

## Correspondence.

[For the Standard.]

Mr. Barron.

If you will allow this communication to appear in your valuable paper, I shall feel much obliged, and probably will not trouble you with another upon a subject in which I am sure the public can take but little interest. I have read Dr. Thompson's letter in the *Provincist* of the 23d ult., in which he says that my communication in the "Standard" of the 15th is really undeserving of notice. Mr. Barry should compel him to allow the public (for whose information his letters as well as mine have appeared) to judge of their merits; and I presume they will, as I know there are very many disposed to adopt his opinion respecting me and my communication. I presume the Dr. is writing for the information of those at a distance, or rather to deceive them, as the people at home understand the whole matter full well; and those interested, highly-disapprove of the part he has acted in reference to the road, which is the subject of this discussion.

'Tis true that the people living along the line of road from Trout Brook to the Town of Magalloway, were anxious it should be made a Great Road, but I am sure, that I am stating the opinion of those people, when I say that they would have preferred that it never should have been placed on the Great Road Establishment, if by that means they must abandon the old road by the Young bridge, and travel the Manor road; the course which the Dr. has pursued had directly the tendency, as he from year to year, carefully avoiding making appropriations sufficient to keep the road in repair, thereby allowing it gradually to sink into decay and become unfit for use. It appears that one or two attempts had failed, to get this road placed on the Great Road list, for want of sufficient information, therefore on the Dr.'s suggestion, Mr. Deputy Mahood was employed to make the survey; accordingly he did so, and submitted his plan, in which he recommended that the road should continue on the old line by the bridge. After causing the expense of this survey, by what authority does the Dr. venture to carry through the Legislature, a bill, in which he describes the road to be different from that recommended by the Surveyor, and contrary to the wish of the people interested. He says he was guided by Mr. Mahood's plan down to the south of the McGregors farm, now owned by Mr. Matheson; but from that there were two roads of about equal length. Now for the truth's sake and to disabuse the minds of those at a distance, I am compelled to state that there is only one road at the south of the McGregors farm. I have made very particular enquiry, and feel confident that there never has been any road laid out through the bog in the rear of Mr. Kelly's farm. Mr. S. Seelye in the winter of 1853, pushed out a road for his own convenience, and at his own expense, across this bog, which he used that winter for hauling lumber on; the Dr. could not have referred to this path, as he speaks of a road being there four years ago, which is positively incorrect. The Dr. says he left the Manor Hill road just as he found it, a mere bye-road; now I have just taken the liberty to leave the Manor road a mere bye-road;—so far we are even,—only I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have acted in accordance with the wishes of the people interested; and in effecting the change I have not violated the principle of truth or honor. On the old line of road from Lower Falls to the bridge, there are ten fine farms, and it is one of the finest agricultural districts in the Parish; in travelling along this road, one is pleased with the appearance of the fine fields and comfortable farm-houses; in addition to this, the settlers along this line, by their steady labour, can keep this road in repair without any expense to the Province. It is quite different with the Manor road, from one end of it to the other there is not a house, and probably never will be, as there is hardly a suitable spot to build one upon for nearly the whole distance; there are no hills of any importance on either of the roads referred to, except the Young hill, on the old road, and the McGee hill on the Manor road, which are about equal; the Manor road is perhaps the most level as it runs nearly the whole distance across a heath; but there is a great difference in these roads; in many places the Manor road is not more than fifteen feet wide, and so wet and muddy that it requires a good horse to draw two men in a wagon over it; while the old road is quite dry, and the same animal could without any difficulty draw half a ton upon it. I stated in the House of Assembly, that the Dr. had kept the people in the dark in reference to this road, and all the Dr.'s letters must fail to prove the correctness of the assertion. In Mr. Mahood's letter, published in the *Standard* of the 15th, it will be observed that he gave one plan of this road to the Supervisors for their guidance which they acted upon from the time this became a Great road until last fall, never supposing that the road followed any other line but that in the plan.

