

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mai].

My sweet Louisa, the doctor has informed your pa that he can prescribe nothing farther for you, except six months residence in the country, which, with proper care he says, may greatly alleviate your symptoms. We have consulted on the subject, and I have concluded to write to a relation of ours in Lebanon county, to know if she can accommodate and nurse you. Your pa and I cannot possibly leave the city at present, but Sarah shall accompany you, and she is careful and affectionate.

Oh! Ma, how can I live six months in the country away from fashion, society, and all the elegancies of life! And with no other companions than the rude ignorant country girls! Dear Ma, I cannot think of it. I had rather stay and die here.

This conversation took place between Mrs. Henshaw and her invalid daughter, in one of the most elegant furnished parlors in Philadelphia. Mrs. Henshaw was a leader of the fashionable circle, and her only child Louisa had been a belle from girlhood. But a depression of bodily spirits and languor had for some time lain heavily over her, and health had begun rapidly to decline.—Per-

husps she could have explained the cause of her illness, but she did not attempt it, and her affectionate mother determined to lay upon her country relatives the burden of which she was so heartily wearied, it went to her own brother she had resolved to confide her child. He was a wealthy farmer, living on the very lands on which she passed her youth. Having been adopted by a wealthy childless man, he had married the rich and elegant Mrs. Henshaw, and she had brought with her the home and the friends of her childhood, until it became necessary to take Louise to the country, and then the utter impossibility of leaving the city herself awakened in her memory the idea of a brother that was once dear to her. But she spoke of him then only as a relation, trusting that her daughter's pride would justify her caution. Louise wept bitterly at the thought of leaving her parents, the city, and her acquaintances; but Mrs. Henshaw hastened the preparations, and the invalid and her mother were soon away with an earnest entreaty to avoid damp air and damp feet, and write if she should grow worse.

It was the last part of March when they set out, but the day was exceedingly fine: Zoussa wept until the carriage was some miles from the city, and the sun shone in the clear heaven. Then she uncovered her face and looked out of the carriage window with determination to see some hateful, or at least unpleasant object. But her eyes fell on great white dwellings and fair fields, with a soft shade of green on every well, relieving the brown ground work, and orchard trees standing in sightly rows, while the light singing songsters were flashing too and fro, and filling the air with their sweet chirping melody. How beautiful! she cried involuntarily. She was already in love with the country.

Mrs. Henshaw received several brief letters, stating that Louisa was contented, and that her health was improving.

I wonder she can be contented, Mrs Hen-
naw would exclaim—a girl like Louisa, so
genteel, so highly accomplished, so very de-
licate and sensitive to be contented amongst
such ignorant, plain, unpolished people! I
suppose, however, she is amused at the won-
der and admiration of the country and braux
and belles, and enjoys a sort of queenly tri-
umph amongst them. How must her fine
figure, magnificent costume, and refined lan-
guage and manners, contrast with the coarse
looks of the creatures around her. I should
like to see her in the rustic church, shining
amongst them like a dew spangled rose in a
field of daisies. I wonder how she gets a-
long with the young Greys. I warrant she
keeps them all at her feet, for she is a queen-
y girl. I should be amused to see their
backward attempts at imitating her dress,
speech and manners.

Towards the last of September, Mrs. Henlaw was surprised at the receipt of a large sheet of foolscap in the form of a letter from her daughter. She was just dressing for a dancing party, so she laid it aside until the next morning, when with sundry exclamations of wonder she broke the seal. But how did her wonder increase as she read—

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER—
 "I have provided myself with the mammoth sheet for the purpose, and with the intention of writing you a history of my six months in the country."

We shall find some amusement in this letter, said Mrs. Henshaw to her listening husband.—Louisa is disposed to be facetious, I think, by her commencing with father and mother.

It was Saturday evening when I arrived at Mr. Grey's, and as you will remember a bad rain had succeeded the fine weather. I felt chilled and miserable, and the snug old farmhouse presented a most comfortable appearance. As the coach drew up the house

