

# The Carleton Sentinel.

SAMUEL WATTS, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII.

Our Queen and Constitution.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.

TERMS. \$2 if paid in advance \$3 at the end of year

NO. 25.

## Select Tale.

### THE HAUNTED AND THE HAUNTERS.

BY SIR E. BELWIER LYTTON.

[Continued from our last.]

Nothing now was left but the Shadow, and on that my eyes were intently fixed, till again eyes grew out of the Shadow—malignant, serpent eyes. And the bubbles of light again rose and fell, and in their disorder, irregular, turbulent maze, mingled with the wondrous moonlight. And now from these globules themselves, as from the shell of an egg, monstrous things burst out; the air grew filled with them; larvae so bloodless and so hideous that I cannot describe them except to remind the reader of the swarming life which the solar microscope brings before his eyes in a drop of water—things transparent, supple, agile, churning each other, decaying each other—forms like naught ever beheld by the naked eye. As the shapes were without symmetry, so their movements were without order. In their very vagrancies there was no sport; they came round me and round, thicker and faster and swifter, swarming over my head, crawling over my right arm, which was outstretched in involuntary command against all evil beings. Sometimes I felt myself touched, but not by hand; invisible hands touched me. Once I felt the clutch of a cold, soft finger at my throat. I was still equally conscious that if I gave way to fear I should be in deadly peril; and I concentrated all my faculties in the single focus of resisting, stubborn will. And I turned my sight from the shadow—above all, from those strange serpent eyes—yes that had now become distinctly visible. For there, though in naught else around me, I was aware that there was a WILL, and a will of intense, creative, working evil, which might crush down my own.

The pale atmosphere in the room began now to reddens if in the air of some near conflagration. The large green lurid as things that live in fire. Again the room vibrated; again were heard the three measured knocks; and again all things were swallowed up in the darkness of the dark Shadow, as if out of the darkness all had come, into that darkness all returned.

As the gloom receded, the Shadow was wholly gone. Slowly as it had been withdrawn, the flame grew again into the candles on the table, again into the fuel in the grate. The whole room came once more calmly, healthily into sight.

The two doors were still closed, the door communicating with the servant's room still locked. In the corner of the wall, into which he had so convulsively niched himself, lay the dog. I called to him—no movement. I approached—the animal was dead; his eyes protruded; his tongue out of his mouth; the froth gathered round his jaws. I took him in my arms; I brought him to the fire; I felt acute grief for the loss of my poor favorite—acute self-reproach; I asked myself of his death; I imagined he had died of fright. But what was my surprise on finding that his neck was actually broken—actually twisted out of the vertebrae! Had this been done in the dark!—must it not have been by a hand human as mine?—must there not have been a human agency all the while in that room? Good cause to suspect it. I can not do more than state the fact fairly; the reader may draw his own inference.

Another surprising circumstance—my watch was restored to the table from which it had been so mysteriously withdrawn; but it had stopped at the very moment it was so withdrawn; nor, despite all the skill of the watchmaker, has it ever gone since—that is, it will go in a strange, erratic way for a few hours, and then come to a dead stop—it is worthless.

Nothing more chance for the rest of the night nor indeed had I long to wait before the dawn broke. Nor till it was broad daylight did I quit the haunted house. Before I did so I revisited the little blind room in which my servant and myself had been for a time imprisoned. I had a strong impression—for which I could not account—that from that room had originated the mechanism of the phenomena—if I may use the term—which had been experienced in my chamber. And though I entered it now in the clear day, with the sun peering through the filmy window, I still felt, as I stood on its floor, the creep of the horror which I had first there experienced the night before, and which had been so aggravated by what had passed in my own chamber. I could not, indeed, bear to stay more than half a minute within those walls. I descended the stairs, and again I heard the footfall before me; and when I opened the street door, I thought I could distinguish a very low laugh. I gazed my own home, expecting to find my runaway servant there. But he had not presented himself; nor did I hear more of him for three days, when I received a letter from him, dated from Liverpool to this effect:—

"Honored Sir,—I humbly entreat your pardon, though I am scarcely hope that you will think I deserve it, unless—which Heaven forbid!—you saw what I did. I feel that it will be years before I can recover myself; and as to being fit for service, it is out of the question. I am therefore going to my brother-in-law at Melbourne. The ship sails to-morrow. Perhaps the long voyage may set me up. I do nothing now but start and tremble, and fancy it behind me. I humbly beg you, honored Sir, to order my clothes, and whatever wages are due to me, to be sent to my mother's, at Walsworth—John knows her address."

