

# ELECTION.

CHARLOTTE to wit.

THOMAS JONES, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, having received His Majesty's Writ for the Election of Four able and discreet persons to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, for the said County, do in obedience thereto, hereby **Proclaim and Give Public Notice**, that a Court will be held by me at the County Court House, in the Town of St. Andrews, on **Friday, the 10th day of MARCH** next, at 11 of the clock, A. M., for the purpose of the said Election; of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

And in case a Poll shall be taken and there demanded, I do hereby further proclaim, and give Public Notice, that **Polling Books** will be opened on **Thursday, the 10th day of March** next, at 8 of the clock P. M., and will continue open until 4 of the clock P. M., of the same day at the following places, to wit:

For the Parish of St. Andrews at the County Court House.

For the Parish of St. David, at the heart of Oak Bay.

For the Parish of St. Stephen, at Salt Water, near the head of Tide Waters.

For the Parish of St. James, at or near the Kirk or the Scotch Ridge, and at or near the residence of John King in the Baillie Settlement.

For the Parish of St. Patrick, at Digglewash Mills.

For the Parish of Donaghston, at the Rolling Lanes.

For the Parish of St. George, at the Lower Falls and at the Upper Mills.

For the Parish of Penfield, at the School House near the Episcopal Church.

For the Parish of Leppreux, at or near William McGowan's, New River.

For the Parish of West Isles, at or near the School House, in Chocolate Cove.

For the Parish of Campo Bello, at or near the School House in Welch Pad.

For the Parish of Grand Marais, at Grand Harbour and at or near the residence of Lorenzo Drake, North Head, for the purpose of taking the said Poll.

And I hereby further Proclaim and give Public Notice, that the said Election will be

**Closed on Thursday the 23d day of March** next, at the hour of 9 o'clock P. M., at the County Court House, and the persons chosen to serve in the General Assembly, will be then and there, openly declared. Of all which said Proclamations, all persons will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOMAS JONES, High Sheriff of Charlotte.

per ALEX. T. PAUL, Under Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, February 11th, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—At the request of a large number of the Electors of this County, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate, at the approaching Election, to represent your interests in the General Assembly of this Province.

I am in favor of well arranged Confederation of the Provinces, such an one, as shall secure Justice and Equality to all, believing that a Union would greatly tend to our advancement.

I have ever been a believer in the importance of Railways, and especially Western Extension, by the shortest possible route.

Should I have the honor to be returned, I shall endeavor to the utmost of my ability, to accomplish the above objects, and assist to forward any principle that I consider for the benefit of the Province at large, and especially this County.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours truly,

WILLIAM KIRBY REYNOLDS.

Leppreux, N. B., February 9, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—You are called upon to exercise your valuable right of choosing fit and discreet men to represent your interests in our Provincial Parliament.

This unexpected appeal at this time, it has been thought advisable by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to make, in order that you may have an opportunity constitutionally afforded you, of evidencing your opinion on the most important question of the Union of the British North American Colonies.

The Confederation of these Colonies has been for many years sought for by the ablest statesmen, and by the most patriotic of our people, and the long agitated theory is now by a combination of fortuitous circumstances reduced to a practicable scheme, and presented for the adoption of the respective Colonies.

The fact that such men however diverse their political views and interests may have been, value in desiring a consolidation of the Provinces, goes far to induce us to look with favor on the advantages of a well-considered plan of Union.

By such we may obtain free and unrestricted trade with all the Provinces, which now we do not possess, the result of which will be an extended trade in all departments of business, our numerous water privileges will at once be made available for manufacturing purposes, thus affording opportunities for other employment than the too often unprofitable business of lumbering, in which the labor of so many of our people is confined.

We also obtain forthwith on the consummation of the scheme, the immediate construction of the intercolonial railroad on most advantageous terms, which besides the expenditure of millions of dollars in our midst, will open up our country for enlarged settlement, increase the value of our lands, induce immigration and give every facility for commercial intercourse with every Province—and be the means of retaining our young men within our own country by our possessing equal attractions with other countries.

By consolidation we are also enabled to act in peace of necessity with one voice and purpose and unity of action.

