TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

PERSONAL INTEREST SACRIFICED—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It is certainly a subject for legitimate inquiry, why nearly or quite the whole Catholic population in the Province is opposed to Confederation. Looking at the advantages which would accrue to large numbers of that body by the union of the Provinces, their unanimity in opposition to the scheme seems more the result of design than accident. The construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and other public works, which would follow the union, and the immense amount of money which these would bring into the country for expenditure in labour, would go largely to the Catholic population, and benefit them more than any other class. Then it is well known that Catholic traders and speculators generally get their share of public contracts, and profit largely by the expenditure of large sums of public money. In the matter of personal gain, no one body or class of the population—at least in New Brunswick—would be so much benefitted by Confederation as the Catholics. Catholic laborers and mechanics would have years of employment opened to them, at higher wages than they can expect in any other way, while a large amount of the money which these would receive for their labour would flow into the hands of Catholic merchants and traders, and greatly add to their business and profits. That similar advantages would accrue to other portions of the population is also quite certain; but the Catholics, being the most numerous, and also being more largely employed on public works than any others, the advantages to them in the way of personal gain would be the greatest; while the general and universal advantages of Confederation would also be equally shared in by them with all other classes. Taking this view of the subject—and it is one which cannot be controverted—we ask, is it not strange that almost the entire Catholic vote will be thrown against the union?

The cause of this is certainly a proper subject for investigation, and we see no reason why a morbid sentimentalism, under the pretence of abhorrence of religious strife, should prohibit legitimate, candid and open enquiry in the matter. To us, the unanimity of our Catholic fellow-subjects in opposition to the Confederation of the Provinces, in known hostility to their own personal interests, is very significant. It looks like pre-arranged and combined opposition, and indicates that there may be a consideration with them of greater importance than personal profit, and to which their own interests must be sacrificed. It is well known that in matters of importance to the Romish Church, the "ecclesiastical superiors" control the sentiment and voice of their people, and these occasions are known by the unanimity which they manifest in them. It is also said to be a maxim of the Romish Church, that "the end justifies the means;" it might, therefore, be allowable for a *seeming* difference to exist between the ecclesiastical leaders, the more effectually to divert public opinion from the real object sought. To say the least, it is somewhat extraordinary that the Archbishop of the Catholic Church in these Provinces should publish his adherence to the proposed union, and nearly all the subordinate priesthood, with the laity, stand in open, direct and determined opposition thereto.

That the Fenian movement did have something to do with the Archbishop's letter on Confederation, is certain. It would probably never have been written but for the necessity that existed to disabuse the public mind relative to the improper use of Catholic churches for Fenian purposes; but that Fenianism has anything to do with the unanimous and determined opposition of Catholics to the Confederation of these British American Provinces, we are not prepared to say. The subject may, however, admit of conjecture and inquiry. It is well known that one of the most desperate organizations against British law and British influence that has ever existed since the gunpowder plot, has been inaugurated in the neighboring Republic; that it has extensive ramifications in these Provinces; and that its ranks are principally supplied by Irish Catholics, with the ostensible design of liberating Ireland. But should men who would conspire against British liberties in Ireland be trusted in America? If the enemies of British law in one place, by what rule are they not in the other?

That Fenianism does exist extensively, and that it is rapidly increasing in these British Colonies, is beyond dispute. That the Confederation of these Provinces would be an effectual obstacle to its designs on this continent is quite certain. To perpetuate the isolated and fragmentary character of the Colonies; to prevent means of defence; to render the British possessions on this side of the Atlantic an easy prey to our neighbours, or to some other enemy of the Protestant Government of England, will be the constant aim of Fenianism; and every Fenian in these Provinces in his heart cannot be otherwise than opposed to union.

That these are ominous times few will deny. Dangers lurk where least expected. Secret organizations exist in our midst, and conspiracies against British institutions and British power. And if ever there was a time when loyalty, patriotism, and religion required the friends of our most gracious Queen, and of the glorious old flag that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze, to be awake and at their posts, it is now! Now is the time when the rule of our beloved sovereign may be established on this continent beyond danger. The Confederation of these Provinces would forever dishearten the foe, and establish such a tower of strength as would perpetuate on this side of the Atlantic the noblest, freest and most wholesome form of civil government that the world has ever seen.

