Life is astir among the woods,
And by the moor, and by the stream,
The year, as from a torpid dream,
Wakes in the sunshine on the buds; Wakes up in music as the song Of wood bird wild, and loosened rill More frequent from the windy hill Comes greening forest aisles along;

Wakes up in beauty as the sheen
Of woodland pool the gleam receives
Through bright flowers, overbraided leaves,
Of broken sunlights, golden-green.

She sees the outlawed Winter stay
Awhile, to gather after him
Snow-robes, frost-trystalled diadem.
And then in soft showers pass away.

She could not love rough Winler well,
Xet cannot choose but mourn him now!
So wears awhile on her young brow
His gift—a gleaming icicle.

Then turns her, loving, to the sun.
Upheaves her bosom's swell to his,
And, in the joy of his first kiss,
Forgets for aye that sterner one:

Old Winter's pledge from her he reaves— That icy-cold, though glittering spar— And zones her with a green cymar, And girdles round her brow with leaves.

The primrose and wood-violet He tangles in her shining hair, And teaches elfin breezes fair To sing her some sweet canzonet

All promising long Summer bours,
When she in his embrace shall lie,
Under the broad dome of brighter sky,
On mossy couches starr'd with flowers.

Till she smiles back again to him
The beauty beaming from his face,
And, robed in light, glows with the grace
Of Eden-palaced cherubim.

O Earth, thy glowing leveliness Around our very hearts has thrown
An undimmed joyance all its own,
And sum d us o'er with happiness.

Dublin University Magazine.

ALL FOR CHRIST.

"Now, girls, I have got news for you!" The speaker was a showy girl, dressed in the height of fashion. She was just entering the room where sat several young ladies, her cousins, pursuing various household employ-

what is it, Ada ?" cried one and another. "You'll never believe it! Lizzie Ashbrook has professed religion!" was the half laughing, half serious reply. "Lizzie Ashorook!" said the elder cousin

Julia, seriously; " why, she was forever making sport of the subject."

And such a fashionable girl; why she would hardly look at a person who was mean-

ly dressed," remarked another. Her father an infidel too; what will he

"I heard that he had turned her out of the house," said Ada.

there is the reality in religion that Christians talk about. I don't believe there is one single person in any branch of her family who is rericus. She will have unusual trials to undergo; I would not like to be in her place,

"Trials! pshaw, there is no such thing as persecution in these days; it would be a rare ng to see a martyr!" This was lightly spofriend, and who felt an unusual bitterness springing up in her heart toward the young girl, who she knew could no longer enjoy her companionship as of yore.

Martyrs are not rare even in these days;

aye, and martyrs to religious persecution, as

we shall see.

The cousins made an early call on Lizzy,
with her accustomed grace, and with a sweeter smile than usual. Yet she was pale, and though there was a purer expression on her beautiful face, yet she appeared like one wearied with some struggle in which she was the sufferer. Although she did not speak directly of the new vows she had taken upon her, the new peace she had found, her visitors could see clearly and distinctly the wondrons change in dress, in manner, and

Lizzy was engaged to be married to s thorough man of the world. George Phillips loved his wine, his parties, the race course, the theatre, the convivial and freeand easy club. The Sabbath was his day of pleasure, and many a time had Lizzie graced his elegant equipage, radiant in beauty, on the holy day, as they swept along. He bore a dashing exterior, was intellectual, a wit; courted, caressed, admired everywhere.

His brow darkened as he heard the news. What! the girl of his choice, the woman he should place at the head of his brilliant household, should become a canting Christian! Nonsense! He didn't believe it : he would see for himself. He didn't furnish his parlors for prayer-meeting; he wanted no long-faced ministers, ers, or "sisters" to visit his wife, not he. It was a ridiculous hoax; it must have originated in the club-room. What! the daughter of Henry Ashbrook, the freest of the freethinkers? "Ha! a capital joke—a very clever joke—nothing more! He called on her not long after the visit before mentioned. His cold eye scanned her from head to foot-but how sweetly! how gently she met him! Surely the roice that was melting music before was eavenly in its tones now. All the wining grace was there, all the high bred the merry smile dimpled her cheek but there was a something that thrilled him from head to foot with apprehension because it was unlike her usual self. What

nent the frame trembled, the lips re-ed to speak; but this passed, and some-ing like a flush crossed her beautiful ce. It lighted the eyes anew, it touched k with a richer crimson as she re-

truly, thank God, I have become a sistian! O George!" her clasped hands to laid upon one of his, "I have only gan to live. If you knew-'

nent; and not daring to

your sentiments, these are your intentions.

