ANTI-CONFEDERATION MEETING,

AT ST. ANDREWS.

On Thursday last, it was announced that "Mr. Brown would deliver a lecture on Confederation, in the Town Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock." The hall was well filled, and Mr. Paul, was appointed chairman. In a few remarks he accepted the office, and trusted the audience would listen attentively to the arguments of those who would address them. On the platform were James Brown, James Boyd, and J. W. Chandler, Esq's.. We attempted to take notes, but the noise and interruption caused by some man who was intoxicated, was such that for some minutes we could not hear what was said.—Order having been in some measure restored, and a seat at the table politely given us by Mr. Boyd, it was difficult even then for a time to catch the arguments, which we regret, as our desire was to give as full a report as possible. The following is a synopsis of the speeches; during their delivery applause was frequently given.

JAS. BROWN Esq. upon rising to speak was greeted with a round of cheers. He said the subject which he was about speaking upon was the most momentous one ever brought before the people, and he need not say he was opposed to Confederation—(cheers). At the last election his views were published in handbills and circulated throughout the County—he entertained the same sentiments. He could see no reason for a change—our population had increased—our annual revenue had increased—our powers had increased—why then adopt the Confederation Scheme Under our system of responsible government the people had the power of electing from a constable up to the highest officer in the Province excepting the Governor, the whole power was in the people's hands. The revenue would fluctuate so long as trade continues as it is. The public revenue which in 1789 was less than £1000 had increased with the population until it reached something over £200,000 in 1854 He was in favor of free trade but it could be obtained without entering into a union—he was always an advocate of self government and equality of civil and religious rights, (cheers) and in politics a liberal, and had fought the battle for responsible government, he also advocated an Intercolonial Railway—and believed this could be had without Confederation. (Here Mr. Brown entered into a lengthy review of his principles—the obtaining control of the public property—reduction of salaries, which must now be familiar to the people). He next alluded to the meeting of the delegates at Prince Edward Island for the purpose of a union of the Maritime Provinces, their making no report, and finally meeting at Quebec and arranging the Scheme for Confederation.

He said that the Canadian statesmen who met the delegates at Charlottetown were so enamored of the Island's fertility, pleased with the fortified City of Halifax, with its magnificent harbor open at all seasons—the Commercial wealth and enterprise of St. John with its capacious harbor, beautiful river—and the scenery at and around Fredericton—that they conceived the idea of uniting them to Canada. The proceedings of the Delegates had first been made public from their afterdinner speeches, no freemasons had ever kept their doings more secret, when he read the Resolutions they made an unfavorable impression upon him, and confessed he was afraid to give up our rights for the purpose of union. This Province is prosperous—we have no bickerings or religious feuds, and are prosperous and happy—"behold how pleasant it is to dwell together in unity." What on earth do we desire a change for? He had written to his friend A. H. Gillmor giving his views in opposition to the measure—we had no desire to be driven into Confederation. Mr. A. J. Smith is dead set against it—while Mr. Tilley as strenuously advocated a Union. Its advocates assume premises and reason from them. There was nothing like the scheme in the British dominions—it was more like the American constitution than anything else—the machinery was too cumbrous and would cost a large sum of money. Those in doubt let it stand over—and those opposed should defeat it. He illustrated the position of the question by repeating an old election story of Sandy Cameron who told him some years ago when a candidate "you Shamee Broon remember the Digdeguash river has two sides," so there are two sides to this question.

