

Correspondence.

FARMINGTON, 29th July, 1855.
[For the Standard.]

Mr. Editor,

Having just returned from the Bel-
lie bridge, I hasten to resume my duty as
your correspondent. You made an attack
on me. I sent a friendly letter in return.—
You gave that letter an unfriendly reception.
It is clear that you intend to "fatten a quar-
rel on me," though your motive is yet un-
known. My practice has been to defend
myself in all such cases—there is no good
reason why that practice should now be
abandoned.

You call my letter "a most extraordinary
and illegal production." It is short. You
publish, but do not examine it. I have an-
nounced your two Editorials that refer to me—
they contain just three ingredients, viz:—
"Slender, misrepresentation and nonsense!"
I'll repeat the process and point them out.
There shall be no circumlocution—no beg-
ging of false premises, and thence attempt-
ing to extract true deductions; we have had
enough of such logic as that already!

Commence we then with your Editorial of
the 4th inst., where you say "you are as-
sured that some of our readers should open-
ly deny the right of a public Journalist to
discuss subjects of general interest," and
name me as the person openly denying the
exercise of this right! I tell you Sir, that
this assertion is not true, nor will any one
who knows me believe it. It is *Slender!*

You say, "that in conversing with you,
I took you to task for the publication of an
article, and was even complimentary enough
to attribute it to the pen of another." This
statement is also untrue. Such a conversa-
tion as you allude to have taken place be-
tween you and me in Saint Andrews, never
took place at all! So that this part of your
statement is "misrepresentation."

Having headed your "leader" with these
unfounded assertions, and affirmed them to
be expressions and sentiments of mine, you
proceed, boldly, to make your own deduc-
tions, and so charge me with a desire "to
gag the press," and to have all Executive
proceedings exempted from publicity; and
endeavour to hold me up to the derision of
the constituency, by telling them "that such
one not the sentiments which the country
expected from a member of a liberal and re-
forming Government." Thus have you
willfully misrepresented my principles and
conduct, and made an attack on me as un-
just, as it was on my part unprovoked, and
unexpected! This is "*Slender!*"

In your article of July 18, you turn the
attention of your readers to an Editorial in
the Standard two months ago, and pitilessly
call on them to determine "whether the
publication of that Editorial was an uncal-
led-for attack on me?" Now mark this, Mr.
Editor; you cannot thus change your front
and use your readers so easily misled. You
know as well then, as you do now, that
what I meant by "uncalled-for attack," had
no reference to the Editorial which you
pointed out, but to what you wrote against
myself on the 4th of July. This is willful
"misrepresentation!"

What in the world does your long para-
graph about Mr. Whitlock mean? What
did you want of him? You told your
readers that I myself "in a personal con-
versation with you in Saint Andrews, took
you to task for publishing an article, and
was at the same time complimentary enough
to you, to attribute that article to the pen of
another!" This is what in my letter I
laughingly called "a Bonny Story," but
now that it has turned out "no laughing
matter," I tell you plainly it is a fabrication!
Do you mean to call up Sir W. Whitlock
to testify that such a conversation between you
and me actually took place? I met you in-
deed in a friendly manner, and parted with
you in the same way; but there was no
third person present—yet you tell your read-
ers about my "manner at the time," and say
that it left an impression on the impression
that a number of persons heard what I said
to you, and that "no one" of them misun-
derstood me. This long paragraph looks
like "malicious mockery"—I shall set it
down, however, as "*Unpleasant & nonsense!*"

Then you affirm that "I praise myself for
my zealous advocacy of the railroad, and
animadvert on the conduct of the Company."
This I deny, and set it down as an ill-natur-
ed insinuation, intended to injure me in the
estimation of the Company and Constitu-
ency also. But as my letter and your's are
before them, they can judge for themselves.
My time is very limited, and there is
nearly a column of your's yet unopened,
wherein you attempt to give an admission
on my part; that it was the intention of
the Government, when all matters were ad-
justed, to give only "as much money as would
pay off the men who had been employed,
and finish the Railroad as far as it is graded."
I never intimated what was the intention of
the Government. In fact I did not know—
the matter was under consideration, and no
decision had on it. I merely expressed a
hope, that when matters were so adjusted
under existing laws, there would be money
enough found due to meet a purpose so de-
sirable; and I hope so still. I did not say,
no do I admit, that the Government could
be influenced by any article that you could
write; but when a matter of so much im-
portance was depending, and under investi-
gation, the friends of the Railroad, wherever
they might be, and of whom you profess to
be the mouth-piece, did not feel their hands
strengthened, or their cause improved, by
your animosity and ill-judged interference!
But I have done with you Sir; I have most
cheerfully been compelled, in self defence,

to repel a most unprincipled attack, made by
you on one who has long been your friend,
and who never in his life time did you a deed
of harm!

