

ICAL ASSISTANCE
EAT AMERICAN REMEDY
WATSON'S

The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N.B. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1865.

No 6

WAYS READY RELIEF.

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MORNING NEWS FOR 1865!

The Weekly Edition for ONE DOLLAR

A YEAR, to single Subscribers, as well as to Clubs.

Desires also of compensating the get-up of Clubs in same degree for their trouble, they have determined to offer premiums in accordance with the following terms:

To any person sending us a Club of TEN subscribers, with \$10, we shall give an extra copy of the paper to himself.

To any person sending us a Club of FIFTEEN subscribers with \$15, we shall supply a copy of the Tri-Weekly News for one year.

To any person sending us a Club of TWENTY subscribers, with \$20, we shall send the Tri-Weekly News and the "Canadian Farmer" a first class agricultural paper, for one year from first January.

To any person sending us a Club of FIFTY subscribers, with \$50, we shall send the "Illustrated London News" for one year, or a copy of Worcester's Large Dictionary, a splendidly bound volume, to the person sending us the LARGEST Club (not less than 100 subscribers with \$100) we shall give a premium of \$15.

(Persons who prefer the "Colonial Farmer" newspaper of this Province to the "Canadian Farmer" can have it instead.)

To any person sending us ONE DOLLAR we shall send the WEEKLY NEWS for ONE YEAR.

The Publishers of the News in offering these inducements, desire to say that were it not for their very large and still increasing advertising patronage, (being unsurpassed by any journal in the Maritime Provinces,) and for their large subscription list, they could not possibly place the price of their weekly paper at so low a figure. They would also have it understood that the

WEEKLY NEWS is not now excelled either in cheapness, or in the quantity of matter which it contains by any journal in the Maritime Provinces.

During the year 1865 the News will be kept fully up to the mark in point of excellence. It will contain articles on the leading topics of the day, papers on different subjects from leading writers in the Province, correspondence from various sections of the Colonies, a carefully prepared digest of news from all parts of the world, choice original and selected literary matter, a correct list of the St. John prices, current, and intelligence of every kind that can be regarded as useful, interesting or instructive.

THE

Tri-Weekly News

is furnished at the low price of \$2.50 per annum payable in advance.

The publishers respectfully solicit for the News the assistance of any one desirous of circulating a newspaper whose news is progressive, whose aim is to preserve the rights of the people intact, and whose liberality is unbounded, and whose desire is to furnish correct and reliable information on all questions.

Communications on all subjects to be addressed to the "Editor of the News."

Specimen copies of either Tri-Weekly or Weekly Edition sent on application.

WILLIS, DAVIS & SMITH, Publishers.

St. John, N.B. Dec. 8, 1864.

Just Received,

20 BARRELS Fresh baked Pilot Bread.

15 Dozen Mineral Waters, consisting of Aromatic Soda Water, Lemonade, Gingerade, Concentrated Champagne Cider, and Sarsaparilla, cooling and refreshing beverages. A constant supply will be kept up during the warm weather.

TEA, CRUSHED SUGAR, GENEVA &c.

To arrive by the "Eleanora" from London via St. John.

40 CHESTS London Congee Tea.

20 Bbls Crushed Sugar.

50 Bbls Granulated Sugar.

35 Bbls Best quality Geneva Congee Tea.

40 Bbls London Porter and Pale Ale, &c.

J. W. STREET & SON, St. Andrews, Sept. 28, 1864.

LINES BY MINNIE.

Sixty-four has fled for ever

And is numbered with the past.

The opening year, Oh! who can tell

But it may be our last.

A year has passed, how many changes,

Some dear friends have gone away.

Others in the grave-yard sleeping—

Slumber till the judgment day.

Life consists of joy and sorrow,

'Tis a scene of joy and pain,

Friends are meeting, some are parting,

Ne'er on earth to meet again.

Life's a rugged path to travel,

All of sorrow have a share.

When we gain the Heavenly Mansion

Then farewell to every care.

There eternal bliss awaits us,

If we only strive to be—

When the final summons cometh

Prepared to meet Eternity.

St. George, Jan. 1st.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Extracts from a Letter to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, upon a Union of the Colonies of British North America, 1865.—By P. S. Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law and Chief Commissioner of Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia.

