

and should be decided in another Court, and in another way.

This Honor also said to the Counsel, who had instituted the enquiry, that it would not be proper for him to bring the widow into Court, to assist in contesting the will, as under its provisions, she was much better off, than she could possibly be, if this will were broken, or if no will existed, as in that case, she would only have her right of dower, and not the use of the whole property as allowed by the will.

The Counsel then withdrew to another room, and after a consultation, on returning, informed the Court, that they had agreed not to take up, at present any evidence, not strictly in accordance with His Honor's suggestion.

Leonard R. Harding, was then again called to the stand. I told Gurney, that my two sons and Armstrong were come. I told them to come into the bedroom, and witness the will; the door of the bedroom was open. I placed the table so that Gurney could see the witnesses sign. I stood at the North East Corner of the table. Jonathan stood at the side of the table. I am sure that Gurney, and the witnesses could see each other. Gurney did see the will after it was signed. The position of the table, as given by the witnesses to Hartley is all guess work. I lay down on the bed, where Gurney lay, and I could see the table where they signed it.

Gurney told me, Charles Connell had asked him, if he had not better give him his property, and he would take care of him and his wife, that he would bring them into Woodstock, and keep them as long as they lived, for the property. I told him, he would be foolish to do that, as one half the proceeds, of the farm would keep him and his wife comfortably, and he would still have the property to do with as he chose.

Mr. Connell also wanted to send out his brother George, to make his, (Gurney's) will.

Cross-examined by Mr. Needham. I did not say, I could be as good, as £60 or £70 to Mr. Newcomb.

Gurney owed Geo. Welsh and wife, between £30 and £40, J. Grover £15, Josiah Green £4 or £5. Geo. Welsh, put in his claim. I gave him a cow.

Question.—To whom did that cow belong? Ans.—To the estate.

William Armstrong was then sworn. Examined by Mr. Needham.

I have lived in Jacksontown since 1858. I have seen this paper,—it is the will signed by Mr. Gurney, and the witnesses on 4th December, 1860, at his house at night. I sat up at Gurney's that night. About an hour after the will was executed, Harding and his two sons left the house. Harding did not stay that night with Gurney. L. R. Harding, Senior, L. R. Harding, Junior, Jonathan Harding and myself were all present when the will was executed. Mr. Gurney had NO SPECTACLES on when he signed the will,—did not have any on during his sickness, when I was present. Gurney did not read the will at that time. After Gurney signed it, Harding laid Gurney down on the bread of his back. He certainly lay 18 inches from the front of the bed. I sat up with Gurney every Tuesday night, that is to say, the 22nd and 23rd Nov. and the 4th 11th, and 25th December. I never sat up with him on a Monday night.

After Gurney signed the will, I came out of the room first, Harding's boys after me, and Harding himself shortly after. I stood by the fire when I first came out. There was a lounge in the room. He called me to witness the will. Then I signed it, I stood with my face to the west, my left side to the wall. Harding stood with his back to the door of the bedroom, while the witnesses signed it. Harding stood in the same place, while all the witnesses signed it. While I was signing it, Harding put his hands on the will. I will swear that Gurney could not have seen either of the witnesses, when they signed the will.

[Here His Honor, read the attestation of the witness, at the time when the will was proved, in which the witness stated that the Testator and witnesses, did see one another signing the will.]

Mr. Armstrong explained, that he did thus swear before the Surrogate, thinking it a mere matter of form, and not knowing that it was necessary, that all parties should sign in one another's sight. That he did at that time think that Gurney could have seen the witnesses sign, because the table was opposite the door. When I returned home from attesting the will, to satisfy myself if I had sworn to the truth or not, I went to Gurney's room, and found on more particular examination, that it was impossible, for Mr. G. to have seen the witnesses sign. I lay down on the bed in the position in which Mr. Gurney lay at the time, and found, as I say, that it was utterly impossible for him in that position to have seen us sign. I went next day to the Surrogate's, as His Honor knows, and told him all about it. I am confident Harding did not move the table, that night. It was impossible for him to do it without me seeing him. There was in the room, a chest of drawers, the table, several chairs and the lounge. I went to Gurney's from the Debating Club, with Jonathan Harding. I found there, Harding, Mrs. Gurney, and Geo. Welsh, and his wife. Harding left about ten o'clock. In about half an hour, Harding and his sons came back. Harding stopped about an hour after the will was signed. He told me the old will was not right, and that he had another, which he would have signed that night. Harding gave Gurney, wine two or three times. He did not ask me to be a witness before that night. He

went to the bedside, and said, Gurney, sign this paper. Gurney asked what paper, Harding said, this paper. Gurney said he would sign it, asked for pen and ink, and then signed it. Harding asked him to give him his finger,—he put it on the seal, and told Gurney to say "This is my last will and Testament." He then laid Gurney down. Harding, then sealed up the will in an Envelope.

He said to me, Armstrong, as a man, don't you say anything about what passed to night. He then went home. We never went to look for meat. The table was not moved from time Welsh went to bed, till next morning. After Harding went away, Gurney said his business was pretty much finished. I said, I knew—you, Gurney have made your will last night. He said: I have left my farm to my friends. Harding is to do my writing. He said Harding wanted watching, and that he had two good men to watch him. I went to Harding on the 5th Dec. and asked him how the will business had leaked out. He said, he had leaked out—I said, it had. He said, to tell them, they were blabbing. I had not examined the room, when I swore to the will.

Cross examined by Mr. Street. Did not know it was necessary for Gurney to see witnesses sign the will. I believed Gurney could see the witnesses, when I swore to it before the Surrogate. I had not then as good an opportunity, to know the premises as Harding had. I know the premises now as well as anybody. I never examined the room, till after I went to prove the will. I did not know, what was in the will, till I seen it in Geo. Connell's office. Connell told me not to say anything about the will for two or three days, till it was fixed up. I would not have gone before the Surrogate, had I known, what was in the will, as I knew it was not Gurney's intention. I got on bad terms with Harding on Sunday, going to meeting. He attacked me, and told me, that he had found one person, who had told him, that I said, his sons had sworn to a lie. I told him, that if he looked round, he might find four or five. Gurney said to me, if Harding did not do right, he had Harper and Edgar, two good persons, to watch him.

Questioned by Mr. Needham. I should have been astonished, had I been mentioned in the will. (Repeated several times.) Did not know, it was necessary for Gurney to see us, when signing the will.

Court adjourned half an hour for dinner.

At 29 minutes past 2: Court resumed. George Welsh sworn.—Have lived in Jacksontown 5 or 6 years. Lived with Mr. Gurney when he died on 26th Dec. 1860. Remember the night when the will was executed. Went to bed between 10 and 11 o'clock, got up next morning between 5 and 6. Armstrong was there when I went to bed, but not Harding. There was a chest of Drawers in the West end of room; two chairs between drawers and table. The table was in the same place as usual when I went to bed. I put the refreshments on the table before I went to bed. I did not move anything. There was meat on the table; I put it on the table before I went to bed. If the table had been moved to the east, I should have noticed it. I believe it was in the same place, when I got up, as when I went to bed. I never sent an account to Harding's Harding came to me, and asked what cow I would take for having taken care of Gurney. I showed Harding notes of Gurney's, amounting to £36. The cow was worth £6.

Cross-examined by Mr. Street.

I do not think the cow was much for taking care of Gurney. It was before Gurney died I showed the notes to Harding. I went to bed between 10 and 11 that night, the will was executed. I heard Harding, go out, and in about half an hour's time he came back. I knew when he came back by the rumpus in the house. The table was in the same place, as on other nights. Harding, and Armstrong were there when I went to bed. My attention was not drawn to the table having been moved. I knew nothing about subscription to any scrip.—don't know what you mean.

Questioned by Mr. Needham.

Table stood that night in the same place as usual. There were two chairs between the table and the bureau. Gurney lay that night as usual. There was a curve in the headboard, which he always lay opposite to. (Here the witness cut out the shape of the headboard in paper.) I was with him 10 or 15 times every day.

James Grover sworn.

I was at Gurney's on Good Friday, with others. I lay down in the bed, where Gurney lay, in the position in which the witnesses said, he lay, and looked out of the door, but I could not see within two feet of the east end of the room. I could not have seen any person at the table placed in the position where Armstrong said it was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Street.

I had to reach over the side of the bed, supporting myself with my hands on the rave, and stretching out, before I could see any person at the table in that position. It was impossible for any person to have seen the table from the bed, where Gurney was said to have been lying. I am not a subscriber to any scrip. I gave \$10 to Newcomb to help contest the will. I did so, because I felt an interest in a friend whom I thought was wronged, and because I thought it a scandalous affair. I do not know of any other person, who has paid anything towards contesting the will. I went with Hartley to see the room. As I was lying in the bed, as Armstrong placed me in Mr. Gurney's position, I could not see the table as L. R. Harding Jr. placed it.

Court then adjourned till half past 10 A. M. on Tuesday.

On Tuesday morning the Court met. Mr. Connell's evidence we obtain by the kindness of the Surrogate from the official Report as our Reporter did not reach Court in time.

