

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. A. H. Gillmor to be Commissioner to authenticate Provincial Deputations, in place of the Honorable R. D. Wilton.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 28, 1866.

HON. S. L. TILLEY'S ADDRESS ON CONFEDERATION.

On Wednesday evening last, according to published announcement, a large, yes, the largest and most respectable audience ever convened in St. Andrews, (among whom were several ladies,) assembled in Govt's large building. On the platform were several of our leading men. It was moved and carried by acclamation, that J. W. CHANDLER, Esq. take the chair. Mr. Chandler briefly introduced Mr. Tilley, as a gentleman not only extensively and favorably known in the Province, but far beyond its limits. We took copious notes of the Address, which occupied two hours and twenty-five minutes in delivery, but our space will not permit of more than abridgement of the hon. gentleman's eloquent and convincing arguments, which were frequently applauded. Since his maiden speech before the Young Men's Debating Society, in St. John, many years ago, we had not heard him address a public meeting, until Wednesday evening last, and it affords us much pleasure to state that those who have conversed with our "manly" friends expressed themselves satisfied with his evolutions, and also of the benefits which would follow a Union of the Colonies, on better terms than those proposed, if we can get them, if not, on the Quebec arrangement. The best proof of the change in favor of Confederation, will be given at the polls, there, the question was divided with the little light thrown upon it at that time, and now that the people have had full information given them, and had time to consider, we leave the question to be decided there—not doubting the result. We have to crave the indulgence of Mr. Tilley for the brevity of our report, which however contains some of his strong points for a union. It is no easy duty to report so fluent and eloquent a speaker.

Correspondents inform us, that Mr. Tilley addressed large and attentive audiences at Bonaventure Thursday afternoon, and at the town of Saint George, on Friday evening, gaining over numerous converts in those places, to the British cause of Confederation. He then proceeded to the Hon. Mr. TILLEY on rising, said that though not the first time he had appeared on a public platform, it was the first time he had appeared in that position in the town of St. Andrews. He referred to the Requisition sent him last year and this, to speak here on the proposed Union of B. N. America, and apologized for the unavoidable disappointments that had taken place. He then proceeded to the discussion of the question, remarking that in considering the subject at this time, he occupied a more favorable position than he would have done had he been here twelve months ago. Now men have had fourteen months for reflection, and have as a consequence a better knowledge of the details of the measure than they had; now it is clearly understood that the proposition has the entire approval of the Imperial Government; public Despatches having clearly established that. When it was discussed last winter, many supposed that the British Government had not entered heartily into the arrangement, and that the people of New Brunswick were called upon to change their constitution, simply because it was necessary to find a solution for Canadian difficulties. The wishes and position of the British Government are now clearly understood. He then proceeded to state the reasons that led the members of the Quebec Convention to vote unanimously in favor of a union of the B. N. A. Colonies.

He said they had the experience of the neighboring Republic before them; the official records of that country showed most conclusively the advantages of Union—they marked the rapid progress in its trade and commerce after the union of all the States, as compared with the statistics previous to the Union. He dwelt at considerable length upon this point; and then proceeded to show the importance of Free Trade and the Intercolonial Railway to British America, and explained at great length the reasons why, in his judgment, and in the opinion of the members of the Conference, that this Railway and Free trade could only be had by a Political Union. He dwelt upon the advantages that New Brunswick would derive from this Railway, and made a feeling allusion to the efforts put forth by our townsman, the late John Wilson, Esq., in this direction, and called the attention of the audience to the fact, that amongst the few men in New Brunswick who had in past days advocated Railway connection with Canada and free trade with British North America and a Political Union, were numbered several of the leading men in the town of St. Andrews.—(We know this to be correct.) The hon. gentleman predicted that their most sanguine expectations would be realized. All honor, said he, to the memory of those far-seeing and intelligent men.

