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MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY.
STOPS THE MOST EXHAUSTING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.
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ELECTION.

CHARLOTTE TO VOTE.

THOMAS JONES, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, having received the Majesty's Writ for the Election of Four Members of the General Assembly of the Province of North Carolina, for the said County, do hereby give 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 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of the said Election, of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

And in case of Fall shall be then and there demanded, I do hereby further give notice, that Polling Booths will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of March next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and will continue until 4 o'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 head 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 Battle Settlement.

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

For the Parish of St. John, at the Rolling Dam.

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

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

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

For the Parish of St. Andrew, at or near the School House, in Chocoma, Cove.

For the Parish of St. Andrew, at or near the School House, in Welch Hill.

For the Parish of St. Andrew, at Grand Harbours, 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 23rd day of March next, at the hour of 12 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 a well arranged Confederation of the Provinces, each one, as shall secure Justice and Equality to all, believing that a Union is greatly to be desired.

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 in forwarding any principle that I consider for the benefit of the Province at large, and especially this County.

the too often reproachable business of lumbering, to 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 cases of emergency with increased power and energy of action.

By the proposed scheme we have secured to us a sufficiency of money to meet all our local wants, not subject to any reduction by any fluctuations in our present uncertain revenues; and thus securing us against any additional taxation which a Province in case of loss in revenue 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 powers unimpaird—nothing surrendered that we are not able to do without having resort to a heavier tax; so that in consolidation, by calculation as I have made, we avoid any additional taxation, but if we remain as we are, we must be taxed to make up for probable 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 Responsible Government—have our equal representation in Legislature according to population—and start on equal terms in the race towards one of the great nations of the earth, each part sharing in the prosperity of the whole, and no longer a section as loyal subjects consented 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. I entreat you, therefore, to be the more prudent course to ascertain this question rather than to reject it inconsiderately. And if found on fuller investigation to be a scheme founded on equitable terms, and possessing the advantages referred to, we will do all in our power to get it secured to us, if otherwise, it will be time enough 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 unreservedly pledge themselves to reject it with or without enquiry and investigation of its merits which can best be had on discussion in the Legislature.

Gentlemen Electors.—My interest in this County is 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 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 me, I tender to you all my heartfelt appreciation of your confidence hitherto reposed in me, and whoever 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 interest in the Legislature of this Province; being one of your Representatives before the disbandment of the late House, and being reelected by my Friends from the different parts of the County to come forward at this time, I have consented to do so.

I am for Consolidation 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,
J. H. 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 is elected) I may be enabled to oppose the (so justly 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 where you are," "be 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,
Your very respectfully,
ROBERT THOMPSON.
St. George's, N. B. Feb. 20, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN.—By the recent dissolution of the House of Assembly, you are unexpectedly called upon again to exercise one of your most important rights—your Elective franchise; and by the voice of many of you, I am induced to consent to be a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

During the ensuing session of the Legislature my important measures will be submitted for the consideration of your Representatives; and the most important of these will, doubtless, be the FEDERAL UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES; the consummation of which, upon just and equitable terms, as at EARLY A DATE so practicable, will greatly conduce to the perpetuation in America of British Institutions and principles—give to these Colonies a status in the Commonwealth of Nations—and advance the interests of the Province, politically and commercially.

Should I be honored with your confidence and election, it will be my endeavour to secure the adoption of some scheme for the accomplishment of this highly desirable object, and in every other respect to you faithfully, as your representative, and my Country as a Legislator.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. R. STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, February 15, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN.—I had lately the pleasure of going before you as a Candidate for my old vacant chair in the House of Assembly.

As the seat was only for one Session, I hoped to be elected by a show of hands. In this I was disappointed, as two other candidates came forward before the day of nomination.

So far, however, as the occupation of the seat was concerned, we were all three equally unsuccessful, and the old chair is vacant yet.

As a Candidate for your favors at the approaching General Election, I beg to inform you, that I am opposed to the present Scheme for the Union of the Colonies, and that my opinion is set forth on the last Nominating Day, and published in handbills at the time, left unchanged.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES BROWN.
St. David, Feb. 11, 1865.

