

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FREDERICTON, July 7, 1854.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH,  
President of the St. Andrews and Quebec R. R. Company.

SIR.—In reply to your inquiries of me in your letter of the 4th inst., as to the state in which I found the Saint Andrews & Quebec R. R. in my late tour to St. Andrews, I beg to say, that I travelled out upon the engine 17 miles from St. Andrews. I thence proceeded on foot to the extent of the Company's grading, about 29 miles from St. Andrews. The track timber is laid to the Fredericton road, and the plate laying put on as well as the ballasting. The contractors assure me that the road will be completed by 1st September to the new Fredericton road, 25 1/2 miles from St. Andrews. There were on Friday last 204 men at work upon the road, with a large number of horses, and a strong desire manifested on the part of the contractors to increase the number of labourers. The work has progressed the last month beyond my expectation. The Steam Mill upon the line is in active operation, and will be of great benefit to the contractors in the manufacture of track timber, and will supply the place of a large number of men. I was surprised to see the communication in the St. John papers to which you called my attention, stating that the contractors had abandoned the work. I was present on the 4th while the men were being paid for the last month labor—an amount of £1,000 sterling, and at the same time entered into arrangements for the furtherance of the work with the contractors, Sykes & Co.

You are at liberty to make what use of this you please.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obdt. Serv't,  
GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,  
Govt. Director.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Ms. Editor.

Charlotte County having returned a number of its Members acknowledged to be favorable to a liberal tariff, and a like political creed, among whom is Mr. Brown, one of the oldest champions in the cause of progress, now in the legislature; York having returned Mr. Fisher, a like progressive man, and a man of working parts, as may be seen by taking a retrospective view of his past political life; Saint John County, Mr. Ritchie, a man of great energy and independence, always willing, (and it is a fault, too willing,) at all times to do battle in the movement of progress. With such men as these, added to the young blood of the last House, and the fresh infusion by the late Election made in Charlotte and elsewhere, what is to hinder the rightful and acknowledged progressive party striking for their rights, and ousting the present expediency men of the Government, whose avowed principles are to let things be, or rather let us be; don't alter the Election law, don't interfere with the Franchise; don't touch our perfect Tariff; &c. and what is to hinder Fisher from claiming his right to the Attorney General—Brown the Surveyor Generalship; Ritchie a position high in the honor and esteem of all, and making a Government who would have some congeniality of feeling, and therefore able to work for the public good, and not for the protection and sole benefit of personal friends, as is done at present. It requires only a manly, straight-forward movement, and it is done; but, should Fisher be tampered with by the office of Speaker being held out to him, and the legitimate office through which his old colleague L. A. Wilnot became a Judge of the land, lost, then let it never be said by himself or his friends that he has been unfairly treated, if, when the fight is won, another wears the laurels. Hanington is as old in honors as any. He has been Speaker, and is entitled to it again, and I trust will get it. Believing these to be sentiments of the majority of the Electors and elected for Charlotte, I am,

VIDO.

FATAL EFFECTS OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—A dispatch from Cincinnati, states, that on Monday evening, a box was sent to the Marine Hospital, corner of Longworth st. and Western Row, and deposited in the room of the steward, J. H. Allison. About ten o'clock the steward and his wife being above in the room, opened the box, when it exploded with terrific force, mangle the bodies of both Mr. and Mrs. A. in a frightful manner. Mrs. Allison had both her arms blown off, and her skull fractured, while Mr. A. was shockingly mangled. The furniture, windows, ceiling of the room, &c., were shattered to atoms. The indications are, that the box contained a bomb shell about 6 inches in diameter. The noise of the explosion was heard a distance of five squares.

