





# THE COLONIAL EMPIRE,--TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

## Business Cards.

**KINNEAR BROTHERS,**  
General Commission Merchants, and  
Brokers,  
CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING, ST. JOHN.

**LESTER BROTHERS,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Groceries, Flour, Provisions, Fruits,  
&c., &c.,  
66, CHARLOTTE STREET.

**AMOS B. CHANDLER,**  
Attorney-at-Law, Notary, &c.,  
RICHMOND, N. B.

**W. T. ISDALE & SON,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
Hardware, House Fittings,  
Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.,  
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF  
BELTING, MANUFACTURED BY  
CUT NAILS AND PUTTY.

**S. K. FOSTER & SON'S**  
SHOE STORES,  
"FOSTER'S CORNER,"  
BOOTS & SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
QUALITY AND PRICE.  
FOR MEN, WOMEN, GIRLS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.  
For sale Wholesale and Retail.  
Country Dealers Supplied.  
Jan 21 a S. K. FOSTER & SON.

**G. F. ROUSE,**  
Attorney, Barrister,  
CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.,  
OFFICE,--No. 43 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

**Clydesdale Patent Tube Works,**  
GLASGOW.

**EADIE & SPENCER,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
PATENT WELDED IRON TUBES,  
FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILERS;  
FOR GAS, WATER OR STEAM;  
TYWYRE PIPES FOR HOT BLAST FURNACES;  
IRON AND BRASS STOP COCKS;  
COMPOSITION, BLOCK AND COPPER PIPES, RUBBER TUBES,  
GAS FITTINGS, GAS METERS, &c., &c.,  
Agents for New Brunswick.  
JAMES SMELLIE,  
St. James' street,  
Jan 28

**JAMES DYALL,**  
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,  
NO. 42 WATER STREET.  
W. T. E. and Gas Fittings always on hand and  
Fitted up in the most thorough and substantial  
manner, and on the most reasonable terms.  
On hand for fishermen 12 tons of Net Leads.  
Jan 21

**CHARLES CAMELL & CO.,**  
Cyclops Steel Works Sheffield, England.  
Steel Converters and Refiners,  
Manufacturers of all descriptions of  
STEEL,  
ENGINEERING MILL FILES,  
RAILWAY & CARRIAGE SPRINGS  
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES:  
P. S. JUSTICE,--Philadelphia, New York  
and Boston.

**T. T. VERNON SMITH,--St. John.**  
GENERAL AGENT FOR BRITISH AMERICA:  
R. HASELDEN, Hamilton, Canada.  
Jan 21.

**ROBERT STUBBS,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,  
FLOUR, &c., &c.,  
CORNHILL, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.  
Orders of all kinds promptly attended to--  
Goods disposed of for Cash or Barter.  
Jan 28

**CHARLES E. KNAPP,**  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office at Dorchester at his residence.

**C. W. STOCKTON,**  
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER,  
Notary Public, &c.,  
Prince William Street,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**COLD BROOK IRON WORKS,**  
ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF  
CUT NAILS OF ALL SIZES,  
Cut Spikes from 4 to 8 inches long.  
Wrought Ship's Spikes,  
RAILROAD SPIKES MADE TO ORDER.  
MANUFACTURERS OF RIVETED IRON  
Consumers of NAILS and SPIKES will find it to  
their advantage to purchase those manufactured at  
"Cold Brook Iron Works," as they are far superior  
to those manufactured from common English iron.  
an 21--a W. H. SOVILL.

**AVERY'S**  
GENERAL PRINTING  
PAPER RULING AND BOOKBINDING  
ESTABLISHMENT.  
25 Prince William Street,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**W. H. CARMAN,**  
Commission Merchant & Ship Broker,  
No. 1 North Market Wharf,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**MEYERS, RICHARD IRVIN & CO.,** New York.  
A. SMITH & CO., Boston.  
W. B. REYNOLDS & CO., Portland, Me.  
T. C. DesBARRRES, Esq., Halifax, N. S.  
Jan 21, 1888.

**THOMAS SIME, JUNR.,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c.,  
Goods warranted and delivered free of expense.  
FACTORY--CORNER OF MARKET AND CHAR-  
LOTTE STREETS,--Entrance from Market.  
(April 10 a) St. John.

**F. A. COSGROVE,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Watches, Jewelry and Watch Materials,  
English, American, French and German Fancy Goods  
TOYS, FANCY BIRD CAGES, &c., &c.,  
FALSO:  
AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC  
STOCK & MATERIALS.  
75 Prince William Street,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**J. & W. F. HARRISON,**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
Grain, Feed, Flour, Pork, Tea,  
Tobacco,  
WEST INDIA GOODS, &c., &c.,  
Portland Bridge.  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**FRED. E. BARKER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c., &c.,  
OFFICE--No. 1, JERVIS STREET BUILDING,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

## Auction Sales.

**Wharf to Let--By Auction.**  
THE ST. HELENA WHARF will be let at  
Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNES-  
DAY, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chubb's Corner,  
may 1--e C. W. STOCKTON.

