Fredericton, Upper Gagetown, Little Falls, Victoria Co., Wilmot Guio Wilmot Guion Amasa Coy, B. Stone. T. T. Trites G. A. Simpson John M'Nichol J. R. Reed. D. H. Calhoun J. M. Stevens, Mark Young, Esq. Salisbury, Letite, Charlotte Co., . Deer Island, do. do. er Island, do. do. rvey and neighbourhood. St. Andrews, St. George, Second Falls, St. George, Mark Young, Esc George Allen. A. J. Bucknau Penfield,
Hopewell Cape,
Wm. S. Calhoun
We will send a copy of the Watchman free for

one year, to every minister who sends us two subscribers and three dollars in advance. Notices relating to services, &c., of any Chris Denomination, will be inserted in the col-

Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B, MARCH 20, 1861.

From the first dawn of the Christian Era, the has existed a class of men, who have perpetuated from age to age, the principles of Truth and Liberssessing these by a higher than human title they have clung to them with a tenacity, which Persecution could never relax, nor Death itself could ever loosen. Under Pagan and Pope, they have been alike steadfast; nor could the civil rage of the one, or the ecclesiastical fury of the other, force them to surrender their principles.

Prominent among these were the Bantists, of whom in every age there have never been wanting those who witnessed a good contession to the truth. Standing out from among other men, their iso tion made them conspicuous, and their peculiar ties excited persecution. In what part of Christen om have they not proclaimed their faith; what land has not witnessed their sufferings? The es enveloped them in the gardens of Nero; the beasts tore them in the Flavian Amphitheatre; the darkness of the middle ages gathered around the light they bore, but could not quench it; the wilds of Bohemia sheltered them flying from persecution; "their bones lie scattered ofer the Alpine mountains cold." France, Germany, and England, beheld their sufferings; and merited wrongs.

In all their history they have never committe that sin of persecution from which they suffered. They received the stroke, but forbere to give it; they drank of the bitter draught, but refused to return measure for measure. For the soul's liberty had been recognized by them from the first, ar their principles found them as faithful in prosperi ty as in adversity. In the midnight darkn human mind, they saw this truth clearly, that God had created the soul of man absolutely free, and that persecution for false belief is worse than the error itself. Centuries ago they had attained to that which the world has late accepted as the truth. Standing fast in the liberty wherewith Christ had made them free they insisted that all mankind should have the same freedom. When Milton wrote for the people, he was but the exponent of Baptist principles. Whe Roger Williams established the first free govern ment on earth, he simply brought into practice what had always been the Baptist theory. For this people drank of the waters of life from the source itself of heaverly truth, and not from the cisters which man had made.

Liberty, pure and undefiled, has in every ag

distinguished the Baptists. Their churches, th pastors, their officers, their routine of church busi ness, are all established on the simplest democrati The saying of Jefferson, that the American Republic was formed on the model of a Baptis church, has a deeper meaning than is supposed. mong Baptists there is no centralization, no head. no leader. No human being can sway them. Deate churches, glorying in their independence, with no consolidation, and only an annual meeting to report their progress they proudly guide and govern themselves. But though to outward appearance weak and disunited they are connected by an invisible bond, which is stronger far than any Prelate or President. That bond is their principles drawn from the Bible, and in every age it has been all powerful. Priestly authority is unknown among them; eminent me may be used as servants, but will never be obeyed as rulers; yet so loyal are they to their principles that in every great emergency, when human leaders have been as nothing, the clarion voice of this great power has never failed to rouse them as one nd send them en masse to the support of truth and As they have always been, elsewhere, so are they

at this day in this Province of New Brunswick foremost in the ranks of Freedom, the Liberals of the Liberals, independent, strictly democratic in their thoughts and customs. In politics there is but one course possible to them, and one only to which their principles point, and that is invariably the Liberal side. For this constancy and single-ness of purpose belongs to them, that under every change of power, or name, or men; whatever questhe Liberal side. change or power, to make the tions arise, or whatever candidates invite; their course as a whole may be foretold beyond the possibility of doubt, and it is not in the power of man to divert it.
In this Province we are but a part of the mighty

