

Confederation Ticket.
STEVENS, McADAM,
STEVENSON, REYNOLDS.
MEMBER THEM AT THE POLLS.
The Standard
ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 8, 1866.

The Elections in several of the Counties have taken place, and resulted in favor of Anti-Confederation, some Counties have carried themselves by large majorities, only two for Confederation up to the present. The members of the Government have lost their election. It is generally conceded that Confederation in the abstract, has had little to do with it, the desire to upset the Government is said to be the grand point, if this is true, they have accomplished it. The political crucible has been boiling, and seething, and bubbling up, but has boiled over, and ere many months the pure metal of Union will be extracted.

The friends of Confederation are not discouraged, its adoption being only a question of time, but all parties regret Mr. Tilley's losing his election. We cannot believe that a new Government can be formed on purely an Anti-Confederation basis, simply because many of those elected, after the question is disposed of, will be free to vote as they may think proper. Charlotte is to have a Superior General, it could have had the office four years ago, without any trouble, we know.

ANTI-CONFEDERATION MEETING.

On Wednesday evening last a large meeting was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing the views of Messrs. Boyd, Thompson, Gilmour and Hill. On the platform were three Candidates, Dr. Thompson not having arrived for some time after the hour appointed for opening the meeting.

Mr. John S. Magee, was appointed chairman, and explained the object of the meeting. We took notes of what was said, and can only give some of the leading points, with the limited means at our command; desirous to do justice to our non-confederate friends, we yield up our available space to their lengthy speeches. During their delivery they were frequently applauded, and the greatest attention was paid by friends and opponents; there were no interruptions, and the Candidates expressed themselves much pleased with their reception.

COX BOYD, was the first speaker and after alluding to the government bringing forth the Confederation Scheme in such a hasty manner and calling upon the people to decide at once upon it before they had time to understand the question, he then explained the cause of the change in the ticket, which was owing to the St. George electors being desirous to have his friend Dr. Thompson inserted upon it which was done—Mr. Todd having gracefully withdrawn. He had no pretensions to oratory but was a workman in the Assembly, and it was said of him there, that whatever he undertook, he left on to file a bull dog. He then referred to Mr. Hill (one of the Candidates) adding that he was a young man of good education and talents, and that he was the son of a gentleman with whom he sat in the H. of Assembly 25 years ago, and from whom he received his political education, he remembered a remarkable saying of his—"our people are fayed and fayed afterwards of their rights." He then showed that the confederation Scheme was, and said a legislative union among the lower Provinces would answer all purposes. Why should we unite with Canada did not that Country cheat us out of the Railroad in 1852. The population of Upper Canada had increased owing to the large amount of money spent there, and the power of Eastern and Western Canada was so nicely balanced that they were at a dead lock, and the Confederation Scheme was got up to help them out of their difficulty, to give them an open market at all seasons and to assist them in paying off their enormous debt. The Candidate came down to Charlottetown and met our Legislature union delegates (who by the way had never reported their proceedings,) they told them a union of the maritime provinces was too small a business, to come up to Canada and arrange for a Federal union of all the Provinces. They did so, and the grand bit of appointing their own Governor was swallowed. Would it not be ridiculous for instance, if Mr. Tilley was appointed Governor, for some of his old constituents to slap him on the shoulder and say—"hallo, Sam, you are a lucky fellow come liquor up." Then with reference to Court of Appeal, with its great power. In the States the judges in such cases are the law. But it took well with the delegates, why? because one of the Candidates said to Mr. Gray, I have no more to say to you to fill the office (cheers).

He looked at the great Scheme in every way, and could not see anything in it to recommend it to the people. He had no personal objection to offering at his age, but was the obvious opponent voting for such an illiberal agreement as Confederation or "booth-cries," with Canada. If elected he would not accept an office, his time must be short, and even were he appointed to a berth, he could enjoy it but a few years. His Government was broken up, and he hoped it would be broken up again. Are we then to turn over our rights to them, and only receive one half in return. Have we anything in common with Canada—no, we have not. Confederates assert that when the International is built our fish will be sent to Canada, but he would tell the electors that fish sold now cheaper in Montreal than here. He would like a union with Nova Scotia, but Canada remains as it is. We had as much brains and ability here as there was in other countries. We should train our men, and they being drilled for a short time, they would be ready for any emergency. In case of war, we must get some from Canada, but suppose the U. States should take Upper Canada, what then? He thought that if Canada and the U. States were both sunk, we could get provisions. Confederation would not prevent the Yankees from attacking us—we should be true to ourselves; by uniting with Canada we would lose our standing; he advised the people to be cautious, that it was a matter of more importance to them whom they elected now than ever before. He had read all the speeches by the advocates of Confederation, and saw nothing in them to change his mind. He had spoken and acted with sincerity and would say, he did not copy in respect for the welfare of the Country. If the Scheme is a good one there was no harm in letting it stand over for some time. If bad, the sooner it was upset the better. Whether he was elected or not, he hoped the Scheme would be defeated; if elected he would vote against the measure, and do all the good in his power for this County and the Province generally. The Doctor sat down amid great applause.

