

# The Carleton Sentinel.

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## Poetry.

### THE WIDOW and CHILD.

Home they brought her warrior dead;  
She nor swooned nor uttered cry;  
All her maidens, watching, said,  
"She must weep, or she will die."

Then they praised him, soft and low,  
Called him worthy to be loved,  
Trusted friend and noblest foe;  
Yet she neither spoke nor moved.

She a maiden from her place,  
Lightly to the warrior step,  
Took a face-cloth from his face;  
Yet she neither moved nor wept.

Rose a nurse of ninety years,  
Set his child upon her knee—  
Like summer tempest came her tears,  
"Sweet, my child, I live for thee!"

## Select Tale.

### THE GOLDEN AGE.

In the far-off Golden Age, which historians allude to and poets describe—in the beautiful valley of a small river which empties into the Caspian Sea, where roses bloomed in a perpetual spring-time, where all sweet flowers filled the air with fragrance, and all melodious birds with song—was gathered one of those happy groups of families into which mankind were divided in the first stages after the deluge, before there were cities, kingdoms, wars, and splendours, and vices, and cruelties of more advanced civilization.

The vale of roses glowed like a new paradise. The mountains, whose glittering peaks were like a jewelled crown, surrounded the valley, and shielded it from the cold blasts of the Siberian winds. Silver cascades ran down the precipice, through evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, and long, pendant vines. The emerald green sward that sloped down to the river was bespangled with a thousand gay and odorous flowers; red strawberries gleamed through the grass; the clumps of shrubbery were filled with delicious berries; and grape-vines loaded the trees with purple clusters. The choicest fruit grew spontaneously, and the upland terraces were covered with wheat and barley, sown by the lavish hand of nature for the food of man.

In this happy village of the almost forgotten past, the wisest governed by his counsel, and the most beautiful was queen. Where all were lovely as perfect beauty could make them. Tamar was the most beautiful, as her grandfather Olm, was esteemed most sage. The mother of Tamar, who in her youth had held the place now filled by her daughter, was esteemed for her virtue and wisdom, as much as she had ever been admired for her loveliness. The beautiful Tamar was beloved by all, old and young. As she wandered along the romantic banks of the river, in the dewy morning, the firmitment, with its embroidery of silver clouds seemed but her canopy; the trees and shrubs nodded their homage; the birds sang up their incense of perfume; the flowers waved their melodies for her delight; the very flocks stopped grazing to look at her; the horses neighed at her as she drew near them; sweet-eyed gazelles approached her without fear. In this harmony of nature she walked—its queen—robed in lustrous white, and crowned with the choicest flowers.

Among all the youths that admired fair Tamar, two of the worthiest aspired to the favor of her love. Arnette was one of the bravest as well as one of the noblest youths of the valley. No foot was swifter in the race—no arm stronger in the flood. He could climb the precipice with the mountain goat; his arrow pierced the heart of the spotted leopard or the fierce wolf, that came to prey upon the flocks of the valley.

His cousin Jaleph was scarcely inferior to him in manly sports. They had grown up together, and loved each other like brothers. Arnette was dark—Jaleph fair. Arnette's black clustering locks were like the raven's wing; Jaleph's shone like the golden sunshine on the sea. Arnette's dark eye flashed out the fire under his deep brows, Jaleph's reflected the hue of the cerulean heavens.

Both were brave, and strong, and heroic. If Arnette had more strength and dignity, Jaleph had more skill and grace. One was stouter in his walk, the other more aerial in the dance. Both loved Tamar. In a thousand ways each told his love. Arnette presented her with a gorgeous plume of the bird of paradise. Jaleph wore for her a garland of matchless beauty, made of shells and flowers. Arnette trained for her a horse as fleet as the antelope; Jaleph learned to play the melodies which filled her innocent slumber with enchanting dreams.

The time came when Tamar also saw and felt that the noble youths loved her with more than brotherly love. Arnette, the more impetuous first declared his passion.

"Tamar," he said, "beautiful Tamar, I love thee!"

"Dear Arnette!" breathed from the open heart of the innocent maiden.