He pointed out the sources of traffic for this line when built—the products of the West that cannot now be sent to market before the close of navigation—the facilities for shipment on the open ports of this Province during the winter months—the impetus it would give to our West India trade. Now we have but few return cargoes of West India produce, 9,000 hds. of Molasses being all that is consumed in New Brunswick, and it requires but few vessels to bring us all the sugar we consume. Had we the population of Canada to supply during six months of the year, our vessels would have return freights, and be greatly to our advantage. Now, under the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty, we want a new market for our fish, that would be secured by the Union and by the Intercolonial Railway. Shut out of the American market, or entering it upon unequal terms for this intent union becomes the more necessary. See, said he, what a large business could be done on this road developing this branch of business.—There are in Canada a million of people, who during a considerable portion of the winter season, consume a very large quantity of fish. The probabilities are, that during this season, a cargo of fresh fish forwarded daily, would find a ready and remunerative market there; no one could say what the business would be, that would be developed by the construction of that Railway. He referred to the vast expenditure that must under any circumstances be made in New Brunswick by the construction of that road; he estimated it at ten million dollars; see, said he, what that of itself would do for the country; a very large portion of the line must be built in New Brunswick, opening up some of the best lands in the Province. He refuted the assertion that New Brunswickers could not compete with Canadians and Nova Scotians in manufactures when placed upon the same footing—instantly the manufacturer of ships, though not occupying as favorable a position as the shipbuilders of Canada, they receiving a drawback upon materials entering into their construction.—The New Brunswickers though but one thirtieth of the whole population of British America, construct over one-third of the whole of the tonnage, and their ships command the highest prices in the British market. He intimated that all New Brunswick wanted was a fair field and no favor.

We can only glance at Mr. Tilley's arguments in favor of the general question of the Union. After devoting an hour to this branch of the subject, he turned to the objections that are generally presented to the Quebec arrangement. He said if terms more favorable than those agreed upon at Quebec could be had, every person would say by all means get them, but for his part he was willing to take it upon the Quebec arrangement if no better could be had. He then proceeded to the considerations of the Quebec scheme, and the popular objections thereto. The great cry was "they had sold the country for 80 cents a head." He showed the absurdity of such a statement, not only by figures, but by an amusing illustration or two. He made it appear by his statement, that in the Union, New Brunswick for the next 20 years, must receive greater pecuniary advantages than she can out of the Union; he showed that the permanent receipts for the general Government amounts to \$1,087,000, and with the \$63,000 bonus for 10 years, the receipts for that period amount to \$1,100,000, whereas the average of the receipts for 1864 and 65, as shown by Mr. Gillmor's financial statement of last Session, and his estimate of Revenue for 1865, that notwithstanding the revenue of 1864 was the largest ever received in New Brunswick, and the largest likely to be collected for several years to come under the same tariff, the average of the two years was but \$847,639 while the receipts for New Brunswick had we been in the Union during the same period would have been \$1,100,000. He asked, was this giving all our revenues to Canada and receiving but 80 cents a head? He then showed that the amount secured from the General Government for local purposes, exceeds the expenditure for those services in 1864 & 65, by over \$20,000; and that provision was made by the General Government in addition to this, for the Intercolonial Railway, Western Extension and branches; while in 1865 the revenue was some \$75,000 less the Expenditure, and no claims during that year for the Western Extension or branches, which must soon fall upon our Treasury.

Mr. Tilley then explained that the sum paid per head by the people of New Brunswick in 1864, would be ample if paid by the whole population of the Union; this he established by Collector Smith's Report of 1864, in which it is shown that the Canadians in that year paid for import and excise duty \$2.56 per head, Nova Scotia same year \$2.69, New Brunswick \$3.10, Newfoundland \$3.65, P. E. Island \$1.98. The population of all these Provinces paying what New Brunswick did, would give \$1,667,000 more than was collected in 1864; and the revenue of that year was more than sufficient to meet the united expenditure of the whole. The excess of revenue will, he said more than meet the increased expenditure. The tariff of New Brunswick yielding more than any other Province or Colony except Newfoundland—places our people in these arrangements in a very favorable position.