WICKHAM.—Brother R. French writes as follows from Lewis' Cove, Wickham—"The Lord is reviving his work in this place. I made a visit here the first of the winter and commenced to labour with the church. In the meantime, Brother George McDonald from Grand Manan, came and joined me, and the church is much refreshed. Six have been added by baptism, a number of others who had backslidden from God have been reclaimed, and there are a number more anxiously seeking God. Brother McDonald is a useful young man, and is labouring acceptably. May the Lord prosper him in his work.

☞Brother Hartt spent last Sabbath at Lincoln, on his way home from a tour to Hampstead and Wickham. At the latter place he enjoyed a good season, and baptized eight persons. His health is good as usual.

☞We have received the first number of "the *Patriot*." The first article, entitled "Our Principles," should condemn this paper in the judgment of all honest men. We fear it is a *Patriot*, falsely so called.

OBITUARY.

Portmuttoon, N. S., Feb. 7th, 1865.

BRO. MCLEOD—Permit me through the *Intelligencer* to give notice of the death of Mrs. Deborah McDonald, who departed this life on Thursday the 2nd inst., in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She has left four children, two brothers and two sisters, beside a large number of relatives to mourn their loss. But while they mourn, they are comforted with the assurance that they will hereafter meet her in a region far more lovely than this, where death will never enter, and where separation will never be known.

Mrs. McDonald was one that knew what deep affliction means. She was called to part with the companion of her youth nearly forty years ago. While going from his home to Liverpool in a small vessel, he was overtaken by a squall of wind, and was either capsized or driven on shore, and he, with his shipmates, found a watery grave. Her eldest son was also taken from her fond embraces, by falling overboard from a boat and was drowned. And again, in a more distressing form, if possible, her youngest son was taken. It was while in pursuit of wealth in a far-off land, that the king of terrors came, by the caving in of a gold mine, and called him to the gold-paved streets of the New Jerusalem, where the gold never grows dim. Amid all these afflictions she was enabled to look to the Lord for comfort and consolation and grace, to bear with christian fortitude these heavy afflictions. She was a professor of religion for more than fifty years, and was always (when opportunity offered) a faithful witness for the cause of her precious Saviour. She was extensively known in the Free Baptist Denomination, especially by the ministering brethren; her house was always a home for them whenever they visited or laboured in this place; and not only so, they always found in her a fellow-laborer in the cause of her Redeemer, and the church in this place feels that it has sustained a great loss, while God in his providence has thus visited them in her death. Many visited her in her last illness, and saw how tranquilly she met and struggled with the last enemy; and once when she was thought to be dying, and several christian friends and relatives were collected around her bed, she was heard to say:

> "And when you hear my heart-strings break;
> How sweet my moments roll;
> A mortal paleness on my cheek,
> And glory in my soul."

It was the writer's privilege to form an acquaintance with the deceased last autumn, while on a visit to this place. And it was sweet indeed to hold intercourse with one so truly devoted to the cause of God as she was. While visiting the place and having the privilege of conversing and praying with her while she lived, and seeing the heavenly smile that lighted up her countenance as she felt death to be approaching, the earnest desire arose in my heart, "Lord give me grace to live, as she has lived, a faithful witness for Thee, so that my last end may be like hers." And the earnest prayer of the writer's heart is that all who read this may also become acquainted with the love of God that passeth knowledge, so that when they are called to render their last account, it will be with joy and not with grief.

T. E. PROUT.

☞A correspondent sends us the following, relative to the necessities of a sick and disabled Baptist Minister, residing in Carleton. The case is one calling for christian sympathy and liberality. Our correspondent says:—

I hope you will not take it amiss in a humble layman recommending to the notice of the Christian Churches, a worn out minister of the same Gospel taught by our Lord, his apostles, and by you their successors, who is now residing in Carleton. It has caused me much heartfelt sorrow, to see so faithful a minister of the Gospel, one whom I love in the faith, for about six months through bodily affliction confined to his bed, labouring under financial embarrassments, and to add to his affliction his daughter has been thrown upon a bed of affliction, from which there is but little prospect of her ever rising, forcing upon us the conclusion of the whole matter—those whom he loveth he chasteneth and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth. Now as the churches of Macedonia sent their liberality up to Jerusalem, would it be a small matter, would it not be an equally gracious act, should the richer churches of the city dispense of their liberality, on so worthy an object; thus displaying the brightest gem, that adorns the human mind, for a friend in need is a friend indeed; not as the world would have it, that friendship is but a name. But by the pureness of the object to the standard of our Lord, let the churches arise, and teach that contrary to the world's theory, there is vital reality in the religion of Jesus Christ, beaming forth, characterized by holy incense, heavenly fire; as we have it, a cup of cold water given to a disciple in the name of a disciple shall not lose its reward and of the widow who cast her mites into the Lord's treasury.