By the proposed scheme we have secured to us a sufficiency of money to meet all our local wants, and subject to any reduction by any fluctuations in our present uncertain revenues, and thus securing us against any additional taxation

which ask Province in case of loss in revenue, we might have to resort to, but which is all provided for in the Union: we have all present rights and privileges preserved—our local legislatures the same as ever with power unimpaired—nothing surrendered that we now have—our lands and mines, and the management of all our internal and local affairs, the same as heretofore—and the having also secured to us the prompt payment of the interest of our provincial debt—which in our separate position, should our revenue fall short, we might be unable to do without having resort to a heavier tax, so that in consolidation, by calculations safely made, we avoid any additional taxation, but if we remain as we are, we must be taxed to make up for payable deficiencies in our revenue to pay our interest on public debt, and leave enough for local requirements—for all of which Confederation provides without any uncertainty, by a tariff to be raised so as to bear evenly on all the Provinces.

We also possess our system of Representative Government—have our equal representation in Legislature according to population—and start on equal terms in our growth towards one of the greatest nations of the earth, each part sharing in the prosperity of the whole, and having our connection as loyal subjects connected with the Mother Country, from which we never wish to be dissolved.

A scheme so favorable to our future prosperity, if not adopted now, may never again be proposed. Gen. James Jones, Esq., is it not the more prudent course to entertain this question rather than to reject it consideration entirely? And if found on fuller investigation to be a scheme founded on equitable terms, and possessing the advantages referred to, we will do well if we succeed in having it secured to us, if otherwise, it will be time enough then to reject it. You will consider which is the more judicious course to take—to vote for those who desire to entertain the question and have it discussed fairly and fully, or to vote for those who presently pledge themselves to reject it without enquiry and investigation of its merits which can best be had on discussion in the Legislature.

Gentlemen Electors, My interests in this County are identical with yours, I have every motive to induce me to guard them well and faithfully. My course in the House of Assembly is known to you, I feel I have diligently and conscientiously done what I could to benefit the County. If you are satisfied that I have fully and creditably represented you, I may ask a continuation of your confidence, and I offer myself again, as a candidate for election.

Whether you support me by your votes at the coming election or withhold from so doing, I tender to you all my heartfelt appreciation of your confidence hitherto bestowed on me, and which may be your choice, I hope you may be served as laboriously and faithfully as has ever been the endeavor of Yours faithfully,

JAMES G. STEVENS.

St. Stephen, February 11, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—You are again called upon to Elect Four Gentlemen to represent your interests in the Legislature of this Province; being one of your Representatives before the dissolution of the late House, and being requested by many Friends from the different parts of the County to come forward at this time, I have consented to do so.

I am for Confederation of the Provinces—for Western Extension from St. John by the most practicable route, passing through St. Stephen.

I make no promises with regard to local affairs, my conduct for the past, must be your guarantee for the future.

I remain yours, Gentlemen,

JOHN McADAM.

St. Stephen, February 14, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the wishes of many of my friends in different sections of the County, I intend to come forward at the forthcoming Election as a Candidate for the representation of this County in the General Assembly of the Province. I am more particularly induced to do so, at the present time, (that if elected) I may be enabled, to oppose the so-called "Scheme of Confederation," which is fraught with evil, and will bring Taxation, poverty and ruin, upon this once happy Province, if unfortunately the measure should be adopted.

You know when you are "the cautious," don't jump in the dark to your destruction.

I have served you for many years in the Legislature, faithfully, and will do so again if honored with your confidence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT THOMSON.

St. George, N. B., 14th February 1865.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Feb. 9.

Australian arrived with Liverpool dates to the 29th.

No American news reached England for a week.

There was no political news of importance.

Frederick Peel, Under Secretary of the Treasury, had addressed his constituents in favor of non-intervention in American affairs.

The bail of Capt. Corbett for violating the neutrality law, had been doubled and his trial removed to the Queen's Bench.

Bank of England reduced rate of discount to 5 per cent.

Bullion had increased £149,000.

Latest—Kina's news just received at Liverpool.

Humored peace negotiations depressed cotton market.

Broodstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions firm.

Consols 85 3/4 a 89 3/4.

Rebel peace commissioners have reported to Richmond Congress in effect that President Lincoln declined to entertain peace propositions until they threw down their arms.

Gold 211 1/2.

Feb 10.

A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the third division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the rebels in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made and a severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when Federals fell back short a

distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

Federal loss was 1147 killed, wounded and missing.

President Lincoln has signed notice terminating Treaty with Great Britain regulating naval force on the Lakes.

