

European Intelligence.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on Wednesday morning last, from Liverpool bringing dates to the 10th inst. The cotton market has again declined. Flour remained unchanged. The London Times of the 7th announces the death of Prince Zharzenberg, the Prussian Minister of Austria. He died at Vienna on the 15th April, of apoplexy. The revenue returns for the quarter ending in April have been published. They are of an exceedingly satisfactory character, showing an improvement of over £100,000. The Arctic Squadron will be employed in the search of Sir John Franklin's party, to sail from Woolwich on the 11th of April. Both Houses of Parliament adjourned on the 19th inst. Political affairs are quiescent, consequent upon the preparations which are being made for the approaching general election. FRANCE.—The fears of demand on France for reimbursements to the Russian government of its money now in French stock had not been realized. The Emperor would not demand repayment, but merely security for his capital of fifty million of francs, at four and a half per cent. A company had been organized for the establishment of a Railway between Lyons and Sardeña. The Paris papers are filled with accounts of the presentation of the Cardinal's Hat to the Archbishop of Bordeaux, and of the taking of the oath of allegiance. A Paris correspondent of the London Times states that the intelligence from Lyons and other manufacturing districts, are unfavorable. The slight improvement noticed some weeks ago in the silk trade has wholly subsided, and articles of luxury are generally much neglected. The Patrie, an organ of Louis Napoleon, of a recent date, contains a leading and lengthy editorial article in favor of the United States expedition to Japan. Prussia.—The Prussian government contemplates a tax on railways. The Hotel of the Russian Embassy at Berlin was repairing for the reception of the Empress of Russia. The upper Chamber had rejected a motion which would have cancelled the declaration of the constitution, that no civil disabilities are created by religious belief. The constitution of the city of Bremen had been suspended, and a decree issued, prohibiting the circulation of papers, and the posting of placards. PORTUGAL.—A ministerial crisis has again occurred, in consequence of the Cabinet having, on the 29th, been in a minority of 30 against 25, on adding a clause abolishing capital punishment for political offences to the reform charter. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 31st of March, have reached England. The government's call for a Burger's levy was a failure. Four hundred British troops were in the hospital at King Williams Town. AUSTRALIA.—Later accounts from Sydney confirm the accounts of the prosperous state of the diggings and of the commercial affairs of the colony. The Melbourne steamer from Sydney, N. S. W. arrived at Liverpool on the 5th, with £200,000 in gold dust. Two other vessels the day previous brought £160,000, and another was daily expected with £100,000. Wonderful stories are received in England from the Australian gold mines. One account says the whole dividing range between Sydney and Victoria, known as the Snowy mountains, is one vast field of gold. Commissioner Farris had a ton and a half of gold in his tent waiting for an escort. ITALY.—Another violent storm occurred in the Adriatic on the 16th March, doing great damage to the shipping at Ancona. Wreck of the British Steam Frigate Birkenhead.—Loss of 454 lives! Another terrible disaster has happened at sea. At two o'clock in the morning of the 26th of February, her Majesty's steamer, the Birkenhead, was wrecked between two and three miles from the shore of Southern Africa. The exact spot at which the calamity happened was Point Dungen. Off this point she struck upon a reef of sunken rocks. The ship was steaming eight and a half knots at the time. The water was smooth and the sky serene, but the speed at which the vessel was passing through the water proved her destruction. The rock penetrated through her bottom just aft the foremast, and in twenty minutes time there were a few floating spars and a few miserable creatures clinging to them, and this was all that remained of the Birkenhead. Of 685 persons who had left Simon's Bay in the gallant ship but a few hours before, only 184 remain to tell the tale. No less than 454 Englishmen have come to so lamentable an end. There is no mystery about the calamity.—We are not left, as in the case of the Amazon, to conjecture the origin of the disaster. Just what happened to the Orion off the Scottish coast, or to the Great Liverpool off Cape Finisterre, has happened now. Captain Salmond, the officer in command, anxious to shorten the run to Algoa Bay as much as was possible, and more than was prudent, hugged the shore too closely. Four hundred and fifty-four persons have lost their lives in consequence of his temerity. As soon as the vessel struck upon the rocks the rush of water was so great, that the men on the lower troopdeck were drowned in their hammocks. There was the happier fate; at least, they were spared the terrible agony of the next twenty minutes. At least the manner of death was less painful than with others; who were first crushed beneath the falling spars and funnel, and then swept away to be devoured by the