The letter ended with additional apologies, somewhat incoherent, and explanatory, details as to effects that had been under the writer's charge.

This flight may perhaps warrant a suspicion that the man wished to go to Australia, and had been somehow or other fraudulently mixed up with the events of the night. I say nothing in relation to that conjecture; rather, I suggest it as one that would seem to many persons the most probable solution of improbable occurrences. My own theory remained unshaken. I returned in the evening to the house, to be going in a hack cab the things I had left there with my poor dog's body. In this task I was not disturbed, nor did any incident worth note befall me except that still, on ascending and descending the stairs, I heard the same footfall in advance. On leaving the house, I went to Mr. J's

He was at home. I returned him the keys, told him that my curiosity was sufficiently gratified, and was about to relate quickly what had passed, when he stopped me, and said, that he had no longer any interest in a mystery which none had ever solved.

I determined at least to tell him of the two letters I had read, as well as of the extraordinary manner in which they had disappeared, and I then enquired if they had been addressed to the woman who had died in the house, and if there were anything in her early history which could possibly confirm the dark suspicions to which the letters gave rise. Mr. J—seemed startled, and, after musing a few minutes, answered, "I am but little acquainted with the woman's earlier history, except as I before told you, that her family were known to mine. But you revive some vague reminiscences to her prejudice. I will make inquiries, and inform you of the result. Still, even if you would admit the popular superstition that a person who had been either the perpetrator or the victim of dark crimes in life could revisit, as a restless spirit, the scene in which those crimes had been committed, I should observe that the house was invested by strange sights and sounds before the old woman died—you smile—what would you say?"

"I would say this, that I am convinced, if we could get to the bottom of these mysteries, we should find a living human agency."

"What! you believe it is all an imposture? for what object?"

"Not an imposture in the ordinary sense of the word. It suddenly I were to sink into a deep sleep from which I could answer questions with an accuracy which I could not pretend to when awake—tell you what money you had in your pocket—my, describe your very thoughts—it is not necessarily an imposture, any more than it is necessarily supernatural. I should be, unconsciously to myself, under a magnetic influence conveyed to me, from a distance by a human being who had acquired power over me by previous rapport."

"Granting mesmerism, and so far carried, to be a fact, you are right. And you would infer from this that a mesmerizer might produce the extraordinary effects you and others have witnessed over intimate objects—fill the air with sights and sounds?"

"Or impress our senses with the belief in them—we never having been in rapport with the person acting on us? No. What is commonly called mesmerism could not do this. But here may be a power akin to mesmerism, and superior to it—the power that in the old days was called magic. That such a power may extend to all inanimate objects of matter I do not say; but if so it would not be against nature; only a rare power in nature which might be given to institutions with certain peculiarities, and cultivated by practice to an extraordinary degree. That such a power might extend over the dead—that is, over certain thoughts and memories—that the dead may still retain—and control, and that which ought properly to be called the SOUL, and which is far beyond human reach, but rather a phantom of what has been most earth-shaken on earth, to make itself apparent to our senses—is a very ancient though obsolete theory, upon which I will hazard no opinion. But I do not conceive the power would be supernatural. Let me illustrate what I mean from an experiment which Paracelsus describes as not difficult, and which the author of the 'Curiosities of Literature' cites as credible:—A flower perishes; you burn it. Whatever were the elements of that flower, while it lived are gone dispersed; you know not whether; you can never discover a trace of them. But you can, by chemistry, out of the burned dust of that flower, make a spectrum of the flower, just as it seemed in life. It may be the same with the human being. The soul has as much escaped you as the essence or elements of the flower. Still you may make a spectrum of it. And this phantom, though in the popular superstition it is held to be the soul of the departed, must not be confounded with the true soul; it is but the eidolon of the dead form. Hence, like the best attested stories of ghosts or spirits, the thing that most strikes us is the absence of what we hold to be soul; that is, of superior emancipated intelligence. They come for little or no object—they utter no ideas above that of an ordinary person on earth. American spirit-seers have published volumes of communications in prose and verse, which they assert to be given in the names of the most illustrious dead—S. Asa, Bacon—Heaven knows whom. Those communications, asking the best, are certainly not a wit of higher order than would be communications from living persons of fair talent and education; they are wonderfully inferior to what Bacon, Shakespeare, and Plato said and wrote while on earth. Nor, what is more notable, do they ever contain an idea that was not on the earth before. Wonderful, therefore, as such phenomena may be granting them to be truthful, I see much that philosophy may question, nothing that it is incumbent on philosophy to deny—viz., nothing supernatural. They are but ideas conveyed somehow or other (we have not yet discovered the means) from one mortal brain to another. Whether in so doing, tales walk of their own accord, or fend-like shapes appear in a magic circle, or bodiless lands rise and remove objects, or a Thing of Darkness, such as presented itself to me, freeze our blood—still I am persuaded that these are but agencies conveyed, as by electricity, and these produce electric wonders. But they differ in this from Normal Science—they are alike objectless, purposeless, puerile, frivolous. They tend to no grand results; and therefore the world does not heed, and true sages have not cultivated them. But sure I am, that of all I saw or heard, a man human as myself was the remote originator; and I believe unconsciously to himself as to the exact effects produced, for this reason: no two persons, you say, has ever told you that they experienced exactly the same thing. Well, observe, no two persons ever experience exactly the same thing. If it were an ordinary imposture, the machinery would be arranged for results that would be little varied; if it were a supernatural agency permitted by the Almighty, it would surely be for some definite end. These phenomena belong to either class; my persuasion is, that they originate in some brain now far distant: that that brain had no distinct volition in anything that occurred; that what does occur reflects but its devious, motley, ever-shifting, half-formed thoughts; in short, that it has been but the dreams of such a brain put into action and invested

