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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER

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The County of Charlotte to D. W. Jack, Treasurer.

DR.

1852.			£	s.	d.
April	24	To paid Charles Kennedy for Glazing	2	12	6
		A. W. Smith, for Printing	14	5	
	26	Odell & Turner Stationery and Candles		17	11
		Wm. Henan, 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
	27	David Mowat, Esq., Coroner	3	18	
		Dennis Bradley for Clothing &c.	2	5	7
	28	Dr. Gove, Coroner,	3	12	
		Richard Smy for Cooperage		8	9
	29	C. R. Hatheway, Esq. for services		2	
	30	Wm. Ker, Esq. do		11	6
May	1	Randall Smith, Constable	1	11	
	4	John Doherty for Fuel	5	7	6
	6	Clerk of the Peace	38	15	10
		Gaoler	12	10	
	17	Thomas Berry for repairing Record Office &c	48	13	3
	26	George D. Street, Esq. for Insurance	5		
June	30	Thomas McKewen Constable	5	2	
July	1	Dennis O'Leary for Bread	2	14	9
Sep.	23	David A. Rose, Esq. Coroner,	11	16	
	25	F. A. Babcock for Coal,	1	15	
	30	High Sheriff,	22	10	
Oct	1	Dennis O'Leary for Bread,	6	3	9
	5	David Polleys for Coal	16	10	
		Constables attending Court in May and Sep	11	12	
		Ditto for services in Criminal case	1	8	9
		Wm. Henan Constable	1	12	6
		Richardson Haddock do		4	6
	8	Patrick Crowley for housing coal		12	
	13	Josephus Moore, Esq. for services	5	3	6
		Patrick Murphy Constable	2	14	
	15	James Scallion for cartage	1	12	6
	16	Overseers of the Poor St. George,	3		
		William Hanson for Wood	2		
	25	Charles Snell for repairing Gaol	50		
	26	Patrick Crowley for cutting wood		10	
	27	Goaler	12	10	
Nov	1	George Thompson for Masonwork	1	14	
	6	Sheriff for conveying Prisoners to St. John	6		
	15	Charles Snell for repairing Gaol	18	13	
	24	Clerk of the Peace	39	5	10
	30	James Thompson for Cartage		5	
Dec.	4	Thomas Berry, carpenter for work	4		
	31	Dennis O'Leary for Bread	2	7	11
1853.					
March	26	Angus Fisher for Wood	1		
	28	Patrick Bawn for cutting wood		5	
April	1	Dennis O'Leary for Bread	4	11	3
	11	Salary for past year	20		
		Balance in hand	135	1	3
			£671	16	7

CR.

1852.			£	s.	d.
		By Balance in hand 12th April, 1852	£164	15	3½
May	6	Amount received from Clerk of the Peace for Licenses	144	2	6
Nov.	20	C. R. Hatheway Esq. proceeds of slates sold		19	9
	24	Clerk of the Peace for Licenses	28		
Dec.	16	William Ker Esq. for Fines	1	10	
1853.					
March	19	C. R. Hatheway, Esq. for a Fine	7		
April	6	C. R. Hatheway, Esq. for a Fine	1	16	
	9	Clerk of the Peace for Licenses	3		
		J. W. Street Esq., Auction tax for present year	3		
		William Whilleck, do do	3		
		Robert Ker do 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 4½			
		Campobello 7 17 8			
		Grandmanan 10 17 6 ——	308	13	0½
			£671	16	7

D. W. JACK,
County Treasurer.

St. Andrews, 11th April, 1853.

THE BENEFIT ON APPRENTICESHIP.—There is an important feature in the regulation of a master mechanic, which is frightful 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. At the most critical period of life for forming habits, he is forming those that are the reverse of industry. He is not fitting himself to be a man, but wearing away his boyhood in idleness. The partial parent sees this yet has not fortitude to avert it. At twenty-one years of age when the first named lad comes out a good mechanic, it is wonderful if the other has not fastened habits upon him that will be his ruin, if he is not ruined already. More than one excellent man in our community can say with thankfulness, that it turned out so that, to his half dozen years' apprenticeship, he is indebted for the habits of industry and sobriety he has obtained. That, when he was put to a trade, he was on on a pivot, as it were. Had it not been for the firmness of his parents, he likely would have been a ruined lad ere his minority expired. This was the turning point.

SUM FOR THE BOYS.—If a newspaper editor "stops the press to announce," what would he do if it was a pound?—[Post.

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 lang rid. 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 exposures, Lord John Russell has brought in a Bill to disfranchise the Admiralty and Ordnance, and employees.

Lord Campbell and five Judges had pronounced decision in writ of error case—Solomans 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 Jews 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 charged 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 £80,000 the exhibition owes its origin, declined the honor.

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

BELGIUM.—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 robber 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.

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

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 shoe store just opened by S. Parsons & Son. We believe this store is not surpassed by any thing 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 McDonaugh 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 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"?—[Carleton Sentinel.

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

BROKE WELLINGTON HAMMOND,
Barrister-at Law.
Grand Falls, Victoria, N. B.,
March 1853.

COMPLETELY SOAKED.—Jones says he went home one night with an extensive "brick in his hat," and not being desirous of calling down the wrath of Mrs. Jones, concluded after some reflection to get into bed without waking her. He succeeded as he thought, pretty well in so doing but after laying some time he imagined Mrs. J. might smell his breath and so concluded to turn over.—"I had but fairly got over said he "when my wife sung out—'Jones you stupid old fool, you needn't have turned over—*you'r drunk all the way through.*'"

A doctor and a poet quarreled; an indifferent person was applied to, to settle the dispute, when the latter made the following reply:—

"You are faulty both; do penance for your crimes; Bard, take his physic—doctor, read his rhymes."

We regret to learn from the Cobourg Star, that, Sir E. MacKechnie, Mayor of Cobourg, died there last week. His remains were buried on Saturday, having been attended to the grave by the whole town. The shops were closed out of respect to the deceased, and all business suspended during the afternoon. Mr. MacKechnie's loss will be felt not only by Cobourg but by the Province.—He was a man eminent for enterprise, and beloved by all for the amiability of his private character.

W. Weller, Esq., has been unanimously elected Mayor of Cobourg in his stead.—Quebec Morn. Chron.

Pictou is a beautiful spot, and is in the centre of many natural resources, which, under the awakened enterprise of its citizens must increase its wealth and importance.—The coal fields of the county are extensively operated, and now the valuable free-stone quarries are being opened on a large scale for the purpose of supplying the American market with free-stone for building, of a quality superior, both in beauty and durability, to any other kind now used.

But Pictou has other attractions—its sons are generous—its daughters are sociable, and withal quite handsome. So say our summer tourists, one and all; and those who can command a few weeks in midsummer to rusticate, will be amply repaid in pleasure, by a visit to that rural village, and its suburban attractions.—[International Journal.

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 Pennsylvanian farmer had the following misfortune happen to a 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 lived close by, and the result was that it was 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'DOUALL, 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'DOUALL
DAVID W. JACK,
WILLIAM JACK, } Executors.
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. BABCOCK & CO
March 29, 1853.

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