A FRIEND TO THE AFFLICTED.

ROMANISM.—The pandering of the civic authorities of the city of New York for political purposes to the Roman Catholic element, by which tens of thousands of dollars of public money is voted for the support of Catholic "Asylums," "Societies," "Industrial schools," and so forth, is justly provoking the indignation of the Protestant portion of the people. Having obtained control of the city funds they are disbursing the money for the support and maintainance of their system of religion. The New York *Observer* in referring to the subject says:—

"We are thinking seriously of inaugurating a new rebellion: not an armed one, but a moral insurrection against the despotism and intolerable encroachments of the Roman Catholics in this city, and other cities, and in the country at large. We are glad to see that so many of the papers, religious and secular, are speaking out with such earnestness. There is strength enough in the sound christian heart of American citizens to shake off the cursed yoke which the wily politicians are fitting for our necks. It has been said to us within the last week that more than half of the Common Council of this city are Roman Catholics! The exact number has been stated; but it is so large as to appear, even to us, incredible. We are afraid to mention it, for fear it is a mistake. The wrong and outrage is that these Roman Catholics vote the money of the people by tens of thousands of dollars, to Roman Catholic colleges, schools &c.—money raised by tax on the common property of the citizen, and which ought not to be used for any charity whatever that has the shade of sect or party about it. Some of our best and most benevolent people are also asking as to their duty to the Roman Catholic poor. They are now provided for out of the people's money our taxes are voted away for their support, and it is plain that the entire energies of Protestant benevolence will be required to provide for its own poor. Shall we give to support those who are already sustained by the public purse, while our own are dependent on private charities? These are serious questions. The mind of the Protestant community is stirred, as it rarely has been stirred before. It will find expression in tones not to be misunderstood. To redress the wrong, restore the equal rights of the people, rebuke sectarian pretension, and keep an arrogant priesthood and hierarchy in its place, will require an uprising of intelligent citizens who know the worth of liberty, and that uprising can be had at a moment's warning. We are giving voice to the common feeling of the community, and at the proper time it will assume a definite shape, and take the necessary action."

A LADY PREACHING IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Methodist* gives an account of an English lady who is devoting herself to the work of preaching the Gospel in that city. The writer says:

I mentioned in a former letter the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Gibson to diffuse religious instruction among a large class of English who reside in Paris, and who seldom or never attend public worship. These missionary essays are seconded by several English ladies, who devote their whole lives to the work of seeking out the ignorant, debased and abandoned, and leading them into a better course of life. Meetings are held in various private houses, and last week an unusual interest was given to them by the presence of a young woman who preached and exhorted with a power which is said not to be inferior to Spurgeon himself. This lady is a Mrs. Thistlethwaite, the wife of a gentleman of princely fortune. She has during several years been preaching to the poor in various parts of England and Scotland, and has frequently addressed congregations of more than two thousand people. Mrs. Thistlethwait's appearance is very impressive; tall, finely formed, and with a face lit up with intelligence and earnestness, she wins the attention of her audience as soon as she rises to speak to them. The tone of her voice is most agreeable, and her command of language is remarkable. She speaks extemporaneously, using a great deal of gesture, but always graceful and expressive. In Paris the prejudice against a woman's appearing in the pulpit is so great that Mrs. T. spoke only to private audiences; on one occasion her discourse was translated into French by the Rev. Mr. Pulford, of the French Methodist church, who expresses himself much impressed with her extraordinary vigor of style and eloquence. One of the lady's principal objects in coming to Paris was to preach to the English stable-boys, of whom there are a great number gathered here, and who are as much in need of missionary teaching as the heathen in less civilized regions.

The Rev. H. Guinness is also in Paris preaching in the English and American chapels with much acceptance.