we must go different ways.' This was cruel. It was a terrible test, for that young girl had, as it were, placed her soul in his keeping. Before a higher, a purer love was born in her heart, she had given him her human love-an absolute idolatry-and the thought of losing him even now caused her cheek to grow ashen, and her eyes dim.

As he saw this his manner changed to entreaty. He placed before her the position he would give her; lured her by every a masterly eloquence. He could adapt his language, his very looks, with the most adroit cunning, to the subject and object of his discussion. More than once the gentle spirit of the young Christian felt as if she must give way—that only help direct from the fountain of life could sustain her with firmness to resist to the end of the inter-

At last it was a final "All this will I give you if you will fall down and worship me!" It came to this : "Christ or me!" There could be no compromise; it was, "Christ or me." And standing there, clothed with the mantle of a new and heavenly faith, with its lights shining in her heart and playing over her pale features, she said, with a firmness worthy the martyrs of old, "Christ!"

Though his soul was filled with rage, so that he could have gnashed his teeth, the slight figure standing there in its pure white robes-the eye that east an earnest, upward glance-the brow that seemed to have grown white with spirit light—the attitude, so self-possessed, yet so modestso quiet, yet so eloquent-filled him with a crushed his love, and he parted from her for the first time coldly, and like a stranger. The engagement was broken off: but

who can tell the struggles it cost? This was the first trial; there came anoheart.

Her father had never been very loving toward her. He was proud of her; she was the brightest gem of his splendid home. She was beautiful, and gratified his vanity; she was intellectual, and he heard praise lavished upon her mind with a miser's greedy ear, for she was his, a part of himself; she belonged to him.

He called her into his study, and required a minute account of the whole matter. He had heard rumors, he said; had seen a surprising and not agreeable change in her; tariff take so grotesque an expression. Salmon she had grown mopish, quiet. What was endeavour to import themselves, free of charge, the cause? It was a great trial, with that for our consumption, and we put a prohibitory There was a long silence.

There was a long silence.

Well—it was abruptly spoken by the stern unbelieving face, full of hard lines, duty on this bounty of nature.

"The explanation of the case." opposite, to stand and testify for Christ .-But he who had promised was with her, and she told the story calmly, resolutely, kindly.

"And do you intend to be baptized?" "Yes, sir."

A gleam of hope entered her heart; she did not expect his approval, but she could not think that he would absolutely refuse to sanction this important step.

"You know your aunt Eunice has long wanted you to become an inmate of her home?"

"Yes, sir," the gentle voice faltered. "Well, you can go now. Unless you give up this absurd idea, and trample it under your feet. I do not wish you to remain with me. Be as you were before, and you shall want for no luxury. Henceforth I am your father only in name."

And still, though her heart was broken she said, as she had heard before, "Christ!" She did forsake all but him : but her step became slow, her form wasted, her eye hollow, her cheek sunken. The struggle had been too much for a frame unable to cope with any overwhelming sorrow.-Swiftly she went down into the valley, but it was not dark for her. Too late the man who had so sorely tempted her knelt by the side of her bed and implored her forgiveness. Too late! No, not too late for his own salvation, for in that cour his eyes were opened to the sinfulness of his life, and by her dying pillow he promised solemnly to give his heart to God. Her father, too, proud infidel though he was, the sea by a dam or weir, in which only a looked on his wasted child, triumphing over | single hole was left for passage. At this hole death with wonder and awe.

Such a dying scene it is the privilege of but few to witness; she has given up all, absolutely all for Christ, and in the last hour, like Stephen, she saw heaven opened. Her face was angelic, her language rapture, her chamber the gate of heaven. Like one who but the other day untied the sandals of life, and moved calmly and trustingly down the one step between earth and heaven, so she said, with a smile irrespressibly sweet, "Sing."

