POOR COPY

March 21,

John Marble Works,

side King Square, St, John, N. B.

Proprietors of this Establishment
ful for past patronage, have added largely to
of MARBLES, etc and are prepared to execute
tch orders for Head Stones, Monuments,
ults, Founts, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc.,
s and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for

JAMES MILLIGAN, } Proprietors.
ROBT. MILLIGAN, }

e also on hand a great variety of finished Mo-
Tombstones, and Head Stones of the first qua-
le, and at lower prices than can be purchased

—James Jordan, Woodstock; B. Beveridge,
Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hoyt
ns, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton.
ES.—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Thos.
n, do.; Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Tobique,
Glass, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith,
Hugh M'Lean, Woodstock.

omestic Manufacture.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his wareroom on the south side of the Bridge a large and varied of ploughs, manufactured at his Foundry, e different patterns PLOUGHS including all approved for NEWBRUNSWICK USE. keeps on hand a large assortment of COOK STOVES, Farmer's Boilers &c.
ls of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made t short notice.

R. A. HAY.

ock, May 5th, 1860.

Innishowen Whiskey.

One Hhd Mehan's.

ERSIDE DISTILLERY, Londonderry
elebrated Irish Malt Whiskey, John Brad-
portation.

South Side Bridge.
OWEN KELLY.

1.

lcohol, Molasses, Sugar, &c.

ls. fine flavored American Alcohol,
nd. Bright Sugar;
bds. Molasses.
e sold low for cash.

OWEN KELLY

1.

OWEN KELLY.

porter and Dealer
—IN—
General Groceries.
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
South Side Maduxnakik Bridge,

GILT MOULDINGS.

Miller's Book Store.

E subscriber is prepared to Frame any de-
ription of Pictures, at very low prices. He
reat variety of Gilt and Rosewood Mould-
various sizes, to suit any size picture. Al
f patterns of Olive Mouldings, some very
tterns, which he will sell low during the

S. R. MILLER. Proprietor.

dricton December 14, 1860.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

ohn Manufacturing Company's Office.

ason's Brick Building West and Union Street.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. MAY 25; 1860.

Company will require 50 Tons WOOL, for which
e highest price will be paid, in Cash, or Cloth ex-
exchange for Wool
—Country Merchants and Traders will find it to
dvantage to cultivate the Wool trade, as they will
find a Market for this article at the above Of-

WM. L AVERY, President.
St. John Manufacturing Company.

Engines for Sale.

horse power, portable, with Boilers complete.
horse do do do
do do do
do on Wooden frame,
ney, with 3 throw pumps (Barden's Patent)
do with small Boiler complete.
above are for sale on easy terms. Apply to
T. T. VERNON SMITH,
Custom House Buildings.
St. John, N. B.

Wanted.

10 0

l. Potatoes, for which the Highest Prices will be
in goods at Low Rates at

Davis's Cheap Store.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

ECEIVED per late arrivals 72 packages,
containing a general assortment of season-
goods. JOHN McDONALD.

Oct 860

The Woodstock Journal.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy Might.

VOLUME 7. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861. NUMBER 38.

From the Colonial Empire.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATING THE "LAND-JOBBING" CHARGES.

Continued from last week.

The honorable Mr. Fisher then resumed.

"From the circumstance of not examining the grants myself, I saw only a certain proportion of the plans that I would necessarily have seen, if I had examined them all.

"The name and quality of lands is I think, indorsed on the back of the grant. It did occur to me, that there was a good deal of speculating along the line of Railway. I think I mentioned it once or twice to Mr. Inches. This it was that induced me to buy land myself.

"I did not consider this of sufficient importance to bring under the notice of the Executive, and, therefore, did not formally bring it under notice of the Government. I thought from the appearance of names that there was more or less speculating going on, more especially the first year or two after I was appointed Attorney General the second time.

"I understood from Mr. Inches that the land was not good for settlement, but of the poorer kind of land, which might be valued hereafter for wood, or some other purposes. How I got the information I do not know, but I thought all the land along there that was good for settlement, had already been taken up.

"I do not remember, when the Government first commenced to build the Railroad, that it took any steps to prevent this land from being taken up by speculators. I was not sufficiently conversant with the Land department. My impression is, that in my letter applying for money in England to build the Shediac Railroad, I held out the value of the whole Crown Lands generally, in the Province, and not those on the Railroad in particular, to induce parties to advance the money; but my letter will shew. My impression is, that if the Crown Lands could be sold to-morrow, and the interest on the amount realized, it would amount to a very large sum.

