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Ecce sumendum est optimum. - Cig.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1856

[Vol. 23]

REGULATIONS FOR FACILITATING THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

Passed in Council, Dec. 9, 1856.

1. In order to promote the settlement of New Brunswick, Tracts of Land, of ascertained good quality, will, as required, be surveyed and set apart in different parts of the Province for actual settlement.

2. These Tracts will not exceed ten thousand acres each. They will be divided into lots of one hundred acres, as near as may be, and will be selected with reference to their fitness for cultivation, their proximity to existing settlements, and the facilities for reaching them by roads from the nearest highway.

3. After a tract is selected for settlement, and surveyed, the lots therein will be sold in conformity with the following Regulations, which are hereby enacted:

4. All the lots in each tract selected after due notice in the Royal Gazette, will be exposed to sale at Public Auction, by the local Deputy for the district, in which such tract is situated, at the upset price of two shillings and six pence currency, per acre. Not more than one hundred acres will be sold at Public Sale to any one purchaser. The purchase money must be paid at once to the local Deputy, on production of his Receipt for the same to the Emigrant Agent for the District, a Location Ticket in the form annexed, will be granted to the purchaser. The lots for which no bid is made, will be struck off at the upset price, to the Emigrant Agent for the District, as the purchaser for the time being.

5. A Diagram of the lots struck off to the Emigrant Agent for the District, will thereafter be lodged with him; and he alone will have authority to dispose of such Lots. Any person wishing to become an actual settler may, on application to the Emigrant Agent, in the form annexed, purchase from him, at private sale, not more than one hundred acres, or less than fifty acres, at the upset price.

6. The purchaser at private sale shall forthwith pay the whole of the purchase money into a Bank, or Branch Bank, or to the Deputy Treasurer for the District, as may be directed by Order in Council, to the credit of the Receiver General. Upon lodging the Deposit Receipt for the same with the Emigrant Agent, the purchaser will receive from him a Location Ticket, in the form annexed.

7. In every case the purchaser must take actual possession of the land purchased, within thirty days after the date of his deposit receipt. He must clear at least five acres of his lot, and build a House thereon, and he must reside at least three months in such House, all within one year from the time of purchase.

8. The House shall not be less than eighteen by twenty feet. It may be of logs, or such description as may be put up in four days by five men.

9. If a family comprising several Settlers, prefer residing on a single Lot, they will be exempted from the obligation of building, and residence, except upon the Lot on which they choose to live. But no family shall hold more than three Lots of one hundred acres each, and shall make the requisite amount of clearing on each Lot they purchase.

10. No Grant will be made of Land purchased under these Regulations, until after the expiration of one year from the date of purchase, and not until the foregoing conditions are fulfilled. In case of non fulfilment, the purchase money will be forfeited, and the Land declared open for sale.

11. At the expiration of one year from the date of each purchase, it shall be the duty of the Emigrant Agent to ascertain, by personal inspection, or otherwise, whether the conditions of sale have been fulfilled. If they have not been fulfilled, he will immediately report the same to the Surveyor General. If they have been fulfilled, he will grant a Certificate thereof to the purchaser. Upon production of such Certificate to the Surveyor General, a Grant of the Land, under the Great Seal, will issue to the purchaser, free of expense.

12. Each Tract selected for settlement under these Regulations, will receive a "distinctive name." When one half thereof is sold to Settlers another Tract will be brought forward for sale in the like manner.

13. Land for Churches and Schools will be reserved in each Tract, in convenient situations for the Settlers.

14. A Road will be made at the public expense from the nearest highway, to and through each of the Tracts selected, and set apart, under these Regulations.

15. The sale of Lands under these Regulations, in the Tracts selected for settlement, is not to interfere with the sale of other vacant Crown Lands as at present, under the existing Regulations.

Form of Application for the Purchase of Land at Private Sale.

To the Emigrant Agent at
I, the undersigned, desire to become an actual Settler at private sale of acres of Land in your District, thus described:—
[Description]
And I hereby declare that I intend to become an actual Settler on such Land, and that I will in all respects conform to the Regulations for facilitating the Sale of Crown Lands to actual Settlers, passed in Council on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1856.
Dated this day of 18

Form of Location Ticket.



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

This is to certify, that has this day paid to the use of Her Majesty, the sum of _____ Currency, in full for purchase money of _____ acres of Land in this Province, described as follows:—
[Here insert Description.]

