Poetry.

GOD'S JEWELS.

As 'mid the rocks and sands of earth,
The costly diamonds lie,
As gold is sprinkled through the depths
Unseen by human eye,
As pearls lie gleamless in their caves
Beneath the restless sea,
Or Earth's deep vaults of wealth are hid
For ages yet to be,—
So sleep the jewels of God's grace,
The diamonds of his love,
Amid earth's darkness and its gloom,
Till raised to joys above.

They dazzle not in crowded streets,
Nor gleam in gilded halls;
They do not give their brightest rays
Within high palace walls;
We do not see no beauty's brow
Their mystic flash always,
Nor do they wake in hearts of men
Their words of warmest praise;
But oft in lowly homes they shine
With softest brilliancy,
Where God's own spirit deigns to dwell,
And guards them lovingly.

What though they gleam unseen below,
Or lie in slumbering worth,
An eye unseen beholds them all,
And loves his gems of earth.
Not always 'mid the wrecks of time
Shall God's own jewels lie,
His own right hand shall gather them
To grace his throne on high.
There, where the Godhead's brightest rays
Fall with effulgent beam,
They shall the radience evermore
Reflect with loveliest gleam.

Ah, yes! these toils, these prayers, these tears,
These conflicts of the soul,
These stern and angry storms of life
That o'er the spirit roll,
Shall but refine and polish well
Each fond and lovely gem,
And mould and fashion it aright
For Christ's own diadem.
And he shall tell his holy ones
How, in earth's gloomy night,
He hasted to its awful wreck,
And seized his jewels bright.

—Northern Independent.

Miscellaneous.

Edgar E. Harter; or, the Pernicious Influence of Novel Reading.

(Communicated to the Journal of Education, Canda, by Rev. Mr. Johnson.)

Edgar E. Harter was born in Herkimer County N. Y., on June 11th, 1841. He was one of eight children. His parents were members of the Dutch Reformed Church. Edgar while in prison bore testimong to the deep-toned piety of his parents, particulary his mother, whom he never mentioned but in terms of tender affection. They sent him to school and attended strictly to his religious instruction. He proved himself to be a clever youth, and was a general favorite in the neighborhood, as I learned from a memorial in his favor, signed by the principal men of Herkimer, and forwarded to Sir Fenwick Williams, the Administrator of our Government. He was possessed of a superior mechanical genius, and had a strong desire to learn a trade, but never enjoyed the opportunity to do so. He left home about two years ago, and worked in the employment of a maternal uncle named Doxstater, near the village of Watertown. The uncle appears to have been a man of correct habits, and to have treated him with marked kindness. But unfortunately while there he acquired those mental habits which dissipated his religious instruction, and undermined those virtuous principles which he had received in his earlier years.

He formed the acqusintance of several young men of his own age who had cultivated a taste for the light literature of the day. In the present age works of fiction are furnished in a cheap as well as attractive form. Our American neighbors seem to be inundated with them. Large publishing houses in New York and other places are mainly supported by the demand for these pernicious works; booksellers throughout the Union, and I regret to say, throughout Canada too, are engaged in their sale, and the corrupt seed is scattered broadcast over the land. Those young men formed a club to take the New York Ledger, and it was this publication he alleged to me and others, first gave him a disrelish for the Bible and other religious books. Knowing his uncle's aversion to such periodicals, he used to steal away into some secret place, and there greedily devour the contents of the Ledger. In fact, so fascinated did he become with the tales contained in the publication, that he was impatient for the period to arrive when the next number should come to hand. He esteemed the Ledger more than the Word of God, and longed for it more intensely than for his daily bread.

The effect of this new development in his mental and moral nature may easily be surmised. It was impossible that his mind should be so absorbed with anything, and not experience some striking results. By a natural law the moral, as well as the physical man, partakes of the character of the aliments on which it subsists. Educators of youth well understand this principle, and carefully select the books they place in the hands of children. Benevolent men, also, sometimes at a sacrifice, furnish the growing demand for cheap periodical literature, by publishing tracts, magazines, or newspapers of a moral or religious character, by truthful tales and easy sketches, gratifying the taste, and affording an agreeable relaxation from study, without vitiating the mind or endangering the morals of the young.