Yours,
JAMES BROWN.

ADAM SMITH, Esq.
Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.

European Intelligence.

THE RUSSIANS REPULSED BY THE ENGLISH.

War Department, July 19.
Lord Panmure has this day received the
following intelligence from the Crimea,
dated 18th July:—

"Some on the left—attacked repulsed with
only three casualties on our side."

THE RUSSIANS REPULSED THREE TIMES BY THE FRENCH.

The Monitor announces that the Min-
ister of War has received the following des-
patch from General Polesuev:—

"July 16, El-ven, p. m.
"The enemy, who had for some days in-
vain endeavored to stop our left approaches
in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted
last night to drive us back. They were re-
pulsed by the first division of the 2nd corps."

"Three times the Russians threw them-
selves upon our trenches with their usual
shouts, and after each attempt they were
compelled to retreat by the steady fire and
calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind
them many of their slain upon the ground."

"The General of the Trenches, Vinoy,
had made most excellent arrangements,
which greatly contributed to this success."

Prince Gortschakoff writes from Sebasto-
pol under date of the 12th:—

"The first of the allies continues to be
feeble. During the night of the 14th, many
shells were thrown into the city. From the
other parts of the Crimea, news."

PROGRESS OF THE WORKS.—The Paris
correspondent of the Times says:—"Some
of the private letters received from the camp
of the allies yesterday, are far more enco-
uraging than for some weeks past, and to a
certain degree the impression produced by the
check of the 18th, seems wearing off. The
tone of despondency which marked so many
previous communications is not to be found
in them, and they now speak hopefully of
the moment not far distant for a glorious re-
venge. One letter of the 5th mentions that
only 100 metres separate the French from
the Malakoff Fort."

It is stated that Sir Wm. Molesworth will
succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Sec-
retary; Sir Benjamin Hall to be Commis-
sioner of Works, without a seat in the Cab-
inet, and Sir John Stirling, President of Board
of Health.

FRANCE.—The Monitor contains a de-
cree modifying the import duties on various
articles.

The sum set apart for the expenses of the
Fete of Napoleon, on August 18th, is to be
distributed to widows and orphans of the
war.

Five hundred Russians, now at Toulon,
are to be exchanged at Odessa for the French
prisoners of June 18th.

SPAIN.—The telegraph from Madrid says
the rupture with Rome is complete. The
Roman Charge having demanded his pas-
ports on the 15th, on the Church Property
Bill.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1855.

In our columns to-day, we publish a syn-
opsis of the European news by the steam
ship Asia.

The hon. the Surveyor General having re-
turned from Ballis bridge, "hastens to re-
sume his duty as our correspondent," indeed
he is in such a hurry, that he sent off a dupli-
cate of his letter to the "Patriot," for fear ei-
ther, that we should not publish them at all,
or that the public would not get the benefit of
his ideas soon enough. We ought perhaps
to be highly flattered, and are afraid that we
shall be thought exceedingly ungrateful for
not returning immediate thanks for the hono-
rable, but we really were not aware that
Mr. Brown owed us any "duty" in that ca-
pacity, but as of course he does, since he
says so himself, we venture to intimate, that
it is entirely a self-imposed duty and one
that we in no ways expected him to assume,
and which he can discontinue, much to the
advantage of himself and our columns;—we
now publish however a second letter, which
he has thought proper to address to us, in re-
ference to the opinions we have expressed
respecting the Government regarding "our
Railroad."