Which said Lot or Parcel of Land has been purchased by the said _____ upon the following terms and conditions:

1. That he the said _____ will clear at least five acres of the same; that he will build a house thereon, and will reside in such House not less than three months; all within one year from the date hereof.
 2. That the said House shall not be less than eighteen by twenty feet, and may be of logs, of such description as may be put up in four days by five men.
 3. That no Grant of the said Land shall be made until after the expiration of one year from the date hereof.
 4. That at the expiration of one year, the foregoing conditions are not fulfilled, the purchase money above mentioned shall be forfeited, and the Land herein described shall be declared open for re-sale.
 5. That if these conditions are fulfilled, the said _____ shall then be entitled, free of expense, to Letters Patent under the Great Seal, granting the said Land to him, his heirs and assigns, for ever.
- In Witness whereof, the Emigrant Agent for the District in which the said Lot or Parcel of Land is situated, by authority of the Regulations for facilitating the Sale of Crown Lands to actual Settlers, has hereunto set his hand, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMIGRANT AGENTS.

Passed in Council, December 9, 1856.

1. Each Emigrant Agent in New Brunswick will open an office, in some convenient situation in the District for which he is appointed, and attend therein.
2. At Sea-Ports, the Emigrant Agent will superintend the arrival of passengers by Sea, and perform all the duties of Emigration-office, under the provision of the Imperial Passengers Act. He will protect Emigrants against fraud or imposition, and obtain redress for them, when they have sustained oppression or injury.
3. It will be the duty of the Emigrant Agent to afford gratuitously to Emigrants, every assistance in his power, by way of advice and information, as to obtaining employment, or as to purchasing Land and becoming Settlers. He will also furnish information and advice to persons that are making arrangements for bringing over their friends from Europe.
4. The Emigrant Agent is hereby charged with the duty of carrying out the Regulations for facilitating the Sale of Crown Lands, to actual Settlers, to which he will give special attention. He will be furnished by the Crown Land Department with Diagrams of the Lots in his District, struck off to him at Public Auction, as purchasers for the time being. He will dispose of these Lots by private sale, at the upset price of two shillings and six pence currency, per acre, to intending Settlers, in the order of their several applications. He will sell no more than one hundred acres, nor less than fifty acres, to any one person.
5. Upon receiving the Deposit Receipt from a purchaser, he will forward the same to the Surveyor General, with a description of the Lot, or part of a Lot sold.
6. When one half of a Tract selected for settlement shall be sold to Settlers, the Emigrant Agent will, without delay, give notice thereof to the Surveyor General, in order that another Tract may be brought forward for sale.

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7. At the expiration of one year from date of purchase of each Lot, a will be the special duty of the Emigrant Agent to ascertain, by personal inspection, or otherwise, whether the conditions of sale have been fulfilled. This duty he will in no case neglect; and he will proceed therein, as directed by the 11th Article of the Regulations above named.

8. The Emigrant Agent will open a Registry of Farms and private Lands for sale in his District; such Registry to contain a description of the Property for sale, its situation, and price. He will also open a "Labour Registry," in which he will enter the applications of all persons seeking employment, as well as the applications of those who need workmen, servants, or labourers. He will, in addition, collect information as to the amount and description of labour required in his District; he will transmit the same monthly to the Surveyor General, with a list and description of the Farms and private Lands for sale in his District, and state their price, with the facilities for reaching them. He will at the same time furnish to the Surveyor General any other information of interest respecting his District, especially as regards the progress of the Settlement, and the erection of Churches, School Houses, and Mills, therein.

9. The information received from each Emigrant Agent by the Surveyor General, will be transmitted by him without delay to all the other Emigrant Agents; so that every Emigrant Agent will be in a position to furnish information respecting all parts of the Province.

10. Each Emigrant Agent will receive such annual allowance for his services, as may be determined; and he will be so entitled to a commission of five per cent. on the amount of all Sales of Land effected by him, such allowance and commission to be paid quarterly.

J. MONTGOMERY, Sur. Gen.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Dec. 9, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tracts of Land already surveyed and described in the annexed Schedule have been selected and set apart for Settlement, under the Regulations for facilitating the sale of Crown Lands to actual Settlers, passed in Council this day.

All persons are hereby forbidden trespassing or intruding upon the said Tracts, on any pretence whatever, until the same shall be sold for actual settlement. The several Local Deputies in whose Districts they are situated, are hereby directed to report any cases of trespass or intrusion on the same, in order that the parties offending may be prosecuted under the Act of Assembly.