DR. THOMPSON, said he had been delayed attending a patient or he would have been present earlier. He had no objections to the union with the candidates if it would keep off Confederation, a measure which had been brought forward by interested men. He had been in the legislature and never received one shilling for a grant of land, that he sent to the Assembly for the people's benefit, and had nothing in view but the public interest—that he came forward at the present time solely, if elected, to vote against the Scheme which had been erected by Schemes. He did not see what other government we required—we had the Imperial Government and the people he thought did not require "a go-between," we could go directly to the Queen—we wished to remain a part and parcel of Great Britain, and not to be a Province of Canada (cheers). Why we should be worse than Texas, for we would not even get a morsel of postage if we should sell our birthright. If the Scheme is adopted taxation would follow, and he believed the people agreed with him. Our debt at present is \$24 millions, that of Canada 78. We can get more for our lumber than in their municipalities are deeply in debt, it was said that Public Works were worth the \$78 millions, and they yielded no profits, and if we are united to them we will be in a similar position, why in some localities the people were leaving by thousands owing to the heavy taxes. By the Scheme we were allowed 15 representatives in an Assembly of 194. What could our members do among so many, even had they the eloquence of a Demosthenes—no attention would be paid to them. We would be taxed and then the Canadians would appropriate the money among themselves.

If this change is to be made, time should be given to think about it. Mr. Gray said that Confederation is Union—if the United States is an example of such a union it is a bad one—there they are cutting one another's throats; we have now the best Colonial Confederation—our own Legislature makes our laws, and taxes and uses the revenue for our own benefit. Great Britain protects us, and if we confederate, we will assuredly cut our connection with that noble government, the best and greatest in the world, whose flag waves over every sea, and on whose dominions the sun never sets (cheers). Let us keep our present form of government, we are our own masters; under confederation we would have direct taxation—and all know that no steward is ever so good as his master; every man who owns a farm will be heavily taxed.

Mr. Gray says that we will have mills on every stream, and will become rich. We have as many men and wealth according to our population as Canada, and as much free trade as we want. We are also told that Confederation will make our railroads, build our mills and manufactures, and our defence, that Great Britain will lay ship for ship alongside ours. Our duty is to keep clear of it, even the new legislature will cost as much as 25 Regiments of British Soldiers. The whole affair is brought about by office seekers and not for the honor of the country, there is nothing patriotic about it; some of his advocates may be honest but they are deluded. Every one he spoke with on the question found something wrong in the Scheme.

With reference to taxation Canada has now to pay from 22 to 25 per cent, and when that Province pays 12, we would have to pay 24. Are we then to turn over our rights to them, and only receive one half in return. Have we anything in common with Canada—no, we have not. Confederates assert that when the International is built our fish will be sent to Canada, but he would tell the electors that fish sold now cheaper in Montreal than here. He would like a union with Nova Scotia, but Canada remains as it is. We had as much brains and ability here as there was in other countries. We should train our men, and they being drilled for a short time, they would be ready for any emergency. In case of war, we must get some from Canada, but suppose the U. States should take Upper Canada, what then? He thought that if Canada and the U. States were both sunk, we could get provisions. Confederation would not prevent the Yankees from attacking us—we should be true to ourselves; by uniting with Canada we would lose our standing; he advised the people to be cautious, that it was a matter of more importance to them whom they elected now than ever before. He had read all the speeches by the advocates of Confederation, and saw nothing in them to change his mind. He had spoken and acted with sincerity and would say, he did not copy in respect for the welfare of the Country. If the Scheme is a good one there was no harm in letting it stand over for some time. If bad, the sooner it was upset the better. Whether he was elected or not, he hoped the Scheme would be defeated; if elected he would vote against the measure, and do all the good in his power for this County and the Province generally. The Doctor sat down amid great applause.