By simply requesting our Readers or any
candid person to refer to the articles we have
written, and to compare them with the ad-
mission in Mr. Brown's first letter, (which
appeared in our impression of the 18th ult.),
and the assertions in the one now published,
we might safely leave it to their judgment to
decide on the merits of our respective posi-
tions, without taking any further trouble to
point out the inconsistencies and misstate-

ments of the hon. gentleman, but as such a
course on our part would probably be assum-
ed by him to be a tacit acknowledgment of
our inability to sustain our ground, or an ad-
mission of the correctness of his, or perhaps
even of disrespect to the position he holds,
we are induced to devote that space which
we can ill spare from other subjects, to make
some few comments on the matter at issue
between us. The Surveyor General conde-
scends to make use of very abusive language,
and manifests a degree of temper, which,
while we regret to see it, we venture to say
is entirely uncalled for, misplaced and un-
dignified, though perhaps he is a better judge
of this than ourselves; and we have been
wrong in supposing that he had rubbed off
the roughness of his original position in so-
ciety, during the long and arduous struggles
to reach the top of the tree where he now
sits, in a fancied "touch-me-not" kind of, but
insecure loftiness. As scurrility is no argu-
ment, we shall abstain from adopting Mr.
Brown's style in the rejoinder, we have to
make to him, and we beg to assure him, that
instead of being annoyed at the tone of his
letter, we were rather gratified than other-
wise—since there is no better proof of a man
being in the wrong, than when he begins to
get angry.

Mr. Brown persists in imputing some hid-
den and personal motive for what he terms
our "attack" on him, and says it is "clear
we intend to fasten a quarrel on him," not-
withstanding we most plainly and explicitly
disclaimed in our article of the 18th ult.,
"having either received or felt any affront,"
and cordially acknowledged the satisfaction
"we have always derived from the intercourse
which has so long existed between us, and
"which we trusted no difference of political
opinion need disturb;" and assured him
that we had no other motive, but "to set the
public right in a matter which nearly con-
cerns it"—and further—when expressing
our opinion in another part of the same arti-
cle, that the sooner the present Government
was removed the better for the Country, that
we did so "without the slightest feeling as re-
gards individuals." If he will not give us
credit for any higher or better motive than
unprovoked personal animosity, we are sor-
ry for it, but can't help it, and we do not be-
lieve that his bare assertion that "such is the
case, will carry more weight than our denial;
or when compared with the whole tenor of
our articles and his two letters, will be re-
garded by the public as being so.

In his letter now under notice, Mr. Brown
tells us that in all such cases it has always
been his practice to defend himself, but in
his first letter he stated that "he had so long
been accustomed to such things, that they
"passed by him as the idle wind" &c."—
With such inconsistency and self-contradiction
as this, does he begin, continue, and
end,—and were we to take his letter para-
graph by paragraph, and comment on each,
his assertions would disprove themselves—
his abuse rebound on himself, and brand him
guilty of the "slender, misrepresentation and
nonsense," so impotently charged to us!—
We have not however either the time or the
inclination and impudence to trouble the pub-
lic with so long a disquisition as this would
necessitate—it will suffice our purpose to
expose two or three of his glaring inaccura-
cies, and such of our readers as desire more,
we beg to refer to our past impressions,
wherein both his and our statements may be
found and compared.

Mr. Brown says that our article of the 4th
of July, is "*slender*," and that it is "*untrue*"
—that the conversation we therein stated to
have occurred between us, did not take place;
but out of his own mouth we will convict him
—for, in his first letter he actually trans-
cribes almost the very words used, except
that he disingenuously tried to pretend he
did not know what we meant, asserting, that
he thought we intended to refer to an old pri-
vate letter he had written some months ago.
If our article of the 4th ult., is slender, then
truth and common sense are so! We see
no reason to alter or amend one word of
what we then wrote, and although we had
no intention, and did not particularly allude
to Mr. Brown, in the remarks we made re-
specting the disapprobation which had been
expressed by members of the Government
at our previous articles; we think there can-
not be much doubt, that he at all events felt
the cap to fit, by the way he has assumed
and wears it.

In our article of the 18th ult., Mr. Brown
charges us with changing our front, and says
we turned the attentions of our readers to an
editorial two months old, and pitilessly call
on them to determine whether it is an un-
called-for attack on him; whereas we knew
as well then as now, his first letter had refer-
ence only to what we wrote on the 4th.

