

Institute Box 142

The Woodstock Journal.

March 7.



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

VOLUME 7.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 14 1861.

NUMBER 36.

EVIDENCE OF MR. INCHES ON "LAND-JOBING."

Continued from last week.

"As an additional proof that both the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary were perfectly cognizant of all these transactions, they have both repeatedly spoken to me, with reference to these Grants; apparently from motives of mere curiosity, but certainly not of reprobation. Both of them have also with myself examined plans of these lands.

"Shortly after the return of the Provincial Secretary to office in 1857, he examined with me the plan of Monteaule. I mentioned to him how much had been sold to speculators, and told him the rest would go in the same way. I told him distinctly, it would all go to speculators. I then alluded to Block 14, South of the Anagnance. Yet no attempt was ever made to avert these results. I have always noticed that when these matters were brought under the consideration of the present Government, they were always treated with the greatest apathy and indifference.

"I hold here a letter from Robert Watson, of St. Stephen. It appears he had met the Provincial Secretary at Woodstock, on some Railway Excursion, and in this letter, he informs me, the Secretary had told him there was a block of most excellent land in the vicinity of the Railway in Westmorland, which he (the Pro. Sec.) would purchase were he not connected with the Government, and advised him (Mr. W.) to buy it. I produce this letter to show that the Provincial Secretary knew these lands were every day falling into the hands of speculators. [The original letter was handed to the Chairman of the Committee and filed.]

"And now with regard to the Attorney General. He mentioned to me, that he would like to get some of the lands South of the Anagnance. At his request, I entered applications for the land in fictitious names. This land is two or three miles directly South of the Petitcodiac Station. The Attorney General had much conversation with me about it. I thought it was poor land but in a good situation, and for that reason desirable. I issued an order for its survey, which was executed, and then had the usual advertisement published, of all which he was aware, as I acquainted him with the facts, and told him it would be necessary to instruct the Local Deputy as to the purchase. I remember distinctly a conversation with the Attorney General as to the price he would give, in case of competition; and he said he would not go beyond the upset price. There were other parties, my partners wishing to obtain the same land, and they had no idea of letting it pass at that rate, nor did I myself care to let it slip. I could not explain to the Attorney General how I stood in the matter. When the day of sale arrived, the Local Deputy, acting as agent for both parties, knocked the land down to that party which advanced on the upset price and would have given considerably more, if necessary. The quantity of land was 550 acres, and it was knocked down to Hugh Smyth. [Mr. Inches being asked who was Hugh Smyth, replied that it was a name like the rest.] Wilmot of Salisbury was the Local Deputy that sold the land. He acted under my instructions, in this way. I wrote him two letters—one for the Attorney General, and the other for myself and partners,—we got the land.

"The Executive Council was sitting when the return of sale was received by me. As I did not wish to speak personally with the Attorney General on the subject, I sent him in a note, saying the land had been sold at an advance, and there that matter dropped.

"In his next transaction the Attorney General was more fortunate. At his request, I purchased for him in the parish of Moncton, four hundred and seventy-five acres in the names of five different persons. They are, Christian Stoves, John M. Stiles, Charles McCully, and John Thibodeau, for 100 acres, and John Sirois for 75 acres. The first instalment on these lots was paid in by me; the Attorney General furnished me with the money. I wrote out transfers for these parties to sign, leaving the name of the party to whom assigned in blank, and these transfers I handed to the Attorney General with the receipts of the Local Deputy for the first instalment on each lot. I put all these papers in one envelope and handed them to the Attorney General, who I have no doubt has them now. On payment of the remaining instalments, and production of the transfers, the Grants would issue to whoseever's name appeared in the transfer. The instalments are payable annually, in one, two, and three years after the sale. The sale of these five lots took place on the 4th of May, 1858, but no second instalment has ever been paid.

"The transfers were procured by me for the Attorney General to save him the trouble of getting them. These transfers are usually signed

in blank, and the signature must be witnessed by some person who is known. Sheriff Beckwith at Grand Falls sent me blank transfers, I think those signed by Thibodeau and Sirois. I wrote to Sheriff B. to send me some blank transfers, which he did. It may be asked, what had the Attorney General to do with this affair? His name does not appear. The answer is, he paid the money.

"I furnished Deputy Wilmot with the names of three parties who had signed transfers before the sale. I think the other two, Stoves and Stiles, were furnished by the Deputy in Albert. These five lots now stand in the Crown Land Office, as if those parties had each a claim upon a lot, by reason of their having paid the first instalment. The Attorney General, on paying the balance, and producing the transfers can at any moment demand a grant in his own name.

"There are two other purchases by the Attorney General, one with four names. The difference in this case was, that I gave him blank transfers, and he got them signed himself. Four of the lots are in the Shearman Settlement (East of Blackwood) in Albert County. The transfers were signed by Patrick Farrell, Michael Dugan, Patrick Lilly, and Neil Coyle. The purchase was made in their names, on the 31 of April, 1860, and the Attorney General himself, furnished me these names. He was anxious to get these lots, and there is not the slightest doubt he wanted the land for himself.

"The next purchase of the Attorney General is three hundred acres, in a tract lately surveyed on the Nackawick. It was sold on the first Tuesday in last month, February 5th, 1861. The Attorney General told me this land was for himself, and got me to bid it in for him. He has not paid the money for it yet. We usually give a months credit after the sale at Crown Land Office. It was struck off in three lots to William Mann, Thomas Mann, and Finemore Morton, the latter, I believe, Student in the Attorney General's office.

"I received instructions from the Attorney General to bid these lots in for him, which I did, at the upset price. I did not know that the Attorney General had any thing to do with these lots, as a speculator, until after the Local Deputy (Whitehead) made his return of survey, although I suspected it, before the Attorney General avowed his interest, and requested me to bid for him.

"A Tract of Twenty-one Thousand acres (in which these lots lay) had been surveyed for actual settlement, and the Surveyor General objected to any of them being offered for sale by auction, as they would be bought by speculators, and the lands locked up. The Attorney General contended that it ought to be done, as the quantity had been applied for a year before the survey of this Tract had been ordered. The Surveyor General told me he was opposed to this and expressed much feeling upon the subject, because it had been decided in Council that these lots should all be sold for settlement, without exception.

"The block ordered to be surveyed was 10,000 acres; but the deputy surveyed and returned 21,000 acres. The Deputy (Whitehead) delayed making his survey until the very last moment, until he was threatened that Deputy Davidson would be sent, if he did not proceed with it. The effect of this delay was to cause a suspension of nearly all the lumbering operations on the Nackawick River this season. The Surveyor General declared the Deputy should never be paid for surveying more than the 10,000 acres ordered. I said, derisively, that he would be paid? My reasons were, that I knew from experience, a little impertunity by the Deputy would procure him his pay. When the deputy brought in his return of survey, he gave the Attorney General as his authority for exceeding his orders. This is but an instance of the way in which the Surveyor General has been interfered with by other members of the Government.