**AUCTION SALE.**  
THE subscriber will sell on FRIDAY, May 2nd,  
at his Sales Room, No. 74 King Street, at 11 o'clock,  
the following Goods:  
Sofas, Couches, Bureaus, Tables, Common & Can-  
eas, Chairs, Bedding, &c.; Bedsteads of all descrip-  
tions, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Clocks, Feather  
Beds, Franks, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c., with a  
great variety of other Goods to close consignments.  
may 1 globe JOSEPH LORRELY, Auctioneer.

**Furniture by Auction.**  
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at  
Sales Room, Furniture.  
A QUANTITY of very superior Furniture, viz:  
1 Centre Table; 6 Mahogany Chairs; 2  
Rocking and Arm Chairs; 1 set Damask Cur-  
tains, Green and Gold; 1 set Sofas, Couches,  
Leather Bed, Common Chairs, Tables, Cooking  
Stoves, all without reserve, as the person is leaving  
the City.  
may 1 W. D. W. HUBBARD.

## Special Notices.

**ADVERTISING TERMS.**  
The Terms of ADVERTISING are as follows, and no  
deviation will be made from the published rates--  
Twelve lines, or less, first insertion, .09 cents.  
Each Additional Line, .05 cents.  
For every subsequent insertion of an Advertisement,  
one-half of the first rate will be charged. By Twelve Lines it is to be understood space equivalent  
to twelve lines of solid Minion type.  
ALL ADVERTISEMENTS must have the number of  
insertions required marked upon the Copy.

**BY THE MONTH:**  
12 Lines, \$2.50.  
18 Lines, 3.75.  
24 Lines, 5.00.  
and so on in proportion.

**ADVERTISEMENTS for Insertion by the Month,**  
must be so marked upon the Copy, otherwise they  
will be charged for as Transient Advertisements.

**BY THE YEAR:**  
YEARLY ADVERTISERS will be allowed 2 inches of  
space for \$20 per Annum, with the privilege of re-  
newing their Advertisements THREE times a year.  
If, however, they renew often, the amount of  
space allowed them will be at the option of the Pub-  
lisher.

YEARLY ADVERTISERS must confine their Advertisements  
to their own immediate business, Agency  
Notices, &c., inserted by them, must be paid for  
separately.

The rate of ADVERTISING, for periods over one  
month, and for more than one year, will be  
three times of space for a year, will be made  
known on application at this Office.

Every Paper will be given to any yearly  
advertiser at less than the usual rate--\$2.50 per  
annum.

Auction Sales will in all cases be charged for as  
other transient advertisements.

Advertisements of Concerts, Theatricals, Public  
Entertainments, &c., are to be paid for in advance,  
and no such advertisement inserted at a less cost  
than \$1 per 12 lines--with proportionate increase  
for every line over twelve.

No notice will be taken of communications,  
unless they be sent by name "in confidence," as  
a guarantee of good faith.

We do not undertake to return rejected Com-  
munications.

**The Colonial Empire.**  
ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1888.

**NEW CROWN LAND REGULATIONS.**  
The last Royal Gazette contains new regulations  
for the disposal of the Public Domain, which  
make but a slight change from the former regu-  
lations, and without any improvement upon them.  
All the objectionable regulations of 1843, and  
1852, are continued; and it would really seem,  
as if every Government, no matter of what party,  
was resolutely bent on perpetuating a system of  
disposing of the Crown land which has already  
done so much to retard the settlement of the  
country, and to check the general prosperity.

These new regulations provide, that Crown  
Lands shall still be sold at 60 cents per acre  
(the lowest price allowed by law) and that a dis-  
count of 20 per cent shall be allowed for prompt  
payment, thus, as before, rendering the choice  
land of the Province, anywhere and everywhere,  
attainable for cash, at 48 cents the acre. Lands  
may still be purchased, in any quantity, at this  
price, without conditions of any kind--in fact,  
without any condition, or reservation, whatever,  
and the mines and minerals are now, by law,  
thrown into the bargain.

Land speculation may thus be as rampant as  
ever, the only apparent attempt to check it be-  
ing a regulation that all applications for sale,  
must be made in the name of the real applicant.  
This is so puerile and absurd, as to be really  
laughable. It is simply ordering, that the names  
of live men and boys shall be appended to the  
petition, instead of the fictitious names which  
have been so greatly in vogue of late years.

The vicious instalment system is perpetuated  
in all its deformity; and the worst features of  
the regulations for obtaining land under the  
Land Act, are continued in full force.

Instead of confining applicants for land to  
tracts selected and laid out for settlement, as in  
Canada, parties applying are to be furnished  
with a warrant of survey, as heretofore, author-  
izing them to select the choicest spots; thus se-  
curing to them, as formerly, valuable mill-sites,  
choice intervals, sunny slopes, and well-im-  
proved land, greatly to the detriment of the dis-  
trict, when it afterwards comes to be settled.