A. H. GILMOUR, Esq., next addressed the meeting; he spoke rather low at first but warmed with his subject. He did not appear before them as a lecturer, but united with his colleagues in giving his views upon confederation, and now took occasion to thank them for their support at previous elections, and hoped they would continue it to him at the present election. (cheers, and cries of yes.) The question of Confederation was new to him, and one of such magnitude and importance, embracing such a great change that he did not believe the constituencies of the Province would accept it at present; he was unwilling to place the people who were now free, prosperous and contented, in a position, where they would be a small minority, with no power to enforce their rights, or to redress their wrongs. They all knew the history of the great scheme—how the delegates who were sent to Charlottetown to confer with the Union of the lower Provinces under the League and Government, had made no report; had they done so, his colleague Boyd said himself would now be enjoying their \$4 a day and good living at Fredericton—at your expense gentlemen. (laughter and applause)

The Government were right in appealing to the people before bringing the measure into the legislature. He supposed the leading confederates were sincere in their views, but they were mistaken, the people will not elect men who will honestly adopt it. As a Province, are we growing, under any weight?—our progress been steady, and considering everything we have increased as rapidly as some of the neighboring States, and although we are not rich, still taking our commerce, revenue, and public works, into consideration, they are proofs of our progress. Men generally consider their lot a hard one, but we have nothing to complain of. Our revenue this year will amount to \$1,100,000, and we enjoy more privileges than we ever had before—we can legislate for ourselves, and in social position we enjoy the blessings of peace.

He would not detract from Canada's greatness, but what inducement is there for us to unite with a country in debt \$87,000,000. So far as the agreement with reference to our debt, it is fair, but if he was going into partnership he would prefer choosing a man of means, and not one deeply in debt. We have as many railroads as they have, and paid for them as honestly. They had nothing to offer socially, and we have reason to be thankful for the privileges we enjoy; he had examined the Scheme carefully and did not see that we would gain anything either financially or socially by Federation. He saw nothing anti-progressive in opposing the Scheme, he always had been and always would be in favor of progress. We should be cautious—union was not always strength, as he was told by a friend the other day, that the union of water with his hands did not add to but diminish its strength. He was glad his neighbor Dr. Thompson had got with good company—although opposed in politics, they were now contending side by side to defeat a measure, which would prove injurious to the Province. The International Railway Act is still in the Statute book, and union with Western Extension be built out of us as well as in it; many years must elapse before we can pay for what we now have.

He looked upon S. L. Tilley as a man of ability, and would not pick a quarrel from his brow, nor would he vote for or against him merely on personal grounds; and with reference to his (Mr. G's) change of position, he learned from experience that all honour and all virtue did not belong to any particular political party men. He believed Mr. Tilley had made a great mistake, and thought he was aware of it, but would not retract his steps even to save his conscience; it then became their duty to elect men to defeat the measure, and upset the Government. Canada would pay tolls for building the International railways. We have no

pleas our people and Canada has to do the same, and our 15 members would stand but poor chance, in a large assembly. He then showed by figures that we would have to pay more revenue under confederation than at present. In Canada they do not pay as much as we, because they raise more and pay less duties—in fact financially the arrangement is bad—would Mr. Tilley tell us that as we increased in population we shall not want more revenue? He drew a picture of our situation under Confederation, and said we should be like the children of Judah, and hang our heads upon the willows. The leading men of Canada were traitors, and would prefer annexation rather than lose their trade. Referring to defence he said we should fight if necessary, as well as of us in union—but would prefer union with Canada to annexation to States. He concluded by saying that if elected he would support any man or party unless he thought they were right, and would give his attention to all matters which may come under consideration. He thanked the audience for their attention—cheers.

Mr. HILL, said that the sentence of the hour remained him that he must be brief, he felt himself in the position of the native of the Emerald Isle seeking employment in a company with a Yankee fellow laborer; the Yankee was asked what he could do, he replied "everything," poor Pat, when similar question was put to him said, "fish I can do nothing, fish other man can do everything,"—and observed the gentlemen who had preceded him had said everything and left him nothing to say. Notwithstanding he made a clever speech, and both the editor and audience seemed to take well with the audience. He said jokingly, he travelled through the Fets, Macerson and L'Etang, and they appeared to him to be brightened localities as they were in favor of Confederation, under which he said we would have to pay higher for almost everything—and read a series of figures to sustain his position, showing that 20 years hence we would lose one million a year, and that New Brunswick would pay double the amount now the revenue that Canada would. That the Legislature would be controlled by minorities, and that it would be in vain for us to appeal to the Mother Country for aid; that there was no deficiency of talent in the Province; but we could not make any impression upon the Canadians who proposed to spend immense sums on Canals and Railways—that the people here would have to pay \$32 each, and Canadians only \$16. That a large part of our revenue was appropriated for roads, bridges and schools. The reciprocity treaty was of immense importance to Canada, whose trade was of no interest to the U. States. But the merchants of Boston, New York and other cities, desired to continue trade with the Lower Provinces, from whence they obtained their lumber, coal, &c.

