country to live in ought to be a queer people ! and they are. The classic pen of the renowned historian Diedric Knickerbocker has done their singularity full justice and so much has been said about the Dutchman's characteristics, that his name has become associated with all that is his name has become associated with all that is quaint and eccentric. Who has not heard of his windmile and dykes, his love of flowers and his bad tasis in trees, his fondness for mud and dirty water dutside and his punctilious cleanliness within, his summer houses and his taste for gin, his flabby complexion, his wide spread breeches, and his enormous pipe? Indeed in old jest-books the butt of ridicule is sure to be some unfortunate Dutchman. Before Paddy attained his present pre-eminence, Hans afforded the ood for laughter. He has been dreadfully maligned by other nations. Voltaire's ungrate ful sneer is on record—"Adieu, canaux, canards canaille." Hudibras describes Holland as

Fredericton,

St. George, Second Falls, St. George, Penfield,

SAINT JOHN, N. B, MARCH 13, 1861.

In the course of years the word revival has be-

me corrupted. It originally referred not so

such to an enlargement of the church from with-

out, as to an increase of spirituality and activity

A genuine revival is simply a return of belie-

vers to their first love ; what we call a revival is

but the consequence of the present prayer, and holy activity of a church in earnest.

However, using the word in the sense in which

t is commonly understood now-a-days as an

awakening of numbers of impenitents to a con-

sideration of their spiritual concerns : it is a fact

that we depend upon revivals for the enlarge-

converted, except in some senson when attention

to religion, accompanied by deep emotion, pre-

that the results of these seasons are such as to

cause joy and gladness in the hearts of believers

often, again, the only effects are, the addition to

leception were baptized, soon to go back into the

ession of religion imposes. In either case they

are in a far more hopeless condition than before

ture has become less capable of responding to

religious appeals, and their consciences are

wounded by the violation of a vow made volun-

tarily, publicly, and under circumstances of great

In our efforts to extend the sway of truth over

he impentent we must eve; bear in mind the of

fice which conscience holds and the power which

it exerts over the will and the affections of man

of the soul. It is the possession of that sense, which distinguishes us from the brutes and ren-

ders us accountable beings, amenable to the great

der penalty of remorse and fear.

feelings of admiration; we may even be i

man, suffering, for no tault of his own, the agon-

ies of the cross; the eye may glisten, as the rap-

tures of heaven are described in language of gen-

uine eloquence, yet, these emotions of themselves

will never impel to reformation of heart and life,

or faith in the son of God, but will be fauliless

When, however, the lovers of truth and of

valuable and more permanent. The impenitent

or by a determination at some future day to at-

Comparitively few but can be induced to con-template with admiration or sympathy, the beau-

and transitory.

tend to spiritual things.

It is the most proper and powerful impulse

thoughtfully the causes of such varied results.

ity, It becomes us to consider very

he hour of their baptism. Their emotional na-

the church of members, who in an hour of self

world, or to chafe at the restraints which a pro-

ment of our churches. Comparatively few a

Hopewell Cape,

"A country that draws fifty feet of water, In which men live as an the hold of nature, And when the sea does in upon them break, And drowns a province, does but spring a leak. And speaks of the dwellers thereof as beings-"That always ply the pump, and never think They can be safe, but at the rate they sink: That live as if they had been run aground And when they die are cast away and drowned. That dwell in ships, like swarms of rats and

prey
Upon the goods all nations fleets convey;
And when their merchants are blown up a
crack'd
Whole towns are cast away in storms towns are cast away in storms and

That feed, like cannibals, on other fishes And serve their cousins-german-up in dish A land that rides at anchor, and is moored. In which men do not live but go aboard."