This system of allowing parties to roam over  
the country, and pick out the most valuable spots  
has been a great drawback to settlement and  
improvement. In Canada, no application for un-  
surveyed land is entertained, except it may be  
to have a Township or District surveyed. In that  
Province, Townships are laid out regularly, with  
convenient lines of road; and until a certain  
large proportion of each Township opened for  
settlement, is taken up by actual settlers, appli-  
cations are not received for lots in the Township  
next in the order of sale. In this way, settle-  
ment advances steadily. Roads are made, and  
bridges are built in due order; churches, mills,  
and schools are established; the new settlement  
speedily assumes a compact form, with a suffi-  
cient number of families to aid each other in  
making general improvements.

A quarter of a century ago, when the Crown  
lands of this Province were under the control of  
Her Majesty's Government, the minimum price  
was established at \$1 per acre, cash down.  
At one dollar per acre thousands of acres were  
sold and paid for, and many other thousands  
of acres were also sold, at prices ranging  
upwards to twelve shillings per acre. When  
the Civil List was granted, these lands were  
placed under the management of the Provincial  
Government, the minimum price was fixed at its  
per acre, with 20 per cent discount; and at that  
rate it has, unfortunately, continued ever since.

And now, the Government of the day, by an  
order in Council, persists in maintaining that

rate, although the country has greatly improved,  
railways have been built and telegraphic com-  
munication has been established in every direction, and  
the value of property has in every way been enhanced.

Yet the Government now solemnly affirms, that  
lands which sold recently, twenty-five years ago  
at \$1 per acre, cash down, are now worth only  
48 cents per acre!

Against the instalment system, and the sale of  
the most valuable lands at this exceedingly  
small price, the Emigration Commissioners,  
through the Colonial Office, have again and  
again, protested. They have pointed out the  
errors of the instalment system, and they have  
shown the evil effects of selling lands to other  
Colonies too cheaply--but all without effect.

By referring to the Journals of the Assembly  
for 1858, page 88, it will be seen, that Mr. La-  
bouchere, then Secretary of State for the Colo-  
nies, had said, that the low price which vacant  
land was offered, was more likely to repel, than  
to attract settlers to New Brunswick. In proof  
of this, Mr. Labouchere had adduced his own  
experience, and the fact, that emigrants would  
not go to those Colonies where land was of nomi-  
nal value only. He said, it ought to have been  
discovered in New Brunswick long before, that  
in order to render its lands attractive, a value  
should be put upon them. Mr. Labouchere  
instanced the Australian Colonies, and said, the  
Imperial Government had been censured for  
making the price of land there 20 sterling per  
acre; but when those Colonies obtained the right  
to manage and sell their lands as they pleased,  
they found the advantage of the high price, and  
retained it. He added, that the people of New  
Brunswick should be brought to know, and be-  
lieve, that a higher price for land would promote  
its sale and settlement, and the advancement of  
the country.

It will be seen also, by the same Journal, that  
the Emigration Commissioners had likewise ex-  
pressed their objections to the low price at which  
Crown Land was offered for sale in this Province.  
They said, that emigration would never flow  
freely to any country where the price of land is  
only nominal. They pointed to Nova Scotia,  
with its cheap land, and immediate proximity to  
England, yet a place where nobody ever thought  
of going. They adverted to Lower Canada,  
where land is cheap, but which emigrants passed  
through to reach Canada West, where land is  
sold at a high price. They mentioned also, the  
Cape of Good Hope, where land of excellent  
quality is sold very low, yet ever before gold  
was discovered in Australia, emigrants passed  
the Cape, to buy land there, of less real value  
at 20 sterling per acre.

It was for these reasons that Mr. Labouchere,  
and the Emigration Commissioners, declined  
giving to the Emigration Office of this Province  
what in England in 1857, any assistance toward  
promoting emigration to New Brunswick. Her  
Majesty's Government will not aid, or promote,  
an emigration to a Province where land is sold at  
a nominal price, and if Emigration Agents are  
sent to Great Britain and Ireland this year, or  
while the present low price of Crown Land is  
maintained, they may rely on receiving a refusal.

A copy of the Report for 1880 of the Com-  
missioner for Crown Lands in Canada, has  
reached us, and contains matter of great inter-  
est to this Province, to which reference will be  
made more fully hereafter.

It appears by this report, that ten Town-  
ships, comprising 439,000 acres, in the centre  
of the great tract of land between the Ottawa  
and the St. Lawrence, have been conditionally  
sold through the "Canada Agency Association,"  
acting for gentlemen of high standing and  
wealth in England; and a payment of  
\$19,300 has been received on account. The  
Commissioner says:--"The sale has not yet  
been completed, and may possibly fail, the con-  
ditions for enforcing actual settlement being so  
stringent, that the intending purchasers have  
doubts of their being able to comply with the  
Government Regulation, which require, as an  
earnest of good faith, payment in full, and for-  
feiture of the money, should the provisions for  
settlement (which is the object of the Govern-  
ment) not be fully and punctually complied  
with."

