

The next statement of Mr. Seymour de- serves to be pondered by all classes:— "If they considered that these sixty-one mil- lions exceeded by five millions the united ex- ports of woollens, cottons, and linens from this country for the year 1860—that they were more than double the amount of the gross retail at all the railways of the United Kingdoms, that they exceeded the amount of the rental of all the landed property, including titles, and also the rental of all the factories and houses used for trade or private dwellings throughout the breadth of the land—then some idea might be formed of the enormous expenditure thrown away in inter- est on the cost of the former armaments, and in meeting burdens of former wars. When they considered that the expenditure exceeded by no less than ten millions the income of the country, they had reason to believe that it was high time to look seriously into the matter."—[Christian Cabinet.]

It is interesting to watch from time to time the progress of the native mind. If Christianity is not yet felt among us as a mighty power, it is plain that European ideas, intelligence, and science begin to exercise immense influence. No one can be acquainted with the young educated Hindoos without observing that the day is not distant when caste is destined to be abolished. All our European dislike of it, or the hard names we give it, do not approximate even to the bitter hostility cherished by educated natives toward it. And the time of action is beginning. A Brahmin of the name of a widow was married to a Brahmin of her own caste. A marriage is a most festive occasion in the East, and it appears that in this instance these accompaniments were not overlooked. Nearly 250 persons attended the ceremony, including Bunnies, Brahmans, Parbhos, and some Parsees, and of these a number were influential natives who attended expressly to show their sympathy with the cause. This is an event every way deserving notice. It indicates the progress of the educated native mind, and suggests to the Christian Churches the duty of redoubled efforts to reach them. You would be surprised how much may be accomplished by the English language. Multitudes of natives will gather to listen even to religious addresses in English. If any of your Scotch ministers will venture to come on a deputation to visit our missions and the Presbyteries, we shall engage to obtain for them very considerable native audiences, listening with the deepest attention.—[Letter from a Free Church Missionary in Bombay.]

### Things in Fredericton.

**CROWN LAND COMMITTEE.**  
Fredericton, March 26th.  
The Crown Land Committee submitted their Report to the House to-day. They laid the evidence taken by them, before the House with the Report. The evidence is voluminous. We submit the Report in full. The debate upon it is not likely to take place for several days.  
WEDNESDAY, 27th.—Mr. Gray gave notice on Monday that he would today move a vote of "Want of Confidence" in the Government. He has not however brought forward his motion. It is believed that there is not the slightest chance of its being carried. It is probably intended for another purpose. The debate on it will not take place until next week.  
The supplies have been gotten through with; and the only business of general importance to occupy the House now is the Report and Mr. Gray's motion.  
The business of the Session will probably be brought to a close about the 10th of April.  
We regret to learn that W. E. Perley Esq., whose illness we reported two or three weeks ago, and who a few days since was removed home, is seriously worse, and great fears are entertained that he may not recover.