It is a land of strange anomalies. Here mountains, cataracts, bubbling streamlets are inknown; no forests; no minerals; no rocksnot the ghost of the shadow of a pebble through out its length and breadth; but gigantic granite boulders are here, which, quarried in Swedish mountains, have been imported to form these wondrous dykes, and whole forests of Norwegian pines have been driven into this mud as a foun-dation for cities. Here the Dutchman's vesse may glide in from the ocean, enter the gates of nighty canals and descend into waters lower than the sea without; may wander on like some enormous water fowl through interminable lines of willows, far above the broad green plain on either side, through villages whose bo are below the level of the deck, by church spires whose doors are invisible, over streets whose bustling passengers may be heard but not seen on, till the cargo is landed at its owner's door. Here only does the freg at the water side look down upon the swallows twittering in the chimney. In other countries rivers get into the sea of their own accord, but in Holland the sea would actually swallow the rivers if freed fro restraint, and their waters have to be pumped ut of the country, or suffered to run out only at What an astonishing monum very low tide. is it to Dutch energy, perseverance and watchfulness that Holland manages at all to resist its natural foes. Were the dyke-builder allowed to cease his labour for a single month the whole counry would be submerged at any time. In the winter and spring the denger becomes imminent. What with the never-ceasing dash of the ocean against its bulwarks from without, the gradual rise of the beds of the rivers, and the sudden freshets which often occur, from within, the home of three of four millions of people is as insecure as that of the vine-dressers on the slopes of Vesuvius. At any moment their loved country may become abode of utter desolation.

Laugh as we may at little traits in the Dutchnan's character, we are compelled, when we contemplate these mighty works of his industry, exclaim, "What brave, true, stout hearts must ich a nation possess. How tenderly attached to that country which their own hands have erages, in spite of terrible obstac guarded and fostered. Above all how confident must they be in the goodness of that Being whose merest nod could in an instant overwhelm them in unutterable misery and ruin."

To be Continued.

For the Christian Watchman,

Your readers will rejoice to hear that God is reviving his work of grace in the Second Moncton Baptist Church, located on the Mountains back of the Bend of the Petticodine River. The church had been in a cold state for some time, but God who hears the groanings of his people, came down to deliver. The old christians are happy, and praising the Lord for his salvation. Sixteen reng converts have put on the Lord Jesus by a public profession of his name in the Holy ordiance of baptism. Others also are expected to follow in the same. Great solemnity prevails in the meetings; the work seems to be of a deep and Gouldroup, are the principal labourers in this good work. The writer, upon request, spent a few days with them, witnessing the glorious things the Lord is doing for his dear people. Many will praise God throughout eternity for this precious revival of religion. Dear Watchman please accept of this my first contribution to your interesting columns, and believe me to be your devoted friend,

The exhibition of great sorrow is in itself nothing TERMS copies, to one address, so there may be peace, joy, hope. They 15.00 25.00 emselves prove nothing. tDoes that sorrow ring from fear, or from a clear perception of AGENTS. gui'tiness? Do those more pleasurable emotions arise from the "belief" that one is (from any Upper Gagetown,
Little Falls, Victoria Co.,
Salisbury,
Letite, Charlotte Co.,
Deer Island, do. do.
Carleton, St. John, Amasa Coy.
B. Stone.
T. T. Trites
G. A. SimpsonJohn M'Nichol.
J. R. Reed,
D. H. Calhoun,
J. M. Stevens use) in a state of salvati in, or from an implicit reliance on Christ Jesus, a conviction that sufferings are explatory of individual guilt. Hopewell Corner, Albert Co., Harvey and neighbourhood. St. Andrews, In spite of the hopes, wishes, and prophecies

J. M. Steven
Mark Young, Esc
Robert Spark
George Allen.
A. J. Bucknau
Wm. S. Calhou out in Rome. Enemies have multiplied around him; armed hosts have started from the the bounds of his empire have diminished; the line of insurrection, like a wasting fire, has Watchman free for closed him in an ever narrowing circle; his armies have been routed; his officers driven ne year, to every minister who sends us two bescribers and three dollars in advance. Notices relating to services, &c., of any Christian Denomination, will be inserted in the columns of the Watchman, free of charge. away; his Dogmas levelled with the ground; his successor of the Popes, looks out with placid face from the windows of the Quirinal, or calm-Christian Watchman. ly performs the rites of his office in the Cistine