The Commissioner thus concludes his able  
and interesting report:--

"The progress of settlement during the past  
year has been very satisfactory. No opportunity  
for speculation in land has been afforded, and  
element, has been afforded, and where attempts  
at such have been made, they have been  
promptly checked. The adventurous pioneer,  
in search of his future home, has been pushing  
forward, and the Government has been constantly  
making, from Lake St. John to Lake Nipissing,  
for surveys of lands selected by these hardy  
invaders of the primeval forest. Instead of new  
seeking abodes in other countries, the rising  
generation, not finding room or employment in  
the old establishments, resolutely face the difficulties  
and labors which their forefathers encountered in  
the preparation of these homes, and with better  
means of meeting them, are steadily pushing  
forward, and their example, in the distant  
localities where they settle, encourage and aid  
the stranger from abroad who arrives among them."

The settlement of our Public Lands in-  
volves the subject of immigration, and to it  
the Government has devoted earnest attention.  
While every effort has been made to make  
known the advantages which Canada affords to  
the industrious emigrant, care has been taken  
wherever, relative to the parties who had been  
guilty of perpetrating these frauds upon the  
public, would now be useless. That torrent  
seems to have for a time exhausted itself by  
its own fury, and sunk into a dull sluggish  
stream which some are afraid and others averse  
to touch.

Since that excitement and indignation has  
flown, there is no necessity again to recall it,  
but in its place public interest demands, that  
an impartial tribunal of justice should be erect-  
ed, before which all political bias and personal  
feeling should be laid aside, and a calm and  
dispassionate judgment pronounced upon a  
subject which involves the most vital interests  
of this province. The policy of allowing public  
land to become the property of speculators at  
the nominal price for which it is offered to  
actual settlers, cannot be too severely dis-  
claimed against, and is too important to be  
at all influenced by party feelings. The interests  
of every class, every community, and every  
party have been compromised. By that attack  
the back settler has been driven further into  
the woods; the actual and generally poor  
settler has been forced to spend his toil in en-  
hancing the value of the adjacent land, belong-  
ing to some distant moneyed speculator. Lands  
which should have been reserved for, and sold  
to immigrants, and actual settlers only, for the  
purpose of increasing population, and diminishing  
taxation, have been not only allowed to stop  
but have actually been pushed into the hands  
of the speculator; the interests of the many,  
and generally the poor, have been made sub-  
servient to the personal aggrandizement of a few  
wealthy individuals. Notwithstanding the as-  
sertion of interested partisans, that nothing has

## RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FISHER.

The Colonial Empire is informed that Attorney  
General Fisher sent in his resignation last  
week. It is greatly to be regretted, for his own  
credit and character, that he had not done so at  
an earlier day, as he would have stood before the  
country in a much better position. As it is, the  
belief is general, that he sent in his resignation  
just in time to avoid the order for his dismissal,  
expected by the English Mail due here to-day.

It is understood that the Hon. Albert Smith, is  
urged by his colleagues to accept the office of At-  
torney General, and that he may reluctantly con-  
sent to do so. If he does, it will be a sad disap-  
pointment to His Honor the Speaker, who, it is  
said, anxiously desires the office.

There is no longer a doubt that the Hon. Mr.  
Mitchell has accepted the seat in the Legislative  
Council, vacant by the death of the Hon. Thos.  
H. Peters.

**KING'S COLLEGE.**  
The Rev. Dr. Jacob, who was Professor of  
Classical Literature, History, and Moral Philo-  
sophy, in King's College, having been dis-  
placed by the Senate, for cause, his Professorship  
is being filled by G. Montgomery Campbell,  
Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the  
Lieutenant Governor, who has been ap-  
pointed, provisionally, to the vacant chair.

We learn that Mr. Campbell has given very  
great satisfaction in the College, since his ap-  
pointment, and we cordially concur in the fol-  
lowing notice, which we find in the *New Brun-  
swick*:

"We consider the appointment of Mr.  
Campbell to the Classical Chair, as one of the  
most judicious aids to the welfare of the Uni-  
versity, that could have been made. Both as  
a scholar, and a gentleman, (undoubted events  
have proved how highly necessary it is that  
Collegiate authorities should be both.) Mr.  
Campbell is all that can be wished: at *Alma  
Mater*, the University of Cambridge, (Eng.) he  
graduated with honours, and was a Fellow of  
his College till his marriage, which of course  
terminated his Fellowship. Mr. C. is a Classi-  
cal Scholar of the highest order, and every way  
thoroughly qualified for his Professorial office;  
and we congratulate the University on so im-  
portant an accession to its ruling powers."

It is announced that Dr. Jacob disputes the  
legitimacy of his dismissal, and has applied to the  
Supreme Court for a *certiorari* to bring the  
proceedings of the Senate before that tribunal.  
The application has been argued, and the  
Judges have taken time to consider.

**THE VISITOR'S REPORT.**  
A copy of the Report of His Excellency the  
Visitor, upon the twenty-six charges preferred  
against Dr. Hays, President of the University,  
by the fathers of the Students at King's Col-  
lege, has been furnished to the COLONIAL EM-  
PIRE, and will be published in full, in an  
*Extra* number, as soon as it can be put in type.

It is a long, but very able document, and  
should be read by all who take an interest in  
the University, or in the advancement of the  
highest class of Education in New Brunswick.