community, but our principles are the same, and in every political question we know where our path must of necessity lie. We are taught by suffering also, for even in New Brunswick we have felt the hand of tyranny, and borne a part in the struggle with arbitrary power. Since the days when our ministers danced attendance in the antechambers of pompous officials, sufficient time for forgetfulof pompous officials, sufficient time for forgetful-ness has not yet passed away. Even in New Bruns-wick we have had our witnesses for the truth, and while we revere the memories of those apostolic men who carried our principles through the land in the face of a thousand hardships; we cannot for-get the name of the humble minister who once suffered for our faith in a New Brunswick prison. The times have changed since the its heat of the The times have changed since then; the battle has been fought, the victory won; but the men under whom we were oppressed have not passed away, whom we were oppressed have not passed away, nor is the old spirit extinct in their supporters.—
They are powerless now, and like Christian, we emerge from the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and look back upon the decrepit giant as he mutters

of gaining allies, they have roused a spirit throughout the entire Denomination which will be the sure cause of their overthrow.

Land Jobbing and its true Issues. Now that the labors of the Land Committe e closed, we shall as briefly as possible place before our readers, the true facts of the case and endeavor to direct the public mind to the real issues, which designing men have sedulously kept back, and to the motives, which led to this manly course.

We regard this question as more than politi-

cal, it towers up, far above the mists and vapors which arise from the squabbles of mere party politics-it is a great moral question, affecting character, and involving interests far beyond the political distinctions of Liberal and Conservative; this question affects us as Christian men, who should frown upon wrong, and who should be as careful to seek out, and justify the innocent, a to discover and punish the guilty. We shall not hypocritically appeal to the Searcher of hearts, and use the current cant of the day, which is continually reminding us of a Judgment to come but as men between men; yet as before God, we shall honestly state the truth, and for this purpose, shall investigate evidence, look into causes and fairly place on record the true state of this affair, that every candid reader may fairly and fact that this system has been of twenty years reasonably judge.

The present system of disposing of our Crown

Lands has been in existence for nearly twenty years; it has been recognized and acted upon, by all Governments during that period, both Conservative and Inberal. During all that time no steps have been taken by the Legislature to alter, and from this we may reasonably infer, that it has been favourably regarded.

Conservative and Inberal.

Conservative and Inbertal.

ourse was by what was called the Labor Act, ments, thus violating the Government in these cases proper; but like all Laws however good, it may be evaded, and this is what we condemn. As well might we condemn Banking institutions, because a Pullinger or a Dourden took advantage of their situation as clerks to appropriate to their own use, the means which belowed to the condemn to the conde longed to their employers; as well might we de- been hatching-to crush him; the Opp sure our Crown Land Department because a sociates over 20,000 acres of our most valuable crown Lands, on terms which no amount of they covertly hinted. Unlike the Christian charity can defend.

they would have had no connection with. It was the free through the Caunty in cartloads, were us common custom on the part of Mr. Inches, when application was made at his office for land, to application was made at his office for land, to tell such applicants that it was not customary to tell such applicants that it was not customary to the porter is not to blame.

The witness who witholds explanations, or hides part of the evidence, is perjured equally number of names out of any old Almanae, nor with him who states positive falsehoods; in this course of this Mr. Inches under all Surveyor reported eviden office under the system which grew into strength under this Mr. R. D. Wilmot, who is now condemning it, and who so boildy denounces what he himself permitted and perpetuated.

He Reports in the Empire are not in accordance with the Iruth!

Mr. Tilley purchased land when a private individual, being neither a member of the Govern-

was perpetrated, and other parties who purchased quote Mr. Til'ey's own statement made upon Crown Lands either for their business operations, Crown Lands either for their business operations, or as an investment in an open and legitimate way have been denounced, and the attempt has been made to condemn them, in common with Inches, or rather to condemn them, and to pass him over the object of this is plain enough, but it will not succeed, and we shall show where, in our opinion, the whole censure should be directed.

