

Binding

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, April 4, 1861.

SURROGATES COURT.

A case just tried before L. P. Fisher, Esq., Surrogate for the County of Carleton, has excited much interest and attention. Daily the Court House, has been crowded with spectators, from both town and country, anxious to hear the evidence as it was developed in the examination of the witnesses. The case, according to rumor, is this. Robert Gurney of Jacksontown, died childless on the 26th day of December, 1860, leaving an aged widow; being possessed at the time of his death of a house and farm at Jacksontown, about two miles from Upper Woodstock village. This property as well as his personal property he by will, drawn up by L. R. Harding, one month before his death, bequeathed to the said L. R. Harding, for his own benefit, after the death of the widow, in consideration of the payment of certain debts and legacies amounting in all to about \$200, she (the widow) having the use of the real estate during her lifetime.

The validity of this will, a nephew and two nieces of the deceased, contest on several grounds, one of them being an informality in the execution of the will, and another the state of mind of the deceased, at the time of its execution.

W. H. Needham and J. C. Winslow Esqrs. appeared for the Plaintiffs, and Hon. J. A. Street and Geo. Connell, Esq., for the Defendant.

We publish as full a resumé of the evidence in the case, as our time and space will permit of.

The Court being duly opened on Thursday the 28th at eleven o'clock, J. C. Winslow was called to prove the service and publishing of the citation—and the High Sheriff was also called to prove the service of the citation on L. R. Harding the Defendant. His Honor, the Surrogate, then called upon the counsel for L. R. Harding, to prove the will in solemn form, which he declined to do until the parties claiming as heirs, had proved themselves, next of kin to the deceased in order to show their right to contest the will.

Mrs. Gurney and Matthew Gurney were then called, and His Honor, after hearing them decided that their proof was sufficient. The Counsel for Mr. Harding, then proceeded to call the witnesses to prove the will.

Leonard R. Harding, Jr. was first sworn, and gave the following evidence—I am 17 years old, can read and write, have been at school—I know Mr. Gurney, the Testator, saw him sign the will that is my handwriting as a witness. Mr. Armstrong, Jonathan my brother, my father and myself were present when the will was signed. Mr. G. sat up in bed when he signed it. Understood it to be his will. My father asked him, if that was his last will,—he said it was. I saw Mr. Armstrong and Jonathan, my brother sign as witnesses. Mr. G. could have seen us if he looked. He put his finger on the seal after signing, and my father said to him, do you acknowledge this to be your last will and testament—he replied, Yes. We were all present, when the will was done. The witnesses signed immediately afterwards in the adjoining room. Wm. Armstrong signed it first, next Mr. Jonathan last. The door was open at the time. I could see him, as he could see me, if he looked. There was no impediment. We all signed in the same position. Mr. G. lay in the bed, on his left side—the bed had no curtain, he had only to turn his eyes. We went there, to get as witnesses, I had my eye on Gurney, when the other witnesses signed. My father took the will afterwards. We put our initials opposite alterations. I believe him to have been in a sound state of mind. Don't know his age.

Cross-examined by Mr. Needham.—Am son of L. R. Harding. Was at Gurney's on night referred to. Might have been 9 or 10, or 11—will swear, I think it was not 12. There is a clock in our house. I looked at it before leaving home. Can't tell the hour,—when I last looked it was 9. Think my father was not then in the house. Can't tell where he was. Can't say if he was home to supper. Saw him before 9. Will swear he was there between ten and 11. Had tea at 6. He was home between 9 and 12. Distance from Father's to Gurney's about 50 rods. My father and brother did not leave the house together. After Father left, Jonathan and I followed him—probably half an hour after. We found Armstrong and Father there. Went into bedroom soon after. Not in the habit of going to Mr. Gurney's. Think I was there during previous week. Know the position of rooms. Mr. Gurney lay on his back, when I first went in. Father raised him up. After he had signed, he lay down in the same position as when we came into the room. Don't think I had been in bed, before going over to witness the will. The head of the bed was to the North, on the left hand side as you go in. The bedroom is opposite the main road, on the east side. The side of the bed is next the road. The road runs North and South. The bed was close to the North and West sides

of the house. About six or eight feet from the door to the wall. Don't think the door was a foot from the bed. The table on which we signed, was in the next room, down against the South wall. Will swear that it was not close up to the western wall. Don't recollect seeing the table moved. Will swear it was two feet from western wall. Door of bedroom swung to left against the bed. I signed as witness on the west side of the table, and not on the North west. There was a chair sitting there. Don't know the width of the bed—think it was a double one. Had seen Mr. Gurney since his illness. Can't say how long he was sick. It was Monday night, 26th Nov. when we signed.

Jonathan Harding was next sworn. I am brother of last witness. Signed as witness in R. Gurney's house. All present. I saw Mr. Gurney sign the will. Mr. Harding asked him, if that was his last will and testament. He replied it was his last will and testament, and that he left his business all in Mr. Harding's hands. It was not read in my presence, at time of executing. I did see him, when the other witnesses signed. Mr. Gurney was looking at them. I am positive I saw him look. I took him to be in a right state of mind. He asked for his spectacles. Father gave him his. He looked at the paper. All he saw was the end of the will. The first page of will was not opened.

Cross-examined by Mr. Needham.

I do think him to have been in a sound state of mind. Have known Mr. G. about 15 years. Had only seen him twice during his illness. Don't know whether it was the same evening or a week before. It was in the evening. I think there was some person with me. We had the following conversation. "You are quite low, Mr. Gurney." He replied "I hope I'll get round." I don't know his state of mind during his illness. It was between 9 and 11 when I left home to sign the will. Found father and Armstrong there, when I went to the house. My father came home afterwards. My brother went with me to Gurney's. The old man was lying on the bed. After signing and acknowledging it, he lay down. Question. Will you swear that Mr. Gurney did not say to Mr. Harding, "I am glad that you have corrected the will," before you all left the bedroom. Answer. Don't know whether anything more was said or not. It might have been said, but I do not recollect it. There was a debating club in Jacksontown which met different nights. I was there twice. Mr. Armstrong did not ask me, at the club to go over to Gurney's the night the will was signed. The bedroom was from six to twelve feet long. The door was near the wall near the road side. We signed as witnesses in the adjoining room. I was standing at the North side of the table when my brother and Armstrong signed it. They were at the North west corner when they signed it, won't swear, I was facing the South. Think I was facing the North east, won't swear it. I was nearer the west than east. I was standing out further in the room than they—further east. I sat down sideways to the table. Not facing South, nor Northwest, but think it was Northeast, very near, but will not swear positively. Can't say whether my brother stood or sat to sign. The Paper lay in same place while all were signing. It lay on the table nearer the west end than the east—was not moved, till all had signed. Did not hear any part of will read. Think the will is in my Father, (L. R. Harding's) hand writing. I signed without looking at it. We put our initials near the rectification of the mistakes. I knew what I signed. They told me it was a will—that is the paper, (pointing to the will produced in evidence.) When this was done, and we came into the other room, I think my Father had not any other paper in his hand, but the will.

My Father did burn another paper, after we sat a while, which he pulled out of his pocket. I think he said, this is the first will—I will burn it before you. The witnesses were all present—I saw it burn. Nothing was said about its contents. After burning the first will, my father did not in my presence, pledge Armstrong not to say anything about what passed that evening. Mr. Gurney lay close to the front side of the bed, when he signed will—did so before when I saw him.—He lay on his back, I think,—can't say that he inclined to either side.

Questioned by Mr. Street.

My father did say on pulling out the first will, so called, "This is the first will—I will burn it in presence of you the witnesses." Do not recollect that he stated the reason—was not thinking of the matter. Am positive Gurney could and did see me, when I and the other witnesses signed the will.

Questioned by Mr. Needham.

Did not Mr. Harding say on burning first will, that the names were wrong on that will.

Ans. No he did not.

Are you witness interested in this will?

Ans. Not except as my Father's son.

The Court here adjourned, the next day being Good Friday, till Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

On Saturday at 10 A. M., the Court being again opened, L. R. Harding was called—Mr. Needham objected to Mr. Harding's being sworn, but was over ruled by His Honor. He was then sworn, and gave the following evidence in reply to Mr. Street.

I have known Gurney and his wife 25 years. They had no children. His wife's name is Jane. The will produced is his will written by me. The witnesses to it are Wm. Armstrong, Jonathan

Harding and L. R. Harding, Jr. Mr. Gurney signed it in bed, in presence of the witnesses. (Gurney) looked at it before signing,—he asked for his spectacles.—I gave him mine,—he signed it with the will laid on a book. In presence of the witnesses he signed it and placing his finger on the seal acknowledged it to be his last will and testament. He further said, I give Squire Harding full power and authority to transact all my business. Then I took the will into the bedroom, and threw it down on the table, on the east end, having first doubled up the cloth over some dishes on the other end.

Armstrong stood at the east end of the table and signed it as a witness. I stood at the table looking in at Gurney, while witnesses were signing. I do not know if the witnesses all stood at the same place, while signing. I knew that the witnesses and testator must sign in one another's presence.

Between two or three months before Mr. Gurney was taken sick, he came to me, at my house, and said he was getting old, and wished me to assist him in fixing his business. He wanted me to write his will. I told him he had better take a copy and write it himself. He asked me if I had a copy, I gave him one and told him to go and write the "pramble." He met me some time after, and asked me when I would come to fix his will. This was on the 19th or 11th Nov. He told me he wanted to fix up his business, went to his house—he told his wife to get the copy of the will. She did so. He was sitting in his chair. I asked him how he wanted the property distributed. He told me he wanted to give his nieces some, and his wife to have the rest during her life. He wanted to give his niece £60, and his unmarried niece £40. He wanted to put the property into some one's hands who would take care of her. I asked me would take her, and pay all debts and legacies and keep the balance for myself, for my time. I told him I had rather have nothing to do with it, but that he had better get John Harper, who was a great friend of his, to take it. He said he would not do it. Then said I, take William Connell, but he would not do so. I told him, I insisted on it, I must take time to consider, would tell him next morning. Next day I went to Gurney's, and asked him, if he insisted my taking it—he said he would not take either those I mentioned. I then said, I would come to take it.

I then went home, and wrote the Draft of I produce here. I took it and read it to Gurney told me to make the will after the Draft here produced in evidence. I took it home and did so. I then took the will to Gurney and he read it, and said the will was all right but one thing; that he intended to give to combe a building lot, and wanted it to be put in the will. I said it could not be put in, as I would make out another will, or give an affidavit to Gurney for Newcomb. This will was signed and witnessed on the 14th Nov. in his room, was signed before the witnesses. I asked him he wanted to do with it. He told me to take of it. Ten days after, he sent for me, and told me, he wanted to change the will, and put in names of Mary Gidney Gilmore and Nancy two nieces. He said he had found the name of an old letter in his drawer. Before that, I told him, it was necessary to have the "pramble" name of the legatees in the will, as it might otherwise be some trouble about it, said it was no matter, as he did not know names.

Then I wrote a new will, and put in the names he told me to destroy the old will. I read new will to him. This was on the 26th Nov. He told me to get witnesses, so as to do it executed. I told him I could not get the witnesses. I said I would get witnesses in morning. I went to Gurney's about 10 o'clock in the evening. He asked me whether I had a will. I said, No. He said I had better get witnesses to-night and have it done. He said here is Armstrong; he will do for one. I went home and told my sons Leonard and James to come over to Gurney's, as we might want as witnesses to his will. When I came he showed him the will and read it to him, and gave it to him. The will was then executed, that time he was of sound mind. The estate mentioned is worth, I should judge, \$1500 the personal property \$150. From the information I could get, he owes £150. His age is 58. Her health is good; so good that she may live long enough to eat up the property. I had rather have nothing to do with it. I have to pay the debts and legacies, keep the "old woman," for the property, consider it a hard bargain. I once had a nephew the same kind before, and never got anything out of him. When we were talking about the will, I told him if he intended to leave his nephew anything, he would be in trouble, when his house burnt. Besides, he had heard that he was a sputtered character.

Questioned by Mr. Needham.

Have heard Gurney speak of Matthew some times, but not of his nieces by name. He never had two. Did not hear him mention any till after he found the letter. Mr. Gurney expressly told me he had a nephew named there, but not the name of either niece, till finding the letter.