It is believed that nearly every man of mature abilities, who has written the last half-century given especial attention to the political status and prospects of British North America, has been favorable to that Union, and has looked forward hopefully to its accomplishment, as the foundation upon which the grandeur of the British dominions would be perpetuated on this Continent. It may be within the recollection of Your Grace that a Union of all the provinces was recommended by the Imperial Government by the late Earl of Durham when Governor General.

Subsequently, and at comparative recent periods, resolutions in favor of the Union were laid before the Legislatures of Canada and Nova Scotia, and discussed at some length. Although on neither instance were these resolutions put to vote, many of the prominent men of the latter referred to expressed themselves warmly in favor of the proposed change, whilst no active opposition towards it was evinced from any quarter.

The British North American people like those of the mother country, are an enterprising and ambitious race. From this arises a craving for nationality and a feverish dissatisfaction with the existing state of things.—British America has no political status in the eyes of nations. In looking abroad, her inhabitants are countries and peoples comprising us in glorious extent and numbers, and inferior to British America in everything except a distinct nationality, occupying a respected place in the commonwealth of nations. The inhabitants of such countries are treated with a consideration to which the British Americans, wherever they go are strangers. It is because the former have a known well defined national position, whilst the latter have not. The people of the Colonies feel that such a state of things need not continue.

It is true that it is inseparable from the present disconnected condition of the Colonies; but when it is taken into consideration that these Colonies, taken collectively now number a population of nearly four millions,—that they boast of a merchant marine inferior only to those of Great Britain and the United States,—that their territory is greater than any other upon this continent except Brazil, and is quite as rich as that Empire in the resources requisite for sustaining population it is but reasonable that they should feel dissatisfied with conditions in consequence of which, notwithstanding all this, they still in a state of political nonentity relative to the outside world. For were these Colonies united so as to become one consolidating Vicerealty, the bare fact of that Union taking place would immediately give British North America a high status among nations. She would be looked upon as independent and a quasi-independent power of a high order, whilst her connection with the Mother Country would not in any degree be weakened.

Here again the contingency of the Colonies to the United States suggests disagreeable comparisons. In that great Republic, the scope for individual exertion is immense, and although the rewards of success in the higher walks of life are not generally so great as under most monarchical Governments some of the "prizes open to all" in that Country are of a high order. Many a British North American has gone into exile, to the United States side of our boundary, when he knew from personal acquaintance to be inferior to him in natural abilities, education, health and social standing, raised in short time to the Presidency of that Republic.

lie, a position which would entitle him to rank with the proudest monarchs of Europe. At the same time that British America could not reasonably aspire even to become the Governor of his native Province; and if he were to go to England all the influence which he could command would probably not procure him a presentation to his Sovereign.

Considering the near vicinity to each other of the provinces of Eastern British America, the small amount of their intercolonial trade seems at the first glance, almost incredible. The causes are, however, easily discerned. One is the geographical obstacles which nature has placed in the way of a more free intercourse. During Winter, as for about six months of the year, Canada, Prince Edward Island, and Eastern New Brunswick, take virtually no communication with the sea, except thro' a foreign Country which may, at any moment, become an enemy.

The effect of these natural conditions is constantly impeding intercolonial trade is obvious; for where a trade cannot be kept up regularly, it is not reliable, and will not flourish at all—where it must be suspended for one half the year, it will exhibit no very great degree of vigor during the remaining half. The cure for this difficulty is equally obvious. It is the completion of the line of railway from Halifax to Quebec. This work would be an inevitable and immediate result of a political Union of the Provinces, even though left entirely to their own resources for its accomplishment.

The Provinces having each a Legislature of its own, with every superior revising power to ensure uniformity among them in matters where uniformity of legislation is essential to their common interests, there are as many changing tariffs, varieties of currency, and local codes of commercial and other laws, as there are Provinces. It need scarcely be said that these are great impediments to trade between the different sections of British America; and, as a natural consequence of that, the foreign trade of the country, as a whole, is not so vigorous as it would be if commercial intercourse between its various parts was entirely unimpeded. It is difficult to remove these restrictions so long as the Provinces remain separate and mutually independent.

But the Colonies, as a whole, seem not likely ever to amalgamate with the United States, that republic may make serious encroachments upon their territory and do much damage to their interests in the event of hostilities breaking out between the United States and Great Britain, whilst the Colonies, still remaining disunited, would be unable to make any master a considerable force in North America.

