

SAINT ANDREWS
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NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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SUBSCRIBERS.		WEEKLY ALMANAC.					
1 their Stores, St. An-		1836.	FUN.		MOON.		High.
lowng merchan- dize, from Newcastle, chd. Canvas from No.1			rice	sets	rice	sets	
1 Canvas, 1 4 inch patent Cordage, rom 9 to 12 thread, 4 inches, e. 1 Argentine, rinish, 0 do. Stockholm do., for mill gear &c. d, 56 and 52 kgs, 1, 16 lbs each, 2 lbs, Dibs, Oibs, 19lbs,		MAR.	h m	h m	h m	h m	
		Tu	10	6 35	5 25	7 10	11 30
		Fri	11	6 24	5 36	7 25	11 morn.
		Sat	12	6 33	5 24	8 39	0 5
		Sun	13	6 30	5 30	9 54	0 40
		Mon	14	6 25	5 33	11 11	1 10
		Tue	15	6 27	5 32	morn.	2
		Wa	16	6 25	5 35	0 29	2 50
		MOON'S PHASES.					
		Full = 3d, 6h 13 a m New = 17th 4h 25m a m					
		Last Qr 10th 4h 45 a m First Qr 25th 3h 45m a m					
		Mean Equation—Watch fast . 5 minutes.					

de Clothing,
and publick'd Cottons,
Handkerchiefs,
Threads,
S, were selected by our
during his stay in Eng-
as he intends returning
old cheap for Cash or ap-
I AM BACOCK & SON.
11, 1345

BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE.—The following important amendment was adopted in the recent address of the French Chamber of Deputies to the King. It cannot fail to give a great offence to Russia. It was in these words:—

"That the happy harmony which at present prevails between Great Britain and France leads us to hope that, in concert with the powers of Europe, whose interests are united with ours, you will be able to restore

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is the opinion of many that they are the opinion of the Indians, procured at Dulwinton the Indians, procured a large reinforcement, and remained to attack Allowille. The amount of property destroyed is immense; at Dulwinton alone, the buildings are said to have cost 50,000 dollars. The property destroyed last week on these plantations cannot be less than 200,000 dollars.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, S. C. AUGUST, Feb. 14.

"The latest reports are that the Indians within 25 miles of this place, by means of destroying every thing they can lay their hands on, and that they have within a day twice devastated the whole of Crown, Hermitage's property; it is. However, said, that no illicit resistance can be placed on any of these runners.

"I can give you no certain information respecting our intended movements, but I think more than probable we shall not rely upon a line of march until we are properly fitted, and three troops arrive. There are three men in all, and more still expected from our quarters than Charleston."

There were a good Christian, a good subject—a first great master for thatfulness; but every thing good and pleasant was forgotten, and they appeared there like a Committee of Grievances. There were circumstances connected with the state of the Province, which ought to strike every mind with gratitude; and they ought to turn away from the sombre side of the picture, and look at the improvements which were taken place in society and in the general condition of the country by a greater development of its resources. In 1820 was the first indication of any disposition to regulate the system of disposing of the land of the Crown (then *royal*), was bitterly complained of, and the House of Assembly, in addressing His Majesty on the subject, as by page 117th of the Journals of 1820 will appear, expressed their conviction "that vain must be the expectation of raising a revenue from the sale of Crown lands in this Province." Mr. End had come from this Journals, a set of resolutions put on record in 1820, denouncing the system pursued by the Crown Land Department, declaring it to be the opinion of the house, that it would produce "a great loss in

speech a public document, going to all parts of the country, and he had a right to go from it—the bone and the antithesis struck together. I learned member for Gloucester still continued to press his argument dwelling upon passages in the Legislature—said, and Mr. Wilnot denying the propriety of attacking in upon such ground after his disavowal of the expressions attributed to him by our Reporter—rose to order. Mr. End sat down, interrupted in his speech.

He, as a discussion took place on the point of order, in which Messrs. Partelow and Jackson expressed their opinion against the mode of proceeding, while Messrs. Crampton, Weddon, Street, Allen and Crane, though was not out of order.

