

The Standard,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. JACK,
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
until forbidden, at no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 2s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 2d per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E coris suspensum est optimum.—Cic.

No 22 | SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1853. | Vol. 20

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER
Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid.
If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.
If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

| The County of Charlotte to D. W. Jack, Treasurer. | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| 1852 | | |
| April 21 | To paid Charles Kennedy for Glazing | £ 2 12 6 |
| | A. W. Smith, for Printing | 11 5 |
| 26 | Edell & Turner Stationery and Candles | 17 11 |
| | Wm. Hanna, Constable, | 4 3 6 |
| | Richardson Haddock do | 11 |
| | Robert Shaw do | 7 |
| | Constables attending November Circuit | 8 |
| | Ditto do April Sessions | 6 |
| | High Sheriff | 26 6 9 |
| | David Mowat Esq., Coroner | 3 18 |
| | Dennis Bradley for Clothing &c. | 2 5 7 |
| | Dr. Gov. Coroner, | 3 12 |
| | Richard Smy for Coopage | 8 9 |
| | C. R. Hatheway, Esq. for services | 2 |
| | Wm. Ker, Esq. do | 11 6 |
| May 1 | Randall Smith, Constable | 1 11 |
| | John Doherty for Fuel | 5 7 6 |
| | Clerk of the Peace | 38 15 10 |
| | Gaoler | 42 10 |
| | Thomas Berry for repairing Record Office &c. | 48 13 3 |
| | George D. Street, Esq. for Insurance | 5 |
| | Thomas McKewen Constable | 5 2 |
| June 26 | Dennis O'Leary for Bread | 2 14 9 |
| July 1 | David A. Rose, Esq. Coroner, | 11 16 |
| 23 | F. A. Babcock for Coal, | 1 15 |
| 25 | High Sheriff, | 22 10 |
| 30 | Dennis O'Leary for Bread, | 6 3 9 |
| Oct 1 | David Polley for Coal | 16 10 |
| 5 | Constables attending Court in May and Sep | 11 12 |
| | Ditto for services in Criminal case | 1 8 9 |
| | Wm. Hanna Constable | 1 12 6 |
| | Richardson Haddock do | 12 |
| | Patrick Crowley for housing coal | 5 3 6 |
| | Joseph Moore, Esq. for services | 2 44 |
| | Patrick Murphy Constable | 1 12 6 |
| | James Scallion for cartage | 3 |
| | Overseers of the Poor St. George, | 2 |
| | William Hanson for Wood | 50 |
| | Charles Suel for repairing Gaol | 10 |
| | Patrick Crowley for cutting wood | 42 10 |
| | Gaoler | 1 11 |
| Nov 1 | George Thompson for Masonwork | 6 |
| 6 | Sheriff for conveying Prisoners to St. John | 18 13 |
| 15 | Charles Suel for repairing Gaol | 39 5 10 |
| 24 | Clerk of the Peace | 4 |
| 30 | James Thompson for Cartage | 5 |
| Dec 1 | Thomas Berry, carpenter for work | 2 7 11 |
| 31 | Dennis O'Leary for Bread | 1 |
| 1853 | Angus Fisher for Wood | 5 |
| March 26 | Patrick Bawn for cutting wood | 4 11 3 |
| April 11 | Dennis O'Leary for Bread | 20 |
| | Shilary for last year | 135 4 3 |
| | Balance in hand | £671 16 7 |

| CR | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------|
| By-Balance in hand 12th April, 1852 | | |
| 1852 | By-Balance in hand 12th April, 1852 | £161 15 3 |
| May 6 | Amount received from Clerk of the Peace for Licenses | 144 2 6 |
| Nov 20 | C. R. Hatheway Esq. proceeds of status sold | 19 9 |
| 21 | Clerk of the Peace for Licenses | 28 |
| Dec 16 | William Ker Esq. for Fines | 4 10 |
| 1853 | C. R. Hatheway, Esq. for a Fine | 7 |
| March 19 | C. R. Hatheway, Esq. for a Fine | 1 16 |
| April 6 | Clerk of the Peace for Licenses | 3 |
| 9 | J. W. Street Esq. Auction tax for present year | 3 |
| | William Whillock, do | 3 |
| | Robert Ker do | 3 |
| | Received on account of Assessment for 1852 from Parish Collectors of St. Andrews £75 | |
| | St. Stephens | 92 |
| | St. James | 15 |
| | St. David | 23 17 6 |
| | St. Patrick | 22 |
| | St. George | 40 6 |
| | Pennfield | 10 |
| | West Isles | 11 14 4 |
| | Campobello | 7 17 8 |
| | Grandmanan | 10 17 6 |
| | | £308 13 01 |
| | | £671 16 7 |