In such a desperate situation it was his rival the renown of Palæologus, and confer glor upon the whole Papal Rule by the splende its fall. But the heroic was not his forte. The meek and the pathetic is his peculiar line. will signalize his declining rule by mournful appeals to his supporters, varied by passionate denunciations of the vengeance of Heaven upon

The key to the present position of the Pop does not lie in the presence of the legions of France, nor in the wiles of Napoleon; not in the policy of Cavour, nor the inaction of Garibald These are powerful in their way, but the soul of Pio Nono is animated by a different force from any of these. Had there been no French bayonet to resist the tide of conquest, it is not at all probable that His Holiness would have deserte his post, or have vielded up one jut of his pre

In Pio Nino we behold the mighty force of in ertia. Against all the power of outward foes physical and moral he opposes the dead weight of his stubborn passiveness. He has brought into play, in morals, that which in physical warfar has proved the most enduring defence of garrisons. As earthworks receive, and arres the cannon balls which plunge into them, so the passive resistance of Pio Nino has proved a more effectual obstacle to assaults than a more ctive or heroic nature could have presented. If the French leave, there is no certainty that

His Holiness will follow urless by coercion. If the armies of Italy enter they will probably find Pio Nino in his cus'omary haunts. He has made up his mind to be a martyr. If they overthrou him it will be by no help from him. He will to the last oppose his inertia to their efforts ; and it drawing him down from the throne of St. Peter hey will have to pull him every step of the

Homestead Bill,

Tribunal. By its operations, when the mind is We perceive by the Reported Debates, that properly enlightened, we detect right from wrong Bill to exempt the Homestead for a certain time properly enlightened, we detect right from wrong —decide upon the moral quality, not only of actions, but also of thoughts and affections and are rewarded or punished according to what we do and are. Its voice must be heard and obeyed under penalty of remorse and fear. When ministers of the word, or the friends of When ministers of the word, or the friends of a matter of miner consideration." The public truth appeal to the infellectual or emotional nature only, the effects produced are worthless—

from this reflection; but as the Christian Watch-One may hold the truth in unrighteousness; very clear doctrinal views may be held while the heart politics, and it is the duty of a newspaper, calling is deceifful above all things and desperately itself a "Christian Watchman," to be faithful in wicked. So the emotional nature may be aroused; the horrors of hell may be presented until the soul trembles with horror: the amiability—

wicked. So the emotional nature may be aroused; all matters where quiet, domestic peace, content ment, and "home;" are concerned, we shall devote a few lines to Mr. End's Homestead Bill. the benevolence, the fortitude which shine so The subject is not new on this side the Atlantic, emphatically in the life of Christ may awaken and the principle of giving a home to the widow nnel- while she remains a widow, and to the offspring, led to drop the sympathetic tear over the Godlike until the youngest shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, has been sanctioned by legislatures of several States in the Union, as well as of some of the sister Colonies. We cannot help thinking that the idea was first conceived in benevolence; and if a work of mercy and forbearance can be put in practice consistently with the rights of others, and of that equally obligatory duty of "owing no man anything," we cannot see (as the mover of the Bill forcibly urges,) why the widows souls address the conscience the results are more and orphans of New Erunswick should not be valuable and more permanent. The impension equally protected with the widows and orphans of can allay their fears merely by good resolutions—

Canada, Nova Scotia, and the New England States. We certainly feel that if private rights are guarded by the Bill before the House, the measure is one of mercy and charity, and should be favourably template with admiration or sympathy, the beau-tiful life or the terrible death of the Son of God. But conscience stands like a wakeful sentinel at the door of the chamber of the soul, when every other faculty is wrapped in slumber, and when Divine tuth is presented its words are heard and attended to, and then a loud end ceaseless labeled to the conscience of the chamber of the soul, when every temple of concord to which man, harrassed by the cares of a selfish and heartless world, may retreat and where, if that home has been really sanctified by the spirit of Purity and Love, he may find a secure haven from the sterms outside. The very

the door of the deamber of the soul, when every the facebulls in sevents on the source and the source of a day and who well are the source of the source of

the call attention to an article in another column on the Homestead Bill, now before the House of Assembly. Such a measure brought into operation, would, we think, prove exceedingly beneficial.

