

Provincial Legislature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, February 14.
FISH BOUNTIES.

The Bill for the encouragement of the Cod and Seal Fisheries was committed. Mr. H. T. Partlow in the Chair.

On the first section being read, Mr. Hanington opposed the section. He considered the principle of the bill to be wrong; but even setting aside that, he saw no reason why persons fishing in open boats should not be equally entitled to bounty as those who owned larger vessels.

Mr. Brown observed, that this bill grew out of the Report of the Committee of last year, who had investigated the condition of the Grand Manan Fisheries, and also out of the Report of the Select Committee on the Fishing Interests, of this Session. The bill contemplated giving a bounty on fish in such a way, that all the parties engaged in the fishery would receive a share of the bounty. As to open boats; the practice of fishery in them had been produced by the former bounty, which was given to the owners of vessels only, and thereupon great numbers of persons preferred fishing in a small boat of their own, to shipping themselves on board larger vessels which did not belong to them. But this bill would induce them to leave that unprofitable mode of fishing, and to prosecute the business in larger vessels, because the bounty would be divided between all the parties concerned. He (Mr. B.) was opposed to the theory of bounties altogether; he admitted the principle, in political economy, that when a business would not support itself without a bounty, it ought to be abandoned; but the present case was an exception to the general rule. Unless the fishermen of this Province were so protected by bounties, as to be put on an equal footing with the Americans, they could not prosecute the trade profitably at all, even in our own waters; and moreover, fishermen did not receive their just share of the Provincial revenues in any direct shape at all, although they contributed to them. They did not travel on the roads or navigate the rivers of the country, and consequently they received no direct benefit from the appropriations expended on these objects; and therefore, as they did not get their share of the revenue in other ways, this bill should be passed, to encourage fishermen, and to protect the fisheries, by allowing them a bounty.

Hon. Mr. Speaker said, that the argument of the Hon. Member (Mr. Brown) was principally founded on the Report of the Grand Manan Committee of last year; but, if there was any truth in that report, it was not at all necessary to grant a bounty of this kind. That report said, that Grand Manan was surrounded by one of the finest fisheries in the world, that the people possessed the greatest facilities imaginable for prosecuting the fishery successfully, as the fish were more plentiful and of a better quality than in almost any other known locality. Therefore, with all these advantages, it could not be necessary to encourage that fishery by a bounty from the public chest. He did not believe such a bounty would have the effect contemplated by the Hon. Member for Charlotte; the poor fishermen would not really get it; it would all go into the hands of men of capital, who could afford to fit out vessels for the fishery; and there was so much machinery in the bill, that it never could be carried into operation. He was against all bounties; the principle was bad; the grain bounty was only a bounty to farmers, to induce them to raise their own bread, which the common principle of honest industry ought to induce them to do; and the same was the case with the fish bounty. He hoped therefore that both these bounty bills would fail. All that was necessary for the fisheries was that measures should be taken to induce the Parent Government to protect them, by keeping some small men-of-war constantly cruising about them; and those fisheries were so valuable in themselves that they would be fully prosecuted, under such protection, without any need of a bounty. But as long as foreigners were allowed to trespass on the fishing grounds of this Province as they now did, their successful prosecution by our own fishermen was quite out of the question, and all the bounties that could be given would not prevent foreigners robbing us of our property to a very great extent. Therefore, the best thing that could be done would be, to pray the Home Government to send out an armed force to protect the fisheries; but the Province could not give sufficient bounties to induce people to abandon other occupations, for the sake of becoming fishermen; all such things must be left to find their own level. The Hon. Speaker then entered into a variety of details, connected with the practical provisions of the bill; and concluded by expressing a hope, that this and another ridiculous bill (the grain bounty bill) would both go by the board.

Mr. Wyer contended that the fisheries were one of the most important interests of the Province, and ought to be encouraged. The Americans gave large bounties, and therefore their fishing vessels were highly successful, while ours were unable to get a living. The fisheries encouraged the raising of seamen, and consumed large quantities of imported goods; and a bounty was necessary to enable them to compete with the Americans. The poor fishermen had no other encouragement whatever, they participated in no other appropriations, and if they were not encouraged by a bounty they would be ruined. Other countries gave such bounties, and this Province ought to do the same. If this bill was imperfect, let it be amended; but certainly it ought to pass.