THE POPE'S BULL.—The French correspondent to the New York *Methodist* says:—

The "encyclique" is still the theme of comment in all the journals of continental Europe. In France many symptoms seem to point to the separation of Church and State as one of the results of the issue of this mediæval document. In order to prove that even this is not so entirely unexpected even in the bosom of the Romish church itself, a political writer of note husts up a speech of a papal nuncio made in 1848, at that revolutionary epoch when even the Pope thought that all monarchs were in danger, and that it was well to think of treating with the people. The legate who was sent to Switzerland to look to the interests of Catholicism said: "The church will accept the social transformation of the times. I have not said enough. Faithful to its mission of progress, she will always be glad to it. Neither will it refuse when the moment shall come to recognize the great principle of its separation from the State; she will not hesitate to inscribe upon its banners the eminent and supreme expression of liberty. She has already done it long ago in young America." After four short years of glimpses of republican freedom came the empire in France and a return to despotism, which seems to have convinced the Holy Father that a return to the good old times of the Inquisition was near at hand. The Catholic journal *Le Monde* takes up the thesis of the right of the church to inflict *corporal* punishment, and fancies that it has established it fully—and that only day before yesterday. The appointment of Prince Napoleon as vice-president of the Council of State is considered an evidence that some very important liberal measures is to be inaugurated, and well informed journalists state that it is the separation of the Church from the State which is contemplated.

The empress, who it is well known is greatly under clerical influence, is seriously depressed at the aspect of affairs. Her health is suffering, and she is looking much older than she did a year ago.

CONFEDERATION.

We have devoted several columns of our paper this week to the all engrossing subject, which at present is agitating the public mind. The INTELLIGENCER has a large circulation in *ten* counties of this Province, and penetrates to settlements where few other papers go, and is read in families where no other paper is read. We have felt that it was our duty to afford our readers all the information we could on this important question, and to express our own views frankly and candidly. Some of our friends may differ from us—we cannot help it. We cannot go against our own conscience, neither can we be neutral in a great constitutional question like this, and one in which we believe are involved such important and grand results.

In British America we were born, in it we hope to be buried. On the soil beneath which we find our grave, we hope the free and noble institutions which we have been taught to reverence from our childhood, and which we love, will be perpetuated forever; and that the glorious old flag, which is the symbol of British influence and British power, will never cease to wave in the air and be fanned by the breezes of this continent. We believe a more hopeful guarantee of this could scarcely be given than that which would be afforded by the CONFEDERATION of the British Provinces, and therefore we ardently wish and pray that the suffrages of the people may decide in its favour.

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 votes 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 votes irrespective of party or prejudice of any kind.

The scheme for the Union or 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 Providential, 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 grand 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 prepared 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 them as a whole, and having been designed by those who have framed them, to establish as complete and perfect an Union of the whole into one Government 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 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 Conference; 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 it 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, unhappily too 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 them. There are numerous illustrations of 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, as 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 cribbed 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 guaranteed by them must 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, a nation, it may be said, to which each member may be proud to belong.

10. It secures the Provinces against absorption into the American Union; as a State 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 usual 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 falter at this great crisis in your history. The eyes of millions are upon you watching your action. Your responsibility is great, mighty, 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 never return to individuals, much less to nations. Seize the golden moment. Prophets of evil, narrow headed and narrow hearted politicians there always are and always will be. Spurn their counsels. Embrace, adopt a measure fraught with such vast 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 them, act only as British subjects and free men. Act thus, and you secure also the applause and approbation of your Sovereign, her advisers, and your Father land.

GEO. E. KING, Secretary,

JAS. R. RUEL, President, British American Association.

St. John, Feb. 20, 1865.

ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW BRUNSWICK BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF ST. JOHN.

As doubts have been expressed relative to our opinions upon the great question of the Union of the British North American Provinces into one Confederacy, and as from many quarters the desire has been expressed to know our views as Manufacturers largely interested in the trade of this country, we desire, not as Politicians, but as Manufacturers and Employers, to express to our fellow Working Men our views decidedly upon the matter. Having invested a large amount of capital for manufacturing purposes, and being anxious that this capital shall yield fair returns, we are firmly convinced that it is all important that our earnest and united support be given to this measure of Union.