**Telegraphic Despatches.**  
The *Morning News* having, somewhat re-  
luctantly, acknowledged that it was wrong  
about the telegraphic despatches of the COLONIAL  
EMPIRE,--and not having denied that its  
unfavourable statements in relation thereto were  
couched in language not fit to be reprinted,--  
may be considered as having made all the re-  
paration of which the *Morning News* is capable.

In the hope that it will not offend in like  
manner again, the COLONIAL EMPIRE thinks  
the *Morning News* may be forgiven for this  
transgression; and the *Morning News* hereby  
forgiven accordingly.

[From our Weekly Edition of Saturday.]  
Review of the Session.  
BY THE SPECIAL REPORTER OF THE "COLONIAL  
EMPIRE."

Now that the Session is over, and much of  
the excitement incident to it subsided, it may  
not be improper to take a retrospective view  
of some of the leading events which transpired  
during its continuance.

As no important measures of any kind were  
introduced by the Government, or even by  
members, the disclosures, relative to the man-  
ner in which public lands had been managed,  
stands out the most prominent subject to ar-  
rest the attention. Disclosures were made in  
a very early part of the Session, showing that  
a vast amount of speculation and jobbing had  
been, and was still going on, relative to these  
lands. Immediately after this became known  
to the public, a committee was appointed to  
investigate the matter, and occupied just one  
month in the performance of that duty. Dur-  
ing the major portion of this period, all other  
business in the House remained in abeyance  
till the result should be known. If we add to  
this the week which was taken up by the whole  
House, in debating upon the report and evi-  
dence, after it had been submitted by the com-  
mittee, we find that out of a session of two  
months, less than five weeks were devoted  
to this subject alone. To devote to the investi-  
gation and indignation which were every-  
where felt, relative to the parties who had been  
guilty of perpetrating these frauds upon the  
public, would now be useless. That torrent  
seems to have for a time exhausted itself by  
its own fury, and sunk into a dull sluggish  
stream which some are afraid and others averse  
to touch.

Since that excitement and indignation has  
flown, there is no necessity again to recall it,  
but in its place public interest demands, that  
an impartial tribunal of justice should be erect-  
ed, before which all political bias and personal  
feeling should be laid aside, and a calm and  
dispassionate judgment pronounced upon a  
subject which involves the most vital interests  
of this province. The policy of allowing public  
land to become the property of speculators at  
the nominal price for which it is offered to  
actual settlers, cannot be too severely dis-  
claimed against, and is too important to be  
at all influenced by party feelings. The interests  
of every class, every community, and every  
party have been compromised. By that attack  
the back settler has been driven further into  
the woods; the actual and generally poor  
settler has been forced to spend his toil in en-  
hancing the value of the adjacent land, belong-  
ing to some distant moneyed speculator. Lands  
which should have been reserved for, and sold  
to immigrants, and actual settlers only, for the  
purpose of increasing population, and diminishing  
taxation, have been not only allowed to stop  
but have actually been pushed into the hands  
of the speculator; the interests of the many,  
and generally the poor, have been made sub-  
servient to the personal aggrandizement of a few  
wealthy individuals. Notwithstanding the as-  
sertion of interested partisans, that nothing has

written out of this "great land jobbing excite-  
ment," it is to be hoped that these subjects are  
even now receiving their due amount of con-  
sideration at the hands of the public; and that,  
at the approaching political struggle, the unani-  
mous voice of the men whose interests have  
been assailed, will pronounce, not a hasty  
condemnation, but a just judgment, upon the  
conduct of all the individuals whose conduct  
has been clearly proved culpable in this affair.

It is a high time that when party feelings are  
made a cloak for dishonesty, they should be  
laid aside, as the interest of the parties may  
be important, but the interest of the whole  
must and will be predominant.

Although interest or passion may not hesi-  
tate to justify its peculiar favorites, let their  
course be what it may; although a few indi-  
viduals, whose hugs and pockets lie in such  
close proximity, that it is impossible for stran-  
gers to draw a line of demarcation between  
them, may render the air blatant with the  
cry of "old story," and "amounts to nothing,"  
yet the country knows better. Millions of acres  
of the most valuable land cannot be locked up,  
along the border of almost our only railway,  
as well as in our best lumbering districts, with-  
out materially affecting the revenue of the  
Province, and the pockets of every tax-payer  
in it, as nine-tenths of the consumers in New  
Brunswick are poor people, who are obliged  
to perform manual labor for their own subsistence,  
and that of their families. These con-  
sumers are the men who have to pay the duties  
levied upon necessities brought into the Pro-  
vince.

To build the railway from Shediac to  
St. John, these duties have been, in numer-  
ous instances, made double the amount they  
were, previous to the commencement of this  
work for the purpose of carrying it out, besides  
this, a railway impost fund has been estab-  
lished, and maintained, and the large sums  
thus realized, have been extracted from the  
pockets of the toil and labor of the consumers,  
while the benefits and advantages which should  
have accrued to the parties who dearly pur-  
chased them, have been, not negligently suf-  
fered to fall, but actually pushed into the hands  
of a few wealthy capitalists.

