

The Standard.  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
A. W. SMITH.  
At his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.  
TERMS.  
12s. 6d. per annum—if paid in advance.  
15s. if not paid until the end of the year.  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
Inserted according to written orders, or continued  
till forbid, if no written directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines and under 3s.  
Each repetition of Ditto 1s.  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d. per line.  
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

# The Standard.

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum. — Cic.

No 25] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1854.

[Vol. 21]

### THE STANDARD.

#### NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Wednesday last being nomination day, a large concourse of people from every Parish in the County, were in attendance at the Court House. At 10 o'clock precisely the High Sheriff opened the Court, no business was done until 11 o'clock, as some of the Candidates had not arrived in Town. At 11 o'clock the Candidates took their places, and after the Writ and Election Law were read, the Sheriff and clerk having taken the usual oaths—the Candidates were nominated in the following order:—

James Brown—nominated by John Cotterell, seconded by J. H. Armstrong.  
James Boyd—nominated by Robert Stevenson, seconded by M. S. Hannah.  
Wm. Porter—nominated by H. Eastman, seconded by Wm. Smith.

G. J. Thomson—nominated by Jas. Maxwell, seconded by Jas. Dougherty.  
J. W. Chandler—nominated by J. Bailey, seconded by Thomas Moses.

A. H. Gilmor—nominated by H. E. Seelye, seconded by F. Hibbard.  
J. G. Stevens—nominated by J. J. Robinson, seconded by Jas. Stevenson.

John Carson—nominated by himself.  
Wm. Meloney—nominated by John Marks, seconded by D. Wetmore.

John McAdam—nominated by Wm. Todd, seconded by Dr. Blair.  
Isaac Knight—nominated by John McCoull, seconded by T. Nealy.

Justus Wetmore—nominated by J. E. Mes-  
sennett, seconded by H. Ludgate.

Capt. Robinson after nominating Mr. Stevens, returned thanks to the Electors for the honor they had done him at the last Election, in placing him at the poll, and declined coming forward at the present time.

Wm. Todd, Esq., proposed Mr. McAdam in a neat and somewhat lengthy address, observing that a large proportion of the people in the western part of the County had expressed a wish that Mr. McAdam should represent them in the Assembly—that he appeared there on their behalf to make it known to the Electors. He did not claim for Mr. McAdam the advantage of having received a superior education—but he did claim for him, energy of character, honesty of purpose and indomitable perseverance. He believed him to possess liberal principles: he first knew him as an obscure orphan boy—struggling with the world under difficulties, which he invariably overcame; that his true merits raised him up friends, whose confidence he had never betrayed. He said that Mr. McAdam laid no claims to eloquence—but that his past career argued that he would bring to his aid an energy of character, which would be of as much service as long speeches, and that the people in the western part of the County, had every confidence in him. It had been circulated that Mr. McAdam had sold himself to a party;—why gentlemen, the gold is yet in the mountains of Australia and California which would buy him. That as a merchant he had to compete with the first men in business and had always been successful.

The following is a brief summary of the Addresses, some of which were very long:—  
Mr. JAMES BROWN was the first to come forward, stated that he was called upon to refute certain stories, that as the time was short he would make but a few observations, and the reason of his being here today, was that last year while attending the council, he had received a letter from one of a party of his old friends to offer again, to which he replied declining to do so, on the ground that he was satisfied with his position in the Legislative Council, and was not desirous of running the risk of a contested election &c. That during the last session he received a number of letters from many persons in the County to offer himself as a Candidate; and finally he had acceded to their request, and sent his card to the press. The hon. gentleman then read a copy of his petition requesting Her Majesty to accept his resignation as a Legislative Councillor, which he had transmitted to the Secretary's Office, and forwarded through the Lieut Governor to England. That he had no idea of going to the Council again—and with respect to the report, that he left the Council for the purpose of being elected and obtaining the office of Surveyor General, the Hon. member was informed by him, as he had never even been appointed.

pointed, he would be obliged to come back to his constituents for reelection, and secondly Mr. Wilmot was elected again, and constituted to hold the office. If elected the constituency had a guarantee, in his past conduct. He had begun his political career, as an advocate of self government, at that time the Atty Genl, Surveyor General, and other high officials were in office—but what was the case now, these officers were elected by the people—the whole of the public property and the whole Executive Government are in the hands of the people. These changes had not been brought about without a struggle, the House of Assembly is now the controlling power.