"Wilt thou be mine?"

Her lovely face which had been radiant with happiness, was clouded now with doubt and perplexity. Arnette said and asked again, in deep, subdued tones, "O beautiful one! wilt thou be mine?"

The queenly girl covered her face with her hands, and burst into tears.

Jaleph that moment came upon them holding in his hand an offering of flowers. He stopped a moment in surprise at the dark brow of Arnette, and the tearful distress of his beloved Tamar. He grew pale, as his heart told him the decisive hour had come.

With the frankness that belonged to the age of heroic innocence—before centuries of selfishness, rapacity, poverty, and crime had marred the bodies and deformed the souls of men—he held out one hand to his rival, and the other to the beautiful one they both adored.

"I, too, love you, beautiful Tamar!" said the youth with the blue eyes and golden hair. "God of our fathers, witness my deep love! here we stand. Choose between us!"

A pang shot through the heart of each; but they stood, each nobly resigned to the fate that awaited him.

Tamar looked on each. So long had she loved both, with the pure love of saintly maidenhood, that the deeper love now proffered only perplexed and distressed her. How could she take herself from either? How hurt one when both were so dear?

"Arnette! Jaleph! why ask me to choose? Are we not happy? So let us remain."

The young men looked in each other's saddened eyes, and each one felt that it could be so no longer. The happy time had passed.

As the group stood hand in hand, in the glow of sunset, the mother of Tamar came in sweet, matronly dignity, to greet them.

"What is it my children?" she asked in alarm, as she saw their sorrowful faces and her daughter's falling tears.

"Mother, mother!" cried Tamar "how can I choose between those I love?"

The mother smiled; but the smile was not free from sadness.

"My daughter she replied; "there must be one we love above all others."

"Mother, mother!" said the poor girl, as she buried her face in her bosom; "both have been so kind, so noble, so loving to me all my life, how can I hurt one or the other?"

Again the sad smile.

"Come with me, my daughter; to my children go. In seven days Tamar shall answer you."

They kissed the mother's hand held out to them. They looked tenderly at the weeping girl, and walked away, hand in hand. There was no rancor or jealousy in their noble hearts. It was true that each felt that the happiness of his life was at stake.

To fight for the possession of the object of their love, however, was a mode of settling their rival pretensions left to the darkness and ferocity of succeeding ages, when the earth should be stained with crime and blood.

Arnette and Jaleph were together, as ever, in their light labors and their manly pastimes. Two days had passed, and they were swimming in the river. Whether exhausted by exercise or weakened by emotion, Jaleph could not swim with his usual strength. Soon his golden locks were seen to sink beneath the waves. His sinewy arms grew powerless. A cry from the shore alarmed Arnette. He looked for his cousin and the next moment plunged beneath the surface. In a few moments he bore him to the shore, where he soon recovered.

Again, they were hunting the leopards in the mountains. Jaleph fell, and the wild beast sprang upon him. The lance of Arnette pierced the fierce animal's heart, and saved his rival from death.

On the eve of the seventh day they met in the assembly that gathered to prepare the morrow's festival.

Tamar had decided. Her heart, questioned in solitude, declared for the golden-haired musician. But her love and pity for Arnette, her appreciation of his noble qualities, and her thankfulness to him for twice saving the life of her chosen one, made her look at him with such a glow of admiration and gratitude, that Jaleph's heart sank within him. He went forth and wept.

It seemed plain to him that the question of his life was decided. He would not wait for the morrow. Revealing his plan to one faithful friend he went forth in darkness, and bade adieu to the happy valley.

When the morrow came Arnette, repaired to the lovely cottage of Tamar. She was pale but more than ever beautiful. As she saw Arnette she looked around anxiously for his cousin. She grew pale as became not and was nowhere to be seen. It was the appointed hour. Arnette looked around with visible concern.

"Arnette," said the mother; "my daughter has decided. She will give her hand to him her heart had chosen. But where is Jaleph?"

"I know not."

"You know not? He should be here! what has become of him? Where is he?"

