

## Correspondence.

SIR.—It is hard to keep pace with the headlong impetuosity of the present Board of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company in their career of wild and shameless daring. Proof accumulates on proof of their utter disregard of all faith and honesty. Public indignation is aroused and loudly vents itself at every corner of the streets, and still they rush recklessly forward, as though they thought, by the very magnitude of their misdeeds, to be able to overpower the spirit of Opposition—leading the sense of Justice—and paralyze the voice of Truth among us.

Surely, Sir, there must be a limit to forbearance; the veriest worm will turn when trod upon—and long suffering as the Saint Andrews people and the Shareholders have been, I cannot bring myself to believe that they will patiently suffer such "flagrant and glaring" acts of wickedness, (as your correspondent "a Stockholder" very properly designates them,) to pass unmarked by public censure.

Not many years since, when another Director at the Board, though no one thought of accusing him of mercenary or self-interested motives—as indeed they could not—but only believed the policy he pursued was injurious to the railway and the town; he was made to feel the weight of public indignation—and shall it now be said that you were capable of punishing, so severely, such comparatively light and trivial errors—errors of opinion only—and are now afraid to pass public judgment on much heavier wrong?

You have well said that "it will not do to be inactive or remain indifferent to all that is going on until the Shareholders shall assemble." I fully echo that opinion; and say, it would be well to let Mr. Wilson and such Shareholders—if any there be—who are vacillating and in doubt, feel and know that the whole community reprobate and condemn such acts as the £1,600 grant to himself, and those others which are enumerated by a "Stockholder."

With respect to that vote of £1,600, Stockholder says he "cannot think that the President could be a party to it," and I know that he is right in that belief; but even if I had not informed myself for certain on that subject—much as I think the President is deserving of blame for many of his late acts—I would have agreed with "Stockholder" in believing him incapable of consenting to such a deed. Yes, Sir, the Resolution giving that sum to Mr. Wilson, was passed after Col. Hatch had left for Fredericton, and I wish to assert and make the Public understand this most positively, because Mr. Wilson has stated when the question was put to him point blank—as I know it was—that the Colonel was present at the passing of the Resolution.

Now, Sir, to another matter: I mean the statement made by Mr. Hill to Mr. Sheriff Jones, of "the necessity of getting rid of the Secretary." I do not intend to go into the question of whether such a measure is necessary or even desirable. It would be a bad compliment to Mr. Whitlock for me even to condescend to argue such a matter, and every one who knows anything about the Company at all, will at once admit that it would be about as sensible to try and fust the road without iron as without Mr. Whitlock. No, Sir, that is not the question; it is this—If Mr. Hill thinks it necessary "to get rid of his place at the Board and move his dismissal, but failing to do so, while he privately declares that it ought to be done, he either pronounces his own unfitness for office, or else must acknowledge that his motives for wishing the dismissal will not bear the test of either Directorial discussion or Public opinion.

You began your leading article last week with a very appropriate proverb—permit me to finish this letter with another. "It is the last straw breaks the camel's back." In the case of the poor beast it is to be presumed that each additional burden heaped upon his unfortunate hump decreased in weight until it dwindled to the last fatal straw, which was too much. In taxing the endurance of the Railway Shareholders, the Directors have proceeded on the opposite system; beginning with little things and ending with enormities; and after the last most infamous act of the Board, no one, I am sure, could be surprised to see, from the letter of Stockholder, that their patience is at length beginning to give way: the only matter of astonishment is, that with the knowledge of so many disgraceful acts as he enumerates, and which must have been known to many more besides himself, the Shareholders have been so forbearing and long suffering.

Sir, the learned (I Junius did not think it worth while "to run a tilt with my knowing self"—nor "to put on the gloves with big John," nor has he as yet flagellated you with that awful "rod" he has "in pickle"; but he proclaimed himself as the Champion of John Wilson, lauded his disinterestedness—his generosity—his exertions and his self-sacrificing spirit, and "boldly asserted" that he, and he alone, in conjunction with the Hon. Harris Hatch, could sustain and prosecute the works successfully. I neither I, nor big John, nor yourself, have ever been of sufficient importance, or stated facts sufficiently "glaring" to be worthy of notice, what will he say now, that an antagonist has stepped out from the very camp of which his faith, I beg pardon—his patron claims to be the representative and leader. Leader of the present Board, John Wilson undoubtedly, (and blindfolded they follow him,) but that he is so of the Stockholders, the 8th of March will incontestably disprove: in the interim, however let Junius, unless he be craven and will acknowledge himself defeated, again come forth and do battle against this

new opponent, who kicks against the load with which he has been saddled, and who, declaring himself a Shareholder, cannot, I should think, be stigmatized as unworthy a reply from the famous "Junius the Illiterate," or even from the Board itself.