He next alluded to his name having been left out of the anti-confederate ticket, and said that Mr. Donald and himself were the only representatives of the farmers and working classes, who composed two-thirds of the voters of the County; he did not think the hardworking men opposed to confederation would leave him out. [This was Mr. B's. strong point.] With reference to Defence, he said the times did look blue, but that the threatened invasion would blow over, he believed; if however confederation was the sure, then it was time for it. Mr. Tilley had made an excellent arrangement with the Imperial Government for obtaining money to build the Intercolonial Railway, but the Canadians had broken faith, and they might do so under confederation—which he feared would have a majority in its favor! The Canadians who visited the maritime provinces last summer, coveted them, and were now endeavoring to annex them. He knew Mr. Tilley to be an honorable and talented statesman, indeed a great man—hon. E. B. Chandler was also a loyal man and able legislator; Mr. Fisher was the greatest statesman in the Province. These gentlemen advocated Confederation, and were honest in their views; but he thought they were interested, there would be five Governorships vacant, and it was probable they would aspire to the office. Let us like the old frog in the fable hesitate to jump into the well. (confederation,) but wait a year. We can raise our own population and increase our commerce, we are very well as we are. It had been urged that no man was qualified to conduct public business, who could not manage his own,—that he (Mr B) had held Government offices with large salaries and had not saved anything. In reply he said that he had his rocky farm of 300 acres with its frame buildings and stone, that he had reared a large family, and still had a few dollars left. The Province had prospered without confederation, and he thought it would do so without being tied to Canada. Dont take a leap in the dark To use the words of an opposition candidate, he hoped all present would give him a vote, if they did not think him too old and his qualifications fitted him for a legislator; he concluded by stating that whether elected or rejected, he would be found in favor of progress, but he would not jump into confusion, (cheers)

Mr. Chandler then introduced, in a few apposite remarks, W. K. Reynolds, Esq., one of the Cadidates.

MR. REYNOLDS commenced by observing that he felt himself in the position of the man who when asked if he could write said he could not, but he could "chalk;" and said that the audience need not expect a "speech" from him, but he would "talk" to them, and give his reasons why he supported Confederation. He believed it would extend our commerce and manufactures. Twenty one years ago he had commenced business at Lepreaux, then a comparative wilderness with one or two old log huts, but as an evidence of the progress it had made; he stated that there were now several neat framed houses and mills, and good farms. He had been endeavoring to extend our manufactures,—that at present there was no other pursuit but lumbering, and he thought we could do something better, and had got up a company to manufacture shovels; but he was met with the arguments that this Province would not afford a sufficient market, and the restrictive tariffs of the other Provinces, would operate against their exportation. He felt convinced that if we had Confederation, we could compete with Canada—increase our wealth and give employment to the mechanics and laborers, and thereby keep our money among ourselves. (cheers.) He was a believer in Railways as a means of keeping our young men at home; had we all the Railways we could build, thousands of our young men now in the American army, might be employed in the Province, and that were the Confederation Scheme carried out we would have the Intercolonial Railway, which he felt sure would pass through the Valley of the St. John. We also required Western Extension via the Douglas Valley. He was in favor of the lower route, and if the Govt. subsidy is given, the Line would be built. He compared Confederation to Marriage, adding that young men when they meet with a good match do not wait any time considering whether they will enter into the agreement. Even the opposition say if we wait two or three years the Scheme will be adopted; he was willing to accept it at once. (cheers.) He urged that if Canada sent articles here which we required, and did not make an effort to manufacture ourselves, we deserved to suffer the loss of the money going out of the Province. He next alluded to the "Axe Story" raised by the opponents in St. John, and said it and many other such statements had been refuted; and referred to his election card for his views on the great question, he said he "was in favor of a well arranged Confederation of the Provinces, such as would secure justice and equality to all, believing that a Union would greatly tend to our advancement." He also stated that the Scheme was only the basis of the agreement for Union, and might be in several particulars amended—let us at all events give it a fair and full discussion and if it meets with general approval, accept it—if not it may be amended, but let us not reject it without discussion in the Legislature. He concluded by urging on those present to consider well the project and give it their support by voting for the Confederation candidates. (applause.)

Mr. Reynolds' maiden political address was well received; he was at no loss for ideas or language to express them, and from his earnestness and fire, showed that he was energetic and persevering—to use the words of a contemporary that he was "a live man."

B. R STEVENSON, Esq, was the next speaker. After taking off his great coat, he went straight into the subject, and spoke rapidly, remarking that—he needed no introduction to the people, as he was born and brought up among them, and was the first young man, a native of the town who solicit their suffrages He came before them as the advocate of the great scheme of Confederation. It was not new; it was first mooted in 1800, again in 1815, and also in 1839 by Lord Durham. In 1845 the resolutions passed bearing on the subject had received the best attention of the ablest men of the Provinces. In 1846 the matter was brought up by Judge Wilmot; and again in 1852 and 1854 it was the subject of discussion.