The reporter erred (unintentionally I am sure) in stating that I spoke of the Upper Mills as being on the east, and the Lower Village on the west side of the river—such a mistake would have been injudicious in me as well as untrue, and honorable Members would at once have seen that two bridges in that case would be required instead of one; and my colleague Mr. Boyd, who was opposing the Bill, would very soon have detected any such deviation from the truth, but I made no such remark, as all my colleagues well know—as I could not get Mr. Mahood's plan of the road, I drew a rough sketch of it myself, shewing the Upper Village on the west side and the Lower Village on the east;

side of the river—in addition to this, I pointed out the line of road to many of the members, from a large map which the Dr. has often seen hanging in the Speaker's room.—The only difficulty I have had in the matter, was caused by the deceptive character of the letters which Mr. Boyd had received and read in his place, respecting this road, and in reply to those letters, I had occasion to make use of Dr. Thompson's name in the manner I did.

The Dr. asks what confidence can be placed in me? In reply, I would refer him to the people with whom I have associated from my earliest years, and as a proof that I have their confidence, I refer him to the result of the last general Election. In Saint George, my native parish, I received five-sixths of all the votes thrown, notwithstanding there were three parties united against me. This may fail to convince the Dr., but it satisfies me, and it shall be my highest aim to conduct that I may prove myself worthy of that confidence.

The Doctor knows very well, the religious society of which I am a member; and he also knows that we hold no such opinion as that "the end sanctifies the means," and I know of no denomination which does; on the contrary I hear them all denouncing that which is wrong, and recommending that which is right; if he intended that as a slur upon the denomination to which I belong, or any other, he ought to particularize it. There is evidently some anxiety in the Dr.'s mind respecting the next election,—my mind is so much occupied with present duties, that I choose not to borrow trouble about the matter now, before that time arrives, the Doctor's place and mine may be filled by others.

Although the Dr. thought my letter of the 15th ult. undeserving of notice, yet, for the truth's sake, he deemed it expedient to reply; in his reply I have failed to discover where he has successfully contradicted any statement in that communication. The point upon which he lays the greatest stress is that with regard to the locality of the Upper and Lower Mills—which remark appeared in my speech on the Bill, and not in my communication and was an error in reporting which I presume I have sufficiently explained.

This is the second time I have had occasion to reply to the Doctor; I could make use of language quite as insulting as he does, but I refrain from doing so until forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

A. H. GILMOR, JR.  
The Hospitals in the East.

A young lady, who is highly connected in Devonshire and who went out with Miss Nightingale, writing home to a relative near Exeter, states that in the hospital near Scutari where she attends, the mortality has decreased from 90 daily to about 20. There are 1100 patients. "It is quite touching," she says "to hear the grateful expressions of the poor men. Some of them are quite unable to eat their rations, and they say they would have died if it were not for the extras they get, which we see prepared for them. I am every day more surprised at the great patience they manifest in their sickness. Neither have I heard an oath or any bad language since I have been here."

### Rejection of the Maine Law.

In the House of Assembly, last night, Mr. Fellen having moved the third reading of the Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, Mr. Loranger objected on the ground that as the Bill was one having reference to a question of trade it ought to have been introduced through a Committee of the whole House. After some discussion, the Speaker said, that although the Parliamentary practice was not uniform, it had been decided in England, in a somewhat similar case, that Bills so far affecting the Commerce of the Country as this Bill did come within the Standing Orders which required the introduction of such Bills through a Committee, and gave his decision accordingly. On motion of Mr. Fellen this decision was appealed from, but the House sustained it by a vote of 59 to 46. The Bill was then withdrawn. —*Quebec Chronicle*, 1st inst.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—Interesting to Shipowners.—Expenses at St. John are this year much reduced from the excessive charges which prevailed the last two years. At the present time, the actual expenses of a ship at that port, for light and hospital dues, discharging ballast and loading, do not exceed \$1.35 per standard. The calculation may be depended on.

A ship was chartered a few days since, it is believed in Boston, to load at St. John for Liverpool, at 62¢. 91. per standard, and rechartered at a St. John house at 58¢. 94.—but the speculator more than made good this deficiency by engaging with the owners to pay the ship's expenses at St. John, at such a rate per standard as leaves him an overplus of nearly three hundred dollars, on that portion of the transaction. This is one way of raising the rates of freight. —*Boston Atlas*, May 5th.