J. MONTGOMERY, Sur. Gen.

SCHEDULE.

QUEEN'S and CHARLOTTE.

"Cape Henry."—This tract consists of 9,600 acres, about fifteen miles from the mouth of the Nerepis River, between the Queen's Lake and the South Oronto Lake, partly in Queens, and partly in Charlotte County. It is divided into 91 Lots, intersected by several small Lakes. The numbers are 1 to 48 inclusive, South division, excepting Lots 12 and 30, already located; and numbers 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, and 49 to 86 inclusive, to the North Division, omitting Lot 68, now located.

The School Committee of Boston have expelled the five girls from the Hancock School, whose case has been before the police court, for some time because their conduct has been highly reprehensible, and of late vitiated and corrupted the morals and character of those with whom they associated, and dangerous to the good morals and well-being of the school.

At Funchal, Madeira, it is the fashion to wear white boots, instead of black ones, and a lump of chalk does the service of a blacking brush.

A young man named Sunderland was killed lately on the Railroad. He fell a distance of about 25 feet, among sticks and stones, and died about two hours after. He was a fine steady young man. —*Hartford paper.*

A witty druggist, on a cold night last winter, was woken up by a terrible rapping at his door. Going down, he found a poor fellow who wanted to purchase a dose of salts. The shop was entered, the dose prepared, and a half dime put into the drawer. "How much did you make by that operation?" asked his wife after he got into bed. "Four cents," was the reply. "A shame it is," returned the irritated dame, "for a man to disturb your rest just for a dose of salts." "Recollect, my love," said the druggist, "that one dose of salts will disturb the man's rest more than it has mine, and reflect that these little inconveniences always work well in time."

rest more than it has mine, and reflect that these little inconveniences always work well in time."

SOUP OR NOTHING.—At a very excellent hotel, not a thousand miles from our parts, they were one day short of a waiter, when a newly arrived Hibernian was hastily made to supply the place of a more expert hand.

"Now, Barney," said mine host, "mind you serve every man with soup—the first thing—serve soup first."

— Bodad, I'll do that same, said the alert Barney.

Soup came on, and Barney, after helping all but one guest, came up to the last one. Soup sir, said Barney.

No soup for me, said the man.

But you must have it—it's the sale of the house.

Darn the house! exclaimed the guest highly exasperated. When I don't want soup I won't eat it. Get along with you.

Well, said Barney with solemnity, all I can say is just this: it's the regulation of the house, and d—n the drop else will you get till ye's finished the soup.

The traveller gave in, and the soup was gobbled.

A farmer once hired a Vermontor to assist in drawing logs. The Yankee, when there was a log to lift, generally contrived to secure the smallest end, for which the farmer rebuked him, and told him always to take the butt end. Dinner came and with it a singular Indian pudding. Jonathan sliced off a generous proportion of the largest part, and giving the farmer a wink, exclaimed, "always take the butt end."

It is said that an old smoker keeps a great while after he is laid in the ground.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, 23d Dec., 1856.
The Canada from Liverpool arrived at Halifax this day (Tuesday) at noon. The Mails and passengers of the "America," sailed from Liverpool, December 6, but met with very heavy weather, and when lying too, 30 miles West of Cape Clear, was struck by a sea which swept decks, carried bulwarks and completely gutted fore saloon, badly injuring one man. America therefore put back to Liverpool, where she arrived at 2 A. M. 11th. Passengers presented address to Captain and officers.

Other casualties at sea are also reported. Canada reports several vessels at anchor at the Bar on the 12th. On 13th, 15 miles Westward of Fastnet, passed steamship Niagara.

The Captain and 15 persons picked up from the Lyonsais steamer, have arrived at Bordeaux, subscription has been opened in London for widows and children of perished.

Ship Adriatic, Coombs, Liverpool to New York, was wrecked, 8th, near Dungarvan, three men drowned.

Has been succession of severe gales along the British coast, with numerous casualties in channel.

BRITAIN.

A deputation from Liverpool, Manchester and London had waited on Lord Clarendon to ascertain what is meant by the British demonstration against New Granada.

Father Matthew died at Cork on the 9th. Felice Orisina, the Italian exile, was lecturing in London on Italian tyranny. Richard Cobden published another letter on Maritime Law.

Nousand Bey, on part of Pacha of Egypt, had interview with Manchester Commercial Association, on subject of growing cotton in district watered by the river Tigris.