Property appraised at £450; would not more than £400 for it. Would sell it for sum I could get. Would hardly rent for per annum, in money. His arrangements were, that I was to take care of him

his lifetime, pay his funeral expenses, she was to have the use of the house, was no agreement that I should money for her support; but I did not maintain her, I shall have maintained. The personal property pay the debts out of. If there was about supporting her afterwards agreement about it. I did not value the value of the property.—Do worth more than the appraisement praised by Anthony Kearney as a good man as can be found.

When I made first will and read he said it was all right, but that give a part to Mr. Newcomb. I do not recollect, but I could give a make a new will. He said and do. I wrote one, and by his direction will to keep, and by his direction have not got it with me. I expect now, I told Mr. Newcomb about the funeral, and told him I would [Obligation handed into court, as by L. R. Harding.] This was the same day as first will was signed.

COPY OF OBLIGATION.

"I, Robert Gurney, do request L. R. Harding, to give William Connell, a building lot above the House, on the west side of the 43rd Street, in front, and 100 feet back, Jane's death, and by so doing, I will oblige me, and fulfil my wish, Gurney's last wish, this 14th day 1860."

"I, L. R. Harding do agree to wish of Robert Gurney, this 14th 1860."

Signed, L. R. Harding.

Cross questioned by Mr. Needham.

This is my handwriting. Mr. Gurney, I was directed to keep the will, I gave it to Connell this morning. Has been in my possession 25th Nov., 1860.

After he signed the will, Moses Kearney, and William Tompkins will, as witnesses. They remain nieces, while I was there, I think five. I think it likely Sharp says, I know if Sharp was at the house, there, but I went after the other sign, I read the will to Mr. Gurney, a few days before he signed about the 11th or 12th before the I read it to him, the day when he but not in the room—no one but Mr. Mrs. Walsh, and Mary Irving were in the room. I don't know who when I read it the second time; some people; they could not hear. No one ever heard me read that will. [Here there was a war of wits Counsel and the witness, which was His Honor.] First will was signed adjoining the bedroom. I stayed with Mr. Gurney and witnesses, as after the first will was signed, on this obligation was made—I went to draw it up, and took it back. The cut-d in the forepart of the day, signed it in my own house; took it to him, and he was perfectly satisfied. He told me what to do, and I wrote words, and he said it would do as will. I signed it. Gurney did not the day of the week; was on the was not on the 17th; he then directed it and put it with the will. I think first will, not in presence of witnesses, some day after obligation was written up with it in the envelope—some day—did not ask witnesses to write on the seal. I did not seal it up before that I might put the obligation with recollect seeing Moses Sharp in the day after altering the will. About that will was executed, Mr. Gurney and told me, he had found the name in a letter. I have not the letter Gurney gave it to me. I took it with that letter prepared a new will, whether that day or the next. I prepared it, so as to show it to him the 24th, the same day as he sent for that obligation, on the day I drew. Took the new will to Mr. Gurney, to him, once before the day he signed it to him.

I went over almost every night, evening that will was signed, and Mr. Armstrong. It was near 10 o'clock Mr. Gurney spoke to me about getting the will in Kitchen or Parlour. Mr. Gurney told me they made too much did not tell me the night before he died what he wanted, that he wanted watch Armstrong was in the House. Don't the door was shut. It was a tea. I went there. I used to be there, sat with him and helped him to dress with him all night after the will gave him several drinks during night, conishing drinks—he probably he will was signed.

Did not give him any wine that he signed the will. I gave it to him as he orders, I did not get the will

ber of a family, not for the purpose of settlement, but in order, under cover of the Act, to strip the Land of the lumber.

"Rules and Regulations were passed in Council on the 29th May 1852, (a copy of which is here annexed) restricting the applicants to persons not under 18 years of age, embodying the form of a Petition stating that the applicant resides in the Province, is a British Subject, — years of age, does not own any Land, and has no claim to any Land purchased from Government payable by instalments, or by labor, prays leave to pay for the Land in labor, and he pledges himself to conform in all things to the Regulations of Government for such purchase. The Regulations provided that the applicant should within three months after the publication of such approval, personally occupy the Land and make improvements to the value of £10.

"The evidence exhibits applications under this form of petition, to which they beg refer once.

"It appears by the evidence of Mr. Inches, that about 500,000 acres of Land have been applied for under this Act, and approved of, but not yet paid for, and for which grants have not yet issued; the quantity that was approved and Gazetted from 1st November 1850, to 1st November 1860, was 101,200 acres.

"The Committee have no evidence before them of the quantity for which Grants have issued, but there is a considerable quantity of Land applied for several years since, and for which labour has been performed, but no Grants have yet issued in consequence of the Certificates not having been produced at the Crown Land Office, that the conditions of settlement had been complied with under the Rules and Regulations in force. The Regulations were altered in some particulars in 1858, and the period within which settlement and improvement should be made, was extended from three months to two years. The evidence shows that this extension has proved injurious, by locking up the Land for too long a period without improvement, and affording a greater opportunity of stripping the Land of the Lumber. This period has lately been reduced to one year, and an Affidavit is now required from the applicant to the truth of the contents of the Petition.

"The Committee find that Mr. Inches was interested in 9000 acres of Land, purchased mostly in 1853 and 1854 under the instalment system. Had the instalments been annually called for the real ownership of so large a quantity of Land could not have remained so long unknown to the Department. The three last instalments were paid in July 1860, when, by means of transfers held from the parties in whose names the Lands were purchased, Grants were issued in the names of persons selected by Mr. Inches. On examining the transfers of these Lands produced from the Department, the Committee find the names of the original purchasers to include men of wealth and position, extending to persons residing in almost every part of the Province, a list of whom is herewith submitted. There were numerous facts elicited during the investigation, many of them important, but it is impossible for the Committee to give them all particular prominence in this Report; and the Committee therefore beg reference to them in the accompanying Evidence and Documents.

"The Committee have also had before them the Petition of Wm. Hayward and others, praying investigation with reference to certain Road expenditures in Glassville and Knowlesville Settlements. It appears that in accordance with the ordinary custom applied to Association Surveys, a leading Road is carefully explored by a Surveyor, and opened out at Government expense, for the convenience and encouragement of settlers. In addition to the Road service of Deputy Hartley in the above Town, for which he has received payment, the Surveyor General, at the request of some of the settlers, and by recommendation of one of the Representatives of the County employed three very suitable persons to perform further work on the Road, the gross charge for which amounts to the sum of \$656 25-10/10ths.—The Committee think the expense incurred in this case greater than the circumstances would justify, and recommend that in future all similar expenditures be made, if at all, in the most economical way, and as far as practicable at public competition. The Honorable Surveyor General estimates that from \$10 to \$12 is sufficient per mile for such purpose.

"In conclusion, the Committee beg to say that they consider the policy of permitting large tracts of Land, suitable for settlement, throughout the Province and along the line of Railway to be locked up in the hands of speculators, as detrimental to the public interests; that the interference with the Surveyor General by the payment for Surveys and other services contrary to his express orders, as tending to create insubordination in the Department; and they are further of opinion, that the Executive Government, as Trustees for the public, are responsible for the judicious management of the public domain.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JAMES TIBBETS,
MATTHEW McLEOD,
ROBERT D. WILMOT,
ANNIE R. McCLELLAN,
GEORGE KEIR.

"Committee Room, 26th March, 1861."

Anderson, the fugitive slave, is in Montreal. He is to go to England on the opening of navigation.

his lifetime, pay his funeral expenses, she was to have the use of the house, was no agreement that I should money for her support; but I did not maintain her, I shall have maintained. The personal property pay the debts out of. If there was about supporting her afterwards agreement about it. I did not value the value of the property.—Do worth more than the appraisement praised by Anthony Kearney as a good man as can be found.

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I then went home, and wrote the Draft I produce here. I took it and read it to Gurney...

Then I wrote a new will, and put in the new will to him. This was on the 26th November. He told me to get witnesses, so as to execute it...

Property appraised at £450; would not more than £400 for it. Would sell it for per annum, in money. His arrangements were, that I was to take care of him...

his lifetime, pay his funeral expenses, and see that she was to have the use of the property. There was no agreement that I should spend my own money for her support...

When I made first will and read it over to him, he said it was all right, but that he wanted to give a part to Mr. Newcomb. I said, this could not be added, but I could give an obligation...

COPY OF OBLIGATION. I, Robert Gurney, do request and desire of L. R. Harding, to give William Newcomb, my friend, a building lot above the Baptist Meeting House...

I, L. R. Harding do agree to fulfil the above wish of Robert Gurney, this 14th day of Nov. 1859.

Cross questioned by Mr. Needham. This is my handwriting. Mr. Gurney did not sign it, I was directed to keep this with the will...

After he signed the will, Moses Sharp, Adam Kearney, and William Tompkins signed the first will, as witnesses. They remained on the premises, while I was there...

He told me to get witnesses, so as to execute it. I told him I could not get the witnesses. I said I would get witnesses in morning. I went to Gurney's about 10 o'clock in the evening...

Questioned by Mr. Needham. Have heard Gurney speak of Matthew sometimes, but not of his nieces by name. He me he had two. Did not hear him mention till after he found the letter...

Welsh, I think, got it by Mr. G's orders. Mr. Armstrong and I sat up with Mr. Gurney on the night of the 26th November. We sat up together another night, but I don't recollect when that other time was...

COPY OF MR. GURNEY'S WILL. We give below, a copy of Mr. Gurney's Will the paper, which has been in dispute before the Surrogate, during the present week:

In the name of God, amen. I, Robert Gurney, being in a sound and perfect state of mind, the mortality of the body, and knowing it is appointed unto all Men once to die, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament...

To my wife, Jane Gurney, I give and bequeath the use of all my Real Estate during her lifetime, more particularly described as part of Lot No. B., in Jacksonton, in the fourth tier of lots of Wakefield...

After he signed the will, Moses Sharp, Adam Kearney, and William Tompkins signed the first will, as witnesses. They remained on the premises, while I was there...

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the said William Armstrong, Leonard R. Harding, Junior, and Jonathan Harding, respectively, in the presence of each other, and of the said Robert Gurney.

LEWIS P. FISHER, Surrogate for the County of Carleton.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, County of Carleton:

Be it remembered, that on the eighth day of January, A. D. 1861, before me, Lewis P. Fisher, Surrogate for the County of Carleton, personally appeared Leonard R. Harding, sole Executor named in the within written Will of Robert Gurney...

LEWIS P. FISHER, Surrogate for the County of Carleton.

DR. BROWN'S DEATH.—Just as we were going to press we were informed of Dr. Brown's death. It did not take us much by surprise, as it had been for some time a well known and generally lamented fact...

The deceased gentleman had during the few years, in which he had been employed in the duties of his profession, in our midst, endeared himself to the hearts of many of our towns people...

With his young wife and infant son, thus early bereaved of a loving husband and kind father, and with the other members of his family, we beg respectfully to express our sympathy for their loss.

DR. ROBB'S DECEASE.—It is with unfeigned sorrow, that we have read the Telegram containing the report of Dr. Robb's decease. The loss is one which will be felt throughout the Province...

We think we can safely say, that no inhabitant of our Province, would have been more generally missed and more widely lamented than Dr. Robb.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—Captain Baird's Rifle Company have during the past and present week, met twice for ball practice, and the accuracy of their shots have called forth the admiration of the spectators.

The Richmond Company are also practicing, but we have not been able to obtain any report of their results.

IMPORTANT.—TO THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.—The Woodstock Journal, begs leave to inform the "Doorkeeper" who does the editing of the Colonial Empire, that in order to relieve our columns from the charge of being "stale," we intend to copy some of its numerous, brilliant editorials...

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATING THE "LAND-JOBBER" CHARGES. (Continued from 5th page.)

This petition was ordered to "stand over" by endorsement of mine. Messrs. Hastings & Bros. state that they have an assignment of this property from Mr. Hart, and will produce the paper. I then find an Order dated 2nd September, 1859, "referred to Surveyor General Provincial Secretary, and Solicitor General for enquiry."