Mr. Brown said, that the question simply was, whether the fisheries should be allowed to go to decay, and abandoned as unworthy of attention, or not. If this bill were lost, such would be the result, but such a result would be very injudicious and improper. The fisheries were a permanent source of wealth, and therefore they ought to be encouraged and protected. It was absolutely necessary, not only to protect the fishing grounds, but to encourage the fishermen also. The old bounty was discontinued only on account of the then state of the finances; the Province was then in debt,

and could not afford to continue any bounties. The fisheries had been encouraged in the Mother Country; protective bounties had been long in operation; under their operation for about nine years, the produce of the fisheries had gradually but immensely increased, so that the Government were now withdrawing the bounties. That was the only way in which bounties should be adopted at all; they should be used only to set a business in operation, and when that object was fully effected, they should be withdrawn; and he hoped, in the present case, that the bounty would not be required longer than five or six years. The Hon. Member then proceeded to enter into the details of the bill, contending that it was fully calculated to effect the intended object.

Mr. Weston read the report of the Select Committee on the subject, and strongly insisted on the importance of encouraging the fisheries; and on the facts, that under the former bounty the fisheries flourished, but that since it had ceased, they had rapidly decayed. The Hon. Member, also, in the course of his observations on the details of the bill, strongly animadverted on the unwarrantable intrusion of the Americans on our fishing grounds. The bounty would require only about £3,000 per annum from the Provincial funds, and it would induce people to fit out vessels for the fisheries and to revive a most important source of wealth. If an abundant supply of fish, for home use and exportation could thus be secured, a few thousand pounds yearly would be well bestowed.

Hon. Mr. Johnston fully admitted that the fisheries were in a depressed and unprofitable state, and would be desirous of giving every facility to remedying the evil, and affording encouragement to that branch of trade; but he had great doubts whether this bill would answer the purpose. Many years ago, a similar bill was passed, and after two years' experience it was found that very little benefit was derived from it; the provisions of the bill were then extended, so as to include fishing vessels belonging to Nova Scotia; but, although many vessels belonging to Nova Scotia were then engaged in the trade yet they were almost entirely manned by fishermen from that Province, and therefore the object of the bill, for encouraging our own fishermen, was not effected. It was also discovered that the Americans participated greatly in the benefits and the bill; American vessels, owned and manned by Americans, were registered in British ports, in the names of persons residing in this Province, and drew the bounties from the revenues of this Province, for the benefit and encouragement of foreigners; and as this bill was only going back to the old system, it would not answer the purpose intended. The people of Grand Manan and the Bay of Passamaquoddy were mostly located in the midst of one of the most valuable fisheries in the world; but there was such a great want of capital among them, that they could not fit out such vessels as were contemplated by this bill to be entitled to the bounty; and therefore the bill would not benefit them, but the old system of men of capital embarking in the trade and deriving all the benefit of the bounty, would be revived. If he (Hon. Mr. J.) could be satisfied that any efficient mode of granting a bounty, to produce all the desired effects, could be devised, he would cheerfully go with it; but he could not support this measure.

Hon. Mr. Speaker said, that the Hon. Member for Charlotte had argued, that the object of bounties was, to get a business into operation, and had instanced the case of Scotland, where the bounty had been nine years in operation. But in this Province such a bounty had existed for sixteen years; and therefore the experiment had been fully tried, and the bounty had been very properly withdrawn after so long an operation. The system had been greatly abused, both by Novascotians and Americans, and a very small proportion of the bounty had been actually expended in the country. The Provincial fishermen themselves had been in the habit of carrying their bounty money down to Eastport, where they purchased articles subject to high duties in this Province, and then smuggled them in; and thus the revenue was actually defrauded to a very great extent, by means of the very money which was granted from that revenue for the encouragement of trade. The system then was abandoned, solely in consequence of the great abuses that had been practised; and if it should be revived, the same result would be again produced. The Hon. Member for Queen's County (Mr. Johnston,) had said quite enough to convince the Committee, that they should not sustain this bill.