Address of the British American Association to the Electors of the Province of New Brunswick:

GENTLEMEN.—You are called upon to exercise one of the highest privileges of a free people—to determine by vote at the Poll whether a change shall or shall not be made in the Constitution of your Country. It is a matter of vast moment both to yourselves and your descendants that you weigh well and carefully the subject before you and cast your vote irrespective of party or prejudice of any kind.

The scheme for the Union of the Confederation of these North American Colonies is not a thing of yesterday. It is a question which has long engaged the minds of thoughtful men. But the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment seemed insuperable and no active steps were taken towards it until last year, when circumstances occurred that cannot be regarded otherwise than Presidential, which placed this great reform within our reach. With the full sanction of the Crown and of the several Colonial Governments interested in the subject, a formal Conference was held at Quebec which agreed to a scheme based upon the principle of mutual compromise. The great object was to form a Union, not for the exclusive benefit of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island, but for the general benefit of the whole of these Colonies and the preservation of the connexion with the Mother Country. The scheme so proposed obtained at once the emphatic approval of the Imperial Government. The Colonial Secretary, writing to the Governor General, says:

"Her Majesty's Government have given to your despatch and to the resolutions of the Conference their most deliberate consideration. They have regarded the measure as a whole, and have been delighted by those who have proposed it, to establish as complete and permanent a Union of the Colonies as the circumstances of the case and a due consideration of existing interests would admit. They accept them, therefore, as being in the deliberate judgment of those best qualified to decide upon the subject, the best framework of a measure to be passed by the Imperial Parliament for attaining that most desirable result." And again, "It appears to them, therefore, that you should now take immediate measures, in concert with the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces, for submitting to the respective Legislatures this project of the Confederacy; and if, as I hope, you are able to report that these Legislatures sanction and adopt the scheme, Her Majesty's Government will render you all the assistance in their power for carrying it into effect."

This circumstance alone is a sufficient consideration to the minds of many intelligent and loyal men to concur in the proposed change in the Constitution; but when to this it is added, that the leading statesmen of these Colonies, and numerous publicists

in England and elsewhere, give their cordial support; an array of authority is exhibited in its favour which no imperfect, partial, unfair, or unjust measure could possibly secure. It is, however, unappreciated to true that measures like the one now under consideration, that produce an epoch in the annals of the world, and give a new career of advancement to Society, are seldom approached or fully comprehended at the time by a large body of the people most interested in this fact on the pages of history. Prejudice, party feeling, opposition to change, timidity and personal antipathies are most frequently the causes which deter men from accepting the best designed measures. Electors of New Brunswick, guard against such feelings; cast them to the winds; examine this Scheme fairly and impartially; and if you stand true to your country your decision will unquestionably be in its favor. For what does it offer? What does it secure? Among others may be named the following:

1. It secures free and unrestricted trade, not only with all the maritime Provinces, but with the extensive and wealthy Province of Canada.

2. It secures a free market for our manufactures among nearly four millions of people.

3. It secures the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad at a moderate cost to this Province—a railroad which will not only bind together the three Colonies of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but especially benefit New Brunswick, by opening up the Country and leading to an increase of the population.

4. It secures the construction of the Western Extension Railroad, as a great portion of the money required for the purpose can be readily obtained in England if the Provinces are confederated, and can not be easily obtained there without it.

5. It secures the completion of the St. Andrews line, at the Proprietors in England are ready to expend a quarter of a million of dollars at once if Confederation is an accomplished fact.

6. It secures on favorable terms the money, \$1,300,000, required by the Province to meet Railway engagements entered into by the Legislature at its last Session.

7. It secures a broad and ample field for the energies of the people of this Province. No longer cramped and confined within the narrow limits of New Brunswick, their labors and talents may be exercised freely over one-fifth of the Continent and under the Glorious Flag of our fathers.

8. It secures and perpetuates the friendship of the Imperial Government and the Mother Land, as a measure stamped with their approval and guarantee by their most command their warmest sympathies and support.

9. It secures the creation or formation of a State possessing at present a population of nearly four millions, and all the elements requisite for their advancement.—A State, in addition, it may be said, to which each member may be proud to belong.