with a semi-substance. That this brain is of immense power, that it can set matter into movement, and that it is malignant and destructive, I believe; some material force must have killed my dog; it might for aught I know have sufficed to kill myself, had I been as subjugated by terror as the dog—had my intellect, or my spirit given me no countervailing resistance in my will."

"It killed your dog? that is fearful! indeed it is strange that no animal can be induced to stay in that house; not even a cat. Rats and mice are never found in it."

"The instincts of the brute creation detect influences deadly to their existence. Man's reason has a sense less subtle, because it has a resisting power more supreme. But enough; do you comprehend my theory?"

"Yes though imperfectly—and I accept any creature (pardon the word), however odd, rather than embrace at once the notion of ghosts and hobgoblins we imbibed in our nurseries. Still, to my unfortunate house the evil is the same. What on earth can I do with the house?"

"I will tell you what I would do. I am convinced from my own internal feelings that the small unfurnished room at right angles to the door of the bedroom which I occupied, forms a starting-point or receptacle for the influences which haunt the house; and I strongly advise you to have the walls opened, the floor removed—nay, the whole room pulled down. I observe that it is detached from the body of the house, built over the small back yard, and could be removed without injury to the rest of the building."

"And you think, if I did that—"

"You would cut off the telegraph wires. Try it I am so persuaded that I am right, that I will pay half the expense if you will allow me to direct the operations."

About ten days after I received a letter from Mr. J—, telling me that he had visited the house since I had seen him; that he had found the two letters I had described, replaced in the drawer from which I had taken them; that he had read them with misgivings like my own; that he had instituted a cautious inquiry about the woman to whom I rightly conjectured they had been written. It seemed that thirty-six years ago a year before the date of the letters she had married against the wish of her relatives, an American of very suspicious character; in fact he was generally believed to have been a PIRATE. She herself was the daughter of very respectable tradespeople, and had served in the capacity of a nursery governess before her marriage. She had a brother a widower, who was considered wealthy, and who had a child about six years old. A month after the marriage the body of this brother was found in the Thames, near Lo Don Bridge; there seemed some marks of violence about his throat, but they were not deemed sufficient to warrant the inquest in any other verdict than that of "Found Drowned."

(To be Continued.)

—Artemus encounters one of the strong-minded. Said he, from Detroit to go Westward ho. On the cars was a be-luxing female, with a green cotton dress in one hand and a handful of reform tracts in the other. She sed every woman should have a Spear. Then as didn't demand their Spear, didn't know what was good for them. "What's your Spear?" she asked, addressing the people in the cars. Is it to stay at home and darn stockings & be the slave of a domineering man? Or is it my Spear to vote & speak & show myself the clat of a man? Is there a sister in these keers that has her proper Spear? Saying which, this eccentric female, whirled her umbrella round several times, and finally jabbed me in the week with it. "I have no objections to your going into the 'Spear' business," sez I, "but you'll please remember that I ain't a Pickler. Don't spear me again, if you please." She sat down.