sharks, who were prowling round the wreck. From the moment that the ship struck, all appears to have been done that human courage or coolness could effect. The soldiers were muscled on the after-deck. The instating of discipline was stronger even than the instant of life. The men fell into place as coolly as on the parade ground. They were told off in to reliefs, and sent—some to the chain pumps, some to the middle box boats. Captain Wright, of the 91st Regiment, who survives to relate the dreadful scene, tells us— "Every man did as he was directed, and there was not a cry or a murmur among them until the vessel made the fatal plunge. I could not name any individual officer who did more than another. All received their orders, and had them carried out as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; otherwise only this difference, that I never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise or confusion." DEATH OF THE HON. ALEXANDER BARKIN.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Alexander Barkin, of Miramichi, member of the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick on Saturday last, while on a visit to his brother, Mr. Robert Barkin, at Bonborough-hall. Although from his returning disposition he was comparatively little known here, there is not a fire-side in New Brunswick where his name is not a household word. Blessed with great wealth, and endowed with feelings of the highest Christian philanthropy, his charities were unbounded. During the great fire at Miramichi, his house was a refuge for hundreds of the destitute, and his efforts to alleviate the terrible and sudden misery arising from the conflagration, were unceasing. As a merchant he was the "very soul of honour." Seldom has so good a man passed from among us, for he was, in truth, the essence of a Christian and a gentleman.—Liverpool Standard. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CHILL.—The Winfield Scott brought advices from Valparaiso to the 20th March. An American whaleship, name not stated, was seized by the convicts at the Gallapagos Islands, and the captain and crew murdered. The convicts then proceeded towards Guayaquil, with the intention of opposing Gen. Flores. On their way they fell in with two schooners belonging to Gen. Flores, and having seized them, murdered all on board in the most brutal manner, including the nephew and son-in-law of Gen. Flores. In one of those vessels they cut the throats of fifty-three men from ear to ear. The whaleship was afterwards taken possession of by a Swedish frigate, the convicts placed in irons, and the vessel anchored in the Guayaquil River. The expedition of Gen. Flores, it was believed, would prove a total failure, though the greatest excitement still prevailed at Guayaquil, partly in consequence of a Swedish frigate having been stationed at the mouth of the River, to prevent vessels entering without proper papers. DEATH FROM THE USE OF CHLOROFORM.—The New Haven papers announce the death in that city, of Mrs. Emily Norton, of Northwalk Conn., aged 24, from the use of Chloroform. It seems that Mrs. N. has been afflicted for some years with a disease of the jaw and chest, requiring the extraction of several diseased teeth, and sent to New Haven to have the operation performed by her former medical attendant, Dr. Park. Having previously taken chloroform with good effect, she insisted on having it administered on this occasion. A had drain only was used on a sponge; and almost while she was saying she felt no effect from it, and was asking for its more free administration, the doctor noticed the pulse suddenly to fail, and within three or four minutes from the time this charge was noticed, all signs of life were gone, and the most vigorous efforts to resuscitate the woman proved unavailing. A Coroner's jury exculpated the Dr. from all blame.—Boston Traveller. A committee of citizens of Chillicothe, Ohio, have addressed a letter to the Mayor of Boston, stating the fact that on the 1st inst., one fourth of the city of Chillicothe was laid in ashes, and that four embraced nearly all the important business houses, of every order, in that city, together with many valuable dwellings. The committee call upon Boston to contribute to their relief. Report of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, for the year ending 31st March, 1852.—This is a lengthy and important document appearing in some of our Canadian papers, the matter which it contains, however, being chiefly of local interest, precludes the necessity of an extended notice. We quote the following paragraph:—"The subject of a line of Ocean steamers to run between some port in Great Britain and the River St. Lawrence, has engaged much of the attention of the Council during the past year, and in accordance with a series of resolutions passed at a general meeting of this Board in August, a memorial was addressed to the Governor in Council, praying that such aid, in the shape of annual allowance or otherwise, as might be found necessary, would be granted by the Government to induce individuals or companies to embark in the enterprise, as it was considered too great a risk to be undertaken without some public assistance. A deputation of the Council also proceeded to Toronto to urge on the Government the views of the Board, and it is gratifying to know that their efforts have at length a prospect of success, and no distant period as the Department of Public Works has advertised for tenders for a line of Screw Steamers, which may be expected to be in operation next Spring. The value of this means of communication in the present aspect of trade, can scarcely be overrated, and the Council anticipate much advantage from its establishment." THE STANDARD. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1852. The Spring Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, was opened here yesterday. His Honor Mr. Justice STREET presiding. His Honor's charge to the Grand Jury was lengthy; he observed, that he had hoped to have congratulated the Jury, as on former occasions, upon their punctual attendance; that the Court had been delayed beyond the usual hour to give time for those of the Jury who had to travel from a distance, but that the present bad state of the roads and the high freshets, were no doubt the cause of their absence. That Grand Jurors in the various sections of the Province where he officiated, had taken an active interest in their duties. He congratulated the Jury on the small Calendar; there were only two criminal cases, one for setting fire to a building, which, according to the laws of the land, is made a felony; the other for uttering spurious coin, which is a misdemeanor. He alluded to the present fair prospects of the Province, owing to the encouragement given by the Legislature last Session to railways, and pointed out the advantages which would arise to this Province from the construction of the Halifax & Quebec railroad. The benefits flowing from this great work would be the expenditure of nearly two millions of pounds, the great influx of population, the large demand for produce, and consequently the establishment of good markets. He next spoke of the St. Andrews & Quebec railroad, and stated that he was informed, the capitalists in England who had undertaken this work, intended very shortly to carry it on vigorously. His Honor then, at some length, showed the benefits which would follow to the Province from the great Provincial Exhibition to be held at Fredericton in October next, under the auspices of the "New-Brunswick Society for the encouragement of agriculture, home manufactures, commerce, &c." We are happy to say only eight cases were entered for trial. PUBLIC MEETING. On Thursday last, 23d inst., a meeting of the householders paying rates upon property in the County, took place at the Court House, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of deciding whether they would accept of a Municipal Corporation. The High Sheriff explained the object of the Meeting, and read some of the principal provisions of the Municipal Act; after which he put the question "Do you accept the Charter." The yeas and nays being numerous, a poll was at once demanded. The Sheriff decided that none but householders, paying rates, were entitled to vote, and that with a view to accommodate all who wished to vote, he had appointed as clerk Mr. Robert Ker, who would record their names in an adjoining room. The presiding officer vacated the chair, and Wm. Ker, Esq. was appointed thereto, when P. Finch, Esq. addressed the meeting at some length in opposition to accepting the Charter. He was followed by Dr. Thomson, M. P. P. on the same side. John Wilson and L. Donaldson, Esqrs. followed, in favor of the Charter. Geo. J. Thomson, Esq. next engaged the attention of the meeting, and opposed the measure. Messrs. F. A. Babcock and James Boyd followed, strongly in favor of Municipal authorities. Geo. D. Street, Esq. then spoke against the adoption of the Act, followed by Mr. Wm. Smith, in favor of it; and succeeded by B. R. Fitzgerald, M. P. P. against the adoption of the measure at the present time. Mr. H. E. Seelye closed the address by a neat speech in favor of incorporating the County. We took notes of such speeches as we could hear, but are unable to publish them this week. Notwithstanding all the arguments which those gentlemen opposed to the measure brought to bear against it, we are satisfied that the Act would gain well in this County, and that the adoption of the principle has only been delayed, and not rejected. Had the weather not been so stormy, and the freshets so high on our rivers, many intelligent persons from the upper Parishes would have been present, who are decidedly in favor of incorporating the County, and carried the measure by an overwhelming majority; even beyond the two-thirds vote. We understand that Capt. Robinson, M. P. P. was, we regret to say, detained from the meeting, in consequence of a severe domestic affliction—but for that, he would have expressed his opinions. At the close of the Poll 285 persons had voted, of whom 169 were in favor of adopting the Charter, and 116 opposed to it; consequently it was lost by 21—two-thirds of 285, the whole number of voters, that is 190, being necessary to constitute a majority. CARLETON STILL IN ADVANCE.—The inhabitants of Carleton, having accepted the Municipal Act, petitioned the Legislature during the last Session, to be permitted to elect their Bye Road Commissioners, the House granted the prayer of the petitioners; but it was rejected by the Legislative Council.