With respect to the New York Ledger, it cannot be disputed that it contains many excellent articles. Some of these would do credit to our best religious magazines. But herein consists its greatest danger. Were all its papers and paragraphs of vicious character, the periodical would be generally shunned; it would rank in the general category of immoral publications. The greater part of each number is occupied with fiction. Attractive wood-cuts meet the eye, which are placed at the head of columns to illustrate the tragical tales which follow. These are the sketches which draw the attention of youth, and inflame their imagination. The desire for this description of reading increases with every gratification of it. Those only who have been addicted to novel reading can appreciate the full extent of the fascination. Soon the desire becomes the ruling passion. Like the dram-drinker or the opium-eater, the poor victim has no rest till he obtains his favorite supply, and then he finds it affords him no real satisfaction; it but augments his misery. He wishes, but on his wishes other vain wishes grow. The novel-reader is a man of uneasiness and discontent; he possesses a continual hankering after something, he himself scarcely knows what. He resorts to his customary fiction, but he is still unhappy.

Young Harter read these tales, and he was seized with a desire for deeds of daring. He felt himself to be in a new world. Being naturally of a lively imagination, and an excitable temperament, his mind was filled with a morbid sentimentality, and a mock heroism. He soared in a region of fancy, and breathed an atmosphere of fiction. He reads of thefts, and forgeries, and robberies, and murderers,—of men who abandoned the influences of home, and sought their fortunes in foreign lands. Why should he not do something to distinguish himself? His ardent nature longed for a sphere of action. He was poor, and he must possess himself of the necessary means; he committed a forgery in the name of his uncle, and raised money to take him to California. He set out on his journey, but squandered the whole before he had left his native State. Through the forbearance of the uncle, and the kindness of other friends, he was admitted back into the neighbourhood, and the difficulty was adjusted. Soon after he hired a span of horses at a livery stable, and travelled to a distance, with a view to selling them. He was overtaken, and the horses were returned. The interposition of friends once more saved him; but partly with a desire to escape the scene of his disgrace, and partly with the object of seeking his fortune and gratifying his love of adventure, he made up his mind to come over into Canada. —It was arranged that his cousin Morgan Doxstater, a son of the above mentioned uncle, should accompany him; and in May last the two crossed over to a place called Rockport on the Canadian shore, and made their way to the vicinity of Farmersville, County of Leeds. Here they obtained employment with a farmer; but Harter having acquired a dislike towards Doxstater, conceived the plan of murdering him, and sinking his body in the Charleston Lake, a few miles distant. The known causes of the dislike were so trivial, and the incentives to the bloody deed so slight, that many surmises were indulged in, and several extravagant stories were put into circulation, as to the connection of the two with other crimes which this was intended to conceal.—Harter and his friends persistently denied all such imputations, with the exception of the forgery and the theft alread specified. I visited him in his sell on an average four times a week, during the six weeks of his confinement after he received his sentence, and he never could account satisfactorily for the crime, or assign any adequate motive for it. He said he seemed to be performing some heroic deed, whose appalling nature he could not realize, and he perpetrated it with a hilarity of spirits and a completeness in the execution, which can scarcely be accounted for in so young a person, on any principle other than the influence of fiction upon his mind. He concluded it would be but to get rid of his cousin, but he never thought of abandoning him secretly, and thus leaving him to shift for himself,—he thought it would be a great achievement, a fine adventure to dispose of him on the lonely shores of the romantic Charleston Lake, and thrust him beneath the smooth waters!

He shot him through the head as the cousin sat in the boat, and this shot not proving fatal—far Doxstater was able to sit up after the shot, and converse with Harter about the "accident," as the one pretended, and the other supposed it to be—he sprang upon the shore and seized a club, with which he fractured his skull, and laid his cousin's body lifeless in the water. But I need not detail the incidents connected with this tragedy, already familiar to most readers. Poor Harter paid a terrible penalty for his crime and fully acknowledged the justness of the law which demanded his execution. * * *

The case of Harter teaches an instructive lesson. The young should learn from it to avoid the New York Ledger, and novels in general.—But for the influence of these beautiful works, so far as can be judged by men, Edgar E. Harter might have been still living, and respected in society. We know not that any other instrumentalities would have been potent enough to destroy those moral safeguards which religion had thrown around him. This paper is prepared with the hope that the fate of Harter may prove a warning to others. 'Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall.' Though the instances in which such dreadful results may be traced to novel-reading, may be comparatively few, who can estimate the amount of mischief, directly and indirectly, inflicted upon society by these publications!—Multitudes have been led to enter upon a wandering course of life,—instability in industrial pursuits, fickleness of purpose, and the most wretchedly loose mental habits, are directly connected with the practice of perusing fiction. It is fatal to piety in every instance, and its effects upon the cause of education are incalculably deleterious. A novel reader can never be a successful student. Mental discipline, so necessary to the attainment of eminence in letters, and much induced too by a thorough course of literary training, is impossible where the taste for fiction has become formed.