Out of Confederation we could make better arrangements with the U. S. what guarantee have we that Canada would not better our fisheries &c. to the U. S. to obtain the reciprocity treaty—nope. He then went into a calculation showing the relative distances from Toronto to Boston, New York and Quebec, and asked would the Canadians send their flour by International 600 miles when they could do so via Portland 290 miles; and that flour was cheaper in New York than Portland. That we had no guarantee International Railway would be built under Federation. Mr. Gault had been accused of cheating Canada out of \$6,000,000 by his colleagues. If the Canadians want the International built their cheapest and shortest way would be to unite with the St. Andrews line, (cheers.) Western extension by the lower or shore route could be built at the same time. He briefly referred to Desjardins, adding that Col. Jennings in his report to British Government, said that Western Canada could not be defended against attacks from U. S. in case of war, and that our men would be drafted to protect important points in that Province. He alluded to the report published in St. John, that N. B. & C. Ry. Co. in London would give \$6,000 to repair Line of Confederation was carried, adding that Mr. Osburn the manager, had denied that any such proposition had been made.

He had been placed on the Ticket with the other candidates to oppose the Scheme—which if adopted would increase our taxes, and lead to direct taxation; the interest of the majority must succumb to the majority, and the Canadians would obtain what they required, while we would get nothing. He asked the people would they support such a measure (cries of no, no, and applause)—let us reject the Scheme, wait and see what will occur, and get more light upon the subject. (cheers.) He hoped they would support the lower and separate candidates, and get down amid much cheering.

Upon motion, Mr. McGee left the chair and Mr. Fitzgerald appointed to the same, when the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. McGee for his ability and attention as chairman. Three cheers were then given for the Queen; and three more for Anti-Confederation. The "Advocate" may rely upon our statement with reference to the meeting of Anti-Confederates, having been received from one of themselves. Again, when alluding to our contemporary's not mentioning the names of Messrs Brown and Donald, there was nothing implied, that the omission was intentional, and in no instance has there been insinuation of want of courtesy felt or intended towards the paper, as some of its subscribers very well know. The Advocate as we ob-

served to an interested anti-confederate, de- serves well of the party, we think so still—and trust it will "take care of itself." Please examine your file of the Standard, and see even in one instance anything flattering has been written of any of the candidates, or anything disparaging, and we will be acquitted.

The Steamer Queen, Capt Spear, arrived here Friday last, on her first trip for the season, with Passengers and freight by the Boston Steamer; this is some weeks earlier than last season.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.
Mr. Editor.—Knowing that you are impartial, I send the following statement with reference to Mr. John McAdams feelings towards our Railway. The Case, by order in Council in 1861, ordered the issue of a grant of 30,000 acres of land to the Railway Co.; they have since refused, on the plea that the Company is bankrupt; to prevent the timber being subbed and hauled to the St. John and Senouid waters, and thereby destroy the railway traffic, the Manager petitioned the Govt. to grant licenses which should have his sanction and signature, which was agreed to—and in direct opposition afterwards to John McAdams and his son, Ninck Square miles of the pit of this land, for 3 years, thereby doing what the Manager had tried to prevent, dividing the lumber away from the Railway and destroying the prospect of a mill being erected. Before this was done, the Company had an offer to build a Steam Saw mill on the Line to manufacture from 3 to 5 millions per annum for 10 years. The lease to Mr. McAdams had entirely stopped the arrangement, and he had only to pay \$1 per thousand, but even this small amount is evaded, as in 1858 a large number of "Lumber Act Lots" were laid off so as to include the part of the Reserve containing the best pine. In reply to a protest of Mr. Thompson the manager, the Prov. Secy Mr. Tilley, wrote that by Order of Council all this land would be granted to the Company, unless the strict conditions of self-vent were complied with. The Sur. Gen's report in 1862 shows this has never been done (as many applied to cut the lumber) and last year all the Lumber Act Lots, 40 or 50 were sold to John McAdams and F. H. Todd at \$4 per square mile! The nine Square miles leased at \$1 surrounds those lots, no stampage is charged for logs cut on them, enabling Mr. McAdams to get all the lumber he wants even a sawp, thereby depriving the Company of its traffic and stamps, &c. the increased traffic and loss from a saw mill not being erected, the Province of the export duty, and the large amount realized for the lumber cut off the Lumber Act Lots, for which Mr. McAdams will pay some \$72 in 3 year, if taken at \$1 would realize \$10,000 or \$15,000. These leases and as we will operate as injuriously to the St. Stephen Branch Railway as to the main line. I have permission to refer to Mr. Osburn for the truth of these statements.

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Property for Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT owned by Anthony J. McReynolds on the corner of Queen & Prince Royal streets, in the Town of St. Andrews. Apply to J. W. STREET & SON. If not sold by private sale the above Property will be offered at Public Auction on Saturday, 1st April next, at 12 o'clock.

January 14th, 1865.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available