We have for years been contending for a larger market, and, now that it is offered, we respectfully entreat our *fellow working men at once to accept this offer.* After a careful study and comparison with the neighboring Provinces we are persuaded that New Brunswick Manufacturers can successfully compete with any of them if we have the larger market in which to sell our productions, and already have some of us, in the face of opposing tariffs, successfully sent our manufactures into these other Colonies. How much more can this be done when no hostile tariffs meet us, when a fair field is open to us, and favor is shown only to the energetic, industrious and skilful workman? The immediate and direct benefits to this Province which will result from Confederation in the construction of Railways through it, which will cause many Millions of Dollars to be spent among our Working People, our Farmers, our Storekeepers, and our Merchants, ought to influence our people of every class to support this measure. The large amount of money circulating here will enable our rising manufacturers to take a firm stand, and instead of the periodical stagnation of trade caused by the fluctuations of our only articles of export—Lumber and Ships—we shall have manufactures that will be a continual source of prosperity, not affected by the changes in the European Market, and giving to our working people employment all the year round. Under the new arrangement, with Railway connection with Western Canada, then part and parcel of us, we shall draw from that Granary of the West, our flour and wheat, at less than we now obtain them, and thus, with this great back country to supply us with those products which our own Farmers cannot produce in sufficient quantity, we in these Maritime Provinces must become the manufacturing power, as in the neighboring Union the Great West is their Granary, while the Maritime States of Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, &c., are the busy manufacturers for the Growers of the West.

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

W. H. Scovil Manufacturer of Iron Nails, &c.;
Wm. Parks & Son, New Brunswick Cotton Mills;
William & R. Wright, Ship owners and Ship Builders;
James Harris, New Brunswick Foundry;
Fleming & Humbert, Phœnix Foundry;
Thomas Rankine & Sons, Ship Bread and Biscuit Manuf'rs;
A. Rowan, Plumber, Gas Fitter, &c.;
Valpey & Bros., Boot & Shoe Manufacturers;
D. H. Hall, do;
S. Spiller, Manufacturer of Edge Tools, &c.;
H. D. Spiller, do;
E. & H. Broad, do;
Turnbull & Co., Manufacturers of Wood, &c.;
W. K. Reynolds, Manufacturer, (Lepreaux);
Logan & Stewart, Soap and Candle Manufacturers;
J. DeWolf Spurr, Albertine Oil Company;
J. N. Moore, do;
James Dyall, Plumber, &c.;
William Runciman, Brass Founder, &c.;
Lee & Company, Manufacturers;
Pearce & Pratt, Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.;
Tremain & Jones, Manufacturers of Tobacco;
A. J. Lordly, Manufacturer of Furniture, &c.;
Alfred Lordly, do;
C. E. Burnham, do;
M. Francis, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer;
A. Laurilliard, Pianoforte Manufacturer;
C. D. Everitt & Son, Hat and Cap Manufacturers;
D. Magee & Co., do;
Edward R. Moore, Nail Manufacturer;
Holt & Nugent, Saw Mill;
John McLauchlan, Ship Builder;
James Quinton, Builder,
John C. Miles, Manufacturer of Transparent Blinds, &c.,
C. E. Potter, Carver and Gilder;
Price & Shaw, Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers;
Thomas Hilyard, Ship Builder;
G. & V. S. White, Match Manufacturers;
George G. Dustan, Managing Director of the New Brunswick Sugar Refinery Company;
Wm. Hayward & Co., Brass Founders and Finishers;
Henry Nicholls, Iron Knee Manufacturer;
Gass, Stewart, & Co., Ship Builders;
George King, Ship Builder;
John Smith, Eagle Foundry;
George Craig, Vulcan Foundry;
John Fisher, Ship Builder;
John Murphy, Brush Manufacturer;
R. Robertson & Son, Sail Makers;
John E. Turnbull, Sash Manufacturer;
Henry Maxwell, Lumber Dealer;
Angus McAfee, Portland Foundry;
Joseph McAfee, Founder;
Fought & Leonard, Sail Makers;
Joseph White & Sons, Courtenay Bay Pottery;
G. P. Sancton, Cut Nail and Spike Manufacturer;
Edwards & Dodge, Door and Sash Factory;
Francis McKee, Soap and Candle Factory;
James Bond, Iron Founder;
Lewis Young, Blacksmith;
Robert Finlay, Saddle, Harness and Hose Manufacturer
Wm. Peters, Leather Manufacturer;
Wm. Campbell, Spring Manufacturer;
Josiah Fowler, do;
D. Willett, Agricultural Implement Worker;
James Willett, do;
James Sullivan, Builder and Brick Maker;
Jacob Mires, Carriage Maker;
Robert J. Jenkins, Ship Builder;
Samuel Mires, Machinist;
Thomas Willis, Plane Maker;
John Duncan, Baker;
Robert Milligan, Marble Works;
E. J. Barteaux, Master Builder;
Robert Milligan, Stone Cutter;
W. B. Frost, Master Builder;
D. Heffernan, do.;
John J. Munro, do.;
J. B. Balson, Hat and Cap Manufacturer;
A. L. Starratt & Co., do.;
Jas. W. Hewitt, Furniture Manufacturer;
C. Sorrell, Ship Builder and Pond Keeper;
John Morrison, do.;
Walter Brown, do.;
J. C. Edwards, Edge Tool Manufacturer;
J. H. McAvity, New Brunswick Brass Worker;
James T. Magee, Gasfitter, &c.;
Zechariah Adams, Steam Saw Mill;
I. & S. W. Olive, Ship Builders;
Moses Tuck, Timber Dealer;
G. F. Thompson, Painter, Glazier, &c.
Jos. V. Kingston, Manager New Brunswick Cotton Mills;
John Kennelly, Cotton Spinner;
Robert Hamilton, Engineer;
William H. Gibbs, Warehouseman;