And they sang, " Rock of Ages, cleft for

At its close they heard one word-the last. It was " Christ."

The fisheries.

THE SALMON.

The destruction of this fine fish would seem to be the same everywhere. Whether in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, or in these North American Provinces; the cupidity of man leads to the desire not merely to catch, but if possible to exterminate, the Prince of fresh water fishes-the noble Salmon.

In many of the smaller rivers of New Bruns wick, where Salmon formerly abounded, they are now found in very small numbers, or are wanting altogether, while in the larger rivers they yet maintain themselves in tolerable quantity, simply from the circumstance that ne of the tributaries afford spawning beds in remote situations, or which are so placed as not be intruded upon readily.

So great has been the diminu of late years in the United Kingdom, y back and forward for a he came back and stood the supply will fail altogether. In consequence,

"Lizzy Miss Ashbrook, if these are universal law reads almost like a miracle. Yet an exception there is. One description of produce, and one only, is self-sown, self-grown, self-reared, and self-ripened, without any demand for space, care, seed, or investment of human pains or money. Salmon flock of their own accord to the rivers of these islands. and there deposit their spawn. The spawn is quickened into life, and myriads of little fish seon swarm in the stream. At the beginning of May, or about this very time of the year, these young fish swim down the river to the open sea. There, in their natural feedingargument that might appeal to the woman- grounds, they fatten so rapidiy that they inly heart. And he knew how to win by crease, upon an average, at the rate of two or entreaty, by the subtlest casuistry. His was three pounds in weight every twelve months. The little fish about the size of a gudgeon, which left the river in May, 1861, would be a fine salmon of six or seven pounds in April, 1863. But the singular point of the case is, that after fattening himself in this manner, he will, of his own free choice, come back again to be killed. The same instinct which took him off to sea, brings him back again to the river. He will infallibly return from his pasture to his nursery, and there offer himself for capture, without any cost for keep, attendance, or transport. He will make flesh more rapidly than an Essex pig, and do it all for nothing .-The only thing he asks is, not to be interrupted-not to be stopped when he comes here to breed-not to be turned back when he goes away to grow. All the rest he will do for himself; and will add pound after pound to his own substance for our benefit and delectation, if we will but leave him alone to'do it. It is a strange justance of mortal perverse-

ness, that the only crop which costs us nothing to raise, should be on the verge of extinction from our destructive treatment. No fish. flesh, or fowl ought to be so cheap or plentiful strange admiring awe. But the hostility as salmon; whereas salmon is about the deartoward religion was so strong in his heart est of all. Buck venison hardly fetches as that it bore down all his tenderness, almost | much per pound, in the primest joints. We have contrived to make salmon such a luxury, that few can afford to taste it. A good dinner of meat and drink, could be bought for less money than a single slice of this once common fish. All fish is unnaturally expensive in our markets, but salmon is more expenther while yet the blow lay heavy on her sive than any. Yet salmon alone costs little or nothing, even for the catching. No fleets of smacks put out for dangerous fishing banks in quest of salmon. No hardy mariners imperil heir lives in pursuing it. A salmon fishery is a trap set at home, in which the fish will deposit themselves, without even as much enticement as is needed for a decoy. They will actually force their way to it. When we set barriers across the stream, as we do, to keep them out, they will exhaust themselves in trying to overleap the obstacle If we would but abstain from destroying our own harvest, there would be hardly any limit to the produce, but we have no such forbearance. Never did "The explanation of the case, such as it is,