Cath, of all the Crown Lands he has ever purchased, and the means taken by him:—

In December 1856 1 concluded to purchase in King's Co., 300 or 400 acres of good agricultural land, if it could be had at a reasonable price. I was informed by a gentleman in St John that T. O. Arnold, Esq., of Sussex, for Open the has ever purchased, and the means taken by him:—

In December 1856 1 concluded to purchase in King's Co., 300 or 400 acres of good agricultural land, if it could be had at a reasonable price. I was informed by a gentleman in St John that T. O. Arnold, Esq., of Sussex, for Sussex, for

principles have come down to us through eighteen centuries, hallowed by the blood of a thousand martyrs; to talk of seducing us is idle, since that would be to change our nature; to detach us from our party is impossible, for that would be to sever the very heart of Liberalism.

The "Watchman" is not a political paper, nor does it ever take a part in the ordinary proceeddoes it ever take a part in the ordinary proceed-ings of the political world. But the affairs of this and by these transactions pocketed large sums, which by every principle of right belonged to the which do we see? We see the same Party, whose heavy hand we once felt so severely, again endeavy hand we once felt so severely, again endeavy hand the pre-eminence. We see the heavy hand we once felt so severely, again endeavouring to attain the pre-eminence. We see the old form under new names, and plausible professions, endeavouring by every unscrupulous means to win our regard and support. We see them with a bitterness of enimosity that is seldona found, attacking the most honored names in all the land, and desperately struggling to drag all down in soffice, have a perfect right to make money out of these debentures, which the Secretary or Tressurer have with their official knowledge no right to do, and so while all outside of Mr. the truth; how much more shall Baptists speak it, who are so deeply interested. The party that once oppressed us, now seeks our alliance. It is the old fable—The wolf seeks to league himself with the who are so deeply interested. The party that once oppressed us, now seeks our alliance. It is the old fable—The wolf seeks to league himself with the lamb. But fould professions cannot hide from us the old emity; nor can the recollection of former wrongs be destroyed by words of cajolery. We have not escaped from captivity only to yield ourselves up to our former masters. We have not won the solid results of victory only that we should afterwards relinquish them. For these people to expect our alliance is folly, and to request it is insult; since to, bestow it were to ignore our past history, and stulkify ourselves and our fathers before the world.

When the hour of trial shall come, the Baptists shall be found in their old places, to vindicate the principles for which they have done and suffered so much, and again to win that victory, which in this land, and in these days, cannot be averted.—And those who have endeavoured to gain their support for an odious cause, whose oppressions are still so vividly remembered, will find that instead of gaining allies, they have roused a spirit throughout the control of the provincial Estate, had a just with the care of the Provincial Estate, had a just with the care of the Provincial Estate, had a just with the care of the Provincial Estate, had a just with the care of the Provincial Estate, had a just with the care of the Provincial Estate, had a just high the public Auction, with the care of the Provincial Estate, had a just high to purchase this at public Auction, this high the public Auction, bits of the public Auction, bits of the public Auction, bits of the public Auction, but he public Auction, bits of the public Auction, bits of the public Auction, bits distributed by a Deputy, should have debarred him from taking such a course. But further, it apiet a Deputy, should have debarred him from taking such a course. But further, it apiet a Deputy, should have debarred him from taking such a course. But further, it apiet a public Auction, bits of the public Auction, bits

THE CHRISTIAN

These facts come to the knowledge of the present Government; what is their course, do they attempt to cover his deeds, or shield him from exposure? No, had they been as a Government complices with him, they would have defended, but they do the very opposite—they suspend him at once; by this decided act they show their marked disapproval of his conduct, and by their promptness and energy show their full determination to have the whole affair exposed. If they had been mixed up with Mr. Inches they would have retained his services, and thus se ured his evidence in their favor, instead of provoking him by their suspension from office, to do as he said he would, his worst against them.

Mr. Inches, stung by this suspension, vows re-venge, and comes before the Committee, it is said, raging; he shows himself an unscrupulous Partisan, and while with the one hand, he endeayours to blacken all in the present Government, from whom he knows he can hope for no defence with the other hand, he whitewashes the pas Government; the Mr. R. D. Wilmot of which. he formerly despised, evidently hoping that from them he might gain some favours in return

The Opposition then endeavour to draw away standing. Wily politicians on this Committe, and their satellites out of it, have directed public attention away from the main point, by attempting to include the Government, and all who have Conservative and Liberal. During all that time bought land within the past six years, in the