If any other Manufacturers (who may not have been called on for want of time) wish to sign, the document will be found at the Rooms of the British American Association.

THE NEWS and THE PRESS.

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

We publish in our columns this week two important documents. We allude to the "Address of the British American Association to the electors of the Province of New Brunswick;" and the "Address to the Working Men of New Brunswick" by the manufacturers and mechanics of St. John. These two documents, emanating as they do from men of the highest character in the community; men of undoubted intelligence who have weighed the subject of Confederation in all its bearings; many of whom have large capital invested in the business in which they are engaged, and who have no ends to serve only those in common with the best interests of the whole; ought certainly to have great influence with the people of the country. The men from whom these documents have emanated, are not politicians, nor office-seekers; they are the capitalists and business men of St. John and vicinity, who are convinced that annexation to the United States,—which it is said, many of those opposed to Confederation desire—would load the people of these Provinces with intolerable taxes, and that the only effectual way to prevent this, is to give them one common interest by Federal union, and thus lay the basis of a great and prosperous future for all classes of the population. We do most earnestly commend the perusal of these documents to all our readers. Let them have the unprejudiced consideration of candid minds, disposed to decide in a matter of so much importance, free from party bias, and uninfluenced by partizan strife, or selfish ends.

CONFEDERATE TICKET IN ST. JOHN.—The Confederation ticket elected by a committe of citizens, and approved by a mass meeting of the party, is as follows:—

For Confederation—City: Hon. Mr. Tilley, Hon. Mr. Watters. County: Hon. Mr. Gray, W. H. Scovil, C. N. Skinner and James Quinton, Esquires.

The *Courier* in speaking of this ticket says:—

The ticket, embracing as it does a variety of interests, is a powerful one, and appears to meet with general approval. It is scarcely necessary to say anything of the merits of the men. They are known to the great mass of the public. Some of them have been in public life for years, and their legislative record is fresh in the rememberance of many. Others of them have not yet set foot on the floors of a Legislative Assembly, but their knowledge of public matters, their acquaintance with the wants and requirements of the people, and their correct business habits eminently fit them for the discharge of the duties of representatives. It is clear from a review of the ticket that party feelings and party prejudices have been made to succumb to the great question at issue. This is as it should be. It is only by pursuing such a course that it can be expected a correct and just decision will be arrived at.

The canvass proceeds vigorously, and the "British American Association" is endeavoring by every honorable means to disseminate knowledge and information on the subject of the proposed Confederation, so that the people may not cast their votes in ignorance of the advantages which its adoption will secure, or in doubt as to the serious consequences of its rejection.