Yet Christian parents have these works on their parlor tables, and place them in the hands of their children—perhaps to be in the fashion—and religious men engaged in the book-trade sell them, because there is profit from the sale, and their customers must be accomodated. The moral responsibility of those who manufacture and those who vend such trash to feed the intellect of the young cannot be over estimated. All classes who have abondoned themselves to the practice of perusing these light articles are objects of commiseration. The aged as well as the young are the slaves of this appetite. By all the considerations of personal happiness here and hereafter, by the fearful consequences of their example upon the rising generation, and by the desire to promote mental culture, and disseminate religious information throughout the community, let all who are tinctured with the evil discard it at once and forever.

A Letter from Home.

"Mother, why do you read the Bible so much?" said little Mary; "haven't you ever read it all through?

"Yes, my dear, a great many times," said her mother.

Well, then, you must know all there is in it by this time; and yet you read it every day."

"Do you remember last summer, Mary, when you were away at Miss Brooke's school?"

"Yes, mother."

"You told me that when you got a letter from home you used to read it over and over, till it was almost worn out."

"And so I did, mother,"

"Well, what made you read that letter so often? You knew all there was in it."

"Because it seemed a pleasure, and made me think about home, and you, and father."

"So, my dear, I read over some parts of the Bible that I have read hundreds of times before, for the same reason, that it reminds me of my home, of my heavenly Father, and my Saviour, and of what he wishes me to do; and therefore I love to read it."

"Is heaven my home too, mother?" said little Mary. "Shall you take me with you when you go.?"

"I cannot tell you, my dear; I cannot give you leave to go to heaven, but I know who can."

"Ah! you mean Jesus Christ, mother."

"Yes, my dear, you must ask him; and you must read and learn to understand this Book, which is like a letter from Him to us, and tells us all about himself and heaven. When you can I hope you will love to read the Bible as much as I do."

Little Mary's First Missionary Offering.

A little girl between five and six years old, hearing that a missionary just from the heathen was to speak to the children of the Sabbath school about the true God, ran to her father, and exclaimed, "Pa, pa, I must give all the money I have saved this year in my missionary box to the good man, to buy Bibles for the poor heathens I must give it now that it may begin quick to do good."—The Sower.

NOTICE.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of Manufacturing Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Hand, Toilet, and fall leaf Tables, beg to state that they are prepared to receive orders in the above line of Business at cheaper rates than they can be had in any other Establishment in the Province. Persons wishing to purchase, with a view of retailing can have those articles at a liberal Discount, Delivered at Rothsay Station, or at any Ware Room, or Wharf in St John, or any place in the Province. The Proprietors beg also to state that orders can be left at Rothsay Station with one of the Firm or some person in connection who can be always seen the Ticket Office. Purchasers can leave St. John twice a day and make their purchase and be back to St. John in 1 hour and 48 minutes, as the Factory is only five minutes walk from the Station

They therefore solicit a share of public patronage as a remuneration for their outlay in fitting up Machinery with a view of preventing money going out of the Country for articles that can be manufactured Cheaper and much Better, by the Inhabitants of this Province.

TAYLOR & McINTOSH.

Rothsay. April 19, 1860.

SKELETON SKIRTS!

OPENING OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN!

223 Dozen Just Received.

ENNIS & GARDNER.