10. It secures the provinces against absorption into the American Union; and binds with a population united in sympathy and affection—with one common interest and linked with Great Britain, one of the mightiest nations of the earth—will have a destiny of its own, and a strength sufficient to command respect.

11. It secures to New Brunswick a revenue which, judging from the past, is amply sufficient to cover all charges for roads, bridges and other useful local improvements.

12. It secures to the several Provinces Parliaments empowered to transact all local business; and finally,

13. It secures all these advantages, without increased taxation upon the people of this Province.

Electors of New Brunswick! Do not flatter at this great crisis in your history. The eyes of millions are upon you watching your action. Your responsibility is great, nearly, almost overwhelming; rise to the level of it, and sink all petty considerations. Be true to your country. Remember that opportunities once neglected seldom or ever return to individuals, much less to nations. Seize the golden moment. Prophets of evil, cowards, narrow headed and narrow hearted politicians there always are and always will be. Spurn their counsels. Embrace adopt a measure fraught with such blessings to your Country, yourselves and your descendants. Vote only for men pledged to its support, and in a few years all the advantages enumerated will become your birthright and be the lasting inheritance of your posterity.

To secure the object, only British subjects and freemen. Act thus and you secure also the applause and approbation of your Sovereign, his advisers, and your Fatherland.

Geo. F. KING, Secretary,
Geo. R. RYAN, President,
British American Association,
St. John, Feb. 20, 1865.

A SCENE IN PARIS.—A young boy of sixteen years of age was brought before the police court, Paris, charged with stealing and begging in the public streets. He was a bright, fine looking boy, but very poorly clad, and when brought before the judge he fell upon his knees, and begged him not to put him in prison; that his mother was sick and starving, and that alone had driven him to steal; that he could not find work; and if he was imprisoned, the disgrace would kill his poor mother. The judge seemed somewhat moved by the boy's story, but he reversed, after hearing the evidence, pronounced him to be a "delinquent," and the boy was being led away, a poor wretched, pale, covered with rags, and her hair in disorder, forced her way through the crowd, and uttering a cry to the boy, passed one arm around him; and then turning to the judge, pushed back her long black hair, and exclaimed, "Do you not recognize me? Thirteen years have passed since you deserted me, leaving me alone with my child and my shame, but I have not forgotten you, and this boy, whom you have just condemned, is your own son!"

You may imagine the effect this had on the bystanders. The judge, in a loud voice, ordered the woman to be carried from the court and then left himself; but joined the poor creature in the street, and carried her and her boy off in a carriage.

A celebrated Oxford scholar, who professes an indifference to music, was once asked what he thought of an orchestra which had been performing a grand overture; he replied that he was only impressed "by the wonderful coincidences of the fiddlers' elbows."

An instance of the demoralizing effects of the war has just come to us. Two boys in Mississippi, aged 9 and 11, respectively, found a drunken man the other day and deliberately sawed his leg off with an old rusty hand-saw! It was thought the poor unfortunate could never recover—his leg, which was of wood.

A FIXED FACT.
The less you leave your children in your will, the more they will have in twenty years afterwards. A ready-made fortune, like ready-made breeches, seldom fits the man who comes in possession. A gentleman died recently, who left his son money, other personal property, and a collection of rare paintings. The week after he came into possession, the pictures were traded off at a fourth of their value, to a gentleman who deals in elated and back. The father was a connoisseur in the fine arts, while his son was a connoisseur only in brandy and three minute horses; in all probability, a year hence will find the property of the latter personally reduced to two shillings and a neck tie, with his soul lost in spending what his father lost, his soul in saving.

THE GRAVE.
It burns every error, covers every resentment. From its peaceful bosom springs none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunction that he should have wasted with the poor handful of dust that lies mouldering before him.

EXHIBIT DELICACIOUS.—A young lady recently entered a shop of a fashionable milliner with whom her family were acquainted, for the purpose of making some trifling purchase. "How is your mother, miss?" inquired the milliner. "She is not very well," replied the lady. "Ah! what is the matter with her?" "She's fell down stairs and hurt her curly tresses." "After what?" "After curly-bender." "Curly-bender! what is that?" inquired the puzzled milliner. "Why her knee," said the blushing damsel.