D. W. JACK,
County Treasurer.
St. Andrews, 11th April, 1853.

THE BENEFIT OF APPRENTICESHIP.—There is an important feature in the regulation of a master mechanic, which is faithful to some kind parent's heart; and that is the five to seven years' apprenticeship the boy who learns a trade must submit to. But it is an excellent discipline. It takes the lad at a critical period of a life—when he has a disposition perhaps averse to steady employment—and puts him to steady round of duties—severe, at first, but soon becoming, from habit, agreeable; and when his minority expires, his steady habits and industry are established, and he comes forth a man, the master of a trade, of fixed principles, and good habits, a blessing to himself and the community; or, at least this ought to be the result of an apprenticeship where both master and apprentice mutually discharge their duty to each other.

If parents would but look at it aright, they would declare that, had they many sons, they should learn trades. Contrast the youth just alluded to with him who, having a horror of an apprenticeship, is allowed to run at large.

European Intelligence.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.

Breadstuffs were firmer, owing to the late spring and recurrence of wintry weather. No change to notice in Provisions. Beef was firmer for fine qualities. Pork languid.

Freights to the United States very firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market was in good general demand throughout the week.

Parliamentary business uninteresting.

The Financial Budget was still debated.—Squabbles had occurred among Irish members on the subject of Parliamentary bribery.

Owing to Dockyard expenses, Lord John Russell has brought in a Bill to disfranchise the Admiralty and Ordnance, and employees.

Lord Campbell and five Judges had pronounced a decision in writ of error case—Solomon v. Miller, to test the legality of Solomon, a Jew voting in the House of Commons. Decision of the Lower Court confirmed, which was that no Jew can sit in either House without taking the Christian oath.

General Walter Raleigh Gilbert is dead.

A meeting of the citizens of Lambeth, London, was held to encourage Kossuth.

Newspapers to America containing manuscript are in future to be enlarged treble letter postage.

The Dublin exhibition was opened on the 12th inst. in presence of 15,000 spectators. Benson the architect, was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant; but Mr. Dangan, to whose munificent advances of £50,000 the exhibition owes its origin, declined the honor.

FRANCE.—The Emperor recovers but slowly. The re-establishment of the Death Penalty for political crimes has been agreed to by the Council of State.

BELOGIUM.—The Chamber of Deputies have voted the nominal strength of the Belgian army at 100,000 men. Active diplomatic negotiations are said to be going on between Russia and Belgium, but the object have not transpired.

GERMANY.—The passport relaxation in favor of Englishmen travelling in Bavaria is withdrawn.

TURKEY.—New difficulties have arisen in the question of the Holy Shrine, respecting the guardianship of the Sepulchre, but it is expected the question will be settled as previously anticipated.

GREECE.—The Ambassadors of England, France and Russia have decided that the villages in dispute belong to Turkey.

INDIA.—News from India to the 19th March, states that the British under General Cheape had captured a strong hold of the rebel chief Meaton, near Bonabew, after four hours hard fighting, with British loss of 102 men.

CHINA.—The insurrection is advancing. The Emperor has asked assistance from Great Britain.

CAPR OF GOOD HOPE.—The Caffre war has terminated. Treaty of peace concluded.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

From a pamphlet recently published by B. W. Hammond, Esq., of Grand Falls, giving the Municipal Act in English and French, for the benefit of the people of Victoria County, many of whom are of French descent. We copy Mr. Hammond's introductory remarks, as they point out the difference between governing a County by a Bench of Magistrates, and by Municipal Authorities, and the benefits which result from the latter mode of government. We trust they will be read, and that the people will be convinced of the propriety of adopting that excellent system of government:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA COUNTY.—The system of governing counties by a Bench of Justices, and a body of Grand Jurors selected by the Sheriff, under no responsibility what ever to the people, is so manifestly unjust and absurd, that the Legislature of the Province has wisely established another system in its stead; leaving it however, optional with the rate payers whether or not the improvement shall be adopted.