OUR arrangements for 1861 being now completed with the Manufacturers of SKELETON SKIRTS, we beg to subjoin our

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

Misses Spring Steel, White and Gray.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
3 Spring	0	4½	8 Spring	1	7½
4 "	0	7½	9 "	1	10½
5 "	0	10½	10 "	2	1½
6 "	1	1½	11 "	2	4½
7 "	1	4½	12 "	2	8½

Ladies' Tied, White and Gray.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
8 Spring	1	3	15 Spring	3	0
9 "	1	6	18 "	3	9
10 "	1	9	21 "	4	6
11 "	2	0	25 "	5	6
12 "	2	3	30 "	6	0

Ladies' Clasped, White and Grey.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
6 Spring	1	6			
7 "	1	9	12 Spring	3	0
8 "	2	0	13 "	3	3
9 "	2	3	15 "	3	9
10 "	2	6	18 "	4	6
11 "	2	9	21 "	5	3
			25 "	6	3

Ladies' Gore Trail. White and Gray, WITH OR WITHOUT BUSTLE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
8 Spring	2	7	18 Spring	6	0
10 "	3	4	21 "	7	0
12 "	4	0	25 "	8	4
15 "	5	0	30 "	10	1

A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

Mar 3. ENNIS & GARDNER.

50 King Street.

SPRING 1861.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has Recieved his Spring Importations consisting of Fine London Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Plated Ware Fancy Goods &c., and Respectfully invites the attention of the Public.

may 1 R. R. PAGE.

TO LET.—A BARN and LOT in Main-street, Lower Cove. Possession given immeditately. Apply to

may 1 THOMAS M. REED, Head of North Wharf.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HAVING determined on CLEARING OFF our Stock of *CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS* by the 1st January, 1861, we offer our Goods **at Cost Prices.** The entire Stock being of this Year's importation comprises many Novelties, and from the great care taken in selection and manufacture, we can confidently state that no other House in the trade can offer equal inducements to purchasers.

Dec 6. WHITTEKIR & PURINTON.

FLOUR, TEA, MOLASSES, &c.,

JUST received—50 brls Flour,
15 chests Congou and Souchong Tea,
10 puns Molasses,
10 boxes Raisins, 20 doz Brooms,
5 brls Dried Apples,
15 doz Pails, with other Goods for sale at lowest market prices by

may 15 G. M STEVES, 25 Prince Wm.-street.

FRESH SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received from London, per steamship "Arabia" his usual Spring supply of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which are warranted fresh and true to their kinds. For sale at the lowest rates by

THOMAS M. REED,

FLOUR.

LANDING Ex. "S. L. Tilley" and "Christina," from New York, 300 Barrels Extra State Flour, "Napier" and "Ontario" brands for sale by.

JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

May 15.

SKELETON SKIRTS.

WHOLESALE buyers may now select from a Stock of 10,000 Skirts at less than Boston prices. Children beginning at 4½d each. Ladies 8 spring at a QUARTER DOLLAR with 10 per cent discount for Cash. ENNIS & GARDNER.

may 10 Skirt Depot, King-st.

CARPET REMNANTS.

ABOUT 300 Yards of Remnant Carpeting in lengths suitable for Halls and Bed-rooms will be sold at Cost Price.

ENNIS & GARDNER.

may 10 Prince Wm, street.

SOILED SKIRTS.

A BAIRGAIN.

ABOUT 5 Dozen Ladies Skirts a little soiled will be sold at Half Price.

ENNIS GARDNER.

may 10 Skirt Depot, King-st.

Carpets! Carpets

JUST RECEIVED per Ship "Lampedo," a good assortmont of Carpeting, which will be old very Cheap.

IMPERIAL BUILDING, 2 King Street.

may 8 SIMON NEALIS.

Fancy Prints, Alpaccas. &c.

LOCKHART & CO.

THE Subscribers have opened by steamer North Briton a fine selection of Manchester Goods, which they are selling under value

177 pieces Fancy and Slate Prints,
69 " Long Cloth and Medium Shirtings,
140 " best Grey Cottons,
79 " assorted rolled Linings,
63 " Black Lustres and Coburgs,
59 " Col'd. Circassians and Alpaccas'
94 " Plain and Fancy Silesia,
Black Velvets, Swansdown, Chambreys,
French Dimity, Denims, Nankeens,
Regattas, Ginghams, Bedticks,
Padding, Jean, Sulteen, Muslins,

Customers for those Goods will please give us a call. LOCKHART & CO.,

may 8 120 Prince Wm.-street.

Imperial Buildings.

Prince William Street.

MAY 2nd. 1861.