On turning to our issue of the 18th, it will
be found we commence our leader with the
words, "The remarks which we made in our
impression of the 4th inst. &c."—and we
will defy the most captious critic to point out
throughout the whole of that paper one word
in allusion to any other article. Our conduct
in this particular, Mr. Brown calls "*willful
misrepresentation*,"—but we fear not the im-
partial voice of public opinion in declaring to
whom the term applies, will say to Mr.
Brown, "THOU ART THE MAN!"

Again Mr. Brown asks what we mean by
the paragraph on the 18th, referring to the
conversation between himself and Mr. Whit-
lock, and ourselves and himself, but if he is
so obtuse as not to understand such a simple
explanation of facts as is therein given, it
would be waste of time to attempt to enlight-
en him now. Such "*unmanly nonsense*,"
as is conveyed in this part of the hon. gentle-
man's letter, is unworthy any notice, save to
express our pleasure in learning that "*Bonnie
story*," is synonymous with "*fabrication*."

After denying that he praises himself for
his advocacy of the Railroad,—in refutation
of which we again refer to his first letter
wherein he says—"I can truly say I have ever
been one of its warmest advocates, having
done everything in my power for its advance-
ment;"—Mr. B. proceeds in the same strain
attempting to explain away the language of his
first communication, but succeeding in nothing
but giving himself a flat contradiction at
every turn, and then ends by telling us, "*he
has done with us*." For this assurance we
beg to thank him, and we think he has de-
termined wisely in making that resolve; for,
he may rest assured, he has done himself no
good by his impetuous and ungentlemanly
letter, and we have only further to say, if he
is unable to bear with equanimity the ex-
pression of public opinion, on his public acts
at the helm of state, he had better take the
advice of our correspondent, "Ons of his
constituents," and return to the plough, in
guiding which he boasts of his proficiency,
and in which occupation no one will disturb
him.

We have received several numbers of the
"Morning Courier" published at St. John, it
is neatly printed, on good paper; well filled,
and the price low. It will be admitted by
all who have seen the "Morning Courier,"
that it is a worthy offspring of its parent "The
Courier," and speaks out with a degree of
ability not common to the generality of
youngsters. We trust its proprietors will be
amply rewarded, and that the "offspring,"
may attain as mature an age, standing, and
influence as its "parent."

The United States will have the whole
extent of their Union, netted by railroads,
nothing stops them, if they require money,
off they set for England give good security
and get it. Already have they completed
the Railway from Boston to Bangor and
trains run direct to the former place.

We regret to announce the death of His
Honour Mr. Justice STREET; intelligence of
which was received by the New York
steamer from Liverpool last week. In our
next we will publish from a contemporary
an obituary notice of the late Judge STREET,
who enjoyed a high reputation as a sound
lawyer and upright Judge. He died in
London on the 10th July, in the 68th year
of his age.

The Postmaster General has issued an or-
der forbidding postmasters to loan newspa-
pers which have been left in their office for
delivery. It seems that the loaning of other
people's newspapers is a vice practiced to a
great extent by many postmasters in the
country.

We copy the above from a United States
paper, and believe, in fact we know, the or-
der was absolutely required. Several Eng-
lish papers have arrived at the Post Office
here via the United States, without covers,
and many have not been received which
were regularly mailed in England. The
practice of opening papers on the other side
of the lines and loaning them, is quite com-
mon; but we are happy to notice that such
conduct if persisted in, will result in the dis-
missal of the Postmaster.

From all parts of the Country, we are hap-
py to learn, there are promises of abundant
crops. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips
&c. look well.

A correspondent complains of the "im-
mensely large hats" worn by the Ladies.—
He would be thought a most ungentlemanly
fellow, were we to publish his letter, besides it is
a mere matter of opinion, whether "a large
straw hat becomes a broad face" or not.—
Perhaps he would do himself a benefit by
minding his own affairs, and "leave the girls
alone."

Flour declined 57 1-2 cents last week at
Baltimore, and prime potatoes were down to
62 1-2 cents a bushel. At Philadelphia the
decline in flour was 37 1-2 cents. At Wil-
mington, N. C., the fall \$1 25 a barrel.
Fayetteville superfine found no buyers on
the 26th at \$8 25.