is contained in its history. The salmon lives at sea, but comes up the rivers to spawn. The young salmon, bred in the river, go down to the sea to grow, after which they, in their turn, come up the river, as their parents did before them. They may therefore be caught either in the sea itself, just by the river's mouth, or at any point of the river between its mouth and place to which they ascend. Now, the old legal maxim says that feræ naturæ funt occupantis, which doctrine, applied to the present case, imports, that a salmon belongs to the man who can catch him first. When the fish are going up, the first chance, of course. is to be found at sea, and this is where "fixed engines" are established to intercept the sup-ply from the river. When the fish are coming own, the condition is reversed, and the best chance lies in the river at the point nearest the spawning-ground. This, therefore, is where the "weirs" are placed. The fixed engines catch the great salmon on their way up; the weirs trap the little ones on their way down. But, besides this, every proprietor of the land on each side of the river, and throughout its course, has his own interest in the produce of the stream, and is anxious accordingly, to increase his particular dividend at the expense both of his neighbours above, and h s neighbours below. "Human nature," will be the remark. No doubt; but the nature of man in such respects conflicts terribly with the nature of salmon, and the poor fish are killed altogether, while " proprietors" are fighting for them. Half the old fish cannot get up to spawn; and half the young fish cannot get lown to grow. We have been assured on good authori y, that several hundred weight of salmon fry have been taken and sent off, at a single despatch, from a single English river. The young swarm was stopped on its way to a net was placed, and the little fish were dipped out by bushels at a time, to be pickled and sold as "sardines." When it is remembered that every one of them would, in the course of a few months, have come back again to that very river in the shape of a fine salmon, it may be imagined how deplorable was the waste

"Now, what we have to say in this matter is, that it really involves public as well as private interests. The people at large must not be damaged while proprietors are cutting each other's throats. If things are allowed to go on in their present course, we shall, by and by, get no salmon at all; and we cannot afford to lose so valuable an article of consumption. The Commissioners have brought common report to the test of actual inquiry, and they tell us, not only that the salmon fisheries are in very truth declining, but that the wonder is they yield even as much as they do.-We want to see salmon plentiful—less of a luxury, and more of an article of food. It is not a rich man's affair-not an affair of sportsmen, or game preservers. It is a matter in which all have a concern, and so long and so truly has the fact been felt, that it actually found a place in Magna Charta. That titledeed of our liberties includes a stipulation for the free run of salmon, and the same object was sought, with more or less success, in many a statute afterwards. We now know, too, that legislation can be applied to the case with advantage, for the experiment has been tried. There is no reason for apprehending that any private rights, or interests, admitting of substantiation, will be less regarded in this case than in others; but facts speak for themselves and tell us plainly, that authority must step in, if the breed of salmon is to be preserved. The thing to be prevented is simply waste.— It needs no argument to prove, that killing salmon when they are unfit to eat, or before they are one-tenth part grown, is a wantor and wicked act, for it is a wholesale destruc tion of nutritious food. It is only destruction of this character which requires to be probited. Let the salmon have free and und structed run, and no more will be necessary, We are so fortunately situated, that they come defore her. His forebead was purpled that the veins that passion swell I, his ce white, and his voice unsteady, as he relaimed:

"Do you really mean to say that you ill really cast your lot among these peods, that for them you will give up all—

"I will give up all for Christ." The relative trace of the received in this City by the last English mail. They are very bulky, but most interesting volumes, scarcely to be waded through, however, except by those who take a deep interest in the subject.

The London Times of April 19th, thus takes up the matter, in a leading editorial:—

"Sowing and reuping, working and eating, are things which in this world of ours, go so necessarily together, that an exception to the relative to our rivers, without all urement of any kind. They want only a free passage up, and grow without material hindrance.—

If arrangements are fairly made, it seems to us, that the proprietors of salmon fisheries are even more interested than the rest of the population, in procuring some interference to avert the threatened catastrophe. The "upper" proprietors, and the "lower" proprietors, are things which in this world of ours, go so necessarily together, that an exception to the control of the lower passage up, and a free passage up, and



REGULATIONS

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

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

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 Schedule of the Lands previously reserved, showing what portions thereof have een 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 Peti-tion in the annexed form, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and transmitted to the Surreyor General.

3d. If the application be approved of, and the

shall furthwith issue to authorize the survey to be executed at the expense of the applicant. No lot thall 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

Land applied for be not already surveyed, a warrant

where the Land lies, at least twenty days previous 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 in-stalments, 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 lown 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

vise 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 he 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 therto, or in case of appeal to deposit the same in the hands of the Deputy.

money in full, or the first instalment thereof, other-

Sth. 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 for the use of the Province, 9th. 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 the County of Humbly sheweth,

That he is a British subject and desirous of puracres of Crown Land, situate as chasing [Here describe the Land.]

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber unler Licenses applied for previous to this applica-Agreeably to the Regulations passed in Council,

on the 22nd day of April, 1861.