I am, Sir,  
(Your obdt. serv't,  
CIVILS.  
[For the Standard.]

Mr. Editor.—I am very much alarmed by the proceedings which have lately taken place at the Railway Board, viz: The act of the Directors voting money for their own remuneration. It is evidently an illegal act, I am borne out in that assertion by the following opinion, quoted from the American Railroad Journal:—

"The Shareholders are the proper parties to determine what remuneration the Directors are to receive for services, and not Directors to presume to vote the property of the Shareholders for their own use, or for such a purpose, is a stretch of power quite beyond what they right fully possess, and which they should never be suffered to exercise."

I think the above quotation is to the point in the matter mentioned by a Stockholder in your last. It appears that the Board he alludes to, are in a very unpleasant position; they are, evidently, like a parcel of Thimble Riggers who see the approach of the Police; they are "making a clear sweep of all the cash on the Board before breaking up, when they leave the "Poor Devils," who ventured their stakes, to whistle for their money.

Yours, AN INHABITANT.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 9th.  
The resolution on behalf of the Patriotic Fund was taken up in committee. It was introduced by the Attorney General, and in a powerful and eloquent speech, splendidly seconded by Mr. Gray, who named the sum of £5,000. A less amount, £2,500, was moved by Mr. Culler, seconded by Mr. Gilman. Long and eloquent speeches followed all round. Mr. McPhelim was disposed for the lesser sum; all the rest ranging for £5,000 st. to £5,000 cur. Mr. Culler withdrew his motion, and £5,000 passed unanimously. It was sent to the Legislative Council, where several members eloquently supported it. Mr. Saunders would prefer a less sum, but it was passed unanimously and sent down, and subsequently read as engrossed, and passed below. It will be assented to by the Lieut. Governor to-morrow. A debate afterwards took place on the Albert scrutiny, and the House adjourned pretty late.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9th.  
This morning a long adjourned debate took place on the technicalities and antecedents of the Albert election, with reference to the conduct of the Sheriff, and the mode of returning.

At 12 o'clock, His Excellency came down and assented to the appropriation Bill for the Patriotic Fund.

Negotiations were carried on between both Houses for the presentation of the Address to the Queen, by which the money is to be accompanied.

The Report of King's College Commission laid before the Assembly by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and ordered, after a long discussion, the 1000 copies be published.

Routine business followed, and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Wonderful Remedy for Rheumatism.—Copy of a letter from William Henderson, of Montreal, dated June 16th, 1851.—To Professor Holloway.—Sir, I left England, now, three weeks ago, and for several days previously to my embarkation, I felt a terrible stiffness in my limbs, accompanied by the utmost pain whenever I attempted to move, with itching and burnings; which was most intolerable; however, immediately I got on board, I felt worse than ever, and was confined to my cabin for six days, when a fellow passenger (Mr. Martin, of this City) presented me with a couple of boxes of your Ointment and Pills, which completely cured me, and I am now as well as ever I was in my life.

In this manly man worshipping age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the "City of Spindles," we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionaire, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among his crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and his prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the net profit is small.

American Farmer, Phil.

[From the Commercial Advertiser, Kingston, C. W., Sept. 22d, 1851.]

### HOLLOWAY'S NEWS ROOM.

Go where you will, whether to the confines of India, the diggings of Australia and California, the wilds of Oregon, the Empire of the Sun and Moon, or the Metropolis of Europe, Holloway's medicines are well known and their virtues properly appreciated. This is entirely owing to the extensive and judicious system of advertising organized by Dr.

Holloway. In every newspaper of the world of any note, his Pills and Ointment are properly advertised and as a necessary consequence their excellent curative properties have been fairly tested and have acquired for them a popularity never yet equalled by any popular medicine. Every day, indeed, seems to produce new evidence of their value to suffering humanity. Dr. Holloway's establishment in the Strand is one of the Lions of London, and should be visited by every sojourner in the modern Babylon. Not the least attractive feature in the establishment is the extensive Reading Room attached thereto, which is open to the public, and in which there is kept regularly filed almost every newspaper in the world. It even exceeds Lloyd's reading room, and is said to be the most complete collection of newspapers ever got together.

N. B.—The News Room is open daily for the accommodation of Visitors, free of charge, from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m.

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1855.

We have never witnessed such a general feeling of disapprobation at any single act of a public body within our little community, as appears to prevail respecting the already notorious "£1600 Wilson vote" by the Railroad Board. Our friend "Clavis," is perfectly correct when he states that the President had left for Fredericton when that Resolution was passed, and we cordially agree both with him and "a Stockholder" in acquitting Mr. Hatch of being capable of joining in such an outrageous proceeding; but our correspondents seem to forget, that if he passively permits such a Resolution to remain in force, without protesting against it, and using all his influence to have it repealed, he virtually makes himself a party to it.