"I never had my attention drawn to the fact [illegible] it repeals a former order respecting the same matter.

"The prevailing mind with regard to the regulations of 1856 as to these reserves, was that they could not be worked out.

"The orders in Council of 1858, do not in express language repeal those of 1856, though they were intended to supercede them. Those of 1858 are the Regulations in force now; the others never were acted upon, and were looked upon as obsolete. The Regulations of 1858 do not repeal in express language those of 1856.

"I think the public know that these Regulations were not in use. I do not know where Monteagle is, after all the two days discussion of it.

"I suppose the usual course would be, when an order in Council is made reserving lands, to rescind it, another order should be made repealing the first order.

"I think the Regulations of 1858 have been enforced, and known, ever since first promulgated. I do not remember that the defect of not repealing the former orders of Council by those of 1858, was brought under the notice of the Government and not acted upon. The regulations of 1858 repeal those of 1843, but not those of 1856, in words, tho' it did in effect. *Those Reserves were intended for Emigrants.*

I do not know that this land would not have fallen into the hands of speculators, if the regulations of 1856 had not been suspended, for the reason, that I do not know any thing much about them, and I hope the Committee will remember that I am not at all intimate with this Department. The system has always been that at any public sale a man might go and purchase any quantity he chose, without the conditions of settlement; this can be done under the present regulations.

"As the Attorney General, and Law Officer of the Crown, I do not think that the regulations of 1856 could be repealed, without any regulations, or orders in Council, expressly made, strictly speaking.

"I think the sales were legal under the Order in Council then, although the former order was unrepealed.

"What the object was in restricting the application to one hundred acres in the sales, I do not know that I could tell. I do not see any definite object, as this is a business with which I am not familiar. I could not say in making these regulations, that it was intended that parties should be compelled to use their own names. I do not see any harm in using fictitious names, though I was not aware, under the regulations of 1858, that fictitious names were used.

"I will take two cases to show that these names have been used to prevent speculation.

"I will put the case in the form of a problem and work it out with the names of two, McAdam and Daniel Gilmour; the name of the latter I will use first. He has not until within the last two or three years, with all his business, bought any land. The great increase in the price of stumpage on the American side of the boundary, and the gradual taking up of land has produced a corresponding feeling on our side, to acquire timber lands. The St. Andrews Railroad track, stretching from the Bay through the Country to Woodstock has cut out 10 miles of a strip; a great deal of it is the most valuable land in the country, particularly that in the County of York, up to Eel River, consequently it has reduced the Crown estate that much. The Scoodie people (some for speculation, but chiefly for their legitimate business, that is for their mills,) have been gradually buying up the vacant timber lands, and have laterally been not only coming over to the St. John, but also buying up the sources of the Magaguadavic, and would very soon, so far as D. Gilmour is concerned, have cut him off altogether did he not come in and buy land to protect himself.

He had previously depended for the supply of his mills upon the permits bought annually; but as this supply was being gradually wrested from him he was obliged in self-defence to purchase lands of his own and within the last two years he has been so buying lands, they having been applied for in fictitious names. He requires these lands, and their timber, for his legitimate business, it is necessary for his milling operations just as much as he requires the right of flowage or any thing else. He has used fictitious names to divert the body of speculators from pouncing upon them, that he might get them for his business in that way. These means have been used to avoid speculation, and Mr. McAdam has done the same thing, as well as many others for similar purposes. This demonstrates my proposition and shows that fictitious names have been used to prevent speculation.

"I think the Province has lost nothing by this mode of application. I do not think any system can be devised to work the value of lands in [illegible] individuals. From enquiry I know, that the lower part of the Railroad lands are worth very little, while those in the upper part are worth considerable.

In 1857, I noticed speculation all along the line of the Shediac Railroad, or in that County, and this was one reason which induced me to buy myself. I asked Mr. Inches one day, if there were 400 or 500 acres which I could get. My children had said to me, that they would like to have land; he said there was some in Salisbury. I understood from Mr. Inches that these lands were poor. I would not buy land that was good for settlement, I told him I did not want to interfere with settlement or settlers. I forgot how many miles it was from the Railway, but it was very indifferent land. I did not imagine any of it was fit for settlement. Mr. Inches also said there was no valuable wood on it. I asked him if he could get me the 4 or 500 acres, payable by instalments; he said, "Yes." I told him that I would give but 3s. per acre, as it was merely to carry out the idea before mentioned about my children. In due time it was put up and sold to Jno. Smith; I don't think I looked on the plan. I am not sure I know of the regulation of 1858, that not more than 100 acres could be bought by one person on credit, payable by instalments, though I ought to have been presumed to know it; but I don't think it occurred to me at the time. I never heard the name of Anagance till I heard it here with reference to this land.