Mr. M'Leod opposed the bill. He thought that bounties generally were objectionable, unless they were intended, as in the case of the Agricultural bounty, to make up for some deficiency that had lately occurred. But this case was on a very different footing from the grain bounty; a sufficient bounty could not be given, to induce fishermen to bring their fish to this market in preference to others, where they could get a better price. The price of fish was now so much higher in the United States than here, that even if this bounty were given, the fishermen would still sell in preference to the Americans. The Hon. Member concluded, after drawing some comparisons between the fisheries of England and this Province, by stating that he was entirely against the bill, because it would not produce the effect intended.

Mr. Jordan briefly opposed the bill. Mr. Hanington contended that the fisheries already enjoyed a bounty, by the exemption from duty of the various articles used in their prosecution; and then moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed for three months. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Allen and Mr. J. M. Wilmot supported the bill. Mr. M'Almon also supported the principle of the bill, but contended that the bounty should be so much per quintal on the fish taken, and not on the vessel.

Mr. Wyer made some further observations in favour of the bill.

Mr. End said that there could be but one opinion, that the fisheries must be protected and encouraged, and he would do everything in his power to promote that object. But this bill would not do it; it was raked out of the ashes of the old act, which had never done any good to the poor fishermen, but had merely been the instrument, by means of perjury and deception, of putting money into the pockets of the rich merchant. If some means could be devised, by which the operative fishermen would be benefited, he would go with it, but he was against this bill. When he first came into the House, he found these two twin brothers, the Grain bounty and the Fish bounty, in existence; they always went hand in hand, and were as inseparably connected, for all legislative purposes, as the Siamese twins. Both had died a natural death, and been laid in the same grave. Various attempts had been made to resuscitate them, but in vain; and as they had never produced the effects contemplated by their establishment, let them now lie in peace. This bill was not the way to encourage fishermen or to protect the fisheries, and therefore he was against it; but he would go for any measure to encourage the deep sea herring fishery, or to open any new track in that important pursuit.

Mr. Brown replied to Mr. End, maintaining his former views.

Mr. Gilbert opposed the bill, and spoke warmly in favour of the Grain bounty. Hon. Mr. Johnston contended that there was nothing in this bill to secure the bringing of fish to our own markets. Even if the bounty were given on catching the fish, there was nothing in the bill to prevent the parties carrying their cargo to a foreign port for sale. There was also no security at all, that the operative fishermen would be benefited; because, although the bounty was partly to be paid to them in cash, in advance, by the owners of the vessels, yet there was nothing to prevent the owners bargaining with the men, that such advance should be considered as part of their wages; and therefore the operative fishermen would gain nothing by the bounty; their wages would be regulated accordingly, and the whole bounty would go to the merchants.

Mr. Partlow was disposed to support a bill to effect the desired object, of giving a bounty to operative fishermen on the quantity of fish taken and brought to market. He could not say exactly whether this bill would completely answer the purpose, but he hoped it would not be hastily thrown out, as it might easily be so amended as to render it suitable for its intended purpose. It had been reported by a Select Committee, appointed to consider the subject, and had been prayed for by petitions from the parties interested, and was therefore entitled to every attention. The reasons why the former act had been allowed to expire had been fully set forth by the Hon. Member for Charlotte (Mr. Brown), the principal of which undoubtedly was, the want of funds; and since that period the fisheries had been neglected for want of proper encouragement. The Treasury was now overflowing, and therefore the experiment should again be made. He hoped the Committee would now report progress, and let the bill be so amended, that the difficulties complained of might be removed.

The Committee then agreed to report progress, &c.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 21, 1838.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week..... W. J. BEDELL, Esq.
Discount Days..... Tuesdays and Fridays.
Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COY, President.
Director this week..... MR. JAMES HALP.
Discount Days..... Mondays and Thursdays.
Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Savings Bank.

Trustee for next week.... B. WOLHAUPT, Esq.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 10 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUPT, President.

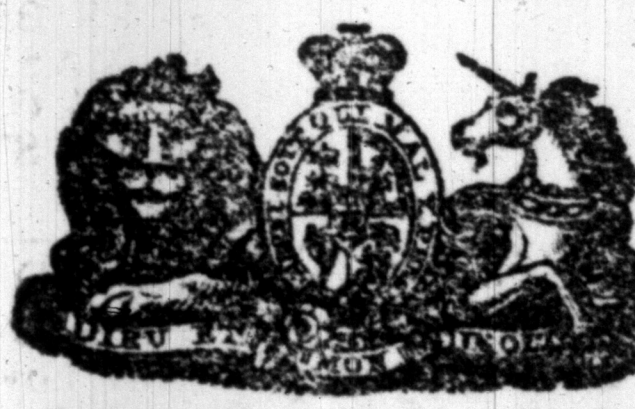
Committee for the present month.