He next explained at great length, the statements contained in Collector Smith's report, in which he says that "the Canadian tariff applied to the imports of New Brunswick for 1864 would have produced a much larger amount than was collected in New Brunswick in that year." The opposition assert, he said, that had we been in the Union, we would have paid this additional sum; he said there was no truth in the statement whatever, and he established his assertion in a clear and satisfactory way. He alluded to the article of spirits, upon which a duty of \$1 a gallon is imposed in Canada; this rate was charged

against the New Brunswick imports, by Mr. Smith, and a large amount of our one hundred thousand dollars appeared against us, when in fact, had we been in the Union, we would not have imported spirits from the States we would have done as our fellow colonists in Canada—discontinued the importation from the U. States, and used what was manufactured in our own Union paying 30 cts per gallon as excise duty into our own treasury. [A voice here called out, Canadian whiskey is not fit to drink.] Mr. Tilley replied, that the speaker was no doubt a much better judge than he (Mr. T.) was; but that it was not better than Yankee whiskey is said to be. God help those who drink it. He then said this one article abridges the howl of the anti-confederate organs. The hon. gentleman said further, that he need but refer to Mr. Smith's statements to show, that under the tariff of Canada, the people of that Province did not pay as heavy taxes as in New Brunswick—quoting from his Report he proved that Canadians paid but \$2.56 per head, while New Brunswickers paid \$3.10. He next combated the assertions that Canadians did not consume as much as the people of this Province do; and showed by official returns that such was not the case; the evidence furnished upon this point was conclusive.

Leaving the financial branch of the subject, he discussed the question of Representation, and the security we have in the Union, and reminded his audience that all local questions, still remain with our Local Government and Legislature—that the roads, bridges, education, crown lands, &c., remain entirely in their hands. He referred to the arrangement by which the Maritime Provinces have 24 members in the Legislative Council, while Lower Canada has 20, and Upper Canada 20. Upon this and other branches of the subject, our space prevents us entering further.

Mr. Tilley's closing remarks were most patriotic and feeling, and met with a hearty response from the audience, by whom he was frequently enthusiastically applauded.

A vote of thanks was then moved, seconded, and carried by acclamation, to the Hon. S. L. Tilley "for his able, instructive and convincing Address,"—to which Mr. Tilley responded. Three cheers were then given for the Queen; and three more for Confederation, in a manner which told plainly, that the people's eyes had been opened, and their minds made up to support the good cause.

The Tea Meeting and Concert of St. Andrews Division Sons of Temperance which took place on Thursday evening last, was a very pleasant affair. The tables were filled with abundance of good things "pleasant to the eye, and sweet to the taste." It was after 8 o'clock before we entered the building, but we found that the fair attendants were kept busy pouring out tea and coffee, and helping the large company to a variety of cake and other nice edibles, to which ample justice was done. After tea, a choir of male and female singers, entertained the audience by singing a number of new and popular songs; accompanied by the piano, at which Mrs. Stickney presided. During the intermission of an hour, the Hon. Mr. Tilley delivered a most thrilling address, in which he depicted the downward course of the drunkard with all its woes, and showed the blessings of total abstinence; urging upon the "Sons" the duty of strictly adhering to their pledge, and continuing in their good work; he also stated the large amount which was paid annually in this Province for Liquors, and pointed out many useful purposes which so large a sum might be applied to, showing that it was sufficient to build some of the Branch Railways now in course of construction. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the hon. lecturer for his able address. The choir then sang several pieces, and concluded with the National Anthem—God Save the Queen,—and thus terminated one of the most agreeable gatherings of the season.

From Messrs. Strahan & Co., Montreal, we have received the February number of *Sunday Magazine*, the contents of which are—"Annals of a quiet neighborhood," "An evening with Dr. Livingstone," "On an imperfectly understood Scripture character," "Our Father's business, or methods to do good," "On the loss of friends," "Palms," "Allicia of Prague," "The Beatitudes," "Mr. Wills' cruelty," "Eveing Hymn," "A meditation on Sorrow," "A visit to good work at Edmonton," "Frederick W. Robertson," "A Sunday Evening Meditation," "The Mount of Myrrh."

We advise our readers to purchase this Magazine.

