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THE STANDARD.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.
In our last, we promised to look at the motives which appear to actuate those who oppose this proffered boon.
Some oppose the Act because it will take from them the power of controlling local affairs, which they have so long enjoyed, and place it in the hands of those elected by the people, to whom they will be responsible. Such opposition is not to be wondered at, as it is very natural for persons in power to be anxious to retain it. They call it "vested rights" and despise popular interference. We would not however wish to be understood that all persons holding offices, are against the measure, as we know a few who are in favor of it.
Others oppose it conscientiously, fearing that the County expenses will be materially increased—and that consequently the taxes will be doubled, without any corresponding benefit, and it is not at all unlikely that they may not understand the working of the system. But the more they become acquainted with the principles of the Corporation Act, the sooner will they be in favor of it.
The next parties to whom we shall allude, are those who are in the enjoyment of official emoluments. These parties use a variety of arguments, which are really too absurd to notice, yet as this might be supposed rather a summary method of disposing of their opposition, we may mention that they assert "the majority of the people are too ignorant to have Municipal institutions conferred on them." Hear that, ye sturdy yeomanry of Charlotte! These same people talk much about the expense of the new system, and profess to oppose it from motives of economy. But the truth is, the people do not rely upon these parties "professionals" of an economy they do not "practice."

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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Vol. 19

No 12 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1852.

books on the shelves; they know this and dread it, consequently they will give their whole interest against the measure, and do all they can to cry it down and make it unpopular in the eyes of the people, who should be aware of this; it is a prize within their grasp, one if they let slip, their children will curse them for it, as it keeps them back and shuts up every door and avenue to the enlargement and prosperity of the people. What makes the people of the United States of America flourish and go ahead at such a rate; it is their free institutions, their extension of knowledge, their Municipal Corporations, as every town is incorporated, and have the power of levying and assessing their own taxes for schools, roads and bridges, and whatever improvement they may want to make. The natural resources of the Country or its soil is nothing to be compared with New-Brunswick; they pay five times as many taxes as we do, still we are behind them in age, and it cannot be chargeable on anything else but our want of energy and free institutions; let us no longer sleep at our post, let us be up and doing, let us have the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill, and not rest until we secure it."

THE TRUNK RAILWAY.—NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—We understand that the last English mail has brought advices from Mr. Hinks, and we are happy to learn that Canadian credit never stood higher in England than it does at present. It affords us additional gratification to be able to state that Mr. Hinks anticipates no difficulty in making such arrangements as will ensure the speedy construction of the Great Trunk Railway from Halifax throughout the entire length of the Province.
We have reason to believe that action has been taken by the Canadian Government to ensure the commencement of the survey of the whole line within a very short period.—(Quebec Gazette.)

LEGISLATURE.—The Liquor bill yesterday was reported by the Committee of the whole House with a variety of amendments and laid on the table to be printed. The yeas and nays were taken upon the question of striking out the proviso referring the bill to the people and the motion prevailed, the vote standing 190 yeas to 163 nays. There were 38 absentees. The vote will be found recorded in another portion of this day's paper. Another important amendment was made in Committee of the Whole. The provision permitting the sale of wine for sacramental purposes was stricken out. The bill will not probably come up for discussion again until Monday.—(Boston Atlas, Apr. 1.)

MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW-YORK. The Maine Law was discussed in the New-York House of Assembly on Wednesday in the morning and evening sessions, and it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 51 to 35.

ENGLISH RAILROAD IRON.—The Wilkesbarre "Farmer," in noticing certain accidents which had lately happened on the railways in his neighbourhood, in consequence of the breaking of the iron rails, says:
"Good English iron is doubtless a very good thing. But there is more difference in the quality of English than there is in American iron. The English railroad iron brought to this country, and about which there is so much clamor made, is what is called 'cinder iron.' It is rotten and worthless and without any real value at home."