"Alas! I know not!" said the heroic youth, grieved to the heart with the suspicion which these questions conveyed.

"Mother?" cried the pale and trembling girl, "he is not unjust to Arnette. Twice he has saved the life of Jaleph since we last met."

The confidant of Jaleph came, and whispered to Tamar, that her lover had gone. The roses that had left her cheeks, now fled from her lips; she sank fainting on the flowery sod.

"What is all that?" cried Arnette.

He was told that Jaleph had fled, and why. And he knew, all too well, that he who had fled from his fate despairing, was the chosen love of the beautiful Tamar now lying in her mother's arms.

Arnette knelt down by her side, pressed his lips upon her lovely forehead, and said to her mother, "I will bring him to her, or never see her more!"

In a week from that day the brave Arnette led his cousin to the cottage of Tamar, and placing their hands together, said: "Take him Tamar; he is thine! He fled that I might be happy; I have found him, that thou mayest be happy with him thou lovest. Let me be the brother of both!"

The arms of both were twined around him. Who shall say that he was less happy in his generous self-sacrifice than they in their mutual love.

The Golden Age lives in dim traditions and poetic dreams. It lives also in every heart that is generous and noble. He who can love without selfishness is a hero of the Golden Age.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

## Items, Foreign & Local.

King Victor Emmanuel has sent a diamond necklace with ear-rings to match, as a New Year's day present to Thieria, Garibaldi's daughter, who is now residing with her father at Caprea.

In 1821, 22 Maine had five Governors in a period of about seven months.

The specie in the New York city banks, at present, amounts to the great sum of \$36,000,000.

The London Economist says the English investments in the United States amount to nearly one hundred millions pounds sterling!—that is about 500 million dollars.

President Buchanan said during a late interview, "If Mr. Lincoln shall enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall retirement, he will be a happy man."

A catalogue of stars has been commenced at the Observatory in Cambridge. It will require five hundred years to complete it.

The mode of taking the census in Canada is much better than in the United States. On a given night every householder is required to make returns of every person sleeping on his premises on that night, together with such information as the papers call for.

The statement that the Prince of Wales was to be the next viceroy of Ireland, was put forth by a Cork paper, probably as a "feeler." There was no foundation for the statement.

The Halifax Chronicle says forty thousand Newspapers now pass through the Halifax Post office, weekly. Three years ago the number amounted to only twenty eight thousand.

The Picton (N. S.) sessions have decided to grant no tavern licenses for the present year.

The latest European news brings tidings that the little kingdom of Denmark is vigorously preparing for war. It is believed that French intrigue is active in Denmark. Parisian pamphleteers have not unfrequently indicated the Duchies as the most assailable part of Germany.

The Royal family of France have been amusing themselves recently on the ice, by daylight and by torchlight. The Emperor is an accomplished skater, and the Empress could do something in that way when supported by two gentlemen.

The Independence says a pamphlet is about to appear in Paris under very high patronage, contending for the establishment of the papacy in Jerusalem.

A man froze his fingers at Dubuque, the other day, and his wife undertook to thaw them out by rubbing them with a mixture of snow and salt. They instantly became stiff, and he now stands a fair chance of losing them by amputation.

A railroad committee, composed of the Presidents of all the leading roads in the North, including the Grand Trunk, has been in session at Washington. It is understood to have reference to some general arrangement about freights, and also to fix upon some schedule for the transportation of cotton on a moderate basis, with the view of securing it for the northern roads.

IMPORTANT.—It is stated positively that British Consuls in the southern States have received instructions to recognize clearances from any one of the States.—*Globe.*

There was a rumor round town yesterday that three of the gang who perpetrated the outrage on Cap. Van Vane in Savannah had been arrested. What grounds there were for the report we cannot say but we are certain that even should it be true they will not be dealt with as their act deserves.—*Globe.*

The plague is said to be raging in the southern part of Asia, hundreds of deaths occurring daily.

The monarch tree of the Sierra Nevada, California, known as the "Miner's Cabin," was blown down by the hurricane of the 14th ult. It was thirty feet in diameter.