"When Deputy Whitehead's claim for the survey was presented, the amount was found to be very large; he also claimed compensation for exploring a Road; and he pleaded, as his authority, a note written by me, under the direction of the Attorney General as to the route. In a word, he said he had been in continual communication with the Attorney General, and acted under his directions.

"The Surveyor General then directed that if such a thing should be again attempted, I should not act without his special directions.

"I wish to give another instance of this kind of interference. It is in relation to changing advertisements from one newspaper to another. I now allude to changing the land advertisement from the Westmorland Times to the Sackville Borderer, by direction of the Hon. Albert Smith. [The latter gentleman here interferred, and it was explained, that he wished the lands advertised for sale in the part of the County near Sackville, to

be advertised there, which Mr. Inches thought only reasonable and proper. No additional expense would be incurred, but the Surveyor General took offence, and the advertising was restored to the Westmorland Times.]

"This is the only instance in which I ever knew Mr. Smith to interfere.

"The distribution of advertisements was made by the Attorney General, without consulting the Surveyor General, until about two years ago, when the matter was taken up by the Government and arranged in a more methodical manner, after a good deal of protestation by the Surveyor General. I told the Attorney General several times, that I could not act without consulting the Surveyor General. This was in particular cases, and in a case of Whitehead, before mentioned, was one of them. I remember mentioning, to the Surveyor General, what Whitehead wanted, and he scouted at the idea, yet, after all, he had to put up with it, and pay the whole amount.

"The Provincial Secretary and myself within the last three or four years, sometimes arranged the advertising without consulting the Surveyor General. I have a pencil memorandum of the Provincial Secretary on the letter file, directing to whom the advertisements should be given. Latterly, the Attorney General has assumed the control of the advertising.

"The business of the C. L. Office must be done promptly and some person must necessarily assume the responsibility. The mode of transferring purchases is not new. When I attended the Executive Council with the Land Schedules ten or fifteen years ago, the Executive would ask if the transfers were right, and pass them. In Mr. Baillie's time they were settled in the Office, without reference to the Executive.

"Applications would come from Northumberland for licences to cut timber on the Indian reserves; they would be put on the Schedule of the Executive Council, and the answer invariably was, "to stand over." The Council never found leisure, or inclination, to deal with them. At last I got tired of entering them, and having them, "stand over"; so I took the responsibility of answering them myself, which has been found to work well. I mention this to show that while Petitions come addressed to the Lieut. Governor, by all his titles, and with the utmost formality, yet very often no person sees them except myself. I say without at all wishing to disparage the Surveyor General, that he has not that aptitude for the disposal of business that encourages a reference to him about anything that can be avoided. Mr. R. D. Wilmot possessed a much higher business capacity, and when he held the office of Surveyor General, there was no necessity for the subordinate officer assuming nearly so much responsibility, as at the present time. I never saw a man work harder than Mr. Wilmot did while in the Crown Land office.

"In consequence of delay on the part of the Law Officers a great many conflicting cases are never decided; and a reference to the Law Officers, which means to the Attorney General, is, virtually an indefinite postponement, and sometimes amounts to a denial of justice. It is a jest in the Office, that a reference to the Attorney General sends the matter to the "dead file"—there is an end of it.

"There is another matter in connection with the Crown Land Office, I wish to mention. We are oftentimes at a loss to know whether in a particular district we have any deputies or not. I allude particularly to the County of Sunbury. This is all owing to indecision, and the Surveyor General not having that weight in the Council he ought to have, and it is a great drawback to the working of the Office. There is the County of Gloucester, with one Deputy removed, and no other appointed;—the Deputy removed persists in acting, because he has no successor. I may as well state frankly the reason, which is, that one member for Gloucester recommends one person, and the other opposes him, so nothing is done, and now long complaints come from parties who applied for lands long ago, and nothing can be done. The land sales in Gloucester are suspended by this inaction, and want of decision in the Executive.

"And now my land purchases. There are others far above me, whose examples I merely followed, and I contend there is no "moral guilt" in my buying land which may so appear to many. I make observations as to its propriety in an official and public point of view, and I go say, that the Chief Officers of the Govt. are connected with these transactions themselves, and knew to a certain extent, what was going on.

"I now wish to submit to the Committee a proposition touching these Lands which is this:—In consideration of relinquishing to my partners all my interest in various scattered Tracts, they have consented to give up to me entirely, the large and unbroken tract in and near Monteaule, containing 5,330 acres, composing the best land for settlement in that District, and connected by set-

tlements on either side. [This tract is not far from the railway station at Salisbury.] I propose to reconvey this tract to the Crown on being refunded the purchase money, and the adoption by the Assembly of a Report from the Committee, recommending that course.

"When before the Executive Council a few days since the Hon. Albert Smith hinted at the possibility of escheating the lands I hold, I said, I was quite prepared to meet any question of that kind. I then also said, there was three courses open to the Executive. They could, and should, make a full enquiry as to the purchases, and the details of each. They could pass an order to prevent such doings in future; and lastly (I said it respectfully) they could dispense with the services of Andrew Inches.

"In connection with the above proposition, I beg to say that I am not indifferent to a dismissal from a position I have occupied this twenty-five years, which has rendered me more familiar with all the details and duties of the Crown Land Office, than perhaps any other man in the Province. Had there been an Order that I should have no connection with Crown Lands, I would neither directly or indirectly, while in the public service, have interested myself in the slightest degree in their purchase, and have further freed myself from all connection with Agencies. A practice has grown up, of allowing clerks in the Crown Land Office to act as Agents for purchases, or persons having business with the Department, which I think highly objectionable. My own emoluments in this way during the past year, was between £50 and £75, but on an average of the last five or six years, cannot have amounted to less than £100 a year. The Attorney General declined asking Mr. Inches any question at this stage of the proceedings.

"The hour of five having arrived, and the committee having worked steadily nearly seven hours, further proceedings were adjourned until Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 24.

"The Committee met this morning in the Supreme Court room, in order to have more space; but very shortly after the proceedings commenced, the place became crowded. The Attorney General was again present, with many other members of the Government, and also all the leading members of both Houses, thus causing an entire suspension of business in both branches.

"The examination of Andrew Inches was resumed. He said:—I have still important evidence to lay before the Committee.

"My situation on 25th February last, was that of Chief Draughtsman in the Crown Land Office. I held the same appointment under Mr. Baillie and Mr. Saunders. I am now a Deputy Surveyor, but never act. I am not a Local Deputy.

