

# The Religious Intelligence.

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FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

Rev. E. McLeod, &

That God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ-PETER.

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## Religious Intelligence.

Speech of the Hon. Charles Connell, in the House of Assembly, April 10th, 1861.

MR. TIDBITT'S MOTION.

MR. CONNELL would occupy the attention of the House for a short time, as he felt it to be his duty to state his reasons for the vote he should give, and he thought that those reasons would justify himself to the House and his constituents in coming to the conclusion that the Government in their administration of the public affairs had not proved themselves worthy of confidence. It had been stated that the opposition had caused delay in getting into the discussion of this question, but if there was any delay he (Mr. C.) charged it upon the Government in their endeavor to get in a resolution, which, if they had not proposed, he had placed in the hands of one of their friends to move.

MR. McLEOD. So far as the Government are concerned, they knew nothing about my resolution, nor did they place it in my hand.

MR. CONNELL. At all events the Government seemed to take a great deal of interest in the matter. The amendment prepared by Mr. McLeod contained an important admission, that the Executive Government and trustees of the public domain are responsible for the proper management of the same, and should be guided by the facts elicited by the investigation. Hon. members might regard the result of the investigation as unimportant; he did not, and thought the facts elicited were important, they had proved so by the effect on the Government, leading to a reconstruction and the expulsion of the Attorney General. He had very high regard for the honesty and industry of the Surveyor General, but at the same time the affairs of his department had not been conducted in such a way as to give satisfaction to the country. It appeared from the evidence that members of the Government and Legislature had applied for lands in the names of other parties of which lands afterwards became the purchasers. The Government had declared this, by their condemnation of the Attorney General, a great crime. This was an admission that there had been mismanagement and by whom? by the Government, not individually but as a body, and yet the Government had declared itself innocent as a body and sacrificed the Attorney General. It had been proved in evidence that the business and management of the Crown Land Department had been interfered with by other members of the Government to such an extent as that the Surveyor General had been obliged to submit to a wrong or resign—he had chosen to do the latter. He would refer to the case of two of the Deputy Surveyors, Wilmet and Arnold, who had it appeared, been retained in office contrary to the advice of the Surveyor General. Deputy Wilmet had been found guilty of receiving payment for fictitious surveys. Deputy Arnold had done the same and also retained and made use of public money paid to him by poor people as instalments on their land, and had not been compelled to make returns of the same until the Government were urged to take notice of the matter by the representation of the parties who had paid the money into his hands, and it also appeared that he had been paid for surveys which had never been made. Why were these allowed? It seemed to him (Mr. C.) that looking at the speculation in land along the line of railway, the conclusion was evident, that the Deputies were aware of transactions of members of the Government which they did not desire to be made known, therefore despite the Surveyor General they had been retained. He held the Government had by their interference with the management of the Crown Land Department made themselves responsible for all the acts of that Department, nor could they escape from that responsibility or convince the public that they had discharged their duty in a proper manner; to him (Mr. C.) it was gratifying to know that the people would very soon have opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the subject. He charged and abetted in allowing the public lands of the Province, along the line of railway to pass out of their hands as Government, and to be appropriated to their own use and that of other persons, not for settlement but for speculation purposes. (Mr. Smith. It is so it was when you were in the Government) He thought not but it so he was not aware of it (Mr. McPherson: you were punished for it.) It was idle to tell the Provincial Secretary as not aware of it when he advised him, for instance the following letter from Mr. Watson proved his complicity in the transactions.

ST. STEPHEN, January 11, 1859.

"A. INCHES, Esquire,

"Dear Sir,—I was induced to drop you these lines from Woodstock, from a conversation with Mr. Tilley. He said fine was not in the Government, that there was some ungranted land in Albert near the R.R., and hence my enquiry, I did not content myself purchasing from holders in the neighbourhood."