"I must then, or after, have asked, if there was any more; I don't remember when. I wanted to get the quantity,—that was all. The upshot is this:—I asked Inches to apply for, and get me, 4 or 500 acres at Moncton. Until this thing occurred, three or four days, I had forgotten that two applications were made. He told me this was poor land also. I understood it was about eleven miles from the railway; but I found out the other day, that it was only six. After the sale, I gave him the money, £18 or 20, or whatever it was; the quantity was 475 acres, and he gave me the receipts, &c., as he has described. I never knew till lately, that there were any fictitious names about it, nor was I aware at that time, that fictitious names were used at all. I know nothing about Sheriff Beckwith sending him any transfers. The names were of real men. The lands were purchased for me, in the names of other parties. What I told Inches was, that I wanted them for my children.

"I did not know that the transfers were obtained for this purpose. I paid no attention to the matter until I got the papers from Mr. Inches. The papers were all put in seperate envelopes. The Sur. Gen. as the lands now stand, would call on the names in the transfer, to pay additional instalments. The rule of annual payments is not, I think, acted upon until the last one grows due, when they are all paid. In Nov. 7th, 1851, there was a rule that no transfer should be submitted to the Council until all intervening instalments were paid. I think this rule has been overridden in many cases.

Committee adjourned till half-past 9 to-morrow.

FRIDAY, 8th March.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment, and the Attorney General continued:—

"I intended at the time I received the blank transfers, to fill in the names of my children; but, subsequently, I let them all go to another party; this I did for another reason. It occurred to me that these transfers were legal and binding. That was the usual course of doing business in the Office, as I understood. In ordinary transactions, the validity of the blank transfers would depend upon circumstances. If Mr. Tibbits gave me an order on Mr. Kerr for £40, payable to blank, or order, and I inserted Mr. McLeod's name, I think this would be binding, and this is a good illustration, I think.

"Here is what took place between Mr. McClelan and myself. I met Mr. McClelan in a room of the House, and said it was a bad business about Inches; he said it was, if true, that it would create serious embarrasment to remove him, and he did not know how his place could be supplied just now; and that he (McClelan) had had a great deal of intercourse with him, regarding claims conflicting and otherwise, and though anxious to serve constituents in the best possible way, he always found his advice strictly according to the regulations. I expressed my assent, and then we parted. In leaving, Mr. McClelan said, he was a member of the Committee, and notwithstanding his prepossessions, he was determined to do what was right. I observed that this was the proper course to pursue.

"I am prepared to give my opinion as a Lawyer, but not on oath, with regard to one set of regulations repealing another; it is, that the regulations of 1858 were not in force, and that the [illegible] out of necessity, supercede the others as the last of making a new set prescribing different means to attain the same end, but in a different mode, must necessarily supercede the others. I think the rules of 1858, rescinded every thing in the order of 1856. There were two modes of obtaining the same end, and the latter must prevail.

"I noted that parties, Frazer and others, were buying land in Elgin, and I asked Inches what sort of land it was; he said pretty good, and it was in the neighborhood of the mineral Country. I requested him to get the lots in the names I gave him. I had the authority of the parties to do so; one lot is for Michael Dugan, the applicant; the other three for my children. I told him I did not want to interfere with any settlers, and would only give upset price; the lands are not near the Railway. I bought three for my children, and paid the money, and he delivered me the receipts. One of the other parties wanted one of the lots, but I wished to keep them for my children.

The Railroad had nothing to do with this land. I would not buy settling land, but as there is a good deal of minerals in that County I hoped the lots might come into value some day or other.—These lands were bought in the names of Lilly, Dugan, Farrell, and Coyle, I think these were the names. Lilly lives below the town; he has supplied me with hay and oats and such things. Dugan is a servant man who lives with me, and the other two are labourers about here.