In the arrangement of the Civil List, the Crown led to fear that the Attorney General Lands were to be sold by public auction to the with some indiscretion, in applying for, and obhighest bidder, the only deviation from this taining some 7 or 800 acres of land, by instalwhich required the erection of a dwell ing and occupancy; this done the Land was given at 3s. occupancy; this was expended on the road. We such as one might have supposed, from the noise have thus stated what is the law, and we think it made by the Opposition ; but this great excitegrossly magn

nounce the regulations of the Crystal Palace, be-cause a cunning Redpath shamefully abused his fair fame and unsullied reputation, which we their confidence, and violated their trust, as censure our Crown Land Department because a ling pride, their vilest tools were employed, and Clerk there violates the spirit of the Law, their wiliest sche ners were confederate. Charge and taking advantage of his official knowledge secures on his own account, and that of his as a small degree of truth was mixed up with much who comes boldly forth, and demands Here then is the real grievance; on Mr. Ans ney, or your life, they assasin like s'ab in the drew Inches rests the chief blame; for not satir-fied with his own operations, he led other parties into transactions, the nature of which, had both on oath, that the statements published in Mr. Inches, as his duty was, explained to them the "Colonia' Empire" and in its Extras, sen

has this been a recent course, it has been the case we charge both courses upon some of the nce is that paper, in connection Generals; Montgomery, and R. D. Wilmot as with Mr. Tilley's case, for it is notorious, among well as Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown thus came into

Mr. Inches having thus taken such gross ad- ment or Legislature, nor having at that time any ventage of his situation, and official knowledge; expectation of being so; he obtained it onenly public attention was drawn to the matter, and a Public Auction by his Agent, Mr. Arnold, who under great excitement reference is made to the was not a Deputy, nor in any way connected with regulations, under which this unjustifiable act the Public Lands. But on this point we shall

who heard him and told us, "He was like one of these old Spanish plunper Dollars, the more he was rubbed, the highter he grew."

Like an ancient Prime Minister against whom the yellower at the time.

I have on more than one occasion offered the him, was by a bold onslaught on his private whose print of these loads to a carrier against who was rubbed, and the prime Minister against whom the jealousy of the opposition was directed, his assailants knew the only method they could attack him, was by a bold onslaught on his private whose print of these loads to actual satisface.

cost price, if they wished them.
In March 1860, Robert Bowes, E-q., of St John visited Fredericton on behalf of an Association formed in St John, for the purpose of inducing a portion of the laboring popu ation of that City to settle in the country. He visited the Crown Land Office and made selection of a tract or two of land to be surveyed for the applicants, in connection with the St John Associplicants, in connection with the StJohn Association. One of the se tracts was in the neighborhood of the 1280 acres purchased from Mr. Anold. I said to him before he left Fredericton, that if the applicants should prefer mine to any other land in the neighborhood, not granted, they could have part or the whole of it, at what it cost me. In confirmation of this statement, it beg to refer to Mr. Bowes' letter hereto annexed. I have made similar proposals to one or two others. I state this to show that I have not retarded the settlement of these lands.

After examining plans and maps in the Crown Land Office, in Feb 1867. I asked Mr. Inches what was necessary to be done to bring the Lots

what was necessary to be done to bring the Lots selected to sale. (Previous to this time I had never eeen an application made, and was 'gnorant of the exact mode of procedure) He then produced some blank forms, and asked what names I wished it to be brought to sale in, remarking at the same time, that the name of the applicant for lands sold at Auc ion seldom appeared in the Gazette. I then named three parties, one of whom was Jas Johnson, the person who purchased them for me; these I think he inserted, and when I asked him if it was not necessary that I should sign the application, he said I could if I wished, but it was immaterial. A however signed my name to the application, Reference to the document will settle this question. I did not consider that any exceptions could be taken to these proceedings. During the Session of 1858, I asserted in the House that I had not, since I had been in the Government, applied for an agree of Crown Land for myself. This nce I had been in the Government, applied for n acre of Crown Land for myself. This ssertion I now, on oath, state to be correct.

This statement Inches arose and said was coracting as he did, during the terr stration, what does he say ?

are in my opinion read by thousands, but what do assert is, that I was not aware that Mr noches, the Chief Draughtsman in the Crown Land Office, and the permanent head of the deartment, was a large purchaser, or that he had what reliance can be placed upon the evide or such a witness?