—The Members for Carleton at once said, that if the people would elect Commissioners in each Parish, they would recommend the appointment of the persons elected, to the Government, which it appears the Executive assented to. The following Card, published in the Carleton Sentinel of the 20th inst., reflects much credit upon the Representatives of that County:—"PUBLIC NOTICE.—The inhabitants of this County, having, by the acceptance of Municipal authorities, placed themselves in a position to enjoy to a greater extent than they have ever yet been able to do, constitutional self-government, we desire to see the principle fully carried out, and the patronage given where it properly belongs to the people, and have therefore determined that if the electors in the several Parishes have any wish to select from among themselves, persons to extend Bye Road Money, and will on the first Tuesday in May next, when the election for councillors takes place, elect by ballot, a commissioner for each Parish, we will take much pleasure in recommending their choice to the consideration of the Government for appointment, instead of acting upon our own knowledge of the qualification of parties, as formerly." Dated at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, the 15th day of April, 1852. RICHARD ENGLISH, H. H. BARNESLEY. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN CHARLOTTE. We learn from Charlotte County that the same deception and misrepresentations are practiced there to defeat the Municipal Act that were employed here; they even go so far as to represent the people of Carleton as being dissatisfied with the Act, even before coming into operation—that if it is carried into effect no money will be granted by the Legislature—that before we gave the Act a trial we petitioned for various amendments, &c. Several other hog-goblin stories are set afloat to deter the people from voting for this measure, but if the men of Charlotte will take the trouble to think for themselves, the efforts of interested persons to dupe them will be of no avail. We did petition the Legislature for certain amendments to the Act, but it was not because we were dissatisfied with its principles; we wished it to go a little further. The House made the required alterations, and the Hon. Messrs. Hill and Brown from Charlotte voted for them in the Council, and with a little more help the Bill would have been perfected; but the opponents of the measure were rather too strong, and threw out the amendments; however, Carleton is going a head with the Bill as it is, confident that much good will result from it. We could wish that some of the opponents to this measure in Charlotte, and elsewhere, were in Carleton to witness the satisfaction that now exists with regard to this measure. Many of its former most violent opponents are now found giving it their warmest support, and several have so changed their views as to be willing to accept seats in the council should they be elected.—With regard to the statement that if the Act is carried into effect, no road money will be granted, we have only to say, that we have accepted the charter, and the Bye Road Money, thanks to our Representatives and the Govt., has been granted, with advantages not possessed by any other county in the Province; we allude to the election of the Bye Road Commissioners, by the people. A notice on this subject from our Representatives will be found in this number, to which we would refer not only the people of Charlotte, but of the Province generally.—(Carleton Sentinel.) (From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.) We have recommended the appointment of Canadian agents at the different seaports of the United Kingdom, whose duty it would be to keep Canada before the British public and to divert the stream of emigration to the St. Lawrence from United States ports. At every port on the Continent of Europe and in Great Britain the Americans have consuls to attend to American interests, and we should have agents. The Toronto Globe has another notion, which is explained in the following paragraph:—"A CANADIAN AGENT IN LONDON.—An evident necessity begins to be generally felt, for a Canadian Financial Agent resident in London. We have railway enterprises, and local improvements of all kinds going forward—money is wanted for them, and safer investments could not be; but though capital to any extent is now seeking employment in England, from the want of knowing how to bring our schemes before the English public, it does not come here. If a Canadian Finance Agency could be established in London, with some well known person of standing and undoubted probity at its head—some one who knows the condition and capabilities of Canada and whose opinion would carry weight with capitalists at home—the case might be very different. How often do we hear of Municipal bonds, and other securities, being sacrificed at ruinous rates, which, if properly placed on the London market, would command a premium. There are at present a number of County and City municipalities, and large Corporations seeking loans—why could not they combine with some man in Canada, and one in England, who would together undertake to negotiate for them? This might be the commencement of a permanent arrangement,—and at any rate it would be an expeditious and economical mode of obtaining their immediate demands." LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. By the arrival at New York of