That his political principles were unchanged; and should he be again returned as one of the Representatives, they might expect, on his part, all practicable endeavours to improve our Educational system, in order that useful knowledge might be diffused, and as a safeguard and protection to our families and property. He would endeavour to discourage vice and immorality, by example as well as by legislation, and do all in his power to promote peace, harmony, and good will, among the various religious denominations, whom he would place on a level. That he is opposed to the Protective System in trade, and in favour of that liberal policy so successful in the Mother Country, and would encourage, by all means, Agriculture, the Fisheries, Manufactures and Commerce; but would not consent to the imposition of high duties. He would impose duties only for the purpose of raising an adequate Revenue, exempting, as far as possible, those articles of prime necessity, required by the operative classes for carrying on their business.

(Here the hon. Gentleman stated, that a ridiculous old story had been revived of his wishing to place a tax upon flour, which he related.) He observed that, on the score of local knowledge, he had travelled with his eyes open 15,000 miles of the Province, and must of necessity know something about it. He said the present is an age of progress. Retrogression is impossible. Our motto should be, "Onward and Upward."

Let us therefore be up and doing. We have a fine Province, a healthy climate, twenty millions of acres of land, the greater part of superior quality, metals and minerals of great and growing value, abundance of timber for ship building, exportation, manufacture, and fuel—noble rivers and streams, excellent harbours, and fisheries around our coasts, we want more people. Let us encourage emigration—encourage early marriages—encourage Loyalty to our Queen and Country—encourage our sons and daughters to remain in the Province, and impress upon their minds the important truth, that happiness, which is their "being's end and aim," will be more readily found, and better enjoyed, among the healthy, industrious, and independent settlers of New Brunswick, than among the feverish and excited masses who crowd the streets of San Francisco!

He concluded by saying, that he had 12 children, and 9 grand children, and that like himself, they had to labour for a subsistence. He regretted that he could not have done himself the pleasure of calling upon his constituents generally, and that his reason for not having done so, was, that he was obliged to plow his land and sow the grain; that by his farm alone he obtained a living.

Mr. BORN had the honor of again appearing before the people as a candidate, that while a representative he had served the county faithfully. His views may differ from others, but he was open to conviction—he was opposed to protection—he was not what was called an ultra free trader; let trade alone and it would regulate itself.—That a Revenue was only necessary for the legitimate purposes of revenue, to defray the expenses of government, for schools roads and bridges. He was an advocate for entire religious liberty, all should be placed on the same level. Was in favour of a new election law giving vote by ballot, registration of voters. The Fisheries he would foster and protect by Bounties and otherwise—he had always been the fisherman's friend & advocate. He was in favor of the Initiation of Money grants by the Executive. A government had nothing to be responsible for, if they had no means. Respecting local self government, he said was an advocate for that system, his name headed a Municipal requisition, he believed it an excellent measure, but would not force it on the people, unless they desired it, in a few days they would have an opportunity of accepting or rejecting it. That the enemies of the measure had circulated all sorts of stories against it—one of which he alluded to—that it would increase taxation; this he denied, and said that with proper management the taxes must be lessened. He then read some letters from parties, written some years ago, approving of his conduct as a legislator; that these persons belonged to a party who were now opposed to him. He also read a letter from Mr. Lorne of the St.

Stephen Patriot, and accused Mr L. of canvassing against him, and publishing stories about Porter and himself.

Mr. PORTER had served the County for 8 years in the Legislature. In 1840 the country was in a very depressed condition; he had used his best endeavours to promote the welfare of the County, and appealed to Mr. Brown whether he was not the person who was the means of having the duty taken off the Canadian flour. He had doubts about Municipal Corporations; he feared they did not work well; at all events in Canada the roads under that system had been almost entirely neglected. If returned, he must go free and unfettered of all parties.