We learn from the P. E. Island papers that the sub-marine cable between that place and Cape Tormentine is injured so badly, that fears are entertained it will not be in working order this winter. Slight but unintelligible signals have been obtained over the wire.

The English papers claim a right to navigate the Mississippi which they say secession cannot abrogate. By the treaty of Paris, signed on the 30th November, 1872, it was stipulated that "the navigation of the Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States."

A letter from Rome in the *Nazione* of Florence asserts that the Pope has sold the Campanian gallery to the British Museum, and that this fact accounts for the abundance of money of which the pontifical treasury has lately been boasting.

The new great-coat adopted in the British army is thus described: "Double over the shoulders, no cape; partly double down the back and in the sleeves to below the elbows, two capacious pockets behind, the edges piped with red, a band, also piped, confining the coat to the wearer's back at pleasure, shoulder straps for the belt are also piped, and the fore part of the skirts made to loop back to the waist when on the march."

The *Quebec Gazette* is informed that letters by the *Bohemian* state that the troops in Canada will be reinforced in the coming spring by the addition of a battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

In the English racing season a Mr. Murray M. P. for Falkirk, an iron-master, Scotland, is said to have won £21,000.

The Crown Lands Revenue of Canada for 1860 amounted to \$1,338,136 30c, of which \$996,255 18c., were obtained from the sale of lands, and the remainder from licenses to cut timber &c.

Stereoscopic pictures combined with the "motor-scope" are now exhibited in New York, representing persons in motion. The pictures are mounted in the ordinary way, and viewed in a stereoscopic which differs from the common instrument only in having a metal screen worked by a spring which alternately passes before the lenses.

EMPLOYERS.—How easily a great employer of labour can endure himself to those whom he employs, and what misery he can diffuse around him by arrogance and unreasonableness! We go into some establishments and find every one contented, cheerful and faithful. The work goes smoothly on from day to day; it is done well, and without bickering. The workman respects himself, respects his employer, and loves his work; knowing well that so long as he does his duty he has nothing to fear. In others, we observe distrust, gloom, and irritation. The men regard their place of labor with disgust, as the scene of their daily degradation, instead of looking upon it as the sphere both of their duty and their glory. The reason of this contrast between one establishment and another is usually to be found in the character of the employer. If he is a man at once firm and polite, just and liberal, respecting himself and respecting his workmen, all goes well. The bad spirits are weeded out; the good men remain; and fidelity and good humour unite to make the long hours of labour as pleasant as they are profitable.—*Merced.*

In a circular recently published, it is stated that America takes 200,000,000 francs worth of silk from Europe annually.

What greater thing for two human souls, than to feel that they are joined for life—to strengthen each other in all labor, to rest on each other in all sorrow to minister to each other in silent, unspeakable memories at the moment of the last parting?—*Adam Bede.*

Life is like a certain kind of boat-race—success depends entirely upon the scull.

A good action is never thrown away. This is the reason, no doubt, why we find so few of them.

## LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

FREDERICTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

MARRIED WOMEN'S INSURANCE BILL.

The Bill respecting insurance on the lives of their Husbands for the benefit of Married Women was committed.

Mr. WILMOT explained that the Bill was similar to the law of the State of New York on the same subject. It was desirable that on the death of the husband the wife and family should not be left destitute. By an Act passed some years since, introduced by himself, power was given to married women to hold of their own right, property acquired to them before or after marriage. The present Bill would give her power to effect an insurance on the life of her husband; the amount on his death to go to herself; or in case she died before her husband, to such persons as she might direct.

Hon. Mr. SMITH thought that this Bill would require grave consideration. It was in some measure objectionable; to give a wife an interest in the death of her husband was a measure of doubtful propriety. The annual premium on the insurance would have to be paid out of the property of the husband; and it appeared unjust to his creditors that this insurance money should be locked up from them. If the Bill provided merely that women having separate property might effect such an insurance, it would not be objectionable; but it did not appear just that the property of the husband should be thus applied.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY thought that the Bill could not be passed hastily, but would require some consideration. It must be properly guarded.