"Mr. Ferguson, of Restigouche, gave me leave in writing to use his name, to get land, and have the grants issued to him. I never purchased an acre under the Labour Act.

"Between 1840 and 1845, I purchased from private parties about 3,000 Acres near the Aroostook, from the Crowby auction, about 260 Acres in the name of G. A. Munro, and 567 acres in my own name. Also, in 1840 I bought 200 Acres in Queen's County, in the name of G. A. Munro, and 130 Acres, same year, in Carleton. All these lands have been resold, except one small lot. A small tract was bought near Cocagne, but afterwards I allowed it to be taken by another party.

"I know of twelve Lots being sold on the road between Tobique and Grand Falls, to different individuals under the instalment system, for Mr. Armstrong of St. John. The purchase money has not been paid, and of course no grant was issued. The sale was made three years ago, and the lands are thus locked up from the public. There are numerous tracts in the same way. The lands I resold, as just mentioned, gave me a profit of about £800, and when I get the balances due me will amount to £1000. This profit is irrespective of other lands more recently bought by me.

"A grant issued to the Hon. S. L. Tilley, on 3d September, 1855, for 400 acres, about a mile and a half from the Railway. Also, a grant in Studholm, K. C., dated March 26, 1858, for 700 acres; this is about nine or ten miles from the Railway. Another grant on April 3rd, 1858, for 400 acres in Salisbury, Westmorland County. On the 7th April 1858, another grant for 360 acres in Studholm, K. C., and a further grant on the 16th April, 1858, for 280 acres, adjoining land granted to Robt Shives, in Studholm.

"All these lands were sold at auction, under applications made in fictitious names; but I do not think Mr. Tilley had anything to do with the applications, or knew of them. They were made by Deputy Arnold, at his request, for the Studholm lands. For the Salisbury lands, the applications were made by me, at Mr. Tilley's request, in order to bring them to sale. I know of no other lands belonging to Mr. Tilley but these; the whole quantity is 2080 acres, and the purchases were all

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made for cash down—that is, three shillings currency per acre, with twenty per cent. discount for ready money. The applications for these lands were filed in 1857.

It has been a common, but not a general custom for Deputies to return surveys that were never actually made. There have been a great many paper surveys.

The blocks of 10,000 acres reserved for settlement by emigrants were not broken into by my own act. It is true I had no formal order for that purpose. On the entry into office of the present Government, in 1857, there was a discussion about the scheme of Mr. Perley; it was looked upon as impracticable, and that the lands would be treated as other Crown Lands. At the time it was notorious between the Surveyor General and myself, that they should be thrown open.

A year afterwards, there was a revision of the regulations for the sale of Crown Lands—They were altered and published with the view of receding all previous regulations. But no means were taken to announce to the public that these reserved lands were thrown open. The public had never been aware of the Reserves, and had never been deterred from applying for them.

In the time of Mr. Wilmot, parties had three months to make improvements on land, to comply with the provisions of the Labor Act. In 1853, this time was extended to two years, and though I tried repeatedly to have this time shortened, with the concurrence of the Surveyor General, it could not be moved until last year.

I had no interest in lands applied for in Montevale, except 700 or 800 acres, until last summer.

The applications for the land, bought by Mr. Tilley were made in February, 1857, in the name of James Johnston, John Kain, and Wm. Smith. The applications were signed by S. L. Tilley, as Agent for these people. The applications were prepared by me. The lands were purchased in the name of James Johnston. The sales were made in May and July 1857. There was then a transfer to Mr. Tilley made by me, on 28th July, a few days after the sale and the Grants passed in due course. [The transfer from James Johnston was afterwards produced by Mr. Inches].

It was the custom before the making of the regulations of 1858, for parties to make applications in their children's names, under the Labor Act, without any intention of improving the land, but only to get the timber, and the effects resulting, produced in three months rule. There is now in this Province from 60,000 to 70,000 acres, locked up under the two year rule, and although the 9 months rule is now again in force, its action is not retrospective. Under the three months rule enforced by Mr. Wilmot, if the parties failed to improve, the lands were instantly thrown open again to new applicants.

The Hon. W. H. Stevens made an application for land under the Labor Act. A person making applications for land under that Act, must state that he is a poor man, and has no land in the country.

I do not recollect that any grants were issued to me while Mr. Wilmot was Surveyor General. No grant of any consequence, issued in my name until last year. I never informed Mr. Wilmot that I had purchased lands, nor did he know of my having done so.

Yesterday, I gave evidence of the responsibility I had assumed in answering positions. This morning I went into the Crown Land Office, and found a number of cases referred to the present Attorney General, which have never been reported upon.

These papers were returned to me with the schedule from the Executive Council. I endorse the order in Council upon the papers in each case. In some cases, I sent them to the Attorney General, when he could be found in his office. They were put off, and put off, and finally, they were put on the deal file. If I sent them to him by the messenger, they would be returned to me open, with a message that there was no hurry. The practice now is to allow them to lie in my office. In all cases, I have spoken to him about them. To illustrate this I will mention a case.

[Before giving his illustration, Mr. Inches spoke of the propriety of Messrs. Gray and Allen when they were Attorney and Solicitor General, and mentioned a petition of Matthew Ryan, referred to them 27th Feb. 1857, reported upon by them, and finally disposed of by 6th April following.]

With reference to the present Attorney General, he found the case of Jeremiah Rockwell and the Central Bank, respecting lands in Charlotte, on the application of G. Boisford, in 1859. An order was made in Council in July, 1859, referring it to the Attorney General, but as yet he has made no report. The Officers of the Bank have complained of this long delay, and become very urgent in the matter. The Attorney General has been repeatedly pressed for his decision, but without effect.

There is the case of Mr. Campbell respecting land in Charlotte, referred to Attorney General in October 1857, yet nothing has been done. He has made few reports, altogether.

There is the case of Dr. Jack, referred to the Law Officers, in 1857, and returned by the Solicitor General without any report.

There is the case of James Guin referred in Oct. 1859, and the case of Oliver Curless at Grand Falls. I swear I have repudiated tried to get all these cases under the notice of the At-

ney General, but in almost every case without success.

Another case of Messrs. Boon was referred on 8th April, 1858, and no report yet.

There is besides an application from Sheriff Beckwith at Grand Falls, respecting four Lots applied for by Blaney, who was hanged there. This was referred to the Attorney General in June last, but as yet without any success. (Mr. Inches has read a letter from Sheriff Beckwith complaining that these lands were all locked up under the Labor Act, by reason of the neglect of the Law Officers.)

Another case, is that of James Vance, who complains of a Grant of land being issued to a wrong party, referred to the Attorney General in September, 1859, in which nothing has been done.