What reliance can be placed upon the evide of such a witness?

Much has been said and written, on the provincial Secretary.

By examination of some

has been poured out against the man whose position rendershim the foremost mark for their abuse, House may become law.

We have heard it asserted that the cond tions we have heard it asserted that the cond tions and whose character, far above reproach, they seek to degrade to their own level. The cry and look back upon the decrepit giant as he mutters and scolds in his eavern.

We then without equivocation, designate Mr. Who are in power, or what change in men may take place, is of no wital import to us. It is not for names that course has been in this connection, thoroughly we care, but for our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must evermore uphold, and stand in the front of our principles. These we must ever the counts have designate Mr. Addrew lockes, the chief offender in this case; with him upon the subject. He said he attended to the with the Club, and the Tories has been "Kill Tiley and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." They with the Club, and they'll all come down." The

370, and one 280 a res; that it was good land, and cheap at 3s. cash per acre, including survey. I purchased from him the three lots at the price named. It cost Mr. Arnold in cash about 2s. 3d and the 2d, or 3d, per acre survey.

I had no personal knowledge of the way in which these lands were applied for. In February 1857 I applied for 670 acres, and had them brought to sale I placed money in the hands of Mr. James Johnson, who then resided at Moneton, with a request that he would bid to a certain price for me on the day of sale; they were put up at public auction, he purchasing for me, and prid the cash down, as I believe. Three lots, with the land purchased from Arnold, in-

ber of the Government, but not a member of the House at the time.

I have on usere than one occasion offered the whole or part of these lends to actual settlers at the price they cost me, and a gentleman in St. John now holds a written assurance from me, to give afriend of his, a mechanic in St. John, a deed for a portion of this land at the cost price, pravided he settles upon and improves the same within eighteen months from July last, the date of my letter.

Early in 1858 Mr. William Rodgers, Lime burner, Portlaid, wished me to select for him to me to Fredericton and make personal examinations from plans and returns in the Crown Land of Glice, and at the same time told him that I had purchased a lo of land from Mr. Arnold, said to be superior, and if he and his associates preferred it to any other they could have it at the price it cost me. If he has purchased he has made his selection elsewhere.

I at the Autumn of 1858, Mr. Cruikshank, in the establishment of Messrs. Jardine & Co., shewed me a correspondence between him and a friend in Scotland, who had been at work in New Brunswick, by which it appeared that seme eight or ten families contemplated coming out from Scotland to New Brunswick, Mr. Cruikshank, by which it appeared that seme time to Messrs. Jardine & Co., shewed me a correspondence between him and a friend in Scotland, who had been at work in Lid him that I thought they would find it more could have any or all of my lands at the coat price, if they wished them.

In March 1860, Robert Bowes, E.q., of St. John visited Fredericton on behalf of an As-

The real animus is apparent in the request which Mr. R. D. Wilmot made to Mr. Inches some time since, a request so infamous that we could hardly believe that there were men living our midst so debased as to make it : that "Mr. R. D. Wilmot asked Inches to alter the date of a documents o as to place they in a false position!!" This of course W. enies, and Inches says he might have said that Mr. Wilmot wished him to "fix" this document, but he thinks he did not say alter; but here is a gentleman, Alexander Shives, Esq., a merchant of high standing in our city; who has no political ends to serve, who is in no way connected with the government, who unsolicited comes forward and wears that Mr. Inches told him that Wilmot asked him to alter this document to injure Tilley. Land Office, in Feb 1857, I asked Ar. Induces what was necessary to be done to bring the Lots Whom are we to believe? It is a matter between selected to sale. (Previous to this time I had this precious pair Wilmot and Inches; and put-This ought to unite, to bear up, sustain, and defend the innocent.