Per "Lampedo," "Bohemian" &c;—

NOW Opening—A rich and beautiful assortment of Dry Goods, in every variety of this Spring's style, consisting in part of—
Silks, Shawls, Velvets Bonnets, Hats;
French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Feathers;
Chenille Nets, Silk Nets,
French Kid Gloves, French Corsets,
French Delaines, Embroideries,
Gents' Ties, Scarfs, Linnen Collars, &c.;
All kinds of Family Goods.

A great variety of other things too numerous to mention. Wholesale and Retail.

may 3 WM. H. LAWTON.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.

300 BARRELS Extra State Flour, "Napier" and "Ontario" Mills; 100 brls Corn Meal, to arrive per "Christiana" and "S. L. Tilley," from New York. For sale by

may 2 JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

MISPECK KERSEYS.—A full stock of the Mispeck Mills Kerseys and Homespuns, with a fine selection of Black Broad Clothe, Tweeds and Doeskins—On sale—Wholesale and Retail.

may 4 LOCKHART & CO.

TEA AND TOBACCO.

LANDING ex the New Brunswick from Boston and Independence from New York—75 half chests Souchong Tea, 10 boxes Tobacco For sale by

may 3 J. W. HAMILTON. 4 South Wharf.

GRASS SEED.—25 bushels choice Grass Seed, just received by the New Brunswick from Portland. For sale by

may 3 J. W. HAMILTON.

RICE AND FLOUR.—Landing ex the Independence and Ransom from New York—275 bbls. Extra Western Flour, 16 tierces Rice. For sale by

may 3 J. W HAMILTON.

TWO YOUNG MEN wanted immediately.

may 4 FERGUSON BROS.

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

Erthenware, China & Glass.

THE Subscriber has just received per ship "John Barbour," from Liverpool, the following Goods;—

50 CRATES Common Earthenware.
15 crates White Granite,
10 crates Luster and Enammelled Ware, containing Dinner, Tea and Toilet Setts, Breakfast Setts, &c, &c., of new shapes and patterns;
10 hhds China, amongst which will be found a splendid assortment of Tea Setts, Breakfast Setts, Dresser Setts, Toilet Setts;
5 casks Cut Glass, containing Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Champagne Glasses, Claret Glasses, Hock Glasses, Goblets, Custards, Jellies, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Caraffs, Finger Cups, Pickle Bottles, Salts, Glass Dishes;
10 casks Plain and Pressed Tumblers.

Wholesale and Retail.

FRAS. CLEMENTSON,

may 4 29 Dock-street.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED.

LANDING ex "Nonpariel" from Philadelphia, and steamer "Eastern City" from Portland, 60 bushels Choice Canadian Grass Seed, 15 bushels Philadelphia Clover Seed. For sale by

may 10 J. W. HAMILTON.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Landing ex Peru and Ger from New York—300 bbls Extra Superfine Flour 14 bbls Extra Rye do, 100 bbls Corn Meal.

may 11 J. W. HAMILTON.

RAISINS AND SPICES.—Ex "Pearl" from Boston—76 bxs Raisins and assorted Spices.

may 11 J. W. HAMILTON.

BAG SALT.—LANDING ex Ship Autocrat. 2000 bags Liverpool Salt, for sale low from the Ship.

DeFOREST & PERKINS.

may 11 11 South Wharf.

SAINT JOHN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED CAPITAL £50,000.

This Company offers the advantages of a Resident Management. Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with security, and conducts a Fire Business only.

INSURANCE upon Dwellings, Stores, Goods, Ships Building and in Harbour, Manufactories, Public Buildings, and every description of Insurable Property.

PRESIEDENT.—HON. A. McL. SEELY.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES REED, CHARLES W. WELDON,
THOMAS F. RAYMOND, GEORGE V. NOWLIN.

OFFICE.

No. 4, Judge Ritchie's Building Princess St.

jan 30 O. D. WETMORE, Secretary.

FLOUR.—100 bbls Napier Flour, landing ex Independence. For sale by

apl 24 J. D. UNDERHILL.

NO. 22, WATER STREET.

RECEIVED ex steamer from Boston—25 tubs Butter; 10 drums Cheese; 27 bbls Apples; 15 boxes Sweet Oranges. For sale low by

may 1 JOSHUA S. TURNER.

BUTTER.—Received ex Eastern City from Boston 10 tubs choice Butter. For sale by

JOSHUA S. TURNER.

apl 20 22 Water Street.

To Suit the Times.

