people, has been calm, sensible and dignified.

(From the Naval and Military Gazette.)

It cannot be denied that the state of our relations with France has become extremely serious. We desire not to act the part of alarmists, but we cannot close our eyes against palpable and glaring facts. War has commenced between France and Morocco. The French people are bent upon the conquest of Morocco; that conquest is within their reach if England does not interfere; and the ambition of France is enhanced by the knowledge that the policy of England is adverse to her designs.

Under these circumstances, ardently as we desire the maintenance of peace, and conscious as we are of the terrible circumstances which must accompany a war with France, we cannot be blind to the fact, that war is by no means improbable, and this at no very distant period. Our object is making these observations is not so much to prepare our brave countrymen for an event which they deprecate, but which they do not in the least dread; but seriously to urge upon the British Government, the paramount duty of adding to our means of national defence. We have repeatedly inculcated the expediency of embodying and calling out the militia of at least our maritime counties. The propriety of adding considerable to our naval force is at present too evident to need any comments.

If peace is to be preserved with France, England must be better prepared for war. The French, though brave, are proverbially overbearing and insolent, when they fancy that they can be so with impunity. In heart and intrinsic power never was England so formidable as she is at the present day. She has displayed of late, it is true, a sincere desire to maintain peace with France, and a sincere abhorrence of war; but never was her spirit more chivalrous, patriotic, and invincible. We have no fear that the British nation should be found wanting in the hour of trial, or that the descendants of the heroes of the Nile, Trafalgar, Salamanca, and Waterloo, should here in any way degenerate from their magnanimous fathers; we only re-

gard with apprehension the absence of salutary preparation, and the unpardonable scantiness of our military and naval forces. Why should not the three millions and a half of surplus revenue be devoted for the next two years to the building of ships of war, and steam-frigates, the fortifying of our ports, the construction of harbours of refuge, the addition of ten thousand seamen to our navy, and the embodying of our militia? Even if the English had eluded so low as to render such an expenditure unpalatable, a sense of interest ought to dictate it. The preservation of our national security, of the integrity of the British empire, of our private and public wealth, and commercial greatness, forbids pusillanimity. If we desire the forbearance of France and the maintenance of peace, we must display our power, evince our magnanimity, and resist boldly and inflexibly French ambition and encroachment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Synod of New Brunswick met here on Thursday, the 5th September, and was opened by the Rev. Mr. Hamay, of Richmond, who preached in excellent and appropriate discourse from Ephes. 1. 22, 23. And hath put all things under His feet, and gave Him to be the Head over all things to the Church, which is His body, the fullness of Him that filled all in all. After the roll of the Synod had been made up, the Rev. John M. Brooke, of Fredericton, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. Wm. Henderson, of Newcastle, was requested to act as Clerk pro tempore. The usual committee being appointed, and the Synod having unanimously declared that a portion of their next session should be set apart for devotional exercises, two of their members were appointed to conduct these services, after which the Synod adjourned until to-morrow.

On Friday the Synod met at ten o'clock A.M. After being opened with prayer by the Moderator, some time was spent in devotional exercises, the Rev. Mr. Hallett, of St. Andrew's Church St. John, and the Rev. Mr. McLean, of Chatham, offering. The Committee appointed to examine the Records of Presbyteries gave in their report, after which the Rev. Mr. Hamay, of Richmond, moved the adoption of the following Resolutions, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Steven, of Restigouche, viz.

Whereas, in order to promote the peace and unity of the Church, it is desirable that this Synod should remove certain doubts and difficulties that have recently arisen, with respect to its connection with the Church of Scotland, and the obligations and responsibilities which that connection involves.

1. Therefore Resolved, That whereas the Church of Scotland disclaims all jurisdiction over her branches in the Colonies, leaving them to exercise free, full, and supreme Ecclesiastical and spiritual authority over all their members, this Synod, conscious as heretofore in connection with the Church of Scotland as by Law Established.

2. That, as this Synod is not represented in the General Assembly of the Parent Church, and has no voice in the Council of that body, it is not legally qualified to expose, or to support, or to disapprove of her acts.

3. That this Synod has hitherto acted, and will still continue to act, on the principle of maintaining friendly correspondence with all other Presbyterian Churches through out the world, that hold the Westminster standards, and of receiving such qualified ministers or probationers of said churches, as may feel desirous of placing themselves under its jurisdiction and control, agreeably to the terms of the aforesaid Resolutions.

It was moved by the Rev. Mr. McMillan, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, that the following be put as an amendment to the second Resolution, viz.

