

I gave full and unreserved evidence at great length upon every other subject, and I respectfully maintain that the Committee, cannot now, without a breach of implied faith, go back of its own agreement and insist upon the question.

I have no hesitation however in stating that the parties connected with me hold no official position in this Province, nor could it in any way advance the public interests, that their names should be known.

I hold that the answer to this inquiry is not relevant to the business before this Committee.

When I say "official" I mean no person holding any appointments under the Government.

Question.—The statement you have given does not cover the question asked by direction of the House. The question requires you to state the names of your partners. Will you state to the Committee who your partners are, by name?

Answer.—I respectfully decline giving any further answer, for the reasons already stated.

Adjourned.

JAMES TIBBITS,
Chairman.

BY AUTHORITY,
REGULATIONS.

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

1. The Surveyor General shall make a report of the transactions of his Office, to be laid before the Legislature at each annual Session.
2. He shall also from time to time submit to the Governor in Council a description of such tracts of Land as he may be disposed to recommend for reservation for actual settlement, and shall annually make up and submit a Schedule of the Lands previously reserved, shewing what portions thereof have been disposed of during the year.
3. All Applications for Crown Lands must be made in the name of the real applicant, and the Grant shall be issued in the name of the purchaser, unless his claim be transferred with the approval of Governor in Council.
4. Tracts of Land will be surveyed in different parts of the Province, as occasion may require, and will be disposed of under the following conditions:—

Lands sold at Auction, and without conditions of settlement.

- 1st. Public sales of Crown Lands will be held on the first Tuesday in every month, by the Local Deputies thereunto appointed, in the several Districts.
- 2d. All applications shall be addressed by Petition in the annexed form, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and transmitted to the Surveyor General.
- 3d. If the application be approved of, and the Land applied for be not already surveyed, a warrant shall forthwith issue to authorize the survey to be executed at the expense of the applicant. No lot shall exceed two hundred acres.
- 4th. On the return of the survey, the description of the Land, the time and place of sale, and the upset price, will be announced in the Royal Gazette, and also by handbills publicly posted in the County where the Land lies, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale.
- 5th. If the Land applied for shall have been previously surveyed, the like notice of the time and place of sale, &c. will be given, and the cost of survey by the Crown announced.
- 6th. The upset price of all Crown Lands is to be not less than sixty cents per acre, exclusive of the charge for survey; twenty five per cent. to be paid down and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum from and after the date the same becomes due. If the whole amount of the purchase money be paid down at the time of sale, a discount shall be allowed of twenty five per cent. No person shall be allowed to purchase more than one hundred acres payable by instalments. In all cases of competition, the lot offered for sale shall be struck off to the highest bidder, who shall forthwith pay the purchase money in full, or the first instalment thereof, otherwise the same lot shall immediately be offered for sale at the upset price, excluding bids from the defaulter.
- 7th. Where improvements have been made upon the land sold, and the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor General or Local Deputy shall value the same, subject to an appeal by Petition to the Governor; and the purchaser shall be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or in case of appeal to deposit the same in the hands of the Deputy.
- 8th. If any one shall remove or suffer to be removed from his land, in Timber, Logs, or other Lumber, before he shall have made payment therefor, in full, the sale to him shall be cancelled, and the Timber &c. seized and forfeited to the use of the Province.
- 9th.—Form of Petition.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of _____ of the Parish of _____ in the County of _____

sheweth,

That he is a British subject, and desirous of purchasing acres of Crown Land, situated as follows;

[Here describe the Land.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)

Agreeably to the Regulations passed in Council on the 22nd day of April 1861.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

County.	Parish	If vacant	If surveyed.	If improved.

(Concluded next week.)

COMMUNICATED.

MUTILATION OF THE OFFICIAL DEBATES.

On pages 92 and 93 of the Official Debates of the House of Assembly for the Session of 1861 will be found what purports to be the speech of Mr. McIntosh, on the Report of the Crown Land Committee. I say, what purports to be his speech, because in printing it the report furnished to the printer, Mr. James Hogg, of the Fredericton Reporter Office, by me, as official reporter, has been so mutilated that not above one half of it, if even so much, has been inserted.

In his speech upon that occasion Mr. McIntosh quoted largely from the official evidence, bringing into contiguity portions in various parts of the pamphlet bearing upon the same subjects, and commenting upon them, more or less fully, as he proceeded. As this debate was considered the most important of the session, and very important consequences seemed to be involved in it, I took more than common pains to give of it a full and satisfactory report, in order to do justice to both sides of the contested question, and to every member who spoke.