Mr. G. J. THOMSON said, that on several occasions he had intended to present himself before the Electors, but was prevented from doing so from reasons alike honorable to himself and creditable to his connexions. It was expected, he said, that every Candidate would express his views; he would do so freely. [A summary of this gentleman's views would occupy more space than is at our command, and we therefore merely give the heads:]—

He would make the people as free as possible. Believed that Responsible Government which now exists only in theory should be carried out practically, to accomplish which, the initiation of money grants should be surrendered to the Executive.

Did not believe in the abstract principles of Free trade; there was no such thing. Protection, as a principle, is to foster and encourage manufactures.

Is opposed to direct taxation for purposes of Education; but was strongly in favor of the children of all classes receiving a good, sound education. Would advocate increased allowance to teachers from Provincial revenues; appropriation of Crown lands for support of schools in each County.

Would place a moderate tax on wild lands for the purpose of making roads through unsettled portions of the Province.

Would promote and advance Agriculture, and the Fisheries.

[Mr. Thomson spoke at a disadvantage owing to his illness.]

Mr. J. W. CHANDLER believed all the candidates entertained a desire to promote the prospects of the county—he was unlike his friend Mr. Thomson, he enjoyed good health, he had visited many parts of the County, within a short time, talked with the people, who he described as intelligent, hospitable, and comfortable. He had fared well—had plenty of ham and eggs, and had received assurances of support from all sections. He described this Province as being very healthy, there was health in the breeze—the land was one of plenty. People might talk of California and Australia, he believed there was no country equal to this Province for a poor man. But what has been done? What is now doing? Our young men have left us and taken with them wealth, and intelligence we could ill afford. He agreed with the previous speakers that the initiation of money grants must rest with the government. He thought the country was not an agricultural one—take away the Fisheries and Lumber and the country must collapse.

With regard to free trade, he said it was an eternal truth. What is trade? An interchange of one commodity for another. Look at the ships building at Robinson most of the materials required for them, the lumber, iron &c., are brought from this Province, if we have free trade all interests must prosper. With respect to Education—every one knows its importance, his principle was to throw open the doors, and let every poor man's child have the benefit of obtaining a sound education. Objections had been raised to sending Lawyers as Representatives. In answer he asked who had done more than any other man for the cause of progress, of education, and for the rising generation than Lord Brougham? who are the leading men in the Government? who are sent to Washington or across the Atlantic?—Lawyers. He does not believe in a man's giving a silent vote, he should be able also to give his reasons. Vote by ballot he was in favor of, and was a member of a Society 5554 years old, there vote by ballot works to a charm. With regard to the Fisheries he was in favor of giving bounties to the fisherman. The people on the Islands have no other business to depend on but fishing, and it was on the decline, and it must be encouraged and protected. He had endeavored as an humble member of the Law Commission to simplify the laws, reduce the number of Jurors, and allow them 5s. per day; this did not pass the Legislature, but he hoped that it would be carried at the next session.

Mr. A. H. GILMOR, next addressed the Freeholders in a plain, sensible and practical speech which was well received. He stated that he had been accustomed to address Societies, where the members were all of one opinion, such as the Sons of Temperance, and the Sabbath School, but here he was surrounded by all shades of politics and opinions. He had been trained to respect age—but he did not respect old customs unless founded on truth. He held that all men were free and equal, whether born in the palace or the hut. All breathed the same air. He was proud of his requisition signed by 800 good voters, men who knew him from his youth. Liberals are not the least loyal or patriotic. As a New Brunswicker he professed to be a liberal. Much had been said as to the Government and policy of free trade and protection—he was a free trader. He contended that the rich do not pay according to their means, the system of taxation was unjust, let every man pay according to his ability. Would advocate progress, and hailed every improvement in art and science. Principles were the same everywhere. He liked the system of self government; it was sound in principle, the freeholders and others were qualified to govern themselves. Such men should be elected as would promote the general good. He wished to have every man's child educated—to feel that they were men. He would place a moderate tax on Wild Lands. With respect to export duty on Hachmatac, he understood all about—he knew who paid the tax; it was not the merchant who imported his goods, and then put on a per centage to cover all expenses and leave him a large profit, all which the poor man must pay, who prepared the lumber for market—he believed the tax to be unjust—a direct tax on the tree, paid by the operative. He believed the whole system of raising the revenue rotten to the core. The liberals would not rest satisfied until they succeeded in having the Revenue raised honorably and justly to all classes. He was a temperance man and would not deny his principles. He went to Grand Manan without rum, altho' he was told it was no use to do so; he had been well received.