The Monthly of "Good Word" has also reached us from the same publishers.

This Magazine contains the highly interesting narrative of "Madonna Mary," "England's Throne," "A Visit to the Capital of Montenegro," "Religious Life in Palestine when Christ appeared, and how he dealt with it," "The old yeomanry weeks," "A Frenchman's impressions of England a century ago," "The ends of life," "Homeward, by the Editor," "A Syrian fable," "A Moorish Romance." All the articles will be found very interesting.

The Fenians.—No one must suppose that the Fenians in the States are not working for the accomplishment of some desperate end with vigor and persistence. They never have

been more active in the endeavor to collect money, to purchase arms and munitions of war, and with every evident success too. What the end and purpose of these appeals and of these purchases are the Fenian leaders themselves best know, and can best explain.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.—It is not probable that the opposition will now assert that the Queen does not favor Confederation. In the speech at the opening of Parliament, Her Majesty says:—

"I watch with interest the proceedings which are still in progress in British North America with a view to a closer union among the Provinces, and I continue to attach great importance to that object."

The Queen, her Ministry, Parliament, and the people of the Mother Country, as well as a large majority of the Inhabitants of Provinces, desire a Union of the Colonies, which it is probable will be hastened on by the Repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. It matters little what party carries it, the measure, not the men, its advocates are ready with their armor to take position, and lead on to Union.

A PROPOSITION.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that rather than attempt the liberation of Ireland, it would prove cheaper in the end to import the entire population of Ireland and buy every man a farm in America.

There has been no small stir among the Opposition, with reference to His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor's visit to Canada. As most every cause has been assigned for his absence, and yet we believe the real object, has not been even hinted at.

THE GLEANER has been re-issued by Mr. James J. Pierce, son of the former editor; the paper looks much better in its folio form than quarto—is well printed and carefully edited—the selections are good. His editor is in favor of a Union of the Colonies—but would "like to see a less expensive and less cumbersome scheme adopted than the one agreed upon at Quebec." Very good, so says Mr. Tilley in other words—"better terms if we can get them, but if not, the Quebec arrangement." The Gleaner was last year an out-spoken "anti" now from patriotic motives an advocate for Union.

TIGER CATS.—The County of Albert is infested with Tiger Cats—several sheep have been killed by these animals, which will attack man when cornered. Why not pass an act for the destruction of Tiger cats, as well as bears. The legislation would be worthy of some new member who would thereby distinguish himself.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.—The President communicated to Congress on Monday his Veto Message on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It is very elaborate, covering upwards of thirty foolscap pages.

He announces his decided opposition to all such legislation upon various grounds, the principal of which are as follows:—

1. It is unwise to place so much patronage in the hands of the Executive as is given by this bill.

2. He regards many of its features as unconstitutional.

3. He thinks Congress has no right to adopt such legislation for the Southern States so long as they are unrepresented in either branch of Congress.

He enters very fully into his reconstruction policy, and thinks the Southern Representatives ought to be admitted.

CHOLERA.—The following scrap is of sufficient importance to demand serious consideration on the part of our authorities and householders. As the spring opens the matter should be carefully attended to.

The "Scientific American" predicts that next summer we are to have the cholera among us. It says its course thus far has been just the same as its course in previous visitations, and next summer it will be due in this country. It recommends that energetic and reasonable measures be taken in all the cities to prevent or at least ameliorate the ravages of the terrible pestilence.

AID TO THE E. & N. A. RAILROAD.—The House has passed the act authorizing Bangor to loan its credit to the European & North American Railroad to aid in the construction of that road to the amount of \$500,000, provided the act is accepted by three-fourths of the legal voters of the city.—[Bangor Whig.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.
There is no news worth telegraphing this evening.

Gold 136½.
Flour 10 to 15 cents lower. Wheat and Corn dull—no quotations. Beef steady.—Pork quiet—Mess \$28 per barrel. Lard dull. Whiskey steady.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 24th.—The Fenian Congress adjourned sine die to-day, after passing a resolution disclaiming all connection with American party politics, and adopting an address urging on the work of immediate preparation for war.