There are three wants which never can be satisfied: that of the rich, who want something more; that of the sick, who want something different; and that of the traveler, who says, "Anywhere but here."

"I used to know an attorney who was hard on witnesses, but he met his match in it, and received an addition to his name from a testy young lady whom he was cross-examining. She had answered his questions in a way any thing but satisfactory to him, and finally, his wrath being up, the following short dialogue took place by way of episode:—

"Attorney: 'Young woman, your brass enough in your face to make a five-gallon kettle.'"

"Witness: 'And sep enough in your head to fill it, Mr. L—'

"Could a wiser if not a sadder man after this, he could not be in his own country any thing but 'Sap-head L—'; and while he lived was a living contradiction of the saying 'There's nothing in a name.'"

"Here is a new article for beautifying the complexion," said the peddler to Mrs. Partington. "Is it, indeed?" said she, "well, they may get up over so many nostrums for beautifying the complexion, but depend upon it, the less people have to do with bottles for it, the better. My neighbor, Mrs. Blotch, has been using a bottle a good many years for complexion, and her nose looks like a rupture of Mount Vesuvius, with the burning sulphur running all over the contagious territory."

During an election time a candidate called upon a tradesman and solicited his vote. "I would rather vote for the devil than for you," was the reply. "But in case your friend should not come forward," said the candidate, "might I then count on your assistance?"

Life is like theatre in this respect—that, although during the performance we hold higher and lower places, we all mix in one common stream when the masque is over, and we go home.

The Boston Courier says that some twenty eight or thirty years ago Horatio King, the present Postmaster General, and Hannibal Hamlin, the present Vice President, were engaged in publishing a weekly newspaper in the small and obscure village of Paris, on the Little Androscoggin river, away down in Maine.

## Items, Foreign & Local.

The tower of the cathedral of Chichester, England, erected about the year 1200, and a spire that was added to it 200 years later, fell through the top of the cathedral during a terrific gale on the 20th of February. The spire was greatly venerated on account of its antiquity and great height—there were but two in the Kingdom higher—and sixty men were set to work to strengthen it, but the doom of the venerable pile could not be averted.

The artificial propagation of fish has proved a complete success in Europe; the Tay breeding-boxes, established in 1856, turn out 500,000 young salmon, every year. The Irish breeding boxes have also succeeded admirably, and the artificial lake at Haulingue, near Basle, covering seventy acres, is doing much to repeople the exhausted rivers of France with fish.

The New Brunswickers say that a number of gentlemen in St. John are about forming a company for the purpose of establishing a Cotton Manufactory in this city.

Paper neck-ties have been invented, printed in imitation of silk and gingham, with such exactness as to defy detection, except on close inspection.

The famous floating battery at Charleston, which cost \$15,000, and was to be used in assaulting Fort Sumter, has come to a melancholy end. Soon after it was launched it capsize and sunk, and there is no getting it to the surface again. The engineer made a slight mistake in putting all the weight on one side.

Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York, is said to be in trouble with his wife, the pretty daughter of Millionaire Mills. The rumor runs that Fernando agreed to settle \$100,000 on his wife; but that since the wedding, the money is not forthcoming.

The National debt of the United States amount to about a dollar and a half for each inhabitant, while the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars each would be required from the British population if they should pay theirs.

A gentleman in Bridgeton has a hound which has caught 27 red foxes and two black ones this winter. The skins of the latter he values at \$50 each.

It is said that the Great Eastern has been guaranteed a cargo of cotton from Norfolk, Va., the freight of which will amount to \$75,000.

The John Brown invasion affair cost Virginia \$220,000.

Owing to the recent drought in India it is estimated that four millions of persons are deprived of the means of subsistence.

It is said that Lord Dufferin will ere long publish the first instalment of his autobiography.

The amount of Northern manufactures sold to the South in 1859, is estimated at \$340,000,000.

The Patrie and Pays give a denial to the rumor that France has the intention of withdrawing her troops from Rome.

It is stated that five printers occupy the pulpits of five churches in Portsmouth, Va.

In the English navy, during the last official year, more than one million of pounds were expended in building forty-nine ships and vessels.