YORK COUNTY.—The nomination of the York County candidates will take place the same day that this paper goes to press. The men who seek the honour of representing this County are already known. Messrs. Fisher, Street, and Dow are the candidates on the side of Confederation. In relation to the two former of these gentlemen, York County may well feel proud of being able to bring forward men of such great political knowledge and talent, and high social standing. Messrs. Street and Fisher are just such men as would do honor to any Legislature, and as no constituency should be ashamed of. To reject either of them would be a great loss to the whole country, and especially to York. Dr. Dow is a popular candidate in many parts of the County, is well known as a physician, and also as a member of the Assembly during the last House, and it is believed that his chances of election are good. York County might easily return all three of these candidates on the side of Confederation.

SUNBURY COUNTY.—We learn that there are three candidates out in this County on the Confederation ticket, and as the County only sends two members, of course one of them must suffer defeat. Messrs. Glazier and Perley were the former representatives, and are tried men. Mr. Covert, we understand, is a gentleman of property and respectability, and would probably make a good representative. Arrangements should be made by which one of the three would retire, and the entire Confederate votes in the County be given to the other two. Both the old members are men of large properties and extensive business, and their knowledge of the country, and especially of the County to which they belong, admirably fit them for the duties of representatives. The former services of Messrs. Perley and Glazier for the County commend them to the continued favour and confidence of the people. We learn that two or three anti-confederate candidates are also spoken of as likely to offer for Sunbury.

CARLETON COUNTY.—This County has three candidates out we learn, all for Confederation, while only two can be returned. They are Messrs. Connell, Lindsay, and Stickney. Mr. Connell is an old and tried representative, and a watchful guardian of the interests of his County. The moral and religious people of the whole Province owe Mr. C. a debt of gratitude for stopping Sabbath desecration in the conveyance of mails, and delivery of letters on that day. This service he rendered during his term of office as Post Master General, *all* the duties connected with which he performed with much efficiency. Mr. Lindsay has represented the County three sessions, and guarded its interests well. Mr. Stickney is a new candidate. We are informed by a voter in the County whose age and experience entitle his judgment to respect, that Mr. S. would, no doubt, make a good representative. It is a pity that one of these three would not retire and allow the other two to have all the Confederate strength in the County.

ST. JOHN.—Many of the friends of Confederation in St. John express themselves pretty sanguine of the election of the whole Confederate ticket for both City and County. They are working with a will, and the slanderous abuse contained in the *Freeman* of a large body of the electors, is doing much for the Union ticket.

WESTMORLAND.—Only two Confederates are up in Westmorland—Messrs. Steadman and Palmer—both of whom it is said are nearly or quite sure of being returned.

ALBERT COUNTY.—Messrs. McLellan and Lewis, both Union candidates, are said to be quite sure of being elected in Albert. Mr. McLellan is a credit to the County, and to the House, and we hope to see him in his old place again in the Assembly. Mr. Lewis has formerly represented the County with credit.

KING'S COUNTY.—The Confederate ticket in King's is Mr. J. P. Flewwelling, of Clifton, Mr. G. Flewwelling, of Ossekeag, and Mr. G. Ryan, of Studholm. The latter of these gentlemen has represented the County for several sessions, and is therefore well known. Mr. J. P. Flewwelling is very highly spoken of, and it is said his return is quite sure. Mr. G. Flewwelling is also said to be a rising young man, and would make a good representative. King's County is said to be at present largely in favour of Confederation, and is likely to carry the whole ticket.

THE OPPONENTS TO CONFEDERATION.—The *Courier* in its leader last week says of the opponents of Confederation as follows:—

The Antis are also at work, and their writers and speakers in general indulge in misrepresentations of the scheme, and abuse of its framers and advocates. The few papers in their interest teem with calculations based on incorrect premises, and statements that have no foundation in facts. With these and other artifices of a kindred character they hope to delude the people and carry their point. But we believe they will find in the coming contest how futile are all such efforts. They will find that more can be gained by appealing to the intelligence than by exciting the prejudices of the masses, and that truth will assert its sway.

[From the St. John, Morning News.]

CONFEDERATION MEETING IN PORTLAND.