the steamer Sierra Nevada, we have received San Francisco dates to the 20th March, but the news is unimportant. The rains had almost entirely ceased throughout California, and the floods generally abated. It is estimated that at least 20 lives were lost by the overflow, and that the whole loss by the flood will reach nearly half a million of dollars. The prospects of the miners were highly flattering, and all were reaping a rich harvest. Several additional murders by the Indians are reported. Trade was slightly better, and an advance in most staples was confidently looked for. The California mails to the 20th ult. will be due in New York about Sunday. In Eldorado county but little damage was done to the agricultural interests by the flood. The Alta California estimates the shipments of specie for the first fortnight in March at \$3,000,000. Mr. Fairchild, the comedian, died at Sacramento city of apoplexy on the 12th of March. Thomas Brown, an Irishman, who was a companion of Colonel Fremont in his early trips to California, was drowned at San Francisco about the middle of March. The accounts from Kingston, Jamaica, are of little moment. A deluge has prevailed in the market for some time past, and although the supply of imported goods is small, there is no disposition to pay better prices.—Of pilot bread, the stock is heavy, and prices rule in favor of the buyer. Ordinary coffee is selling at 29 to 30 cents per 100 lbs.—Corn meal is quoted at 18s. to 19s. 6d.—Curdish nominally the same. The corn market is overstocked. Cheese plentiful at 6d. for American. The stock of flour heavy; demand light. THE WORK DOES BRAVELY ON.—The mission of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, we are assured from reliable authority, is proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. On Wednesday last, the news reached this City, which leads to the conviction, that the Conservative Government of England is inclined to be more liberal in the extension of aid towards Railways in these Colonies, than was ever anticipated from the late Whig dynasty. The expected dissolution of Parliament may protract the day of our prosperity for a short period, although the confident assurances of Sir John Pakington to Mr. Hincks, encourage the hope that even a delay may be averted.—St. John Chronicle. We observe by an editorial notice in the Toronto Globe, that the Rev. Robert Irvine, of St. John, N. B., a distinguished minister of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and lately in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, has recently been on a visit to Toronto, where he remained about a fortnight, and preached several times in the different Presbyterian Churches to large and delighted audiences.—The Globe also intimates that a movement was being made by the Irish Presbyterian Congregation in connection with the Free Church, to obtain the services of Mr. Irvine as their pastor, and that at a meeting of the congregation held on the 22d ult. a formal call had been given to the Rev. gentleman.—We are quite sure that should Mr. Irvine decide upon accepting to call to Toronto, the removal of so able and evangelical a minister will be severely felt by his present congregation.—Presbyterian Witness. DEATHS. At Oak Bay, St. David, on Saturday the 24th inst., after a tedious and painful illness, which she bore with Christian submission to the Divine will, Sarah, wife of Mr. David Smith of that place, and youngest daughter of the late Dugald Thomson of this town, in the 45th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband, and a large family, to mourn the loss of an affectionate, Christian wife and mother. SHERIFF'S SALE. To be Sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of November next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews. ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever of WILLIAM WILSON, of in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Parish of St. Patrick, and lying on the South Eastern side of the road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, in the Northern angle of a Grant to Peter Stubs, containing 150 Acres, more or less being Lot No 5, and the same land which was decreed by said William Wilson to his sons William Wilson junr., James D. Wilson and Thomas C. Wilson on the 6th day October 1846. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edward Kelly, endorsed to legy £76. 9. 4 Sheriff's fees &c. THOS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, April 27th, 1852. At this Office of age, to least

operation next Spring. The value of this means of communication in the present aspect of trade, can scarcely be overrated, and the Council anticipate much advantage from its establishment. THE STANDARD. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1852. The Spring Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, was opened here yesterday. His Honor Mr. Justice STREET presiding. His Honor's charge to the Grand Jury was lengthy; he observed, that he had hoped to have congratulated the Jury, as on former occasions, upon their punctual attendance; that the Court had been delayed beyond the usual hour to give time for those of the Jury who had to travel from a distance, but that the present bad state of the roads and the high freshets, were no doubt the cause of their absence. That Grand Jurors in the various sections of the Province where he officiated, had taken an active interest in their duties. 