Mr. J. G. STEVENS followed in an exceedingly neat, appropriate and classical address, which was well received, and admitted on all hands to be the speech of the day; and altho' he said it was late in the day, and that he came before the large assemblage of freeholders under a disadvantage; we believe, his remarks have left a favorable impression, which will not easily be effaced. To attempt giving a report of his speech, would be a hopeless task; we could not do him justice. As our notes are imperfect, we will only say he visited the people in many parts of the County for the purpose of making their acquaintance, that he was not begging votes, he desired to be elected by the free choice of a free people, and disliked the common practice of canvassing. He came before them as a Candidate for their suffrages, at the solicitation of many influential and respectable persons in various parts of the County, and in compliance with a numerous signed requisition from the Freeholders.

In his travels through the County, he had been hospitably received, and saw Protestants and Roman Catholics working side by side, and performing good offices one to the other; they lived on good terms, and, (said he,) "perish the man's memory who would throw a torch to kindle the flame of religious animosity." Stated that there were no political principles in the Province. Objections were said to exist against returning lawyers as Members of the Legislature. Does a man, because he is a lawyer, of necessity become a villain or a rogue—certainly not. Without ambition man is but a mere worm. Much had been said with respect to a Representative taking office; he saw no impropriety in it, provided the person was qualified, and was selected for his talents and integrity. If elected, he would accept office. There was no such thing as Responsible Government in the Province; the present Government dare not bring in a measure, and state their position upon it. He did not believe in giving a silent vote—the County required not only men, but Representatives, who have the energy and ability to advocate, and with honesty and integrity of purpose to carry through such measures as will advance our Country's good; men who will strive to bring to light and practical working our yet neglected resources; men who will raise the Agriculture of our Province and uphold it as the main pillar of our Country's pride and profit, and should our laudable encouragement to the hard working farmer; men who will be sensibly and actively awake to the unexampled treasures of our Province, who will give a stimulus to our vast Fisheries, and aid the deserving fisherman in his toilsome pursuits; men who will desire to place within the reach of the poorest child of our country, the means of a fair and practical Education; men who will look to a proper and adequate remuneration being given to our Jurymen in their services to their country; men who will encourage a healthy emigration.

Mr. Stevens concluded by saying, that, to those who would give him support, he would feel grateful—those who preferred another to himself, he would think none the less, and would join in electing the Members elected.

of all shades of politics and opinions. He had been trained to respect age—but he did not respect old customs unless founded on truth. He held that all men were free and equal, whether born in the palace or the hut. All breathed the same air. He was proud of his requisition signed by 800 good voters, men who knew him from his youth. Liberals are not the least loyal or patriotic. As a New Brunswicker he professed to be a liberal. Much had been said as to the Government and policy of free trade and protection—he was a free trader. He contended that the rich do not pay according to their means, the system of taxation was unjust, let every man pay according to his ability. Would advocate progress, and hailed every improvement in art and science. Principles were the same everywhere. He liked the system of self government; it was sound in principle, the freeholders and others were qualified to govern themselves. Such men should be elected as would promote the general good. He wished to have every man's child educated—to feel that they were men. He would place a moderate tax on Wild Lands. With respect to export duty on Hachmatac, he understood all about—he knew who paid the tax; it was not the merchant who imported his goods, and then put on a per centage to cover all expenses and leave him a large profit, all which the poor man must pay, who prepared the lumber for market—he believed the tax to be unjust—a direct tax on the tree, paid by the operative. He believed the whole system of raising the revenue rotten to the core. The liberals would not rest satisfied until they succeeded in having the Revenue raised honorably and justly to all classes. He was a temperance man and would not deny his principles. He went to Grand Manan without rum, altho' he was told it was no use to do so; he had been well received.