Dear Sir, yours truly,

R. WATSON.

He (Mr. C.) was not going to condemn Hon. gentlemen for purchasing lands. He had done so himself and intended to do so while the law remained as it was, but he had never applied for land under a fictitious name, but in this matter the Government had chucked out the truth, and their conduct and their inconsistency in reference to this was what he had to do with. Mr. Inches in evidence says:

"I read this letter to show that Mr. Tilley knew that these lands were getting in the hands of speculators."

The Attorney General and Provincial Secretary were aware that these lands were open for speculation, and were taken up."

He (Mr. C.) believed the public were not aware that these lands had been opened for public competition. They had in a certain extent been set aside for actual settlement, and he knew when in the Government of any department that principle being made he should have protected against it. It might be argued that in order to redeem the pledges given as to the value of the lands it was necessary to dispose of them for cash, but he contended it was not little difference whether they were sold for cash or labor; indeed he believed that the operation of a settler on a hundred acres of land contributed

a much larger sum to the revenues of the rail road than the province than could be derived from the land in any other way. In sales for cash the province only gets two shillings and six pence an acre; that was as much as would be obtained for a long time and at that price it would be a long time before the lands would be settled. The Provincial Secretary in his evidence says:

A letter has been handed in by Mr. Inches, signed by Mr. Watson of Saint Stephen, in which he says, that in a conversation with me I said that I was not a member of the Government. I would buy or would have bought some of the Crown Lands in the neighborhood of the Railway. I think he was justified in making that statement. The subject was introduced by Mr. Watson stating to me that a gentleman had offered to sell him some 500 acres of land in a certain district near the Railway for ten shillings per acre, and asked me if I thought it was worth it. I think I said to him, that I did not think it was worth it now, but that in time it might bring it and probably more, if it was well wooded, and at the same time I remarked, that so long as there remained a large quantity of ungranted land few parties seemed willing to give above the upset price; that in my opinion some of the lands were worth more, and were I not a member of the Government I would have bought some of the lots even at a price beyond what they sold for. I remarked at the same time that some of the land was represented as poor with little or no wood and not of much value.

Some reference has been made during this inquiry to some property owned by me in the Counties of Kings and Westmorland. It is important to me at least that the whole facts in connection with this matter should be given, and I now proceed to state them. In December 1856, I concluded to purchase in Kings County 300 or 400 acres of good agricultural land, if such could be had at a reasonable price. I was informed by a gentleman in St. John that T. C. Arnold, Esquire, of Sussex County, was well acquainted with the lands in that County, and was referred to him for information. On the 1st January 1857 I had an interview with him upon the subject. He said he attended the land sales, knew the quality of the land, and thought he could procure what I wanted. He subsequently informed me that he had bought at auction 1280 acres, in three lots, one 700, one 300, and one 280 acres; that it was good land, and cheap at 3s cash per acre including survey. I purchased from him the three lots at the price named. It cost Mr. Arnold in cash about 2s. 6d., and the 2d. or 3d. per acre survey. I had no personal knowledge of the way in which these lands were applied for.

In February 1857, I applied for 670 acres and had them brought to me by a person named T. C. Arnold, who I placed in the hands of Mr. James Johnson, who then resided at Moncton, with a request that he would bid to a certain price for me.

I know some of the parties who have applied under the Labor Act. I think they were made principally by Mr. Lyman Perkins; they are on Snell's Road. The names on the Petition are as follows:—James Demill, Alfred Demill, Elihu K. Demill, George N. Demill, Sr., George N. Robertson Jr., Lawrence McMahon, Elihu Perkins, Edward L. Perkins, Lemuel Fillmore, H.S. Fillmore, John Ansey, S. B. Eastey, Robert Jones, James Gorow, John McLaughlin, James M. Olmstead, Nelson T. Brooks, William Gush, William Burns, Ebenezer M. Nichol, Robert McLeish, John Plume, Charles Hamilton, Christopher Prichard, John W. Wright, Claudius Hamilton, Colligan McCarty, William H. Lester, James Hamilton, N. S. Demill.