F. A. COSGROVE 75 Prince William Street,

Has fitted up and arranged a

VARIETY WINDOW,

CONTAINING JEWELRY SETTS in Mosaic Lava, Italian Painted, Cameo, Gold Stone, &c., Brooches in Agate, Pebble, Cameo and other settings, Ear Drops, Rings and Knobs, Neck Chains, Belt and Hair Pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Stone Sett and Plain Rings, Studs and Sleeve Links, Lockets, Watch Guard and Chains, Vases, China Inkstands and Ornaments, Indian Bead and Bark Work Leather Bass and Portmonies, Toilet Services, Fancy Watch Stands, Pipes, Table and Tea Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Spectacles, Paper Machie Blotters, Sewing Birds, &c., &c.,

CALL AND SEE!

CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR. may 3

BY AUTHORITY.

REGULATIONS

For the Management of the Crown Land Department, and for the Sale of Crown Lands in New Brunswick.

1. The Surveyor General shall make a Report of the transactions of his Office, to be laid before the Legislature at each annual Session.

2. He shall also from time to time submit to the Governor in Council a description of such tracts of Land as he may be disposed to recommend for reservation for actual settlement, and shall annually make up and submit a Schedule of the Lands previously reserved, shewing what portions thereof have been disposed of during the year.

3. All Applications for Crown Lands must be made in the name of the real applicant, and the Grant shall be issued in the name of the purchaser, unless his claim be transferred with the approval of the Governor in Council.

4. Tracts of Land will be surveyed in different parts of the Province, as occasion may require, and will be disposed of under the following conditions:—

Lands sold at Auction, and without conditions of Settlement.

1st. Public sales of Crown Lands will be held on the first Tuesday in every month, by the Local Deputies thereunto appointed, in the several Districts.

2d. All applications shall be addressed by Petition in the annexed form to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and transmitted to the Surveyor General.

3d. If the application be approved of, and the land applied for be not already surveyed, a warrant shall forthwith issue to authorize the survey to be executed at the expense of the applicant. No lot shall exceed two hundred acres.

4th. On the return of the survey, the description of the Land, the time and place of sale, and the upset price, will be announced in the Royal Gazette, and also by handbills publicly posted in the County where the Land lies, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale.

5th. If the Land applied for shall have been previously surveyed, the like notice of the time and place of sale, &c., will be given, and the cost of survey by the Crown announced.

6th. The upset price of all Crown Lands is to be not less than sixty cents per acre, exclusive of the charge for survey; twenty five per cent. to be paid down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum. from and after the date the same becomes due. If the whole amount of the purchase money be paid down at the time of sale, a discount shall be allowed of twenty per cent. No person shall be allowed to purchase more than one hundred acres payable by instalments. In all cases of competition, the lot offered for sale shall be struck off to the highest bidder, who shall forthwith pay the purchase money in full, or the first instalment thereof, otherwise the same lot shall immediately be again offered for sale at the upset price, excluding bids from the defaulter.

7th. Where improvements have been made upon the Land sold, and the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor General or Local Deputy shall value the same, subject to an appeal by Petition to the Governor; and the purchaser shall be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or in case of appeal to deposit the same in the hands of the Deputy.

8th. If any one shall remove or suffer to be removed from his Land, any Timber, Logs, or other Lumber, before he shall have made payment therefor in full, the sale to him shall be cancelled, and the Timber, &c. seized and forfeited to the use of the Province.

9th.—Form of Petition.

To His Excellency The Honourable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of of the Parish of in the County of

Humbly sheweth,

That he is a British subject, and desirous of purchasing acres of Crown Land, situate as follows:

[Here describe the Land.]

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)

Agreeably to the Regulations passed in Council, on the 22d day of April 1861.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

County.	Parish.	Acres.	If Vacant.	IfSurveyed.	If Improved.

5. Tracts of Land fit for cultivation, and to be reserved exclusively for actual settlement, will also be surveyed in lots of one hundred acres each, with suitable lines for roads, in different parts of the Province, as occasion may require, and will be disposed of under the following conditions:—

Lands sold under condition of actual settlement, and without competition.

1st. Price sixty cents per acre, payable one fourth part at the time of purchase, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, the amount to be expended in opening or improving the Public Road leading to or through the Land; or the purchaser, if he chooses, may pay for the Land by labour, at least one fourth part yearly; such labour to be performed as above, and at such time and place as the Commissioners shall direct; the Commissioners' remuneration to be five per cent.