EXTRAS.—The Globe says that the object of the Empire in publishing Extras is to fold them up will the Baptist paper and Temperance Telegraph, published in the same office, and to send them broad cast over the country, to undermine by this insidious means, the foundation upon by this insidious means, the which the Liberal party rests.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES .- We have power it manufactures.—We have only space this morning to sey that Mr. D. H. Hall has imported Machinery for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, with the view of stopping the importation as much as possible. A Company is about forming for carrying on a Cotton Factory in Lower Cove.—[News.

They have been well attended, and we trust that both churches will experience a revival of pure and undefiled religion, such as has not been wit-

Micmacs are more accessible than they were; and also that they are becoming alive to the advantages of education. The report thas concludes:—

"Disappointments, opposition, and discouragements we are to expect of course.—But these do not lesson either our obligations or our privileges. Duty and success is by no means necessarily connected. But if hundreds of Indians are now able and willing to listen to the Word of God in their own torgue, who ten years ago sencely knew that there was such a book; if a number have learned to read it and others are learning: if, as Mr. Rand affirms, there are learning: if, as Mr. Rand affirms, there are within not a very large circuit in this Povince as many as twelve families, where his visits are cordially received, where he can read, expound, and sing and pray,—if there are some evidently serious enquirers,—if all this and much more—has already been the result of our labors by the "Disappointments, oppositition, and discouragements we are to expect of course.—But these do not lesson either our obligations or our privileges. Duty and success is by no means necessarily connected. But if hundreds of Indians are now able and willing to listen to the Word of God in their own torgue, who ten years ago scacely knew that there was such a book; if a number have learned to read it and others are learning: if, as Mr. Rand affirms, there are within not a very darge circuit in this Province as many as twelve families, where his visits are cordially received, where he can read, expound, and sing and pray.—If there are some evidentity serious enquirers,—if all this and much morehas already been the result of our labors by the blessing of Gud, we think we may well "thank God and take courage."

UNITED STATES.—We still have gloomy accounts as to the financial condition of the mission, when the course we informed our readers of a remarkable revival, which had taken place on board the ship, R. B. Forbes, on levery the financial condition of the mission are committed to our care, all of them willing to hear of within not a very dirage circuit in this Province as the ship of the work foward. If the Lord grant his blessing to hep the work foward. If the Lord grant his blessing to hep the work foward. If the Lord grant his blessing to hep the work foward. If the Lord grant his blessing below his he had been commenced with a large outlay, which has been commenced with a

We apologize to Mehitable and other Church), is advancing nearer to Rome. In the contributors for the omission of their articles this Grand Duchy of Baden the Rationalistic party

BAD NEWS.—Telegrams via Halifax bring the bad news that Deals have been sold as low as £8 per standard in Liverpool. Should this state of things continue the effect to many of our exporters and the community generally would be disastrous indeed.—[Freeman.

Religious Intelligence

The Daily Prayer Meeting in Smith's Buildng, has been kept up with energy and devotion and we cannot doubt but that great good will re

The Germain and Brussels St. Bantist Church es have had their annual united prayer meetings almost every night for the last two months.—

innocent family of the inebriate. We observe that that subject has not escaped the vigilance of the mover, and we recommend the readers of the Watchman to peruse the Debate on the subject—CONTRIBUTED.

We call attention to an article in another column on the Homestead Bill, now before the House of Assembly. Such a measure brought into operation, would, we think, prove exceedingly beneficial.

We are again to Mehitable and other Church), is advancing nearer to Rome. In the

Ly We also, ogize to Menitable and other contributors for the omission of their articles this week. "Gethsemane" declined, with thanks, not suited to our columns. "The Trial and Execution of Lord Strafford" well written, but too much indebted to Hume.

EF On the 4th inst., the New York University conferred the degree of M. D. on Mr. John A. Robinson, son of the Rev. Samuel Robinson of this city.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held in th Parish of Johnson, Q. C., before George W. Whith Coroner, on the body of James Cochoran, who came to his death while in the Lumber Woods chopping Saw Logs. Verdict, accidental death by the falling of a tree.