JOHN S. COY and THOMAS STEWART.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

MR. MOSES PICKARD.



By Authority.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

George Peters, M. D. to be Surgeon of the Vaccine Establishment of New Brunswick, in the room of John Boyd, M. D. resigned.
James W. Street, James Douglas and William Scott, to be Appraisers of dutiable Goods in the County of Charlotte, under the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.
Charles Connell, Esquire, to be a Coroner in the County of Carleton.
Charles Bampton, Esquire, Physician and Surgeon. Licence dated 17th February, 1838.

IN COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 10, 1838.

The undermentioned Petitions for land for immediate settlement, are complied with on the following terms.

Uriah Christy, Charlotte County, 2s. 6d. per acre, paid down.	do.	do.
Edwin Marks, Westmorland do.	do.	do.
Michael Legere, do.	do.	do.
John Beaumont, do.	do.	do.

David Akerley, do.	do.	do.
John Poor, do.	do.	do.
Solomon Pearson, do.	do.	do.
William Lata, York, do.	do.	do.
Arthur Stephenson, do.	do.	do.
Thos. Wood, do.	do.	do.
William Hannah, Kent, do.	do.	do.
Thos. King, King's, do.	do.	do.
David Burns, Queen's, do.	do.	do.
Geo. W. Hoben, do.	do.	do.
Wm. Floyd, St. John, do.	do.	do.
Hugh Cowen, Gloucester, do.	do.	do.
Alexander Johnson, Northumberland, do.	do.	do.
Ips Dow, Carleton, 3s. by instalments.	do.	do.
Henry M'Kinley, do.	do.	do.
Jas. Murphy, do.	do.	do.
Jane Burlock, do.	do.	do.
Jeremiah Hamington, Northumberland, do.	do.	do.
Patrick O'Brien, do.	do.	do.
Matthew Toole, (Squatter), do.	do.	do.
Patrick Ryan, do.	do.	do.
William Gordon, Charlotte County, 2s. by instalments.	do.	do.
William M'Knight, King's, do.	do.	do.
John Kincaid, do.	do.	do.
Hiram Freeze, do.	do.	do.
Petrick Boarden, do.	do.	do.
Alexander Robertson, Kent, do.	do.	do.
David Adams, Sunbury, do.	do.	do.
Henry Grass, do.	do.	do.
William Clarke, Carleton, 2s. 6d. down of 3s. by instalments.	do.	do.
John Hickey, Gloucester, do.	do.	do.
James Paisley, Queen's, do.	do.	do.
John Whalen, Northumberland, do.	do.	do.
John Cambridge, Sunbury, 3s. by instalments, with the usual front.	do.	do.
Henry Whitther and Jas. Simpson, praying for transfer of location ticket; complied with, and that the petitioners be allowed to pay the balance due, one half on the 1st of August next, and the residue on the 1st of January 1839.	do.	do.
Alexander Rose, Charlotte, 2s. 6d. down, or 3s. by instalments, on the necessary Survey being made.	do.	do.
Edward Hunter, King's, complied with on payment of Grant fees.	do.	do.

Patrick Deering, Saint John, may have the 30 acres promised him by the late Lieutenant Governor, agreeably to his application, and the additional 30 acres to be sold at Auction, up price 2s. 6d. per acre.
Gilbert Wiggins, Queen's, 2s. 6d. down, with half the front, extending back to the rear of the lot.
Andrew Irving, Northumberland, may have 70 acres at 2s. 6d. down, not to interfere with the applications of Brehant and Baldwin.
John Hazlewood, Kings, 2s. 6d. down, or 3s. by instalments, provided he makes it appear to the satisfaction of the Surveyor General, that he does not own any land.

Thomas Watson and John French, King's County, 2s. 6d. down, or 3s. by instalments, provided they own no land.
John Treahelm, praying that purchase money on 288 acres, may be received—complied with at 2s. 6d. down.
By the present regulations the payments due on the above, are required to be made, within 60 days from the date of this notice.