Mr. Inches called.—I furnished blank applications to the Provincial Secretary for 18 or 20 of the above names; they were sent to Saint John, signed by the parties, and returned by the Provincial Secretary to me. This was the first and last time this Mr. T. C. Arnold's name was mentioned in connection with the matter, but Deputy Arnold seems to come in very opportunely to the relief of the Provincial Secretary. There was nothing wrong in the Provincial Secretary's buying the land, but why had he not applied in his own name. The position in which the Deputy stood in this matter looked as if there was something hidden, and the complexity of this Deputy did not seem to him, afford the reason why he had not been removed from office.

Mr. Connell referred to the land which the P. S. had applied for for parties in St. John under the Labor Act, ship owners and others, to show the anxiety which some members of the Government had shown to get rid of the public lands. He disagreed entirely with the Provincial Secretary, when he says it makes no difference who gets the public lands, so long as the revenue is benefited. In some cases it might answer, but to lay it down as a general principle was decidedly wrong. Look at its operations in Charlotte County; there 3,000 acres in one block on which £2,500 had been expended without the Government so far, and the inference from the evidence was that this tract was owned by speculators. He contended that the labor regulations were good, but had not received proper attention from the Government, nor been carried out as they should be. He recollected that some time ago the country which he represented was in a state of the utmost alarm at the rapidity with which the public lands were passing out of the hands of the Government under the Labor Act.

Representations with reference to the matter were made by the municipal, which he recommended that a commission should be appointed in each parish, which recommendations were placed before the Government by the representatives of the county commissioners were appointed, and since that time the operation of the law had given general satisfaction. [Provincial Secretary. By whose recommendation was the former commission appointed?] By the recommendations of the representatives; but for his own part when he discovered the evil he was prepared to apply a remedy. Had the remedy been promptly applied as in other cases, this Committee of Investigation would not have been called for so far as the Labor Act is concerned, and the whole difficulty would have been avoided. What had been done to remedy existing evils? They had been asked why all the fuss now? Former Governments had followed the same practice. Yes, but what was the Government of 1854 turned out? Was it not for their improper conduct and was it intended that their successors should pursue the same course. He had opposed that Govern-

ment because the policy they pursued was not consistent with the public interest, and now, finding the present Government had made no effort to remedy the evil or to inaugurate a better policy, he had lost his confidence in them. [Mr. Smith.—Why did you not complain when in the Government?] He did complain, and so did other members of the Government, of the claims which were alluded to stand over from time to time and referred to the Attorney General. Of these claims 10 out of 20 should never have been so referred; they were on matters which the head of the department, possessing ordinary ability might with the Council have settled. Take for one instance, the R. K. well case. The Central Bank had a claim, and Rockwell had a claim for improvements, and all that was necessary was to ascertain the justice and the value of the severals claims, and let the land be sold at auction, and the party purchasing would pay the other. When in the Government he had succeeded in getting a large number of claims settled, but there were still many more which had been in existence for a long time to the great injury of the parties, and this had been a cause of much dissatisfaction of the present Government, and many of his constituents.

With reference to his land transactions, the Provincial Secretary always seemed to have a friend at hand, as in the case of Mr. Hall, who very conveniently for the Prov. Sec. did not want the land after he got it. This shows the object of the Government with reference to the public lands, and while he did not condemn the Prov. Sec. for getting lands, he did condemn the underhanded way in which they were bought. Mr. Gowan's evidence says:

"The sales of the lands granted to Mr. Tilley were made in the months of May, June, July, 1857, to two parties—James Johnson and Thos. B. Barker. I know that Thomas B. Barker's name was returned by the Deputy, and the sales were recorded on the Great record book of this office in his name. The sale on the 5th May was to St. L. Tilley by Deputy Wilmet; two lots, one containing 900 acres and the other 180 acres, making 270 acres. These were recorded in the name of the purchaser, St. L. Tilley; Mr. Wilmet was the Deputy. The next sale was in Kings; received the return on the 22nd June, the sale was on the 2nd it was thirteen lots; twelve of them containing 100 acres each, and one 80 acres, making 1,280, all at the upset price; these were sold to T. B. Barker by him transferred to St. L. Tilley. The transfer was received on the 26th June; the returns were received on the 22nd June. The following is a copy of Mr. Barker's transfer:

"Saint John, June 24, 1857.