Then I find an Order in Council, 18th April, 1859. "Grant to issue for 100 acres." Then April 30th, 1859, I wrote to Mr. Watters regarding the Hastings claim.

Did not give him any wine that night before he signed the will. I gave it to him by the Doctor's orders. I did not get the wine. George

[This Report is addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and is dated April 4th, 1859. It states that the undersigned, to whom had been referred the petition of John Hart, praying that under the Ashburton Treaty, a grant might pass to him of the land, on which he resides, situated at the Little Falls, Victoria County, had the honor to report, that they had given their attention to the prayer of the Petition, and had investigated Hart's claim to the Grant...

There has been no purchase money paid, under the Ashburton Treaty none is required. The Grant was stayed for some time, upon the remonstrance of the Chairman of this Committee Mr. Tibbitts, and there was much discussion about it, Mr. Tibbitts, as a member for the County, asserted that it was part of the Indian Reserve, and that Hart had not settled there at the time required; but if he had, he was only in the light of lessee to the Indians, and that the land was very valuable.

On the 4th of April 1860, Mr. Watters addressed a note to the Surveyor General. I told the Chairman of this Committee, that the grant was stayed, and led him to infer, at least, he says, he supposed the grant was staid indefinitely. He reproached me, when he found the grant had issued, and I showed him this note, and the endorsement of an order by the Surveyor General, that the Grant should issue, on the 4th April, 1860. At the time of the Order to issue, the grant, I remember, that I felt inclined to let Mr. Tibbitts know; he had left for Quebec a few days before, with the understanding, as stated, but I did not like to make further trouble.

Mr. Hart came into the possession of those lands under lease from the Indians. I think there was nothing in the Grant to protect the Indians, or secure the payment of their rent—it has always seemed to me, that it was a very hard case for the Indians. All succeeding Governments have held, that the Ashburton treaty did not apply to the Indians. In the eye of the law, the Indians does not appear to be considered a man. When Indians have made improvements, they have not been considered "personal" proprietors, and the Law does not recognize their right to alienate their lands. This is the only case of which I know, where the Government has considered the Indian a man. The remainder of these Indian lands have been surveyed, and an Order made, with a view to sell them for money, the proceeds to go to the Indian fund, but a sufficient reservation is to be made for the Indians.

I think no new light was thrown on this matter since Emmerson's letter. The extent of the reserve is 800 acres, the piece sold out of it, is the most valuable part. I have never heard of any other parties claiming land in this reserve.

Mr. Watters at the time of issuing the grant, evinced a good deal of anxiety about it, and has taken a good deal of interest in Mr. Hastings' claim, throughout.

It was referred to these three members of the Executive for their report—to Mr. Watters, I think, particularly, because he was a member for that County.

In Mr. Herbert's case he pleaded that he was entitled to the land under the Ashburton treaty. The Government seized the land. He applied to the Legislature, and got, I think some of it back again, and £100. I suppose since Mr. Herbert took a lease of the land, he had to lose it while those parties who entered upon it, without license, have received grants.

This land was laid out by Col. McLaughlan about 1845. I do not remember telling Mr. Watters, that Hart was in possession of these lands before it was laid out as an Indian reserve. It is made an argument in reports of Hart's case that the Petitioner has been in possession of the land since 1840. In the report of the Commissioner, it says 1842; Granting it had been in 1840, he would not be entitled to the land under the Ashburton Treaty, as he could have no legal right unless he had been in possession six years before the Treaty which was made in 1842. But under the Provincial Act, the indulgence was extended to all who had been in possession of the lands before the date of the treaty, which was signed in 1842, the year in which the Commissioners state, that Hart came into possession of one acre, "upon the payment of an annual rent" to the Indians.

I remember now, that the Surveyor General would not at first sign the grant; and only do so at last, at the earnest solicitation of the Solicitor General, Mr. Watters, inasmuch as Mr. Tibbitts had gone away under the impression, that it would not be issued.

(To be continued.)

FREDERICTON, MONDAY, April 1st. Mr. Tilley read letter from London relating to Halifax and Quebec Railway, and a committee was appointed to draw up in conjunction with Legislative Council address to Imperial Government for aid to the project. Thursday appointed for discussing Investigating Committee Report.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, April 2nd. Dr. Robb died at 1.30 P. M. of day of Pleurisy and inflammation of Lungs.

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

From the Colonial Empire. Now I come to something personal. In the previous statements he was kept somewhat in check by the fear of documents. He showed great anxiety by a very formal declaration to get the Committee to believe, that he could have no object in wishing me not to come before this Committee; or having come, not to talk too much. In his own words, let me work this out, because the real fact was unmistakable; no doubt about it, as the Committee will all agree with me, before I am done. It is absurd to suppose, that all his many interviews with me, all sought by himself but one, that exception being when I went and called him of Council, not to make all the threats he speaks of, but to tell him, that I was going to make a clean breast of it. I say again it is absurd to suppose that all these interviews sprung solely from anxiety on my account; it is contrary to the man. He is always out of the way when a friend is in trouble, unless he has some self-interest.

Now mark the reasons. When the Attorney General had to fear a disclosure from me, there was an uproar, and great excitement for the moment. That was considered wrong, you even fraudulent and scandalous, which but a day before was thought by every one to be all right enough. He knew that the public and the House of Assembly, in the view of a coming Election, would not take time to reflect and would blame him, the head of the Government, especially. That the first question to be put to me, before this Committee, would be as regards members of the Government, and he knew that no one living but myself could inform upon him; for it was all well hid behind other unknown names. Had he no reason then to dread divulgement? Yes, he had; and he knew it and felt it; and I knew it and saw it. It was there hanging before him, at every time he came to see me. No need for words to mention it by name, although I did it afterwards. [No doubt about it.] At some one of the subsequent interviews, and I mentioned it at my own house, and at the Council door, as well as in the public highway—"don't say too much—"I would not tell too much."—"You need not mention me, &c."

The Attorney General admits, incautiously, that I said I would not be a martyr to the Government. What does that prove? Not that I was merely anxious to screen my partners. I regarded his threat about the commitment for a short time, and doubts even of the possibility of that as proceeding solely from his own fears, and so now do all who hear me.

Knowing all this, I more readily believed the report which reached me on Thursday evening, as stated in my former evidence.

The Attorney General said, that he thought I perhaps asked him to speak to Mr. McClellan. Lest any doubt might remain about that, I distinctly state, I did not, and I state in Mr. McClellan's hearing, that I met him that evening at a social party; was for hours in his company, spoke to him on a variety of subjects, and purposely never spoke to him about this matter, as he was or the committee.

I now leave the whole matter where it should be, with every confidence that the truth will be perceived; and I further beg to state, in consequence of newspaper reports, that I have been in consultation with no one, nor derived any assistance throughout this whole matter.

After the Surveyor General has been heard and in his truthfulness, as far as his memory at the time serves, I have the utmost confidence, I will have an opportunity to bring out some further facts. I also remind the Committee that I respectfully claim the privilege of being heard, if it should appear needful, after each witness, and that I flatter myself that my evidence has already afforded to this Committee an amount of information and suggestion, which will compare very favourably with the other witnesses, and that too in language as direct and brief as possible.

Deputy Whitehead being sworn, said:—"I am a Deputy Surveyor; my district is Southampton and Canterbury, in York. I did not state to Mr. Inches, or any one in the Office, that the delay occasioned in making the survey was caused by me, or to that effect, that I can recollect."

It was not occasioned by the Attorney General; I spoke to the Attorney General with regard to the survey previous to the issuing of the order in Fredericton, and told him, it was desired by the people that a survey should be made in Southampton. In consequence of that, numerous applications being made for land in that vicinity, he said he would see about the matter, and get an order issued, or to that effect, this was previous to the issuing of the order, if the Surveyor General would concur. I afterwards had a conversation with the Attorney General in Woodstock, I think the latter part of September, at Mr. Connell's and I told him, that in consequence of the parties who had petitioned for land in this vicinity, having applied in various sections of that part of the County, it would be a very expensive survey to survey only 10,000 acres; and that there were so many applications coming in at the time, I thought it would be necessary to extend the survey. The order was dated the 25th of May, 1860. I received no subsequent order in reference to this survey; I had a verbal

order from Mr. Inches, with regard to the quantity, it was not to exceed the 10,000 acres; he told me I would not be safe if I did. I never received any direct orders to explore roads apart from this order. I considered that this order gave me an implied order to survey roads. I have explored a road. It was to accommodate the blocks of land surveyed. I did explore a road beyond the block indicated. I did it by what I considered an implied order from the Attorney General, verbal as far as he is concerned. I received a communication in writing from Mr. Inches. [Mr. Whitehead here submitted this letter, as follows:]

CROWN LAND OFFICE, June 12, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—Some of the Hickys of the Campbell Settlement say, that the road from Campbell's to the Newburgh, or Connell should run North from their place, so as to pass through good land. They say, that much of the Davidson land is swampy, besides much of it has been taken up by Anderson, Reid, and Gibson. The Attorney General wishes you to be very careful in the selection of the route. Mr. Hartley has been appointed to expend £40 on it, but the best line must be discovered and explored first.

Yours &c.,

ANDREW INCHES.

To Deputy Whitehead.

The road this refers to, runs through these blocks. I surveyed it in separate blocks.

The directions the Attorney General gave me were, to explore a road; it was not a positive order,—but he gave me to understand, it was desirable that a road should be surveyed, connecting the settlements in Southampton, and giving them a road to the River St. John, through the parish; also a road to Woodstock and Fredericton. I considered these verbal directions sufficient to warrant me in the exploration. I considered at the time, that Mr. Inches letter authorized the extension of the road beyond the blocks. I was ordered to survey and I think so still; the extension began as far as the Campbell Settlement road had been turnpiked, and explored and extended it through the block or blocks surveyed to the Alma Settlement, and Newburgh, to connect with the road leading to Woodstock. Also, the same road is extended to the Granulo Settlement, so called, then back to the Caverhill Settlement, to connect with a road leading to Fredericton.

The land I last described was in connection with the land Mr. Inches wrote me about.

The Davidson line started from the Campbell Settlement, and ended at the Newburgh. I did not consider, inasmuch as there was money to be expended, that I would be justifiable in recommending the expenditure on a road that did not connect with any other road.

I considered, from the conversation I had with the Attorney General, that I had authority to extend the exploration of a road to the road leading to Hayneville; Hayneville is six miles below the Greenville Settlement. I did not, in making this extension, explore the road outside the block in this direction; but in the direction of Newburgh, I extended it one and a half miles beyond the block.

I did not increase my survey to 21,000 acres by direction of either the Surveyor General, or Mr. Inches, nor by the direction of anybody else. I did not extend it to 21,000 acres entirely on my own responsibility. Of course I had to bear the responsibility, but it was suggested by various circumstances. No member of the government or legislature, suggested that I should extend the survey.

I do not recollect that I mentioned five or six thousand acres, or any quantity, but that previous to my conversation with the Attorney General, I had met Deputy Hartley on the street in Woodstock, who informed me that the Rev. Mr. Temple wished to see me about an application that the Wesleyan Society intended to make for 10,000 acres of land. He desired me to get in the wagon with him, and go to see Mr. Temple. Mr. Temple asked what I thought about their getting 10,000 acres of land over the order of survey on the Nackawick. I told him, I had not been over the land, but if he would wait until I made the survey, I would then report to him. But if they had better to have the survey made that Fall, they had better send a committee to examine the land. I named this to the Attorney General, he said he knew nothing about it at that time—it did not belong to this department; but when he went to Fredericton he would see the Surveyor General, and let me know by letter whether the survey would be extended beyond the 10,000 acres, or not. That was the letter read by the Attorney General.

This is all that passed between the Attorney General and me, at that time.

The Attorney General never gave me any authority, or directions to extend the survey.

It appeared that Mr. Temple and Mr. Curry, had come to Fredericton to see about making an application. They sent men to examine the land, and decided they could get the 10,000 acres there.

Mr. Dickenson, one of the men who examined the land, told me that Judge Wilnot had the matter in hand, and that the order would issue for the 10,000 acres additional. Dickenson urged me to go on, and make the survey. At the same time, I saw the Attorney General. On the next morning I saw Mr. Dickenson; he asked me what the Attorney General said, and I told him what passed between us.