It was therefore not justice to the good sense of the people to tell them that the scheme was introduced for the Canadians to gobble us up. Four years ago there was no war, but now there was a desolating war in the adjoining Republic, and when ended no one knew what might be attempted. It behoved us to unite. Our Bonds in the British market had fallen from 110 to 93. A gentleman here held the bonds of the N. B & C. Railway which were at present worth only 40, whereas if we had confederation they would rise. Under the scheme we would enjoy free trade with the Colonies, as the American States have among themselves—our mines, minerals, and crown lands would remain as at present. The opponents of Federation scouted the idea of being united with the ignorant Canadians, and being taxed by them. He believed that a country's intelligence was judged by its schools; in L Canada 1 in 6 of its population attended School, in U Canada 1 in 4, while in New Brunswick there was only 1 in 10. He defied the opponents and challenged them to prove that one single article would be taxed more under Confederation than out of it—Canada according to its population was not so deeply in debt as this Province, and they had vast Public Works which paid 13/4 per cent, while ours only yielded 3/4 per cent—Canada West was the garden of these Colonies. We would be able to get our flour cheaper direct from that Province than from the States, and keep the money among ourselves. Union is strength—we will be better able when united to resist threatened attacks than we are at present. When our Queen has asked us to do something towards our own protection, will we refuse? he thought not, (cheers.) Had Federation originated with the Govt. of Great Britain—the Colonists would have risen as the Boston people did at the time the tax was placed on their tea. No fear of our being swallowed up by Canada—all great measures meet with opposition—the greatest misrepresentation and falsehoods were used to defeat the important question; but they had been refuted and had increased its supporters. One great object of the Scheme was to perpetuate British Connexion [a voice "it is based on that"] Yes, that was the basis. It was the duty of our government to come down with a measure to increase our commerce, extend our influence, and foster our manufactures. Let us then accept this great boon—and not dash the cup from our lips which will satisfy our thirst for honorable competition and increased prosperity Our young men require the avenues to preferment to be thrown open for their abilities. Our leading men have been accused of selfish motives in advocating Confederation! what of it? Are we not all desirous to better our condition, and in what way can we accomplish so commendable a desire as by adopting Confederation.—Should Mr. Tilley be appointed a Governor, is he not well qualified to fill the Office, and should we not feel an honest pride in seeing one of ourselves raised to such a position.—Under Federation we part with no rights or privileges—we gain the Intercolonial Railway—increase our wealth and promote our prosperity. We will then have a local habitation and a name, and can point with pride to the map and say, there is our country.—He then called upon the people to support the ticket, and said he hoped at all events they would vote for him. (applause.)

Mr. Chandler proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair—which was seconded, and carried by acclamation.

James Boyd, Esq., said—Mr. Chairman, the vote just passed prevents my speaking—(Mr. Chandler, I did not intend it.) It looks very like it; however he would reserve his speech for another occasion as it was now late; but he must say that every word advanced by his hon friend, Mr. Brown, with reference to the question was quite true—and that the last speaker (Mr. Stevenson) like other members of his profession, had made the best of a bad cause.

The chairman thanked the audience for their attention—and proposed three cheers for the Queen—which were given with a hearty good will.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Commissions Signed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief:—

First Battalion Charlotte County Militia.

Lieutenant James Russel to be Captain, 22nd Feb. 1865

TO BE ENSIGNS

James Russel Bradford, Gent. 22nd February, 1865

Robert Parker Chandler, Gent. 23rd February, 1865.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commisions held by the undermentioned Officers:—

New Brunswick Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel R D James.

By Command

THOS. ANDERSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Adjutant General.

☞ Some ninety manufacturers in St. John have signed an address to the working men of New Brunswick in favor of Confederation. The address in closing, remarks:

"We, then, recommend to our fellow working men of New Brunswick to study this question fully and impartially, as we have done, and we are persuaded that they will arrive at our conclusion—which is to do all in our power to support the men who pledge themselves to carry this measure, without reference to Party, believing that in so doing we are serving the true interests of this our fair Province of New Brunswick

—The Quebec Mercury reports that "advice from reliable sources bring the welcome intelligence that the Newfoundland Legislature will in all probability adopt the report of the Quebec Confience and go into the proposed Confederation."