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

SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE BY MR. TIBBETS, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, ON 11th FEBRUARY 1861.  
The Committee appointed on the 26th day of February 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 26th under the power given them by the Act 23d Victoria, Chapter 2 the Honorable the Attorney General, Mr. Fisher, the Honorable Provincial Secretary Mr. Tilley, the Honorable Surveyor General Mr. Brown, the Auditor General Mr. Partelow, the Chief Commissioner of Board of Works Mr. Stevens, the Solicitor General Mr. Waters, the Honorable A. J. Smith, John Ferris Esq., M. P., John M. Adams Esq., M. P., the Chief Draftsman, Mr. Andrew Ingham, the Accountant, Mr. R. Gowan, Deputy Surveyor and Crown Deputy, Mr. Alfred Whitehead, Mr. Alexander Shives, Merchant, Saint John, and the Honorable James Davidson, a Member of the Legislative Council, who was not sworn.  
By the evidence of the Honorable Mr. Brown, Surveyor General, and Mr. Andrew Ingham, 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 in 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 imposed by these Regulations on the quantity of Land which may be acquired for, or sold to 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 Grantees of tracts of Land varying from one hundred to thousands of acres, and up to the present time there are no restrictions to 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, has been in conformity with an Address moved by Mr. Fisher in the House on the 13th April 1854, 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 August 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, or acting as Trustees of the Provincial Domain.  
"Abuses of the Regulations appear to have crept in at an early period, and it is 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 licences of Timber Grounds. This system appears to have had its origin in the Crown Land Office, or if not, the practice was known to the Chief Draftsman, Mr. Ingham, 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. Ingham at the instance of parties desirous of having Lands brought to 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. Bellie was Surveyor General, has continued through the administration of all the subsequent heads 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 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 been in use for many years, and 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 thirty years, that the Chief Draftsman had of the practice was known to the evidence before this Committee.  
"The Chief Draftsman, saw the system in operation, and having peculiar advantages for making selection, he availed himself of the facilities which the system afforded of avoiding publicity 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, chiefly by purchase of 100 acre lots in the names 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 transferred from the parties whose names appeared as purchasers 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. Ingham to be about 26,508 acres, chiefly in the Counties of Westmorland, Albert, and Kings, about 9,000 acres of which were originally purchased under the instalment system. The amount embraces the Lands purchased to November last, the Committee believe that purchases have been made during the present year not included in the quantities mentioned by Mr. Ingham. The Committee condemn these transactions as utterly indefensible and unjustifiable. Mr. Ingham himself admits that they are indefensible, and that he is not a public officer, but that 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 endeavored to justify himself by alleging that Members of the Government have been concerned in similar transactions.  
"It is in evidence that Members of the Government, Members of the Legislature, and others did apply for Land under fictitious names, and afterwards became the purchasers at 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 difficulty of correctly summarizing the evidence of each, induce the Committee to refer the House to the Evidence and Documents taken before them, which they beg to exhibit as part of this 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 50,000 acres have been sold, as stated by Mr. Ingham, principally to speculators, very little to actual settlers, or on terms of settlement, and nearly all at the upset price; 25,000 acres within the district alluded to are yet unsold. The Committee fully concur with the views 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 whole public domain, and the success of 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 through which the Railroad passes, being to the end of the last fiscal year, £24,994 14 7, will be an insignificant item in a sinking fund for the payment of the interest, or the redemption of the principal money borrowed for their construction.  
"In the Correspondence of the Attorney General, with Mr. Brown, dated 18th February 1856, laid before the House on 11th February 1856, he states in a letter to Messieurs Barings, that the increase in the value of Wild Lands in Canada since the opening of the Railroad had been marvellous, and was likely to exercise a most beneficial influence on our interests; and also "Calculated to increase the value of the land, and the Province had not a mile of Railway, was informed it had now 800 miles in operation, besides large contracts in progress, that land had risen enormously, and in regions traversed by the Railroad, wild lands now bring from £3 to £5 an acre."  
"The Committee find that in 1856 blocks of Lands were reserved in different parts of the Province to be sold only for actual settlement, and one of these named "Montezuma" was near the line of Railway. The orders in Council were published in the Gazette and otherwise; they have never been rescinded by any subsequent order, and the "Montezuma" block has been nearly all sold to speculators without any public notice being given that these Lands had been thrown open for general application. The testimony of Mr. Brown corroborated by Mr. Ingham and others, prove that as no applications appeared this scheme was tacitly abandoned as impracticable.  
"The Honorable Surveyor General has fully explained to the Committee of business of the Crown Land Department, the Staff employed, and the duties of each. The Committee believe that Mr. Brown has endeavored to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability, and from the evidence before them they believe that he endeavored to exercise a strict regard to economy in the management of the department. The Committee find however, that in many important particulars his recommendations in this respect were over-ruled, and contrary to his orders, and that accounts in excess of the Auditor General's Report, without any sanction or authority from the Surveyor General. His recommendations for the removal of Deputies were not concurred in, the punish-