The new system is called MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES. Its distinguishing feature is the recognition of the right in the people to choose from among themselves the officers necessary to their local government, to the preservation of peace and good order in their communities; and in whom alone is vested the power of local direct taxation, and the care and management of the County property and revenue. All the officers thus chosen are directly accountable to the people for the manner in which they exercise the powers conferred upon them. This accountability is the security the people can have that the money raised from them by taxation will be prudently expended for their benefit. It will ensure an equitable tax, and must effect a very great decrease in the ordinary expenses of the County.

The Law of Municipalities is a much cheaper and more satisfactory system than the other; and one reason why it has not been generally adopted in the Province, is because its provisions are not generally known. The willing spirit of obedience in the people, and their readiness to forgive the misdeeds of their rulers, has kept them quiet. 'Tis true they grumble now and then at their burdens; but it is high time they fully woke up and shook off the load, and took an active part in public life where their interests lie.

The effect this would be the dissemination of an amount of knowledge and intelligence and which is so essential to a true understanding and appreciation of civil liberty and constitutional rights. Instead of being ruled, they would then rule, and their voice be heard in the chief departments of the land.

It is a pleasant thing to possess power. Those who enjoy it seldom wish to lay it down; and this is the reason why the persons in County offices under the present system, and those who seek office from the Executive, are opposed to the introduction of Municipal Authorities.

The Law is not within the reach of everybody, and might remain on the Statute Book unread by the people for many years; and when read, but imperfectly understood, unless some person should take the pains to put it before them in a plain, familiar, and common sense shape. All the people should be acquainted with it, for their interests alone are effected by it, and their rights secured.—It is a moral duty one owes to his fellows, to give them the benefit of any knowledge concerning their well being which circumstances have placed within his compass. This consideration has induced me to present the people of Victoria with this Pamphlet; and I have had it translated into French as the great majority of the inhabitants speak that language.

If by any beneficial information communicated, sound principles of local institutions understood, or assistance afforded in ameliorating the present condition of the people, I shall be doubly paid.

WOODSTOCK.

We promised in our last to give a short notice of the improvements going on in this place, but we promised too much; a short notice will not suffice. We could fill the paper and then one half would not be told. We will do the best we can, however, and commence with the Rail Road House. This is a splendid Hotel, now nearly completed. It stands on Main street, a short distance below the Institute; it will accommodate two or three hundred persons at a time with ease. Next, and but a short distance above on the same street, is a new Baptist Chapel. This is not a large building, but it would be an ornament in any town, and is a credit to the place. Mr. Skillen has opened a new store on the corner, directly under our Office, where everything to tempt the eye and endanger the pocket may be found. A few steps further and we are brought up by a shop recently opened by S. Parsons & Son. We believe this store is not surpassed by anything of the kind in the Province. The next is a new store now being opened by Mr. John Bradley; to judge from the appearance of the store and the goods now going in, this will be one of the handsomest shops in the Province. On the opposite side of the street Mr. John McDonough is finishing two large shops in the building lately erected by him. Across the Bridge we see an extensive brick yard just put in operation by Mr. Elisha Baker. The Messrs. Davis are nearly ready to start a new Iron Foundry; the machinery is all up and everything on the ground to commence operations. There is also a good prospect of another company being got up to smelt iron ore; if started, this, in addition to the old company, will make quite a stirring times here. We might go on and fill a sheet with notices of improvements, but the above will suffice to show that we are bound to go ahead. Woodstock against the Province, say we! What says the "Head Quarters"?—[Carlton Sentinel.]

European Intelligence.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.

Breadstuffs were firmer, owing to the late spring and recurrence of wintry weather. No change to notice in Provisions. Beef was firmer for fine qualities. Pork languid.

Freights to the United States very firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market was in good general demand throughout the week.

Parliamentary business uninteresting.

The Financial Budget was still debated.—Squabbles had occurred among Irish members on the subject of Parliamentary bribery.

Owing to Dockyard expenses, Lord John Russell has brought in a Bill to disfranchise the Admiralty and Ordnance, and employees.