Gold 211.

Boston, Feb. 13.

Charleston (S. C.) despatches of 9th published in Richmond papers, announce that a large column of Sherman's infantry have struck the South Carolina Railroad at Blackville, thus severing railroad communication between Charleston and Augusta.

Kilpatrick's cavalry are also stated to be moving round loose in South Carolina.

Rumors were current in Richmond of the capture of Blenheim and evacuation of Charleston.

Great rebel meetings have been held in Richmond, at which fire-eating speeches were made by Jeff. Davis, Hunter, Marshall and others. Davis and all his Cabinet, Long street and Hill with their staff in full uniform, and all the rebel functionaries, a Richmond, were present.

Gold opened at 206.

Federation.—The Charlotte Freeman publishing the Archbishop's letter, and in calling attention to it makes the following remarks:—

"Nothing could be more opportune than Dr. Connolly's letter after Mr. Cardwell's despatch. He argues that question in the most persuasive style, and in the calmest temper, with all the aids which profound scholarship and eminent ability could supply. No one can suspect his motives—as one can assert that he has been deluded by Canadian sophistry, or dazzled by Canadian gold—or that the Confederacy can offer anything more alluring to him than the high position, which he holds as a Prince of the Catholic Church. Endowed with such a character, moral, religious and intellectual, and building such a position, his clear and forcible arguments cannot fail to have immense weight with all believers in the community. No one can believe that he would recommend a project, such as that under consideration, unless he knew in his inmost soul that it would be eminently advantageous to our now scattered colonial communities. His open declaration on behalf of Union are opportune, too, as they will relieve the doubt which has, for some time, been casting its dark shadow on the minds of the Irish Catholic people of this Colony, which has made them fear that the Union now proposed would be somewhat similar to the Union of England and Ireland. The Colonial Union does not bear the faintest resemblance to the Irish Union. His Grace of Halifax well knows this, and reassures his Catholic fellow countrymen from Ireland, by urging them to support the plan of Confederation."

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday, contains the Proclamation dissolving the Assembly, the Writs are returnable on the 29th March. The Sheriff's notice for the election in this County, will be seen in our advertising columns, and also the Cards of Messrs. W. K. Reynolds, Jas. G. Stevens, John McAdam, and Dr. Thomson.

The Nomination of Candidates will take place on the 10th March, the Voting on the 16th, and the Members chosen will be declared on the 23rd proximo. There is consequently but about four weeks to canvass, the candidates will not be idle who desire to impart all the information possible on the proposed Union of the Colonies, and those opposed to Federation, to give their reasons for wishing to defeat the all important measure. That there is an opposition has not been denied; and it is well there is, as it has had the effect of arousing its advocates to bring forth powerful arguments in support of Confederation—which, notwithstanding the courteous allusion of the "Advocate," we learn is gaining ground. Every elector has a right to his opinion, some honest men are opposed to a Federal Union because they think that the province will be heavily taxed and will have no political status, these assertions have been and will be again success fully refuted. Many, and their numbers are increasing will support Union.

After having carefully read the arguments against Confederation, we know of no reason to change our views so frequently expressed, that ever since Earl Durham's Report was published, the project of a Union of the Colonies, was approved by us, and whether it passes or not at present, it will ultimately take place. We only claim for ourselves that right which is accorded to others who differ from us, of expressing our conviction that great benefits would follow its adoption; but it appears we cannot differ in opinion from some people without having our motives impugned; and charged by them with being paid for advocating Federation—a base insinuation which we unreservedly deny; a few of our friends differ from us and oppose a Union of the Colonies, we respect their opinions but cannot agree

with them—still we do not charge them with being actuated by improper motives; once for all we assert that our convictions are in favor of Confederation, and our advocacy has been given without any hope of fee or reward.

The advantages of Federation have been so frequently and ably advocated within a few years, and more particularly during the past two months, that it is not necessary to repeat them. Our ablest statesmen, and men of wealth warmly support the measure—not for self aggrandisement, as has been falsely charged against them, and which they have unqualifiedly denied,—but from the purest patriotic feelings and a desire to see our Province become the great outlet of a new nation. The natural and geographical position of the Provinces show that their interests are identical—the Maritime or lower Provinces form the front of the great country in the rear, and possess what Canada requires; and the necessity of the case demands that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should ally themselves to that country.