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operation next Spring. The value of this means of communication in the present aspect of trade, can scarcely be overrated, and the Council anticipate much advantage from its establishment. THE STANDARD. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1852. The Spring Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, was opened here yesterday. His Honor Mr. Justice STREET presiding. His Honor's charge to the Grand Jury was lengthy; he observed, that he had hoped to have congratulated the Jury, as on former occasions, upon their punctual attendance; that the Court had been delayed beyond the usual hour to give time for those of the Jury who had to travel from a distance, but that the present bad state of the roads and the high freshets, were no doubt the cause of their absence. That Grand Jurors in the various sections of the Province where he officiated, had taken an active interest in their duties. He congratulated the Jury on the small Calendar; there were only two criminal cases, one for setting fire to a building, which, according to the laws of the land, is made a felony; the other for uttering spurious coin, which is a misdemeanor. He alluded to the present fair prospects of the Province, owing to the encouragement given by the Legislature last Session to railways, and pointed out the advantages which would arise to this Province from the construction of the Halifax & Quebec railroad. The benefits flowing from this great work would be the expenditure of nearly two millions of pounds, the great influx of population, the large demand for produce, and consequently the establishment of good markets. He next spoke of the St. Andrews & Quebec railroad, and stated that he was informed, the capitalists in England who had undertaken this work, intended very shortly to carry it on vigorously. His Honor then, at some length, showed the benefits which would follow to the Province from the great Provincial Exhibition to be held at Fredericton in October next, under the auspices of the "New-Brunswick Society for the encouragement of agriculture, home manufactures, commerce, &c." We are happy to say only eight cases were entered for trial. PUBLIC MEETING. On Thursday last, 23d inst., a meeting of the householders paying rates upon property in the County, took place at the Court House, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of deciding whether they would accept of a Municipal Corporation. The High Sheriff explained the object of the Meeting, and read some of the principal provisions of the Municipal Act; after which he put the question "Do you accept the Charter." The yeas and nays being numerous, a poll was at once demanded. The Sheriff decided that none but householders, paying rates, were entitled to vote, and that with a view to accommodate all who wished to vote, he had appointed as clerk Mr. Robert Ker, who would record their names in an adjoining room. The presiding officer vacated the chair, and Wm. Ker, Esq. was appointed thereto, when P. Finch, Esq. addressed the meeting at some length in opposition to accepting the Charter. He was followed by Dr. Thomson, M. P. P. on the same side. John Wilson and L. Donaldson, Esqrs. followed, in favor of the Charter. Geo. J. Thomson, Esq. next engaged the attention of the meeting, and opposed the measure. Messrs. F. A. Babcock and James Boyd followed, strongly in favor of Municipal authorities. Geo. D. Street, Esq. then spoke against the adoption of the Act, followed by Mr. Wm. Smith, in favor of it; and succeeded by B. R. Fitzgerald, M. P. P. against the adoption of the measure at the present time. Mr. H. E. Seelye closed the address by a neat speech in favor of incorporating the County. We took notes of such speeches as we could hear, but are unable to publish them this week. Notwithstanding all the arguments which those gentlemen opposed to the measure brought to bear against it, we are satisfied that the Act would gain well in this County, and that the adoption of the principle has only been delayed, and not rejected. Had the weather not been so stormy, and the freshets so high on our rivers, many intelligent persons from the upper Parishes would have been present, who are decidedly in favor of incorporating the County, and carried the measure by an overwhelming majority; even beyond the two-thirds vote. We understand that Capt. Robinson, M. P. P. was, we regret to say, detained from the meeting, in consequence of a severe domestic affliction—but for that, he would have expressed his opinions. At the close of the Poll 285 persons had voted, of whom 169 were in favor of adopting the Charter, and 116 opposed to it; consequently it was lost by 21—two-thirds of 285, the whole number of voters, that is 190, being necessary to constitute a majority. CARLETON STILL IN ADVANCE.—The inhabitants of Carleton, having accepted the Municipal Act, petitioned the Legislature during the last Session, to be permitted to elect their Bye Road Commissioners, the House granted the prayer of the petitioners; but it was rejected by the Legislative Council.