The Allison are both dead.—Mr. A made a statement before his death, which, with other information obtained will probably lead to the detection of the guilty parties. It is said that a fellow named Conwell committed a murder, sometime since, and that Allison was acquainted with the facts, consequently it is supposed that Conwell desired to take Allison's life. The description given by the latter of Conwell, answers that given by the boy who delivered the box, of the person from whom he received it.—[N. Y. Paper]

THE SPANISH NAVY.—The London Chronicle thinks that, in the event of a war, the United States will not find the Spanish Government a contemptible foe. In addition to the immense injury she may do by a system of privateering, which she would undoubtedly adopt on our extensive commerce,

she has now a navy of a somewhat formidable character, as follows: Line of battle-ships, 8; frigates, 6; sloops, 5; brigs, 14; schooners, 10; steamers, 29; armed transports, 8; making a total of 902 guns, a steam power of 6,952 horse power, carrying 997 officers, 4,397 sailors, and 1,351 troops. Two frigates, seventeen brigs, and nine steamers are stationed at Cuba, and a reinforcement is about to be sent out.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

## Arrival of the "Baltic."

Boston, July 8.  
The steamer Baltic, from Liverpool, nine days and twelve hours, has arrived at New York.

Vienna despatch asserts positively that Russia, out of consideration for Austria, has consented to evacuate Principalities.

Lord John Russell officially announced to Parliament, siege of Silistria raised.

Advanced guard of Allies had reached Plevandi. Omar Pacha's whole force advancing to Danube.

Nothing from Baltic, Black Sea, or Asia. England has sent Sir John Bonham to negotiate commercial treaty with Japan.

Weather fine in England and France. Consols 94 1/2. Breadstuffs dull, with further decline of 6d. on Flour and Indian Corn, 2d on Wheat.

Latet.—Austrians take possession of Principalities when Russians withdraw.

THE WAR.

The London Gazette contains official despatches from Sir Charles Napier, announcing the blockade of the Russian ports, and giving an account of the surrender of the Russian shipping at Libau on the 20th of May.

Capt. Key closes his account by saying— "Although I had the opportunity of destroying a large amount of the enemy's property, such as their houses, vessels on the stocks and vessels repairing, I did not consider it right to do so, as the troops had left the town so pitifully to its fate, and the people had assisted in getting the vessels out by opening the bridge, &c., which would have detained us some considerable time had we been obliged to blow it up, though I was prepared to do so."

The fact of the town of Libau, containing 10,000 inhabitants, and formed by nature with unusual facilities for defence, being temporarily taken possession of by 130 men, without a shot being fired, I attribute almost entirely to the judicious conduct of Capt. Cumming during his conference with the magistrates when he landed with a flag of truce.

Brahestadt, where the English destroyed gun boats, merchant ships, &c., in Finland, was in consequence of the Finns refusing to let the British into the harbor to seize the gun boats they were building for the Russians. Ten thousand barrels of tar were among the property destroyed. Uleaborg, where the British destroyed the dockyards, 18,000 barrels of tar, and other property, is, next to Abo, the chief commercial town of Finland. Its exports are tar, fish, and salt provisions.

Loss of the transport Europa and twenty one Lives.—The transport ship Europa left Plymouth, England, on the 30th May, under command of Capt. Gardner. On the night of the 31st, she took fire in the lower peak, among a quantity of hawsers, rope, tar sails &c. Every possible exertion was made to extinguish the flames, with pumps and buckets, but with no avail, and in half an hour after the first appearance of the fire, all hopes of saving the ship from destruction were abandoned. The Europa had been run away before the wind, towards a barque and brig to the leeward, and when it was certain no human power could save her, the boats were lowered. In a short time all the officers of the ship (except the captain) and most of the soldiers and crew had left her; there were still on board Capt. Gardner, Lieut. Col. Moore, the veterinary surgeon, twenty six soldiers, the carpenter, one seaman and the cook. The masts soon went by the board, and the ship rounded to the wind, which driving the flames to where the remaining persons were, forced them to take shelter where they could. A number took to the wreck of the mainmast, and some were lost in the attempt to gain it. The captain and carpenter managed to cling to the fore-chains of the ship, until a boat from the brig Clemanthe rescued them, and ten others from the spars about the wreck. Those who perished were Col. Moore, the regimental veterinary surgeon, sixteen of the troops, one woman and two sailors. The men in the boats were picked up by other vessels, and all saved were put on board H. M. S. Tribune, on the 4th June. They afterwards reached London.

Rejection of the Reciprocity Treaty.