"I hereby transfer and assign over to the Hon. Samuel L. Tilley, all my right, title, and claim in the lots 56, 57, 58, block 17, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 40, 85, 86, 88, 86, and the lot of 80 acres north, 41, all in blocks 18, Studholm, Kings County, 1,280 acres; being the land purchased from the Crown and paid for by me, at Deputy Arnold's sale on the 2nd instant; and I wish the grant to issue in the said Hon. S. L. Tilley's name.

Witness, M. McLeod. THOMAS B. BARKER."

The next and last sale in Westmorland on the 7th July 1857, of lots, each 200 acres, to James Johnson, at the upset price, and transferred by him to Samuel L. Tilley, by an instrument which appears to have been received into the office on the 28th July.

The sale to James Johnson was on an application in his own name, per S. L. Tilley, containing 180 acres; the other application was in the name of William Taylor for 90 acres. All the others in Kings County were in different names; advertised in May to be sold in June in the names of H. Shortland, James Doyle, James Barry, John White, Edward Thomas, P. Holman, John Smith, James Thomas Boyle, John Duncan, J. Willm, Sam. Jones, and Timothy Duffy; these names embrace the 1,280 acres, all sold appearing to have been the signatures of the parties written by N. Arnold as agent.

The two lots of land, each containing 200 acres, sold in July to James Johnson, were applied for in the names of John Nixon and William Smith, each being signed by S. L. Tilley as agent. The applications were both received on the 21st February 1857. The transfer from Johnson to S. L. Tilley is dated at Moncton on the 21st July 1857, received on the 28th July 1857, and is as follows:—

"Moncton, July 21, 1857.

"The Surveyor General will please issue the grant of the 400 acres of land, lots 11, 12, 13, 14, under North Range, block 18, Salisbury, Westmorland, in the name of Samuel L. Tilley. Witness, Ezekiel Taylor. J. JOHNSON."

Here, again it was found very useful to have Deputy Arnold concerned in the transaction. It was rather extraordinary that the Secretary should assert that he never purchased any land, but did not say he had never purchased any land in the Government. He states he never applied when in the Legislature or Government. Now he thought it was pretty well understood on the 20th of May, 1857, who was going to be Provincial Secretary, and it could not be expected that the then Surveyor General (Mr. Montgomerie) who I rely held office until the new Government came in, would feel disposed to take any responsibility; then why affirm an excuse that the lands were applied for under the Labor Government. Another extraordinary feature was the apparent anxiety of the Provincial Secretary to get rid of his land at what it cost him. It was generally the case in such transactions that as with Inches, sellers of land desired to make a penny. No doubt since the first intimation of this investigation was given the Secretary would have been quite willing to have got rid of his land, if by so doing he could have avoided the investigation and exposure which has taken place.

He now desired to offer some explanations with reference to the statement of the Surveyor General, about Mr. Glass, who had not been treated by the Surveyor General in a proper manner. Mr. Glass was absent from the country, and this fact, as well as a proper respect for his wife and family in deep affliction, should have induced the Surveyor General to refrain from making such ungenerous remarks. The Surveyor General says:—

In the summer of 1853, I was called on at the office by a number of Presbyterian ministers, headed by Rev. and Chas. Gordon Glass, with whom I had long conversed on the subject of migration. I laid the application of Mr. Glass before the Council, and an order passed on the 9th of August for the survey of 10,000 acres of land near Beauséjour, in the County of Carleton.