To do this I carefully copied the citations which the speakers made, not only from the evidence taken by the committee, but from any other authorities or illustrations. From all that I have seen and heard Mr. Watts, with whom I was joined as an official reporter, and who is certainly a very careful and pains taking one, adopted the same course, and evinced a like anxiety to do the utmost justice to do the utmost justice to the arduous, and by no means unimportant, work in which we were engaged. In Mr. McIntosh's speech, as in all the others which I reported, I gave all the quotations, which were almost wholly from the evidence, in full, and furnished Mr. Hogg with a printed copy of the evidence from which to set up these of the quotations which I did not write out. As at the end of the Session, the debates were of course not all either printed or even written out, after editing two days more in Fredericton, I returned to Woodstock, leaving the correction of the proof in charge of a gentleman in Fredericton. In a letter, dated the twenty fourth inst., he informed me that Mr. Hogg refused to publish the quotations in the report of Mr. McIntosh's speech; and on since receiving the printed debates I find that almost all of them are omitted, a mere reference to the page being inserted; as "see page 31 of the evidence" or whatever the page might be; or "Mr. Inches says on page 31, &c. &c. &c." or "he would read from the testimony of Mr. Inches: (see pages 31, 32-33, and 35 published evidence.)"

The consequence of this is that no reader can make out what Mr. McIntosh read, or the subjects to which he referred, as he frequently read but a few lines from a page; and no connection can be seen in many portions of his speech unless the very words quoted are given in the report, when the object at which he was aiming, can be instantly apprehended, and the line of his argument caught. Thus by this conduct of the printer in omitting almost all of the quotations a very considerable portion, and that apparently the most important, of Mr. McIntosh's speech is reduced to a mass of unmeaning verbiage, whereas any one who heard it delivered, or read the report of it which was handed by me to Mr. Hogg, would have seen that every word and every citation from the evidence was calculated to tell against the government as a body, and against certain members of it individually.

I have now before me the published Debates up to and including the hundredth page which includes the most of three days of the debate on the Report of the Crown Land Committee. Several of the speakers during these three days of the debate quoted largely from the evidence and from other documents. I do not find that in any of the addresses, so far as I can see on a cursory glance, there has been any omission of quotations but in that already mentioned of Mr. McIntosh, and that of Mr. Connell, both of whom opposed the Government.

On receiving the information from the gentleman in Fredericton whom I left in charge of the proof, that Mr. Hogg was about to mutilate the speech of McIntosh, I telegraphed to him (the person spoken of) not to have anything more to do with the proof unless every word of the report was published as furnished by me to Mr. Hogg. I make this statement for the reason that having always endeavored as a reporter to act entirely independently of party or personal feeling, and to sacrifice my notion of what was just and right to no other consideration whatever, I desire it to be understood that I had no hand in the mutilation of the Debates, and that I am not responsible for the correctness of even that portion which was published commencing

with and subsequent to the speech of Mr. McIntosh, as I felt that if Mr. Hogg chose to omit to suit himself or his masters, there was only one way in which I could wash my hands of the affair; which was to refuse to have anything to do with the matter, and to throw the responsibility upon him.

JAMES EDGAR,
Official Reporter, Session 1861.
Woodstock, April 29, 1861.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, May 2, 1861.

MR. HOGG AND THE OFFICIAL DEBATES.—We direct attention to a letter elsewhere which reveals Smasherism in a new light—mutilating public documents and records. Well as we were acquainted with Smasherism, and low as was the opinion which we had formed of its honesty and scrupulousness, this new revelation teaches us that in the lowest depths there is still a lower deep. Have we yet reached the very bottom? Who can say—but the disciples of Smasherism themselves.

A person who takes a contract with the Assembly for printing reports of the Debates furnished him by official reporters, likewise under contract, omits such portions as he chooses, and publishes only such portions as he chooses! Had the Assembly been in session Mr. Hogg would not have dared to mutilate the debates—he would not have dared to omit a single sentence. But after the prorogation when a dissolution was expected, and at all events, the House would soon die a natural death by the expiration of its four years term,—he no doubt felt that he could do with impunity that, one tenth of which done while the Assembly was sitting would have cost him his contract. And in order to save the Government while he saved himself, both of the speeches portions of which he omits, are those members of the opposition.