We learn from the Boston papers that the Washington correspondent of the New York Express has announced that the United States Senate rejected the reciprocity treaty with these Colonies on the 1st inst. in executive session. This announcement is somewhat strange, as the Americans would undoubtedly receive the greatest amount of benefit from its consummation, and it was doubtful if all the Colonies would agree to a measure which gave the Americans such manifest advantage in a commercial point of view. This action of Congress is another proof of the illiberal spirit which pervades the councils of the United States, and we trust it will prove to the people of British North America the folly of "knocking at the door" of Republican States for a fair exchange on their commodities. Henceforth let them depend upon themselves, and not waste their

time in the absurd attempt of obtaining anything approaching to fair play from "Brother Jonathan."

Since writing the above, we learn by a telegraph despatch, received yesterday, from Washington, that up to Thursday last, no action had been taken by the U. S. Senate on the reciprocity treaty. It cannot therefore be correct that the treaty has been rejected, although we believe that a strong feeling is manifested at Washington against it, but our people will not be very sorry on that account.—New Bruns.

## THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854.

A federal union of the British North American provinces, would be a vast benefit to them. At present their interests which are identical are divided, owing to the false system of legislation which has been pursued, taxing the products of our sister provinces. Were there a union these unseemly imposts would be abolished, the system of carrying on the Government would be less expensive; the interests of the Provinces better cared for, and from their position, trade and great natural resources, the British North American Union, would occupy a proud position among the nations. The simpler the form of Government, assimilating it as much as possible to the Parent government, the better. Some writers assert, that the union would not be permanent, arguing that nature has rendered it impossible, as the lower provinces would gain no advantage by a union with Canada. This is strange doctrine, truly. Such a union, would render the connexion with the Mother Country more permanent, the Provinces would participate in the trade of each other, and who will assert that no advantage would arise to Canada from having winter seaports in the Bay of Fundy, which she undoubtedly will have so soon as the bonds of union are consummated by railroad—and that this will be the case sooner or later, no one will be fool hardy enough to deny. Besides there would be a profitable home trade, and an extended market for our manufactures.

In fact the Provinces would then become so far independent of England, in commercial matters, that they would in a great measure cease grumbling at her commercial policy—the great natural resources of the Country would be developed—and Railroads constructed. We would then be in a position to demand reciprocal trade from the United States. We do not pretend to advance anything new in advocating a Union of the Colonies, but merely desire to record our vote in its favor, at present, and at another time will give our views more fully on this all important scheme for the prosperity of the Colonies.

From our United States' papers we learn, that considerable ill feeling was manifested on the "Fourth." Lives were lost, and the Catholic Chapel at Dorchester was blown up by gunpowder. At Manchester, N. H., a riot occurred between the Irish and native Americans, and the Catholic Chapel at that place was much injured. Another attempt was made to destroy the Chapel, but the police interfered.

Excursion on the St. Andrews & Quebec RAILROAD.

We had an opportunity yesterday, through the politeness of the new President, of traversing the whole length of the Railroad, as far it is completed. The distance which we travelled in the car was exactly sixteen miles. The locomotive can run a mile further, but the road is not there sufficiently ballasted, to convey passengers. On this tract of 16 miles, we observed only a few men at work, finishing some job, near one of the viaducts, the rest being engaged in various ways, a head, on the line. We were told that 14 miles, more, would be finished in the fall, so as to open 30 miles for the actual conveyance of lumber and other articles of traffic. It would be absurd to expatiate, now a days, on the advantages which will immediately accrue to this Town, and that section of the County, on so much being achieved—conceive the number that will be employed in getting logs for the Chamcook mills, and the Steam Mill. The men that will be engaged in manufacturing them, the cordwood that will be got out, and brought to this port for sale or shipment, the facility afforded to the country people to bring their produce to market, free from fatigue and expense.—The completion of 30 miles, will then be a fact, and a very useful one. It will reassure the doubtful, confirm the sanguine, and convert the sceptic as to the practicability of the undertaking. The new Directory are practical men, and men of energy, and they are stimulated by many motives, to accomplish

the undertaking,—by self interest, and the conviction that in benefitting themselves, they will benefit their fellow citizens, and a strong desire to merit the good opinion entertained of them, by the Shareholders, who elected them. We can hardly express the delight which this little excursion afforded us. The Directors had some claims to adjust, with various persons on the road, and took the opportunity of inviting a number of ladies and gentlemen to accompany them, among whom we observed several from St. John. We set out about 11 o'clock and were accommodated in a long car, fitted up with seats, and screen to keep off the smoke, and decorated with flags.