Confederation Ticket.

STEVENS, McADAM,
STEVENSON, REYNOLDS.

REMEMBER THEM AT THE POLLS.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 1, 1865.

In our columns to day, we have given a report of the Anti-Confederate Meeting and Speeches, in the Town Hall, on Thursday Evening last Mr. Brown spoke for upwards of an hour, and as a friend expressed it—"did not say much about Confederation. His speech was mainly a repetition of what he has uttered on many former occasions. He gave a history of the state of the roads and bridges upon his arrival here. The amount of the revenue at that time—our present condition as respects roads and revenue—but upon the great topic of Confederation he said little. He did not seem to have made up his mind, he wished the people to pause and ponder, to await the action of Nova Scotia Mr. Reynolds followed, he remarked that it was the first time that he had attempted to speak in public, that the novelty of his position embarrassed him. He then urged some very strong arguments in favor of Confederation, which were well received. He is a plain practical man, of good common sense. Mr. Stevenson then came forward, and spoke for some time with considerable force. He combatted the idea of increased taxation very successfully—his reasoning was clear and convincing—he challenged the opposition to contradict the arguments that he advanced—but no person opposed him.

Mr. Boyd said that he would reply hereafter—that time did not allow him. He said he believed Mr. Brown's statements to be correct. We do so too—for he stated that the Honorable Messrs. Tilley, Chandler and Fisher, were the ablest men in the Province.

The Election is fast approaching, and it becomes the solemn duty of every lover of his Country to give the great question of the day a very deliberate consideration. We must avail ourselves of all the rights we can obtain—not allow our minds to be warped by narrow prejudices—nor our judgment to be biased by imaginary evils We ought to place in the scales all the arguments for and against Confederation—see how the balance preponderates, and decide accordingly. We want facts, and not fine speeches—plain unvarnished truths not the sophistries of rhetoric Confederation is growing rapidly into favour in this County, and we have no doubt of its success in the Province.

TO THE ELECTORS.

We commend the following reasons, why you should vote for Confederation:—

The elevation of your Country in the scale of Nations;

The preservation of British Connexion, including the approval of your Sovereign and your protection by the power of Great Britain;

The opening up of the great Mineral, Mechanical, Forestal and Agricultural resources of your Country;

The construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, and the necessary expenditure of $9,000,000 among the industrial classes;

The construction of Western Extension, and the necessary circulation of hundreds of thousands of Dollars additional among the people of New Brunswick.

The improvement of the St. Andrews and Quebec line, at the cost of a quarter million of Dollars of British Capital and for the benefit of New Brunswick workmen.

The spending of thousands of pounds in local improvements—in harbor enlargement, and coast defences, by the British Government.

The consequent elevation and increased happiness of the laboring man, the mechanic and the artizan

The securing of Free Trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific

The opening of enlarged Markets for the Manufactures of New Brunswick.

The employment of native talent, labor and skill in our own Province, instead of seeing them exiled from their native land.

The importation of Flour from Canada more cheaply than from the United States

The decrease of Inter-Colonial Taxes.

The improvement of New Brunswick credit in the English markets, and the securing of monies from English capitalists for Western Extension, &c.

These are some of the reasons why Confederation should be adopted—furnished by our contemporary the Telegraph.

The "Advocate" should know that we were correct when we stated that the meeting was a failure The change was made afterwards and had not taken place until after our publication. Our informant was one of the delegates, who has carried his point

The date on our first page should be March 1.

The Anti-Confederate ticket at the latest advices—Messrs. Thomson, Boyd, Gillmor, Hill. The 'Advocate' leaves out the names of Brown and Donald! also on the same side; are they not opposed to confederation, and their cards published in his paper?—Fair play, is their right, and the time was, when Mr. Brown would not have been sent to the right about so cavalierly. Perhaps the "farmers and working men" to whom he alluded in his speech the other night may not forget him.

WARMING UP.