C. Hanson, of Brooklyn, New York, proposes to Congress that he shall establish a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Gloucester, on the Elbe, and near to Hamburg, so as to make semi-monthly passages between Brooklyn and the city of Hamburg. He proposes to build four steamers, of 2,000 tons each, the first two to be ready in two years, and the other two in three years. He proposes to carry mails and passengers at such rates as he shall be able to obtain. He offers to do this if Congress will give him for the first three years one hundred thousand dollars per annum; for the next three years eighty-five thousand dollars per annum, and for the next three years seventy-five thousand dollars per annum, for each vessel engaged in the service.
A. H. Pringle & Co., of New York, have been arrested at the instance of passengers returned from Panama, for selling worthless tickets to California. The complaint was made by Peter Schmidt, of New York, who purchased tickets for himself and five associates from Maine.

LEGALIZED TRAFFIC subject to approval on a direct vote by the people. A Minority Report is to be submitted. Up to that day, petitions for such a law had been presented with 14,092 signatures, and remonstrances against it with 4,822 signatures. Besides these, there were 1,222 petitions for a total repeal of the License Law.

NEW-BRUNSWICK SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE, HOME MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.
Great Provincial Exhibition to be opened at Fredericton on Tuesday the 5th October next, under the auspices and patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Head.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The Legislature having passed a grant of £500 in aid of the funds of the Society to provide for the expense of getting up and managing the proposed Exhibition, and thereby showing their approval of the same, upon the plan and contemplated arrangements contained in the resolutions of the Society passed at the general meetings held on the 15th October and 7th January last, which have all been heretofore published and widely circulated throughout the Province. The Executive Committee are now actively engaged in the preparations requisite for carrying out the scheme; and all local committees for the different Counties in the Province to the general Committee, consisting of the Legislative Council and Members of the House of Assembly, in their private capacities, in their respective Counties; the several County Agricultural Societies, and Mechanics' Institutes in the different parts of the Province; Manufacturing Companies, and all Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artizans and Artists throughout the country, and all other persons taking an interest in its welfare and prosperity, are now called on to be up and doing, in aid of this great work; as no time is to be lost in preparing articles to be brought forward for competition and in raising subscriptions in aid of the fund necessary to provide for the large expense that must be incurred.

It will be seen by the schedule and classified list of the objects for the Exhibition, already published, that it will be open to all the natural productions, both mineral and vegetable, of the Province; to all kinds of Agricultural produce; to all articles of Home Manufacture of every description; to cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, and cured meats of all kinds, and to specimens of all the different branches of the Fine Arts.
Farmers, gardeners, manufacturers, musical instrument makers, jewellers, watch and clockmakers, carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, foundries, mill-owners, carriage builders, boot and shoemakers, saddle and harness makers, and indeed all descriptions of mechanics, artisans and artists, are therefore strongly invited to come forward with the respective productions of their industry, labor, skill, ingenuity and ability in their different callings, for a generous competition with each other for excellence, and thus show what the resources of the Province are, and what the people in it can do.

The Ladies of the Province are also solicited to exert their talents and ingenuity in fancy and ornamental works for the show.
Liberal prizes will be awarded to the victors in this praiseworthy avocation, a list of which will be hereafter published as soon as it can be prepared and arranged. Pecuniary assistance to a limited amount, so far as the funds will permit, will be placed at the disposal of the respective local committees for Counties at a distance from Fredericton, to afford aid to such persons as may be in need of the same in the expenses of transmitting their articles for competition to the Exhibition, and the more liberal the subscriptions from such Counties are, the greater will be the amount to which such aid can be extended to them.

The Exhibition will be opened by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in person, on Tuesday the 5th October next, and closed on Saturday the 9th, during which time a Fair will be held with the Exhibition, at which Ploughing Matches, Regattas, and various kinds of public amusements and sports will be provided for, according to a programme that will be hereafter published; as the object is to make this great Exhibition and show not only highly beneficial to the Province at large, and thus carry out the most important objects of the Society, but also instructive and amusing to all who attend it.