The warrant was issued and the land surveyed and reserved for one year, under Article 10 of the printed Regulations.

In February 1859 after a full approval of the Council, a scheme as set forth in my evidence previously given, an application was made by Messrs. Sippell and Knowles, that a number of others from the Province of Nova Scotia, as well as of others of the same religious persuasion in this Province, for land in the County of Carleton. A warrant was issued to Deputy Hartley for the survey of 10,000 acres, which, on account of additional application, was extended to 15,000. This survey was promptly and satisfactorily made.

There was a large tract of valuable land in Carleton, some 20 miles above Woodstock: to settle this Mr. Glass expressed to him (Mr. C.) a desire by families from England and Scotland, whom he hoped to be able to induce to emigrate, as he (Mr. G.) was going home. He (Mr. C.) felt interested in the matter, and advised Mr. Glass to call and see the Surveyor General, which he did; he (Mr. C.) urged from time to time upon the Surveyor General to have the survey made, feeling an anxiety for the settlement of that portion of the country, the lands being valuable, and it having been previously overlooked. An effort had been made to show that this Glassville reservation was not for the purpose of settlement and under the regulations authorizing it; the others were not authorized either by the regulations or by law. He was opposed to the principle of looking up the lands, for there was no necessity for it, as persons living in the country could apply for and obtain lands in any quantity and any place without it; but if the experiment should prove successful, an effort had been made by the Govt. would. An effort had been made by the Govt. to induce the Wesleyans to adopt the principle, but had failed. He had said Government had done nothing to settle the lands, but had rather obstructed the settlement. One thing had been done. He found last winter an advertisement in the Carleton Sentinel, from the Surveyor General, calling upon the intending settlers in Knowlesville to appear at the Deputy's office in Woodstock, and take their locations. Was that a way to encourage settlement, to call upon these people at that inclement season of the year, scattered throughout this Province and Nova Scotia, to take their locations, and threaten that unless they did so their lands would be taken from them. A party of fifty-nine persons, Sippell, Knowles, and others, made application for the survey of the so-called Knowlesville tract. Mr. Inches before the committee states:—

There is another tract containing 15,000 acres in Carleton called Knowlesville, adjoining Glassville; that was surveyed for settlement, but the parties never came forward, and finally the Surveyor General consented to receive applications under the Labor Act. The Government has expended money on the roads. The Surveyor General, after a conversation with Mr. Connell, decided that it should be opened. A few days since the Surveyor General gave directions, on application of Mr. Connell, the land in Knowlesville be sold at auction for cash subject to settlement conditions, which are understood to be the same as under the Labor Act. In these latter the expense of survey is to be added to the upset price, as they are surveyed all round, and these are open at the expense of the Government. The security the Government has, is that no grant shall issue until the regulations are complied with. There is no understanding whether the cash is to be paid down, but application were received.

The petitions referred to as being handed to me by Mr. Connell are not now, but were in the office before, and were returned to the Local Deputies; and since the conversation referred to between Mr. Connell and the Surveyor General, they have been received and put on file; they are not in Mr. Connell's name, but in the name of parties who are willing to come under the restrictions of the Labor Act, and I have no reason to suppose that Mr. Connell is in any way interested.

This evidence went to show that nothing had ever been done by or on the part of the Government to locate these applicants; it appeared by the evidence of the Surveyor General that the Knowlesville tract was considered a reservation for the Free Will Baptists; this he on authority denied, although a large number of the applicants were of that persuasion, this would account for the treatment that was intended to that body on the part of the Government. After in the first place authorizing a road to be explored, an order was sent to survey a tract near Monquart, for the Catholic Bishop, and the first intimation the Representatives of the County had was that the Surveyor had received an order not to survey and explore a road through the Knowlesville settlement. Here Mr. C. read the following letter:

CROWN LAND OFFICE, May 19, 1860.