The practical effect of this operation has been  
that all parts of the Province have been taxed  
for the purpose of enhancing the value of cer-  
tain districts, rendering them suitable for the  
country residences of capitalists, and enabling  
them to be sold to these gentlemen, at a price  
not any higher than the most remote back  
settler is forced to pay for the poorest quality  
of soil, which necessarily obliges him to pur-  
chase. These are facts well worthy of con-  
sideration. No party glass is required through  
which to view them clearly; they must be  
patent to all who are conversant with the  
policy of the government, relative to the public  
domain, as made known by the late Land In-  
vestigating Committee.

Too much importance cannot be attached to  
this policy, as the resources which lurk latent  
in and beneath the soil of the Province, are  
the only real basis on which to found the hopes  
of the future prosperity and wealth of the peo-  
ple of this Province. Our Land Banks have  
been characterized by a New Brunswick writer  
as our best Banks, and if the control and direc-  
tion of these are allowed to slip from the hands  
of the people; by their trustees, into the hands  
of the few who have sufficient capital in the  
first place, to buy them at the nominal price  
at which they are sold, and afterwards to re-  
tain them, until necessarily coerced the actual  
settler to pay them back whatever price they  
choose to demand, what is to become of the  
rapidly increasing population of this Province,  
and what good are flaming Immigration  
schemes? These questions propound them-  
selves, and the only answer is, that the indi-  
viduals who contribute most liberally toward  
the funds, which have been and are being ex-  
pended for the purpose of affording facilities  
to open up the country, will be obliged to suf-  
fer the lands benefited by those facilities to  
remain unoccupied, while they are forced to  
penetrate into the most inconvenient and re-  
mote regions of the wilderness, and thus lose  
the actual benefit of the advantages they  
money had actually purchased. Alas! instance,  
which occurred in the County of Simsbury, illus-  
trates the effect of the course which has been  
pursued, more forcibly than any comments or  
arguments which can be adduced. The case,  
omitting names, was as follows:--Several  
years since, a capitalist in Simsbury purchased  
a block of land, some 2,000 acres, at the usual  
price. Since that time no improvements  
whatever have been made on it. During the  
past year a party wishing to make himself a  
home, was obliged to pay the sum of \$450 for  
200 acres of this specific block, as no alterna-  
tive remained for him, but to do this or pen-  
etrate into the depths of the wilderness, out of  
the reach of roads, and all the conveniences of  
life, and pay a price as large for his remote  
situation, as was paid by his vendor, for the  
much more valuable block, a part of which he  
necessarily obliged him to purchase.

To be continued.

The Steamer *Eastern City* arrived last  
evening, about six o'clock. She had a large  
number of passengers, many of them natives  
of this Province, who, in consequence of the sta-  
gation of business in the principal cities of the  
Union, have found it necessary to return home.  
We are indebted to the different express firms  
for late American papers, but they contain few  
items of interest beyond those we have already  
received by telegraph.

**DROWNING.**--A man named William Davidson,  
a resident of Berwick, N. S., and Postmaster at  
that place, was found drowned at the Market  
Wharf, on Tuesday morning. The deceased was  
on his way to the States, but missed the Ameri-  
can boat on Monday morning. He had a consid-  
erable quantity of money with him, about \$200  
having been found loose in his pockets when  
picked up. Mr. Davidson had a wife and four  
children in Berwick, and his remains were con-  
veyed there last night in the *Emper*.

**SHAD FISHERIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.**--We  
are informed by gentlemen from that section that  
the shad fisheries of North Carolina are unusually  
productive. One shad was brought in at one haul  
last week one thousand and five hundred shad.  
The herring fisheries seem to have fallen off entirely,  
and had seem to have taken the place of that one  
numerous class of fish in the principal waters of  
the Old North State. (Norfolk Daily Book.)

**COLONEL GOWEN,** the American gentleman  
engaged in raising the sunken fleet at Sebaste-  
opolis, writes on the 11th inst: "My enter-  
prise in clearing the harbor from the basis of  
the present progress is quite favorably, and I hope  
to have it entirely completed within the present  
year. The harbor is now practically clear of  
all obstructions, only eight vessels being left  
to be raised. It is exceedingly difficult to  
pass chains under the keels of the line-of-battle  
ships, which are imbedded in the soft mud to  
the depth of 20 feet, but by perseverance we  
succeeded in raising under."

## A Strong Hint to President Lincoln.

The *New York Times* is considered the New  
York organ of the present administration, yet it  
finds great fault with some of the doings of Presi-  
dent Lincoln. It speaks on the following terms,  
which will doubtless surprise very many who  
are not prepared to see the ruler of a great



per parts, were also unable to return to their homes. High prices could not tempt them for the water in many places was too high for wheeled vehicles. One person who "has chambers" in Commission street, prevailed upon a cutter to take him home in a common cart. In standing up and going through three or four inches over his ankles.