Mr. J. G. STEVENS followed in an exceedingly neat, appropriate and classical address, which was well received, and admitted on all hands to be the speech of the day; and altho' he said it was late in the day, and that he came before the large assemblage of freeholders under a disadvantage; we believe, his remarks have left a favorable impression, which will not easily be effaced. To attempt giving a report of his speech, would be a hopeless task; we could not do him justice. As our notes are imperfect, we will only say he visited the people in many parts of the County for the purpose of making their acquaintance, that he was not begging votes, he desired to be elected by the free choice of a free people, and disliked the common practice of canvassing. He came before them as a Candidate for their suffrages, at the solicitation of many influential and respectable persons in various parts of the County, and in compliance with a numerous signed requisition from the Freeholders.

In his travels through the County, he had been hospitably received, and saw Protestants and Roman Catholics working side by side, and performing good offices one to the other; they lived on good terms, and, (said he,) "perish the man's memory who would throw a torch to kindle the flame of religious animosity." Stated that there were no political principles in the Province. Objections were said to exist against returning lawyers as Members of the Legislature. Does a man, because he is a lawyer, of necessity become a villain or a rogue—certainly not. Without ambition man is but a mere worm. Much had been said with respect to a Representative taking office; he saw no impropriety in it, provided the person was qualified, and was selected for his talents and integrity. If elected, he would accept office. There was no such thing as Responsible Government in the Province; the present Government dare not bring in a measure, and state their position upon it. He did not believe in giving a silent vote—the County required not only men, but Representatives, who have the energy and ability to advocate, and with honesty and integrity of purpose to carry through such measures as will advance our Country's good; men who will strive to bring to light and practical working our yet neglected resources; men who will raise the Agriculture of our Province and uphold it as the main pillar of our Country's pride and profit, and should our laudable encouragement to the hard working farmer; men who will be sensibly and actively awake to the unexampled treasures of our Province, who will give a stimulus to our vast Fisheries, and aid the deserving fisherman in his toilsome pursuits; men who will desire to place within the reach of the poorest child of our country, the means of a fair and practical Education; men who will look to a proper and adequate remuneration being given to our Jurymen in their services to their country; men who will encourage a healthy emigration.

Mr. Stevens concluded by saying, that, to those who would give him support, he would feel grateful—those who preferred another to himself, he would think none the less, and would join in electing the Members elected.

of all shades of politics and opinions. He had been trained to respect age—but he did not respect old customs unless founded on truth. He held that all men were free and equal, whether born in the palace or the hut. All breathed the same air. He was proud of his requisition signed by 800 good voters, men who knew him from his youth. Liberals are not the least loyal or patriotic. As a New Brunswicker he professed to be a liberal. Much had been said as to the Government and policy of free trade and protection—he was a free trader. He contended that the rich do not pay according to their means, the system of taxation was unjust, let every man pay according to his ability. Would advocate progress, and hailed every improvement in art and science. Principles were the same everywhere. He liked the system of self government; it was sound in principle, the freeholders and others were qualified to govern themselves. Such men should be elected as would promote the general good. He wished to have every man's child educated—to feel that they were men. He would place a moderate tax on Wild Lands. With respect to export duty on Hachmatac, he understood all about—he knew who paid the tax; it was not the merchant who imported his goods, and then put on a per centage to cover all expenses and leave him a large profit, all which the poor man must pay, who prepared the lumber for market—he believed the tax to be unjust—a direct tax on the tree, paid by the operative. He believed the whole system of raising the revenue rotten to the core. The liberals would not rest satisfied until they succeeded in having the Revenue raised honorably and justly to all classes. He was a temperance man and would not deny his principles. He went to Grand Manan without rum, altho' he was told it was no use to do so; he had been well received.