Whitewash.—Poor whitewash is a serious injury to a wall or ceiling, and when once on is difficult to get it off or properly cover it and produce a white appearance. This is the reason for cleaning up, and we will give the receipt for a first rate wash. Quick lime slacked by boiling water, stirring it until so thick. Then dissolved in water, white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) which you get at the druggists, at the rate of two pounds of zinc to half a barrel of whitewash, making it of the consistency of rich milk. This sulphate of zinc will cause the wash to harden, and to prevent the lime from rubbing off, a pound of fine salt should be thrown into it.

MASONIC ANNIVERSARIES.—The present week is a season of much interest to the Masonic Fraternity. The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Council, occurring at the same time contribute to a fuller audience at each.

We understand that the representation from subordinate bodies is unusually numerous, and that a Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters is to be organized. —[Portland paper.]

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1855.

Jurors. Petition complied with. We feel a great deal of satisfaction in acquainting our readers, that the petition of the Petit Jury of the April Circuit Court, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for payment for their attendance has been complied with.

The Sheriff has informed us, that it was immediately attended to, and that the Provincial Secretary, had written him, that a warrant would shortly be issued, for the amount, by His Excellency's commands.

Our readers may remember, that this Jury was summoned under the old Law, and therefore, perhaps, was not strictly entitled to the compensation, provided for by the New Act, but, as the Act was in force, although received in time by the Sheriff, to be acted on, it was probably thought, that the Jury was entitled to the benefit of it.

We admire the promptitude with which His Excellency attended to the wishes of the Jury, and the kind consideration of Mr. Justice Wilnot in recommending the prayer of the petition.

### Distribution of Seed.

The Legislature at its late Session granted a large sum of money to purchase seed for distressed settlers in the Province. We observe that in the Counties of Northumberland and St. John, committees are appointed to distribute the seed; but up to the present we have not heard of any persons appointed for that purpose in this County, where we learn there is a great scarcity of seed, and means to purchase. No time should be lost in applying to the authorities and obtaining the amount allotted to this County.

### Attention to Business.

It is with much pleasure we transfer to our columns the following notice of the Hon. Mr. Fisher's application and attention to business, in his capacity as Attorney General. We can add from long acquaintance, with that gentleman, that it comes natural to him to be attentive, to his professional duties, and no interest or power will induce him to swerve from his course, which has ever been open, manly and straight forward; but to the notice:—

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.—It has been quite customary for Attorney Generals to keep Grand Jurors detained at their homes on the Court day after day, without finding for them employment—such as having indictments prepared in season, and witnesses in attendance—very much to the annoyance of men who have their business to attend to. The conduct of these great men implied, it is the business of Grand Jurors to wait on convenience. We shall not hurry ourselves. Mr. Attorney General Fisher is a man of a different stamp. No less than a dozen Bills were handed into Court the two first days after the Session commenced. He has therefore, have had all his witnesses summoned up, and indictments in readiness, to let the Jurors go to work immediately. This prompt action is almost like paying Grand Jurors for their services. Time is money; and the time of the Grand Jury thus saved, is more than a week. —*Morning News*.

In another column we have copied an account of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to England. Their majesties were greeted with unbounded enthusiasm, on their arrival in England.

Emigration from Europe has commenced earlier this season than usual. Fifteen emigrant ships arrived at New York in one day last week, with 4000 passengers.

Messrs. Storr & Co's advertisement of removal and New Goods, will be inserted in our next.