Old John B. was a hypochondriac, and one of his chimeras was that he was a glass vessel. One day, as he was about taking a seat, he jerked, who was behind him, suddenly jerked his chair away, and he fell heavily to the floor. "There I" cried she, triumphantly, "that goes to prove what I always said. You're no more made of glass than I am, else you would have broken into a thousand pieces!"

An exceedingly modest young lady, desiring a leg of chicken at the table, said, "I'll take the part that ought to be dressed in drawers." A nice young gentleman who sat opposite, immediately said, "I'll take the part that ought to wear the bottle!"

It is stated that within the last eight months over four hundred newspapers have come to an untimely end in consequence of the exorbitant price of paper.

The high price of ozone has had a bad effect on the hens, who find that they can make just as good wages with half the labor, refuse to lay often than every other day.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

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 men who were 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.

James Boyd 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 the 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? He said the only 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 continued 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 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 a 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 spacious 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 after-dinner 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. Gillmore giving his views in opposition to the measure—we had no desire to be drawn into Confederation. Mr. A. J. Smith is dead set against it—while Mr. Tilley as strenuously advocates a Union. Its advocates assume promises 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 cumbersome 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 representing an old election story of Sandy Cameron who told him some years ago when a candidate "you Shamee Brown remember the Digdegwash river has two sides," so there are two sides to this question.

He next alluded to his own 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 handshaking 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 issued 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 ad-

voiced Confederation, and were honest in their views; but he thought they were interested, there would be five Governors 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 stock, and he had a large family, and still he had a dollar left. The Province had prospered without confederation, and he thought it would do so without being tied to Canada. Don't 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 asking 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 opposite remarks, W. K. Reynolds, Esq., one of the Candidates. 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." He said that the audience need not expect a speech from him, but he would "chalk" to them, and give his reasons why he supported Confederation. He believed it would extend our commerce and manufactures. Twenty years ago he had commenced business at Lepreau, 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 not 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—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 Doug as 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 met 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" related by the opponents in St. John, and said it was 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 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 solicited 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 able men of the Provinces. In 1846 the matter was brought up by Judge Wilnot; 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 Confederation scouted the idea of being united with the ignorant Canadians, and being taxed by them. He believed that his school 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 12 per cent, while ours only yielded 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 Confederation 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—A great meeting was held at the opposition—the greatest mass-meeting ever held—thousands 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 Connection [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 avenue 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, he is 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 Confederation we part with no rights or privileges—we gain the Intercolonial Railway—our commerce is increased and promoted for the future. 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 receive 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.
Commissioners Signed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief:—
First Battalion Charlott County Militia.
Lieutenant James Russell to be Captain.
22nd Feb. 1855
To BE ENJOINED
James Russell Bradford, Gent. 22nd Feb. 23rd February, 1855.
Robert Parker Chandler, Gent. 23rd Feb. 23rd February, 1855.
His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by the undermentioned Officers:—
New Brunswick Yeomanry Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel R. D. James.
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 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 "advices from reliable sources bring the welcome intelligence that the Newfoundland Legislature will in all probability adopt the report of the Quebec Conference and go into the proposed Confederation."

Confederation Ticket.
STEVENS, McADAM,
STEVENSON, REYNOLDS.
REMEMBER THEM AT THE POLLS.
The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 1, 1855.
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 combated the idea of increased taxation very successfully—his reasoning was clear and convincing—he challenged the opponents 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 Connection, 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 defense, by the British Government.