The lands applied for by the undermentioned applicants, are ordered to be sold at Public Auction—(See Advertisement.)

Ephraim Rawworth, do.
Jacob Trites, do.
Adam Amos, do.
Marany Tario, do.
Isaac Turner, do.
William M'Grigor, Gloucester.
Thos. Maharry, King's.
Walter Murray, do.
W. N. Akerley, York.
Valentine Pickard, do.
Thos. S. Brehant, Northumberland.
Daniel Baldwin, do.
William M'Kenzie, do.
Thos. Nooney, do.
John Johnston, Northumberland.
Job Stanley, Saint John.
Patrick Deering, do.
James M'Alister, Queen's.
Thos. Phillips, do.
Richard Ketchum, Carleton.

The following are not complied with, the land not being surveyed.
George Whitney, Northumberland.
Patrick Smith, do.
James Irvin, Sunbury.
John Wills, do.
John Gallagher, do.
Baptish Legere, Kent.
Raphael Legere, do.
Alexander Robertson, do.
Gregoire Le Blanc, do.
Placide Gotro, Westmorland.
John M'Dougall, do.
Lewis S. Price, do.
Robert Mann, do.
Martin Luther Dow, York.
John Dow, do.
Calvin Dow, do.
Charles Dow, do.
William Steward, do.
William Patterson, Charlotte.
Thos. Allingham, Queen's County.
John Allingham, do.
James Gunning, Westmorland, not complied with the land not being vacant.

Terence M'Manus, do.
John S. Gray, praying for reduction in the price of his land, not complied with.
Hugh Irvine, Charlotte, not complied with.
Barney M'Cannan, King's, do.
John Barnes, do.
Alexander Cowen, Gloucester, do.
Joseph Ward, Kent, do.
Estabrooks M'Neil, Queen's, do.
Roderick M'Leod, Northumberland, do.
George Hawse, Saint John, do.
Duncan Hay, & Chas. Coghlan, Gloucester, do.
John Lutes, Westmorland, not complied with, the land being granted.

William Pennery, Queen's, not complied with, Richard Hopewell having a prior claim to the lot.
Benjamin H. Starks, Queen's, not complied with, Richard Hopewell and Carlton Peters having a prior claim to the lot.
Edward Grass, Sunbury, not complied with, it not being made to appear that he has satisfied Howland for his improvements.
Nathan W. Foster referred for further consideration.

Thos. Smith, praying for remuneration of expenses of a Survey; the sum of £11 7 6 to be allowed to the petitioner.

The following applicants for timber or lumber are complied with, agreeably to the regulations heretofore published.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.
George Burke, Cumberland Stream.
David Odell, Washademoak.
John M'Donald, New Canaan.
KING'S COUNTY.
Alexander Kinnear, Sussex.
Thos. Dunfield, Salmon River.
CARLETON COUNTY.
James Balloch, Salmon River.
James S. Legere, Nakewikak.
Charles Connell, Jun. Big Presqu'ile.
KENT COUNTY.
William Dougherty, Saint Nicholas River.
Angus M'Intosh, Buctouche.
Thomas Powell, Kouchibouguac.
Jude Babinot, Kouchibouguac.
SUNBURY COUNTY.
William Scoullar, Three Tree Creek.
CHARLOTTE COUNTY.
John Stein, Saint George.
Robert Dunn, Cape Ann Grant.

The following are complied with, with a sufficient extent of ground to furnish the quantity

QUEEN'S COUNTY.
John M'Lean, Lake Stream.
KING'S COUNTY.
Charles Clark, Mill Stream.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Mezzer Drake, Cains River.
John J. Donald, do.
Alex. M'Laggan, Renous River.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Alexander M'Donald, Prices' Brook.
George Pittfield, Petticoadie.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Arthur Ritchie, Black Point.
do. Bel River.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Thomas E. Perley, Chickatahuk.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

George Morrow, Oromocto.
Cornelius Connolly, Little River.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Sylvanus L. Blake, Magagadavic.

William Brown, Queen's County, Coal Creek, to be confined to one side of the stream, and to an extent of land sufficient to furnish the quantity.