George Connell, Esq., sworn. I am the Attorney for Harding. I state distinctly, without any reservation that the testimony given by Armstrong, as follows—"George Connell, the attorney for Harding, in his office the day the will was proved, said to me. "As a man, don't say anything about it until after to-morrow, or next day, till we get it on record," is untrue. I never made any such statement to Armstrong. I don't know whether Cox was in the office. I took the will from Surrogate's office and left it on my desk. Armstrong came in and without permission took it up. I told Armstrong it was improper to take a paper from my desk.

The Homestead bill and bill to remove property qualification for members, rejected.

Long talk about going on with discussion on Land Committee report. Tibbits, Wilmot, Fisher and others, thought it should be deferred until the evidence is all printed.—importance warranted delay—only about half of it was yet done; on the other hand it was urged by Tilley, Smith and others, that members were quite competent to discuss the matter fully now; that length of time which would elapse before the rest of the evidence could be printed and the country would not justify delay. Business of country done, the House should be prorogued.

Wilmot gave notice of the following. Resolved that the Report of the Land Committee be adopted, and in opinion of the House the members of the Executive Government, as Trustees for public, are responsible for judicious management of public Domain, and by endeavoring to escape from legitimate effects, of that responsibility have not acted in conformity with the spirit of the constitution, are not entitled to the confidence of the House. Words after constitution, were afterwards struck out. Agreed to go into the matter to-morrow at 12.

Wilmot's Insurance bill for the benefit of married women, agreed to.

Bill to change the appointment of Water Commissioners, postponed 3 months.

Land Tax Bill passed Council.

FREDERICTON, April 5.

Some talk about two lots of land obtained by Waters in Victoria County—money paid 5 weeks after purchase. Tibbits and others declared this a violation of the regulations. The argument as to whether the regulations required payment down when there was competition, was not conclusive.

At 5 minutes to 1 Tibbits moved the order of the day. The question was put and carried in the affirmative, and Gilbert called to take the Chair, when Tibbits rose and said he wanted to move resolution. The Speaker said he could not, he must move it in Committee. Tibbits said he wanted it discussed with the Speaker in the Chair.

Mr. Leod gave notice of motion to adopt the Report, and affirming that it is the duty of the Government to take the report into consideration, with a view to such improvement in the management of the Public Domain, &c. as the facts elicited by the investigation suggest.

House discussing points of order as to who was not before the House. Finally Gilmore moved a resolution to adopt the Report. Tibbits then moved as amendment Wilmot's resolution. Gilmore then asked to withdraw his motion. Warm words passed. Smith charged upon the Opposition trickery and chicanery.—Wilmot said, if Smith charges me with trickery, I charge him with blackguardism.

No action taken on any of resolutions. House adjourned at 4.10 to attend Dr. Robb's funeral.

FREDERICTON, April 6.

Fisher said he had recommended striking out the words expressing want of Confidence. He did not consider resolution soon announced to want of confidence. Gilmore consented to let his motions stand. Tibbits spoke for three hours, he reviewed evidence generally. Censured conduct of Government. Reflected on Brown for being first to sign the document sealing Fisher's condemnation, while his own department was being investigated. Stated discrepancies between Tilley's statement and Gommans reference to the Arnold Land.

Tilley followed—spoke an hour—not finished—argued that amendment implied want of confidence, and referred to a resolution of Fisher's in '54 on which Government of that day was condemned. Similarly worded to amendment showing Fisher's opinion then. His speech thus far principally recapitulation of matter referred to Fisher, and explained disputed accounts printers repudiating idea that heads of Departments should have sole control of such departments which had been urged by Tibbits.

FREDERICTON, April 8.

Ends Registration Crown Land grants passed. Discussion on land Committee Report resumed at 2.20.

Tilley spoke till 4; thought the Report would have been very different had full information been before Committee. Defended several policy of Government in matter. Contended regula-

Re-enter Speaker in an agony of mirth.

Enter other members, who catch the joke as though it was infectious.

A stampede of the whole corps to the Speaker's room, in which through the door can be seen the antics of the grave senators. Tilley puts the beaver on crossways, and leers around, amid tremendous applause. Brown then assumes it, and treats the members to a Highland Fling. Next it goes to the head of Botsford, who thereupon arms himself with the long staff of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and bringing it to the charge, rushes at Hanington.

Scene closes, with a general scramble, tussle, and flourish of cacinations.

House of Assembly.

FREDERICTON, April 4.

The Homestead bill and bill to remove property qualification for members, rejected.

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tions of 52 and 56 were virtually those of 58. Compared different great superiority of present merely exercised constitutionality by general responsibility. Empire denied having ever had bringing lands with Fraser. There was one discrepancy between Land transactions. Fisher charged Government ward him under influence of e of coming electbu.

Watters had been more generally had not done, instanced a case government 1863. Lord Melville appropriation of Public Funds sign till House by speakers v. him. Reviewed Correspondence generally believed that the party, would endorse his conduct.

From 94 to 64 House been M-Clelan, End, Brown, Smith tell were the speakers.

General policy of Government cussion, and evidence before gone into. The two latter went; the rest against.

Brown reiterated his intention after termination of term. Impossible in limits to give Wright and Dr. Vail obtain. They have paired off. Sel Myers' claim reports. Myer matter with Government.

Vote not taken, but will grow. Debate taking wide range. Watters and M'Adam against M'Intosh and Gray for it. G ing at 5.40.

From the Colonial EVIDENCE BEFORE THE FOR INVESTIGATING "JOBBER" CHA

(Continued from p. 1)

"I think one of the parties land was chosen, and building house occupied by tenant, or that would be complying with I could not tell him positively the object of the Government if the lands were improved, a person occupying it in the Regulations. This person as because he was not in a position himself, at that time.

"I do not recollect that M. ed to me, that he intended to at the instance of parties of Washademoak, whose timber up by these applications.

(Mr. Inches wished to correct mistake of Mr. Tilley, who had lands applied for, for Mr. D. Railroad, in November of 1860 not mention the month.) were Hall, and since in part conveyed were applied for in Mr. Hall's applied for in the names of Wilson. "The names are Inches. "They were signed Mr. Tilley's presence, and I ence to these, and other lots.

Mr. Tilley resumed.— "I had nothing to do with bor Act; but I think any man has a right to get land, and willing to comply with the prevention and settlement, or poverty would not effect Act.

"I think the applications from Mr. Perkins, because I some of the names there, to say the conditions would be the persons might have standing over carefully, to see ditions.

"I think that the Settlement Labor Act might be done by Question to Mr. Tilley, occur in any office in the re it the practice of the Executive the members who represent tics, as to the fitness of the ted?"

Ans. "No they are not a Quos. "Are there ever made on the bare recollection members of the county to which is made, when all, or more than on the same side of politics.

Ans. "In reference to my members opposed to the C supporting it, and the latter myself would act on the re latter, against the other th commended was fit. About in making appointments, I In a case when three are for government, I don't know of no case of the kind bers of a County disagree a pointed, it is not a principle agree, no person shall be n government will take such proper, according to the Office.

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Enter other members, who catch the joke as though it was infectious.

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FREDERICTON, April 4.

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Long talk about going on with discussion on Land Committee report.

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Some talk about two lots of land obtained by Watters in Victoria County—money paid 5 weeks after purchase.
Tibbitts and others declared this a violation of the regulations.

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He did not consider resolution so unaccounted to want of confidence.

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Tilley spoke till 4; thought the Report would have been very different had full information been before Committee.

tions of 52 and 56 were virtually repealed by those of 58. Compared different systems, claiming great superiority of present one, government had not attempted to override Surveyor General merely exercised constitutional control.

FREDERICTON, April 10.

From 9 1/2 to 6 1/2 House been discussing Report; Mc-Clellan, Esq., Brown, Smith, Wilmot and Connell were the speakers.
General policy of Government involved in discussion, and evidence before Committee largely gone into.

From the Colonial Empire.

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

(Continued from fifth page.)

"I think one of the parties asked me, if the land was chosen, and buildings erected, and the house occupied by tenant, or servant, whether that would be complying with the conditions? I could not tell him positively, but I thought that the object of the Government would be satisfied, if the lands were improved, a house built, and a person occupying it, in the time specified by the Regulations.

"I do not recollect that Mr. Wilmot mentioned to me, that he intended to move the Address, at the instance of parties owning mills on the Washademoak, whose timber lands were locked up by these applications.

[Mr. Inches wished to correct an unintentional mistake of Mr. Tilley, who had stated that the lands applied for, for Mr. D. H. Hall, near the Railroad, in November of 1858, (Mr. Tilley did not mention the month) were applied for by Mr. Hall, and since in part conveyed to Mr. Tilley, were applied for in Mr. Hall's name. They were applied for in the names of Peter and George Wilson. "The names are fictitious," said Mr. Inches. "They were signed by me, I think, in Mr. Tilley's presence, and I say so with reference to these, and other lots."

Mr. Tilley resumed:—"I had nothing to do with enacting of the Labor Act; but I think any man who has no land has a right to get land under that Act, who was willing to comply with the Regulations for improvement and settlement. I think his wealth or poverty would not effect the object of the Act."

"I think the applications came direct to me from Mr. Perkins, because I was led from seeing some of the names there, to write to Mr. Perkins, to say the conditions would be enforced, thinking the persons might have signed them without reading over carefully, to see what were the conditions."

"I think that the Settlement of land under the Labor Act, might be done by proxy. Question to Mr. Tilley. "When vacancies occur in any office in the respective counties, is it the practice of the Executive to consult with the members who represent the respective Counties, as to the fitness of the person to be appointed?"