door opened, and a pleasant looking portly gentleman came out, saying to some person within, no, no, I can bring her in my arms if necessary. He looked rather awkward, sprang from the vehicle, he, however, conducted me very courteously into the parlour. But at the door I paused - It was a large apartment, destitute of centre-table, piano, lounge, but there was a bright wood burning on the hearth, and the room contained every thing necessary to comfort, and some superfluities, for before the fire stood a velvet cushioned easy chair and footstool and my good aunt Grey with a large snowy pillow in her hands was waiting to accommodate her invalid niece. She looked curiously at me; I blushed for shame while my heart overflowed towards them for their kindness. And then the great queenliness of my own position presented itself, and while I pressed a hand to each I burst into a hearty fit of laughing, in which my uncle joined merrily. - Come! he cried as soon as he could speak - your cousin needs no possets of weak soup; come and shake hands with her. The three girls entered, and while they made their compliments he went on - Away with the big chair, all, Louisa wants employment, air and exercise. In Gwendolen's case she is to run a race with the fleetest of the best boys in the township. He then sat down beside me and inquired for you, and with a good grace and solicitude, until we were summoned to tea. During the evening I had leisure to observe my cousins. They were named Mary, Ellen, and Lucy. I was struck by their beauty and the propriety of every thing around them. I assure you, mother, they were perfectly elegant in their homedressed dresses, with white caps and aprons. When we retired for the night I found we were all to sleep in a large chamber, with a good fire in the small fire-place, and two large beds standing in the opposite corners, with wash stands and all necessaries. Mary, the eldest, sat down by the table and opened a large bible began to read. I followed

the example of Ellen and Lucy, and sat down and listened devoutly. When the chapter was read she said, let us pray, and we knelt while she read devoutly some beautiful evening prayers. I never laid down so happily in my life before. In the morning we arose before the sun, and when we came down we found aunt busy about the breakfast, and the girls got the white pails to go and milk would go with them and though I was very much afraid of the cows I went into the yard, and soon grew so bold as to put my hand on one Lucy was milking, and finally resolved to learn to do as they did. I was very awkward, and we all laughed heartily, until they said I would soon learn. And then the funny little calves with their innocent faces and merry gambols—oh! how I did love them. After an excellent breakfast we dressed for church.

Neither of my cousins were any way inferior in appearance to your elegant Louisa.—The congregation at church was highly respectable in appearance, serious and devout in their demeanor and attentive to the services. Through the week as I observed the cheerful activity of my uncle and his family,

the girls sweeping, scouring, scrubbing, turning, baking, cooking, spinning, sewing, knitting, embroidering, sketching, painting, and withal finding time to read and write, I grew very much ashamed of my ignorance and helplessness, and resolved to make myself mistress of all these useful accomplishments. They were all busy the whole day and seemed to take pleasure in their occupations. Oh! if you could see their happy faces as they sat at work the evening while under the moonlight, and then their anxious looks on our evening history. Such singing I never heard so sweet, so clear, so natural! I declare I forgot my ill health before I had been here two days. There is such pleasure in gardening. When the girls commenced to put on lace'd boots as they did, and went to work digging beds, transplanting flowers, sowing seeds and training shrubs. We do not sit at the dew or run for a sight shower, such a garden as we have, such a variety & abundance of flowers and vegetables, such

Ister myself I'm of beans, peas, and salads! I
ter myself I can quite a gardenner, though
first, I did not know a plant from a weed.
I also learned to make cheese. Not usely
to see it do so well as perform in whole-
ness. I have become fond of running
up air and damp feet. You should see us
athering strawberries in the meadow while
the grass is wet with dew, or raking hay at
approach of a thunder cloud until the
drops began to fall, and then running to
the house laughing amid the bright showers.
There is no life like a country life—no
pasture like the free exercise of a farmer's
horse. I often smile as I recall my impres-
sions of country people before I was married.
The world has been full of these words
that is degrading, ignorant and vulgar.—
and here on the contrary, all that is ennobling,
truly great and excellent. What a
or worthless imbecile I was when I left
home. Only fit to be wanted on, dressed at
enormous expense, and admired for a sea-
son! Now I can not only superintend house-

keeping but I can bake good bread and cakes and pies, cook meats in the most excellent manner, make butter and cheese, spin flax and wool. These are such accomplishments to grace a woman. O! country people, ignorant! Why there's not a farmer's child of ten years old that might not pity the deplorable ignorance of a city belle. Nor are the minds of country people inferior in any respect, and most of them are well cultivated. Do you remember those lovely poems which we so much admired in Peterson's Magazine, and how we wondered who the fair author who signed herself Ellen, might be?—Well, it is my very little country cousin here. And then you know that most our great men were farmers or farmers' sons, brought up to work until sent to college. Apropos. Do you remember the enthusiastic praise with which Dr. D—— spoke of a young Mr. Grey, a student in the seminary. Well, that Mr. Grey was your brother's son. I wonder you did not inquire him out long ago, and invite him to our house. He came home just in the merry time of harvest. He is handsome, genteel and highly educated. How did he surpass any gentlemen of my former acquaintance; and particularly that mine of delicate Mr. Lesson, of whom I once feared I should be severely punished. I remember and whom you saw lying in your terrible illness. In part, I say once, for idleness of mind and body had a good share in producing it. I could have knelt down to him the first evening of our acquaintance, and when the next morning he put on a linen frock and a large straw hat and took his sickle, I thought him, if possible, more captivating than before. What comes next? Why he says he will be a farmer, and independent, happy farmer; and, dear parent, with your consent your daughter Louisa will be the mistress of this farm, his house and heart. Do not get angry dear mother, but come you and father and see how happy we all are here, and how good. I know you will approve my choice and be blessed