Dear Sir.—The Surveyor General does not see the necessity for any further exploration at Government expense, for a road through the tract being surveyed for Knowles, Sippell, &c. Your return of the Glassville block, shows a road as already well explored from Windsor, up towards the Garwith mountains.

If more land is required it may be laid off in regular tiers behind, and the applicants can afterwards get the Labor Act Commissioner to say additional lots may be required.

Your Obedient Servant,

ANDREW INCHES.

The Survey was made by Deputy Hartley, and no roads explored through the Knowlesville tract; subsequently after the return of the survey, the Deputy was authorized to explore the road, and every hon. member must be aware that exploring a road after a survey was made, it was impossible to have the lots front on the road, and the value of the lands were consequently depreciated and the people greatly inconvenienced. The plans in the office would show the correctness of his statement and the impropriety of the course pursued by the Government. He would, to show the respectability character of the parties to whom he had referred, men in the names, to locate whom no effort had been made on the part of the Government.

KNOWLESVILLE.

Ezekiel Sippell, George M. Hailey, Samuel Sippell, Amos E. Harty, Abner W. Sippell, George T. Hartley, N. S. Sippell, George Stevens, E. S. Sippell, Joseph Jones, W. C. Stevens, J. L. Smith, George Henderson, Arina Burgess, W.

S. Henderson, Eben Crossman, L. S. Phillips, Wm. Hardwick, C. F. Phillips, Thomas Outhouse, E. S. Phillips, John Wright, C. A. Phillips, Wm. Wriht, Stephen Rideout, Charles Stephenson, Abraham Rideout, Andrew Stephenson, T. O. Rideout, Joseph Nelson, Michael Buck, Alexander M. Lean, A. P. Bain, Hugh M'Lean, Wm. M'Lean, Hector M'Lean, Jr., Isaac Brown, Hector M'Lean, Sen., G. F. Briggs, Ephraim Briggs, T. R. Everett, G. F. Briggs, James Summers, Esda Briggs, John Bain, Samuel E. Briggs, Ezra Briggs, Robert Briggs, T. L. Cheney, J. A. Lindsay, Thomas Lindsay, W. S. Lindsay, Samuel Bogley, John Bogley, Elijah Briggs.

These were some of the causes of complaint had against the Government—they had obstructed the settlement of the county he represented. But, said some: one he wants to speculate in these lands himself, this he denied, and he told the Surveyor General that his desire was that not one acre of those lands should be sold, save for actual settlement, under conditions of the Labor Act, even when money was paid. It had been stated that no lands had been sold in the name of two parties. Byer and Hay who had obtained about 1000 acres at auction and without conditions, and had not settled. For himself out of the 35000 acres of land surveyed he had never bought an acre. His authority for acting for the petitioners mentioned by Mr. Inches has been questioned and therefore he would refer to the circumstances. A short time before his coming to the Legislature, some of the parties called upon him and represented that they wished to obtain locations in one of the tracts: he directed them to go to the Deputy but was informed that the Surveyor General had said openly, that he would pay no attention to any representation he, Mr. C., might make. He (Mr. C.) then recommended them to have a meeting among themselves, decide what they would like him to do and instruct him to that effect, and he would see that their wishes were carried out; if the Surveyor General refused he would bring it before the House and get the justice there. He had however been promptly met in his wish by the Surveyor General and the matter was attended to.

Mr. C. Smith have they any other lands?

Mr. Connell did not know! He did know that those 35 persons intended to improve and settle together. He had told them the conditions of sale with which they expressed themselves prepared to comply, and he had no doubt but that at this time next year, even now, they would be clearing on it. To corroborate his statements he cleared as follows:

HON. CHARLES CONNELL, M. P. P.