### Patriotism in New Brunswick.

The patriotic spirit which animates the colonists of New Brunswick, and which was evidenced by the munificence of the legislature in vote in aid of the Patriotic Fund, has not abated. The private subscriptions already received by the Lieutenant Governor amount to £3,000, and at least £2,000 more is confidently expected to be sent in. Meetings continue to be held in every town and village, and even in the backwood settlements, which spirited resolutions are passed, and subscriptions paid to the Patriotic Fund. But this is not all. Mr. Perley, the government emigration officer at St. John, has proposed to the executive of the province to grant a

million acres of its vacant lands to the crown to be apportioned, at the termination of the war, among deserving British soldiers and militiamen and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the service, on condition of actual settlement. The proposition was favourably received, and a committee of the executive council has the matter under consideration. The prospect of acquiring land in British America at the expiration of their time of service will probably be a strong inducement to many to enlist, and the settlement of a body of such men in the provinces on a good system, would be a great advantage to New Brunswick, and create a tie between the colony and England that could never be severed. The services of Mr. Perley in the province of New Brunswick have just been rewarded by his appointment to the post of Fisheries Commissioner, under the reciprocity Treaty on the recommendation of the Governor-General and Mr. Crampton. —*London Daily News*.

### THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS TO ENGLAND.

Their Majesties left Paris on Sunday, 15th ult., and passed the night at Calais. On Monday morning, they embarked on board the French war steamer *Assas*, and arrived at Dover 1.25 P. M., amid great demonstration—the fleet in the roadstead homing forth a salute of 100 guns, and the batteries on the heights and in the harbour taking up the honours at the same time. Owing to the fog, the royal yacht steamed into Dover unattended by any of the French war vessels that started with her from Calais. The moment the *Assas* reached the Admiralty Pier, Prince Albert hastened on board, and cordially welcomed the Emperor and Empress. Both appeared in the highest spirits and in good health.

The city authorities of Dover waited upon the Emperor and after offering the Imperial visitors a hearty welcome, expressed an earnest hope that this auspicious event may tend to strengthen and perpetuate the cordial union which, happily for the progress of freedom and civilization, now exists between France and Great Britain, and that the just and necessary war, in the prosecution of which the combined fleets and armies of both nations are gallantly co-operating may through the blessing of divine Providence, be speedily terminated by a secure and honorable peace. At the conclusion of the address, His Majesty made the following reply in English:—

"I am grateful that your Queen has allowed me to find such an occasion of paying my respects to her, and of assuring you of my sentiments of esteem and sympathy for the English people. I hope our two nations will always remain united, as they now are, in peace, as in war. I think it will be for the welfare of the whole world, as well as for their own prosperity. I am exceedingly thankful for your kind words, and the good reception you have given to me and to the Empress. And I hope you will be the interpreters of our sentiments to your countrymen."

At 2½ o'clock, their Majesties, with Prince Albert and the suites, left the hotel for the station, where the train was in readiness to convey the august personages to London. The party reached Windsor early in the evening, and proceeded directly to the Castle.

Their Imperial Majesties alighting at the Grand Hall, where the Queen accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen, received her illustrious guests. Her Majesty gave a dinner in the evening in St. George's Hall. The company included the Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, and many other dignitaries.

On Tuesday, in the morning, the Emperor and Empress, in company with the Queen and Prince Albert, took exercise on foot, walking on the slopes, and the Emperor visited the dairy and model farms at Windsor.

A review of the Household Troops, in the Great Park, commenced at 4 o'clock, and lasted two hours.

On Wednesday the Queen held a chapter of the Order of the Garter, at the Castle of Windsor, for the purpose of investing his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, of the French, with the insignia of this most noble order.

The Queen gave a state dinner in the evening, at which all the gentlemen appeared in uniform or Court dress, the members of orders of knighthood wearing their respective ensigns.

On Thursday the Emperor and Empress visited London, and an entertainment at Guildhall was given.

Great as was the enthusiasm which greeted their Imperial Majesties on their arrival and passing through the metropolis on Monday fell considerably short of the display and feeling which was evinced this day. With the exception of the coronation, and the Queen's first visit to the city, nothing like it perhaps was ever seen in London.

The Hon. Stuart Wortley, M. P., read the address to their Majesties, to which the Emperor replied.