Won't Mrs. LINCOLN object?—An Illinois paper states that during the late canvass, Mrs. Douglas bet \$100 that she would sleep with the next President.

Three hard-working miners took out of a quarter vein on Feather River, Cal., \$20,000 worth of ore in three days. One foreman's work was \$8000.

The Pioneer, steamer of 230 horse power, for the use of Dr. Livingston, the African traveller, has sailed for the Sanbeis.

SOCIETY FOR THE PURCHASE OF VENETIA.—The Sicilians have just organized a society for the purchase of Venetia, and elected Garibaldi its president. In a very eloquently written address, the founders of this society make a warm appeal to the patriotic feelings of the Italians, and announce that societies of a similar character will be established in all parts of Italy. When the amount subscribed is equivalent to the estimated value of Venetia, it will be offered to Austria; if she refuses to accept it, it will be applied to the raising and equipping of an army for the conquest of that province.

The Empress of the French is about to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. She is religiously crazy about her sister's death.

A letter from Panama, Feb. 25th says:—

"The American men-of-war vessels are rather unpleasantly situated here. The St. Marys has lost about half of her crew by desertion. The credit of the United States has gone—and our ships are very much like paupers here."

A Western paper announcing the death of a gentleman in Iowa says:— "He was a great admirer of Horace Greeley, but otherwise a respectable man."

The death of Marshall Bosquet is announced. His career, though short, was one of the most brilliant among the French military celebrities. He was but 51 years of age. He never completely recovered from a wound received in the Crimea.

India is again subjected to the scourge. It might almost seem as if the fable of its angry, bloody, deities were verified in its manifold annals, disaster following disaster to desolate its fairest regions. It is not on this occasion the fierce fires of civil war that are kindled, nor is it the pestilence which has been so often the dreadful scourge of India. It is famine, with its desolated fields, fugitive thousands, gaunt emaciated forms of misery, that supplicate our compassion.

The new Houses of Parliament in London are going to decay rapidly. The ammonia in the flags which arise from the river Thames acts upon the stones of the buildings and dissolves them.

In 1858 the aggregate tonnage of the whole English navy was only 11,820 tons, or about one half of the Great Eastern.

The famous Doomsday Book of William the Conqueror is now at the Ordnance Map office, Southampton, for the purpose of being copied by the new process of photolithography.

George Moore, M. D., member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, has lately published a work to prove the Afghans of Asia as identical with the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel.

## REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUBJECT OF CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE BY MR. TIGHE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, MARCH 26TH, 1861.

"The Committee appointed on the 26th day of Feb., last, to examine into all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, with power to send for persons and papers, have attended to that duty, and beg leave to submit the following Report:—

"They have examined before them on oath, under the power given them by the Act 23rd Victoria, Chapter 2, the Honorable the Attorney General Mr. Fisher, the Hon. Provincial Secretary Mr. Tilley, the Hon. Surveyor General Mr. Brown, the Auditor General Mr. Partelow, the Chief Commissioner of Board of Works, Mr. Steves, the Solicitor General Mr. Watters, the Hon. A. J. Smith, John Ferris, Esq., Mr. P. R. McAdam, Esq., M. P. P. K. G. the Chief Draftsman, Mr. Andrew Inches, the Accountant, Mr. R. Gowan, Deputy Surveyor and Crown Deputy, Mr. Alfred Whitehead, Mr. Alex. Slives, Merchant, St. John, and the Hon. James Davidson, a Member of the Legislative Council, who was not sworn."

"By the evidence of the Hon. Mr. Brown, Surveyor General, and Mr. Andrew Inches, late Chief Draftsman in the Crown Land Department, it appears that the Department is governed in the sale and disposal of Crown Lands, by Rules and Regulations made from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, published in the Royal Gazette, and printed for the use of the Department. A code of Rules and Regulations were passed by Council on the 11th May, 1853, which remained in force until revoked on the 30th August, 1858. A copy of which Rules and Regulations accompany this Report."

"By a note at the foot of these Rules and Regulations, it is provided that 'no person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres, payable by instalments.'"

"No restriction is imposed by these Regulations on the quantity of Land which may be applied for by any one individual, except the restriction in the note respecting sales payable by instalments."

"Under these Regulations the public Lands were applied for and sold, and individuals purchased and became the Grantee of tracts of Land varying from one hundred to thousands of acres, and up to the present time there are no restrictions on the quantity which any individual may apply for and purchase for money down."