Some half dozen other cases of the like nature were also mentioned by Mr. Inches, to show the dereliction of duty on the part of the Attorney General and neglect on the part of the Government, when adjournment took place until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, March 4.

The Committee met again this morning, and Mr. Inches made some corrections in his evidence of Saturday, and then went on with his narrative.

ABOUT MONTEVALE:

"I had no purchases in Montevale until about two years after, or in any other Reserved Tracts, for a very considerable period after. [The matter, from what your reporter could gather, refers to the time Montevale was laid out.]

"The first application for land in this block, was about a year and a half after it was laid out. The application was from Richard Hutchison, Mr. McLeod has one hundred acres in this block; he bought it in his own name, and paid for it, in cash, and did not know, nor did I, until afterwards, that it was in Montevale.

"I sold 2,000 acres to Chandler & Moore; it was in Salisbury, and about two or three miles from the Railway. I doubled my money on it. It was purchased in 1854 or 1855, and granted to P. R. Inches; it has been alluded to in print as a choice block. The above lot contained, was only part of land sold to Chandler & Moore—the remainder I owned one or two years previously. The 100 acres owned by Mr. McLeod were applied for in the name of his son, and is about six miles from the Railway.

[Mr. Inches here read and handed in a memorandum to the effect that he was grateful to the Committee for hearing him thus far, and stated his intention not to advert to any new facts. There was one thing he wished to allude to—it was the fact that the Atty. Gen. had advised him repeatedly, before this investigation took place, not to say too much, and to be careful not to commit himself. The Atty. Gen. had taken great pains to impress this upon his mind, and he presumed that the Atty. Gen. knew if the disclosure came out, the Atty. Gen. and Govt. were implicated quite as much as himself.]

W. proceeded in the language of the witness:—

"I did not consent, nor did the Surveyor General, to Deputy Whitehead exceeding his order of survey on Nackawick, and I wish to put the question to the Surveyor General, whether I did or not tell him at the time, Deputy Whitehead would be paid for it, which was done, and also whether the conduct of the Atty. Gen. with regard to this affair, was not an improper interference with the Surveyor General's department, and whether it did not cause great delay and additional expense? [This question, the Committee decided, could not be put then, but would be afterwards. The Surveyor General intimated his readiness to answer it at any time.]

"With regard to Mr. Stevens' case, it might be asked, why did I not send in writing to the Atty. Gen., calling his attention to it. I have already stated, that many of these cases required explanation, which could best be given by me at the time, and for this reason, they were returned to me, and when a party fails in numerous cases, he grows weary of making continual applications; when things are continually being deferred, it becomes useless to call attention to them. I will now as an illustration of this, mention Mr. Stevens' case, which may yet come before the House in another way. I held here a letter written by him, dated at Woodstock, in connection with his application for a mining license on certain lands in that Town. The order in Council was favorable to the application, and directed that the license should issue. Mr. Stevens paid the fee required by law immediately, but under the new law it was necessary to have a new form of license drawn up. The papers were sent to the Attorney General, with a letter, thereby throwing the onus pursuant to an order in Council, the matter was referred to him, stating that the legal fee had been paid, and it was signed by the Surveyor General.

Mr. Stevens wrote me again, the 17th May, 1860, to the effect, that he had written before about his mining lease, and that persons were on their way then from England to look into his proposed operations; that in case the License was not furnished before their arrival, it would be a serious loss to him. The Attorney General handed back the papers, with a draft of lease, which was very long and illegible, having been written apparently by a schoolboy. I suggested the impropriety of using this, and proposed to draw up one which I now hold in my hand, very similar to the form of timber License. The Attorney

General approved of this verbally, but the Committee may be surprised when I tell them, that were it now asked who authorized this form, there is not the slightest record to show, nor has it ever been approved by the Surveyor General. It would indeed be difficult to show how it has been authorized.

These have been issued without any sanction or order of Council. Having got a pattern, I prepared one under the old, and one under the new form, for Mr. Stevens. I showed them to the Attorney General, and told him that this was the last of the old ones, and therefore, the new ones would be used. There was another letter from Mr. Stevens about the matter, asking with still greater importunity for the issue of his license, dated 26th May, 1860, another, the 8th Dec. last, about the same subject, and asking why his license was not made. I answered all in his letters I got ashamed of making excuses. Another letter came, Dated Feb. 19th 1861, stating that Mr. S. had received a letter from England about it, which he could not answer until he got his license. I answered this to the effect—that the license and papers had been sent to the Attorney General. I at last recd. him to the office of the Provincial Secretary. I was tired of his importunity, as I could give him no satisfaction.

The Attorney General in some cases, made reports, but very few of them. If a list could be taken it would show how few comparatively. Of the few reported upon, a number will be found written by me, and approved by the Attorney General. A question was here put by Committee:—

"What do you know about trespass in the Anderson matter?" Mr. Inches replied:—An extensive trespass was committed by the Lumber Party of Thomas Murray, on about 12 lots, say 10, of land on Nackawick, which were leased to Anderson and others under Crown Act, for actual settlement, and specially reserved from license. The lumber was seized by order of Government.

Mr. Murray verbally agreed with the Surveyor General, that he would pay the stampage at 5s. per M. I told the Surveyor General that I did not think he would get it, and reproached him for letting Mr. Murray take away the lumber upon a verbal promise. I was sorry to see the lumber go. The Surveyor General supposed it would be settled in good faith. I think the Andersons, being interested in the proceeds, repeatedly asked if the amount had been received; they complained that they could not go on, till some arrangement was made, as the land were stripped by trespassers. The Surveyor General in consequence of their complaints, brought the subject up before the Government, and got an order that Attorney General should proceed against Murray; this order was given a year ago, or more, as by this time the Surveyor General said my fears were correct.

I told the Surveyor General, that he could not get the Attorney General to proceed against Murray. I thought this, because I have seen an unwillingness on his part to act, and he now says the papers are lost. If they are really lost, the action is gone; the papers with Davidson's report, and order of Government on back of it, the Surveyor General declares he gave to Attorney General. They are not, however, in Crown Land Office.

I desire the Surveyor General may be asked as to the accuracy of the above, as I am confident he will confirm what I have said. I repeatedly told the Surveyor General that Attorney General thought, and do still think, no matter what he may say, would not proceed against Murray, on political grounds. This is the only reason that can be assigned, I think, and the thing now remains in that condition. The lands are claimed by Anderson's still, other parties have applied, and I can hardly tell what position they are in now.

The Surveyor General ordered that other applications should be stayed on account of the justness of the Anderson's claims. There has been no official order entered on the books, and in case the Surveyor General or myself should go out of office, there is no record of this claim.