Ans. "No they are not always consulted." Ques. "Are there ever any local appointments made on the bare recommendation of one of the members of the county to which the appointment is made, when all, or more than one of them, are on the same side of politics?"

Ans. "In reference to myself, if there are three members opposed to the Government and one supporting it, and the latter recommends a party, I myself would act on the recommendation of the latter, against the other three, if the party recommended was fit. About the course pursued in making appointments, I can lay down no rule. In a case when three are for, and one against the government, I don't know what would be done, as I know of no case of the kind. When two members of a County disagree about who shall be appointed, it is not a principle, that when they don't agree, no person shall be appointed, but the Government will take such course as they think proper, according to the requirements of their Office."

Mr. Inches heretofore said,—"Mr. Tilley has stated that the lands for D. H. Hall, were applied for in his own name. I have shown, and stated that they were applied for in fictitious names, in the presence of Mr. Tilley, and it has an application, not only in this case, but to others also. Lands are advertised in these fictitious names. I do not purchase them; the party, or agent, who causes them to be applied, takes measures to have them purchased, and either attends in person at the sale, or sends instructions. They have reference to these names, and must in this, as well as to other cases, have known that they did not know any such persons. Do not these people who it appears applied through me, in fictitious names, imagine that I had a staff of real men for the purpose? I repeat it, that it was well known fictitious names were used all round, and it could not be otherwise. The names appeared in the Gazette, and the parties must have noticed it."

"Mr. Tilley continued:—"I was under the impression that the applications were in Mr. Hall's name, and I should have entertained that opinion had not the fictitious names been shown to me. "With regard to the land bought by Mr. Johnson I think I remitted him the money from St. John, before I took the office; but I am not positive, but I know that the lands all come to sale under Mr. Montgomery, or under an advertisement signed by him. I can't say though about the sale; but if they were sold in July, 1857, that would be, while I was in the Government. But the applications were made while I was out of the Government. [This Mr. Inches said he would corroborate, as he had an investigation in the matter.]

"I have never known an instance, up to the present hour, intentionally. We have, on one or two occasions suspected such a thing might have been done, and made every possible enquiry, and we have never sanctioned any such sales."

"With regard to the Indian Reserve. In Madawaska, I stated, in the forenoon, that Herbert's Point had been reserved; but that I could not say, as an Indian Reserve. I have since referred to the oldest Map of the River St. John that I know of, and the Word Indian Village is written at that place, or opposite to it. On the first grant plan of Madawaska, there is an entry across that very point, "Indian Reserve," and a note that Herbert got his lease of occupation in 1826, in consequence of his purchasing a lease from the Indians. That puts him somewhat in the position of Mr. Hart, only in a greater degree, as his claim compasses the whole; but Hart only a few acres."

Ques.—"Has any land applied for by persons of the name of Steves, in Salisbury under the Labor Act, been recently sold? If so, who was the purchaser or purchasers?"

Ans.—"I know of the land referred to and will submit a letter in reference to it, from Deputy Wilmot. I have not the letter here, but will now state that it adjoins Land purchased by me, some years ago. Upon enquiry from Deputy Wilmot, he wrote me, that Steves had not improved beyond the putting up of a lumber camp. When Steves applied, he did not want it for actual settlement; and that he (Deputy Wilmot) afterwards him, it was a cheat, and an imposition,—and Steves admitted it, wishing, if possible, to get the Land in a legitimate fair way. In order to prevent Steves from getting a pretense for lumbering all around, I waited the full two years from the approval of the petition, and then applied, and directed Mr. Wilmot to purchase it for me, in the name of John J. Fraser. The purchase money was paid, Deputy Wilmot wrote me he put up notices, and the sale was duly notified."

"Since that time, my agent, John S. Trites, reported that Steves, as I expected, had cut a considerable quantity of lumber on that land, and removed it, by rail to Moncton. The Grant not being out, Deputy Wilmot called upon Steves to pay stumpage. He took his note for it but I have never seen the note or its results yet. Mr. Trites, wrote me, that the demand was made in consequence of Steves' own statement that the timber was cut on that lot. The day after, he made affidavit in order if possible to escape, that it was cut on the land adjoining; and in this not very creditable way of attempting to escape, instead of bettering his condition, he has made it worse, which I intend to show him, as the adjoining land is granted land, of which I have control, and in which no interest. This was Israel Steves."

"Before I heard of this singular attempt of his to escape, I had written to Trites, and also to Mr. Wilmot, that I had no wish to be severe with him, and that he had agreed to pay stumpage for the first portion, I was satisfied unless he chose to pay more himself. The amount of the note was \$38.00. This does not include a larger quantity, which has been subsequently discovered to have been hauled out by him. This is the kind of improvement made by a large number of applicants under the Labor Act, in that quarter."

"This is not very satisfactory unless, as I have heard it argued in this room, by Judge Wilmot, that cutting and carrying away the lumber was clearing the land!"

"The statement produced, I believe to be correct." [This statement is in relation to a quantity of Lands sold to different parties, and as your Reporter understood, granted to John J. Fraser. It is of too great a length to admit of its being copied in time for the mail, and at the same time is not very important.]

"These lands were sold under the instalment system about eight years ago, to the parties named, and since granted to Mr. John J. Fraser, under transfers. There is another Block adjoining granted to Robert Ferguson in the same manner; in these cases the purchase money has been paid within some reasonable time, while in most other cases, it has not."

The Committee here adjourned until tomorrow.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, April 3. America arrived at Halifax this morning. BRITAIN.—In the Commons Lord John Russell promised to produce the correspondence with the American Government relative to the fugitive slave Anderson.

Lord W. Graham asked whether explanations had been demanded of France relative to assistance rendered by the French Minister in the escape of Miramon from Mexico. Lord John Russell admitted that Miramon had violated international law, but in the absence of official despatches the French Government had not been applied to on the subject.

In the Corps Legislatif, Jules Favre moved his amendment to the address requesting the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and strongly urged the necessity for such proceedings. He asserted the maintenance of the statu quo to be impossible.

Billial (one of the Ministers) said the French Government would neither sacrifice the Pope to the unity of Italy nor the unity of Italy to the Pope. "The aim of France was to reconcile the two interests. The combination proposed at Villa Franca was the true solution, but it was not accepted. He alluded at length to difficulties of question. The amendment was rejected 246 to 5.

An amendment in favor of the temporal power of the Pope was offered, but was withdrawn.—Count Morny urging the Legislature to leave the solution to the Emperor. The entire address was finally agreed to 213 against 13.

So far from recalling the French troops it was generally reported in Paris that 10,000 men were about to be sent out nominally to reinforce the garrison, but really to make a counter demonstration to that of Austria on the Po.

ITALY.—The new Ministry is not yet announced. Rumour gives the following combination: Cavour President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine; Fanti, War; Cassino, Justice; Minghetti, Interior; Desmettes, Instruction; Natoli, Agriculture and Commerce; Bastose, Finance; Peuzze, Public Works; Muta, Minister without Portfolio.

The Grand fete in honor of Garibaldi took place in the San Carlo theater, and the Royal Palace, Naples, on the 2nd. Perfect order prevailed.

Alexander Dumas had challenged the editor of "Italia del Popolo" for accusing him of taking forty thousand ducats from the Government, during Garibaldi's dictatorship. A duel was pending.

The late Mr. Wilson's financial programme was abandoned by Lang, the new finance minister, as unsound and dangerous.

The area of famine was extended. Freight at Bombay are reported lower. Exchange slightly higher.

The Mails reached London in time to go by the America, via Queenstown.

FINANCIAL.—Funds exhibited great dullness but quotations steady; in the Discount Market good demand for money since reduction of Bank minimum to 7; general terms for good bills were 6 1/2 to 7. Fair but not pressing demand at the Bank. Gold continued to flow to the Bank, and there were anticipations of a further reaction in the Bank minimum shortly.

MARKETS.—Manchester advices favorable. Cotton firm. Breadstuffs; quiet and steady.—Provisions quiet.

New Advertisements.

Sofas! Sofas!!

WE have to-day received a large lot of

CUSTOM MADE SOFAS.

Prices ranging from

SIXTEEN TO FIFTY DOLLARS.

and will sell them cheap for cash.

We have ONE DOZ. DIFFERENT SIZES. And people wishing to purchase can have their choice in style and price.

Call while they are going.

HUBBERD & RICE.

Woodstock, April 10th, 1861.

NOTICE.

I hereby give Notice to all parties having demands against the estate of George A. Brown, M.D., deceased, late of the Town of Woodstock, to render the same to my Agent at Woodstock, in three months from the date hereof, are requested to pay the same to Mr. F. W. Brown who is appointed as my Agent, to settle the affairs of said estate.

JANE BROWN, Administratrix.

Woodstock, April 10, 1861.

All persons indebted to the above Estate, will call at my Drug Store in Woodstock, and settle as directed by the above notice.

F. W. BROWN.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY & Land Company. (LIMITED.)

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

ALTERATIONS of TRAINS until further Notice. Mixed Passenger and Freight Trains will leave St. Andrews, every MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) AT 8.45, A. M. Arriving at Canterbury at 1.45, P. M. And leave Canterbury every morning, (Sunday excepted,) at 9, A. M. Arriving at St. Andrews, at 2.19 o'clock. HENRY OSBORN, Manager.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to Repair Guns, Pistols, and all parts of fire arms. ANDREW DOAK. Woodstock, April, 11.