2. That as this Synod is not represented in the General Assembly of the Parent Church, and has no voice in the Council of that body, we hold ourselves not to be responsible for any of her acts, and as a Synod are not legally qualified to express either approval or disapproval of these acts.

Nine voted for Mr. Hamay's motion, and three for the amendment.

The Committee of Bills and Overtures, then brought forward the following overture:

Whereas this Province generally is in great destitution of labourers, it is overtured that the Synod enter into correspondence with the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, with a view to obtain assistance towards the support of two Missionaries, one to labour within the bounds of the Presbytery of St. John, and the other within that of the Presbytery of Miramichi.

This overture being unanimously agreed to, the Moderator and Clerk were appointed a Committee to conduct the correspondence.

The following overture was then read:

Whereas there is great difficulty in obtaining ministers from Scotland, it is overtured that the Synod enter into correspondence with the Parent Church on the subject of educating in this Province young men for the Gospel ministry.

The Rev. Mr. Hallett moved, the Rev. Mr. McMillan seconded.

And it was unanimously agreed, that instead of the immediate adoption of this overture, a committee consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Brooke, Henderson, and McLean be appointed to take the whole subject under consideration, and to be prepared to submit some definite plan for carrying the object of the overture into effect, and to report to the next meeting of Synod. Mr. Henderson to be convenor.

The Rev. Mr. Hallett brought forward the

following overture, and moved its adoption, viz.

It is overtured, that the Synod, viewing with much alarm and deep regret the fact that ministers from this Colony, who have produced no presbyterial certificate, and no presbyterial charges in New Brunswick, have in violation of the law of the Church, been admitted into the pastoral charge of parishes at home, and other responsible offices, do enter into correspondence on the subject with the Colonial Committee, and request that committee to adopt such measures as may appear best adapted to put a stop to the practice.

The overture being seconded, was agreed to, and the Moderator appointed to carry on the correspondence.

The Synod then adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

At Chatham, Sunday 7th September, the Synod met according to adjournment, and was duly constituted. The Minutes of yesterday's meeting being read over, were sustained. The Rev. Mr. McMillan moved, to request his dissent from the resolutions of yesterday, in regard to the connection between the Church of Scotland and this Synod, which the Court decided it was incompetent, according to the Law of the Church, now to receive. From this judgment, Mr. McMillan dissented.

The Rev. Mr. McMillan moved that the committee appointed to take into consideration the overture concerning the Education of young men, for the ministry, be also appointed to renew the Synod's petition to the several branches of the Provincial Legislature on the subject of King's College, Fredericton. This motion being seconded, unanimously agreed to, the Moderator was directed to transmit that to the Legislative Council to the Honorable Harris Hatch, and that to the House of Assembly to Alexander Ramsay, Esquire.

The Moderator was further instructed to answer in accordance with the resolutions of yesterday any communications from any Presbyterian body holding the Westminster standards.

The Synod then adjourned to meet in St. John, on the 25th Thursday of September, 1845.

RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

We give in our columns of to-day a review of "Kane's Industrial Resources of Ireland," which will be read with pleasure by the man of science, as well as by every lover of that fine though distracted country. The result of Dr. Kane's investigations, shows how highly important are the benefits which accrue to any country by the employment of men, whose qualifications fit them for making such researches. I will be a matter of surprise to many to perceive how great are the mining, agricultural, and manufacturing advantages possessed by Ireland, which is frequently supposed to be a poor country. The product of the great staple of wheat is seven times greater, of barley four times, and of potatoes and oats double that of Scotland, whose climate is so applicable to agriculture.

It has been generally employed, Dr. Kane by analysis has shown that the iron-ore of the Arigna district is much richer than the ores of Staffordshire and Gwynedd, and suffers nothing by comparison with the richest Welsh ore, while in the point of quantity in this district it is practically inexhaustible. Kinkaid also exhibits enormous deposits of copper, and there is abundance and of good quality. There is much silver contained in the lead ore, and quantities of gold are occasionally found in the bed of a stream near Arklow, Mourne, and Wicklow supply the material for Porcelain clay; great quantities of potash and soda are afforded by many localities, the best of which is on the Muckish mountain in Donegal; and yet Ireland sends out of the country £130,000 annually for pottery and glass. Now much benefit would be derived even from this sum being kept at home, and distributed among the labouring class, who would thus find employment in this branch of manufacture. But the day, we hope, is not far distant when this state of things will pass away, and Ireland will grow rich from the manufacture and export of the very articles which she now purchases at the expense of as yet unemployed labour. Her resources, such as few countries possess, through the aid of science have been made manifest to her people, and her energies are now being exerted for the improvement of their condition. Capitalists look with a favourable eye to her capabilities, and before long we hope to see her hold the prominent position in the arts and commerce which nature has intended.