The political atmosphere with the lengthening day, is becoming heated. The coolness of thought is retreating before the warmth of feeling. Intellect is at a discount, and passion at a premium Words are inspired with fervour, producing gesticulation and general nervous excitement. We take sides, we fling arguments at each other's heads; we walk about with unsheathed daggers—a Roland for an Oliver—a pro for a con. Woe be to the man who ventures a calm opinion. He is on the fence He is a Judas or a Jesuit—or a sneak. Each side hits him hard, so that if he may have some peace he must take a side in the great war.

We suppose this is very much the history of all great popular political movements. At first men try to think the problem out—to grasp its far reaching conculsions. The greater part fail to apprehend the meaning of the argument. The orator takes the place of the reasoner Men's selfishness is appealed to, their passions are excited, their hopes and fears are aroused, and those who are most gifted with "the fatal facility of talk" lead the multitude whithersoever they will.

We would strongly advise our readers that it is not necessary to get overheated If you do not see your way and your duty clearly with reference to this great question, you will not mend your mental vision by using your passions as spectacles. They have been generally noted for distorted views of things. The above is copied from the Colonial Presbyterian—and is a true picture.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.

Richmond Whig of the 20th says it was Wheeler who was whipped at Aiken, near Augusta, instead of Kilpatrick.

The same paper says a formidable Federal expedition has left Newburn for Kinston N. C.

Richmond Examiner proposes that the Goverment takes as much cotton and tobacco as will pay for the prosecution of the war.

It says the situation of the country is too serious to waste time in windy denunciations.

We have heard nothing here of the loss of the Galeta.

No news from Sherman or Grant to day.

Gold closed this P. M. at 200.

Feb. 25

The official despatch of the capture of Wilmington states that a portion of Schofield's forces met the rebel Gen. Hake's forces a few miles from City and attacked and routed them, by capturing 300 prisoners and two cannons. On the arrival of Schofield in front of the City the rebels burnt 1000 bales of cotton and 15000 barrels of rosin—The total captures amount to 700 prisoners and 30 cannon Gen. Terry is in pursuit of the enemy's forces who retreated Northward.

Feb. 27th.—Information from near Richmond indicates that Beauregard is being heavily reinforced from Lee's army. Also that Lee will fall back across the Appomatox and evacuate Petersburg, in order to shorten and concentrate his lines.

Louisiana Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery.

Gold 199¼.

COMING DOWN.—Boarding house keepers and their patrons, as well as all other consumers, will rejoice at the prospect of a fall in the price of that very accompaniment of a table—butter.

Bge Jessie, Grant, of this port, was spoken 25th ult: by bgt. Sophia, in lat. 30 50 long. 63 06 steering south.

MARCH 1st 1865.

The undersigned offer for sale the following Goods now in Store.

15 Hhds } "Marcell & Co" Best Cognac
14 Qr. Casks } Brandy Vintages 1860 1862 & 1863
30 Cases "Marcell & Hennessy's" Pale & Dark Brandies, 3 years old.
20 Hhds } D. Kuyper's Best Pale Geneva.
5 Q. Casks }
10 Cases 1 doz. each Pale Geneva.
7 Qr. Casks Mehan's Irish Whiskey.
12 Cases 1 doz. best Scotch & Irish Whiskey
5 Puncheons Alcohol 95 per cent. O P.
Fine Old Jamaica Rum.
W. I. Rum
6 Qr. Casks Port & Sherry Wines.

Bottled Wines, &c.

Best Old Port.
Do Sherry.
Best Champagne, qts. & pints.
Ginger Wine.
Fine Old Jamaica Rum.
Bourbon Whiskey, &c.
50 Bbls London Porter & Pale Ale, Quarts & Pints
8 Hhds Boiled & Raw Oil.
2 Tons "Brandram Bros." Best London White Paint, 56, 28 & 14 Kegs.
25 Chests fine London Congou Tea.
30 Half " " " "
15 Bbls Refined Crushed & Granulated Sugar.
5 Boxes Tobacco, &c, &c.

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The owner being about

VALUABLE Freehold
a half from St. And
350 Acres in excellent
with cedar, and every nec
carrying on the Farm, wit
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For particulars apply to
High-Hill Farm
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to suit the time

IN order to effect a clea
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THE HOUSE and L
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Apply to
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If not sold by private
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January 11th, 1865.

Private

A LADY residing ne
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of the steamboat wharf.
For further particulars
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