2nd Lands will be reserved for Schools.

3d. No application is to be considered approved until the Land is surveyed, and the same is announced in the Royal Gazette; application can be made at the Crown Land Office, or to any of the County or District Deputies

4th. No Petition shall be received at the Crown Land Office until the allegations therein set forth be first verified on oath before a Justice of the Peace, and no approval shall continue in force longer than one year from its date, unless the applicant shall sooner have paid in labour or money, at least one fourth part together with the Commission, and have cleared up at least two acres of the land.

5th. If any one shall remove or suffer to be removed from his Land, any Timber, Logs, or other Lumber, except that cut in clearing the Land for cultivation, before he shall have complied with all the conditions necessary to entitle him to a Grant, the sale to him shall be cancelled, and the Timber, &c. seized and forfeited to the use of the Province.

6th If any applicant shall be guilty of any misrepresentation, deception, or fraud in his transactions with the Government, he shall not be entitled to participate in the benefit of these Regulations, and any approval of Land to him shall be cancelled.

7th. No person shall be entitled to a Grant under these Regulations; unless within five years after approval of his Petition, he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government, that he has paid the full amount of the purchase in labour or money, and the Commission thereon; that he is then residing upon the lot approved to him, and has continued to do so for the previous twelve months; and that he has cleared and cultivated not less than five acres of the same.

8th. If the foregoing settlement conditions be not fulfilled within the said five years, the Land may then be declared vancant and the payments forfeited.

9th. All previous applications for Land for actual settlement under the Labour Act, shall be entitled to the advantages conferred by these Regulations.

10th. If any number of persons, not less than six, desirous of emigrating to New Brunswick, apply to one of Her Majesty's Emigration Officers in the United Kingdom, setting forth that they are desirous of obtaining Land in New Brunswick for actual settlement, and naming an Agent in this Province to select the same; so soon as such Emigration Officer shall communicate the name of such Agent, he shall be authorized by the Surveyor General to select Land, not exceeding one hundred acres, for each of such applicants; and the Land so selected shall be reserved for such applicants for a period of one year.

11th.—Form of Petition.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of of the Parish of in the County of

Humbly sheweth,

That he is a British subject, over 18 years of age, and is not at present interested in, nor the owner of any other Land;

That he is desirous of purchasing for actual settlement, acres of Wilderness Crown Land, situate as follows:—

[Here describe the Land.]

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)

And prays leave to pay for the same agreeably to the Regulations for Land sold under conditions of actual settlement.

County.	Parish	Acres.	If Vacant.	IfSurveyed.	If Improved.

Before me one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of personally appeared the above named and made oath that all the statements set forth in the foregoing Petition are just and true.

E. F., *J. P.*

6. Lands reserved for actual settlement may also be sold at auction under the following conditions.

1st. All applications to be addressed by Petition in the annexed form, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and transmitted to the Surveyor General.

2nd. If the application be approved of, and the land applied for but not already surveyed, a Warrant will forthwith issue to authorize the survey to be made at the expense of the applicant; no lot to exceed one hundred acres.

3d On the return of the survey, the description of the Land, the time and place of sale, and the upset price will be announced in the Royal Gazette, and also by handbills publicly posted in the County where the land lies, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale.

4th. If the land applied for shall have been previously surveyed, the like notice of the time and place of sale shall be given, and the cost of survey by the Crown announced

5th. The upset price of such Lands shall not be less than sixty cents per acre, exclusive of the charge for surveying; twenty five per cent. to be paid down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum from and after the date the same becomes due. If the whole amount of purchase money be paid down at the time of sale, a discount of twenty per cent. shall be allowed. In all cases of competition, the lot offered for sale shall be struck off to the highest bidder, who shall forthwith pay the purchase money in full, or the first instalment thereof, otherwise the same lot shall be immediately offered for sale again at the upset price, excluding bids from the defaulter.

6th. The sale of any lot of such Land may be cancelled, and the instalments forfeited, unless the applicant shall, within one year after the date of the purchase, have cleared at least two acres of the land.