The opinion of the House appearing in favor of Mr. End's going on, he again rose and called their attention to a passage in speech, which Mr. Wilnot had not denied. It had reference to a regulation made by His Majesty's Government, that "Crown Land should be sold in lots of 100 acres each, and that no purchaser would get more than lots. Such was Mr. Wilnot's construction

On the further consideration of the State of the Province,
The resolutions moved by Mr. L. A. Wilson on a former occasion were withdrawn, the following were moved by the learned counsel,
Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the various and sudden changes in the Provincial Government in the form of depositing of Crown Lands, during years 1811 & 1822, but more especially the latter year, have caused great inconvenience and dissatisfaction among the people's subjects in this Province.
Resolved as the opinion of this Committee, the sales of the said waste lands, varying from every eight to ten years, have been done on material changes in the system; and let us see whether the consequences promised and foretold has happened. If the evil has come under the Cassal or Provincial Revenue must show it. He held up in hand a memorandum, relating to the "Revenue," which he would read for their information; and it would show that neither the Provincial Revenue nor His Majesty's Cassal Revenue have been injured by the system, but that on the contrary the revenue in both Revenues, was a clear and convincing proof of the honesty and the apprehension under which the House of Assembly then laboured. Next Patheut of the Province,
and destroyed its meaning, leaving out the important clause. He then proceeded to read great length copies of despatches from Lord Goreux, relating to Crown Lands, a portion of which we only can give.
"In a Despatch of 1831, to Sir A. Colborne, referred to in Despatch of 1832 to the Executive, and set forth as such in Journal 18, among the copies of Instructions, page 76.
"Fully.—All persons should be permitted to acquire Land in any quantity, and for any purpose they may think fit, the value of the price to be being secured against by demanding a moderate price for all Land's alienated by the Crown."
"He also—in order to guard the Governor

As to the sales of the lands of the Crown, during the last year, of large sales of land, situated in some of the distant Provinces, were not in accordance with the said Royal Instructions, whereby the mission of Crown Lands was required to hold the public sales of land in the district where the respective land might be situated.

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represented the interests of Crown lands
from 24th July, 7th September, 5th Octo-
ber and 7th December, of the past year, was
in conformity with the above said Royal
Injunctions which require the upset price to
be fixed to each lot, as by the said several
Injunctions, said price being named, and
fixing each from 5,000, to 15,000 acres,
a memorandum subscribed as follows—
"The price is set upwards"—leaving the
lot is uncertainly as to the price of any
particular lot or tract.

acting in the classed instructions as construed to justify a discount of 15 per cent for prompt payment of the purchase note the sales of the said Crown Lapis; but such discount was recalled for and avoided, and exposed the Crown Revenue to great and unnecessary reduction and

persons were ordered to bid on this estate, at the suggestion of Mr. Street, had some slight alterations in them. Mr. Edd said, the Resolutions ought to be in the shape in which they were originally introduced, and the amendments moved, course of discussion might determine. Mr. L. A. Wilmot said, he was willing to let resolutions in their original form, be used. He did not want to take the house by surprise; and if the member for Gloucester was to throw out any hint of the kind, he must not have the interest of the people at heart; they would not tell the people that they were impoverished and oppressed, when the reverse was the fact. Was it right for them to murmur and complain, forgetting every cause of gratitude and thankfulness. [Mr. Edd quoted some passages from Mr. Wilmot's speech, published in the Legislative Reporter of the 12th inst. and made some contradictory remarks on them, but Mr. Wilmot disavowed them.] Mr. Edd said, he would not attribute them to him, feeling himself bound to court-

member thought the course pursued by the Committee for York, in reference to the alms in the resolutions, was very right, and generally adopted.

And did not make any insinuations about taking the Committee by surprise. He had to say on that important question and say plainly. That was an adjournment—they were taken into consideration of the province, and in doing so one think that the happy and flourishing of the country should afford great cause of thankfulness, and that any one who wished to do the public mind, would not disturb the people that there were great evils and calamities. And person who at the increase of the Revenue, and of the State of the Province, would—if he gentlemen then read and commented upon other paragraphs in Mr. Wilmot's printed speech, which he held in his hand, and which were not corrected by Mr. Wilmot in the St. John Courier; and said it was a very dangerous thing to listen to the member for York, when he took a warm interest in a debate.—They knew he was talented, and he (Mr. E.) did not flatter him by telling him so. He had great eloquence, and it was very necessary to be guarded against his statements.—Mr. E. read another paragraph from the Legislative Reporter, which Mr. Wilmot again disavowed. It related to a Proclamation which was stated to have appeared in the Royal Gazette in 1829. The learned gentleman said—the paper which he held in his hand was the reported copy of Mr. Wilmot's (by our merits no doubt) to do so. The bargain is closed, there is no looking, no further trouble to either party. On the other hand, suppose the applicant purchases by instalment system he pays £25 down, consequently there is £75 due, which he holds for one year until the second instalment be coming due; the money is worth the interest, so he makes a year's interest of £75, which is £4 10. He holds, after he pays the second instalment £50 for one year, interest £3, after the third payment £25, interest £1 10; making in all £9 which interest he gains, deduct this sum from the 15 per cent. discount and it leaves £5, which is the actual discount, and not £15. But see the result of the instalment purchase, and in too many instances suits and expenses for the