ment of trespassers, and delay in obtaining decisions and action on matters referred to the Law Officers, injurious to the public interests and producing an unfavourable effect on the Department, did not receive the attention that the importance demanded, and in the language of Mr. Brown, there were but two courses left for him to adopt, either to submit to the interference or to resign his office. The proposed reduction of expenses were laid before the Committee, as well as a statement of the income and expenses of the Department for the last ten years, to which they beg reference.  
"The practice which has long prevailed, of Officers in Pacific Departments acting as agents in connection with the business of the department, is looked upon with distrust, and is unsound in principle.  
"The Act 12th Victoria, Chapter 4, generally known as the Labour Act, provided that vacant Crown Lands, under the direction of the Governor and Council, should be surveyed off in lots not exceeding one hundred acres, and be sold and disposed of by private sale for three shillings per acre or upwards, to industrious settlers, payable in money, or by labour in opening and making such Roads as would promote the improvement and settlement of the Province. The Act gave power to the Governor and Council to make Rules and Regulations for carrying out its provisions.  
"Under the operation of this Law, it is in evidence that in some parts of the Province great benefits have resulted; a great number of persons have taken up lots, settled upon them, and paid for their Lands by labour faithfully performed upon the Great and Bye Roads of the districts, a result which would not have been obtained had money been required in payment. Prior to 1852, however, great abuses had arisen, for each individual member of a family, not for the purpose of settlement, but in order, under cover of the Act, to strip the land of the lumber.  
"Rules and Regulations were passed in Council on the 26th May 1852 (a copy of which is here annexed) restricting the applicants to persons not over 18 years of age, embodying the spirit of a Petition stating that the applicants residing in the Province, is a British Subject, years of age, does not own any Land, and has no claim to any Land purchased from Government payable by instalments, or by labour, and he pledges himself to conform to all things required by the Regulations of the Department.  
"The Regulations provided that the applicant should within three months after the publication of such approval, personally occupy the Land and make improvements to the value of £10.  
"The evidence exhibits applications under this form of petition, to which they beg reference.  
"It appears by the evidence of Mr. Ingham, that about 500,000 acres of Land have been applied for under this Act, and approved of, but not yet paid for, and for which grants have not yet issued; the quantity that was approved and gazetted from 1st November 1859, to 1st November 1860, was 101,200 acres.  
"The Committee have no evidence before them of the quantity for which Grants have issued, but there is considerable quantity of Land applied for in consequence of persons selected by the Government, but no Grants have yet issued under the conditions of settlement had been complied with under the Rules and Regulations in force. The Regulations were altered in some particulars in 1858, and the period within which settlement and improvement should be made, was extended from three months to two years, and the Committee believe that this extension has proved injurious, by locking up the Land for too long a period without improvement, and affording a greater opportunity of stripping the Land of the Lumber. This period has lately been reduced to one year, and an Affidavit is now required from the applicant to the truth of the contents of the Petition.  
"The Committee find that Mr. Ingham was interested in 9,000 acres of Land purchased mostly in 1853 and 1854 under the instalment system. Had the instalments been annually called for the real ownership of so large a quantity of Land could not have remained so long unknown to the Department. The three last instalments were paid in July 1860, when, by means of transfers held from the parties in whose names the Lands were purchased, Grants were issued in the names of persons selected by Mr. Ingham. On examining the transfers of these Lands produced from the Department, the Committee find the names of the original purchasers to include men of wealth and position, extending to persons residing in almost every part of the Province, a list of whom is herewith submitted. There were numerous facts elicited during the investigation, many of them important, but it is impossible for the Committee to give them all particular prominence in this Report; and the Committee therefore beg reference to them in the accompanying Evidence and Documents.  
"The Committee have also had before them the Petition of William Hayward and others, praying investigation with reference to certain expenditures in Glasgow and at Kew, and the settlement of the same, and the Committee with the ordinary custom as applied to Association Surveys, a leading Road is carefully explored by a Surveyor, and opened out at Government expense, for the convenience and encouragement of settlers. In addition to the Road services of Deputy Hartley in the above tract, for which he has received payment from the Surveyor General, at the request of some of the settlers, by recommendation of one of the Representatives of the County, employed three very suitable persons to perform further work on the Road, the gross charge for which amount to the sum of £655 25-100. The Committee think the expense incurred in this case greater than the circumstance would justify and recommend that in future all similar applications be made, if at all practicable at public competition. The Honorable Surveyor General estimates that from \$10 to \$12 is sufficient per mile for such purpose.  
"In conclusion, the Committee beg to say that they consider the policy of permitting large tracts of Land, suitable for settlement, throughout the Province, and along the line of the Railway, to be monopolized by the hands of speculators, as detrimental to the public interests; that the interference with the Surveyor General, by the payment for Surveys and other services contrary to his express orders, as tending to create insubordination in the Department; and they are further of opinion, that the Executive Government, as Trustees for the public, are responsible for the judicious management of the public domain.  
All of which is respectfully submitted.  
JAMES TIBBETS,  
MATTHEW MLEOD,  
ROBERT D. WILMOT,  
ALGER R. MCLELLAN,  
GEORGE KERR,  
Committee Room, 6th March, 1861."