We have every confidence that Mr. Hatch will view the affair in the same light as ourselves, and no one would rejoice more sincerely than we should do, to see him, as we hope he may, avail himself of the opportunity—which the unfair advantage that has been taken of his absence, affords him to recover the popularity which he cannot but feel he has lost, but which, until lately, he has deservedly enjoyed amongst us.

To be ranked in opposition to the whole we may say, of his family and all his old friends, can certainly add as little to his comfort, as it does to the estimation of the public at large; and with the example of Dr. Gove before his eyes in reference to this transaction, we earnestly hope he will seize the occasion to sever himself from a connection, which has always—to say the least—been regarded unfavorably.

Mr. Hatch must remember the old Bank squabbles, and the impossibility he has ever experienced and avowed of being able to get along with Mr. Wilson, and it certainly does not tend to exalt his character for consistency after having been opposed to Mr. Wilson on so many acts of his life, to see him at his advanced age condescend to be made a tool of, in order to frustrate the success of a measure, which for several years past he has advocated as the only means by which the Railroad can be built.

That the line must be transferred and given up to the English Stockholders, no one can doubt, and every opposition that is raised to the consummation of an end so devoutly to be wished, can only entail mortification and disgrace upon its supporters.

We fear that it is intended to make an improper use of this Resolution of a gift of £1,600 for the purpose of swamping the voters at the approaching meeting of Stockholders, but if such an attempt should be made by subdividing existing shares, or the creation of new ones, we unhesitatingly affirm that such an act would be illegal. No Board of Directors in any Company has the right or power to vote away the Stockholders money unless with their sanction and approval given and obtained at a general meeting, nor would it for a moment be allowed that the shares so created, should be valid. For a confirmation of our views we beg to refer to an extract in "An Inhabitant's" letter in another column.

We trust that no one could be found base enough to accept such shares, for the purpose of abetting and assisting—a futile though it would be—in the support of a measure at once unprincipled and absurd.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—The House of Assembly has now fairly commenced business. Since the passage of the Address in answer to the speech several bills have been brought in and petitions presented. The new Government have proved, that at all events they will not deserve the title of a "nothing Government," notwithstanding little time has been at their disposal since their advent to office. Among the measures which

they will bring forward are—a new Election Law, which will receive the utmost care and attention in framing; from some hints we have had, we may safely state, that it will embrace an extension of the franchise—registration of voters—vote by ballot—with some other highly necessary clauses.

A Financial Secretary, for the proper audit of the Public Accounts.

A Board of Works,—a department very much required in this Province, and one, which will be a great saving and promote internal improvements.

A new Education Act—this will be a difficult subject to legislate upon. The Hon. Attorney General, will also bring in amendments to the present Municipal Act.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary on the 7th inst., laid on the table, a statement of the financial condition of the Province, from which it appears the Province owes £242,227, and the assets from all sources are £201,836, showing a balance against the Province £40,391. But it is stated that a considerable amount of these assets are worth nothing! and it is probable the real debt is about £100,000! This is exclusive of the amounts payable by law to the Railroads, viz: £20,000 to the St. Andrews and Quebec, and £236,000 Sig. to the European and North American. This is but the commencement of revelations to be made.

We have received (from before Sebastopol) a communication from our own correspondent, on "The Charge of the Sixteen Hundred" suggested by Alfred Tennyson's "Noble Six Hundred" I will be published in our next.

THE CONCERT, in aid of the Poor of this town, came off last evening in the Town Hall, and was attended by one of the largest and most respectable audiences, we have ever witnessed in this place; we are happy to learn that the Performance gave universal satisfaction. We understand that the Amateurs have some intention of giving a Concert at Calais and perhaps St. Stephen's.

On Thursday morning last, about half past six o'clock a smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in this town and neighborhood. A few miles up the Country, we learn, several families were awoke from their slumbers by a rumbling noise, and the shaking of the doors &c. At St. John, Sussex Vale, Dorchester and the Bend, the shock was more violent, and was felt in Nova Scotia and in the State of Maine. We have not heard of any damage being done. The shock was not so severe here, as the one which was experienced here about four years since, which left a large chasm at the Islands.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

### Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.  
The Atlantic arrived to-day. Lord John Russell has resigned and it is expected the whole Ministry will go out of office. Public feeling seems favorable to peace.

Sebastopol dates are to the 14th Jan. Affairs unchanged, except that the British army is in a wretched condition, owing to the most flagrant mismanagement. There were occasional sorties. The weather was very cold.

The Vienna Conference will assemble in the middle of February.

The Swedish army is placed on a war footing.

The Queen of Sardinia is dead.

40,000 Russians with 80 guns concentrated at Perkop.

Consols closed 91½ to 91½ — Breadstuffs dull, at previous rates. Provisions unchanged.