On Tuesday evening the Portland Temperance Hall was literally crammed in anticipation of speeches by Messsrs. Tilley, Gray, Skinner and Quinton, on the great question now agitating the country. Prior to the arrival of the two first named gentlemen, James Harris, Esq., having been called to the chair, delivered a few practical and well chosen remarks, discoursing upon the advantages to accrue to the country and the varied manufacturing interests from Confederation. On these matters Mr. Harris, who employs in his extensive Foundry, in the present depressed times, about 120 men, was enabled to speak feelingly and effectively. He showed how, if the Provinces were united and the trade restrictions removed, he would be able to extend his own business, and reduce the price of his manufactures with profit to himself, employ a larger number of hands and give to them better wages than they now get. And besides all this, he exposed the folly of dreading competition in manufactures with other countries and other peoples. Mr. Gray addressed the audience, and directed his observations to matters relating to trade relations and railways, and also to the different features of the scheme. He spoke well and forcibly. Mr. Skinner followed in a brief and stirring speech, descanting upon the advantages of Union and Railroads, showing how the material progress of the country could be prosecuted by securing these boons, and appealing to the audience to give the question an honest and candid consideration. Mr. Tilley followed, and went over some of the most important features of the scheme in his usual forcible and eloquent style. Coming to the question of railways, he adverted to the criticisms upon a speech of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald of Canada, that had been circulated in some of the papers. He regarded the condition as secure and complete, even had he not received assurances that it was so. When the matter was adverted to in the papers he telegraphed to Dr. Tupper to ascertain his opinion, and the reply was: the construction of the road was an imperative condition, and would be included in the Imperial Act. A voice in the crowd here asked why he did not communicate with Macdonald? Mr. T. replied that he had done so, and he would read the answer. This announcement was received with great applause. Mr. T. then read the despatch which is as follows:—

QUEBEC, Feb. 20.

Your letter received.

My remark was, that our agreement to build a Railroad could not be portion of a Constitution. In our case it was one of the conditions on which Constitution was adopted; SUCH CONDITION WILL OF COURSE BE INSERTED IN THE IMPERIAL ACT.

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

To the Hon. S. L. Tilley.

Mr. Tilley dwelt on this point for a time with good effect, and showed how impossible it was for Canada to do aught to the prejudice of this Province even if the language of Mr. Macdonald was less emphatic than it proved to be. That question satisfactorily disposed of, it remained for the people calmly and carefully to consider the scheme of Confederation on its merits. Before closing, he exposed the fallacy about an additional dollar a barrel being placed upon flour in consequence of Confederation, and about increased taxation.

CONFEDERATION IN CANADA.

Lord Monck in his opening speech to the Canadian Legislature, expressed himself very strongly in favour of the Union of the Colonies. Among other things he remarked:

The general design of a union, and the particular plan by which it is proposed to carry that intention into effect, have both received the cordial approbation of the Imperial Government.

An Imperial Act of Parliament will be necessary in order to give effect to the contemplated Union of the Colonies. And I have been officially informed by the Secretary of State that Her Majesty's Ministers will be prepared to introduce a bill for that purpose into the Imperial Parliament as soon as they shall have been notified that the proposal has received the sanction of the Legislatures representing the several Provinces affected by it.

In commending to your attention this subject, the importance of which to yourselves and to your descendants it is impossible to exaggerate, I would claim for it your calm, earnest, and impartial consideration.

With the public men of British North America it now rests to decide whether the vast tract of country which they inhabit shall be consolidated into a State, combining within its area all the elements of national greatness, providing for the security of its component parts, and contributing to the strength and stability of the empire; or whether the several Provinces of which it is constituted shall remain in their present fragmentary and isolated condition, comparatively powerless for mutual aid, and incapable of undertaking their proper share of Imperial responsibility.

In the discussion of an issue of such moment, I fervently pray that your minds may be guided to conclusions which shall redound to the honor of our Sovereign, to the welfare of her subjects, and to your own reputation as patriots and statesmen.

The Legislative Council have thoroughly ventilated the subject, and decided in favor of Confederation by a large majority vote.

In the Lower House brilliant speeches have been made in favor of the scheme by the leading statesmen of Canada. Mr. John A. McDonald in a very able speech remarked:

He would once more urge upon the House to approach this great subject in the spirit of conciliation and compromise and consider the scheme as a whole—consider whether it was worth while to form this union at all, and if so, to accept the scheme as a whole. If they really believed it calculated to advance the prosperity and strength, the wealth and credit of the country, he prayed them to set aside