MESS PORK!

15 Bbls, New York City Mess Pork. — Ear sale by. MYSHRALL & RICHEY. Fredericton, March, 20, 1860.

To Close A Consignment.

2 HDS. Porto Rico Sugar; 25 Boxes Liverpool Soap; Ear sale cheap for cash or approved payment. MYSHRALL & RICHEY. Fredericton, March, 13, 1861.

Carleton Co. Agricultural Society.

FRESH CLOVER and Timothy SEED, for sale at JOHN EDGAR'S. Woodstock, April 10, 1861. The above is the growth of Aroostook, and warranted pure Northern.

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 Stereoscopic and pictures for sale.

London Printing and Publishing Co.

34 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.

Table listing various publications and their prices, including Furdin's Modern Art, Henry's Family Bible, Altar of the Household, Warren's Russia, Indian Martyr, Works of William Hogarth, Gallery of Arts, Natural History, Dr. Kistner's Prætorial, Henry Meadows Illustrated Edition of Shakespeare, Imperial Shakespeare, Sheavingtons Farriery, Wrights Imperial Procuring Dictionary, Imperial Histories.

Specimens can be seen and orders received at The Journal Office in Woodstock and of J. Finley travelling agent.

P. S.—Catalogues sent free by addressing R. HUNTER, Dock St. St. John.

AUCTION SALE.

TO be sold on Saturday the 13th 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 \$1.30, Jumped Axes 80cts.

We have on hand the following articles:— Picks and Rings, Pick Axes, Hinges and Hooks, Bridle Chains, Pole Chains, Cant Dogs, Timber Crotch and turning Dogs, Double and Single Marking Irons, New Land Hoos, 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.

THOSE persons wishing to pay for the Journal in WOOD; BRING IT ALONG.

Feb. 21, 1861.

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

Continued from last week. [At the suggestion of Mr. Watters, Mr. Inches read here, from the notice of Motion Book, of 9th Feb., 1860, a notice of motion given by Mr. Tibbitts, last session, asking for information, and copies of correspondence relative to the issuing of the grant in this case.]

Mr. Inches continued:— I recollect Mr. Wilmot going to Little Falls, to investigate questions connected with the sales of land, on the upper part of the St. John, in 1852, or 1853. I remember Mr. Hart was required to attend and become a lessee of the Government. I believe Mr. Fisher was Hart's Attorney in defending his suit with the Government. There were two surveys made, one by Jno. Grant, when M. Herbert pulled the stakes, which licensed the Government, and Deputy Garden was sent to put them down again.

It being late, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, March 12th.

Mr. Whitehead wished to make the following correction to his yesterday's evidence. I selected only the 300 acres for the Attorney General on the 21,000 acre block, and the remark applies only to that block.

About applicants going on the land. They did not all go on, but I meant most part of them. Mr. Inches, this morning wished the words "that Mr. Partelow pocketed the money," to be struck out of his yesterday's evidence.

Mr. Inches then went on as follows:—"I think at that time, I told Mr. Ferris that I had traced the money and found it had been paid into the Central Bank to Mr. Partelows credit; and the hesitation, and subsequent manner of the Cashier were not such as to make me suppose that it had been paid into the public account. Until yesterday it never occurred to me that it was possible it had been paid in, to the credit of the Province."

Mr. Wilmot called attention to an article in the Morning Globe of the 9th inst., or rather a paragraph in an article in which that paper states, that, "It has been said in St. John—and we think it is true—that Mr. Wilmot asked Mr. Inches to fix the date of Mr. Tilley's application for the land, so that it should appear that Mr. Tilley had applied for it after he became a member of the Government." This plot was found too dangerous, and has not been carried out. The Empire people will find they cannot accomplish much by publishing falsehoods against Mr. Tilley; a crusade of four years in that particular has not done much for the Tory cause.

This statement Mr. Wilmot declared to be one of the most base and unprincipled he had ever seen in public print. He desired to call the attention of the Reporter of the Globe to it, when he pronounced it grossly, wilfully and maliciously false; and stated, that it could have only emanated from a corrupt and depraved heart. He felt it to be a duty he owed to the committee, as well as to himself, to call attention to this article. It was a vile calumny, inflicted upon the whole committee, and if he, a member of it, had been guilty of the crime here imputed to him, he was not fit to sit on it—not fit to associate with gentlemen,—not fit to walk the streets, but rather for a felon's cell. When the article in question had been pointed out to him, he felt it a duty to have the matter cleared up, fully and satisfactorily, at once. He would, therefore, then, in the presence of the committee, ask Mr. Inches if he had ever, in any way or manner, asked such a question, or intimated, directly or indirectly, anything of the kind to him, or if he had any grounds whatever for supposing he (Mr. W.) wished him to do such a thing?

Mr. Inches here arose, and stated, that he fully concurred with Mr. Wilmot that the statement in question was base and malicious. He positively denied having ever received from Mr. Wilmot, or any other person, the slightest intimation of the kind.

Mr. Wilmot then said:—"If I could be guilty of the conduct imputed to me, I would be unfit to sit on this Committee or to be worthy of a seat in the Legislature. As Mr. Tilley is now present I will state the circumstances that occurred in connection with his land. In the latter part of Feb., 1859, I received a letter from C. W. Stockton, Esq., of St. John, acting as agent for some parties interested in Mills upon the Washademoack, stating that they had applied for timber licenses at Ryder's Brook, on the Snell Road, and that the country had been looked up by applicants from St. John under the Labor Act, and large purchases by Mr. Tilley, he requested me to make enquiries at the Crown Land Office. I did so, and on the 3d March, I wrote Mr. Stockton; the following is an extract of the letter:—"On receipt of your letter of the 26th ult. I went into the Crown Land Office, and examined the facts of the case. I there found that Tilley had 1700 acres in the locality, which I was informed had been regularly advertised and sold. But the applications under the Labor Act, are from such men as—N. S. Donnell and Sons, John McLachlan, John Ansley, L. McMann, and others of the Smasher party. It is without exception the greatest outrage I ever knew, and no wonder that the Revenues of the Crown Land Office have fallen off if all their party throughout the Prov-

ince are to be provided for, with the picked lands of the Province, under an act passed for the express purpose of permitting poor men, without land, to settle in the wilderness, and pay for it by labor on the roads. After this, the subject was noticed by the Freeman, and at the request of parties at St. John, I prepared a resolution for an address to get the information of lands applied for, and grants prepared for land in the District, from 1st June, 1857, to a specified date. Before moving the resolution in which Mr. Tilley was personally interested, I considered, as he was my colleague, and being politically opposed to him, that, as one gentleman should do to another, I showed him the Resolution that I intended to move. He read it over, and said it was all right; but that he was not sworn in as a member of the Government, until the 8th of June, he wished me to alter the date of the return from the 1st to the 8th of June. Not supposing that his lands had been applied for or granted between the 1st and 8th, and he not informing me of that fact, I very incautiously did so. He stated, that I need not press the resolution, as the information would be furnished without an address. When the returns were laid before the House, Mr. Tilley's lands were not included. I have looked since for the Returns, and cannot find them on the files of the House, nor is there any notice on the Journals of the House, as there should be, that the information was ever laid before it."

"I now ask Mr. Inches, who is on his oath, if I ever had such conversation with him, or asked him, ever to alter my record, paper, or minute, in his office, or insinuated that I would like to have them altered?"

Mr. Inches stated that he had had no conversation about it. He said, my direct answer is, No. Mr. Wilmot made no attempt to alter or fix the date of Mr. Tilley's application, and he must have known, had he attempted to do such a thing that the Record would speak for itself.

Mr. Tilley at that time came to me, and wished to know what were the dates of his applications for land. This was after the return of the present Government to office, and while the Legislature was sitting. Mr. Tilley then told me, Mr. Wilmot had made a motion in the House for a certain return, and if my memory serves me right it went back to 1st June. Finding that the transaction evidently wanted to be got at, was dated the 5th of June, I think it occurred between the 1st and 8th of June, he told me, with some degree of glee, that he went to Mr. Wilmot in the House, and said to him, "You may as well make it the 8th, the day the Government was sworn in," and that Mr. Wilmot unsuspectingly assented in consequence of which the transaction sought to be got at did not appear in the return, but escaped.

Mr. Wilmot, on seeing the omission of the transaction in the return, brought it in to me, expressing his surprise that it did not appear after having been told the date, before, by me, that is, expecting it to appear there. I replied to him to this effect. No wonder it was not there, after you have been weak enough, or silly or something of that kind, to you have consented to an alteration in the date, after you had drawn your Resolution in accordance with information you had received from me.

Mr. Wilmot seemed much annoyed at "the trick" he considered had been played upon him. I recollect that Mr. Tilley contended that the alteration which he obtained, was only just in reference to the time of change of Government; that is, to make the return commence or end when the new government came in, but I don't remember which.

In reference to monies paid in to the Bank. At the time, I did not communicate my knowledge of the facts to any member of the Government. I was under the impression, that, at a subsequent period I mentioned it to Mr. Wilmot but I cannot say whether he was in the Government or not then, as it was years afterward, and he seemed very much surprised at the transaction.