The use of the Province Building has been kindly granted to the Society for the occasion, in which all articles of a nature to require great care, safe keeping, and protection from the weather, will be placed.
Every exertion will be made to provide the means of comfortable accommodation in Fredericton and its immediate vicinity, for visitors to the show.
It is hoped and trusted that the public Press of the Province, that powerful engine for promoting all great undertakings, will be

exercised in behalf of this good cause, and that the Editors of Newspapers in the several districts of the country will give insertion to their respective papers to this Communication and exert themselves to give general information on, and keep the public attention alive to all matters connected with the scheme which may tend to its success, and excite an extensive spirit of enterprise and desire for excellence among the people.
G. F. STREET,
President of the Society,
Fredericton, 5th April, 1852.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—On Saturday last the Assembly passed a grant of £500 in aid of the Provincial Exhibition, to be held in this City in October next. The grant was to procure a tent and other movable accommodations for those who were willing to show what New Brunswick can do in Agriculture and domestic manufactures, and young as the country is, the fine arts were not forgotten in the discussion. On Monday the House by a large majority decided that the Province Hall should be placed at the disposal of the Society for promoting Agriculture, Home Manufactures, and Commerce, for the purposes of the exhibition. The application came from the Hon. Judge Street, the President of the Society, and although opposed, was carried by a handsome majority.—Head Quarters.

A LAUGHABLE SCENE.—There was quite an unexpected debut at a theatre in Liverpool, England, recently, during the performance of the last and most impressive scene in the play of Julius Caesar. The elder Van Horn sustained the character of Brutus. He was at the passage where, after his army had been defeated, he requests his freedman to kill him, and resolves to commit suicide. At this juncture a venerable-looking gentleman with a long beard, made his appearance at the side-scenes, and took a deliberate survey of the house. The audience, at first surprised at this novel apparition, burst into roars of laughter, to the evident horror and astonishment of the tragedian, to whose ears the uproar for sounds were a profanation. The cause of this merriment walked deliberately down to the foot-lights, and stayed at the audience, whose roars of laughter soon startled him, and drove him once more up to the stage. In the mean time Brutus stabbed himself, with as much tragic dignity as possible under the circumstances, covering his face with his robe. The goat, seeing his fall, walked over to the prosaite Brutus, surveyed him, took a sniff at him, and then, amidst louder roars of laughter than ever, in which the actors heartily joined, removed off the stage.

ONLY BELIEVE HALF A REPORT.—When Miss Chudleigh, afterwards Duchess of Kingston, once met Lord Chesterfield in the room at Bath, they began to talk of the company present, and the lady was very communicative in her narrative of things and of Lady Caroline, Miss Langens, &c. &c., and concluded by remarking, "Yet much of this may be scandal; for, do you know, my lord, that since I was lately confined to my chamber by illness, they have spread an infamous report of my being brought to bed of twins."

"Oh, my dear lady, do not be uneasy," replied the peer; "for my part, I have long made up my mind only to believe half of what the town says."

EARLY PLANTING OF POTATOES.—The best way to escape the Rot and the potatoe bug, is to plant your potatoes early; put a little lime in each hill when planting. I have planted my early potatoes in this way for the last five years, and none of them have ever rotted. I have always planted some in May every year for several years, (without liming) and they have always rotted more or less.
But putting lime in the hills will not prevent the bugs from eating off the tops; neither will sprinkling lime on the tops put a stop to their gormandizing. But if you plant very early, your potatoes will be of good size before the bugs make their appearance, and you will have potatoes in spite of the bugs. While those planted late attacked at the same time, they will scarcely be worth digging, as they grow none after the tops are destroyed.—(Holt, Stevens.)