Extras.—The Globe says that the object of the Empire in publishing Extras is to fold them up wild the Baptist paper and Temperance Tele.

SWEDEN.—The cause of Evangelical Truth reviving in this country. The labors of the Baptists and Methodists have been blessed—and even the National Church seems to be awakening from its long alumber.

from its long alumber.

In many districts contributions have been recently made to help the Waldenses in their missionary work in Italy. Two of the most important dignitaries of the National Church lately presented a memorial to the King, recommending that a collection be ordered throughout all the churches in the kingdom, in behalf of the suffering Christians in Syria. But, perhaps, the most important fruit of a revived Spiritual life in Sweden is the agitation of the question of the proper observance of the Sabbath, and the happy effects of the discussions to which it has led.

SPAIN.—While a few believers in Christ are suffering imprisonment for their faith in this

suffering imprisonment for their faith in this becoming slowly disseminated, and even the government is commencing the work of ecclesias ical reform.

The Cortes are discussing a bill for the sale of The Cortes are discussing a bill for the sale of the ecclesiastical property of the realm. The necessities of the State are the best plea for the proceeding, and it is said that a sum of £28,000,000 will be raised by the auction. As an exchange for their property, the clergy will receive government stock to the same amount.

EGYPT.—We clip from the Methodist the

ollowing interesting account of the efforts now being put forth in Egypt for the propagation o

both churches will experience a revival of pure and andefiled religion, such as has not been witnessed in our city. Meetings for prayer when conducted in the spirit of union, faith, and love, cannot fail to bring down abundance of spiritual blessings.

Rev. I. E. Bill, baptized one candidate in the baptistery of Germain St. Church, last Sabbath evening.

Let We rejoice to learn that the Carleton Church is experiencing a revival of religion.—The meetings are numerous, well attended, and an earnest spirit of enquiry is manifested by all. The pastor, Rev. I saiah Wallace, is much encouraged. Three were baptized by him on Sunday last, and others are expected to follow.

Nova Scotia.—The eleventh report of the Committee of the Micmac Missionary Society has recently been published. We learn from it that Mr. Rand the missionary during the past winter, has been engaged in the translation of Exodus. The native assistant (B. Christman, has withdrawn from the service of the Society.—The Report gives some interesting extracts of letters from Mr Rand, which go to show that the Micmacs are more accessible than they were; and also that they are becoming alive to the ad-

counts as to the financial condition of the mis-sionary Societies of the various denominations,

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Ir will be quite impossible for Ir will be quite impossible for us to give mother a summary of the very voluminous report of the proceedings of the Committee of Investigation. We present, however, what is the resubstance of it, up to the latest dates, so the our readers may know the result as far as a favoratigations have gone. Mr. Tilley's statement being a written one, we print in full. Summary of Mr. Fishers Statement,

Mr. Fisher said that when the Committee but the organized, he had forborne as long as he could, but that now he ought to be heard. It this the committee agreed, and he was sworn acordingly. He then said that neither directly or cordingly. He then said that neither directly a indirectly did he endeavor to prevent Mr. Incha from appearing before this committee. He tool it for granted that Mr. Inches would be the fin witness called, and had this been prevented by witness called, and had this been prevented he would have considered it a calamity to the gerernmen. Although he had bought lands, he had never considered this a violation of law or morality. He knew that his land transaction would all come out in this enquiry, and he wished this to be done. At the time of the appoint ed this to be done. At the time or the aprointment of the committee he had several conversations with Inches, whom he found at first nervous and excited, but afterwards more calm and colsad excited, but afterwards more cam and collected, "He considered the composition of the committee a proof of the weakness of the government, and said that he could not reveal the names of two persons." He looked to me for protection. I told him that the committee could imprison him if he refused to answer. I tried to calm his mind. I did not tell him this would all blow over and he would be restored. I said that his retention of office depended upon the committee. Toward the last he said that he would hold me responsible for the result and that he was resolved to make a clean breast of it. I told him I had done nothing that I was ashamed of, and advised him to tell the whole truth."