Sir.—We the persons whose names are attached to the petition, do humbly request you to present our petition to the H. N. Surveyor General, and show him that some of us made application at the Crown Land Office, for Carleton, on the 8th or 9th of July last, and some applied in June. After having the petitions compared with what we sent in, in the year 1858, we considered it being the same as a transfer, judging that the Hon. Surveyor General was aware of our being disappointed in settling of the Golden Ridge, we deemed it right to send back the petitions, with a brief statement of the matter, we add no more but feel confident that you will attend to this.

We are your humble and obedient servants,

CHARLES CRAWFORD,

JOHN & WILLIAM SPURR,

Richmond Feb. 18th 1861.

This, then, was his authority, and to show how the parties had appreciated his conduct he would read as follows:

HON. CHARLES CONNELL, M. P. P.

I received your kind letter of 22nd ult., for which I humbly desire to tender you my sincere thanks. I have seen all the petitioners since I received your letter, they feel thankful to you for your kind attention in forwarding their petitions, and the satisfactory arrangements which you have made with the H. N. Surveyor General about this land, the Crawford, the Houseville, the Bennis, and the Spurr, would rather have the land go to sale, and think that the month of June would be the best for the sale and requests me to write to you to this effect.

The petition of Joseph Crawford which you sent up to me was intended for Lot 33 Range 6, but Mr. Hartley made a mistake in the drawing, I have corrected the drawing, and sent it back to you hoping that you will be kind enough to forward it, I likewise enclose petitions of John and William Spurr which they humbly pray you to forward.

Yours truly,

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

Richmond March 1st 1861.

Another matter was, that roads had been made through the blocks in Carleton County, by private contract, instead of at public sale, concerning which a petition had been forwarded to the House expressing the hope that such a thing would not again occur.

The Surveyor General had as much to do, in properly attending to the duties of his own office as any one man should attend to, and it would have been much better had his undivided attention been given them instead of attending to the duties of the Board of Works, and he (Mr. C.) must say that the internal arrangements of that department were not such as to convene the public—Hon. members knew as well as he that during the Sessions of the Legislature, they were constantly receiving streams of letters for inquiry into matters of business connected with the Crown Land Office, which, if the business of the office was properly managed, would not be necessary, as the Deputies would then be enabled to give all the desired information. Had anything like a proper regard for the public interest in the management of the department been manifested, the committee and its subsequent action would not have been needed.

Mr. Connell had read from the evidence to show that the Deputy Surveyors had been constantly induced by the representations of other members of the Government, to exceed the order of survey by the Surveyor General; in some instances increasing one hundred per cent. What he asked would necessarily be the consequence, if that state of things was to continue, and a Deputy ordered by the Surveyor General, to survey 10,000 acres, could by the interference of members of Government, and as in one instance by an individual outside of the Government, increase it to 20,000 acres; and in the case of K. r. r., who was ordered to survey 5,000 acres and surveyed 32,000 acres. The Government admit themselves to be trustees of the public domain, that position is pretty well understood, but we had arrived at a strange state of things, when a member of the Government was condemned and dismissed for violating the rules of a department, while the chief of that department, who had allowed the state of things to exist, and who had fostered the evil, was allowed to retain his position and be regarded as clear in the matter. In fact in this connection, it would seem the hon. Surveyor General belonged to the "Know Nothings."

He would now offer some remarks with regard to the railway. In October last, when the intelligence went abroad that the railway had more than paid expenses, the public were taken by surprise—in this surprise he himself participated, although he felt delighted, still he had his own doubts as to the correctness, and those doubts had been strengthened.

Mr. C. here read the following from the report of the Auditor of the Canada Railway accounts.