What reliance can be placed upon Inches testirect and iruthful in every particular, although the mony, when in the early part of it he alleged that the Hon Mr. Brown was incompetent, and then Again when it hasbeen attempted to show that Mr. at a later period, when Mr. Gowan stated that Tilley should have prevented this Inches from the business of the Surveyor General's Departin a greater state of forwardness, and that "Mr. I do not wish that it shall be inferred from this that I was ignorant that lands were being sold at auction in the Counties of King's, Westmorland, and Albert. It was no doubt known, not only by some of 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 Gazette, but in some of the newspapers having a very extensive circulation in all parts of New Branswick. They contend the country ever had, then rose up, and that "Mr. Inches, who at first attempted to decry the old man, who is one of the best public servants the country ever had, then rose up, and that "Mr. Inches, who at first attempted to decry the old man, who is one of the best public servants the country ever had, then rose up, and that "Mr. Inches, who at first attempted to decry the old man, who is one of the best public servants the country ever had, then rose up, and these qualities he has exhibited in congection with the Crown Land Office, and that "Mr. Inches, who at first attempted to decry the old man, who is one of the best public servants the country ever had, then rose up, and these qualities he has exhibited in congection with the Crown Land Office, and that "Mr. Brown's mental powers, he had never detected it." This same Mr. Inches, who at first attempted to decry the country ever had, then rose up, and these qualities he has exhibited in energy, and these qualities he has exh in a greater state of forwardness, and that "Mr. curred in. Taking this in connection with his course regarding his conversation with Mr. Shives and Mr. Ferris, may we not fairly ask,

Much has been said and written, on the practice of using fictitious names, and this we considered the plants whose names appeared upon the plant.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot in 1857, said to Mr. Filley, in reference to these very lands, "I. (R. D. Wilmot in such a case, who would in reference to these very lands, "I. (R. D. Wilmot in less)."

Much has been said and written, on the practice of using fictitious names, and this we consider objectionable, but it appears to have been the rule, rather than the exception and the head of the department, Mr. Andrew Inches seems to have been the party who induced applicants to resort to this, and in such a case, who would consider it objectionable? This course he purin reservence to these very lands. "I (R. D. Will-mot) know that you (S. L. Tilley,) obtained your lands in a proper manner!" If right then, what is wrong now? Two winters ago, this subject was brought up in the Assembly, founded not check it when they had the power, and it on lying statements published in the "Freeman," when the same verdict was pronounced. Knowing this, the Opposition are now endeavouring to create the impression that there were other legitimately as the Political of their members were implicated, the Government of a sickness, the remedy should be applied, for a Physician has little power when for versit the wysters has been seen to be considered. lands, they knowing full well that there was but years the system has been exposed to disease. one transaction; the one referred to above through Mr. Arnold. Then again they seek to couple the names of J. J. Frazer and J. S. Trites posal of land by public sale, the interests of the While however, we assert, that such a course with that of Mr. Tilley, with neither of whom province can be materially injured thereby; the has he said he had the least connection in this matter! When this f-lse statement of the "Empire" was brought before the Committee by Mr. Tilley R. D. Wilmot attempted to excuse the present system be open to abuse, the natural en-Tiley R. D. Wilmot attempted to excuse the "Empire's" course by the miserable subterfuge, that the Reporter had probably mixed up Inches' testimony with Mr. Gowan's!!! Why their course of persecution against Mr. Tilley has been that not of men, but of demons, all the malignity which self-seeking partisans could exhibit, has been poured out against the man whose positions and we sincerely trust, that the measure for that purpose, now before the House may become law.

large sum yearly, and evils would arise greater than any which have yet appeared,

Then again a farmer may wish to purhis immediate vicinity 100 acres each

sons to occupy, when they come of age, and if mmediate settlement was in all cases necessary a father could not make this reasonable provi-sion for his children's wants in his own locality; this is a point which should be carefully grand-ed, that now when seeking Emigrants from abroad, we do not by unwise Legislation drive away those, the best of our people, whom we have now in our midst.