The grants come to his office signed by the 8. General. It would be impossible for him to examine them all. This is done by the students who direct his attention to any errors that they find. Very few mistakes occur. He had only seen a certain portion of the grants. Had thought there was much speculation along the Railway, but understood that these lands were unfit for settlers. The lands of Gilmor and McAdam were bought to be used in connection with milling purposes, and held under fictitious names to prevent speculators from pouncing upon them. They got these lands to prevent their supply from being cut off. He did'ut think the treasury had lost anything by these opera-tions. He bought some land which he wished for his children, and obtained it through Mr. Inches. He understood that it was poor in quality and 9 or 10 miles from the Railroad. The quantity was about 400 acres, and he never knew till lately that fictitious names were used. When he first received the blank transfers he intended to fill them out with the names of his children but subsequently let them go to another party, He afterwards obtained some land near Elgin, for his children, and used the names of Lilly

Dougan, Farewell and Coyle, from whom he aft wards received them. Mr. Whitehead asked him in October last to extend his order of survey to 6000 or 7000 acres. He told Inches about this, who wished Whithead first to make his return of 10,000 acres before getting another order. He told Whitehead there need be no trouble, as the spirit of the rule was to get the returns in before the day of sale.— Did not think Whitehead could have understood that he was to extend his survey.

There were two cases in the but he did not receive the papers in one of them. Through the neglect of Deputy Davidson the timber was lost, or it might have been swent on in a freshet. Under the circu he would not bring an action. As regards the Stevens matter, if there was any delay it was Mr. Inches' own fault. He told Mr. Inches what was to be done, and Mr. Inches agreeed to prepare the papers. Was astonished when he found they were not issued.

In the Rockwell case, there were two orders n council that the Central Bank should have the title upon paying Rockwell for his improvements and he did not wish to disturb the ders. In the Jack and Beckwith cases the necessary papers were not handed him. Some of the cases mentioned were the dregs of a vast number that passed through his ha

Hon. Mr. Tilley's Statement. The Hon. Mr. Tilley appeared before the Committee on Saturday, and on oath made the following declaration:

The drafts and plans are prepared in the Crown

mittee on Saturday, and on oath made the follewing declaration:

The drafts and plans are prepared in the Crown Land Office, and signed by the Surveyor General, then forwarded to the Attorrey General for examination; this done, they are sent to the Provincial Secretary's Office, where the grants are engrossed; they are then signed by the Provincial Secretary, after which they are also signed by the Licutenant Governor, and then entered in a book kept in the Segretary's Office of that purpose, and again signed by the Provincial Secretary as Registrar. This office does not see them again; they are then carefully compared by two of the clerks, when the plan is attached and the Great Seal affixed, and they are fyled away until celled for or sent for the Grattees. These facts are not of material importance but are stated to show that Mr Inches was mistaken when he stated that the plans are attached to the grants before they are signed. I seldom read a grant before signing it. All the examinations are made by the departments before they are not of the self of the grants before they are signed. I seldom read a grant before signing it. All the examinations are made by the departments before they reach my office, and the grants having been carefully compared with the original drafts by my clerks, there is no reason why I should do so.

I do not wish that it shall be inferred from this that I was into the Government, but by a large portion of the readers of our Provincial newspapers.—These lands have been regularly advertised for thirty days previous to the day of public sale, not only in the Royal Gozette, but in some of the newspapers having a very extensive circulation in all parts of New Brunswick. They are in my opinion read by thousands; but what I do assert is, that I was not aware that Mr. Inches, the Chief Drughtsman in the Crown Land Office, and the permanent head of the department, was a large purchaser, or hat he had brought, or had an interest in any lands sold by the Crown duning the time that I have been P

powering the powering the by which is such works. made for the payment sources from was the proceed the condition feen a virtu under which be so consider the condition. be so considered the best unity of the best unity of the best with the best could be indiffered by the best could be indiffered by M he says, that that were I would buy of Crown Land way. I this statement. Watson state

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