He said, the Attorney General probably knew nothing about it, but he had no doubt the order was issued before that; and recommended that I should go on with the survey; which I did. I did

not receive the Attorney General's letter until I was nearly through the survey, as it was delayed on the road.

I was uneasy about making the survey after I had commenced, and wrote Mr. Inches asking him if the Society had made application, and whether the order was issued; he wrote me a letter as follows:—

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Oct. 20th, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose sketches from the Grants. The Wesleyans spoke about land for settlement, and the Revs. Messrs. Temple and Currie saw the Surveyor General on the subject, but no written application have been entered. We told them that there would be plenty good vacant land in the block you are surveying, in Southampton.

Yours truly,

ANDREW INCHES.

This letter had the effect of satisfying me, that I was justified in going on with the survey as I supposed as they were anxious to give the Wesleyans a block, there would be enough, by exceeding the order, for all; this was an ingenious supposition of my own.

I commenced the survey about the 20th of September, 1860.

I had two reasons for delaying the survey; one was press of business, for orders, previously issued, and the other was, ill health. About the time, after I received the order I discovered a notice in the Royal Gazette, dated 26th of May, requiring that all lands, applied for after the 1st day of March, should be surveyed, and returns made before the first day of July; or else they would not be reserved at the general sale of timber licenses. It induced me, having a number of orders, to leave this survey until I had executed the order sent me previously.

I do not recollect when my returns were made. I do not recollect receiving any letters hurrying me to make my returns, but I may have had verbal communications from Mr. Inches, urging me to complete the survey; the reasons they assigned were, in consequence of the licenses for timber to be given for the winter. I did not tell the Surveyor General whether I was able to complete it before the general sale, or not. The principal ground on which I commenced the additional survey was, the conversation I had with Mr. Dickenson. I also had another ground, and this was to make it profitable. When I made my return, the Surveyor General disapproved of the quantity.

The Surveyor General objected to pay me the full amount of my account. I am not aware how much timber lands were locked up by the survey.

The Committee here adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, March 11.

Deputy Whitehead continued:—

The Attorney General never asked me particularly about the Nackawick Block of land. Soon after I received the order of the survey he said to me if I came across one or two hundred acres of good timber land, he would take it, or would like to get it; but that he did not wish to interfere with any person, or to obtain good setting land. During the time I was making the survey, I entered three petitions, not by his directions. The names were forwarded to me by another person, who did not wish me to mention his name in the matter, and afterwards declined taking the land. The man was my brother; who forwarded the applications and gave me the names; they were Mann, all three of them. They do not live in this County. I know no persons of that name, but presume they are persons in Minnesota. I entered the applications for him, but he declined taking the land afterwards.

They do not advertise lands for sale which have not been surveyed. I am positive I petitioned before the survey of these lands was made. Thirty or forty applicants had applied for land in this block before the order of survey was issued.

I seen the Attorney General and told him that the party who had petitioned for the three lots in the names of Mann, did not want them. By Mr. Fisher's directions, I told Mr. Inches to buy those lots in, in the name of Fimemore Morton, and two other parties. I do not know whether the money was paid for the lots. I think I told the Attorney General afterwards what I directed Mr. Inches to do. They were sold last sale, the 5th of Feb. last, I think. I have not the letter from my brother with me. It directed me if I found any good land, to select some of it for him. It might have been the case, that the suggestion went from me originally with regard to the fictitious names. I think I might have told him, he could not buy more than 100 acres in his own name. I did not apply for any of this land for my brother.

[The applications were here produced, and proved to be in the names of William Mann, Thomas Mann, and George Mann.]

I thought after making the applications that the speculation would not please him, and I never informed him of them. The applications were made after I had commenced, but previous to the completion of the survey of the 10,000 acre block. They were not the first applications I have made in the Crown Land Office; they were before the summer of 1860. The applications made first, were made by the desire of the Attorney General I don't recollect the names used. I am not sure whether four or six names were used.

As to the lands laid near the Great Shogomoc Lake—These lands were brought to sale, and

bought by Benjamin Ingram. I think one of the lots was bought in the name of Turtlecot, and the others in Ingram's name. Part of these were paid for in money down, and part by instalments. I think Mr. Ingram paid the money for them. The Attorney General had previously desired me to select some land for himself, timber land, not fit for settlement. I can't tell how long this was ago. I have been a Deputy since about 4 years, and I first discovered lands could be applied for in fictitious names, before I became Deputy Surveyor; but these two instances are the only one I ever knew of. They were purchased in the Spring of 1859. I am under the impression that no improvements have been made on these lands. I have had no conversation with the Attorney General about them, nor do I know how they came to be bought in the name of Ingram. I prepared the petitions for them myself.

The Attorney General had no knowledge of the fictitious names at or about the time of sale.

Ingram and Turtlecot bought for themselves. I think. The Attorney General told me he intended to pay cash, and the lots exceeded 200 acres.

Ques. "When you presented your claims for compensation for survey and exploring road, to the Crown Land Office, did you state to Mr. Inches, that you had been in communication with the Attorney General, and acted under his directions?"

Ans. "With regard to the road I told him I had, in reference to the Survey."

There are 20 acres, or more, of excellent land on each lot on the Nackawick, of the three lots that were laid off.

These lands are near the Neregiugis; there might be a good mill site; I do not know that this would enhance the value of the lands. They have been well timbered with spruce, there is considerable lumber on it yet, but it is small. I exceeded an order of survey before without authority of Surveyor General. I was ordered to survey 30,000 acres of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad Company, and surveyed 37,000 and some hundreds. These were under the law of the Railway reservation.

I don't think any objections were made to this excess. I was paid in full.

The Attorney General's anxiety about the road was to accommodate the settlers, and settlement, rather than the size of lots, I don't think the survey involved the road. It involved a road, but not the road. The practice has been to run a strait road without reference to inequalities in the land; and the reason I have made a claim for this road was, because I surveyed and explored it in such a way, as to be adapted to the settlement of these lands; this was done in consequence of the communication I had had with the Attorney General. I have been paid in full for surveying the 21,000 block.

I used no means to get this; I left my account in the Crown Land Office, and the Surveyor General told me it would have to be brought before the Council. I don't remember speaking to any person about it, in any way, until I met came to Fredericton, when Inches informed me, the warrant had issued, to pay me in full for the whole survey. I had no reason to suppose I would get my pay in full, except that the Council would consider the excess necessary under the circumstances. I am certain I never spoke to any person about it when the Surveyor General declined paying it, except it might be Mr. Inches.

John Hartley expended the money which was laid out on the road from the Campbell settlement to the Newburgh settlement. I don't know whether it was special or by-road money. Some money was expended on the road right on from where the money of the previous year had been laid out.

This was on the road from the river through the settlement. The six hundred acres I have mentioned, as applied for on the Shogomoc were all in one block, on the east side of the road. Hartly was the Commissioner to expend the money.

There were 30 or 40 applicants previous to the order of survey. I found 78 petitions on Saturday, including the 40, but don't know whether I found them all or not. They were all for land on the Nackawick block. Most of these applicants are young men from Woodstock, Jacksonton, and Richmond; a great many of them men with families, who are now moving in. I have been told three families have gone in this winter; and I have no doubt, most of those who have applied under the conditions of settlement, will go in next summer. I have a number of names also forwarded me by letter, who wished to apply, but were not aware they had to make oath to their petition. The order compelling parties to make oath has, I think, been in force since the 6th of September last.

Of the first 40 applicants, I think none of them were fictitious. I am personally acquainted with nearly all of them; the largest portion of them however.

I was informed that applications were made in fictitious names, and knew it to be done a long time ago, or some time ago.

The applications were made since the Order of Survey was issued. I have no blank transactions of these lands from my brother.

I believe the applications have been induced by the making of this survey. My brother intended to come home, and I expect him immediately after the opening of the Mississippi. He has no interest in these lands now.

My application for 200 acres, in the name

John Andrews, was received from Attorney fictitious one. The phen Morris is also request of Attorney is another similar case. The last is aro applicants in all were sold after the are all in one lot after I had got them what I had done; I off. He told me he lands.

Mr. Inches stated to give certificates, not that. I merely into committal, and leave ment.

I believe all the included in the Survey I do not know where ated. I do not think of timber owing [Mr. Inches rema his note to Mr. White the Wesleyans, ha thought in October o reported that White his order. Several and they were than would take it; but with the previous di than 10,000 acres.

acres for the Railro seemed of no conse ever found, inasmuch that the very next would be to survey t for the Company. about the 300 acres General, I had not the not yet, the least do the Attorney General spoke to me a few d and I informed him, that he had got it, w pleased, and let me General buying hand ther, and who did the would find the money told by him that he h der, and that the Sar ty, he (Mr. I.) told along saying to the S. Whitehead, that he w has proved the corre sections. He made a Land bought by the I am here, said Mr. I and not to implicate o acted for the Attorne sent for.]

Mr. Whitehead aga With regard to my do with the land, I h having anything to do to my speaking to the gard to these lots at a tions were made use of for the Attorney Gene my brother at all.

I am my brother's to pay for the lands o him, in my lands. my hands, it was pro long to him. I am the names used in m the 300 acres. Man's do not know how it is General to get t trans names from a newspa brother; he did not di lettor.

I did not use any apply for lands on Na job. I never resorted

[Mr. Inches wish edison and Frazer, had chased for him, but his own words, there is of my evidence of 28t that the plans were not stated. I believe the routine of his office, si out seeing the plan. ever, of no great mon oratory admits his kn the sales. In the casu, he kept back some notice of them, and su as objecting, but out o pass.] I am not a land has been made to Land Office, which w made before the Legi. The returns were not no communication with fully prepared by Mr.

A question was here "Have you any kno upon lumber cut by J named Carpenter, sever

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This was on the road from the river through the settlement. The six hundred acres I have mentioned, as applied for on the Shogomoc were all in one block, on the east side of the road. Hartly was the Commissioner to expend the money.

There were 30 or 40 applicants previous to the order of survey. I found 78 petitions on Saturday, including the 40, but don't know whether I found them all or not. They were all for land on the Nackawick block. Most of these applicants are young men from Woodstock, Jacksonstown, and Richmond; a great many of them men with families, who are now moving in this winter; and I have no doubt, meet of those who have applied under the conditions of settlement will go in next summer. I have a number of names also forwarded me by letter, who wished to apply, but were not aware they had to make oath to their petition. The order compelling parties to make oath has, I think, been in force since the 6th of September last.

Of the first 40 applicants, I think none of them were fictitious. I am personally acquainted with nearly all of them; the largest portion of them however.

I was informed that applications were made in fictitious names, and knew it to be done a long time ago, or some time ago.

The applications were made since the Order of Survey was issued. I have no blank transfers of these lands from my brother.

I believe the applications have been induced by the making of this survey. My brother intended to come home, and I expect him immediately after the opening of the Mississippi River. He has no interest in these lands now.

My application for 200 acres, in the name of

John Andrews, was made by request previously received from Attorney General; the name is a fictitious one. The application in name of Stephen Morris is also fictitious; and was made at request of Attorney General for 200 acres. There is another similar one in the name of Stephen Morse. The last is also a fictitious name. There are applicants in all for 300 acres. The lands were sold after the return of the survey; they are all in one lot. I told the Attorney General after I had got them applied for and surveyed, what I had done; he did not ask me to bid them off. He told me he intended to pay cash for these lands.

Mr. Inches stated about certificates with regard to licenses up there. I did not intend to give certificates, nor do I think they amount to that. I merely intended to give a sort of non-committal, and leave the matter to the Department.

I believe all the portion of the country not included in the Survey, has been licensed since. I do not know where McPherson's land was situated. I do not think there will be any less quantity of timber owing to this survey.