Lord Campbell and five Judges had pronounced a decision in writ of error case—Solomon v. Miller, to test the legality of Solomon, a Jew voting in the House of Commons. Decision of the Lower Court confirmed, which was that no Jew can sit in either House without taking the Christian oath.

General Walter Raleigh Gilbert is dead.

A meeting of the citizens of Lambeth, London, was held to encourage Kossuth.

Newspapers to America containing manuscript are in future to be enlarged treble letter postage.

The Dublin exhibition was opened on the 12th inst. in presence of 15,000 spectators. Benson the architect, was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant; but Mr. Dangan, to whose munificent advances of £50,000 the exhibition owes its origin, declined the honor.

FRANCE.—The Emperor recovers but slowly. The re-establishment of the Death Penalty for political crimes has been agreed to by the Council of State.

BELOGIUM.—The Chamber of Deputies have voted the nominal strength of the Belgian army at 100,000 men. Active diplomatic negotiations are said to be going on between Russia and Belgium, but the object have not transpired.

GERMANY.—The passport relaxation in favor of Englishmen travelling in Bavaria is withdrawn.

TURKEY.—New difficulties have arisen in the question of the Holy Shrine, respecting the guardianship of the Sepulchre, but it is expected the question will be settled as previously anticipated.

GREECE.—The Ambassadors of England, France and Russia have decided that the villages in dispute belong to Turkey.

INDIA.—News from India to the 19th March, states that the British under General Cheape had captured a strong hold of the rebel chief Meaton, near Bonabew, after four hours hard fighting, with British loss of 102 men.

CHINA.—The insurrection is advancing. The Emperor has asked assistance from Great Britain.

CAPR OF GOOD HOPE.—The Caffre war has terminated. Treaty of peace concluded.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

From a pamphlet recently published by B. W. Hammond, Esq., of Grand Falls, giving the Municipal Act in English and French, for the benefit of the people of Victoria County, many of whom are of French descent. We copy Mr. Hammond's introductory remarks, as they point out the difference between governing a County by a Bench of Magistrates, and by Municipal Authorities, and the benefits which result from the latter mode of government. We trust they will be read, and that the people will be convinced of the propriety of adopting that excellent system of government:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA COUNTY.—The system of governing counties by a Bench of Justices, and a body of Grand Jurors selected by the Sheriff, under no responsibility what ever to the people, is so manifestly unjust and absurd, that the Legislature of the Province has wisely established another system in its stead; leaving it however, optional with the rate payers whether or not the improvement shall be adopted.

The new system is called MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES. Its distinguishing feature is the recognition of the right in the people to choose from among themselves the officers necessary to their local government, to the preservation of peace and good order in their communities; and in whom alone is vested the power of local direct taxation, and the care and management of the County property and revenue. All the officers thus chosen are directly accountable to the people for the manner in which they exercise the powers conferred upon them. This accountability is the security the people can have that the money raised from them by taxation will be prudently expended for their benefit. It will ensure an equitable tax, and must effect a very great decrease in the ordinary expenses of the County.

The Law of Municipalities is a much cheaper and more satisfactory system than the other; and one reason why it has not been generally adopted in the Province, is because its provisions are not generally known. The willing spirit of obedience in the people, and their readiness to forgive the misdeeds of their rulers, has kept them quiet. 'Tis true they grumble now and then at their burdens; but it is high time they fully woke up and shook off the load, and took an active part in public life where their interests lie.

The effect this would be the dissemination of an amount of knowledge and intelligence and which is so essential to a true understanding and appreciation of civil liberty and constitutional rights. Instead of being ruled, they would then rule, and their voice be heard in the chief departments of the land.

It is a pleasant thing to possess power. Those who enjoy it seldom wish to lay it down; and this is the reason why the persons in County offices under the present system, and those who seek office from the Executive, are opposed to the introduction of Municipal Authorities.

The Law is not within the reach of everybody, and might remain on the Statute Book unread by the people for many years; and when read, but imperfectly understood, unless some person should take the pains to put it before them in a plain, familiar, and common sense shape. All the people should be acquainted with it, for their interests alone are effected by it, and their rights secured.—It is a moral duty one owes to his fellows, to give them the benefit of any knowledge concerning their well being which circumstances have placed within his compass. This consideration has induced me to present the people of Victoria with this Pamphlet; and I have had it translated into French as the great majority of the inhabitants speak that language.