"The first, as it also is the primary question, which is dealt with in the Report of the Auditors is the balance sheet of the affairs of the Company. There are perhaps no men in this country better fitted than Messrs. Allen and Workman, to pass a judgement upon it: none who better understand the value of figures; or, are more capable in such matters to winnow the chaff from the wheat. We simply mention this for the information of our distant readers; it is quite unnecessary for the citizens of Montreal. These gentlemen say distinctly, after a careful investigation of the books of the Company, in a formal report, that the balance sheet which has been prepared for the eyes of the public is not correct! They show us that either through culpable ignorance, or Hudsonian cooking, it has been so framed as to deceive and make things look pleasant! They show us, that while a profit has been claimed in the revenue account of \$1,472,113, there has, in fact, been no profit at all; but, on the contrary, a very serious loss of \$1,009,428.12.

That was the state of things in Canada, and he very much feared it would be found that here we stood in much the same position. It had been declared that our Railway would cost one and a half millions of money, and such he believed would be the fact, the statement of the Government was to the contrary notwithstanding. He had asked for certain returns, from which it appeared that the whole cost of the Railway from St. John to Shediac up to November 1st, 1860, was

Am't Expended, as shown by returns, £1,122,433 0 8  
Interest to date, per statement, 216,903 9 4

£1,339,336 10 0

To complete this Road with the extensions to deep water wharves, which is desirable would take at least 125,000 0 0

£1,464,336 10 0

Making a sum little short of six millions of dollars already expended on this Railway.

He had no doubt that as soon as the excitement of the election had passed, the extensions to deep water would be constructed.

He contended that the Government had deceived the House and the country in the statement with reference to the interest. He would if he would if the statement was correct, that last year the earnings of the Railway was sufficient to pay all expenses of the road, the interest &c., and left a surplus on hand, that this year the Government had to ask the House for a grant of £23,725, over and above the 24 per cent interest, to pay the interest on the Railway Debentures. He would look at the returns. In the years 1858, 59, and 60, the sum of £17,135 7 2 was charged against the contractors for the use of locomotives, and this amount was improperly credited to the revenue account of the road, so that in reality the whole surplus of their own accounts appeared to be £296 0 3 instead of £17,135 9 2, as claimed.

There was another matter connected with the railway operations to which he would refer, as one which demanded explanation. On section 4, the original price contracted for was £29,686. The amount paid the contractors McDonald & Bean was £32,425, making an excess of £2,739. On No. 5, Messrs. Walker & Co., the original contract was £25,172, the amount paid £29,812, excess £4,640, so that the excess of expenditure was £7,379, over the amount contracted for; surely the country had a right to know how this excess came, and why it was allowed. On the one item of rock cutting, while the estimated quantity is 1000 yards, 35,176 yards have been paid for, thus making an excess of 34,176 yards, and costing £3,250 instead of £250, as represented in the original estimate. It was due he contended to all the various officers who had had any connection with these works to have these matters fully explained.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary had suggested a magnificent scheme by which a sinking fund was to be created, to pay off in a few years the whole railway debt, now why he (Mr. C.) would ask had not a measure been introduced in order to give effect to so important a scheme. Surely the Government were direct in having failed to do so. Albeit the only measure which the Government had introduced this season was one with reference to and the prepayment of letters and that was a measure which he (Mr. C.) had proposed last winter and desired to introduce, but was prevented by his colleagues in the Government.

That with something about emigration was the only measure of the Government (Hon. Mr. Smith. The supply bill.) Now about this Emigration Scheme.

The Surveyor General complained of the Rev. Mr. Glass having represented that the lands in New Brunswick were given away, but he found by reference, to an advertisement in which he held in his hand, published in Glasgow, that the Government was giving away the public lands, or that it was so reported by their agent there, in addition to which they threw in a essay on New Brunswick as a home for Emigrants.

He, Mr. Connell, in conclusion would say that he thought he had shown good and sufficient cause why he or his constituents should not hesitate about feeling that the Government in the matters at issue had not justified their confidence, it looked to him, (Mr. C.) as if the Government was very anxious to hold on to office. It had been said by the Hon. Secretary, that he (Mr. C.) had committed political suicide. The