The only way, in fact, to form an idea of the inundation was to go to the shore of a boat. We were told that hundreds upon hundreds of acres formed one immense lake, varying from 3, 4, 5, and 6 feet in depth, and even more in some places. But, in fact, it was the idea of the water that was not the worst, for the current took through several of the streets like a mill race, making it difficult for boats to hold their position. The miseries and hardships consequent upon the flood of nature cannot be told in a few words. I shall pass to the homes of the poor, and the sufferings principally—although the rich lost an immense deal of property. In some low tenements the water reached to the second story. Thousands found themselves on the Monday morning shut up in their bed rooms up stairs without fire or wood. All the stores and food possessed by the poor creatures were in the first story, and so they were left, people, women in critical health with infants at the breast, in such a state. And to make matters even worse, the water was so high that it was impossible to get food, and many died of starvation.

The Grey Nuns sent large quantities of soup, pork and other substantial food. Apart from this the Corporation have given employment to 30 carpenters and 150 laborers. By all accounts great sympathy is being manifested for the people in the flooded districts. The number of deaths that must of necessity occur from this unfortunate event, will be the most serious result of all.

The last accounts of the census induce us to believe that we have been too quick in our calculations. Instead of having, as we thought, three millions of people, it appears we have only two millions six hundred thousand. Although the census commissioners have not completed their returns, enough is known to make it tolerably certain that the population of Canada has increased 40 per cent. since the last census; and Lower Canada 50 per cent. The population of the whole country up (about 2,600,000). This result in connection with the very able speech of the Attorney General for U. C., may cause the agitation for representation to be more earnestly pressed for another time, when we shall very likely have developed our commerce with the lower colonies, and be ready for a Union with them.

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As long as two sections of the Union refrain from hostilities, it would be height of arrogance and folly to interfere, but when the soil and seas of the New World are likely to be stained with blood, foreign nations may surely remonstrate in cause of humanity.

**FRANCE.**  
The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says, Russia has informed France in consequence of event in Warsaw that it is impossible to join in any measure for settlement of Eastern question. Alleged reason for this is that Russia regards France as an accomplice in Polish disturbances.  
Several heavy failures reported at Marseilles—extensive liquidations.  
Bourse animated and higher. Rentes closed on 15th, at 65 3/4.  
**ITALY.**  
Garibaldi took seat in Italian Parliament on 18th. As he is temporarily suspended by appointment, he is in a position to be able to take part in any measure for settlement of Eastern question. He is working the furthest right and day, casting Italian guns, and colonnades, and the heaviest calibre and explosive shells. Several of these guns, and five 10-inch mortars, have already been forwarded to Charleston, and are already in battery. The Frederic Iron Works, near Richmond, are also busily employed in casting hollow shot and shell. Several tons have already been forwarded to Charleston. The machine shop of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, near Newbern, N. C., has been transformed into a military arsenal, and several hundred men have been employed in altering muskets and casting shot and shell. The alterations of the old style musket to the Minnie style, compared with similar alterations in this State, give the superiority to the new style in every respect. The samples of shot recently exhibited, included a 51-pounder and a 6-pounder, and 40-pound shells. The casting was faultless. The railroad company have offered to contract with the Confederate States for an indefinite supply of both guns and missiles, guaranteeing to do the work equal to any done at the North, and at a low price. There is a trolley near Petersburg, Va., also engaged in casting guns and mortars, and cannon. A day or two more from this foundry, weighing 5,700 lbs. was placed in battery near Fort Sumter. As for powder, both North Carolina and Virginia, have numerous mills for the

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Pamphlet of Duke d'Annam published at Paris in response to Prince Napoleon's late attack on Orleans family, is very terse and credit of great sensation, and had been signed by Government.

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**Arrival of the Adriatic.**

**ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 30.**  
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The Chambers finally adopted, by a vote of 187 against 75, the following order proposed by Garibaldi:—

Garibaldi having heard declaration of Minister of War, who conveyed that the Government will be faithfully executed, that Government will suitably provide for the brave Southern army; that Government will know how to increase and organize for its use, the S. M. army; and finally, being convinced that the Government will actively occupy itself with preparation of armaments for the defence of the country, (which appears to be granted alone)—it now passes to the order of the day.

The re-organizing movement is completely supported. Garibaldi was not expected to attend the Chambers for several days, owing to ill health.

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**London, Tuesday Morning.**—Consols, 91 1/2. Cotton active. American news, quiet. Slight advance. Corn Market is without change.

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An erroneous idea generally prevails at the North, that the new Confederacy, in preparing for military defence, will experience some difficulty in procuring a supply of artillery stores and munitions of war. For the information of those who are inclined to believe that, we say that the Anderson Iron-works, near Richmond, Va., are working their furnaces night and day, casting Italian guns, and colonnades, and the heaviest calibre and explosive shells. Several of these guns, and five 10-inch mortars, have already been forwarded to Charleston, and are already in battery. The Frederic Iron Works, near Richmond, are also busily employed in casting hollow shot and shell. Several tons have already been forwarded to Charleston. The machine shop of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, near Newbern, N. C., has been transformed into a military arsenal, and several hundred men have been employed in altering muskets and casting shot and shell. The alterations of the old style musket to the Minnie style, compared with similar alterations in this State, give the superiority to the new style in every respect. The samples of shot recently exhibited, included a 51-pounder and a 6-pounder, and 40-pound shells. The casting was faultless. The railroad company have offered to contract with the Confederate States for an indefinite supply of both guns and missiles, guaranteeing to do the work equal to any done at the North, and at a low price. There is a trolley near Petersburg, Va., also engaged in casting guns and mortars, and cannon. A day or two more from this foundry, weighing 5,700 lbs. was placed in battery near Fort Sumter. As for powder, both North Carolina and Virginia, have numerous mills for the