According to the scheme, New Brunswick is to receive for all local purposes a sum equal to that expended in 1863, and also to have control of her public lands, mines and minerals—the General Government are to complete the Intercolonial Railway—and a market will be opened of 4,000,000 for our produce and manufactures—and we will unite with the assurance of the assistance and protection of the Parent Government. Why there should be opposition to a Union we cannot understand; at the time the United States formed themselves into a Confederation, (according to reliable authority) their population, trade, shipping and revenue were much less than ours now are, in fact ours are nearly three times greater than theirs was, but they did not hesitate to unite in opposition to European power. How much better is our position than theirs was, and yet with the example of their success, we are hesitating, and some even opposing a measure which is calculated to benefit us more than any other ever introduced; but we must close and advert to some other important points in our next issue.

Hon J. A. Street we are pleased to notice is a Candidate for York Co., on the Confederation Ticket. Hope he will be elected.

The weather has been stormy for the past few days, and the cold on Monday and during the night was intense, the travelling is said to be very bad.

The Mail due on Tuesday did not arrive until this morning.

The Church Witness is now issued by J. A. McMillan, St. John. It should be largely patronized.

There is a revival in the Baptist Church here under the Rev Thomas Crawley, on Sunday last two converts were baptized, and others it is said will soon follow.

The "British American Institution," is the title of a Society which has been organized in St. John; its object is to advance the cause of and secure Confederation. Two meetings have been held, and the Institution is rapidly increasing in numbers. The following is a list of the office bearers:—

President, J. R. Ruel;

Vice Presidents, T. R. Jones and J. R. MacShane;

Recording Secretary, George E. King;

Corresponding Secretary, F. A. Morrison;

Treasurer, John Boyd.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 8th Feb. 1865.

In consequence of the Reports of a Court of Enquiry which assembled at St. Andrews on the 31st ult., and of which Lieut. Col. Baird, Deputy Quartermaster General, was President, His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to dispense with the services of Captain Sanford, and the Officers and Men composing the Volunteer Company under his Command. The Officer commanding the First Battalion Charlotte County Militia, will see this Order carried into effect, and give directions that the Arms, Accoutrements, &c. belonging to Government, now in possession of the company, be delivered over to proper authority.

By Command,

THOS. ANDERSON, Lieut. Colonel, Adjutant General.

A correspondent writing to the "Telegraph" from Richmond under the date of 9th says:—The Confederation Meeting was a great success. Hon. John M. Johnston spoke for two hours and a quarter, James McPhelim, Esq. acted as Chairman. Desbrisay made certain assertions against the Government denouncing their conduct in "dissolving the House" as cowardice, despotism, tyranny. Mitchell and Johnston defended the Government. Desbrisay gave notice that A. J. Smith would lecture here next week against Confederation. The meeting was very largely attended, the Temperance Hall being completely crowded.

The nomination of Candidates for the re-

presentation of the City and County of St. John is fixed for Monday 27th February; polling day for the County, Friday 3d March, for the City, Saturday 4th March; and Declaration day Monday 6th March. We learn also that the election in York will take place on the 2nd of March, declaration on the 6th.

PRINTERS.—An address recently delivered before the Typographical Society at Washington stated these facts about honor to printers:—

"The United States Senate has chosen a printer for secretary, a printer for sergeant-at-arms, while a printer occupies the vice-president's chair. In the house a printer has been elected clerk, a printer postmaster, and on the first Monday of December, 1863, the House of Representatives chose a printer for their foreman or speaker; and also of the fourteen gentlemen who had filled the office of Mayor of Washington six were printers, namely: Rapine, Gales, Sexton, Weightman, Force and Towner."

Destruction of H. M. Ship "Bombay."

The Admiralty has received a despatch from Rear Admiral Elliott, giving some further details, as follows:—The ship's company had been at general quarters in the afternoon till a little after 3 p. m. At 3.25 the fire was reported. The fire-ball immediately rang, and with the greatest order and promptness, an abundant supply of water was obtained; but the fire appears at once to have spread with uncontrollable rapidity. At 3.32 finding that the fire was quickly gaining, the boats were hoisted out. At 4 p. m. the boats were out with the exception of the second launch, when the flames coming up the hatchways, the masts and sails having been burned, rendered it impossible for the men to work. The sick had already been passed into the boats, and the rest of the ship's company now followed. At 4.14 the mainmast went over the side, the boats then being scarcely clear of the ship, and many officers and men were still holding on to ropes alongside, and to the fore part of the ship, and others floating on spars, &c. Soon after the mainmast fell, the masts of the anchors being burned through, the anchors fell, and it seems that many of the men who were upon or near them must have lost their lives. The ship was under sail, hove to, when the fire occurred, steam not having been up. At 8.25 the after magazine blew up, and the vessel sunk in eight fathoms.