"The note restricting the quantity to be obtained by any one person to 100 acres, payable by instalments, so far as the Committee have ascertained, was made in conformity with an Address moved by Mr. Fisher in the House on the 13th April, 1844, to which the Governor replied, that the recommendation should be complied with as far as practicable, and this restriction has been uniformly acted upon, so far as the Committee have ascertained from the evidence, and is incorporated as a principle in the Regulations of the 30th Aug., 1858."

"The principle of prohibiting the Local Deputies from purchasing, or being in any manner interested in Crown Lands, was dictated by sound policy, and in the opinion of the Committee, should be extended to every individual connected with the administration of, or acting as Trustees of the Province."

"Abuses of the Regulations appear to have crept in at an early period, and it is in evidence, that immediately after the introduction of the Auction system, fictitious names were used in applications for the purchase of Crown Lands, and also for Licenses of Timber Grants. This system appears to have originated in the Crown Land Office, or in the practice was known to the Chief Draftsman, Mr. Inches, at a very early period, and it has prevailed to the present time, and has been more the rule than the exception, in applications prepared by Mr. Inches at the instance of parties desirous of procuring Lands for sale."

"The aim of this system was to keep out of view the real applicants, and to prevent competition at the sales, which, from the evidence, appears to have been the result very generally."

"This practice, commencing while Mr. Baillie was Surveyor General, has continued through the subsequent Administrations of the Department without check or control, and no action has ever been taken to put an end to the practice."

"Under the working of this system, persons of all classes have applied for and purchased lands; and the Chief Draftsman was used in numerous instances to prepare petitions to bring the lands to sale, and when fictitious or real names were used, they were generally signed by another person, as if authorized by the applicant; but no authority in writing from the applicant has been produced to warrant the use of such names."

"On these applications, the Lands were advertised and brought to sale, and very generally without being laid before the Surveyor General."

"This mode of applying for Land has for some years been acted upon by several of the Local Deputies in different Counties, in applications made through them; while in other parts of the Province it is in evidence by the Honorable James Davidson, who has been extensively engaged in surveying and selling Crown Lands, and who has been in constant communication with the Department for nearly forty years, that the first knowledge he had of the practice was from the evidence before this Committee."

"The Chief Draftsman saw the system in operation, and having peculiar advantages for making returns, he advised himself of the means of evading the system of advertising publicly and competition; and as early as 1845, he made several purchases, some in his own name, and some in the name of others; but in 1853 and 1854, he became interested in a large quantity of Land in several Counties of the Province, namely by purchase of 160 acres lots in the name of other parties, payable by instalments; and his purchases for money down were chiefly made in 1859 and 1860; and during these two years all the arrears on the former purchases were paid up and under transfer from the parties whose names appeared as purchasing by instalment. He obtained grants chiefly in the names of persons selected for the purpose, and only a small portion was granted in his own name, issued in 1855 and 1860. The extent of these Lands is stated by Mr. Inches to be about 23,548 acres, chiefly in the Counties of Westmorland, Albert, and Kings, about 9,000 acres of which were originally purchased under the instalment system. The statement embraces the Lands purchased to November last, and the Committee believe that purchases have been made during the present year, not included in the quantities mentioned by Mr. Inches. The Committee condemn these transactions as utterly indefensible and unjustifiable. Mr. Inches himself admits that they are indefensible on grounds of public policy, but maintains there was no moral guilt connected with the transaction, as he alleges that all his purchases were made at public auction and paid for in cash, in conformity with the Regulations and usage of the Department, and endeavors to justify himself by alleging that Members of the Government have been concerned in similar transactions."

"It is in evidence that members of Government, members of the Legislature, and others, did apply for lands under fictitious names, and afterwards became the purchasers at the sale, either in their own name, or in the name of other persons acting for them. The voluminous testimony on the different cases brought up before the Committee, and the difficult task of correctly discriminating the peculiar features of each, induce the Committee to refer the House to the Evidence and Documents taken before them, which they beg to submit as part of their report."

"The Committee find, that within the last five

years, a rush has been made for Lands along the line of Railway, and during that period some 40,000 acres have been sold, as stated by Mr. Inches, principally to speculators, very little to actual settlers, or on terms of settlement, and nearly all at the upset price; about 25,000 acres within the District allotted to be yet unsold. The Committee fully concur with the view of the Honorable Mr. Brown, that the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the present and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these