The contrary—not elevation and increased happiness of the laboring man, the mechanic and the artisan
The securing of Free Trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific
The operation 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 "chilled 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 what we were correct when we stated that the measure 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 late elections—Messrs. Thomson, Boyd, Gilmer, 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 put 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 fervor, producing gesticulation and general nervous excitement. We take sides, we bring arguments at each other's heads; we walk about with unheated daggers—a Roland for an Oliver—a pro for a con. Who be 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 every one thinks the problem, out to grasp its far reaching conclusions. 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.
Richard Whig of the 20th says it was Wheeler who was whipped at Aiken, on 18 August, instead of Kilpatrick.
The same paper says a formidable Federal expedition has left Newbury for Kingston N. C.
Richmond Examiner proposes that the Government 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 Schufield's forces met the rebel Gen. Hoke's force a few miles from City and attacked and routed them, by capturing 300 prisoners and two cannons. On the arrival of Schufield in front of the City the rebels burnt 1000 bales of cotton and 15000 barrels of resin—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 Appomattox and evacuate Petersburg, in order to shorten and concentrate his lines.
Louisiana Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery.
Gold 199 1/2
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.

Bq. Jessie, Grant, of this port, was spoken 25th ult. by Sgt. Sophia, in lat. 30 50 long. 63 06 seeing south.

MARCH 1st 1855.
The undersigned offer for sale the following Goods now in Store.
16 Hhd's "Marshall & Co's" Best Cognac (Recent Vintage 1850-1852)
14 Q. Jax's "do" 1853
30 Cases "Marshall & Hennessy's" Pale & Dark Brandy, 3 years old.
20 Hhd's "D. Kuyper's" Best Pale Geneva
5 Q. Castles "do"
10 Cases 1 doz each Pale Geneva.
7 Q. Castles-Mohar's Irish Whisky.
12 Cases 1 doz each Scotch & Irish Whisky
5 P. J. Chas. A. L. 95 per cent. O. P.
Fine Old Jamaica Rum.
W. I. Rum
6 Q. Castles "Port & Sherry Wines."
Bottled & Sherry, &c.
Best O. P. Port.
Do Sherry.
Best Champagne, q's & pints.
Ginger Wine.
Four Old Jamaica Rum.
Hudson Whiskey, &c.
60 Bbls London Porter & Pale Ale, Quarts & Pints
8 Hhd's "Blind" & Raw Oil.
2 T. B. "Branham Bros." Best London White Paint, 56, 28 & 14 Kgs.
25 Cases "do" London-Congou Tea.
30 Half "do"
15 Bbls Refined Crushed & Un-refined Sugar.
5 Boxes Tobacco, &c. &c.
J. W. ST. REET & SON

TO BE
The owner being absent
VALUABLE Freehold
a half from St. And
350 Acres in excellent
with cedar, and every nec
carrying on the Farm, at
ply of manure, an excellen
ing House, front porch, d
den, and surrounding the
chard of Peas, Apples, &
For particulars apply to
High Hill Farm
St. Andrews, Feb. 22, 1855.

Reduction
to suit the time
In order to effect a clean
state well
Ladies Balmoral Rubber
Ladies Rubber Shoes fit
Ditto Ditto with
These are what every la
and sloppy weather in a
purchase while they are
first quality, a reliable a
Ladies tied skeleton S
cents each, at the Albion
Kennedy's Area
Feb. 22, 1855.

KERO
A SUPPLY of the
the Bruggist Store
Feb. 15, 1855.
Public
Is hereby Given, that
made at the next mee
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Dated 17th January, 18
By order of the Tr
J. A.

Property
THE HOUSE and L
McRenolds on the
cess Royal streets, in the
of W. H. N
If not sold by private
will be offered at Public
day April next, at 12 o'c
January 11th, 1855.
Private
A LADY residing ne
and
Boarders; the situation
being very central, and v
of the steamboat wharf.
For further particulars
Office, or of Wm. White
December 14, 1854.

Valuable Town
THE Subscriber offers
building lots Nos. 1
Part's Division of the To
commonly known as the
are two corner lots front
and Carleton and Wilkin
high state of cultivation,
new well finished Cottag
lar. Possession will be
For terms apply to th
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Dec. 14, 1854.

ALCO
Es "Emma French
16 Pungheous pure J. W
Sept. 19, 1854.
Per Ship Lamped
5 BRLS Crushed
Blue Bran
Heavy Ready-made
Grey Cott
Lowest rates for ca
Dec. 7, 1854.

Valuable Po
THE Subscriber offer
Property on Wat
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Lot No. 2, on the upper
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garden, on the lower h
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The above property is a
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St. Andrews, Oct. 19
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