Mr. CHANDLER was quite in favor of the Bill; the objections of the two hon. members had not much weight with him. The Act respecting the property of married women had been borrowed from the Maine Act; but he regretted that many of the details of that Act had been omitted in its preparation, thus rendering our Law less perfect. This Bill was correct in principle, but would require some details; and if the hon. member would consent to report progress, they would look into it, and add these. He was not at all frightened that wives would first purloin their husband's property to pay the insurance premiums, and then cause their death. Creditors could now effect an insurance upon the lives of their debtors; and he never heard that any one objected to it, and this gave them an interest in the death of their debtors.

Mr. SPEAKER said that the principle of the Bill was one of very doubtful propriety indeed. The annual premium would be taken from the property which was answerable to the creditors, and put beyond their reach. It had been said that the creditor might effect an insurance on the life of the debtor, and would then have an interest in his death, but it must be remembered that the creditor had not the same opportunity of carrying out that object that were within reach of the wife. (Laughter.) Members might laugh; but let them recollect the Palmer poisoning case in England. He thought the question of passing this Bill a very grave one.

Mr. HANNINGTON said that he was in favour of the Bill. The arguments of the speaker would not apply in this country however they might in other countries. The sex in question were less susceptible of the motives to such acts than the other sex. This Bill was the same as the Law of New York. (Here Mr. H., read the New York Law.) The object desired to be attained by the Bill might even be accomplished under existing law, by the employment of a deal of machinery; but this simple Bill reached the end much more easily.

Mr. CUDDE said that he was not prepared to express at present an unqualified opinion, but he agreed to some extent with the Speaker; our people were the same as the people of England, and influenced by the same motives. He had read recently in English papers that the effect of Burial Societies was to lead to a great deal of crime. He did not like any conflict of interests between man and wife. At all events the second session would need amendment; for he would not allow the wife, dying before her husband, to leave the money to any person whom she chose; it should go to the husband's family. If the Bill was amended in some respects he thought he could go for it.

Mr. WILMOT had no objection to reporting progress. He was not afraid of the hobgoblins raised by the Hon. Mr. Smith; that member had not the same acquaintance with the other sex which some enjoyed. Life insurance was a very wise provision; and it was most desirable that on the death of the

husband the wife and children should have some provision for their necessities. The Bill respecting the property of married women which he had got through some years since met with great opposition and to secure its adoption, much had to be omitted which would perhaps have rendered it more perfect. This Bill though new here was not a new measure in the United States.

Mr. EKD wondered that the hon. members from St. John and Westmoreland had not brought forward in support of the Homestead Bill which he had introduced last session, the arguments which they used in favour of this Bill, for these arguments applied equally strongly to that Bill. (Messrs. Hannington and Wilmot here denied that they had opposed the Homestead Bill.) He (Mr. E.) was entirely against this Bill. He saw no propriety in legislating without any cause for legislation having arisen; and what hon. member could show that any necessity existed for this measure? When we prayed against being led into temptation we should not place temptation in the way of others. By this Bill the wife would be placed in the position of thinking at every asthmatic cough of the husband.—"Ah ha! a little more of this will settle him!" (Great laughter.) It was said that this Bill was the Law of New York; but there were queer things done in New York, which it would not be well for us to copy.

Progress was then reported.

FREDERICTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

BILL TO TAX UNIMPROVED GRANTED LANDS.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, the Bill to impose a tax upon unimproved granted lands was committed.

The Bill being read by the Chairman, and the question put that it be read section by section,—Mr. LAWRENCE said that if he had entertained any doubts of the importance of this Bill, they would have been removed by seeing the hon. Surveyor General and the hon. member from Gloucester (Mr. End) the two senior members of the House, standing behind the Chairman and listening so attentively while the Bill was read. He found that as far back as 1840, the present Attorney General introduced a similar measure to the one now before the Committee. The preamble of that Bill was in these words:

"Whereas there are many tracts of wild land situated in various parts of the Province, which from being unimproved retard the settlement of the country; and whereas the imposing of a tax on the said lands would have the effect of impelling the owners to improve the same."