—The Members for Carleton at once said, that if the people would elect Commissioners in each Parish, they would recommend the appointment of the persons elected, to the Government, which it appears the Executive assented to. The following Card, published in the Carleton Sentinel of the 20th inst., reflects much credit upon the Representatives of that County:—"PUBLIC NOTICE.—The inhabitants of this County, having, by the acceptance of Municipal authorities, placed themselves in a position to enjoy to a greater extent than they have ever yet been able to do, constitutional self-government, we desire to see the principle fully carried out, and the patronage given where it properly belongs to the people, and have therefore determined that if the electors in the several Parishes have any wish to select from among themselves, persons to extend Bye Road Money, and will on the first Tuesday in May next, when the election for councillors takes place, elect by ballot, a commissioner for each Parish, we will take much pleasure in recommending their choice to the consideration of the Government for appointment, instead of acting upon our own knowledge of the qualification of parties, as formerly." Dated at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, the 15th day of April, 1852. RICHARD ENGLISH, H. H. BARNESLEY. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN CHARLOTTE. We learn from Charlotte County that the same deception and misrepresentations are practiced there to defeat the Municipal Act that were employed here; they even go so far as to represent the people of Carleton as being dissatisfied with the Act, even before coming into operation—that if it is carried into effect no money will be granted by the Legislature—that before we gave the Act a trial we petitioned for various amendments, &c. Several other hog-goblin stories are set afloat to deter the people from voting for this measure, but if the men of Charlotte will take the trouble to think for themselves, the efforts of interested persons to dupe them will be of no avail. We did petition the Legislature for certain amendments to the Act, but it was not because we were dissatisfied with its principles; we wished it to go a little further. The House made the required alterations, and the Hon. Messrs. Hill and Brown from Charlotte voted for them in the Council, and with a little more help the Bill would have been perfected; but the opponents of the measure were rather too strong, and threw out the amendments; however, Carleton is going a head with the Bill as it is, confident that much good will result from it. We could wish that some of the opponents to this measure in Charlotte, and elsewhere, were in Carleton to witness the satisfaction that now exists with regard to this measure. Many of its former most violent opponents are now found giving it their warmest support, and several have so changed their views as to be willing to accept seats in the council should they be elected.—With regard to the statement that if the Act is carried into effect, no road money will be granted, we have only to say, that we have accepted the charter, and the Bye Road Money, thanks to our Representatives and the Govt., has been granted, with advantages not possessed by any other county in the Province; we allude to the election of the Bye Road Commissioners, by the people. A notice on this subject from our Representatives will be found in this number, to which we would refer not only the people of Charlotte, but of the Province generally.—(Carleton Sentinel.) (From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.) We have recommended the appointment of Canadian agents at the different seaports of the United Kingdom, whose duty it would be to keep Canada before the British public and to divert the stream of emigration to the St. Lawrence from United States ports. At every port on the Continent of Europe and in Great Britain the Americans have consuls to attend to American interests, and we should have agents. The Toronto Globe has another notion, which is explained in the following paragraph:—"A CANADIAN AGENT IN LONDON.—An evident necessity begins to be generally felt, for a Canadian Financial Agent resident in London. We have railway enterprises, and local improvements of all kinds going forward—money is wanted for them, and safer investments could not be; but though capital to any extent is now seeking employment in England, from the want of knowing how to bring our schemes before the English public, it does not come here. If a Canadian Finance Agency could be established in London, with some well known person of standing and undoubted probity at its head—some one who knows the condition and capabilities of Canada and whose opinion would carry weight with capitalists at home—the case might be very different. How often do we hear of Municipal bonds, and other securities, being sacrificed at ruinous rates, which, if properly placed on the London market, would command a premium. There are at present a number of County and City municipalities, and large Corporations seeking loans—why could not they combine with some man in Canada, and one in England, who would together undertake to negotiate for them? This might be the commencement of a permanent arrangement,—and at any rate it would be an expeditious and economical mode of obtaining their immediate demands." LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. 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