Mr. Wilmot expressed his wish to state all the facts connected with this transaction and desired the Chairman to send for Mr. Tilley, which was accordingly done, when that gentleman came in, the evidence of Mr. Inches given this morning, was read over to him. Mr. Wilmot repeated his statement about the Globe.

Mr. Tilley wished to give in his testimony on oath. Your Reporter follows him in his own language:—"I stated it before, and knew that the lands were selling to speculators.

In relation to the article in the Globe, I have communicated no such information to the proprietor of the Globe, or any other newspaper in this Province. A friend in St. John wrote me a letter, in which he said, that a gentleman well known here, and whose integrity will not be questioned, had written in his presence, and signed, the enclosed statement, to which he was willing to come before the Committee and bear testimony, if necessary. It was, that Mr. Inches had asserted to him, that Mr. Wilmot, on one occasion, came into the Crown Land Office and wished him, Mr. Inches, to change some dates.

[Mr. Inches said, "Never! In reference to some information asked for by Mr. Wilmot, my answer was, I thought he was mistaken, but that I did feel hurt at the course Mr. Wilmot pursued in the matter on the floors of the House. You will observe that I state distinctly, that I never made such a statement."] Mr. Tilley went on:

"In 1857, there was an article appeared in the Freeman, which I considered it necessary to make some remarks upon in the House. In that article I was charged with acting in concert with a number of persons in St. John, in trying to obtain lands under the Labor act, said to be about 17,000 acres, and that I had got one-tenth of the whole for my services. I then rose in my place, and asserted, that during the time I had been in the Government I had never applied for an acre of land under the Labor Act, or any other Act, and recited the manner in which I had made the purchase from Mr. Arnold.

Some days after this, Mr. Wilmot came to my seat, and asked me to step into the Speaker's room. He had a written paper in his hand. He said to me, "Here is an address I propose moving. I know you got your land in a proper manner, and I presume you have no objection to my moving this," reading it at the same time I said, I observe that you commence your dates at the first of June, if you intend it should refer, in any way, to the Government, why not let it commence on the day the Government was sworn in? He had no objection, and altered it, from the first, to the 8th June. He came in to the House, and gave notice of the motion. I arose in my place and stated, that the information would be furnished without the Address.

The information asked for was in relation to the applications, sales of lands, and grants issued in King's County, from the 8th of June, up to that date, I think, but up to some given date.—That document was either given immediately to Mr. Brown or Mr. Inches, I am not sure which, in order that he might furnish the information. Within two or three days after the notice given by Mr. Wilmot, the paper containing the information furnished by the Crown Land Department, was laid before the House by the Surveyor General.

About a week after that Mr. Wilmot rose in the House, and stated he had asked for information which the Secretary had promised, but which had not been furnished. Either the Surveyor General, or I informed him it had been before the House, four or five days. I may here state, I have never seen that paper, and don't know as a whole, what its contents are.

I had occasion on that afternoon, or the next, to go into the Crown Land Office. I don't know what took me there, but then Mr. Inches told me Mr. Wilmot had been in, in a great rage, wanting to know why my grants for the land purchased in King's County, were not included in the return. Inches said he told Wilmot, because the grants had not been completed. Mr. Wilmot then said to Mr. Inches, "I will make such applications as will get them." Inches said he advised Wilmot not to do it, because it would look personal. I then said I saw exactly what Mr. Wilmot wanted. I had stated in the House, that I had never applied for an acre of Crown Lands while a member of the Government. That he came to me, admitting and asserting I had got my land properly, but that he wanted it to go to the country, that grants had issued in my favor, and people to be thereby deceived. The great body of the people not knowing the difference between the application for land, and the grant of it, would think I had stated falsely. This was my impression of what I supposed to be Mr. Wilmot's design; this has been carried out during the investigation—I don't say by him.

Some short time after this, I saw it stated in the Freeman, and I believe it has been twice repeated in the same paper, that Mr. Tilley tricked Mr. Wilmot at the time; and that he did not like to acknowledge it, by asking for further information.

No information of this kind (alluding to the "Globe") went from me. I felt hurt, so I wrote to my friend in St. John the other day, and I intended to state it, in the House, during this session, and say, that in that matter, I thought Mr. Wilmot wished to place me in a false position; I now repeat, that I do not think I opened that return, or read it at all. I think the Surveyor General laid it before the House, and more, I never gave any advice, instruction, or intimation, as to the manner in which that document should be prepared. Inches speaks about glee. I may by expression of countenance, have denoted that I felt pleased that Mr. Wilmot had failed to place me in a wrong position.

The reason I suggested that the motion for information should be changed from the 1st to the 8th of June was to confine it to the time to when the members of the present Government were sworn in.

In the main, Mr. Inches' statement is correct about the conversation. The name of the gentleman alluded to is Alexander Shives, as having a conversation with my correspondent. Mr. Shives was the person who is willing to come before the Committee.

[Mr. Inches then said, that he had no conversation with Mr. Shives for a long time; and that he had never said anything of the kind to Mr. Shives.]

Mr. Tilley said:—"Mr. Inches did not state that Mr. Wilmot had desired him to change the record."

I will give a statement of all the lands I own. I am interested in no lands, directly or indirectly, but what I hold from the Crown, or by Deed from parties from whom I purchased in the Province. I will give a statement of all the lands I have had any interest in since the Railroad commenced. The first is a Lot purchased at Goudala Point, containing 50 acres. It was advertised for Sale at Public Auction, was within half a mile of

the then supposed Railroad Station at Goudala Point, I think that was in 1855, while the Road was being constructed by the E. & N. A. Company. I paid £270 cash for it. I bought it on the day of the Sale; I considered that a great bargain at the price I paid. Its proximity to the Railroad Station then fixed, was likely to make it a valuable country residence, or property. Almost the first public Act in connection with the Railway, upon coming into the Government, was to decide upon the change of the line of Railway taking it and the Station two miles from this property, of which proposition, I, at the time, approved. I purchased in August, 1859, 10 acres within five minutes walk of the Hampton Station, from Chas. A. Everitt. This was two months, at least, after the line was open to Hampton, and after the Station had been fixed. I had no interest whatever in Mr. Everitt's purchase; these 10 acres I still hold.

Sometimes either in 1858 or 1859, I think in 1859, D. H. Hall in St. John, requested me to apply for one or two lots of land for him, at the Crown Land Office. I did so; they were brought to sale; he purchased them. When he asked me to apply for one or two Lots, I said I would apply for the two lots, and if he was tired of his bargain, at any time I would take one of them. He wished me to get them as near the Railway or one of the Stations, as he could. Three or four months afterwards, in St. John, he told me he had changed his opinion about Crown Lands, within a mile or two of the Railway, and being valuable; that any great increase of value generally arose in the immediate vicinity of a Station; and he felt disposed to buy some of the Lots in the vicinity of Hampton Station from Mr. Everitt.

I told him I had procured 30 acres there, and what I paid for it, but that I would be willing to take one of the lots he held, as originally suggested, and which he and his wife shortly after conveyed to me by Deed.

The application was made in Mr. Hall's name; and made the best selection I could. I think the land is about three miles from the line of Railway. I own in the town of Moncton a Lot, and a piece of ground with a small house on it, in the immediate vicinity, both of which I took for a debt. I will take £25 less than I gave for it. The only property I have sold is the Goudala Point property. These are the only properties I own, or have any interest in, directly or indirectly, or in any way, except in the City of Saint John and Parish of Portland. I mean in addition to those I described in the former part of my testimony.

Where complaints are made against any officer connected with any particular Department, how, and by whom, are they brought before the Council, and how disposed of?

Most generally, I think, by the heads of the Departments. Sometimes there are exceptions. Members of the Government may know something about it, or have heard charges against Public servants, and may bring them up without reference to the Heads of these Departments. If the complaints are brought formally before the Council, the first course is, to send the party complained of a copy of the charges, for his explanation. The Treasury and other Departments, such as Board of Works, and Post Office, are exceptions to this. Their answers are read, and is referred by the Government to the Crown Lawyers, if important. When the answers are satisfactory, the complaint drops. If it goes to the Council, it appears on the Schedule, and is taken up in order, and the views of the majority prevail.

I don't recollect of any complaint being made by any member of the Government against Deputy Stiles.

As a member of the Council, I am prepared to justify Deputy Stiles' dismissal. I hold myself responsible, as a member of the Council, for every thing that is done by the Government, so long as I remain a member of it. I am responsible to the country, and could only dissolve that responsibility by resigning. Deputy Stiles belongs to Albert County.

AFTERNOON SITTING

The Committee having re-assembled at 2 P. M. Mr. Tilley read a statement from Mr. Shives, as follows:—"At the time of your explanation in the House, of how you purchased the land after the Freeman publishing your purchase as the Land Plunder, Mr. Inches and I had a conversation, in which he stated, that Mr. Wilmot wished him to alter the dates of the application, or sale of the land to you, as to put your purchase in an unfair position; and Mr. Inches refused to do such a dishonorable act, and expressed contempt of Wilmot for asking him to do such a thing. Make what use you may see fit of this, and should you require personal attendance to corroborate it, it can be had."

Memorandum, March 6th.—I saw Alexander Shives write the above. T. HANFORD.