There is an adequate supply of Anthracite Coal for smelting the various metals which the country so abundantly affords. This fuel, though naturally not so favourable for the purpose, by the use of the patent blast furnace is rendered equal to the flaming coal of Staffordshire.

Another immense source of fuel which Ireland possesses is her peat bogs. Charcoal from compressed peat yields a much more intense heat than charcoal from wood.

In respect to water-power, Ireland is not behind any other country of similar extent, as in a number of places the river Dolder in a course of nine miles, there are twenty-eight mill-sites. The superiority of water over steam in power for the purpose of manufactures is generally admitted, water upon fabrics bearing a higher price than those produced by steam; and another important consideration is, that water power is almost everywhere the cost of steam power. The construction of railroads would also add greatly to the wealth of Ireland, especially as she has all the materials within herself, besides the redundancy of labor. All that is wanting is, that capital should find its way into this channel of investment. With all her advantages she can say that Ireland is not a remarkably favored country. With her immense internal resources, and the natural intelligence of her people, what may not be expected of her? With an extended system of education, and a right direction of her energies, what may she not accomplish? As it is now can do, that Ireland is one of the brightest jewels in the British diadem.

Skill and capital would work wonders in Ireland, and both are at hand in the sister island, but the base and curse of party spirit render them in a great measure, unavailing. Nothing but a combined effort on the part of the government, joined and zealously supported by the landed proprietors and the lovers of peace and order, can alter the present miserable state of things. But let political agitation be abandoned, let life and property be more secure, and let the talents of her men of genius be employed to promote harmony instead of discord, and the onward career of Ireland will indeed be rapid and irresistible. There are, we are happy to say, symptoms that such a change may, at no distant day be looked for.—N. Y. Albion.

THE ENGLISH MAIL by the Britannia arrived at Halifax on the 15th inst. On our first page we have given a summary of the news by the arrival, which is more than usually interesting.—Business is brisk—vessels are in demand—timber and Deals bring good prices and manufactures are in demand.

The County Accounts for the present year have been handed up for publication, but too late for insertion this week.—We shall publish them in our next number.

The Mail for England will close at the Post Office, in this town, on Thursday the 26th inst.

The Mining Association at Cape Breton, has suffered a very great loss by the destruction by fire of their buildings and materials on the 10th inst.—Loss estimated at £23,000.

The Regatta at St. John, came off in good shape. Large parties from Fredericton and adjoining places visited St. John on the occasion.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Mill Town burnt!! On the night of the 10th inst. this beautiful Chapel was reduced to ashes. About 1 o'clock the alarm of fire resounded through the streets; and presently in every direction, from the burning building, and what adds to the calamity is, that in the minds of many, no doubt exists but that it was the work of an incendiary. For eleven successive days prior to the

calamitous event, neither lights nor fire had been in the Chapel; it is, therefore, preposterous to attribute it to any other cause than that some fanatic, being, or, beings dared, wickedly and maliciously, to burn the House of God. On the afternoon of the following day a meeting was held in the field of Mr. S. Hill's, opposite the smouldering ruins, and at the close of which, nearly £300 were subscribed towards the erection of a new Chapel.

Having understood that it has been reported that the above is the result of a "Methodist quarrel," we deem it our duty simply to state that the report is not correct. Let it be well understood that all our Chapels, being deeded on the conference plan secure the use of them for those who adhere to our rules,—no others can be Wesleyan Methodists,—and makes no provision for such as may become refractory, except when they, having purchased a pew, should at any time unhappily change their mind, they have (making the first offer to the Trustees of the Chapel) power to sell the same, and then to retire in peace. The demolished Chapel was built, principally, by Mr. A. Hill, Mr. S. Hill, and James Albee Esqrs. The loss sustained by its destruction is estimated to be about £1100.—[Communicated.]