7th. No person shall be entitled to a grant under these Regulations, unless, within five years after the date of the sale, he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government that he has paid the full amount of the purchase, that he is then residing upon the lot approved to him, and has continued to do so for the previous twelve months, and that he has cleared and cultivated not less than five acres of the same.

8th. If the foregoing settlement conditions be not fulfilled within the said five years, the Land may be declared vancant and the payments forfeited.

9th. Where improvements have been made upon the Land sold, and the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor General or Local Deputy shall value the same, subject to an appeal by Petition to the Governor, and the purchaser shall be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or in case of appeal to deposit the same in the hands of the Deputy.

10th. If any one shall remove or suffer to be removed from his Land any Timber, Logs, or other Lumber, before he shall have made payment therefor in full the sale to him shall be cancelled, and the Timber, &c. seized and forfeited to the use of the Province.

11th.—Form of Petition.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of of the Parish of in the County of

Humbly sheweth,—

That he is a British subject, and is desirous of purchasing for actual settlement acres of Wilderness Crown Land, situate as follows:—

[Here describe the Land.]

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)

And prays leave to pay for the same agreeably to the Regulations for Land sold at auction under conditions of actual settlement.

County.	Parish.	Acres.	If Vacant.	IfSurveyed.	If Improved

7. All Regulations for the disposal of the Crown Lands heretofore promulgated are hereby cancelled, saving however all acts and proceedings done, and all rights existing, accrued, and established, under such Regulations; and all proceedings now in progress thereunder, shall be continued and completed as if such cancelled Regulations were now in force.

Instructions to accompany the foregoing Regulations.

1. All Local Deputies making sales of Land shall make a Return to the Surveyor General within fourteen days after the date thereof, as also a statement of all instalments received within the previous month on previous sales. In this Return the names of the purchasers shall be inserted as also the names of Agents when the principal is not present at the sale.

2. The Local Deputies shall also transmit, at the same time, a duplicate of such return and statement to the Receiver General, and remit to him all moneys received thereon, first deducting therefrom five per cent, which they are allowed to retain as remuneration for their services, provided such percentage shall not exceed four hundred dollars per annum.

3. The Local Deputies shall severally give Bonds to the Queen, with two approved sureties in a penal sum of sixteen hundred dollars; conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty.

4. No Local Deputy, or other person holding an office under, or employed in the Crown Land Department, shall, while holding such office or employment directly or indirectly, purchase any right, title, or interest in any ungranted public Lands or Timber Berth, or deal or traffic in the same, either in his own right, or by the interposition of any other person or in the name of any person in trust for him; nor shall he act as agent for any person in the application for, or sale of any public Land or Timber Berth or take or receive any fee or emolument for negociating or transacting any business connected with the duties of his office or employment, beyond the compensation appointed for his services by the Government.

5. Every Deputy Surveyor shall notify the applicants, and execute the warrants of survey entrusted to him, within four months from the date of receipt; and the Plans and Reports shial be transmitted to the Surveyor General within thirty days after the completion of the survey, such warrants of survey as are not so executed shall be returned to the Crown Land Office and be cancelled.

6. Every Commissioner for Labour to be performed in payment for Land, shall on or before the 15th day of December in each year, make a Return to the Surveyor General's Office, shewing the details of all labour performed as well as all Commission received by him during the preceding year.

7. Any Local Deputy, Officer, or Clerk, in or under the Crown Land Department, or any Commissioner for labour to be performed in payment of Land, who shall violate any of the foregoing Regulations and Instructions, shall forfeit his office or employment.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council on 22nd April 1861.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 24th April, 1861.

European and North American RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after 1st May next Trains will run between Saint John and Shediac as follows:—

St. John.	LEAVE Sussex. (Down.)	Shediac.
8 A. M.	6. 45 A. M.	8 A. M.
2 P. M.		2.30 P. M.
5.30 P. M.		

The two first Trains from St. John run through, the third to Sussex only.

The Morning Train from St. John and the Afternoon Train from Shediac are Express Trains, for Passengers and Mails. All the other Trains will carry Passengers and Freight.

By order.

Railway Commissioners' Office, St. John, 12th April, 1861. } R. JARDINE, Chairman.

Timothy Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has received from the Country a quantity of Timothy Seed, equal to the best Harvey Grass Seed,

Also from the United States—A supply of Northern Red Clover Seed. P. R. INCHES, Druggist,

apl 20 80 Prince Wm.-street.