Mr. Wilmot observed, that the statement was most infamous lies, which Mr. Inches corroborated, and stated he never did, nor could he if inclined, alter a document. Mr. Tilley was then questioned and replied:—"I think applications for land and all papers connected with Land open for the investigation of any member of the Legislature. If any member of the Legislature wished to go to the Crown Land Office to examine them, they ought to be open to them. I think, and also to the public generally. If one of my constituents wrote desiring me

to procure information think it my duty to oblige. Ques.—"If he requires a dress to procure information applied for, or granted, would you not consider duty?"

Ans.—"No, I don't think it my duty to oblige. Ques.—"If any one of your constituents' request of a Public Department, or those for whom he is affected, would it not be his duty?"

Ans.—"Certainly." Ques.—"If any one of your constituents' request of a Public Department, or those for whom he is affected, would it not be his duty?"

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"I told him I had procured 30 acres there, and what I paid for it, but that I would be willing to take one of the lots he held, as originally suggested, and which he and his wife shortly after conveyed to me by Deed.

"The application was made in Mr. Hall's name; and made the best selection I could, I think the land is about three miles from the Railway. I own in the town of Moncton one Lot, and a piece of ground with a small house on it, in the immediate vicinity, both of which I took for a debt. I will take £25 less than I gave for it.

"The only property I have sold is the Gondo Point property. These are the only properties I own or have any interest in, directly or indirectly, in any way, except in the City of Saint John and Parish of Portland. I mean in addition to these I described in the former part of my testimony."

Ques.—"Where complaints are made against my officer connected with any particular Department, how, and by whom, are they brought before the Council, and how disposed of?"

Ans.—"Most generally, I think, by the heads of the Departments. Sometimes there are exceptions. Members of the Government may know something about it, or have heard charges against Public servants, and may bring them up without reference to the Heads of the Departments. If the complaints are brought formally before the Council, the first course is, to send the party complained of a copy of the charge, for his explanation. The Treasury and other Departments, such as Board of Works, and Post Office, are exceptions to this. Their answers are referred by the Government to the Crown Lawyers, if important. When the answers are satisfactory, the complaint drops. If it goes to the Council, it appears on the Schedule, and is taken up in order, and the views of the majority prevail.

"I don't recollect of any complaint being made by any member of the Government against Deputy Stiles.

"As a member of the Council I am prepared to justify Deputy Stiles' dismissal. I hold myself responsible, as a member of the Council, for everything that is done by the Government, so long as I remain a member of it. I am responsible to the country, and could only dissolve that responsibility by resigning. Deputy Stiles belongs to Albert County."

AFTERNOON SITTING

The Committee having re-assembled at 2 P. M. Mr. Tilley read a statement from Mr. Shives, as follows:—At the time of your explanation in the House, of how you purchased the land after the Freeman publishing your purchase as the Land Plunder, Mr. Inches and I had a conversation, in which he stated, that Mr. Wilmot wished him to alter the dates of the application, or sale of the land to you, as to put your purchase in an eligible position; and Mr. Inches refused to do such a dishonorable act, and expressed contempt of Wilmot for asking him to do such a thing. Make what use you may see fit of this, and should you require personal attendance to corroborate it, it can be had."

Memorandum, March 6th.—I saw Alexander Shives write the above. T. HANFORD.

Mr. Wilmot observed, that the statement was a most infamous lie, which Mr. Inches corroborated, and stated he never did, nor could he if inclined, alter a document.

Mr. Tilley was then questioned and replied:—

"I think applications for land and all papers connected with Land open for the investigation of any member of the Legislature. If any member of the Legislature wished to go to the Crown Land Office to examine them, they ought to be open to them. I think, and also to the public generally.

"If one of my constituents wrote desiring me

to procure information from that Office, I should think it my duty to obtain it, if possible.

Ques.—"If he requested you to move an Address to procure information relative to lands applied for, or granted, in a peculiar locality, would you not consider this an act of public duty?"

Ans.—"No, I don't think you would be subject to it, if that was the request.

Ques.—"If any complaint was made by one of your constituents' relative to the management of a Public Department, whereby his interests, or those for whom he was agent, were injuriously affected, would it not be your duty to investigate it?"

Ans.—"Certainly." Ques.—"Was Mr. Wilmot, as a member of the Legislature, under any obligation to shew you as a member of the Government, the Resolution that he intended to move before making the motion?"

Ans.—"He was not, it was very extraordinary, and it was remarkable, for him to do it; he never did it before nor since."

Ques.—"Had you informed Mr. Wilmot that the grants to yourself, which he had been particularly requested to get a return of, would not appear in the return, if he altered the date from the 1st of June,—do you think he would have done it?"

Ans.—"I tell you now, I thought the Grants would appear in that return, but they were not completed."

Questions by Mr. Wilmot.—"If governed by malicious motives towards you personally, is it probable that I would have shewn you the resolution relative to lands on the Snell road (so called) before making the motion for the return?"

Ans.—"Well, I tell you frankly, I thought when you showed it, you wished to convey to me the impression that you did not wish to bring my applications in at all; but that you wanted to get at the Grants. The impression I had was, that you intended to throw me off my guard. If you were requested by one of your constituents to get a Return of the lands applied for by me, I think you did right in moving the Address. The resolution was altered at my suggestion."

Ques.—"When returns are laid before the House by a member of the Government should they not appear in the Journals of the House?"

Ans.—"These papers are, I think under the direction of the Committee. Two years since, a Committee was appointed to say what should, and what should not, go into the Appendix to the Journals."

"When Mr. Wilmot made the motion, I stated that there was no necessity to press it, as the information would be furnished without the address. The Clerk generally notices in the Journals, any papers laid before the House containing information for the House. If the paper containing this information is not entered on the Journals, this is the first intimation I have had of it. Those motions generally go through the Speaker, to the House; and this paper had been before the House five days before Mr. Wilmot spoke of it. I was surprised, when he asked why it was not in, and got up and told him it had been in five days. The principle applications for land upon Snell's road, were made by Mr. Lyman Perkins, I think."

[A number of applications under the Labor act were here read by Mr. Inches, who stated he had furnished the Secretary with a number of blank applications, at different times, which came back signed by the parties. The names of the parties are as follows:—

James Demill, Alfred Demill, Elisha B. Demill, George N. Robinson, Senr., George N. Robinson, Junr., Lawrence McManu, Eliakim Perkins, Edward L. Perkins, Lemuel Fillmore, H. S. Fillmore, John Ansley, S. B. Estey, Robert Polly, James Gerrow, John McLaughlan, James Olmstead, Nelson T. Brooke, William Cuisick, William Barnes, Ebenezer McNichol, Robt. McLean, John Plume, Chas. Hamilton, Christopher Frisch, Jno. W. Wright, Claudius Hamilton Callaghan McCarty, William H. Lester, James Hamilton, N. S. Demill. Mr. Inches stated that he furnished the Secretary with blank applications for some of these, but not all. They were sent to St. John, signed by these parties, and returned by the Provincial Secretary to him.]

Under the Regulation made in Council, on the 31st of August, 1858, which are now in force, the Petitioner for land under the Labor Act, must state in his Petition,—"that he is a British subject, over 18 years of age, and is not, at present, interested in, nor the owner of any other land.

The same set of Regulations provides, that no person shall be allowed to purchase more than 100 acres, payable by instalments. When the full amount of purchase money is paid at the time of sale a discount of 20 per cent allowed. Ed. Cor. EMPIRE.

The Secretary resumed:—

"The first intimation I had of any thing of the kind Mr. Lyman C. L. Perkins, was stopping at Segoe's Hotel, on his way to Woodstock, where I was boarding at the time. While there, he entered into conversation, during which he told me, he wished to get some land for a son or two of his. I told him if he would call at my Office next morning, I would introduce him to Mr. Inches, who would give him all the information he desired. He came down, and we went into the Crown Land Office. I introduced him to Mr. Inches, who showed him all the plans, and directed his attention to a place in King's, where Inches owned some Land himself. I think Mr. Inches made him a little plan, such as are frequently made in the office, shewing the lands that

were open, and those taken up. I don't know whether he made any applications or not. After he returned to St. John he wrote me, that he had been making some enquiries, that a number of persons in St. John wished to apply. He asked me to send him a number of blank applications, to put the names in. This was in 1857. I got about twenty blanks from Mr. Inches. I forwarded them to Perkins at his request. He returned them to me, I think, to hand into the Crown Land Office. I think I took them in, and left them with Mr. Inches. I do not recollect distinctly now. I wrote Perkins at the time, that the conditions of the Labor Act would be strictly enforced. I think it probable, from what transpired, that Perkins told this to the applicants; and I will state here, that in no instance since I have been in the Government, am I aware of a grant having been issued to any man under the Labor Act, without satisfactory evidence having been given to the Department of occupancy and improvement.

"Sometime after these applications had been received, I met Mr. Ansley, in St. John, one of the applicants in this case. He told me he intended to withdraw his application under the Labor Act, as it would be more advantageous to buy what land he wanted, at auction, subject to competition than it would be to get it under the Labor Act, with the conditions attached. I told him the conditions must be complied with, if he took it under the Labor Act, for he could get no grant until they were.

"I have no other reasons for supposing (I do not know positively) that Mr. Perkins communicated what I had stated in my letter, to some of the parties who were applicants. Inches, on one occasion, told me Deputy Arnold complained that he could not get his pay from these people for the survey.