Some unruly boys attending the Holston Academy this term, have shown a disposition to mutilate the Academy building by breaking out glass, etc. On Saturday night last, a most daring and aggravating outrage was committed by breaking out whole windows, sash and blinds. The rascals not satisfied with this, cut the bell rope, took away the clock pendulum and broke open the teacher's desk. A thorough investigation of the whole affair has been instituted by the Trustees, and the perpetrators of the deed, when sufficient evidence is obtained, will be severely dealt with.—[Times.]

On the 8th inst. a party of about 300 to 400 tons, dismantled has been drifting about in the ice between Cape Enrage and Quaco during the week. There is no means long the shore of reaching her, and it cannot be seen that any living person is on board.—[Eastern Advocate.]

A London correspondent writes on January 7th, that the English Government has ordered or will order the troops leaving India by rotation, to go to Canada instead of coming home. The object is to increase the efficient force in Canada without adding to the total effective force of the United Kingdom.

The New York Leader has a strong article devoted to the vile preparations that are now sold under the name of confectionary, and which parents, without stopping to examine, permit their children to take into their stomachs, where it remains as a sediment, the gastric juice failing to dissolve it. Of course the result is inflammation of the mucous membrane, acute pains ending in the development of disease that may result in death.

The receipts of the internal revenue bureau have averaged a million and a half a day since the beginning of the year—quite a handsome daily income.

The bill authorizing an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery forever from the United States has passed Congress and has been signed by the President.

Nothing is wanted now but the action of the several State legislatures to make it a law. Several Legislatures have already voted its adoption.

We learn from the "Pioneer" that business is remarkably quiet at Presque Isle, occasioned by the high prices asked for goods by the merchants of that place. The farmers refuse to buy and will remain at home and live within their means until there is a fall in the staple commodities. The farmer is the strongest party in the contest, being in the most independent circumstances.

We understand that the Hon. Charles Watfers at the meeting of the "British American Association" last evening, declared himself unequivocally in favor of Confederation on the basis of the scheme now before the public.—[Telegraph.]

Paul Murphy, the celebrated chess play-

er, has settled in St. John as the collector of the State and State Co.

The Chicago "Tribune" is thick, almost like an illuminating oil, value for this reason.

The recent discussion worth a shilling, caused the shilling to rise to the value of the above.

The number was which rung on ten days. Only three ling coins were die.

The last Erie curls of A. R. M. Esquires. Both in favor of Confederation voice in Albert the approaching el.

A great English preparation in Eng of the Philologists include every modification Provincial, Scottish, and Australian, I.

The Halifax paper issued by the Halifax, which shall keep a bank per in gold, which Near, while the Ya in Halifax, and m.

Confederation is almost every Nova Scotia.

Can cock-crow ing?

The English mence of the death life was a native o ter of the Church and a half year's for the purpose of in China, to whic by the most prai ing in England, a hual intention, a the field of his l main, Father Ind e—the melanc weeks after I is n jathias with h friends.

On the 8th ins bride, by Rev. J. son, to Miss Ag McCullough, at Presque Isle, 1 Downes, Esq., 1 Presque Isle, to St. Andrews.

KEI

A SUPPLY of the Drugs Feb. 16, 1865.

Pub

I hereby Give notice to the Legislature, for the use of the Town of St. John the payment of 10 shillings of certain land, one half of the said land the use of the said land 17th, 1865.

By order.

Prope

THE HOUSE McMillan cress Royal street A. J.

If not sold by will be offered at day April next, 1865.

Priv

A LADY res Andrews the salary calculated for being very cent of the stockholder. For further pa Office, or of Ws December 14,

Valuable

THE Subscri building to Parr's Division c commonly known are two corner 1 and Carlton and high state of cul new well finish Ter. Possession For terms ap mize, or at the

Dec. 14, 1864

E. B. Evans 10 Pancheon

Sept. 19, 1

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