Deputy Whitehead has without instruction surveyed the same lands again. This trespass damaged occasioned by it were liable to be liquidated on account of the lands not having been surveyed all around; not less than \$700 might be the proceeds of this seizure, which would go to the credit of Anderson on those lands, but no grant would issue until the settling duties were performed.

I wish to state that the Attorney General acted promptly and successfully, in the recovery from Mr. Morrison of stampage on lumber cut upon Crown Lands at Buetouche, under trespass.

I recollect of trespasses having been committed on the River St. Croix, part in Charlotte, and part in York, and the Surveyor General was very successful in collecting the stampage. He acted in these cases, through his deputies; some of the trespasses were on land of the St. Andrews Railway.

Mr. Jack and Mr. Campbell were discharged as Seizing Officers, not from any charge or neglect or incompetence, that I know of; they were active in making seizures along the railroad land, between York and Charlotte. The grounds upon which they were discharged I never exactly heard their offices were very lucrative. Jack always complained; to my knowledge Campbell never did. Since Mr. Campbell's discharge, the revenue from that quarter is much less than formerly, but a large quantity of lands have been granted

to the Railway Company. Mr. Campbell was discharged some three or four years ago, and Curran appointed in his place.

The reason which induced Deputy Whitehead, to exceed his order of survey was the encouragement he received from Attorney General, as I have already said.

The Nackawick excess of survey differs only a little in degree, as regards quantity, to Knolls-ville, but in Knolls-ville I only partly surveyed, and to survey the 15,000. In Nackawick only 70,000 acres were ordered, and Deputy Whitehead was by me verbally warned against surveying any more, without an order.

The idea of extending the regulations, under the Labor Act to cash sales, was in consequence of the representations of Mr. C. Connell, on behalf of a large number of applicants about ten days ago. This was the first I knew of anything of the kind.

The practice of using fictitious names first prevailed about twenty-five years ago; in fact almost since the commencement of the auction system, about 1835 or 1837, and has continued ever since. Nearly all lands of any extent have been applied for under fictitious names. I do not know whether Mr. Tilley had any thing to do with applications for Studholm lands to my knowledge. Under Bailie I first learned to purchase lands, and no member of Executive Council ever discontinued the practice.

I wished the Committee to infer from political atmosphere, I alluded to Messrs. Attorney General and Stevens, and a very little of it sticks to the skirts of Mr. Tilley. I except Mr. Albert Smith.

In Mr. Tilley's case, I call attention to circumstances of buying land to some extent, and not direct in his own name. Mr. Tilley does not say his land was purchased by instalments.

I do not include Mr. Gray in any way, directly or indirectly. I mentioned his name to show that a strictly honorable man could see no wrong in purchasing lands advertised under fictitious names, the same as Mr. Tilley. The fictitious applications were not signed by Mr. Gray; he purchased the lands openly, in his own name.

No Surveyor General has had anything to do with the purchase of Crown Lands since Mr. Bailie's time, to my knowledge.

The "political atmosphere" seems to have been slightly tainted some time ago.

I have had sufficient reasons to know, that paper surveys have been sent in, that I have not been made to the extent represented; but I do not know to what extent.

I have alluded, in this respect, to Deputies Stiles, Wilmet, Arnold and Kerr, as men I have lost confidence in, in this respect. [These answers were drawn out by questions put by committee, and are the chief cases.]

I wish you to infer, that these Deputies do not charge the Government, as those surveys are made at expense of applicants, and they charge more than we seem to me just, for the work done. Putting down little stakes is the most common imposition, and when I see too many, I become suspicious.

I am not aware that any Deputies have been discharged upon political grounds, who have performed their duties well, except the reduction of Deputy Jack's district, in Charlotte, the lucrative part of which was taken from him.

I am aware that Local Deputies have been continued in office, when notoriously incompetent: Burpee is an instance; Carruthers was an instance; but he has been lately discharged. Arnold is another of whom the Surveyor General has always complained. He is one of the judges, who used red ink and stakes, in their surveys, and make them best on paper. Deputy Wilmet is open to the same charge, which has been proved by return of a Deputy, in whom the Office has the utmost confidence. In the case of Wilmet, I have found him in all other respects a very untheoretical and reliable Deputy.

Stiles has been dismissed upon political grounds, and not from inefficiency, except from an unfortunate tendency to use stakes and red ink, of which we have become aware, and are not consequently deceived by it; he has a claim against the Government for a survey made of £30, which the Government never was satisfied due to him. It was based upon a survey made 25 years ago.

The certificates he sent under the Labor Act were distrusted in the office; but I do not know any other ground except that his political feelings warped his judgment. I have never known an instance where this was clearly shown, but I can give no other reasons why these certificates were not recognized.

In my intercourse with the public I think the people generally understood that they could purchase a larger quantity than 100 acres, under the auction system. I kept a letter book in the office, but it lasts us a very long time. All applications by letter received are replied to generally and promptly. These replies are not entered in a letter book, I believe, that the Surveyor General in most cases which are answered by him, keeps a copy of his answers in his own files.

In all cases, I do not acknowledge the receipt of applications, in urgent cases only. I immediately do what seems to be necessary. I always attend to the business, but in all cases I do not acknowledge the receipt.

I can name some members of the Legislature who have purchased land within the last 3 or 4 years; in some cases I think Mr. McLeod in a very small degree. He did not use fictitious names, and Mr. Connell, not to any large extent; his applications were made in his own

name; the most of the purchases were made for ready money, and had been made by Mr. McLeod and had been made in the way of having been made in I have reason to say that he is so now as land under the Lib York Court, and he knows more about it. I have not had anything to do with anything of the kind; with references to Mr. Tilley, I have mentioned among others who have bought land in the vicinity of Perley of less than business.

There were some River; they were timber to Messrs. Co. gax obligations for the seizures were made. This was four or five get the matter on some extent, and Mr. ble.

I have understood he believed the paper Attorney General; so, rities were recovered very claims never were of very frequent con. Gen. and myself. I the claim was in the office. Mr. Connell has always told me see a six pages of it, terminated point.

In the case of M ed upon to settle certain had given, he wrote in reasons for the district being aware of it. I had no recollection of exist, why the Government of opinion that would have been paid. The Deputy claims his thought not to be in ground that he has b Government. I do n Attorney General, if for this. I think the able to explain.

I leave this subject I have forgotten the cause, I told the Survey I considered it a mit nothing to do with it, but of other seizures on head, there are no ch.

I wish to remind t pointments as a Deputy ago. I had two ag special purposes; and capacity since. Dr. ed on the same day, w considered a Deputy.

I would like to kn are, I consider, incom Cutler. Still is not competent from age, a mention for the same Woodscock, as income.