It appeared, then, that so early as twenty years ago the magnitude of the evil had impelled the hon. member to seek this remedy. The Bill passed the House, but failed to become law. In 1842 Mr. Hill moved in the House, and the House adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas experience has proved that large grants of Public Lands to individuals have been obstructive of the settlement of the country, and serious to the advancement of its Agriculture, and injurious to the resources of the Public Revenue, therefore Resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to restrain the sale of Crown Lands at Auction to any one person, either at one or more sales, to a quantity not exceeding five hundred acres."

This was another attempt to restrain the growing evil. In 1852 a Bill of a character similar to this was introduced by Mr. John Earl, and passed the House by a vote of 18 to 8.—Thus it appeared that the feeling of the House had been at all times for the past twenty years decidedly favorable to the measure. In an essay published this last year, written by the hon. Surveyor General, there was given a clear and striking illustration of the injury which the settlement of the Province had suffered by the policy of making large grants of land. At the 11th page the Surveyor General states that:—

"In the spring of 1837 about 30 Emigrant families arrived at St. John and went to Fredericton, intending to settle on the lands of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. They were a mixture of English and Scotch, from the banks of the Tweed,—farm labourers, healthy and strong, but without means. Disappointed in their engagements with the Company, they applied to Sir John Harvey, then Lieutenant Governor, who sent a message, recommending their case to the consideration of the House of Assembly then in session. At that time the whole region from Hanwell to Magalloway, (about 35 miles) was an unbroken wilderness, and through it a line for a great Road from Fredericton to St. Andrews had just been explored and marked out; and a member of the Assembly, who had assisted in the exploration, proposed to settle them on this line. He informed the House, that the line passed through an extensive tract of good meadow land, near the great Oromocto Lake.

Such was the outline of the scheme then proposed, and which was agreed on at the time by the House of Assembly, but on preparing for the proposed survey, it was discovered that 2,200 acres of the intended land had been previously selected by three individuals, and could not therefore be obtained. This was a great disappointment, and a great hindrance at the outset. Another tract of land, less favorable, had to be selected, some of which was swampy and not good for first crops. No continuous opening could be made, as in the first proposed scheme; the choppings had to be made in separate places, and the poor fellows, instead of getting each three acres ready for sowing and planting the following spring, had to toil on for three whole years, before they all got settled in their separate allotments.—They proved first rate road makers, and ultimately paid for all the supplies furnished by government.

This was a most striking illustration of the injury done to the progress of settlement and the success of the settlers by the locking up of large blocks of land. In an able article on Nova Scotia in the Canadian Leader, a paper which appeared to have the confidence of our Government, as New Brunswickers first learned from its columns the amount of the different sources of our Revenue for the past year,—written by the correspondent of that paper, who was in the lower Province on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, he found some remarks on this subject which were correct.—The writer says:—"In former times enormous abuse prevailed in the granting of land in all these colonies. Nova Scotia suffered more than Canada and New Brunswick, partly because of having a smaller area, consequently more easy to exhaust the greater part of the valuable lands. Land monopoly early closed the door of Nova Scotia to the Emigrant; and the best receipt for opening them would be the imposition of a tax upon its unimproved lands. The Province is gradually recovering from the evil effects of the wholesale grants of lands that were so improvidently made in former times. The large proportion of the granted lands still unimproved tells but too certainly that many of them are held in the firm grip of obstructive speculators." He would also quote the opinion of Professor Johnston on this subject. In the first volume of his *Notes on North America*, at page 220, he writes:—"Land jobbing has the effect of retarding the settlement of the country and the development of its natural resources. It is one of the internal evils under which our own North American colonies are suffering." At page 56 of the same volume:—"In Carleton County most of the land in this region is granted.—Here I first began to hear from the mouths of working farmers the complaint which has been made successively in all the Provinces, that large portions of the best land have been granted to speculators, who buy for the purpose of holding on till the neighborhood is improved, and then selling at a large advance. This is provoking to poor men and injurious to the country."