If by any beneficial information communicated, sound principles of local institutions understood, or assistance afforded in ameliorating the present condition of the people, I shall be doubly paid.

WOODSTOCK.

We promised in our last to give a short notice of the improvements going on in this place, but we promised too much; a short notice will not suffice. We could fill the paper and then one half would not be told. We will do the best we can, however, and commence with the Rail Road House. This is a splendid Hotel, now nearly completed. It stands on Main street, a short distance below the Institute; it will accommodate two or three hundred persons at a time with ease. Next, and but a short distance above on the same street, is a new Baptist Chapel. This is not a large building, but it would be an ornament in any town, and is a credit to the place. Mr. Skillen has opened a new store on the corner, directly under our Office, where everything to tempt the eye and endanger the pocket may be found. A few steps further and we are brought up by a shop recently opened by S. Parsons & Son. We believe this store is not surpassed by anything of the kind in the Province. The next is a new store now being opened by Mr. John Bradley; to judge from the appearance of the store and the goods now going in, this will be one of the handsomest shops in the Province. On the opposite side of the street Mr. John McDonough is finishing two large shops in the building lately erected by him. Across the Bridge we see an extensive brick yard just put in operation by Mr. Elisha Baker. The Messrs. Davis are nearly ready to start a new Iron Foundry; the machinery is all up and everything on the ground to commence operations. There is also a good prospect of another company being got up to smelt iron ore; if started, this, in addition to the old company, will make quite a stirring times here. We might go on and fill a sheet with notices of improvements, but the above will suffice to show that we are bound to go ahead. Woodstock against the Province, say we! What says the "Head Quarters"?—[Carlton Sentinel.]

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid.
If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.
If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

Tourists to Canada should not fail to visit the Indian village on the banks of the St. Lawrence, at Caughnawaga, opposite Lachine, and about nine miles above Montreal. A tract of land six by nine miles in extent, was granted to the tribe by government, and they have resided there for centuries. They are of the Iroquois tribe, and number 1200 in population. An hour or two could not be more pleasantly or profitably spent, than among this remnant of the red men of the forest, whose past history is shrouded in obscurity, and future prospects are to all appearance soon to be wrapped in oblivion.

AN OX WITH A WOODEN LEG.

A Pennsylvania farmer had the following misfortune happen to his fine working ox. The animal was grazing near where the farmer was making a fence. The ox stepped into a post hole and broke his leg. As it was too lean to kill, the farmer consulted a physician who determined to cut off the broken leg. A wooden leg was substituted in proper time, and when the ox was finally killed it presented the finest beef seen in Philadelphia market.—N. E. Farmer.

AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO SMUGGLE A QUANTITY OF LIQUOR INTO CHESHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS.

By marking the barrel with the name of "A. P. Dean," a prominent temperance man.—Mr. D. happened to be at the depot when the barrel arrived, and seeing his name on the head, asked for the freight bill, which was found to be charged to "Diamond D." Grasping an axe that stood at hand, he dashed in the head, and old Mother Earth, who has seemed more than ever disposed to "take a drop," since the advent of the Maine law, soon swallowed the contents!—[Boston Commonwealth.]

A MACHINE HAS BEEN INVENTED, SAYS THE NEW YORK SUN, BUT HAS NOT YET BEEN PATENTED.

which will do the entire pegging of a shoe, with either one, two, or three rows of pegs, in from two to three minutes. The number of rows, it is said, make no difference in the time, and the work is pronounced far better than the hand work can be. A further novelty in the case is, that this machine makes its own pegs, as it does its work—thus destroying the value of that ingenious machine for making pegs, that has so long been both useful and profitable.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN M'DONOUGH.

of Woodbourne, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within three months from date; and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARGARET M'DONOUGH, Executrix.
DAVID W. JACK, Attorneys.
WILLIAM JACK, do.
10th January, 1853.

WANTED.

SHIP TIMBER of all descriptions, delivered at our Shipyard in Robbinston. Apply at our store in Robbinston, or our Office in Saint Andrews.

F. A. BAUCOCK & CO
March 20, 1853.