We understand the Frontier Steamboat
Company have purchased the Nequaquam,
for some six thousand dollars. They now
own all three of the boats—[Calaish Adver-
tiser.

Boston papers speak of the condition of

Hon. Abbot Lawrence, who has been re-
covered for some weeks as critical.
There are but faint hopes of his recovery.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, in little
Remedies for Salt Rheum.—Edward Jack-
son, of Bridgewater, N. S., suffered unsuccess-
fully for four years with salt rheum, he had
was he that for four or five months at a time,
he was compelled to keep to his bed, and the
doctors told him candidly that he need never
again expect to be well. Finding this to be
the case he dismissed them, and immedi-
ately put himself under a course of Holloway's
Ointment and Pills, these fine remedies soon
made such an improvement in him that he
was enabled to resume his occupation, and
by continuing them for a short time, he was
restored to the blessings of health, which he
has enjoyed ever since.

At Salisbury Point, Mass. Mr. Wm. H. Ames,
formerly of St. Andrews, N. B., to Miss Dolly
C. Bailey, of Salisbury.

On the 10th ult., in London, England,
after a long and lingering illness, which he
bore with Christian resignation and fortitude,
the Hon. George Frederick Street, one
of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this
Province, in the 68th year of his age, uni-
versally regretted.

Suddenly, at St. Stephens, on the 26th ult.; Mr.
Samuel M. Gilmer, aged 40 years.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—

August 4—Schr. Julia, Waycott, Boston, 40
hours, general cargo.

—CLEARED—

August 1—Schr. Julia, Meloney, Danversport,
wood.

4, Schr. Alma, J. Waycott, St. George,
ballast.

Notice.

THE WILD MEADOWS in the Coun-
ty of Charlotte, will be offered for
Sale at the Office of the Sub-critter in St.
Andrews.

On the 15th day of August, inst.,
at noon.

EDWARD JACK,
Local Deputy.

St. Andrews, Aug. 4th, 1855.

Auction Sale.

The entire Horse "Monroe
Fountain," imported by the
Charlotte County Agricultural
Society in the Spring of 1854,
will be offered at Public Auction
on SATURDAY the 25th
instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, in
the Market Square, at Saint Andrews.

Terms and Conditions of Sale:
10 per cent. down, and the balance in 6 and 12
months, with interest, to be secured by Notes
of the purchaser, with sufficient and approved
surety; and the purchaser to give a Bond, with
sureties to the satisfaction of the Committee in
the penalty of \$250, conditioned to keep the
horse as an entire horse in this County till the
last day of August, 1857.

WM. WHITLOCK,
Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 7th August, 1855.

Provincialist 2 ins.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close
at this Office on Friday 24 August, 6, 8,
M., and Tuesday 7th Aug. at 6 A. M., via
New York; and via Halifax on Sunday 13th
Aug. at 9 A. M. The Postage for the United
Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7s single rate, and
via New York 1s. 5s. pre-payment optional.

By Order,
G. F. CAMPBELL, F. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews,
Aug. 1, 1855.

Notice.

Now in course of publication by the London
Printing and Publishing Company,
a work entitled the

History of England,

(from the reign of George I. to the present time
including the Russian Revolution in the East)—
each part containing nearly 40 pages of letter
press and two highly finished steel engravings,
representing the Battle scenes by sea and land,
and portraits of our Military and Naval Com-
manders, with all the Crowns Heads of Europe,
also a large and splendid steel engraving, gratis,
of the starting of Sebastopol.

Englands Battles by Sea and Land,
from the French revolution to the present time.
This deservedly popular work, having been for some
time before the public, it is unnecessary to dilate
upon its merits.

Pictorial Sunday Book complete in 25 parts,
large folio size and containing 1600 engravings
on wood and steel, being an elegant companion
to the Bible. Subscribers will be regularly at-
tended to, by leaving name and address at this
office.

ALFRED HAGARTY,
Agent, St. Andrews.

ROGER HUNTER, Esq.,
Agent, St. John N. B.

July 26, 1855.

GENEVA.

Direct from Matter-
dam, via New York.

24 Pipes best Palo

Geneva,

"Anchor" Brand.

For Sale low.

J. W. STREET.

July 10, 1855.

Issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