Such was the opinion of a very competent authority. And on looking over all the Regulations made from time to time by the Executive for managing the disposal of Crown Lands it would be seen that the Government regarded the locking them up from settlement and improvement as an injury to the Province; for hon. members might observe that in the sale of lots, not exceeding 100 acres sold, either to be paid for in money by instalments or by labor on Roads, the Regulations made it an indispensable condition that the purchaser should live on the land and clear up and cultivate a portion of it; and that the occupier could not cut one stick of timber from the land until these conditions were fulfilled. Thus from the poor man, who had to pay for his land by making roads, or who, at best, could only pay for it by instalments, was required actual residence and improvement; while the wealthy purchaser, who could buy for money down, was exempted from all such conditions, and could hold his land unoccupied and unimproved. There was one policy for the rich and another policy for the poor. He could not understand why from the man whose means allow him to buy but one hundred acres there should be exacted conditions, which were not asked from the man who could buy five hundred. Whatever might be the fate of this measure equal justice should be done to the purchaser of a hundred and the purchaser of a thousand acres, and nothing should be required from the one that was not required from the other. He found that the Press was almost unanimously in favor of this Bill; and it must be a matter of gratification that amid so many differences, there was one point upon which they all agreed. He should now address himself to the question as to what extent the evil existed. In the Journals of 1840, in reply to an address moved by the present Attorney General, was a statement of grants made from 1830 to 1840. It appears that altogether in that time 518,128 acres were disposed of. Of this quantity, 324 persons each got grants of from 200 to 500 acres; 67 persons got grants of from 500 to 1000 acres; 30 persons got grants of from 1000 to 2000 acres; 19 persons got grants of from 2000 to 5000 acres; 9 persons got grants of from 5000 to 10,000; and two persons got grants of 10,000 acres, or upwards each. During the same time 17,403 acres were granted to the Churches of England and Scotland, and four manufacturing Companies got 73,000 acres.—Besides there were of free grants within the same period, to twelve Naval Officers 11,989 acres; to twenty-two Officers of the Army 19,539; and to ten Legislative Councillors 20,000 acres. Coming down to more modern times, he found that since January 1855, various persons had got large grants. He should not mention any names. In Carleton one gentleman had got a grant of 1,000 acres; in Westmoreland and Albert, to one person there were grants of 1026 acres; in King's, to one person 1280 acres; in York to one person, 1348 acres; in Albert, to one person, 1500 acres; in York, to one person, 1682; to another person, in York, 1712 acres; in Westmoreland, to one individual, 1773 acres; again in York, to one person, 3127 acres; in Charlotte, to one person, 4080 acres; and the same person in York, 570 acres more; and to one person, in Albert, 4534 acres, and in Westmoreland 900 acres, and to one person in Charlotte 25,000 acres, and in York 12,937, making a total to this person of 15,437 acres. In 5 years 12 persons had got grants amounting to 40,000 acres. Hon. members would observe that in the rich mining County of Albert, where the right to mines and quarries went with the soil, a single individual had got over four thousand five hundred acres. He asked them to consider the consequences of such wholesale alienations of the public domain. (Hon. Mr. Smith. They must get a license for the Mines.) Mr. Lawrence.—The License is a mere matter of form. York must be one of the finest Agricultural Counties in the Province; judging from the eagerness with which its lands were seized.—Hon. members must be satisfied that the time had come to apply a remedy to this crying evil. He should not go into the details of the measure which he proposed, nor speak now of the application of the proposed tax; but would consider the principle of the remedy. Professor Johnston, at page 70 of his Report, speaks of the remedy proposed by this Bill. "I have had occasion to observe in many parts of the Province," he says, "that the best portions of the land which are made accessible by means of the existing roads are held by persons who have no intention to cultivate or improve them. However much it may be for the advantage of individuals to invest money in land, which though it yield no present revenue, is daily rising in value as the population increases and settlements extend, it cannot be for the general interest of the Province that such should be the case." And on page 71:—"In Canada West, where the evil of large unimproved grants, were more felt even than in New Brunswick, they have been met by the imposition of a tax."

(To be Continued.)