British Government is about to lay telegraph line across Persian Gulf.

Coronation of Napoleon if peace should be concluded, will probably take place next year.

Have Journal has Cayenne letter of Nov. 5th, stating that gold was discovered in several parts of the Colony.

Many shipping casualties are reported from the Mediterranean. In anticipation of the forced sales at the end of the year more activity had been shown in the Parisian Factories, but retail trade was not so brisk as usual.

Disappointment was felt that Bank of France has not relaxed its severe measures, although it is felt that 90 days discount might now be granted with safety. Nevertheless the actual position of commercial affairs is not regarded as unfavourable.

Corn is falling, though but slowly, in all the markets of France. Letters from Rouen mention that the market for manufactures was quiet without variation in rates.

STAIN.
Municipal elections for 5th February.

Madrid commercial letters say that opinion was strongly against the new loan, and that Finance Minister will probably resign.

Accounts from Malaga and Saragossa represent these cities as still agitated, although not open outbreak.

HOLLAND.

Weekly statements from the Amsterdam and Rotterdam produce markets represent that although business continued inactive prices on the whole were well supported.

RUSSIA.

Prussia has communicated the resolution of the German Diet on the question of Neufchatel to the powers, inviting to join in a collective decision with a view to secure their recognized rights. It is likely that the prisoners of Neufchatel will have been judged by the time an answer to this circular is received; but as the Federal Council of Switzerland is said to have given a formal promise to the Cabinets of London and Paris, that an amnesty shall be granted immediately after the preliminary condition demanded by Prussia will be fulfilled though indirectly—in the course of the negotiations on this question France and Austria have advised Prussia to abstain from military measures; but on the other hand have positively promised to support her views.

THE BALTIC.

The Elbe, Dec. 8th, was free from ice, weather rainy and warm.

David Lippert, a well known Merchant of Hamburg, is dead.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has consented to convocation of Protestant Synod in Hungary. The papers are full of accounts of the Emperor's visit to Venice.

Vienna Bourse generally inanimate.

ITALY.

The Baltic carried intelligence that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the King of Naples on the 8th inst. Accounts differ—first announcement said: "At noon to-day there was a review while the troops were drilling, a soldier of the third Battalion of Chasseurs rushed from the ranks and struck the king on the left side, who fell down, and the man was seized by Colonel Latour. All is quiet in Sicily."

Other despatches say, the bayonet of the soldier struck the king on the right side above the waist; another adds, that he is slightly wounded; while a third has it, that the soldier fired his carbine at the king, and that the assassin was killed on the spot.

The Telegraphs from Sicily are wholly in the power of the Government, hence not reliable. They say that the insurrection is suppressed, and Ventimiglia taken prisoner.

From Messina everything is reported quiet and the Police have seized a quantity of arms—lands landed for the insurgents: I add however, Count Lovatelli, an ex-ambassador of the Roman States, has been assassinated at Messina.

A small fish with four legs was caught in the harbor by a native last Monday morning, which is certainly the most singular specimen of natural history we have ever observed. It is a little larger than a frog, about three inches long, and its feet, which are evidently used for walking on the bottom of the sea, or for swimming, are webbed like a duck's foot or perhaps a seal's. In shape it resembles the short snout fish pictured in natural histories, and has two teeth quite prominent. It has a dorsal fin and also a tail. Its color is dark brown with spots. (Honolulu Com. Adv. 10th Dec. 1856)

It is a lamentable fact, that the prize offered in France for the most moral play has been withheld, as the judges have decided that there has not been such a piece written the past year.

A wealthy old English farmer, who spent thoroughly detested tax-gatherers, was once called on by a collector a second time, for taxes he had once paid but for which he had mislaid the receipt; and as he told the story to his friend:

"Would you believe it, Sir, the fellow began to abuse me."

"Well," said his friend, "what did you do?"

"Do! why I remonstrated with him."

"And to what effect?"

"Well, I don't know to what effect, but the poker was bent."

The Chinese are queer people to go to market; a friend at Canton writes that a neighbour of his had just had in his water provisions—a hind quarter of horse and two barrels of bullock's; the latter asked to keep.

"I know every rock on the coast," cried an Irish pilot, when the ship bumped, "and that's one of them."

The Fuzhou—it has been beautifully said that "time and which covers the face of Calvary" is woven by the hand of Mercy. Seek not to raise the veil of Calvary, for such a man might be said to shade the brow that fancy had arrayed in smiles of gladness.

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