**MARRIED.**  
Last evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Isaac M. Sharp, of this city, to Miss Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Robert Gray of Portland.  
By the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. Jonathan Odell, to Miss Ella H. Pickle, all of the Parish of Hammond.  
**DIED.**  
At Springfield, K. C., on the 15th inst., of consumption, Mr. William Case in the 26th year of his age in the full hope of eternal life.  
At Kingsclear on the 17th inst., after a painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann, wife of Deacon Jonathan B. Child, aged 30 years; leaving a sorrowing husband, two little daughters, and many friends to mourn their sudden loss. Sister Child lived and died a sincere Christian.  
At South By, on the 17th inst., Anna Graham aged 4 years, daughter of Mr. Jas. Cooper.  
**REMOVAL.**  
**FERGUSON BROS.**  
HAVE made arrangements to remove to their own Building, 65 King street, on the 1st April, inst. at 12 o'clock, as advertised.  
**SKELTON SKIRT DEPOT.**  
A DEPOT for the sale of SKELTON SKIRTS will be opened by us on Monday, the 1st of April, in Mrs. Taylor's Brick Building, King St., opposite our present stand, on Saturday the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, the Depot will be opened as an Exhibition of our stock of these Goods, early Ten Thousand Skirts, when a call will oblige. No sales however will be made until Monday.  
J. ENNIS & GARDNER, King Street.  
**PORTO RICO SUGAR.**—To arrive per brig Graceland from New York—25 hhds very bright Porto Rico Sugar. For sale by J. D. UNDERHILL, 27 King Street.  
**GOOD BARGAINS.**  
No. 25 King Street. No. 25  
**STAPLE DRY GOODS.**  
THE Subscriber in making preparations for the Spring Trade has made great reductions in the following Goods:  
White Blankets,  
Flannels, Cottons,  
Prints, Striped Sheetings,  
Sheerings, Tickings,  
Dressings, Gingham, Hollands,  
Table Cloths and Towellings,  
Linen, Lawns, Shirtings,  
Jean, Cassimere, Treeds,  
Cotton and Union Flannels,  
Musklin's and Satinets,  
Horse Rugs, Wrappers and Shawls,  
Colored Blankets and Rugs,  
Mill'd Blue Blankets,  
Mantles, and Mantle Cloths,  
Homespun, Grey Blue and Black,  
Crinoline and Flannels,  
Wool Mitts, Socks and Yarns,  
Skelton Skirts and Stays,  
Batting, Wadding & Cane,  
Warp, Warps,  
ROBERT MOORE,  
No. 25 King Street,  
(opposite Cross-Street).  
**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**  
ON and after 18th inst., Mails for Digby, Annapolis, and the Western part of Nova Scotia will be made up at this Office on Monday and Thursday mornings at 7 o'clock. J. H. W. E. Post Office, St. John, 16th March, 1861.  
**TO LET.**  
A FLAT of 3 Rooms, suitable for a Residence, a small house, consisting of 8 Rooms. Also a small house and garden, suitable for a labouring man, situated East end of Orange Street, inquire on the premises to  
M. T. HALL, No. 62, King Street.  
**FLOUR & SUGAR.**—Landing ex Lady Washington from New York—5 hhds Porto Rico Sugar. For sale by J. D. UNDERHILL, 27 King Street.  
**SKELTON SKIRTS!**  
OPENING OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN!  
223 Dozen Just Received.  
**ENNIS & GARDNER.**  
OUR arrangements for 1861 being now completed with the Manufacturers of SKELTON SKIRTS, we beg to submit our SKELTON SKIRT LIST.  
Misses Spring Steel, White and Gray.  
3 Spring 4 d. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
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4 " 5 d. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
5 " 6 d. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
6 " 7 d. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
7 " 8 d. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
8 " 9 d. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
9 " 10 d. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
10 " 11 d. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
11 " 12 d. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
12 " 13 d. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
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