Mr. Inches remarked, that from the date of his note to Mr. Whitehead, in which he speaks of the Wesleyans, having verbally applied, he thought in October or November it had been then reported that Whitehead had greatly exceeded his order. Several country people stated this; and they were then in hopes that the Wesleyans would take it; but this is in no way at variance with the previous directions not to survey more than 10,000 acres. As to the excess of the 7,000 acres for the Railroad, on an order for 30,000, it seemed of no consequence; and no fault was ever found, inasmuch as the Department expected that the very next service he would go upon, would be to survey the remainder of the reserve for the Company. As to Whitehead's statement about the 300 acres purchased for the Attorney General, I had not then, I never had, and have not yet, the least doubt but that they were for the Attorney General. The Attorney General spoke to me a few days before the sale about it, and I informed him, immediately after the sale, that he had got it, with which he seemed well pleased, and let me ask why was the Attorney General buying land for Mr. Whitehead's brother, and who did the Attorney General think would find the money? When Whitehead was told by him that he had greatly exceeded his order, and that the Surveyor General was very angry, he (Mr. I.) told him, what he had been all along saying to the Surveyor General, that notwithstanding his assertion, that he would not pay Whitehead, that he would be paid, and the event has proved the correctness of his (Inches') assertions. He made no mention of that Shogomoc land bought by the Attorney General, because I am here, said Mr. Inches, to exculpate myself, and not to implicate others. John L. Marsh, Jr., acted for the Attorney General, and should be sent for.]

Mr. Whitehead again:— With regard to my brother having anything to do with the land, I had abandoned the idea of having anything to do with it for him, previous to my speaking to the Attorney General with regard to these lots at all; consequently the petitions were made use of to bring the land to sale for the Attorney General, without reference to my brother at all.

I am my brother's agent, and he directed me to pay for the lands out of funds belonging to him, in my hands. My brother left funds in my hands, it was property, I had no money belonging to him. I am under the impression that the names used in making the applications for the 300 acres, Mann's I mean, were fictitious; I do not know how it is possible for the Attorney General to get transfers of these lots. I took the names from a newspaper forwarded to me by my brother; he did not direct me to use them in his letter.

I did not use any means to induce parties to apply for lands on Nackawick that I might get a job. I never resorted to such means.

Mr. Inches wished to state, that Messrs. Hutchison and Frazer, had no interest in lands purchased for him, but have lands of their own. In his own words, there is an omission in the minutes of my evidence of 28th Feb. I admitted then that the plans were not attached, but this was not stated. I believe the Secretary, as part of the routine of his office, signs the parchment, without seeing the plan. This explanation is, however, of no great moment as the Provincial Secretary admits his knowledge of, and excuses the sales. In the case of the Attorney General, he kept back some Grants, took particular notice of them, and saw me on the subject, not as objecting, but out of curiosity, and the grants passed. I am not aware that any grant of land has been made to pass through the Crown Land Office, which was omitted in the returns made before the Legislature, in 1857 and 1858. The returns were not prepared by me—I had no communication with them. They are carefully prepared by Mr. Gowan.

A question was here put to Mr. Inches:— "Have you any knowledge of a seizure made upon lumber cut by John Ferris, and a man named Carpenter, several years ago?"

Ans. "I do know of the transaction, but am not, nor ever was personally connected with it. I am willing to answer any questions relating to, or legitimately connected with the subject under discussion; but I am not willing to go back a number of years for the purpose of dragging up parties in this manner, who were once prominent in

political life, but have retired, and are not now connected with politics."

The Chairman stated, that Committee had been appointed to enter into a thorough and impartial investigation of the workings of Land Department. He had observed in the public prints, that the Committee were only bringing our facts on one side of the case, and he desired to contradict this impression and was resolved that nothing should be kept back.

Mr. Wilnot observed, with regard to the observation of Mr. Inches about going into the past, that it was the understanding when the Committee should investigate all the matter for ten years back, which, he thought would embrace the time alluded to, in the question put.

Mr. Inches then stated, he would answer the question if pressed; but that he hoped the Committee would not press it, as it was going to open up another wide field for investigation, and one not connected with the present object of the Committee.

It was then resolved that the Committee would defer pressing the question until two o'clock, P. M., and the Committee adjourned until that hour.

The Committee resumed its sitting at 2 P. M., when the Chairman informed the witness that the Committee had decided, that the question previously put should be pressed.

Mr. Inches observed, that ten years had been allowed for a retrospective investigation, and that the answer to this question would go beyond that time.

The Committee were of opinion, however, that he had no right to be a judge of that, and therefore desired him to give his answer.

Mr. Inches observed, that he hoped the transaction to which he was going to allude, would not appear so bad when examined. As a beginning, he handed a Report from Deputy H. B. Rainsford, which is as follows:—

Kingsclear, 31st May, 1850.

"Having received verbal instructions to complete the order dated the 26th March last, and in that manner, in fact, to use some discretion.—I have now to report, that I received \$30 in cash, from Jno. Ferris, for 200 tons of small sized timber, and Birdsell Carpenter's note, endorsed by Jno. Ferris, for £100, at three months, payable at the Central Bank, for 400 tons, at 3s per ton, and 160 tons at 5s, which was the best arrangement I could make, in connection with all the circumstances. I beg herewith to submit my account for time and expenses, and pray that I may receive instructions as to the disposal of the sum of £30 in cash in my hands, and the note for £100.

I have the honor, &c., H. B. RAINSFORD.

To the Hon. Thos. Baillie, Sur. Gen. On the back of this Report are the following endorsements:—

H. B. Rainsford's Report and account of inspection of timber cut on the Hon'ble John Robertson's Reserve, Jan. 5th, 1850."

"In Council July 11th, 1850. Approved and note to be collected."

"In Council, Sept. 5th, 1850. Account allowed, and note from Carpenter to be given up. £25 9s 9d, account to Mr. Partelow, 11th. Mr. Rainsford, verbally."

[Exact Copy.]

"At this time, the Hon'ble Thos. Baillie was Surveyor General. This Report was put by me on the schedule for the Executive Council, and the order upon it, in Council in July, 1850, is "Approved," and "note to be collected." It was before the Council again, in Sept. 5th, same year, and it was ordered that the note from Carpenter should be handed over to Government. I think under that order, the note for £100 was given to me. I find a minute of mine in the Executive Council Book, when I was Clerk.—"Account and Minute to Mr. Partelow, 12th, Sept., 1850," on the back of the report. I can't account for the inaccuracy. The account which accompanies it is £26 9s. 9d. Next is a Petition from Birdsell Carpenter, as follows:—

To His Excellency, &c.— The Petition of Birdsell Carpenter: Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioner is a British subject, and resides in Canterbury. In July, 1839, Petitioner entered into an engagement with the Hon'ble John Robertson to procure for him, a quantity of saw logs, on his reserve on the Salmon River.

That while getting them, he was induced to cut a quantity of Pine timber, without licence. That the said timber, amounting to be 500 tons, was seized by Deputy Rainsford, and a penalty of £100 was imposed by said Deputy R., of which amount your Petitioner has paid into the Central Bank, to the credit of the Province, the sum of £66 13s. 4d. being two thirds the amount of the penalty.

That on taking the timber to market it was found defective, and one-third will be condemned,—the quantity being reduced to 370 tons.

Petitioner prays, that your Excellency will be pleased to take his case into your favorable consideration, and order that he may be relieved from any further liability, on account of the said timber, as he has already paid two-thirds of the penalty originally imposed, and as in duty bound, &c.

BIRDSSELL CARPENTER. Canterbury, Aug. 23rd 1850.

The petition does not appear to have gone before the Council at all. The sum of £66 13s. 4d. was paid by Carpenter in all. At that time, the note was taken in by me to Mr. Partelow, upon

being sent for the £30. I was told by Rainsford, that the £30 was handed by him to Mr. Partelow; and I sent Mr. P. the account of the expenses. So it came to this—that Mr. Partelow had the £30, the note, and the account. The account never was returned to me, I think, and I understood from Rainsford, that Partelow had settled it with him;—this was the last I heard of it.—Some years afterwards, upon falling in with these papers which I have handed in now, it occurred to me, what had become of the £65 13s. 4d. balance of the note, as commuted.—It is stated on the papers, that the amount had been paid into the Bank to the credit of the Province. I know of no such account between the Province and the Bank, and felt myself somewhat accountable, as the note had been in my hands. I went to the Bank and asked the Cashier if £66 13s. 4d. had been paid in at that time, to the credit of the Province; by time, I meant August, 1850. The Cashier told me, the Province had no account with the Bank. I said—"Tell me, was it paid in to credit of John R. Partelow at that date?"—He said, "he could not show a private account," or to that effect. After some bantering, he did so, and walking away said, "I won't show it to you, you can look for yourself,"—leaving the Book open before me. I looked at the account, where he indicated, and saw the entry of that amount to the credit of Mr. Partelow, in the Bank. I am aware that the Provincial Secretary had an account with the Bank, and this may have been it. I pursued the thing no further, and was glad to see it out of my hands. Some years afterwards, Mr. Ferris asked me about the disposition of this money. I told him, I believed it to have gone exactly as I have now stated. I am in hopes, upon further investigation, the whole thing will be explained. This is the Council Book which bears me out with regard to the account and orders. [The Council book was here shewn.]

An order in Council was passed in Mr. Baillie's time, that no monies were to be paid into the Crown Land Office, to the credit of the Revenue, but to the Receiver General. This practice still continues.

There was at that time kept at the Central Bank, a public account between the Provincial Secretary and the Bank. I was under the impression, that the matter required investigation, and may have told Mr. Ferris, that Mr. Partelow pocketed the money. [See Telegram last night, where Mr. Inches asks to have this struck out.] I cannot tell whether I saw Mr. Partelow's private account, or his public one as Provincial Secretary. It was an irregular way of paying in the money, certainly.

The note was not put into the Bank for collection; the note was in the possession of Mr. Partelow. In the account it appears as though the money had been paid by Mr. Partelow to the credit of the Province. I do not think the note was placed in the Bank for collection, but it was made payable there which would justify Mr. Carpenter in paying it there. I cannot tell how this money was drawn out. I cannot say, that the amount was not credited to the Province. It ought, strictly speaking, to have been paid to the Receiver General, and it is possible, it may have been had there; but I do not think this very likely. The irregularity was, in paying it into the Bank. It was very natural though, that Carpenter should pay it into the Bank.

There might have been a Provincial Secretary's account, and it may have been this I saw. I cannot arrive at any conclusion with regard to the application of this money.

The irregularity seemed to be in paying it in to the Central Bank. I have no knowledge of what monies are paid there, on account of the Secretary, or drawn out.

I am aware that the Bank was in the habit of advancing money; in the exception of a warrant.

I have stated that I owned lands, in King's County, with Light. I induced Mr. Light to purchase land with me. This is a precise copy of my letter to Mr. Light.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25, 1859

DEAR SIR:—I enclose a sketch of a tract of 1,200 acres of land, North of the little Anagance, and South of the Cornhill and Lombard settlements, which was purchased up about 5 or 6 years ago by parties, whose agent, Mr. McLean, offers to sell me. Both situation and soil, I know are desirable; and Deputy Fairweather's notes of the survey represent it as well timbered. The price asked is £600, payable half now, and the other half in July next; but I believe, that I can get it for £500. The whole, however, is too much for me alone. Would you feel inclined to join in the purchase, and take it between us? The speculation will be a good one, for the value of such land, in such a situation, will rise very much, as soon as you put your road through. Please give me an early answer.

Yours, &c., ANDREW INCHES.

A. L. Light, Esq.

The Reply to this letter was as follows:—

"St. JOHN, 28th Feb. 1859.

"MY DEAR SIR:—Your most esteemed favor is before me. In reply, I have to say, that I abstained entirely from purchasing lands along the line of the proposed Railway, so long as the location was undecided. Now, however, that the location is all finally decided upon, I really do not see why I may not be permitted to invest my money as well as another. With these views, therefore, I have to say, I will join you in this

speculation. If the property can be purchased for £500, which I think is as much as we would be justified in paying, with a proper regard to any portion of profit to ourselves. I would prefer that the terms were one-third down, and the rest in four annual instalments. I however, am not very particular about this. If you can close the transaction on the above terms, you are at liberty to draw on me, at sight for my proportion.

It had better be closed at once, as I suspect the lands are being plundered extensively, by the Railway Contractors and their men.

I can make all pay up the uttermost farthing, if I have an early control.

I remain my dear Sir, truly yours, ALEX. L. LIGHT.

ANDREW INCHES, Esq. CROWN LAND Office, Fredericton.