"The next time, or a short time after being in St. John, I called upon Mr. Polley. Mr. Geo. N. Robinson I met in the street. I saw, also Mr. McLouchlan, Mr. Polley's partner. I told them if they supposed they could get the lands without settlement they were mistaken. They assured me they were prepared to carry out all the conditions of the Labor Act.

"I knew Mr. Demill, and some of his sons by sight. I never spoke to them upon the subject, either before or after the applications, that I recollect; nor had I any communications, directly or indirectly, with any of the applicants, previous to the papers being forwarded to me by Mr. Perkins, and only eight of them do I know by sight. No grants were issued to these people, that I know of. Mr. Inches told me the time had run out, and the lands had been sold to other parties. I had no interest, direct or indirect, in these lands, or the applications for them. I acted by request of Mr. Perkins, who appeared to take a good deal of interest in this matter; and I think Messrs. Polley and McLouchlan, or one of them, told me they would take the land, and comply with the conditions, because they wished to get the road opened through to Washademoak. I told all the parties, that they must have the Lands settled, and improved upon, before the Grants could issue.

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE SYRIAN OCCUPATION.—The Result of the conference on Syria though telegraphed to England last week, seems still to be undecided. It is reported, however, that the Emperor yields to the majority of the Powers, and the corps d'armee will evacuate Syria on the 1st of May, Lord John Russell, moreover, in a speech on the 28th of Feb. placed the occupation in a somewhat new light. It was proved, he said that Turkish secret societies were investigating the massacres, and had not the crimes committed in Syria been promptly punished, the massacres would have extended to Bagdad and Jerusalem. In that case some of the European Powers would have interfered by force, and it was this danger which induced the Sultan to yield a reluctant consent to the French occupation but Lord John Russell declined, thinking the arrangement would lead only to jealousies and disputes, which, as the Maronites adhere to the French, and the Druses to the English, might become serious. It was true that the French protection had enabled the Maronites to commit crimes, but they were individual crimes and D. de Flahault had expressed his indignation that the French flag should be so abused. The Turkish troops who assisted in the massacres at Damascus were all convicts. The Pasha had drawn money from Constantinople for two years to pay troops, but raised none. Receiving an order to send his forces to the Danube, he swept all the galleys and goal, and called these ragamuffins soldiers, and they were on their way when recalled to put down disturbances, in which they naturally assisted. At the Russian project of conference to consider the position of the Christians in Roumelia, it had been given up, and the Porte simply requested to consider the grave charges brought by M. de Labanoff, and if possible disapprove them. The general state of affairs in Constantinople appears to be most disastrous. The Employes, civil and military, are unpaid, and disturbances are momentarily expected. All business is suspended until the settlement of the Mires affair, and it is said, if the bills on him are dishonoured, all Galata must stop payment.

Vantile Mack, a fat boy recently exhibited at Barnum's Museum, died last week. The boy was seven years old, weighed 240 pounds and died of excessive fatness.

A woman 42, Ann Marston, attended the funeral of her eighth husband in Portsmouth England, on the 30th ult.

Furniture.

THE Subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to his numerous customers, for their very liberal age, bestowed on him the last seven years he in the

FURNITURE TRADE.

and would now respectfully invite the inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding country to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as my stock is large and varied and from a thorough knowledge of the business myself feels safe in stating that I cannot be under sold. My stock consists in part of

BEADSTEADE'S CHAIRS,
Rich Chamber Setts,
not to be surpassed by any in the province

Beaureas, Wash Stands, Sinks,
Splendid looking glasses
in mahogany, Walnut, Gilt Inlaid, Gilt, Oval and square frames.

TABLES,
Trilet Tables, Spinning Wheels,
Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B. DAVIS.

FROM
New York & Boston,
Direct!
FLOUR, PORK, SUGAR MOLASSES, &c.

The subscriber has received from New York, Portland, Boston and Saint Andrews, by

STEAMER AND RAIL,
the largest supply of Provisions and Groceries ever offered to the

People of Carleton.

300 Bbls.	SUPERFINE FLOUR,
300 do	EXTRA STATE, do
300 do	DOUBLE EXTRA, do
100 do	FANCY BRANDS, a choice article.
100 do	CORN MEAL,
75 do	HEAVY MESS PORK,
50 do	CRUSHED SUGAR,
50 do	RAW MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
30 do	RICE.

100 SACKS PURE WHITE BEANS,
5 Hds. PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,
10 do SOUCHONG,
10 boxes TOBACCO,
6 Bbls PORTER'S BURNING FLUID.

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

TERMS.—For \$40 and upwards, 3 and 6 months from this date.

The Subscriber will have Flour for sale at the following places:

Canterbury Station,
Rankins Mills,
Houlton,
Carpenter's, Eel River,
Woodstock.

J. CALDWELL.
Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861.

LIQUORS,
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,
7 HDS. Hennessy's Dark and Pale Brand
16 Cases "

20 Hds. Geneva (J. De Kuyper & Sons);
20 Cases
2 Puncheons Scotch Whiskey;
2 Hds. Irish Whiskey—(Merrill);
13 Quaror Casks 1, 3, and 4 Diamond Port Wine;
12 Quarter and Octaves Pale and Dk. Sherry;
2 Puncheons Old Jamaica Rum;
20 Cases Guinness' Extra Stout;
15 Bbls India Pale Ale;
10 Baskets Champagne;
50 Casks Keith's and Keltie's Ale;
10 Boxes Lemon Syrup.
To arrive ex "Reven" from Bordeaux:
5 Hds. and 20 Cases J. Dennis, H. Moonie & Co.'s Brandy;
Ex "Pohakontas" from Boston:
10 Puncheons Strong Rum.

The above Goods are offered for sale at low rates (bond or duty paid) by

MYSHALL & RICHEY
Fredericton, May 29, 1860

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have for sale a Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues &c., complete, which they will sell cheap for cash or approved paper.

MYSHALL & RICHEY.
Fredericton, Jan. 9, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the parish of Wicklow, Carleton County, being that formerly owned by David Oliver. An unexceptionable title will be given. Terms of payment liberal.

Apply to L. P. Fisher, Esq., Woodstock, or to the subscriber,

A. W. RAINSFORD.
Grand Falls, Jan. 8.

FOR SALE,
quantity of Pine Clap Boards,
By R. B. DAVIS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PRESQUE ISLE EXCHANGE,
SUMNER WHITNEY,
PROPRIETOR;
Main-Street, Presque Isle, Maine.

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE,
Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER OF
Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea,
TOBACCO, &c., &c.
NO. 19, NORTH MARKET WHARF,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DEMING & SONS,
CALAIS, ME.
Offer for Sale Low for Cash
80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses;
Duty paid at St. Stephen,
10 bbls. Burning Fluid,
Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of
Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades
A large assortment of
BOOTS; SHOES AND RUBBERS,
5 bales heavy Sheetings,
2 Cases Heavy Mixed Satinets, 50 cts. yard,
India Rubber Machine Belting and packing, all
wholes, at Manufacturers prices.
A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale.
Calais Mills' Flour & Meal in bbls. & bags.

DR. BELL,
Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c.
RESIDENCE
John Bedell's, Esq., Woodstock.

DOCTOR SMITH
has removed his
RESIDENCE
to the house next below Mr. Grover's.
Woodstock, Aug. 28, 1860.

JOHN C. WINSLOW,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
In consequence of having taken charge of this Agency
of the Central Bank Mr. Winslow will be found in the
Bank from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

JOHN MOORE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Liquors, Groceries & Provisions
OF ALL KINDS,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.
Opposite the Officer's Square.

George F. Campbell
offers his services to the public as an
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
St. Andrews, Jan. 12, 1859.

WHITTEKIR & PURINTON,
NO. 86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clothiers and Drapers,
IMPORTERS OF
Staple Dry Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM WORK

ROBERT M'AFEE, JR.,
IMPORTER AND DEALER
In General Groceries,
WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c.,
NO. 11 DOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DENTAL OFFICE REMOVED!
TO CONVENIENT ROOMS AT
MRS. PALMERS,
NEXT ABOVE THE CARLETON HOUSE.
N. R. KIMBALL, DENTIST.
Woodstock, Dec. 7, 1860.

Slason & Rainsford
Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF
Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar,
MOLASSES, FISH,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c.
HATCH'S WHARF,
ST. ANDREWS.

G. M. CAPEN,
DEALER IN—
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS;
HATS, CAPS, AND FURGOODS;
BUFFALO ROBES AND SHAWLS;
CHEAP FOR CASH AT CAPEN'S.
Highest Cash Price paid for shipping Furs.
Calais, Maine. G. M. CAPEN.
Nov. 3.

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-SHOEING.

THE Subscriber intends visiting the country, on the Main Road lying between Wakefield Corner, and John Riordon'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 parts to Watches, will do so, and repair all Watches entrusted to his care, in the most thorough manner. He has on hand at all times fine

AMERICAN WATCHES & CLOCKS,

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, 26 5s instead of £10; 29 7s instead of £15, &c.