The weather was delightful, and the scenery unsurpassed anywhere. We glided past mountain and lake, hill and dale, with a speed of ten and twenty miles an hour. Every curve of the line excited fresh admiration. At a convenient time and distance a "spread" was made, at which, under the shade of beech and birch, every luxury of the season was displayed in gipsy fashion on the grass. After an hour being spent with the utmost hilarity, we pursued our trip, and returned in the evening highly delighted with the urbanity and politeness of our entertainers, the sociality of our company, and the healthful excitement of the excursion.

SUMMER RETREAT, AND SEA BATHING.—Mr. Stentford, has fitted up his large House at the corner of Queen and Edward Streets, for the reception of Visitors, and those desirous of enjoying the salubrious air of St. Andrews, and the advantages of sea bathing.—The House is very neatly furnished, is beautifully situated a garden in front, and surrounded by fine old trees giving it a romantic appearance. He also furnishes board and attendance; the premises are capacious, and will accommodate several families.

MR. MALCOLM MACAULAY, who has been employed as Operator in the Telegraph Office here, for some months, resigned the situation, and removed to St. John, last week, there to engage in mercantile pursuits. During the time he filled the office of operator, he was universally respected for his strict attention and obliging manners; and he carries with him the best wishes of the community.

THE CIRCUS.—On Friday last, Messrs. SANDS & CO., Equestrian troop, performed in our town, before a very numerous and well dressed audience. The performances were pleasing; there was no revolting exhibition of the pliability of the human frame in the postures of the "India Rubber Man," nor tumbling that was displeasing to the most delicate and fastidious. The riding was particularly chaste and artistic. One feat we never saw before, and it was particularly admired. One person balances on his waist a long pole, which another ascends with the agility of a wild cat, and puts himself into all manner of graceful attitudes, on, and about it, with an ease and confidence that is totally inexplicable to us. Just after the opening of the evening's performance, we were sorry to learn, that a fracas occurred which does not reflect much credit on some of the populace. A man, we understand from Robinson, was drunk and troublesome in the Circus, and on application of Mr. Sands to the constables in attendance, was removed, to prevent further disturbance. When outside the constables were set upon by some young men from Robinson, and notwithstanding the efforts of the constables, and the remonstrance and threats of the Sheriff, before more aid could be obtained, the prisoner was rescued and carried off in the triumph. Mr Justice Ker was knocked down in the scuffle, the Sheriff threatened with violence, the constables roughly handled, and the authorities put at complete defiance. We are told that the Americans wondered arms were not used by the constables, and were surprised when they heard they possessed no other weapon than their hands. We regret to learn that some young men belonging to respectable families in the neighborhood of the town, were prominently concerned in this affray. The authorities are determined to support the law, and to take measures to punish all concerned in this affray. These steps will cost the County some thirty pounds, and terminate in putting some two or three into the penitentiary!

LUKE, July 10.—A fire broke out this morning about two o'clock, which destroyed Fowlers' Plaster Mills and Stores, six Houses and two Vessels—loss about \$100,000.—Insurance about \$12,000.

INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOATS.—The Royal Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. Wm. M. Smith as Inspector of Steam Boats plying in the waters of the Province, except the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. Smith has long been favourably known in this community as Engineer of the Steam Ferry Boats across the Harbour, in which situation he has won "golden opinions" from all. He is son of the late George N. Smith, Esq. and is every way well qualified for the responsible situation to which he has been appointed.—New Bruns.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—It is stated in the latest American papers received by the Steamer Admiral, that this treaty was rejected by the United States Senate on the 1st of July, in consequence as is alleged, of the

inequalities of benefits conferred and received (!) and an interference with the Revenue laws, which should have originated in the House of Representatives.

Sad Accident at Miramichi.—As the steamer Colonel Fremont was towing Mr. Johnston's new vessel down the river on Wednesday last, the stewardess Rosanna Bell, aged 17, and the engineer, Alfred Bloucher, aged 22, while romping on the deck, accidentally fell and before any assistance could be extended them they were both unfortunately drowned.—Gleaner.