There are no stoff or General to deter complaints of a trespass seizing officer directly complainant's expense, most cases, the parties own remedy under the cense.

They often depa pounding the matter, party to this, except to an instance where a on lands under licen upon an expert statem payment of a small fee.

I do know of a late ing made at request of ber afterwards released ment of trespasser.

There are no stoff to Attorney General to of the Surveyor Gene was 22 sticks; upon th was cut during the int of a previous license, and so upon unlicensed the issuing of new licen hard one for a party, w paid for the ground 22 the Surveyor General 2

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name; the most of his grants seem to be complete purchases from parties who have improved, and had transactions with him in business.

Mr. McLean has made extensive purchases under fictitious names in accordance with usage, and in the way of his business. The purchases have been made in his own name, or the name of his son's name. I have reason to suspect, only within a few days, that he is now at contract with purchasers of land under the Labor Act, in the Western part of York County, near the Woodstock Road, but I beg to refer Committee, to Surveyor General as he knows more about it.

I have not had reason to suppose there was anything unfair with reference to auction purchases; with reference to others cannot say.

I have seen the name of Mr. McClellan; he has purchased a few hundred acres by auction, for money down. The applications were under fictitious names; he purchased in his own name, and paid in money. The names were suggested by me and signed by him, in ordinary way. I recollect Mr. McClellan stating, that he took these lands to check the speculating mania, and not to impede the settlement. I remember, a conversation between Mr. McLean and myself, in which there was a very strong disposition manifested to go more than one lot, by instalments; in fact he spoke directly of it, and evinced no anxiety to evade the law on that point.

I have mentioned the name of Mr. Watter, among others who has purchased two or three lots in the vicinity of Grand Falls; and W. E. Perley of less than 1,000 acres in the way of his business.

There were some seizures of timber on E. River; they were from parties who had sold the timber to Messrs. Connel & Chas. Perley, who gave obligation for the payment of the same; the seizures were made by Deputy Davidson. This was four or five years ago. We never could get the matter straight. Mr. Connel was to some extent, and Mr. Perley to a less amount liable.

I have understood from the Sur. Gen. that he believed the papers were in the hands of Attorney General; some few of the smaller securities were received by the Deputy, but the larger claims never were, and had been subject of very frequent conversation between the Sur. Gen. and myself. He has always asserted that the claims would be recovered before he left office. Mr. Connel's amount is over £100; I have always told the Sur. Gen. he would never see a six-pence of it; and this is still an undetermined point.

In the case of Mr. Connel, when lately called upon to settle certain obligations, and a note he had given, he wrote back stating he had no assets, or reasons for deduction, and referred to me as being aware of it. I told the Surveyor General I had no recollection of any reasons, but it might exist, why the obligations should not be paid; and I am of opinion that the amount should, and would have been paid, if looked after at the time. The Deputy claims his share of the seizure which, though not made by the Government, on the ground that he has been lost by negligence of Government. I do not know to what extent the Attorney General, if at all, may be responsible for this. I think the Surveyor General will be able to explain.

I leave this subject with the explanation that I have forgotten nearly all the circumstances because, I told the Surveyor General years ago that I considered it a matter in his hands; that I had nothing to do with it. I think he has taken much pains to collect it, but without success. In case of other seizures on E. River, by Deputy Whitehead, there are no reasons of complaint.

I wish to remind the Committee that my appointments as a Deputy, were almost twenty years ago. I had two appointments, they were for special purposes; and I have never acted in that capacity since. Dr. Gesner and I were appointed on the same day, and I do not think he is now considering a Deputy.

I would like to add to names of Deputies who are, I consider, incompetent.—Deputies Small and Cutler. Small is not reliable, and the other incompetent from age, and other reasons. I also mention for the same reasons, Deputy Bedell at Woodstock, as incompetent.

There are no steps now taken by the Surveyor General to deter trespassers. When a party complains of a trespass, he gets an order to a seizing officer directing him to investigate at complainant's expense, and he can seize; but in most cases, the parties are invited to take their own remedy under the law, when they have license.

They often depart from this rule by compounding the matter, though we refuse to be any party to this, except to suffer it. I do know of an instance where a trespass has been committed on lands under license, and the parties released upon an *ex parte* statement of the trespasser upon payment of a small fine, or stampage.

I do know of a late case when a seizure being made at request of the licensee, and the timber afterwards released upon an *ex parte* statement of trespasser. This case was not referred to Attorney General to act upon. It was the act of the Surveyor General. The quantity alleged was 22 sticks; upon the parties statement that it was cut during the interval between the expiring of a previous license, and the date of a new one; and so upon unlicensed grounds, yet released after the issuing of new license. Such a case is a very hard one for a party, who, as in this case, had paid for the ground 22 years previously; but the Surveyor General conceived he could not act

otherwise, as there was no precedent, though he regretted it.

I do not know that the Government had any other proof than the trespassers word, except the Deputy's report of quantity.

I will now refer to the working of the Labor Act, and Mr. Steves connected with it.

This is the case of Samuel Boyd, under the Labor Act in Albert County, transferred to Mr. Steves on 29th March, 1851, and afterwards by Mr. Steves, transferred back to Boyd on the 25th March, 1854; the grant issued to Mr. Boyd. I have another application in the name of W. H. Steves, under the Labor Act. It was number 3405, dated and received at Surveyor General's Office, 25th April, 1853, application for 100 acres under Labor Act. [The Petition was read, and stated that Petitioner did not own any land, nor any claim to land.]

The petition placed Mr. Steves in the position of a party who had purchased a squatter improvement, and then applied for it under the Labor Act, and paid for it by labor.

Then there is the certificate, Mr. Steves came into the office, and brought Deputy Stiles with him, who made a certificate to the effect, that Mr. Steves had improved the lands for one year, and had had a man residing on it, for him during that time. If the application of Mr. Steves was not signed by Mr. Steves, we had him expounding it, and asking for a grant of the land under it. This certificate was dated the 23d March, 1853; on the 25th March, this land was transferred to John F. Steves by W. H. Steves.

The grant issued to John F. Steves. Mr. Steves has not applied for any land since he has been in the Government, nor has any grant been issued to him of any land under the Labor Act, at any time.

When this took place, Mr. Wilmot was Surveyor General, and he approved of the certificate. I think the grant was issued in the latter part of 1854.