"This land was purchased in 100 acre lots payable by instalments some years before. In all these Railway lands, I have a half interest, and this is part of them. I owned half of them at the time, and do yet. I owned half before the purchase by Mr. Light. I paid 3s. an acre for the land. Mr. L. paid the money, as then stated for half of it. The money he paid, went to the parties connected with me. As I have seen this matter alluded to in the public prints, that the difference, or half of it only, between the purchase money, and the amount for which it sold, came to me; it was a consideration for the trouble I had taken. I wish further to state, that Mr. Light has never expressed his dissatisfaction with the purchase, but otherwise to me; and that the price I asked him to pay, and which, at my recommendation my partner then consented to take was a very reasonable and moderate price as I will show. Here is a letter which will show it. The letter is from John Simonds who owns land in the rear; it is green wood land, and has never been burned.

[The purport of Mr. John Simonds' letter, is simply as to the high value he puts on the land in question.]

"I think Simonds' better land, but further away from the road. The land, Light got, is one mile from the Station. If Mr. Light is dissatisfied with his bargain, I am willing to relieve him of it any moment, and I know others who will do the same, with all charges.

"About the land owned in common, between Mr. Watson, and between Mr. Parks and myself, we are in the same position, with this difference—that the price was 6s. 3d. in both cases, and that it was only upon the Light purchase, that I got half the difference. I wish this to be borne in mind. I got nothing out of the sales to Watson and Parks; and I consider half the difference got in the sale to Light, and so do my partners, as a small compensation for the trouble taken in the transactions. I now make the same remark about the Watson and Parks' land that I did to Mr. Light's, about relieving them of their purchase, but they have never expressed any desire to do so.

"About the portion of Indian Reserve in Madawaska, which has been granted to John Hart, I know from documentary evidence, that the commissioner, under the Ashburton treaty, made survey and return of a tract of 800 acres, called the Indian Reserve, at Madawaska, immediately below the Little Falls.

"Here is a letter from John Emmerson, dated the 22nd April, 1853. It was under the impression, till to day, that L. R. Combes, Esq., had also signed it. I am now under the impression that there was one from Mr. Combes also, some where. This letter was written by Mr. E., as he is, in some measure, Indian Commissioner; the letter is here produced."

[The purport of Mr. Emmerson's letter, is that Louis Benard, an Indian, states, that in the Spring of 1842, John Hart applied to him for a lease of one acre, and in 1845, for a lease of another acre, stating that he wanted the latter for James Tibbitts, to build a store, upon; and that Benard allowed Hart to occupy the land for that purpose, at £5 a year. In 1850, Benard allowed Hart to occupy another half-acre, at the above rate. Some years Benard had received from Hart £15, in some £18, and one year £20, for the lay he cut on the intervals. Hart wanted a Deed, which the Indians refused to give. The letter is dated, "Edmundston, April 22nd, 1853," is signed, "John Emmerson" and is addressed to the Hon. R. D. Wilnot.]

"There was an Order made in Council, May 1853.—If Hart attorns to Government, and pays the expenses up to present time, His Excellency in Council, will be ready to discuss the amount of Rent, the Attorney General to inform him, and proceed accordingly." I find in July, same year, an Order was made in Council, "requiring Hart to recognise the right of the Crown, in the first instance; unless he does this in one month, proceedings to continue, inform Hart if proceedings succeed, no consideration will be shown."

Under this, Hart, I think, acknowledged right of Crown—did all that was wanted, and the suit was stopped. Next is a Petition from John Hart, dated April 8th, 1856.

[Hart's Petition is very long, but in substance it states, that he settled at Little Falls, on the Madawaska, in 1840; that he purchased a small piece; and afterwards the entire lot; that he paid an Indian, who was in possession, £120 for it. That he Hart, had resided on it since 1840; had brought up his family, &c., and prayed that a grant might pass to him.]

(Continued on Third Page.)

DIED.
On the 4th inst., at Woodstock, after a long and tedious illness, Dr. George A. Brown, in the 32d year of his age, deeply and generally lamented.

Journal Travelling Agency.
Notice is hereby given that Mr. Finley has been appointed General Agent for procuring subscriptions, advertising, &c., for THE JOURNAL, and for collecting sums due to it.
Mr. Finley will soon visit St. John and its vicinity. Those in arrears are requested to make payment to him.

New Advertisements.

AMBROTYPES!
MR. ESTABROOKS would inform the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity that he has made arrangements to leave this place in a fortnight and would request all who wish a first rate likeness to give him a call at his **SALOON,** opposite Charles Perley's Store. He has on hand **Frames & Cases in variety,** and can put up **PICTURES,** in a very short time in good **STYLE and FINISH.**
A good Stereoscope and pictures for sale.

London Printing and Publishing Co.,
31 DOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN.

THE following are a few of the numerous publications issued monthly, all are splendidly illustrated with the finest steel plate engravings—and sold to subscribers at London prices.

Fardon's Modern Art	contains	60 plates,
Henry's Family Bible	"	74 "
Altar of the Household	"	25 "
Warwith Russia	"	over 100 "
Indian Mutiny	"	80 "
Works of William Hogarth	"	72 "
Gallery of Arts	"	several thousand cuts,
Natural History	"	"
Dr. Ritter's Physical	"	"
Henry Meadows Illustrated Edition of Shakespeare,	"	"
Imperial Shakespeare, Dedicated to G. V. Brooke.	"	"
Skeavingtons Farriery,	"	"
Wrights Imperial P. covering Dictionary,	"	"
Imperial Histories.	"	"

England, Italy,
Ireland, France,
Scotland, India,
British Colonies, China, &c., &c.

Specimens can be seen and orders received at The Journal Office in Woodstock and of T. Finley travelling agent.
P. S.—Catalogues sent free by addressing R. H. HERRMAN, Dock St., St. John.

AUCTION SALE.
TO be sold on Saturday the 6th day of April at 11 o'clock, A. M., the unexpired term of the lease of Lot opposite John Caldwell's, Lot 70x40.
THOMAS COLLINS,
Auctioneer.
Woodstock, March 28, 1861.

Axes! Axes!! Axes!!!
THE Subscribers have on hand, broad and narrow axes, which they will sell cheaper than such articles have ever before been offered in the market.
New Axes \$1.20. Jumped Axes \$0.75.
We have on hand the following articles—
Picks and Rings, Pick axes, Hinges and Hooks, Bridle Chains, Pole Chains, Cast Dogs, Timber Crotch and tanning Dogs, Double and Single Marking Irons, New Lead Hoes, Mill Dogs. All kinds of Mill work done at shortest notice, sent to any part of the

COUNTRY
during boating free of EXPENSE.
WANTED.—An apprentice to the Edge Tool Trade.
D. JONES & SON,
Manufacturers of Edge Tools.
Woodstock, Feb. 6, 1861.

Andrew Doak,
Blacksmith, and Horse Farrier,
BEGS to inform the Public, that he is prepared to shoe Horses in the best style and at the shortest notice.
Country Job Work of all kinds in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.
Country produce taken in payment at market prices.
From his long experience in the business the subscriber feels himself competent to do the work, in as good style as any other Establishment in the Province.
ANDREW DOAK.
Woodstock, March 14.

HORSE-SHOING.
THE Subscriber intends visiting the country, on the 1st of May, Road lying between Wakefield Corner, and John Riddon's, for the purpose of shoeing, and curing lame horses.
From my long experience and knowledge, part of which I have received from one of the most eminent Veterinary Surgeons in New York, I feel confident of success in most cases, if not all. My motto being,
NO CURE, NO PAY!
I shall start early in the beginning of March. Parties requiring my services, will please leave word for me, at any of the Public Houses on the route. Charges moderate.
Pay when work performed.
ROBERT C. CAMPBELL.
Woodstock, February 6th, 1861.

WATCH MAKING.
THE Subscriber having facilities for making all new Watches, and repairing all old Watches entrusted to his care, in the most thorough manner. He has on hand at all times fine

AMERICAN WATCHES & CLOCKS,
—ALSO—
English, French and Swiss Watches,
Silver Ware,
GUNS, PISTOLS,
Musical Instruments, &c.
ALL KINDS OF DENTISTRY
done at very reasonable prices. E. D. LUCY.
Houlton, March 25, 1861.

THE ORIGINAL SCHEME
Class A, of the Life Association of SCOTLAND,
WILL BE CLOSED FOR THE YEAR ON
5th April next.

FOR the 22nd Annual balance, and a special advantage will be secured by entrants before that date. Under this scheme the Association has been eminently successful in reducing the expense of Life Assurance.

In consequence of Allocation of Profits the Policy-holders of the 1st series have for many years been required to pay only 12s 6d (instead of twenty shillings) per £1 of their Premiums, that is, 26s 5d instead of £10; £9 7s 6d instead of £15, &c.

The Half-Credit system also may be adopted, which requires Payment of only half the first-years Premiums; the remaining half being left unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holders please.

Further, the Policies will, in the majority of cases be relieved on application, after five years, of all conditions as to place of Residence, occupation, &c.

Applications should be lodged on or before 4th April. **NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.**
Head Office, Saint John.

Directors: **DR. J. A. STREET,**
REV. W. DONALD, A. M. **W. H. ADAMS, ESQ.**
ALEX. JARDINE,
SAMUEL D. BURTON,
HUGH McLEAN.
Agent for Woodstock.

Assessors Notice.
ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the Town of Woodstock—are hereby notified to hand in so as a statement of Real and personal estate, and income according to law.
JAMES GROVER,
BENJ. A. SMITH,
H. McLEAN. Assessors.
Woodstock, March 25, 1861.

TAVERN LICENSE.
LIST of persons to whom Tavern License was granted by the Municipal Council of Carleton County, at the January Session, 1861.
Woodstock.—Charles Stephenson, Elijah J. Watson, Wingate Weeks, Patrick Small, Sanford Trearthen, Patrick Lilly, John Riddon, Michael Mahar.
Richmond.—Alexander McInnery.
Wakefield.—Thomas Fessell.
Simonds.—John D. Boyer, James Bradley, Charles Doherty, Humphrey Tompkins, William Mills, George W. Wheeler, Charles Kearney.
Wicklow.—Jonathan Wilson, James McAllister.
Brighton.—Edward McIsaac.
Published by order of Council,
JAMES McLAURHAN,
Secretary Treasurer.

Rev. W. S. Covert,
DESIRES all letters and papers, intended for him, to be directed to Musquash, St. John.

REMOVED.
THE Store formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Dow (nearly opposite the Old Stand).
ROBERT BROWN.
March 19th, 1861.

W. T. LATHAM,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
RICHMOND CORNER,
Carleton County.

Herrings, Mackerel, Codfish, &c.
ST. ANDREWS.
FEBRUARY 14th, 1861.
BARRELS & Hds. Quality River Herring.
Do. No. 2 & 3 Mackerel,
Do. " " " " "
Do. Pickled Codfish,
50 Quintal Pollock,
20 " Codfish,
For Sale Low
SAN. W. STREET & SON.

SAVE YOUR CASH.
Another 100 Beadsteads at \$1.75 and upwards, for Cash, or Country produce, at Davis's Cheap Store near Davis's Mills.
R. B. DAVIS.
Feb. 18th, 1861.

Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls.

Mail Stage.
LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M.
Fare \$4.
Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and Grand Falls on Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Fare \$4.
Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard House, Woodstock; and at the Barker House and Brayley House, Fredericton. **J. R. TUPPER.**
Woodstock, Feb. 27, 1860.
Extras from Woodstock furnished at the shortest notice.

Postponement.
THE BALL advertised below is postponed until **TUESDAY the 2d April.**

VOLUNTEER BALL!
A BALL,
under the auspices of the
YORK TROOP OF N. B. YEOMANRY CAVALRY,
will be held at the
Temperance Hall
Fredericton, on **TUESDAY the 12th day of February next.**
TICKETS \$2.50.
To be had at the Barker and Brayley Houses, and of any member of the committee.
Officers and members of volunteer companies are requested to appear in uniform.
COMMITTEE:
John Saunders, J. H. Reid,
H. Fairweather, J. Haviland,
Dr. Dow, J. McCausland,
Wm. Segee, S. Aderton,
C. Brannen, H. S. Estey, Secretary.
Fredericton Jan. 9, 1861.