The Half-Credit system also may be adopted, which requires Payment of only half the first-year's 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 5th April. Head Office, Saint John. Directors: HON. 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 us 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 Licence 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 Tredartin, Patrick Hilly, John Riordon, Michael Mahar. Richmond.—Alexander McQuarry. Wakefield.—Thomas Russell. Simonds.—John D. Boyer, James Bradley, Charles Doherty, Humphrey Tompkins, William Mills, George W. Wheeler, Charles Kearney. Wicklow.—Jonathan Wilson, James McAllister. Brighton.—Edward McInnes. Published by order of Council, JAMES McLAUCHLAN, Secretary Treasurer.

Rev. W. S. Covert.

DESIRES all letters and papers, intended for him, to be directed to Monmouth, St. John. ROBERT BROWN. March 19. 1861.

REMOVED.

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

Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls.

Mail Stage.

LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 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 Tu. da - Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$4.

Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blackford House, Woodstock; and at the Barke House and Brayley House, Fredericton. J. R. TUPPER. Woodstock, Feb. 27, 1860.

Extras from Woodstock furnished at the shortest notice.

Herrings, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. ST. ANDREWS.

FEBRUARY 14th, 1861. BARRELS & Hhds. Quoddy River Herrings, No. 2 & 3 Mackerel, " 1 Shad, Do Pickled Codfish, 50 Quintal Pollock, 20 " Codfish, For Sale Low. S. 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. New Fall and Winter Goods. ROBERT BROWN, HAVING received by ENGLISH Steamers EUROPA and AETNA 18 Cases and Bales of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

ROBERT BROWN, HAVING 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, Beeskin, 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 SILK HAIR NETS

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 CAPS;

6 Bales SKATING and WADING; 1 Case SKELETON SKIRTS; 4 Cases Deming, Tickings, Striped Shirting; Swansdown, 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 sale enquire of Jas. Grover, Esq., or the subscriber. CHAS. H. McINDOE. Nov. 1, 1860.

W. T. LATHAM, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

RICHMOND CORNER, Carleton County.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO, NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals; viz:—

- 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 feally 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 Reports, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. 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.

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

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 \$30; and so on.

Postage.

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

EXTRA STATE FLOUR.—Landing ex Vm. large Bells from New York—"Railroad Mills"; 100 Barrels FLOUR, "Eagle Mills"—from New Wheat—For sale by WM. MOORE, North Wharf. sept 1.

Pickles and Sauces.

LOGAN & LINDSAY would call the attention of purchasers of "Pickles and Sauces" to their present large and New Stock from the well known Warehouses of Messrs. Crose and Blackwell, and E. Loxley, London. The following varieties are at present in stock.

PICKLES: Mixed, White Onions, Ginkin, Cauliflower, Piccalilli, Chow Chow, French Beans, French Capers, Red Cabbage, Walnuts. SAUCES: Harvey Sauce, Worcestershire Sauce, Lobster's New, John Bull, King of Oude, Mushroom Ketchup, Tomato, Walnut, Soy's Relish, Essence of Anchovies.

STANDIES: East India Curry Powder; Essence of Lemon; " Bitter Almonds; " Orange.

For Wholesale or Retail. 78 KING STREET. nov 1.

GILT MOULDINGS.

Miller's Book Store. THE subscriber is prepared to Frame any description of Pictures, at very low prices. He has a great variety of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings of various sizes, to suit any size picture. All sizes of patterns of Olive Mouldings, some very rich patterns, which he will sell low during the winter.

S. R. MILLER, Proprietor. Fredericton December 14, 1860.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

St John Manufacturing Company's Office. Robinson's Brick Building West and Union Street. SAINT JOHN, N. B. MAY 25, 1860.

THIS Company will require 50 Tons WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid, in Cash, or Cloth given in exchange for Wool.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Traders will find it to their advantage to estimate the Wool trade, as they will always find a Market for this article at the above Office. WM. L. AVERY, President, St. John Manufacturing Company.

John Edgar.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a choice and well selected Stock, consisting in part of the following articles;

GROCERIES.

Flour, Fish, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Spanish Salt, Smoked Fish in boxes, Ginger, Pimento Whole and Ground Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmegs Assorted Pickles, Harvey Sauce, India Curry Powder, Golden Syrup, Nuts, Raisins, Currants, Superior Java Coffee, Soda, Sugar and Butter Biscuit, Family and Medium Pilot Bread, Oyster Crackers, P. Y. Soap, Candles, Vinegar, Mustard, Mott's Cocoa, Fine Salt in 10 and 20 lb Bags, Soda, Suleratus, Apples, Onions, &c., &c.

HARDWARE.

Rim, Mortice & Store Locks, Mineral & Porcelain Knobs, Butt & T Hinges, Latches, Files, Screws, Minor's Shovels, Horse Raps, Manure Forks, Glass, Nails & Putty, Wrought & Horse Nails, Rope, Cable, Handsaws, Boiled & Raw Oil, &c., &c.

DRY GOODS.

Coburgs, Orleans, Calicoes, Denims, Grey and White Cottons, Flannels, Gingham, Osanburg, Crimean Shirts, Chenille Scarfs, Ticking, Gauntlets & Gloves, Striped Shirting, Over Socks, a few Ladies and Childrens Boas and Caps. A good assortment of Gentlemen's Fur and Cloth Caps, Wool and Fur Hats, Over-Coats, Horse Blankets, Matting, &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

A large Stock in China, White Stone, and Common Ware, Stone Jugs, &c.

SUNDRIES.

Stationary, Trunks, Valises, Pails, Brooms, Albertine Oil, Burning Fluid, &c. A few Half-bbls. Extra Quoddy River Herring & No. 1 Shad.

The above articles will be sold low for CASH or Country produce. JOHN EDGAR. Queen-street, Woodstock, Nov. 20, 1860.

Turbans! Turbans!!

NEW GOODS RECEIVED. Dress Goods, LADIES' and MESSES, GENTS' and BOYS' TURBANS.

FELT HATS, BLACK & COLORED FEATHERS, VELVETS, LADIES' KID, & CLOTH GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, GENTS' SILK & WOOLLEN UNDER CLOTHING, WOOLLEN & PAISLEY SHAWLS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS, CARRIAGE & DOOR MATS, &c., &c.

P. McPEAKE, BRITISH HOUSE, Fredericton. Jan. 27, 1861.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

THOS. L. EVANS respectfully announces, that he has removed from his SHANTY to those commodious premises in WATER STREET,

erected by Mr. JAMES McCOY, where he solicits the continuation of the former patronage of his friends, and invites attention to his new stock of

CHOICE LIQUORS.

which for quality and price cannot be surpassed by any House in the Trade. —I HAVE—

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

of a very rare and superior quality. They are pure, wholesome, and every way suitable for either Diaper or Invalids. Five years old. The extensive and increasing demand for these WINES is a sure proof of their restorative quality, and the attention of really good judges of Wine is directed to the above. This is a most favorable opportunity a first Class WINE of rare quality and flavor, at a price usually asked for a very inferior quality.

Call and examine for yourselves. This House has no connection with any person or persons, as I am sole proprietor. THOMAS LOYD EVANS, Proprietor.

Woodstock, Dec. 11, 1860.

Upper Woodstock Hotel.

THIS House, formerly occupied by V. A. Hartley, and more recently by George Wheeler, has been newly fitted up for a hotel, and rented by the subscriber. It is in the immediate neighborhood of the Court House; and every care and attention will be given to travelers and boarders, and every pains taken to make them comfortable, the subscriber confidently expects a fair share of public patronage.

GOOD STABLING-attached. ELIJAH WATSON. Upper Woodstock, Jan. 17, 1861.

FURNITURE.

BETTER and Cheaper than in Carleton County, Woodstock FURNITURE.

—CONSISTING OF OUR OWN Bedsteads, Sofas, Parlor, Stuffed, Easy Chairs, Centre, Card, Dress, Tables, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c.

Manufacture our Furniture and employ only the best of material, and can rely upon the durability of our work.

Particular attention paid to Upholstery and Repairing, in the most careful manner. Machine work of all sorts done in Houlton.

New Store at

MRS. CROZIER has informed the Ladies surrounding Country, that she has opened a business in Water Street, in the New Brick building, a variety of MILLINERY, MANTLES, &c.

which are ready for immediate share of public patronage. Country produce taken in payment. Woodstock, Dec. 12th, 1860.

Brandy, Gin, Whisky.

Ex. Parkfield from London, Liverpool, via St. John; 52 PIPES, 35 Hhds, 20 Cases; 1 Pouchon of Fine; 11 Cases of Fine; 3 Pouchons Scotch; 12 Cases Fine Old; 10 Cases Fine Old; 60 Cases London Porter; 2 Hhds. Alls; 4 qr. Cases; 2 Hhds. Fin; 4 qr. Cases; 10 Hhds. Her; 18 qr. Cases; 20 Cases. In vintage 1857 and 1858. 12 Pouchons pure Alcohol. JAMES MILLINERY, Woodstock, July 1860.

AROO WATCH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has with the largest of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery, part of the country, and at retail. Also, GUNS, PISTOLS, Sunning and Fishing Tackle, Books, Stationery, SILVER and PLATED WARE, Pocket Outlets, Spectacles, Brushes, Hair Brushes, Brushes.

CHILDREN'S FANCY

Children's Primers, Books. All kinds of Chromes. Fancy Vases, Match Safes, will show the rest. Repairing and engraving, and long experience as all business in that line. Old Gold and Silver, Wrought in exchange for Goods. Houlton, Jan. 17, 1861.