I did not think the original petition was correct for I know W. H. Steves must have had land in the numerous applications for land under the labor act; it was impossible to tell whether parties owned other land or not. We have no annual returns of the operations of the labor act made up, or given to the Legislature. I was not aware of his till Samuel Boyd's case; it is not in my department as a rule, reason given is the irregularities of the depositions in making their returns, thereby rendering it difficult to show separately the transactions of each year.—The Commissioners are not in all cases the Deputies. The municipality of Carleton recommended certain persons, and the Government has appointed them, in the Counties of Charlotte and Victoria, others than Deputies have been also appointed as agents. The quantity of land sold under labor act from 1st Nov. 59 to Nov. 1, 60, was 194,200 acres; this amount was proved and gazetted. The quantity of land at present sold under the labor act but not yet paid for, is about 350,000 acres. About 155,000 acres have been applied for under the labor act, but not yet surveyed, thus showing about a million of acres have applied for under the labor act, approved and not yet paid for, and for which no grants have issued.

Then there is another large extent, of perhaps, about 75,000 acres, which have been paid for, either in part or in full, but not yet granted. I think this estimate is under the reality. A considerable proportion of the land paid for in full, eight or ten years ago, cannot be granted for want of certificates of settlement; no improvements have been made of the land, and we find from observation that the parties who applied, stop the lands of the timber or sell it. About 10,000 acres in Queens are held in this way, and the question arises what is to be done for the disposal of such land, and these are lands paid for in full. Another large extent are only partially paid for, and under the same circumstances.

Many of these however are the class of cases Mr. Wilmot alluded to, on Saturday, as being applied for by infants and others. I hold in my mind applications to the number of eight to the family of Smith; they were applied for eleven years ago; this land is in the rear of the homestead of that family in Sanbury County. The other tracts are other lands. I have been told that the road work done in the partial payment of these lands, has been expended in making a lumber road to carry off the lumber from them. The labor done varied from £3 15s to £8. These lands have been locked up and kept from sale or license to others, and in all respects might as well have been owned by the parties. It is in reference to such lands the question arises,—what is to be done with them? I have in reference to this very group, tried in vain to induce the Surveyor General to wipe them off; but he did not consider himself warranted until the matter was taken up as a general measure by the Government.

It was in consequence of this state of things that the stringent regulations of 1852 were made. After those regulations this could not occur, for unless improvements were made, in 3 months, those lands reverted back to the Crown. It has since been found, that the Deputies, fill in, to a large extent, applications for children, stating as an excuse, that they were told they were of age, when it has since been found they were not. This has been remedied by the late order requiring each applicant to make affidavit.

It is evident to the Department that the Labor Act when entrusted to the hands of a faithful Commissioner, has been beneficial to the country; it has enabled large bodies of squatters to become freeholders who could not have paid money;

and the labor has enabled them to obtain good roads.

With reference to practice of the Office, no Grants are allowed to issue under the Labor Act, I think in any case, but upon the production of respectable proof of settlement.

I have now done with all that I volunteered. I shall make notes, and the Committee have kindly offered to allow me to explain any points which may arise.

No means were taken under the Regulations of 1852, to find if settlement duty has been performed nor was it enforced by the Government. But if, upon the production of proof by any other party that the conditions were not complied with, the lands were again thrown open.

I considered three months long enough to make £10 worth of improvements, because we kept back the advertisements until the opening of the season, so that the applicants had abundance of time if they choose to work.

We have never issued more than one grant under the Labor Act to one person.

The benefit of the labor act has made quite a change in the N. E. part of Northumberland and the Eastern part of Gloucester, under Deputy Davidson, and in Restigouche under Deputy Salber. Although there are doubtless other instances, I know of none entitled to special mention now.

There have been 50,000 acres granted within the last 5 years or thereabouts perhaps more, along the Shediac line, and there may be about 25,000 still vacant.

Question by Mr. Smith.—Did I ever apply directly or indirectly for land to the Crown Land Office? Answer.—No.

Question by Mr. Smith.—Have I ever asked you to do anything morally or legally wrong in the Crown Land Office? Answer.—Certainly not.

I see no reason for continuing the reserves made in 1857, by Mr. Perley and myself, as there has never been an application under that plan. I considered after thinking about it, that the scheme was impracticable. The whole thing was done in half an hour in that office. We marked off blocks, and gave names to them.

Very little of the 50,000 acres sold along the line of Railway was for actual settlement.

Hon. Mr. Smith desired to make a statement of five minutes length, upon which, as follows:—

I desire to affirm what Mr. Duches has said, that I have never directly or indirectly made application to the Crown for a foot of land, in my life time.

The papers referred to yesterday, relating to lands applied for by Robert Atkinson, George Atkinson and Nicholas M. Walker, are real persons. I was not aware that those applications were made. On or about the day of sale I received a letter from these parties, requesting me to buy the land and pay for it for them. I did so, and bought it at the upset price, and paid the money down. Some time ago, Mr. Scovil took half the land of my hands, at the cost price. The land was a swamp and worthless, and I would gladly take what I gave for it.

There is another application, received in the Office in 1850, from Charles Porrier, and another by Urban Porrier, same date. I was not aware these persons had made any applications, until they came to my office, at the day of sale, and told me that Moses Welling was going to compete with them for the land. I told them I would see Mr. Welling, and try to induce him not to bid; he persisted, however, and we both bid upon them; I was determined he should not have the land. I paid 5s an acre for one lot, and 6s for the other. I bid it in for more than it was worth, and paid the money down. The applicants would not take land at what I had given, and so it is on my hands.

Here the Committee adjourned. To be continued.

The Woodstock Journal. Thursday, March 14, 1861.

Fredericton Correspondence. NEW RAILWAY EXTENSION PROPOSITIONS.

Henry Osburn, C. E., Manager of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, is now in Fredericton with a proposition from the company in London for the extension of the Railway from Woodstock to the Canadian Frontier, and with two bills for the consolidation of the several Acts passed from time to time relative to the St. Andrews Railway. One of these Bills is a modification of the Acts for the organization of the Company. The other bill is a consolidation of the several facility acts, with some slight amendments. One of these is the omission of the branch to the Ledge, in the County of Charlotte. Another makes the grants of Crown Lands made by the Government to the Company absolute and irrevocable instead of conditional. The third makes the terminus the Houlton Road in the Parish of Woodstock, instead of Woodstock, as at present. Before proceeding to a consideration of the extension proposition we shall give a few words to these amendments.

With respect to the branch to the Ledge Mr.

Osburn states that the Company having received authority from the Imperial Government to issue bonds to the amount of £200,000, will thus be provided with the means of paying off their liabilities, £56,000, and of completing the line to the Houlton Road, but will not have sufficient to build the branch to the Ledge, a distance of six miles. What they propose to do with respect to this branch is to take the last thirty thousand pounds raised under the Extension Act, if it passes the Legislature, to provide a branch not to the Ledge, but to St. Stephen, a distance of thirteen miles.