[U. S.] for the disconnected condition of the Colonies renders them incapable of doing very much in their own defence. Were the Colonies consolidated under a single Government, they would, there is no reason to doubt, cheerfully accept as a national contingency of their being United, the obligation of protecting themselves. As a single Commonwealth, they would very soon be in a position to assume the whole charge of their own defence, or to contribute to the defence of the whole Empire to an extent equivalent to that of Great Britain would thus be relieved of a great burden, and British North America would be to her a right arm of strength. One inevitable result of the proposed Union would be the immediate connection of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada by Railroad. The completion of a work which would enable the British Government to transport troops and munitions of war from Halifax to the St. Clair river in three days, time at which would enable them to be conveyed when the lakes are free from ice to the very heart of the Continent in one week, would be of incalculable advantage to the British Nation in the event of a War with the United States. Its construction and the Union of these Provinces into one compact whole, would go far towards preventing such a war, even taking place.

Your Grace will observe that many of the very facts which show the necessity for a Union, are likely to hinder its accomplishment by the Colonies' own unaided efforts, and indicate the desirability of the Mother Country's taking the measure. The narrowing tendency of the present political contests of the Colonies upon the minds of their politicians has already been alluded to. Your Grace need scarcely be reminded that large proportion of the class of local and ephemeral politicians everywhere always favor disunion and disintegration, because in a large sphere their occupation would be gone, and they would be obliged to make way for more enlightened and able men.

It is not improbable that many of this class in British America would oppose the Union, did its accomplishment appear imminent. Nevertheless owing to the tempo of the large number of the Colonies' politicians and the character which their disunionist too often assume, and to the propensity of petty local

demagogues everywhere to oppose all such changes as this, it is considered not improbable that the Union could not be effected without strenuous efforts against it being raised from some quarter; that is, if the accomplishment of the object were left wholly to the action of the Colonies themselves. On the contrary, were the Mother Country to invite the co-operation of the various Colonies to effect the change in question, that co-operation would, it is believed be heartily given.

Besides the arguments embodied in the foregoing remarks, both in favor of the Union itself, and in favor of the Mother Country taking an active part in its consummation, there are others which may be briefly alluded to. The universal affection entertained by her subjects for the person of our Gracious Queen, would render this great political change in one section of her empire a matter easy consummation now. Were her government to take a leading part in bringing it about, such an act would be regarded by the British American people as one of maternal solicitude for their permanent welfare, and would draw these, if possible, more closely, and certainly attach them more securely to the British Throne.

Communication.
(For the Standard.)

MR. EDITOR:—By giving the subjoined a place in your valuable paper, you will confer a favor on your correspondent.

In the Advocate of the 20th January, a communication appears over the signature of "Therapist," in reply to one by "An Observer," which appeared in the St. John Freeman of the 10th January, and to which, I think, I, or any person acquainted with the facts, and who is desirous of seeing justice awarded to the proper person, ought to reply in their bounden duty, to the assumed "Observer," to answer, in a clear, concise, and satisfactory manner to the people of this community, and what "Therapist" rightly merits, in equal and suitable words, to his too calumnious and false charges, contained in his communication.

It would be very sorry to follow in the wake of his article, which must be considered an indecent, ungrateful, and scurrilous production. I feel satisfied that the assumed "Observer," will not let it go unanswered; therefore, have it with him to reply in the style of account it is deserving of, and will content myself (not by assuming, as "Therapist" did, that his article would be a "benefit" to the Public, when it was obviously, by touching my answers, and remarks, to his "queries," in proper, and respectful language, and endeavor to confute, to the satisfaction of all conversant with the particulars, that the charges set forth by him, are incorrect.

Firstly, he asks:—What prominent Officer of Charlottetown, has appropriated the private funds of his Company, to his own use, because no law could compel him to return them?

Secondly,—"What 'Gallant' Captain, has strained himself spouting loyalty, &c., &c., and pocketing right dollars per year, while the Government supposed went to pay rent for Drill Room &c., although no one went for the purpose intended?"

Thirdly,—"What ambitions, and Honorable (3) Officer holding Her Majesty's Commission, has disgraced his position by speculating in Government property—disposing of Coats to Militia Officers at five and six dollars each, which was furnished by Government, to uniform his Company, for three dollars each—pocketing the proceeds?"

The first and second questions are simply the same thing—and are palpably false, which I will clearly show. They are, with the emphasis of a vile of his writing, such as "Gallant" Captain, Honorable (3) Officer, &c., sufficient emblems of the baseness, and absurdities of the writer.

The following is a copy of a receipt from Lieut. Col. Wetmore, to the assumed "Observer," which will