New Fall and Winter Goods.
ROBERT BROWN,
LEAVING received by ENGLISH Steamers EUROPA and AETNA 18 Cases and Bales of **FALL and WINTER GOODS,** Would respectfully call the attention of intending purchasers to the same. They consist of—
Dress Goods,
in all the latest styles and materials, suitable for the present and coming season.

Mantles
in Seal Skins, Beerskin, Cloth, &c., &c.;
Prince of Wales Jackets,
MANTLE CLOTHS,
in great variety, with Trimmings to match.
SHAWLS, FURS and SCARFS.
LADIES' FELT HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, in great variety,
CHENILLE and SIEK HAIR NETS
—AND—
Head Dresses,
WORKED MUSLIN COLLARS & SLEEVES,
STAMPED MUSLIN FOR WORKING, &c.
Also, from Boston per schooner Leviathan.

5 Cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers;
8 Cases Hats and Caps, amongst which will be found a splendid assortment of Children's and Youths GAPS;
6 Bales BATHING and WADDING;
1 Case SKELETON SKIRTS;
4 Cases Deming, Tickings, Striped Shirts & Jeansdown, Flannels, Fancy Flannels for Shirting;
BELTS, BRACES, &c., &c.

R. B. in soliciting the patronage of the Public would remark that having imported all these Goods both from England and the United States DIRECT, thereby saving a St. John profit, he is able to offer Goods at a **MUCH LOWER RATE** than those who purchase in the Province.
ANY QUANTITY OF GREY HOMESPUN WANTED.
ROBERT BROWN.
Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1860.

HOUSES FOR SALE.
THE pleasantly situated House now occupied by the subscriber, containing nine rooms. The House is new, and well furnished throughout.
Also, the House on the Webster Hill, on a corner fronting on Broadway and Park Street, now occupied by Amos Dickinson, Esq. This House is new and well finished, with Kitchen, Shed and Barn attached. For terms of an enquire of Jas. Grover, Esq., or the subscriber.
CHAS. H. McINDOE.
Nov. 21, 1860.

THOSE persons wishing to pay for the Journal in WOOD, BRING IT ALONG.
Feb. 21, 1861.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
AND THE
BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO, NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals:—
1. The London Quarterly (Conservative).
2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
3. The North British Review (Free Church).
4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting for the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous 'Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and the excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look to the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Early Copies.
The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms.

	Per ann
For any one of the four Reviews,	\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	6 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Clubbing.
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS, ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or one of Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$20; and so on.

Postage.
Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive their numbers free of U. S. Postage.
N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals named is \$31 per annum.

BRITISH HOUSE,
Woodstock, November, 1860.
THE Subscribers have just completed their fall and Winter Stock of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of
Beaver, Pilot, Devonshire Kersy, Yorkshire double Mill'd, Seal Skin, Siberian, Tweeds, Duckings, Cassimeres, Brown and Black German & French, Broad & Narrow Cloths, Red, White, Blue Grey, Green and Fancy Flannels, Gray White and Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Dillings, White and Colored Counterpanes, Muslins, Lawns, Drapes, Coburgs, French Moirés, Dehains, Lama Alpaca, Tweed Robes, Plaids, Stripes, Crochets &c., &c.

Linen, Cloths, Silicias, Jeans, Scotch Wool Shirting, Drawers, Socks and Ladies' Lambie Wool, &c. &c. G. other Casement as: Kid Gloves, Cal-linere, Paisley, Plaid and Reversible Shawls, Black and Gold Silk, Broad and narrow turning Velvets and Fringes, Feathered, Trimmed and untrimmed Felt Hats. Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, Skeleton Hoops, Umbrellas, Linen and Cotton Thread, Blue and White Cotton Wares, Wool Hoods and Chest Protectors, Caps, Mantles, Chonille Scarfs, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

All Cloths purchased here for Ladies Mantles will be cut without extra charge, the newest styles.
Carpets, Hearth Rug, floor Mats, Floor and Table Oil-cloth, Morocco, Damask, Room papers. Table Covers, &c., &c.

CLOTHING,
Dress, Frock and Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all descriptions Colours and Prices. Garments cut and made to order by experienced Workmen at the shortest notice, warranted to fit.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.
DOHERTY & McTAVISH.
British House, Lindsay's Building, South side of the Bridge.
Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1860.

EXTRA STATE FLOUR.—Landing ex V. l. large Belle from New York—
100 Barrels FLOUR, "Railroad Mills"—from
30 do do "Eagle Mills"—from
New Wheat—For sale by
WM. MOORE,
North Wharf.
Sept 1

NE FURNITURE
Furniture
BETTER and Cheaper than any in Carleton County, can be had
Woodstock Furniture
—CONSISTING—
Sofas, Co
Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, C
Chairs
Centre, Card, Dress, Es
Table
Black Walnut, Mahog
Burea
OF OUR OWN M
Fedsta
of all kinds
Looking Glasses
Fran
BED ROOM
and Painted Cloth Window Sh
&c., &c.
All of which will be sold ve
Manufacture our Furniture of
and employ only the best of W
ing can rely upon the durability
Particular attention is paid to
Cases and Counting, co m De
Upholstery and Repairing do
cut-as possible manner. Circ
facilitate work of all sorts do
shops in Houlton.

New Store and
MRS. CROZIER beg
to inform the Ladies of
surrounding Country, that
business in
Water
In the New Brick building,
variety of
MILLINERY,
MANTL

which are ready for im
share of public patronage
Country produce taken
Woodstock, Dec. 12th

Brandy, Gin, Whi
Rum
Ex Parkfield from London
Liverpool, via St. John;
52 PIPES
35 Hds }
23 Cases }
1 Puncion } Fine C
11 Cases }
3 Puncions Scotch }
12 Cases Fine Old I
10 Cases Fine Old I
60 Cases London Port
2 Hds } Also
4 qr. Casks }
2 Hds } Fine
4 qr. Casks }
10 Hds } Hen
15 qr. Casks } col
20 Cases } In

AROO
WATCH-MAK
ESTABL
THE subscriber has
with the largest
Watches, Clocks and Jew
part of the country, and a
and retail. Also,
GUNS, PISTO
Gunning and Fishing Tack
as Books, Stationary,
SILVER and PLATED
Pocket Cutlery, Spool
Brushes, Hair Brushes,
Brushes.

CHILD
Best drilled eye sewin
Mas, Violin strings, Plate
kinds of
FANC
Children's Primers,
Books. All kinds of Ch
seats.
Fancy Vases, Match St
will show the rest.
Repairing and engravi
ad long experience as S
all business is that fine
Old Gold and Silver, W
taken in exchange for G
Houlton, Jan. 17, 1861

Houlton Hardware STORE.
GREAT BARGAINS! AND QUICK SALES
Come and See?
One of the Largest Stocks of
HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
PLOWS & CASTINGS,
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTERS TOOLS,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.
 In Arcostock County, which we are selling at very
Low Prices,
 For Cash or Country produce at the
Houlton Hardware STORE,
 in the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. B. SMITH,
 Esq.
 By,
ALMON H. FOGG & Co.

ENCOURAGE
THE NEW BEGINNER.--Franklin
George C. Fowler
HAS received a Stock of Fall Goods in his line, consisting of
SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTH,
BEAVER AND PILOT CLOTH,
WOLF AND BEAR CLOTH,
FANCY VESTINGS,
FANCY DOESKINS, in variety, &c.
 Having fitted up a new Shop, near the Way Soales, Queen Street, he is ready to attend to all work in the
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
 which may be entrusted to him.
SURE FITS warranted, and CUTTING
 promptly attended to.
 Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1860.

UPPER WOODSTOCK.
THE Subscriber has opened a shop at Upper Woodstock in the stand formerly occupied by R. Harper, where he has on hand a stock of New Goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
 Also, a Small Stock of Stationary,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
TOYS & CONFECTIONARY;
 all of which will be sold at as low rates as possible.
T. B. WINSLOW.
 Upper Woodstock, Oct. 24, 1860.

CALAIS HOUSE,
AUE STEET,
Calais, Maine.
GEORGE W. WILDER, Proprietor.
 This Hotel has been repaired and placed in thorough order, under its present manager. Permanent and transient borders accommodated on reasonable terms.
 Horses and Carriages to let, and an experienced Hostler always in attendance at the Stable.

Woodstock Hotel,
A. P. ENGLISH,
PROPRIETOR.
WOODSTOCK, N. B.]
 A LIVERY STABLE in connection with the above establishment.

BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton N.
H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor.
 Extensive LIVERY STABLES in connection with the above.

J. C. PETERSON, M. D.
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON.
 Office 72 Germain Street opposite Trinity Church, St. John.
 Particular attention paid to the treatment of Chronic diseases.

Sheriff's Sale.
 To be sold at Public auction on the tenth day of May next, at the Sheriff's office, in the Town of Woodstock County of Carleton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Christopher Guligg, to a part of a lot of land situated on the east side of the river Saint John, in the Parish of Peel, (formerly Brighton,) known and distinguished as lot number seventy nine (79) in the Grant to the late William Turner, and others, that is to say, all that part of said lot numbers twenty nine, lying between the road, (the main highway road), and the river, and also another portion of the same lot, above the road, containing eight acres, next adjoining and extending from Joseph Ridout's line, half way across said lot number seventy nine—together with the appurtenances thereto being and the same having been taken by Virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of George Clopper Peters, against the said Christopher Guligg.
F. R. J. DIBBLEE,
 Sheriff
 Sheriff's Office, 27th Oct. 1860. 6 m

A Good Time
 TO SUBSCRIBE to the Journal Reading Room, the latest news from Europe, Asia Africa and all parts of America and also from Head Quarters always on the Table—terms \$1 per quarter.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers begs leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that they have received a fresh supply of Goods, viz:
 Flannels,
 Cottons,
 Coburgs,
 Orleans,
 Calicoes,
 Prints,
 Shirtings,
 Linens,
 Ribbons,
 Satinets,
 Drillings,
 Battings,
 Shawls,
 Fur Caps,
 Together with a new assortment of Groceries consisting of
 Teas,
 Sugar, Raw and Crushed
 Tobacco, Saleratus,
 Soap, Starch,
 Candles, Indigo
 Snuff, Pipes, &c.
 Raisins, Candies,
 Spices of various kinds
 Apples,
 Barthenware and Glassware,
 1 cask Clarified Paraffine Oil
WILLIARD SAWYER & CO.
 Upper Woodstock Nov 15, 1859.

NOTICE.
ROBERT ARMSTRONG, of the City of Saint John, Grocer, having by deed bearing date the Eighteenth day of October last, assigned and transferred to us certain Real and Personal Estate in said Deed mentioned, in Trust for such of his Creditors as shall come in and execute said Deed within two years from the date thereof. We hereby give notice that said Deed lies at the Office of Kemp & Adams, Market Square, in this City for signature, and all persons interested as Creditors are requested to execute the same within the time prescribed, otherwise they will, according to the terms of said Deed, be debarred from all advantage hereof.
FRAS CLEMENSTON,
J. B. KRMP.
 St. John, N. B., Nov. 14th, 1859.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE
New Brunswick & Nova Scotia
LAND COMPANY.

HAVE resolved, until further notice, to sell LANDS situated on Lines of Road within the Road within the Tract belonging to the Company, in Lots of 100 to 300 Acres each suited to the convenience of purchasers at Five Shillings Currency per acre dividing the Purchase Money into instalments, spread over six years, as follows, viz:
 Deposit on signing agreement to purchase
 Second year, no instalment req'd. 1s. per acre.
 Third Year 1s. do.
 Fourth year 1s. do.
 Fifth year 1s. do.
 Sixth year 1s. do.
 without addition of interest if instalments are regularly paid.

SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns and out-Buildings, erected thereon, for sale on very reasonable terms, varying from £6. to £800, according to the quality of the Soil, the value and condition of well sills &c., &c.
R. F. V. Thurgar, Esq., the Company's Agent in Saint John.
R. HAYNE,
 Chief Commissioner.
 New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Office Fredericton December, 1859.