Your affectionate daughter,
LOUISA.

Ha! ha! laughed Mr. Henshaw, I'll agree to that with you wife; there is amusement in that letter. I always told you you would reap what you sowed. You have been cutting your brother so unmercifully for years. Your cherished, only daughter, who was to have been my a title foreigner, at least, will now have to come the younger Mrs. Grey, a farmer's wife and a poor one. She shall not; she shall not indeed! cried Mr. Henshaw. It would kill me outright. And she wept bitterly.

But, persisted Mr. Henshaw, Louisa will be as she pleases. She is her own mistress and our only child. And I do not not begrudge her what will be a much happier useful and respectable home woman with your nephew Grey, than as the wife of the first lord in England. We will go and see them married.

We will go and take our poor deluded daughter to her new home.

But you know said the teasing gentleman, that the doctor ordered her to stay in the country six months. You surely would not defy the doctor. Louisa would certainly die if we should take her away before the six months had expired.

Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw left town the next day and after a pleasant journey came in the night of the venerable mansion with its sheltering elms, noble orchards and extensive fields, in which the lady was born, and where she sported away her childhood; but which she had not seen before since she was in her fourteenth year. Now, as she looked upon it, many a tender memory arose from every pleasant spot, and she won for very many a moment to fond regret. Passing the orchard they saw a group of lovely girls chatting and laughing as they gathered the large, fair apples in baskets, which a noble-looking young man carried and emptied into a wagon for use.

There is our daughter and son-in-law, said Mr. Henshaw with assumed gravity.

God bless them, cried Mrs. Henshaw with energy. I have been a fool, and now I feel that sixty years of artificial life in a city were well exchanged, with all its pride and circumstance, for the true happiness which that

Rather Quizzical—The Editor of the *Canine Express* reads his subscribers the following lecture on the subject of Canadian sympathy. We take from it the following short extract:

"Friends and fellow citizens—keep cool and don't make fools of yourselves in the Canada business. Stay at home—mind your own affairs—keep your money—don't tear your shirts nor hurrah before you are out of the woods. From as many drunk societies as you please, but don't get stunts—don't get into the army—don't trust yourselves on British ground. They handle guns very readily on the other side of the boundary, them Brits—always shut up their eyes before they shoot, and there is no knowing what they may do if they should get shot. Buy bullets—it's perfectly fair to get in the line of a gun in careless hands—an' keep steady—don't go wandering off away from

home, "about your business;" don't have good right to be one place as another. If you want to look mysterious, look so at your wife; if you want to shake your head, shake it at your children. Do business on your own capital—pay a sufficient respect to the soundness of your skin—take a newspaper and pay for it, and you can learn all about these matters as well as if you were on the ground."

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, arrived at Halifax, on the 15th inst from Liverpool, in the short passage of 10 12 days. She brought 96 passengers, 81 for Boston and 15 for Halifax.

The new is important in many particular embracing events which may have considerable influence upon the peace of Europe and the whole civilized world.

Mr. Warner who professes to have invented a terrible engine of destruction, of which we have given some account of in previous numbers of the Standard, and demands £400,000 from the country for his secret, has applied to the Government as a test of the applicability of his invention, to blow up a fleet of battle ship, by his long range, at the distance of five miles.

We copy the following Summary of the news, by this arrival, from the Halifax Times.