recovery of instalments not paid. On the part of the purchaser no title—a debt contracted—loss of time—postage and agency—if he pays the interest when due;—cost and vexation if he does not. It is to be wondered then that a Department having every desire to promote the interest of the King and his people, should offer every encouragement to the completion of the purchase by a down payment, particularly when it is to be seen that such is also the command of the home Government, as well as the earnest desire of the Executive here.

"Although the Instructions admit of Land being sold partly upon credit, yet I entertain considerable doubts on the propriety of encouraging individuals to purchase by instalments, and I conceive the plan of immediate payment to possess many advantages."

"It is our will and pleasure that nothing herein contained shall prevent you from causing to put up to sale by Public Auction any of our Lands in our said Province, in care it shall appear to you that the interests of our Revenue, or the welfare of our subjects require the same."

To bring the name of Majesty in collision with his own subject. The King vs. Paddy Reardon, a squatter, a defaulter. "Fough,—it smells rank." "No more of that Hal, if you love me." Mr End quoted again from Mr. Wilmot's speech, where it appeared that he had promiscuously blended together contradictory rules, and asked him as a lawyer was it possible to have all these instructions in force at the same time, —some being dated 1837, some 1839, and some 1832 —as in hold-

of Crown Lands to be a walking auctioneer, and go to every part of the province to sell Land, while he had his office to attend to as the head of a department. He was instructed to say by the Commissioner of Crown Lands—and was ready to maintain it in any shape—that no grant of Land had ever been given to Aliens. His learned friend, the member for York was very active in incorporating the Tobacco Company the other day, who

was coming from, even it was from the States of America, they should open their arms to receive it. With regard to the sudden changes in the disposal of Crown Lands there was a great spirit of speculation last summer, and if there was no power to vary from a particular positive rule, all the land would be disposed of.

of in a short time. It would be as unreasonable to bind them to one rule as it would be to tell a stockholder in the Exchange not to go beyond certain bounds, and that there would be no variation in the money market. He was informed that there were applications for more land last year than the Province contains. His hon. friend said that history was against selling large tracts of land,—but the fact was otherwise, and history was for it, and the example of the United States of America was for it, who no doubt was as wise as New-Brunswick. If the Americans

tion of Acres to the Messrs. Barings, those who were called the greatest merchants in the world. When people got large tracts of baronies for nothing it might be injurious, but when a man pays four shillings an acre for land he will improve it or sell it again. He had nearly got thro' with his brief (as it was called by the hon. member for Queen's), and hoped the information he had given to the Committee would induce them to form a bet-

for York and of it. He was called the representative for the Crown Land office, and God knows it wanted representation, for it was cruelly misrepresented, and he was ready and willing to speak as an honest man—without fear—favour—or affection,—that if members would visit that office, and act without prejudice, there would be no complaint. Mr. End made further remarks, showing the difference between five shilling, an acre upwards, and five shillings and upwards—in reference to the fourth resolution,—and concluded by asking the learned member for York—was he not doing an injury to a fellow-man—was he not suffering his ardent feeling and opposition to the Crown Land Office to get

Mr CHANDLER thought it would be well to
journal—the very valuable information which
they heard would enable them to come to a
better conclusion by putting off the discussion
There was a great deal of acrimonious feel-
ing, (cries of no, no,) it would go forth to the
world, the debate would assume an irrevelant
character, and arguments had already been
brought forward not at all bearing on the real
question.

...on the manner in which the river Torque had been shut up for six months, against all applications, in order to give the American speculators time to pick and select their 100,000 acres, said he had no motives but when he saw it attended with evil consequences to the people, it was his duty to bring before the house. If the consequence of the Establishment were bad to the country, and they not a right to go to His Majesty with an address, and say—may it please your Majesty, the proceedings of the Crown Land Office in relation to the subject of the Torque

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