We have, so far, endeavoured to place this matter fairly before our readers, and to bring out the parties who are really guilty, and now, whatever the Report of this Committee may be, we hope it will get a thorough discussion. Of the composition of the Committee we have a word to say. If shame could not have prevented Mr. R. D. Wilmot, who was himself a Surveyor General, and under whose administration much of this evil which Mr. Inches has done, took place; surely the fact, that he himself should have been a Witness, instead of a Judge, ought to have prevented; and we may justly infer, that ne secured himself a seat there, that he might avoid a position where he would have been force ed to tell what might not have so well served his purposes; then Mr. Tibbitts, an unscrupu ous partisan, inflamed against the Govern ecause they will not grant him the sops he asks for, and whose motives are so well known, that we shall not dwell upon them. Mr. Kerr is an honorable man; a Tory, and one always opposed to the Liberal party. Mr. McLeod, and Mr. McClellan, are high-minded, honorable men, both upporters of the Government, but they are in inority, against these three out and out oppo-

ents. Throughout the whole of this investigation, which has been more like the proceedings of the Star Chamber, and its chief and assistant Judges like the notorious Jeffreys; it was painful to follow the course pursued, and to watch the cat like dexterity, with which the opposition would fasten upon the smallest point that could be made to tell against the Government, and to mark the desire apparent, to smother all that might lead to a general exposure, involving those who past or present belonged to the Great Tory Party: their course in the Partelow matter s an example in point, and their shielding Inches in refusing to tell his partners, and which Me Wright demanded should be pressed. So parti-san was their whole course, that honest John Cudlip denounced it on the floors of the House and we shall hear more of it, in the coming de

During previous winters, the time of the House had been wasted in useless Railway Investiga tions, carried on at great expense to the country and damage to the Works, by the withdrawal o the Overseers from the management, and all end-ed in triumphantly freeing the Government and their Commissioners from the charges trumped up against them; this time, a new dodge is tried; for several days a man who is in the pay of the Imperial Government, and whose past career ha won for him an unenviable notoriety, was at Fredericton perfecting the details of this long. talked of scheme; a newspaper, or papers, under his management, having associated with him a disappointed renegade politician, was started by a "Club." and filled with false reports of this matter; they have got into their hands other journals, to effect different interests-to change the Baptists, and to bring over the Temperanc men the latter has given his promise; this "Club" know that for good and sufficient reasons, the Baptists have long supported the Liberal party, and they know, too, and it is one of their chief causes of hate, that the Hon. S. L. Tilley has ong been the consistent adv ment was neper in a better position, nor the work | Temperance Reform, and when for political and other reasons, its friends became few, among the faithless around him, he was found to be ever true. The "Temperance Telegraph" sustained that Reform, money was freely given to support it in the work-it has, like the Baptist Organ, been purchased by the Club, every member of which is a confirmed Tory; every man of them thoroughly anti-Temperance —and many of them engaged in the Liquor Traffic; and they know ell that the same attempt which is made to destroy Mr. Tilley, while he will, because unconnected with such influences, become even more powerful, must desiroy it, and thus at least, in its lestruction one of their objects will be attained. Such a plot as this we have never been called

upon to expose, and for the sake of our Human Nature, we hope we never shall be again. In this Land Jobbing cry, men who were themselves chiefly guilty, were either the prime movers-tle witnesses-the Judge, or the Denouncers! Hared of the Government, and above all, of the Hon. S. L. Tilley, and not love of country, was their sole ruling passion!. How different their course from that of the Government? When upon one of their number there was cast the slight. he refusing, they as promptly placed their resignations in the hands of the Governor, but he would not accept. Are there evidences of guilt in this? Would men who had aught to hide, thus call upon one of their chief officers to resign, and thus fearlessly, by this act, dare him to show in what they had done wrong? And would not the Governor, who is not over inclined to the Liberal Party, have accepted these resignations had he not known that Mr. Tilley and his con freres were free of all blame. fearless men, they, the Representatives of the People, asked to come before the People; they had done no wrong-they would wash their hands of all wrong doing, no matter by whom done, and now thus free, and without a charge against them, which they are afraid to meet, they can learlessly appeal to that People, whom the have faithfully served, to render a true verdict, in accordance with these facts.

[FOR THE REPORTER.] SIR, I observe in the "Morning Freeman" and "Colonial Empire" of the 14th mat., certain statements with regard to my evidence, given before the Investigating Committee on "Land Jobbing," which are fall-wand wholly unwarranted. I should not have taken the trouble to controlled these statements, knowing as I do that

the Report of lished, and ci will thorough ed slander; b lie mind abus representation to injure me, I will now con gentlemen, th truth upon th myself I could tunate it mig neet their wi Fredericton From The past we

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March 8th, stu "Official Deba

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been published other paper. Nova Scotia ev necessry inform