The legal contest in which the Government and O'Connell have been engaged, has decided in all points except the formal fiction of the House of Lords. The Judges gave their opinions upon the questions growing out of the writ of error which were submitted to them, on the 2d inst. They are lengthy and we have not room for them this week—but they uphold the judgment of the Irish Courts. After hearing these opinions the further consideration of the case was postponed till Wednesday the 4th.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert were making preparations for a sporting excursion to Scotland, and will proceed thither about the 9th of September via the Isle of Wight, where the three royal infants would be left at Osborne-house. From thence the Queen and her royal consort will sail in the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht, direct to Scotland.—The first royal visit will be to Blair Athole Castle—the vicinity of which abounds with every description of game peculiar to that part of the kingdom. It is expected that Her Majesty's stay will be prolonged till

The most important news by the Steamer is the operations of the French in Morocco and of the French Government in its relations with that of Great Britain. Prince de

Juville after the bombardment of Tangiers, which appears to have done but little damage to the place, proceeded to Mogadore, south on a strong position on the coast, and but a short distance from the capital. This he bombarded and partially destroyed, taking possession of an island which commands the town, and enforcing a strict blockade. The French army, under General Bugeaud, have also gained a complete victory over 20,000 Moroccan horse, led by the Emperor's son.—The battle took place at the river Isly. It is satisfactory so far, that the French Government adhere to their former demands, as the price of peace, stipulating only that their Algerine territory shall be respected, and that the Emperor of Morocco shall discontinue the designs of Abdel Kader. With such proofs of French superiority, it is generally supposed he will accede to their terms to the fullest extent. After the disaster of Isly, he is said to have signified such an intention, and to have despatched 300 horse to seize Abdel Kader, who was brought to Fez prisoner, and will be delivered over to the French—but this wants confirmation.

The Differences between Spain and Morocco have been satisfactorily terminated by the mediation of the British Government. Spain, who at the instance of Government proceeded to Morocco for the purpose—it is said that some additional territory in Africa had been ceded to Spain by way of indemnity. Great Britain appears inclined to settle the 'shahi' affair by a compromise of her honor. Guizot will not agree to the terms demanded by the British Government, and the latter is supposed to be satisfied with what she chooses to concede, so that there is no reason to fear that a war will spring from this topic. Great Britain demanded verbally the recall of both Capitan Brust and M. D'Auigny, and the disavowal of the conduct of these officers to Mr. Pritchard. The French Government has communicated to Lord Aberdeen, that Lieut. D'Auigny, the French officer who first arrested Mr. Pritchard, has already been publicly reprimanded, and sent from Ottawa by his superior commanding

officer, Capt. Bruat, for having employed unnecessary harshness in promoting an agitation upon the French protectorate in the Island." It is stated that M. Guizot and his colleagues have intimated their resolution to resign rather than make any further concession.

The public feeling in France runs strong against Great Britain, that Louis Philippe has deemed it prudent to defer this projected visit to the Queen till next summer. It is very evident that a large party in France are determined, if possible, to provoke a war with Great Britain. Louis Philippe, who has seen too many evils to his country from its passion for national supremacy, is doing his best to expend this fever, in acts, the consequences of which may show this party their folly, and feed national vanity, without precipitating the vent which they seem so much to desire. The absurdities of France in the Pacific—the escapades of Prince de Joinville—the Argentine colonization,—are all so many safe valves, by which the French King expects

decrease the fervour of his mercurial subjects. For the sake of the general peace, which has been so long preserved, we trust the remedy will prove effectual, though the French mania is at length beginning to excite something like a corresponding effect in John Bull, who alternately laughs at, and snarls, and hurls provocation and defiance in the teeth of his natural enemy on the other side of the Channel. By the prudence, however, of the leaders of the British and French Administrations, the probability of war is narrowed to a small compass, and

pends upon the intentions of the French Government with regard to the permanent occupation of the country, and their conquests in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco. If they are only brought to him to his senses, and this is the ostensible object of their warfare, we are particularly anxious for dissatisfaction; but Great Britain will not suffer the integrity of his dominions to be violated. France has quite enough influence in the Mediterranean already, by the possession of Algiers, and any further attempt at Colonization, would inevitably draw upon her a combination of the powers of Europe, at which are all jealous of her proceedings, and would rejoice at the change of being able

perburb her ambition.—Great Britain is preparing for any contingency which the present unsettled state of her relation with France may involve. Recruiting is going on rather extensively—ships of war are ordered to be fitted out—and sailors and artisans are taken into the service in her dockyards. Whatever may happen she will not be unprepared and if the worst apprehensions should be realised, she has never been in a better condition to uphold the national glory, and to inflict chastisement upon her enemies.

Mehemet Ali has renounced his abdication.

and returned to Alexandria. This is a curious freak in the life of the old Pacha, which sets all common calculations of his motive for resigning, at defiance.