Gold 136½.

SACVILLE ACADEMY.—We [are pleased to learn that the success of the appeal in aid of the "Fund for rebuilding this Institution has been so great that the Trustees will, at once

proceed with the work. In the County of Westmorland subscriptions to the amount of \$6,250 have been promised, including \$5000 from Sackville, all denominations contributing liberally. Though a third of the funds required has yet to be provided, no fears are entertained that these will not be forthcoming.—[Journal.

A bill now before the U. S. Congress provides for the imposition of a differential duty of ten cents per pound on all teas imported into the United States from countries other than those of growth. The object of the increased duty is to put a stop to the importation of tea from Great Britain and the British North American Provinces.

We were informed by a reliable authority, last week, that St. Stephen would on the completion of the railroad become immediately a customer to this County of Carleton for at least 100,000 bushels of oats annually.—[Sentinel.

The latest discovery that we have heard of is using a piece of flint stalk, suckers grown in swamps, and boggs, as a wick for kerosene lamps. The Portland Argus says it is very porous and through it the oil passes freely and burns well.

The famous cigar ship is expected to cross the Atlantic in four days. It is called a cigar ship because it is light at the end, and goes with a puff.

At Richmond on the 27th inst. by the Rev. James Kirk, A. M., Mr. William Benn, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Tapley, both of Richmond, Carleton County.

Music Books Lost.
WITHIN a few weeks, a Lady dropped out of a sleigh, on Edward street near the Standard Office, a Dalcimer and an old Scotch edition of Sacred Music. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on leaving it at the Standard Printing Office, Feb. 28.

CRUSHED SUGAR & ALCOHOL.
Ex "Harriet" from Boston.
10 BLS Refined Crushed Sugar,
5 Puncheons Alcohol 95 per cent O. P.
8 Kegs Seleratus.
Feb. 21st 1866. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.
A CALL of Ten per Cent is hereby made upon the Shareholders in the
St. Andrews Rural Cemetery Company,
payable at the Office of the Treasurer within 30 days from this date. Notice is also given that the Stock List lies at the Treasurer's Office, and is open for additional subscribers.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. T. PAUL,
Secy & Treasurer.
Feb. 21.

New Molasses.
To arrive from Halifax via St. John.
10 HDS choice Cienfuegos Molasses,
4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 40 O. P. &c.
Feb. 21, 1866. J. W. STREET.

Herrings.
20 HALF Bbls. Supr. Winter Caught Herrings,
17 Bbls. Grand Marfan Do.
Feb. 21, 1866. J. W. STREET.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following was adopted as one of the Standing Rules of the House in the Session of 1862:—

"26th.—That no Bill of a private nature shall be received by the House after the fourth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of the House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published."

CHAS. F. WEIMORE, CLERK.
Feb. 15.

NOTICE.
Whereby given, that at the next meeting of the Legislature, an application will be made for the passage of an Act authorizing the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to contract a loan on the Credit of the Town of Saint Andrews, including all the Real Estate and property holders, south-eastward of the dividing line between the McFarlan and the old Melnotsh farms, (so called,) to facilitate the construction of a Deep Water Landing, at or near the South East corner of Water Street.

St. Andrews, N. B., 6th February, 1866.

Molasses, Ginger Wine, &c.
JANUARY 17, 1866.
Just Received:
10 Hds. Demerara Molasses,
2 Casks Ginger Cordial,
14 Cases Pale and Dark Brandy, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby Given, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed on the eighth day of June, 1865, (28th Victoria Chap. 44.) intitled "An Act relating to the Charlotte County Bank" The President and Directors of the said Bank intend to close the concern and business of the Bank, all persons holding any Notes or Bills of this Bank, or having any claims as a creditor of this Bank, are hereby required to present the same within twelve months from the date of this Notice, to the President of the said Bank in Saint Andrews.

Dated the 15th day of August, 1865.
GEO. D. STREET,
PRESIDENT.

SALT. SALT. SALT.
20 SACKS. Liverpool Salt
sup 37. J. W. STREET & SON

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