And as in duty bound will ever pray

County Parish Acres If Vacant If Surv'd If Imp'd. 5 Tracts of Land fit for cultivation, and to be reserved exclusively for annual settlement, will also be surveyed in lots of 100 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 actual settlements, the amount to be expended in opening or improving the Public Road leading to or through the Land; or the purchaser, chooses, may pay for the Land by labour, at least one fourth purt yearly; such labour to be performed as above, and at such time and place as

Commissioners shall direct; the Commissioners' remuneration to be five per cent. 2nd. Lands will be reserved for Schools. 3rd. 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 Couny 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 labor or money, at least one-fourth part together with the Commission, and have cleared up at least two acres of the

5th. If any one shall remove or suffer to be removed from his Land, and Timber, Logs, or other Lomber, 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 Pro-

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 fire

tnese 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 labor 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

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

then be declared vacant 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 s x
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; as soon as such Emigration
Office shall communicate the name of such Agent,
he shall be authorized by the Surveyor General to
select Land, not exceeding 100 acres, for each
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 Tho mas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c. The Petition of in the County of of any other Land;
That he is desirons of purchasing for actual set-

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 made oath that all the statements 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

2d. If the application be approved of, and the land applied for be 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 Lands, 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

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

5th. The upset price of such Lands shall not of

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 installments, with interest at six per cent. per annum from and after date the same becomes due 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

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 satisfac-tion 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 vacant, and the payments for

9th. Where improvements have been made upon the Land sold, and the occupier is not the purchas er, 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 pern entitled thereto, or in case of appeal to deposi

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

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.

of the Parish of The Petition 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, situated as follows:—

[Here describe the Land.] (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or ther Lumber under Licenses applied for previous this application.) And prays leave to pay for the same aggreeably the regulations for Land sold at auction under

conditions of actual settlement. County. Parish. Acres. If Vacant. If Sur- If Im-7. All Regulations for the disposal of the Crown Land heretofore promulgated are hereby cancelled, saving however all acts and proceedings done, and all rights existing, accrued, and established, under

as if such cancelled Regulations were now in force Instructions to accompany the foregoing Regulations. 1. All | ocal 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 pre-

such Regulations; and all proceedings now in pro-

gress thereunder, shall be continued and completed

sent 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 monevs received thereon, first deducting therefrom five per cent. which they are allowed to retain as remuneration for their services, provided such percent age shall not exceed four hundred dollars per an

3. The Local Deputies shall severally give Bonds to the Queen, with approved sureties, in a penal sum of sixteen hundred dollars, conditioned for the falthful 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 or any person in the application for, or sale of any public Land or Timber Berth, or take or receive any fee or emolument for negotiating 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 shall be transmitted to the Surveyor General within thirty days after the completion of the survey; such warrants as are not so executed shall be returned to the Crown Land Office and be cancelled 6. Every Commissioner for Labour to be per-

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.

Attention. FIREMEN! FISHERMEN! POLICE MEN! LUMBERMEN!

CALL at R. S. STAPLES, No 83 King-street, and get a RUBBER HAT for Ten Cents.
Another lot of New Goods per Canadian Steamers at Portland; HATS, PRINTS, DELAINES, CARPETS, PARASOLS, &c.
A choice lot of French Pattern Delaines, very R. S. STAPLES, april17 e up copy

Burning Fluid.

10 BRIS., landing ex sehr. "Franklin."
KINNEAR BROS. Timothy and Clover Seed.

HE Subscriber has received from the Country, a quantity of TIMOTHY SEED, equal to the best Harvey Settlement Grass Seed.

Also from the United States. A supply of Northern Red Clover Seed. P. R. INCHES, Druggis No 80 Prince Wm Str

Plano Forte Trum Manufactory 119 Prince William Street.

THE Subscriber is constantly manufacturing Instruments of superior tone and finish (with all modern improvements, which he can positively

fortes bought at this establishment are warrante for three years.

If Piano-Fortes tuned and repaired as usual.

Jan 9

GEO. AND ERSON.

MOTGAN'S TONIC GODIEt,

MANUFACTURED FROM QUASSIA WOOD.