Mr. Stevens concluded by saying, that, to those who would give him support, he would feel grateful—those who preferred another to himself, he would think none the less, and would join in electing the Members elected.

#### LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

but would do so more heartily should he be the object of their choice.

Mr. CARSON next addressed the freeholders in a rambling manner, and read some remarks from a written paper; but the noise in the Court House prevented us from hearing him; he was finally ejected; and

Capt. MELONEY came forward, saying he was proud to stand before the Electors; that he had no opportunity of going round the County, as he had been engaged at his maritime business. He was pugnacious support however. He was, in the true sense of the word, a liberal. He would, if elected, advocate an extension of the Franchise—Vote by Ballot—Registration of Voters—a liberal and extensive system of Education—"Free Trade and Sailors' Rights"—encouragement to the Farmer—the opening up of the Country by Railways and Bye Roads—the building of Bridges where required. He would also advocate the payment of Jurors—encourage the Fisherman by bounties and otherwise. Would advocate the improvement of Navigation, and afford protection and shelter by the erection of Light Houses—opening up of Dark Harbor, and other places, as he well knew the benefit of a safe harbor—his avocation, that of a Ship-Master, having taught him the necessity of such lights and refuge. Mr. Wilson had been accused of selfish motives in applying for a grant to open up Dark Harbor as a harbor of refuge—but he knew that the object was a humane one, and that if it were the means of saving one life, it would be a receipt in full for all the money that might be granted. He wished to state that he was in favor of direct taxation for the support of schools. It had been said, a seaman has but little knowledge of land affairs; he would say, that a sailor of observation has better opportunities of judging of the advantages of unfettered trade, and a good system of agriculture, than he who never was from his own door.

Mr. JOHN McADAM said, he came forward as a Candidate at the urgent solicitation of a number of the freeholders, who had sent him a requisition, numerously and respectfully signed by upwards of 400 electors. He would, if elected, advocate liberal measures and promote the great interests of the country, and would be governed by the opinion of the majority of his constituents in matters of local interest. His object would be to serve the people in an honest and independent manner, to the best of his ability. He would not detain them, as their patience must be almost exhausted; and as it was growing late in the day, he felt a strong desire to lay hold of the "ham and eggs" alluded to by some of the Candidates, as he had an early breakfast. If elected, he would act fearlessly, honestly, and independently.

Mr. ISAAC KNIGHT followed, and said he came forward at the solicitation of his numerous friends. His political principles were well known; he was a free trader. Would simplify legislative enactments so that they might be understood by all men. Would promote the agricultural interests of the County. Was in favor of a more extended system of education. Would encourage and protect the fisheries, and develop the natural resources of the Province. Is a native of the Province, and if elected, would legislate faithfully and independently.

Mr. JUSTUS WETMORE was the last Candidate who addressed the electors. He said he did not intend trespassing upon their patience; that he had been called out by requisition of a large and respectable number of voters in the Parishes of St. George and Pennfield. He was no party man; was called a protectionist, but he termed it encouragement. Was the son of an old loyalist. He would abolish the duty on flour, and other necessary articles of consumption. He believed liberalism and free trade a humbug. What country had progressed more rapidly than this Province has done since its first settlement, seventy-one years ago. If elected, he would serve his constituents honestly, and to the best of his ability.

The foregoing is but a brief synopsis of the addresses, taken from our notes—the Candidates not having furnished us with a written copy of their speeches.

CHOLERA AT BARBADOS.—The brig *Adel*, at Philadelphia, in 9 days before leaving that place, news came by way of St. Kitts, that a sickness similar to the Asiatic cholera had made its appearance at Barbadoes, and that the day previous there were 13 deaths among the passengers of the *Dawn* steamer, the 26th May. Much alarm prevailed among the inhabitants. The cholera had entirely ceased at St. Nevis, and communications were about to be opened with St. Kitts and other islands. The other windward islands were healthy.