Military Execution in Canada.—The Kingston Herald says that a soldier was shot for desertion on Monday last, at the garrison, Fort Henry, and adds that the articles of war will be for the future, in the case of soldiers, most rigidly executed.

Accidental Deaths.—Mr. P. Laughran of the Upper Mills, was found on the 26th ult. near the toll-house, nearly insensible, and in a few minutes expired.

An aged man was drowned on the 29th ult. above the toll-bridge and a little below the residence of F. H. Todd, Esq., by the upsetting of a canoe.

Stabbing!—We understand that a man was stabbed in three different parts of the body, at McGowan's, New River, on the night of the Election, June 27th.—Patriot.

EXPORT OF DEALS.—Port of St. Stephen. 45 vessels arrived at this port during the quarter ending 5th July, measuring 22,500 tons. Deals shipped at this port in the month of June—6,931,000 sup. feet. At St. John, 2,826,000 do.

The above gives the export of Deals from this port at no less than 6 millions, 105,000 of excess, over the port of St. John, in one month. There must be some business done this way, that's a fact; one day last week, we counted 18 large ships at the Ledge.—Well done St. Croix.—[lb.]

THE TURKISH VICTORIES.—By the English mail we have received our files of English papers, which confirm the telegraphic accounts published in our last, of the success of the Turks over the Russians at Silistria, and the termination of the campaign on the Danube.—The London Times, in a long article on the subject says:—

"The latest intelligence from the Danube confirms in the most striking manner the hopes we ventured to express yesterday, and we now learn with the greatest satisfaction the triumphant termination of the first great encounter of this campaign by the raising of the siege of Silistria. Swift and terrible has been the retribution which has fallen on Russian army engaged in this shameful and unprovoked aggression, and the chastisement is rendered the more humiliating to the pride of the Czar, and the more important to the political independence of the Porte, by the fact that a division of the Turkish army, unassisted by European troops, has sufficed to repel the invader with unexampled losses. These glorious results belong to the Turkish arms exclusively, and the soldiers of the Sultan never fought with more devoted and successful bravery than on this occasion. In St. Petersburg the intelligence of these events will be received with consternation, for already on the 13th inst., the Emperor had despatched his Minister of War to the scene of action to learn the causes of the failure of the siege. Before Prince Dulgorouki reaches the Danube he will learn that the Russian army has recrossed it, and that its chiefs are hors de combat."

The abortive attempts of the Russians to take Silistria, the 'Times' thinks will alter their whole scheme of operations in Bulgaria. The retreat of the invading army follows, therefore almost necessarily. This important change in the aspect of the campaign must lead to corresponding modifications in the plans of the allied commanders, and it is supposed that they will not undertake systematic operations beyond the Danube in pursuit of an enemy already discomfited by the failure of his own exertions, especially as the invasion of the southern provinces of the Russian empire would be an undertaking in which the most complete success could lead to no result, and the conquest of those wide plains would be as sterile as the occupation of the sea.

The 'Times' is therefore of opinion that the Crimea is the point where a blow should be struck, and that success in that peninsula is the essential condition of permanent peace. It trusts that the allied commanders will turn their attention to the important fortress of Sebastopol, which ought henceforward to be the principal object of this campaign. The destruction of that citadel and arsenal, which is the key to the ascendancy of Russia over the Black Sea and the East is, as Lord Lyndhurst powerfully declared the other night, the primary condition on which we may hope to preserve the independence of the Turkish territories. As long as Sebastopol holds out and shelters under its guns a fleet which is the terror of the weak, though it shrinks from encountering an enemy on equal terms, Russia holds a perpetual menace over the navigation of the Danube, over the independence of Circassia, over the commerce of Trebizonde, and over the Imperial city of Constantinople. The destruction of that fortress would tend more than any victories that could be won in the interior of the empire, to annihilate the policy which Russia has found means to pursue for the last century by her alternate practices on the fears, the doubts, the indifference, and the ignorance of the world. Sebastopol is the keystone of the arch which spans the Euxine from the mouths of the Danube to the confines of Mingrelia; and, such is the prestige of its strength throughout the East, that the ascendancy of Russia will not have yielded, in the estimation of the Asiatic nations, to the genius and valour of the

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