### SECOND DESPATCH.

The Atlantic brings 58 passengers, among whom are the Hon. G. Upham and family. The steamship Great Britain arrived at Liverpool with £350,000 in gold from Australia.

The chief feature of the news centres in the proceedings of the British Parliament, in which the Government have been severely denounced.

On Friday night, Lord John Russell gave an explanation of his conduct. The general opinion is that the whole Ministry must go out of office. The public feeling seems leaning towards peace.

THE CHINESE.

Gen. Liprandi had again abandoned his outposts on the Tchernaya. Sebastopol dates of the 14th Jan., announced that sickness was increasing in the camp.

The Russians had made two sorties, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The weather had been cold but was getting milder.

Considerable reinforcements were reaching the Allies.

Letters state that the French had mined the Flag Staff Battery, and only waited a favorable opportunity to blow it up.

Menshikoff is reported to have said:—"Our troops may rest. Generals January, February, and March, will fight our battles far better than we can."

The Russians had returned and re-occupied the Quarantine Fort.

Gen. Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

The Allies were about to establish a hospital for 2000 men at Smyrna, an establishment for convalescents at Rhodes.

The Russians report numerous desertions from the Allies to the Russian ranks. St. Petersburg letters of the 18th Jan., are of a pacific character.

An Odessa letter of the 9th says:—The Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, having received large reinforcements.

It was reported at Vienna on the 25th, that a battle had been fought before Sebastopol, in which the Russians were victorious, but authentic advices from Balaklava the next day contradicted it.

It was positively asserted that Omar Pasha's force would begin operations on the 15th January, by advancing under cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast.

The last of the Turkish convoys left Varna on the 14th for Balaklava.

### MARINE REPORT.

Captain Angus Holmes, Master of the Sch. "Nathaniel Noyes" arrived at Maguadavie from Portland U. S. reports that on 31st January last about twenty miles to the westward of Mount Desert, he passed a vessel bottom upwards, as near as he could tell she appeared to be of about 100 tons burthen, with black bottom, saw nothing about her but some loose spars; the wind was blowing a gale at the time, could not learn the name.

### DEATHS.

At St. Andrews, on Monday, Lydia, relict of the late Richard Longmuir, of St. John aged 82.

### Houses to Let.

The following HOUSES will be to Let from 1st May next:—  
THE COTTAGE at the upper end of Queen street, at present in the occupation of J. Garby, Esq.  
THE HOUSE, now occupied by Mrs. Jelina, in Queen's street, and owned by the heirs of the late Comus Cattle.  
ALSO, the large and commodious HOUSE in Water street owned by the undersigned, and now occupied by Mr. George McCulloch.  
For terms, &c. apply to J. W. STREET.  
February 6th, 1855.

### PACKET.

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS AND ST. JOHN FOR THE WINTER.

The Subscribers respectfully intimate to the merchants and travelling public, that their sailing Pilot Boat "JOHN CONLEY,"

has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, calling at Eastport when required,—for the accommodation of Passengers and freight. The vessel is well found, and under the charge of the Subscribers. Will leave St. Andrews every WEDNESDAY, and St. John every SATURDAY, wind and weather permitting. For passage &c., apply to either of the subscribers.

HUGH MELONEY, OBD. CLARKE.  
St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

### CAUTION.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Persons have circulated false and malicious reports prejudicial to my character, and injurious to the feelings of my relatives; I do hereby caution those defamers, that should they repeat their slanders, they will be prosecuted. Feb. 7, 1855. WM. KYLE.

### Stoves, Chairs, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

For Sale at Cost.

THE Subscriber intending to close up his business, offers his STOCK of GOODS, consisting of:—  
Groceries, Stoves, Chairs, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. at Cost.

For Cash.  
Those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts without delay. ROBERT KER.

St. Andrews, Feb. 5, 1855.

### Emigration.

Persons desirous of having their friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland, brought out by the St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets, can procure Tickets on application to the Subscribers.

PASSENGER.—From Liverpool to St. John, £5 currency for Adults; Children under 14 years, half price. Payment in all cases required when the Ticket is furnished, but if not used, and returned, the money will be refunded.

Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows:—  
For each Adult—3 quarts water—daily; 2 1/2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice; 1 1/2 lbs. Sugar; 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.

It will be necessary for persons in the country, remitting for passages, to furnish the name, age, and place of residence of the intending emigrant; the Ticket will be forwarded by first mail after receipt of the money.

J. & R. REED.  
St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

### EDWARD DUNNIGAN & BRO.

NEW YORK.

Have in press, and will issue shortly,

### History of the Catholic Missions

among the

Indian tribes of the United States,

from 1529 to 1854.

The work is divided into four parts, embracing the early Norwegian, Spanish, French and English Catholic Missions, of the Colonial times.

Subscriptions received by NEIL LOCHARY.

January 24, 1855.