FILLED with Water, and allowed to stand to one minute, produces a fine Bitter Draught, fasuperior to the ordinary Medicinal Infusious, consequently is a most economical and cheacious remed for Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, etc. For sale because of Appetite, Indigestion, etc. For sale because in the consequence of the consequence

TIME THE TRUE TEST. EXPERIENCE THE BEST GUIDE AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY.

For Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and all Pul-monary Complaints, use the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which has maintained its high reputation for nearly forty years, and is recommended by many of the most Eminent Physicians and Gentlemen in the country, among whom are Rev. Josiah Litch, Phila.; Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, New York; the late Prof. Leonard Woods, Andover Theological Seminary; L. P. Thompson, former Secretary of State, Vt.; Drs. Merrill, Perry, Abell, Parker, Berry, and many others; by the Press, and by the largest and oldest dealers in drugs and medicines in the United States and Canada. and Canada.

Price,—Small size, 50 cts; Large size, \$1. Be careful to get the genuine, which is prepared only by Reed, Cutler & Co., Boston, and sold by dealers

At 25 King Street OPPOSITE CROSS STREET, The following GOODS are now offered at prices t suit the times:— Ladies' Cloth Mantles and CLOAKS;

Ladies' Felt Hats and Turbans; Magenta and Mixed SCARFS; Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery; Woollen Shawls and Wrappers; Chenille and Silk Hair NETS: BLANKETS, Stripes and Grey Cottons ROBERT MOORE,

25 King-street, Next Below Magee's Hat Store. EXTRA STATE FLOUR.—200 bbls. Extra
State FLOUR, "Napier Mills," hourly expected per sch. "Hebe." For sale low.
W. H. CARMAN,

International Steamship Company.

GENERAL NOTICE. A LL Goods, Merchandize, &c., discharged from on board the Steamers New Brunswick and EASTERN CITY, and deposited in the Storehouse, at Reed's Point, must be entered and taken away nside of Two Days after arrival of Steamers, other wise, this Company will not hold themselves responsible for loss by Fire, Thieves or Damage. Parties having Goods will please send the amoun

of Freight to Storehouse previous to delivery.

apr 8 ANSLEY & TUFTS, Agents. INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COM.

STEAMER EASTERN CITY THE splendid sea going Steamer "EASTERN CITY" will leave Boston for St. John on MON-DAY, 8th inst., and St. John for Eastport, Port

and, and Boston on THURSDAY, 11th inst. She will continue her regular trips as above till further notice.

TF Fare from St. John to Boston, through by Steamer, \$5.50. By Cars from Portland, \$6.00.

For further particulars apply to ANSLEY & TUFTS, Agents.

april 3—e u p NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS R. S. STAPLES, NO. 38, KING STREET.

JUST received per "Canadian," "Eastern City" and "New Brunswick." A portion of the Spring Stock, consisting of HATS, BONNETS, RIB-BONS, DELAINES, and PRINCS. All the Newest Styles. An inspection is solicited. R. S. STAPLES,

april 13 e usual papers copy JUST RECEIVED Per Canadian Line of Steamers, via Portland. MANTLE CLOTHS.

DAVIES & MARSHALL Spring Mantles; New Dress Materials; Spring Hats and Bonnets; Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers with a variety of other New Goods, suitable for the season, expected next week.

PLAIN & TWILED SHEETINGS,

Seeds! Seeds THE Subscriber has received from London per Canadian Steamer "North American," and the

NewBrunswick," his Spring supply of -Comprising for the Garden, a great many varieties of Cabbage, Beet, Carrot, Cauliflower, Spinach, Peppergrass, Thyme, Sage, Summe Savory, Sweet Morjoram, Peas, Beans, Lettuce

FIELD SEEDS Vetches or Tares, Red Top, Green Top, and Shervings Improved Swedish or Lapland Tur-nips, White and Yellow Belgian Carrot, Alsike Clover, &c. &c. And a large assortment of choice of the most approved and popular varieties
P. R. INCHES, Druggist,
marl5—e No 80. Prince Wm. Street.

A Large Assortment of WOOLLEN CORD and TASSELL: Fancy Bird CAGES; Fancy SOAP; RUBBER SATCHELS; PEG TOPS! PEG TOPS!