ENGLISH NEWS FROM ABROAD.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 23d inst., publishes the following extract from a letter dated London, 16th inst.:

London, 18th inst. "Orders have just been given to sink several ships of war and frigates of the French Navy at present recaptured. The amount to be sunk at present recaptured ships amounts to 36,000 tons; the war steamers represent a force of 13,500 horses. It is not doubtful that in six weeks the fleet will be ready to assemble at Spithead. The turn which affairs have taken between France and England favours the views of the Emperor of Russia. The proposals made by that Sovereign when in London have been renewed by Count Nezelrode. I am assured that the French Government is fully informed on this subject. The Court of St. Petersburg is said to have offered to the Queen of England an alliance offensive and defensive in case of war with France.—The Emperor added, that he would place his entire land and sea force at the disposal of his allies Powers. It is easy to divine the answer of the English Government. It expects that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries will yield to the equitable and moderate representations of the English Government.

If, however, tranquility should be interrupted, it would be the interest of all the European Government to put an end to it as quickly as possible by displaying an imposing force. It is therefore beyond doubt that in case of war there would be a Russian-English alliance."

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
In the matter of John W. Toda and Settle
Toda and Benjamin

TAKE NOTICE that I appoint a Public meeting on Tuesday the first day of October next at noon; to audit the account of Samuel H. White, Clerk, the provisional Assignee in the above matter of which all persons interested will take notice.

Dated the 2nd day of August 1854

H. MATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects
of Bankrupts, for the County
of Charlotte.

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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 in 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 tacitly 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 comment.

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 spirit and patriotism of the people of England had ebbed 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.

(From the Miramichi Gazette.)

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 Resolution, 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, inasmuch 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 express either approval or disapproval 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, agreeing 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. McDonnell 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. McDonnell 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 bring the Petition when prepared, and 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 move 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, which is 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 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 Diver in a course of nine miles, there are twenty-eight mill-sites. The superiority of water over steam-power for the purpose of manufacturing 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 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 wretched 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.

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 Syrian 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.

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 Montreal, —Sept 15
London, —Sep 3 Quebec, —Sept 15
Edinburgh, —Sep 1 Halifax, —Sept 21
Paris, —Sep 1 New York, —Sep. 21
Toronto, —Sept. 6 Boston, —Sept. 23

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

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. —Bacon is in demand, —cattle is 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 incendiarist. 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 smoldering 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.

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, achr. 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, achr. 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. Stephen, on the 15th inst. ship Sir Charles Napier, Griffin, Liverpool, Salt, iron, &c.

ARRIVED AT ST. GEORGE.

Sept. 16, aqr. Phoenix, Mack, Liverpool, Ballast, 24 days to D. Gilmore. Spike 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, bqr 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 Poughwall, 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 Sir 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. —r.

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
Sept 23

By his Hon. N. Reading, N. McC. Cross, in the setting forth a petition from the said Order.

Order of Amalgamation in certain Meeting of his Order of the County of Charing, of the Peace, in on Saturday, the 1st noon, for the Petitioner to off terms with his exposition of his (Signe)

IN pursuance of the Master foregoing is a true given that a Pet of the said John he held at the St. Saint Andrews, at the time for the Order.

Sept 25.

London

PAI

Ex Lady Caroline

30 CASKS of don D. 15 Boxes fine L. Ex Sir Charles 6 Hides of Goats B. and C. 4 do fine PAI 8 Cans EACI 15 Boxes PIPE 30 Kegs best W. Sept 24 1844.

Selling off a

CK

CHEAP

BEGS to announce that he is now selling FANCY AN at very reduced prices with cash. All favor him with a c N. B. Persons Account, will please meet, by so doing St. Andrews, W Sept. 18th 44

NO

THE ATTEN- Rates is her Wm. 4, Chap. 8. S are rapid in motion And he is enroute day of the Several Towns delay after the receipt and present as a several signs contain several persons the Collectors shall on ry month pay over to receive the same lected by him. A months after the receipt the Clerk of the Pe and true account of sums of Money, which served by them, on a basis with proper details And i neglect refuse or on several sums so coll or before the days a to proceed against t ters as stored, or or list as stored, i lawful for the Justice count such Collie Goal of the County, main without Bail, n shall have made in factation for all and l money, as may have &c., unless the said sufficient cause shet may deem it proper, him.

By Order e

TO I

THAT pleasantly ous HOUSE, at pation of Wm. Bab Street. Attached to t and well finished Shed excellent garden, with For particulars, p

Sept. 11. 1844.

Original issues in Poor Condit Best copy a