"I had their authority before the sale. I have got transfers from them since, but whether or not, it is of no moment, as they are men from whom I could get them at any time. I paid the money myself, and got receipts for it. The sale took place some time last year nothing has been done to improve these lands. They were sold at the upset price. I would not give more. I have never offered any of them for sale since. I never bothered about them, in fact, have not thought much about them. The quantity was 400 acres.

"The next is Deputy Whitehead's matter. I found large tracts of land were being taken up in different parts of the country. I now mean those 10,000 acre blocks being set off for the purposes of settlement. I knew this was done to meet the outcry about Emigration, and to give effect to the anxiety about settling the country. I was satisfied that it was the men who made the outcry for settlement, when these lands came to be laid off, would create a counter excitement, at the Country being locked up there in blocks for a specific purpose, or for a particular class. I saw this last year clearly, and was afraid that some of 10,000 acres out of the largest tract of vacant land in York, and in Southampton Parish, and therefore, I promoted an application to have 10,000 acres surveyed for general purposes. I knew that if one of these blocks was given up there to any one class, there would be a great row among the people up in the part of York, and I did this to prevent it, as I knew if the land was locked up, I would then have to bear the brunt of the blame for it.

"I believe there was a number of applications which I promoted, and Deputy Whitehead was directed to survey it.

"There was nothing in the regulations to prevent any party going in and buying up the whole of these lands, provided he gave most for them; but a large number of the applications were under the Labour Act which would prevent this.—My desire was that the people there should have this land for their children if they wanted it. There was nothing to prevent any one man from buying up all these lands if he proved the highest bidder, if the applications were not under the Labor Act; but there would be no object to induce any man to do it. The Nackawick stream is among the principal localities for lumbering operations in this County. I was not aware that there had been any complaints from lumbering parties until this discussion came up, that this land had been laid out. There was an appropriation made last year of £40 to be laid out on the roads on the head of this block. When it was laid out, I don't know. This money was placed there by the Government, under special grants. I did it as a member of the Government. I did it of my own mere motion, and without the concurrence of my colleagues.

"I don't know that there are any actual settlers on this particular tract or not; the survey was only completed late in the fall. There has been a great anxiety up there to have what they call the Woodstock road; the moment this road is opened up, I think it will be settled all the way through. The Surveyor General, when the Survey was returned, wanted to confine it to actual settlement, but I resisted this, as I had understood from the beginning, that it was to be sold under the auction system. I know that a number of applications had been made by farmers out side for their children.

"When I put up the [illegible] them to understand, that these lands would be open for them to apply, and when the Surveyor General had given direction that they should only be sold to actual settlers, I saw it would place me in a dilemma, with these people; and therefore, I resisted this, and in Council, my point was sustained. I contended with the Surveyor General, as there was no money to be expended on this block, that where the Government laid out a block of this kind, it was usually the arrangement, that they laid out some roads through them in some measure. I saw Connell had spots all the way through, and told Whitehead that if there were 100 or 200, or 300 acres worth having, to buy it for me, or get it for me. After the survey was made, he told me he had applied for three lots. Mr. Inches has stated that I spoke to him before the sale, but I think he is mistaken. I think I told Whitehead before he went up the river, to buy two or three in the name of Morton and Holmes. I nearly made up my mind not to buy them at all, for reasons of my own. I never did carry out the sale, nor do I intend to. Afterwards when Mr. Inches spoke to me, I said there was no hurry. The lands are still in the names of these parties. I never got any transfers for them. I think I told Whitehead, to have three bought in the names of two persons, the two above mentioned. I have not informed any person that I intended to abandon these purchases. The sale was at Fredericton. If the sale is not carried out in time, it drops there. I suppose Whitehead gave Inches authority to bid the lots off, in these two parties names. Mr. Inches says, I told him; perhaps I did. I don't think I did. I am quite confident I did not.

"Mr. Inches has endeavored to make the Court believe that I tried to interfere with Deputy Whitehead in this transaction. I did not, in any way whatever, but to the contrary, nor have I ever endeavored to interfere with the C. L. Office, or any other department of the Government beyond that legitimate connection the members of the Government have one with another, except in cases where my own constituents were immediately concerned. I have endeavoured to protect their interest, but not more so, than any other member of the House. Obligations would be greater, and expectations greater, therefore difficulties greater as a member of the Government. I knew I could not escape from the difficulty.

"Whitehead came to me in Woodstock, when the Court sat there in September. In the evening we talked a good while about various subjects; his chief business was to induce me to authorize him to extend his order of survey, 5 or 6,000 acres. I might mention that on the other