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manufacture of this explosive agent, and already have sent 300,000 lbs. per contract, to South Carolina. After this statement of facts, who will doubt the ability of the South to provide itself with munitions of war?—New York Courier.

per parts, were also unable to return to their homes. High prices could not tempt them to enter for the water in many places was too high for wheeled vehicles. One person who "has chambers" in Commission street, prevailed upon a cutter to take him home in a common cart. In standing up and going through three or four inches over his ankles.

The only way, in fact, to form an idea of the inundation was to go to the shore of a boat. We were told that hundreds upon hundreds of acres formed one immense lake, varying from 3, 4, 5, and 6 feet in depth, and even more in some places. But, in fact, it was the idea of the water that was not the worst, for the current took through several of the streets like a mill race, making it difficult for boats to hold their position. The miseries and hardships consequent upon the flood of nature cannot be told in a few words. I shall pass to the homes of the poor, and the sufferings principally—although the rich lost an immense deal of property. In some low tenements the water reached to the second story. Thousands found themselves on the Monday morning shut up in their bed rooms up stairs without fire or wood. All the stores and food possessed by the poor creatures were in the first story, and so they were left, people, women in critical health with infants at the breast, in such a state. And to make matters even worse, the water was so high that it was impossible to get food, and many died of starvation.

The Grey Nuns sent large quantities of soup, pork and other substantial food. Apart from this the Corporation have given employment to 30 carpenters and 150 laborers. By all accounts great sympathy is being manifested for the people in the flooded districts. The number of deaths that must of necessity occur from this unfortunate event, will be the most serious result of all.

The last accounts of the census induce us to believe that we have been too quick in our calculations. Instead of having, as we thought, three millions of people, it appears we have only two millions six hundred thousand. Although the census commissioners have not completed their returns, enough is known to make it tolerably certain that the population of Canada has increased 40 per cent. since the last census; and Lower Canada 50 per cent. The population of the whole country up (about 2,600,000). This result in connection with the very able speech of the Attorney General for U. C., may cause the agitation for representation to be more earnestly pressed for another time, when we shall very likely have developed our commerce with the lower colonies, and be ready for a Union with them.

The inquiry into the murder of Mr. Hogan is still proceeding before the Police Court, in Toronto. As it goes on, the prospect becomes more certain that the crime will be brought home to the suspected parties—James Ward, Brown and Sheridan, whose English journaling the latter individual, who was supposed to be in penal confinement in the United States, has been found in the Provincial Penitentiary, at Kingston. His identity has been unmistakably proven. The Police Court, however, says that the discovery of blood in the cracks of the balustrade of the Don Bridge, just at the spot indicated as the immediate scene of the murder, in the evidence of the woman, McGillick. The Professor, however, says that the blood was human or animal blood that was submitted by him to scientific investigation. The enquiry has once more been adjourned.

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**ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."**  
HALFAN, April 29, 1861.  
Arabia left Liverpool 3 P. M., 25th, and Queenstown, 21st, and arrived at 10 A. M., more reached Liverpool midday 28th, and North America early on the following morning. Sydney, Australia, advices report massacre of 26 officers of the American Whaler Superior, by natives of Solomon's Island.

**BRITAIN.**  
In House of Commons 18th, in reply to enquiries, Lord John Russell said that Government was without official information relative to the alleged annexation of St. Domingo to Spain. He also stated that indemnity claimed by British Merchants for property destroyed, amounted to £150,000.  
In House of Lords 19th, Lord Glenborough asked if Government was doing anything to ward off the question between King of Italy and the Pope. Lord Walsingham said Government was engaged in no negotiations whatever, their policy being not to interfere on R. M. in Catholic questions.

The Italian question general was debated. French occupation of Rome was deplored, and prospect of collision of Austria and Italy decreed by all speakers.  
In the House of Commons, Harvey Lewis, newly elected Member for Marlborough, in answer to Edwin James, took his seat. Various matters were debated. Lord John Russell stated that British Consul General in Japan and other Foreign Ministers, with the exception of the American Consul, had all decided, and in consequence of Edwin James' remarks for enforcement of limitation having been used towards them which the Government had not endeavored to do.

Report that President Lincoln was dead extensively circulated in England. American newspapers anxiously looked for London Times editorially intimates hopes for maintenance of peace, and thinks it will be possible the warlike intentions of Lincoln will not be carried out into civil war. One of its articles concludes as follows:—We would rather hope that good sense of Americans and peaceful councils of this country, in bringing about reconciliation before dispute has gone far enough to make it a long and bloody war.

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