Mr. Hogg is, we suppose, safe from the punishment which should attach to such conduct. But he is not safe from public opinion. And it will be the duty of the next House of Assembly to make a strict enquiry into this abominable transaction; and the duty of all future Houses to protect themselves and the public from a repetition of the same imposition by refusing to allow Mr. Hogg, the mutilator, to have another contract for any official printing.

WEATHER, RIVER, BOATS.—The Clerk of the weather has devoted large share of the past week to rain, with the result of raising the River, and turning the streets into a mass of mud. The River at the time of writing this is at a fair freshet height, and continuing to go up, and with a strong probability of going up much further.

We have now three boats on the Woodstock and Fredericton route. The Richmond has continued her trips since Thursday last; and on Monday the Tobique arrived, and proceeded on Tuesday to Tobique, returning on Wednesday morning. On Tuesday the new boat, built to take the place of the Reindeer, and called the Antelope, arrived. She left Fredericton at 6:18 a. m. and arrived here at 3:8 p. m., thus proving herself a worthy successor to the Reindeer.—The quantity of freight which has as yet come up is comparatively small; and there are but few passengers.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning about five o'clock the Town was roused by a cry of fire. The store of Mr. Robert B. Davis, on the south side of the Bridge, with the house attached belonging to Mr. R. Davis had caught fire; and by the time that efforts were organized to stay the flames the building was beyond the reach of help, and the fire spread to the shop of Mr. Henry Stump, on the south side. Both engines turned out; and by their efforts, and that of individuals, the fire was prevented from spreading further, and further loss prevented. An opportunity was afforded to test the powers of the Perry engine of No. 2, as the water was drawn from the creek, and had to be forced up to the top of the high bank. The engine proved itself to throw very satisfactorily, and with the branch pipe under the charge of Mr. Angus McEachern worked very efficiently. The loss of Mr. R. B. Davis, he himself informs us is about \$4,700; his insurance \$2,000. Mr. Stump, we regret to say was uninsured.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt from Mr. John Richards, Secretary to the Crown Land Office Committee, of a pamphlet of 148 pages, containing the Report, Evidence, and accompanying documents; from John McIntosh, Esq. M.P.P., of the Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts for 1860; and from H. E. Dibblee, Esq., of the First Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES NEWS.—A Club has been formed, in connection with the Journal Reading Room, to obtain the War News from the United States daily by telegraph.

REMOVALS.—King street, once the most busy and perhaps important quarter of Woodstock, is beginning to revive again from the effects of the Fire. Mrs. English's brick Building is fast advancing to completion, and the Central Bank Agency, the Post Office, and the Law office of Mr. J. C. Winslow, have been removed to it. The Commercial Bank, and the Deputy Treasurer's office will soon follow. The two upper stories of Mr. Baird's brick building, almost opposite, have been rented for a Hotel to Mr. T. W. Smith, of the Carleton House, who has commenced to move into it. Mr. George McDonagh has occupied for some time his new four story building at the North end of the bridge; Mr. John Edgar has removed his shop, building as well, to the south side of the street, near Mr. John Lindow's; and in a week or two we shall have to chronicle a fresh flight to this quarter. Up town Mr. W. W. Hammond has moved into the corner shop in the Sheriff's brick building.

The new Post Office is a neat and well arranged place, but not exceedingly capacious.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—From C. W. Wetmore, Fredericton, we have *The missing Link; or Bible Women in the Homes of the London Poor*; By the author of the "Book and its Story." The heading of the first chapter "The London Heathen and their missionaries," gives a pretty correct notion of the nature of the work.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.
William Clifford to be Postmaster at Grand Falls in the County of Victoria.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. L. TILLEY.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.
The following Order was passed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the 16th day of April A. D. 1861:—

Ordered, That on and after the first day of June next, all Letters posted and for delivery within this Province, and are not prepaid shall be subject to an additional charge or rate of two cents each.

JAMES STEADMAN, P. M. C.