Since the above was written, we are creditably informed, that the bell which was saved, and taken to the residence of Jas. Albee Esq. was most wantonly destroyed by some miscreant on Sabbath night last. We trust that the perpetrators of this gross outrage, will be brought to justice.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,—It was truly gratifying to witness the scene exhibited on Wednesday the 18th inst. in the annual Festival of the Sabbath School children in this vicinity. The children to the number of ninety together with their Parents, Teachers &c. after hearing an appropriate address from the Rev. A. D. Thompson, in the Baptist Meeting House, adjourned to an adjoining Grove, where a table handsomely decorated and bountifully furnished awaited them; all which appeared to be properly appreciated by those for whom such preparation was made, and acknowledged by exemplary good conduct on their part,—the whole forming a Sylvan scene truly in harmony with the occasion.

Yours &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.
St. Andrews parish. Sept. 19. 1844.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25. 1844.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq. Solicitor.
Director next week—E. Wilson, Esq.
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.

WILSON and BLOOMER HOUSE.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Wilson, C. A. B. Brock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

SAINT STEPHENS BANK.
G. D. KING Esq. President.
Director next week—N. 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, —Sep 4
London, —Sep 3
Edinburgh, —Sep 1
Paris, —Sep 1
Toronto, —Sep 6
Boston, —Sep 23

The Rev. J. MACNAUGHTON from Paisley, will preach in the Scotch Church, here, tomorrow (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

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Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Station, accompanied by Captain Berton, R. N. and Major-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, Commander of the Forces in Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick accompanied by Captain Dickson, arrived at St. John, on Saturday last, and proceeded at noon to Fredericton, whence they will return on Wednesday.

MARRIED.

At St. Stephen, on Thursday the 5th inst. by the Rev. A. Stevens, Mr. John Gilmore to Miss Anne Devereux, both of the Parish of St. Stephen.

At the same place, by the same, on the 19th inst., Mr. Wm. Spence, to Miss Jane Barry, both of the Parish of St. Stephen.

By the same, on the 24th inst., Mr. Wm. Sinclair to Miss Mary McLeod, both of the Parish of St. James.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—
Sept. 23, s.s. Sarah Ann, Waycott, Boston, Flour, &c. master.
" " Amerbyth, Lafferty, Boston, Flour, &c. R. Walton and others.
—25, " Rambler, Jackson, Cornwallis Wood, master.
—CLEARED—
Sept. 19, s.s. Dart, Bisset, Bangor, Salt & Furniture, by J. M. Bragg.
—23, brig Leadbetter, Jones, Hull, Deals, by John Wilson.
—25, brig. Rapid, Crosby, Barbados, Lumber, Potatoes, &c. by Wm. Whitlock & others.

ARRIVED AT ST. GEORGE.

Sept. 16, s.s. Lotus, Mack, Liverpool, Ballast, 24 days to D. Gilmore. Spoke last inst. lat 48° 02', N. long 24° W. ship Calcutta, of and from Liverpool for Quebec, 7 days out, sprung her main top-mast head, day previous—wished to be reported 12th lat. 42° 20' N. long. 55° W. spoke brig John of and from St. John, bound to London 7 days out.

CLEARED.

Sept. 24, bgs Lord Seaton, Adams, Liverpool, Timber and Deals by G. McKenzie.

The Lotus, Watson, at St. John, picked up in lat 45° 32', N. long. 25° 30' W. the master and crew of the brigantine Emerald, of this port, from Liverpool, for Poughkeepsie, out 23 days, laden with salt and dry goods, part of which was saved by the Lotus. The master Mr. Harper, and a passenger, (Mr. Thomas Sims, of this town,) speak in the highest terms of Captain Watson's treatment of them while on board the Lotus. The Emerald was left in a sinking condition.

Ship St. Charles Napier, Griffin, spoke on Sept. 6th Cape Brunswick, Morrison, of this port, bound to Londonderry Ireland, lat. 48° N. long 40° 38' W.

Crockeryware.

Just Received, per "Lord Seaton," from Liverpool—
and now opening.

5 Crates Crockeryware.
Containing 25 sets of Blue, and Brown Pearl Ware, 4 sets of new stone do, Vegetable and Baking Dishes, with numerous other articles, all suitable for Country use.

C. BRADLEY.

September 18. 1844.—21.

Apprentice Wanted.

A BOY from 14 to 16 years of age of good character, is wanted as an Apprentice in the Printing business. Apply to the undersigned.

STANDARD OFFICE.

Saturday

September 25.

By his Hon. N. Reading, N. McC. Cross, in the setting forth a petition from the Order of Amalgamated Free Masons, in certain Meeting of his Order, of the County of Charing, of the Peace, in of Saturday, the 21st noon, for the Petitioner to off terms with his exposition of his (Signe)

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Sept. 24. 1844.

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Sept 24. 1844.

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