The second amendment makes the grants of Crown Lands hitherto given to the Company absolute and irrevocable. Mr. Osburn explains that although many hold that the Company have an undoubted right to dispose of these lands, yet as there seems to be some doubt as to that right, the grants being given upon certain conditions to be performed by the Company, their solicitor advised them not to put these lands in the market. Consequently not an acre had been sold. From this very doubt, although land was looked upon in the old country as the best and safest security, the Company had been unable to raise money upon their land. By making the grants absolute this difficulty will be removed; and the Company can raise money either by actual sale of the lands or by borrowing upon them as security.

The third amendment mentioned is one which particularly affects the people of the village of Woodstock, but is not perhaps very important to any other part of the country. The original Act designates the Road as to be built from St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte to Woodstock in the County of Carleton. Repeated and careful surveys prove that the Road cannot be taken into the village of Woodstock without great additional expense, and a positive deterioration of the line. The line from Eel River runs along the height of land. Woodstock lies at the mouth of the Madawaskie, on the bank of, and only a few feet above the level of the St. John. To take the Road down into the village involves the adoption of heavier grades than the maximum grades of the remainder of the line. If the Road is continued on, to get up out of Woodstock is even more difficult than to get into it. If the line takes this route there will be upon these few miles a maximum of grades considerably greater than the maximum of the remainder of the line. The consequence is that the whole line, as a through route from Canada to New Brunswick is deteriorated; and the Company is put to a large additional expense. Mr. Osburn states the extra cost of carrying the Road into the village of Woodstock at £20,000. Then there arise two questions. The first is whether the wording of the Act, as above quoted, actually requires the Road to be carried into the village, or whether the terminus at present in view, on the Houlton Road, some five miles from the village, would fulfil the conditions required. The second question is whether, if the construction put on the Act, that the Road must be brought into the village, whether the Act should be amended so as to make any point on the Woodstock and Houlton Road, in the Parish of Woodstock, the terminus.

It is scarcely necessary to reiterate our views upon this question. From the first hour the question was mooted THE JOURNAL has expressed but one unvarying opinion upon it; and that at the expense of its popularity in the Town itself. We have time and again said, and we now repeat, that we regard hair-splitting upon this question improper and absurd. We say that whatever the strictly legal definition may be, the broad, liberal, common sense definition is that the Road is not required to be brought absolutely into that very important place, considered by some the axis of creation, the village of Woodstock, but that if it comes up abreast of it, as it were, even though four, five or six miles off, on account of engineering difficulties, all is done that the Act contemplates. We have always thought that a fair interpretation of the Act; and we think so now; and if any one chooses to express a different opinion we are ready to try the question out with him. The Company probably think so too; but as there is a difference of opinion on the point, they very wisely come to the conclusion that it is best to set the matter at rest by definitive legislation, and therefore propose this amendment, making the Houlton Road, in the Parish of Woodstock, the terminus.

We now pass to a consideration of the Extension Bill. It proposes to build the Road from Woodstock to the Canada frontier. It asks from the Govt. not one penny to aid in that construction. It asks only that for every £20,000 actually expended upon the work the Govt. shall make to the Company an absolute grant, in the vicinity of the Road if the land is to be had, or if not there to be had then in some other part, a grant of ten thousand acres of Crown Land; the whole quantity thus granted not to exceed three hundred thousand acres. It asks also that the Govt. shall give a guarantee of six per cent. upon five thousand per mile, in case the profits do not amount to six per cent. or the difference between the profits and six per cent. on five thousand a mile.

(Concluded on sixth page.)

Literature.

THE "HOUSEHOLD DIRGE."

I've lost my little Mary at last! She perished in the spring, When earliest flowers began to bud...

Carrikschock, Or, a Pleasant Excursion.

I naturally inquired if the assassins had been seized, as they must be known. "Known? to be sure they are; but what's the use of taking them up, when no one will give evidence against them?"

"Yes; fearful of alarming you. The fact is, they assembled last night for the purpose of destroying me. But as they thought it might prejudice Kennedy's trial, they put it off till to-night."

minutes; at length, he divined the cause. "I'll stake my head, Kennedy has been acquitted, and they are escorting him home in triumph."

THE "WESTMORLAND TIMES" ON MR. CONNELL.

We clip from the Westmorland Times of 28th ult. the following opinion of Mr. Connell. We fear that it gives the County credit for more independence of Mr. C's. influence than facts go to prove.

Furniture

The Fabricator would respectfully refer to his numerous customers, for their patronage, bestowed on him the last season in the

FURNITURE TR

and would no- respectfully invite the Woodstock and surrounding country to for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere

Rich Chamber

not to be surpassed by any in the Beaureas, Wash Sta

Splendid looking

in mahogany, Walnut, Gilt, inlaid square frames.

TABLE

Triplet Tables, Spinning Woodstock, Feb. 1st.

FROM

New York & Direct

FLOUR, FLOUR, & LASSES, &

The subscriber has received from N. Hazen and Saint Andrews, by

STEAMER AND

the largest supply of Provisions and

People of Can

300 Bbls. SUPERFINE EXTRA STA

300 do CRUSHED RAW MUSC

100 do FANCY BR

100 do CORN MEAL

75 do HEAVY ME

50 do CRUSHED

30 do RAW MUSC

30 do RICE.

400 SACKS PURE WHITE

5 bbls. PORTO RICO M

10 CHESTS CONGOU TE

10 do SOUCHONG,

10 boxes TOBACCO,

6 Bbls PORTER'S BURN

LIQUORS OF A

TERMS.—For \$40 a

6 months from this date.

The Subscriber will have f

following places:

Canterbury Station,

Hankins Mills,

Houlton,

Carpenter's, Eo

Woodstock.

Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861.

LIQUO

IN STORE AND T

HDS. Hennessy's D

15 Cases "

20 Hds. Geneva (J. De

20 Cases "

2 Panchoons Scotch Whis

2 Hds. Irish Whiskey—

13 Quarter Cases 1, 3, an

Wine:

12 Quarter and Octaves P

2 Panchoons Old Jamis

20 Cases Guinness' Extra

15 Bbls. India Pale Ale

15 Baskets Champagne;

50 Cases Keith's and Kol

10 Boxes Lemon Syrup,

70 articles "Raven"

5 Hds. and 20 Cases J.

C's Brandy.

Ex "Pohantons"

10 Paragon Strong P

The above Goods are

on bond or duty paid) by

Fredericton, May 29, 1860

BILLIARD TAB

The subscribers have for s

Balls, Cases &c. complete

for cash, or approved paper.

Fredericton, Jan. 9, 1861.

FOR

TWO Hundred Acres

Wicklow, Carleton

merely owned by David C

able title will be give

liberal.

Apply to L. P. Fish

to the subscriber.

Grand Falls, Jan. 8.

FOR

quantity of Pine Clap B