### Testimonial.

Many of our readers will be pleased to hear that the congregation that usually attend the Cathedral, with other friends in this city, contributed the sum of £26 18s. 1d., for the purpose of presenting Mr. George Hatherley, of Bristol, with a testimonial for their affectionate regard for his unwearied exertions in behalf of the Cathedral for seven years.—This gentleman, once a Sunday scholar in a class taught by the Bishop, collected £1500

for the erection of the Cathedral. The sum above alluded to was laid out in a Bible and Prayer Book, superbly bound, with an appropriate inscription and a print of the Cathedral in each book. After payment of the cost of the books, the remaining sum of £6 13s. 9d. sterling was laid out in silver plate for Mrs. Hatherley, and smaller books for her children. The whole has been transmitted, and most gratefully acknowledged by our warm-hearted friend.—*Can to Head Quarters*.

Judge Loring of Boston.

The Harvard University Overseers have rejected this gentleman as an expounder of law in the Institution. Shortly afterwards, the popular branch of the Legislature by a vote of 201 to 111 addressed the Bishop; and this vote has since been sustained in the Senate by a vote of 28 to 11.

Mr. Loring, it will be remembered, was the Judge who delivered the slave Anthony Burns, to his former owner as his lawful chattel, and it will be seen that however well he has interpreted the letter and spirit of the American Constitution, the noble sons of the "pilgrim fathers" will not countenance an ordinance of man which is contrary to the law of the Almighty. —[Frederick Report-er.]

The Petition to the Queen, praying that she will refuse her assent to the "Liquor Bill," can be seen at the Steam Brewery, where signatures may be attached to it.

The Freeman of Thursday last says:— "We are glad to learn that the friends of William Hawks, Esq., of Black River, intend to call upon him to become a Candidate for the Representation of this County as soon as the seat now held by the Hon. Mr. Partridge shall be vacated. From the manner in which Mr. Hawks was supported at the General Election there is little doubt that he would now be completely successful, especially as it is admitted on all hands that the farmers of the county should have at least one representative, and a man more eligible in every respect than Mr. Hawks will not easily be found in any part of the County."

The gallant Captain Vyner, who fell in resisting the late ravage of the Russians—was the brother of Lady Rayleigh, and his loss, says the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, has carried into the noble family at Teyning the pang of private sorrow, in which the Country deeply sympathizes.

General Williams, armed with full powers by the Sultan in opening his inquiry into the disordered state of the Turkish army in Asia, several Colonels have been tried and severe discipline re-established.

A speculator named La Tour, who had lost the whole of his own and his wife's fortune in the Bourse, and incurred liabilities to the extent of 200,000 francs, which he could not meet, committed suicide at Versailles two or three days ago.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will cure any disease of the Skin, the longest standing—William Frederick Anderson, of Parry Islands, suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin, his face, arms, and legs were covered with little pustules and sores of a scabious nature—for the cure of this, we rightly and painful disfigurement, he tried a variety of remedies, which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon produced a favourable change, and by a few weeks' perseverance, with these remedies, he was completely cured. This famous Ointment will cure ulcers and old wounds of twenty years standing.

An alteration was made, the other days, getting off the following specimen of what may be called "corporation logic":—"All human things are hollow. I'm a human thing; therefore I'm hollow. It is impossible to be hollow; therefore, I, like myself as fall as an eagle."

Sir Colin Campbell stops the grog of all his men who do not occasionally write home to their parents.

Some of the French soldiers recently made a paper kite, to which they attached a French flag, and let it fly above Sebastopol.

Colonel Kelly of the 31st is a prisoner at Sebastopol, slightly wounded. Capt. Montague, of the Royal Engineers, is also a prisoner, and is not wounded.

A despatch published in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of the 29th, confirms the death, by a cannon-ball, before Sebastopol, on the 17th of the Russian Admiral Istomine.

The sand in the hour-glass reminds us not only of the swift flight of time, but also of the dust into which we are one day to crumble.

The authorities of Buffalo have ordered all dogs found running at large, unmuzzled, to be shot. Several persons have recently been bitten by them.

### Birth.

On the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation, Mr. Hugh McGrath, Painter, aged 56 years.

### Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.  
CLEARED.  
May 15, Brig Grace Douglas, Meloney, Philadelphia.