A QUIET WAY OF SETTLING A DISPUTE.—One of the neatest things in its way that we ever heard of, came off yesterday on Long Wharf. It seems that a party of four persons were spending the Sunday quietly in playing billiards. One of the parties, however, not content with the chances of the game, and determined to chain the fickle goddess to his side, established a kind of telegraph with his partner, by laying his hands carelessly on the table after each deal, and extending his fingers, designating very intelligibly the number of trumps which he held. The device was ingenious and highly successful, for a while, but was unfortunately discovered by one of the opponents, who, on a repetition of the offence, very dexterously whipped up a bowie-knife and cut off two fingers. The

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
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 until 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.

INDIAN CENSUS.—Efforts have been made, for a year or two past, by the Government, to obtain a census of the Indian population inhabiting the United States. By the accounts received from census agents, and information derived from other sources, it is ascertained that the entire number of Indians in all parts of our country amounts to about 418,000. Of this number, 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 34,100 are the Indians of Texas; 92,130 belong to the tribes living in New Mexico; 32,231 are in California; 34,733 are in Oregon; 11,500 in Utah. Many of the New Mexico Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.—(St. Louis Inlet.)

We take the following from the leader of the European Times, March 27:—
"The reasonable conclusion to which the new Government has come, of winding up the session without delay and dissolving Parliament, takes from the present deliberations of the Legislature much of the attention which they would otherwise command. In two months from this time we shall be in the vortex of a general election, amidst a degree of excitement and clamour for a principle to which up parallel has existed in our day."
If the average of general elections cost, as we see it stated, the enormous sum of two millions sterling, the forth coming contest may fairly be expected to considerably exceed that amount. Two millions sterling! What a libel on popular suffrage!

Our parliamentary system for reaching bribers is very imperfect. We have seen it suggested that some means should be taken, during the approaching election, to detect as far as possible the presence of bribery. That bribery will be enormously practised in every part of the country cannot admit of a doubt. The Carlton Club, it is a well known fact, have already subscribed largely towards filling the House with the supporters of the broad axe. In this case the motive is clear, and the probable gain is worth the outlay. It is this kind of expenditure which requires looking after, and if bribery committees were established in the large towns and in the rural districts, they would be the means of effecting much good. The Anti Corn Law League's £50,000 looks very small when contrasted with the two millions sterling to which we have referred, the fourth part of that huge electioneering fund which is required to "take the sense of the people." And yet, if the League could appropriate any part of their fund towards forming such committees as we have suggested, the very announcement of the fact would carry conviction in quarters which require a thorough surveillance. The subject is worthy of consideration.

A MONSTER PLANK.—A ship named the Enigrant has arrived this week in ballast from Portsmouth, where she delivered a cargo of masts and spars brought for the government from New Zealand. She has now on board a gunwale plank of the following extraordinary dimensions, viz.—1444 feet in length, 19 inches in breadth, at the narrow end, and 6 inches in thickness. The plank is perfect throughout, having only a single knot about ten feet from the top. We understand that it was cut from a tree 301 feet in height, and that it is not the centre plank, which might have been even larger. It is perfectly straight, and the timber is pronounced by competent judges to be of very superior quality. The vessel is lying in the Brunswick Dock, and the plank is to be rafted for £100.

FATAL AFFRAY IN THE SOUTH SEAS.—Advices from Australia just received represent the tragic end of Mr. Benj. Boyd, the founder and managing director of the Royal Bank of Australia. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman, with some of his men, was seeking capture of tortoises in the South Seas when, it is reported, a dispute arose between the cannibals, or natives, and the crew, and that Mr. Boyd perished in the fray.

The Austrian Ambassador in London has presented a gold snuff box, set in diamonds, worth £250, to Mr. R. A. Stephens, chief superintendent of police in Birmingham and a magnificent ring, an amethyst mounted with brilliants, to Mr. G. Leadbitter, of Bow street for their exertions in bringing to justice some forgers on the Austrian Government.

The copy of the Bible used on the occasion of the admission of General W. H. Harrison to the order of Masons was exhibited to the brethren assembled at a meeting of the Lodge of Virtue, held in the Albion Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday evening week.