The Times, in a leader on the United States, says,—"As far as concerns the intention and immediate operation of the two proposed tariffs, they cut us both ways, and chastise us both in our imports and our exports. On the chief part of our imports we shall have to pay a duty to the Southern States, and on the chief part of our exports increased duties to the Northern States, and upon us, therefore, will devolve the pleasant office of paying the piper while the disinterested States are at their war-dance. The scheme is ingenious, almost too ingenious to succeed. Fortunately there are other nations concerned besides the English, and we suspect they will not be found quite so ready as we are to pay either the complicated inflictions of the Northern Tariff Bill, or the simple enormity of the Southern duty on cotton. We shall consider well how we deal with a State which begins with a flagrant departure from the rules of amity and even modern civilisation, and should we meet with no redress, it will only strengthen our determination to be, if possible, independent of our churlish customers."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

NEW YORK, April 25.

The Royal Mail Steamer "Asia," of the Cunard line, which left Liverpool on Saturday 13th, and Queenstown, on Sunday 14th, has arrived. The Cotton market was quiet. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of Discount to 5 per cent.

It was rumored, that there had been a sharp diplomatic correspondence between England and France, respecting the continued occupation of Syria by France. This correspondence had caused great uneasiness.

Many warlike rumors were afloat on the continent. Letters from Paris state that war is inevitable. Warsaw still tranquil, but appearances very threatening.

Each arrival brings a different statement as to the number of troops at Washington, Bartlett, of the New York Evening Post, states that on Monday last there were only 4,500 there, and many of those of doubtful loyalty.

The Washington troops are barricading all the entrances to the capital, using for that purpose all the stone material, iron work and debris of the unfinished national buildings. The Massachusetts troops were occupying the Senate Chamber.

There was a great scarcity of food. The three thousand barrels of flour seized at Alexandria gave a partial relief, but the scarcity of supplies was such that flour was selling for thirty dollars per barrel.

United States

HARRISBURG, Penn.,
Two citizens of Massachusetts, were expelled to fly from North Carolina here. They report that Southern men getting into the cars along the whole line men discoursed freely, and stated that the destination was the camp of the Southern forces south of Washington.

The railway is in order, and in operation Washington within nine miles of the line is held by Federal troops. It is reported that General Beauregard in-Chief of the Army of the Confederacy, arrived at Richmond (Monday), and has since reconnoitered. Rumours say he will advance on the large body of Southern troops, and by thousands of volunteers in Virginia.

NEW YORK.
The Times states, that Ex-President Van Buren has fled to Canada, on account of uttering against him by Ohio troops. The Government has seized 25,000 flour at Georgetown, and is selling of Washington, at \$7 per barrel, with price was \$15 per bbl.

There was a large meeting last night of British residents of this City, to talk for forming a regiment from such. Accounts from Maryland and Virginia sent that the people are divided in to secession.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.
The Governor of this State has proposed to Governor of Ohio, an arbitration with States to prevent difficulties from arising.

NEW YORK.
Reliable advices state, that neither Davis, or General Beauregard, are now in the field.

The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in running order. Mails from regular.

A large schooner in tow of a tug New York to Norfolk, was brought from Fort Monroe, while attempting James River. The tug had a cargo of stores, and a full battery of light board.

Government has decided call into thousand men for three year terms, and eight thousand men for five years, and eight thousand men for seven years, and eight thousand men for ten years. Nothing important from the South.

STILL LATER.
Federal Government has advanced loan 14 millions.

Confederate Congress assembled yesterday. Jefferson Davis in message speech of Confederacy, denounces Federal for not treating with his commission. He has dispatched commissioner to European powers for recognition of Government.

Fort Pickens has been strongly reinforced. Maryland Legislature voted against 53 to 13. Governor Letcher has stated that if rebel forces pass through Virginia Washington, Richmond and attacked by Federal troops. Richmond estimated 21,000 strong.

Chief news from Washington reports Northern troops, Norfolk will be taken from the rebels, and will be concentrated on lines of Virginia Government has purchased additional vessels for war purposes. Southern port will be blockaded. Policy of Gov't is unmistakable. Press the rebellion, right of secession conceded, Government security higher.

MAINE.
Mr. Humphrey, a wealthy shipmaster offers to arm and equip a company of volunteers in the most efficient manner \$15,000.

Several hundred red-shirted lumber and Orono have offered their military companies in Portland, to one in Norway, all organized, offered, have been offered and accepted are forming in Augusta, Waterville, diner, Eastport, Pembroke. Da many other places are rapidly on requisition for the first regiment Thursday of this week, and the move to the seat of war.

The Banks of Portland have made order to the state of \$250,000, and the amount to half a million in banks in Bangor, Augusta and other made equally prompt and patriotic Government.

All the railroad companies in the State are to be transferred to the Government, made free of charge to the Government.