NOTICE.—AARON HASTINGS in the City of Saint John, Grocer, having by deed, bearing date the fourth day of October instant assigned to all his Real and Personal Estate and Effects, of every nature and kind whatsoever, in Trust, (after certain payments in said Deed specified,) for the benefit of such of his Creditors as shall execute the same within eighteen months from the date thereof. We hereby give Notice that said Deed lies at the Office of W. H. Scott, in this City, for signature, and all persons interested as Creditors are requested to execute the same within the time prescribed, otherwise they will be according to the terms of the said Deed debarred from all advantage hereof.
 All persons indebted to the said Aaron Hastings, are requested to make immediate payment to us.
W. H. SCOTT,
THOMAS MATHEWAY
 St. John, October 15th, 1859.

FASHIONABLE
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding country, that he has fitted up a shop, over the stores of Messrs. W. Skillen & H. Hay, Main Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him, in a style unsurpassed by any other Establishment in this place.
 From his long experience in the business, and from the general satisfaction given by him to the Patrons of the WOOLEN HALL for the last two or three years, he feels confident, when solicited of giving entire satisfaction. Cutting done with promptness and dispatch, in the latest French, English, or American styles, and a perfect fit warranted, at the lowest possible rates.

CLOTHS & TRIMMINGS
 always on hand. **SIMEON McLEOD.**
 N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment in first style, will please enquire of Mr. Skillen for S. McLeod.
 Woodstock, Oct. 26, 1860.

CASH
GIVEN for hides at the
CITY MARKET.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE PEOPLE.
A Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT,
Unconnected with Shops.
JOHN E. SMITH begs to announce that he has opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at his dwelling, Main Street, two doors above Dr. Wood's, where he will be always on hand to measure and trim Gents and Boys garments of all kinds, and will FURNISH, if required, on the most reasonable terms for CASH. For style and workmanship the garments will show for themselves.
 Gents and Boys garments Cut as cheap as elsewhere.
JOHN E. SMITH.
 Woodstock, June 19, 1850.

FANCY GOODS! FANCY GOODS!
JUST received at the Olive Branch Book Store, the most splendid and varied Stock of Fancy Goods ever offered in this Market, consisting of Ladies' Reticules, Work Boxes, Portmonies, Card Cases, Brushes and Combs, Bracelets, (superior articles) Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops; Tape Measures, Sewing Birds, silver, Cribbage Boards, Tablets, Puff and Dressing Combs, Violin Strings and Bridges; China Ornaments; Feather Dusters; Spectacles; Dominoes, Dice, Playing Chess Boards and mere do. drafts; superior Hair Oil; Crayons (various colors,) and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
C. S. BEVERLY.
 P. S.—Constantly on hand a large assortment of Children's Toys, &c.
 December, 7, 1860.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
RECEIVED per ship Lampedo, a large assortment of New Dress Materials, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Doeskins, Long and Square Wool Shawls, Ladies' and Children's Felt Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c.
JOHN McDONALD.
 Ft'on, Oct 12, 1860.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
New York.
 Capital (paid up) \$100,000
 Surplus—over 1,000
 Total not assets June 1, '60—over \$100,000
 All paid up and safely and numerously invested, immediately available to meet losses.

BY a feature of this office the funded capital increases, while the premiums of permanent customers diminish with each year of the Company's successful operation.
 The immovability of the standing and character of the office, from Messrs. A. Smith & Co., R. Lyttle & Co., Chas. M. Connolly & Co., Peter J. Nevins & Son's, and other New York firms well known here can be seen on application to the subscriber, who is authorized to take risks in any part of New Brunswick, or the Western district of Nova Scotia, at moderate rates of premium.
A. W. FAVARY, Agent.
 4 Ritchie's Buildings
J. C. WINSLOW,
 Agent for Woodstock.

RUSSELL HOUSE,
CANTERBURY STATION.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling Public, that he has leased the House lately erected by ASA JOHNSON, Esq., for an Hotel, at Canterbury Station, and having furnished it throughout with
NEW FURNITURE
 of suitable description, is now prepared to accommodate all who favor him with their patronage.
 His long experience in this business and the satisfaction given to the Public heretofore warrants the assertion that nothing will be left undone to give perfect satisfaction to all.
 The Stables are commodious, and an experienced Hostler always in attendance. The Stage leaves this House for Woodstock immediately on arrival of the Train from Saint Andrews.
JAMES RUSSELL,
 Proprietor.
 Canterbury, Nov. 24, 1860.

First and Sheet Iron Ware
WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed since he fire to his new building, adjoining on the Sheriff's square T. L. Evans's, where he is prepared to furnish Tin Ware in kinds and all descriptions of SHEETIRON MANUFACTURES, including SPOCKET PIPES.
 He will purchase any quantity of COTTON RAGS.
TOBIQUE HOUSE.
W. R. Newcombe,
 PROPRIETOR.
 Tobique Village, Victoria County, N. B.
 LIVERY STABLE in connection with the Hotel.
 December 6, 1860.

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm upon which he resides, about six miles from Woodstock. It contains two hundred acres, of which forty are cleared, and has upon it a house. The land is hardwood and of a good quality. He will sell the whole, or one half of it, to suit the purchaser.
 Apply on premises to
EDWIN BEDELL
 Oct. 16, 1860.

EX "Standard" from New York:—
100 barrels Extra State FLOUR. For sale
WM. MOORE



St. John Marble Works,
 South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
THE Proprietors of this Establishment thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, &c. and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, &c., of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for buildings.
JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor.
ROBT. MILLIGAN, } & Co.
 They have also on hand a great variety of finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones of the first quality of Marble, and at lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere.
AGENTS.—James Jordan, Woodstock; B. Beveridge, Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hoy & Tomkins, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton.
REPRESENTIVES.—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Thos. G. Johnston, do.; Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Tobique; Rev. Mr. Glass, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith, Harvey; Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

Domestic Manufacture.
THE Subscriber has on hand at his warehouse on the south side of the Bridge a large and varied assortment of goods, manufactured at his Foundry. He has nine different patterns of IRON CASTINGS including those approved for NEW BRUNSWICK USE.
 He also keeps on hand a large assortment of COOK and BOX STOVES, Farmer's Boilers &c.
 All kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made to order at short notice.
R. A. HAY.
 Woodstock, May 5th, 1860.

More Innishowen Whiskey—
One Hhd. McKan's,
WATERSIDE DISTILLERY, Londonderry
 Celebrated Irish Malt Whiskey, John Bradley's Importation.
 South Side Bridge.
OWEN KELLY.
 May 31.

Alcohol, Molasses, Sugar,
 &c.
 2 hhd. fine flavored American Alcohol,
 1 hhd. Bright Sugar;
 2 hhd. Molasses
 Will be sold low for cash.
OWEN KELLY
 May 31.

OWEN KELLY,
Importer and Dealer
General Groceries,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
 South Side Madawaska Bridge,
GOLDEN FLEECE.
RECEIVED per late arrivals 72 packages, containing a general assortment of seasonable goods.
JOHN McDONALD.
 Oct 8 60

New Brunswick,
CARLETON, S.S.
 (L. S.) To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:
WHEREAS Matthew Gurney, a nephew of Robert Gurney, late of Wakefield, in the said County, farmer, deceased, and Mary Gilmour, a niece of the said Robert Gurney, have in and by their certain petition preferred to me, set forth and alleged, that the said Robert Gurney departed this life at Wakefield aforesaid, on or about the twenty sixth day of December last past, leaving as pretended, made and executed his last will and Testament in writing, bearing date the twenty sixth day of November A.D. 1860, and appointed Leonard R. Harding the Executor thereof, who, on the seventh day of January last unduly obtained probate of the said pretended will be granted to him by the Probate Court of the said County of Carleton, and have prayed that the said Leonard R. Harding may be cited and required to bring into and leave in the Registry of the said Probate Court, the probate of the said pretended last will and Testament of the said deceased heretofore granted to him; and to prove the same in solemn form of Law by good and sufficient witnesses; or to show cause why the said Probate should not be revoked and declared null and void, and the said pretended will pronounced null and invalid to all intents and purposes; and why Letters of administration of the Goods and Chattels of the said deceased, as having died intestate, should not be granted to them, the petitioners, as the next of Kin of the said Robert Gurney.
 You are therefore required to cite the said Leonard R. Harding, the Legatee in the said will named, the Heirs, next of Kin, the Widow and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Court Room in the town of Woodstock, within and after the hour of eleven o'clock in the twenty eighth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to bring &c. and to prove &c. as prayed for by the said Matthew Gurney and Mary Gilmour; or to show cause why the said Probate should not be revoked and declared null and void; and the will pronounced null and invalid; and why Letters of administration of the Goods and Chattels of the said deceased, as having died intestate, should not be granted, as further prayed for by the said Matthew Gurney and Mary Gilmour.
 Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this twenty fifth day of February, 1861.
LEWIS P. FISHER, Surrogate,
 County of Carleton.
A. K. S. WETMORE,
 Registrar of Probates for said County.

The
VOLUME 7.

OUR OWN ADVERTISING
 The Woodstock Journal is a large eight column and the advancement of the industrial and moral interests of New Brunswick. The primary objects at which it aims are:—
 1. The promotion of immigration, and the improvement of the country, and the advancement of the industrial and moral interests of New Brunswick.
 2. The opening of the country, and the improvement of the industrial and moral interests of New Brunswick.
 3. An increase in the Representation in the Assembly.
 4. A system of Free Education for all, to be supported by the Parish school to the Province, being supported by Direct Taxation while the Journal labors for these purposes, does not neglect many others. It labors to the arena of politics a generous, sound of discussion—to promote sympathy, good harmony among all classes, words, cordiality of thought and speech—to develop the sentiment of manly self reliance—and to the doctrines of the New Philosophy.
 The Woodstock Journal is published every morning at Woodstock, N. B., for Wm. E. WOODSTOCK.

Single copies, one and three quarters
 Clubs of six, one dollar
 Clubs of ten, one dollar
 These terms are in advance; if not prepaid 1-2, and if not paid until the expiration of 2-2, will be charged for less than half a year.
 Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers dollar and a half a year.
 To any person who makes up a club at and sends us the money in advance, we of the Journal for one year, gratis.
 No subscription taken for less than half a year.
 No paper discontinued until all arrears until the Proprietor chooses.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING
 BY THE YEAR.
 A Column, \$36.
 Third of Column, 16.
 Cards, not exceeding four lines, six each additional line.
 BY THE HALF YEAR.
 One third less than by the YEAR.
 BY THE QUARTER.
 One half less than by the YEAR.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISING
 Square of 12 lines or less 1st insertion, Same—each succeeding insertion, For each line above twelve, 1st insertion Same—each succeeding insertion—
 When an advertisement is sent length of time which it is to be inserted upon it. When this is not done it will be ordered out.
 N. B.—No advertisements, or "Special" in the editorial columns or reading matter.

JOB PRINTING
 The Journal Office being supplied with ment of Plain and Fancy Job Types, Set Glazed Paper, Card Paper, &c., Job will be executed neatly, promptly, and smaller as may be desired.
BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, LABELS, OF ALL KINDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, BLANK CHECKS, ORDERS, NOT RECEIPTS, PROGRAM BILLS, LAW and MAGISTRATES BL or printed to order &c., &c., &c.
 All letters on business or be addressed
 "EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL"
 and invariably postpaid.

TO READ
JOURNAL READING
 calls attention to the opportunity which day, or have an hour or two to spare. The Room is furnished with all papers, with a number from Nova Quacee, Montreal, Toronto, and other and with a selection of the best United States and New York Daily Tribune, the Spirit of the Times, and Albion, been added to the list of files the Illustrations and Smith's European Times London Punch. Other newspapers are added as the interest to the subscribers. Now is a good time to be commenced with Sept 27th. Terms Woodstock, Oct 11th, 1860.

TO READ
JOURNAL READING
 calls attention to the opportunity which day, or have an hour or two to spare. The Room is furnished with all papers, with a number from Nova Quacee, Montreal, Toronto, and other and with a selection of the best United States and New York Daily Tribune, the Spirit of the Times, and Albion, been added to the list of files the Illustrations and Smith's European Times London Punch. Other newspapers are added as the interest to the subscribers. Now is a good time to be commenced with Sept 27th. Terms Woodstock, Oct 11th, 1860.