A. S. Garman, praying to make good deficiencies on licences; complied with when Mr. Carman makes affidavit to his statement.

Samuel Freeman, Carleton County, River Saint John; complied with, but not to interfere with J. S. Frost's licence.

James Murchie, Charlotte County, Little Digdegash; complied with, but to be confined to the first tract described in his petition, the second not being vacant.

Thomas Black, Charlotte County, Tower Hill Grant, not complied with.

Benjamin Belding, King's County, Mill stream, do.

Chas. M'Pherson, Sunbury, Little River, not vacant.

Henry T. Partelow, York, Hanwell, do.

By the regulations heretofore published, the payments due on the above are required to be made, within 60 days after the date of this Notice.

Crown Land Office, February 20, 1838.

The undermentioned tracts of Crown Land, will be offered at Public Auction on Monday the 23d day of April next. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

100 acres in Wilmot's survey, between the Petticoadie and North River, being lot A, North of John Crandall, and South of lots 15, 16 and 17—Westmorland County. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

100 acres in the Parish of Botsford, Westmorland County, in rear of the Grant to Ephraim Allen. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

200 acres in the Parish of Moncton, Westmorland County, in rear of land granted to E. B. Chandler, and Thos. George; survey to be made at the purchaser's expense. Upset price, 4s. per acre.

200 acres in the Parish of Botsford, Westmorland County, on the road from Bay Verte to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, adjoining South of a lot of land formerly granted to Adam Amos; survey to be made at the purchaser's expense. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

The marsh on the reserved lot at Aboushogan, in the Parish of Botsford, Westmorland County, to be leased for the term of 5 years. Upset price, 25s. per annum.

630 acres in the Parish of Hopewell, Westmorland County, in rear of the Grant to Hiram Edget, as surveyed by Deputy Stiles. Upset price, 4s. per acre.

Pasture lot No. 31, in the town plat of Dalbousie, Gloucester County. Upset price, £12.

60 acres in the Parish of Westfield, King's County, being the rear half of the lot occupied by Martin Craig, on the North side of the valley road. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

70 acres in the Parish of Sussex, King's County, (North east side of the road to Studholm's Mill Stream,) in the English settlement, in front of the grant to David M'Knight. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

40 acres in the Parish of Kingsclear, York County, being lot No. 4, Jonett's survey, west side of the new road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews. Upset price, 4s. per acre.

50 acres in the Parish of Prince William, York County, on the North east side of the Magundy stream, near lot No. 2, located to Thomas Pickard; survey to be made at the purchaser's expense. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

40 acres in the Parish of Nelson, County of Northumberland, in rear of a lot surveyed for Alexander Johnston, by Deputy Peters. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

40 acres in the Parish of Nelson, County of Northumberland, in rear of a lot surveyed for Alexander Johnston by Deputy Peters, adjoining the above. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

An Island in the Little South West Miramichi, above the Indian land, and in front of the Grant of James Holmes, Sen. containing about 10 acres, Parish of Northesk, County of Northumberland. Upset price, £5 per acre.

60 acres in the Parish of Northesk, County of Northumberland, on Reserve Brook, Renous River, (about 3 miles up the brook,) as surveyed by Deputy Peters. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

100 acres at Mispic settlement, on the Bay of Fundy, Parish of Portland, County of Saint John, east of James Millican, as surveyed by Deputy Whitney. Upset price, 3s. 6d. per acre.

50 acres in rear of Isaac Springfield, and east of David Vaughan, near Quaw, Parish of Saint Martin, County of Saint John. Upset price, 2s. 6d. per acre.

24 acres, being pasture lots Nos. 11 and 12, in Gagetown plat, Queen's County. Upset price, 25s. per acre.

100 acres in the Parish of Wickham, Queen's County, being the front half of lot No. 12, in the first tier of Fairweather's survey, south of the New Canaan Stream. Upset price, 2s. 6d. per acre.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder, within fourteen days after.

Also—at the same time and place, will be offered, a lease for fifty years, of the Mines and Minerals comprised within the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, subject to the following conditions and restrictions. Upset price, five pounds.

Conditions and Restrictions.

That the purchaser shall have five years to explore and select his mining grounds, and open any shaft or shafts; that after the expiration of the said five years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation; and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mines should