F. A. COSGROVE'S, FANCY WAREHOUSE, 75 Prince Wm. Street. TO LET OR FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers to LET or POR SAL

that comfortable and commodious DWEL that comfortable and commodious Bw ELL-ING HOUSE, with or without the Land annexed, (with a frontage of 70 feet) situate on Exmouth Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church. The House is new, and well appointed. Rent and Terms liberal—apply on the premises o Mr. C. C. VAUGHAN, or to WM. WEDDERBURN, march 8

European and N. A. Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after 1st May next, Trains will run be tween St. John and Shediac, as follows:

-LEAVE-8 A. M. 2.30 P. M. The two first Trains from St John run throug the two first Trains from St. John and the Afternon Train from Shediac are Express Trains for
Passengers and Mails. All the other Trains will
carry Passengers and Freight. By Order.
apr15
R. JARDINE, Chairman.

UNION LINE Summer Arrangement. A STEAMER of this Line will leave INDIAN
TOWN for FREDERICTON every morning,
(except Sunday,) at 9 o'clock.
RETURNING—Will leave Fredericton every mor-

RETURNING—Will leave Frederick; connecting at ning (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock; connecting at Fredericton with steamers to Woodstock and Upper Country.
As soon as the Freshet subsides, a NIGHT BOAT As soon as the Freshet subsides, a NIGHT BOA will be placed on the usual nights.

The ALL WAY FREIGHT must be prepaid.

Those harder of the Steamer.

THOS. HATHEWAY, AGENT,

Wharf for Digby and Annapolis, on M The steamer will not be nec aggages unless when put in charge of an officer the boat. THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent, april 15, tf. 40 Dock Street.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

AYER'S .

CATHARTIC PILLS. Are you sick, feeble, and compraining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Fills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, lieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this cor ition, oppressed by the derangements, take Avr : Fills, and see how directly they restore the Latra action of the system and with it the buoyant feel ag of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when surely from the disorders they ploy them when sufering from the disorders they

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb

4, 1856, DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have

ASA MORGRIDGE.

ellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease. Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Sto-Trom Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO, AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a puryative medicine I place great dependence on an enectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course walks them highly

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges, Their ex

that your Pills afford us the best wears, value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE Clerk of Steamer Clarion

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effect upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the care of billous complaints than any one remedy I can. mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length-

profession and the people.

DEPARTM NT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C. 7th Feb. 1856.
Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best eathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obsti-nate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, LONZO BALL, M. D.

Fraternally yours, LONZO BALL, Physician of the Marine Hospith Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Relax, Worms From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago, Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, ents I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhoea. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and

From Rev. J. V. Himes, pastor of Advent Churc Boston. DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraor dinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.
Yours' J. V. Himes.
Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood,

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathurtic Phils in my practice, and find them an excellent paget ve to cleanse the system and purify the nountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D. CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, SUPPRESSION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DROPSY

PARALYSIS, FITS, ETC.

From Dr. J. Q. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada
Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of Costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as emeacious as I have, they the multitude who suffer from that complaint, which although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe Costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that or gun and cure the disease.
From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Mid-wife

Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taker at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very enectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic

and expel worms. They are so much the best physic me have that I recommend no other to my patients From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6 1856-Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neurolgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Nothwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Phis. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La. 5 Dec. 1855

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of "Rheumatic Gout"—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCNT SLI DELL

VINCNT SLI DELL which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR 5 BOXES FOR \$1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co Sold at Wholesale by J. M. Walker, St. John; also, sold by J. B. Barker, R. D. McArthur, T. M. Reed, J. F. Secord, P. R. Inches, and by all druggists and Dealers everywhere—G. C. Hunt, Jr., Fredericton. NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS

ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invented, and to combine all the requisites of a PERFECT TRUSS

Also, Supporters, embracing the same principle. Persons at a distance can receive a description amphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constant you hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hosor Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints. CODMAN & SHURTLEFF. No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

TOILET VINEGAR. MMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is pr

Silver Soap.

CALS at \$4.50 per chaldron.—In store—15 chaldrons Glasgow House Coals, at \$4.50 per chaldron. For sale by JOHN WALKER

ORRAL COALS.—100 chaldrons Orral Coals in Store. For sale by jan 21 JOHN WALKER.