I was boarding at the time. While there, he entered into conversation, during which he told me. he wished to get some land for a son or two of his. I told him if he would call at my Office next meraing, I would introduce him to Mr. Inches, who would give him all the information he desired. He came down, and we went into the Crown Land Office. I introduced him to Mr. Inches, who showed him the plans, and directed his attention to a place in King's, where Inches owned some Land himself. I think Mr. Inches made him a little plan, such as are frequently made in the Office, shewing the lands that were open, and those taken up. I don't know whether he made any applications or not. After he returned to St. John, he wrote me, that he had been making some enquiries, and that a number of persons in St. John wished to apply. He asked me to send him a number of blank applications to put the names in. This was in 1857. I got about twenty blanks from Mr. Inches. I forwarded them to Perkins at his request. He returned them to me, I think, to hand into the Crown land Office. I think I took them in, and left them with Mr. Inches. I do not recollect distinctly now. I wrote Perkins at the time, that the conditions of the Labor Acr would be strictly enforced. I think it probable, from what transpired, that Perkins told this to the applicants; and I will state here, that in no instance since I have been in the Government. am I from what transpired, that Perkins told this to the applicants; and I will state here, that in no instance since I have been in the Government, am I aware of a grant having been issued to any man under the Labor Act, without satisfactory evidence

aving been given to the Department of occupancy and improvement.

**Sometime after these applications had been received, I met Mr. Ansley, in St. John, one of the applicants in this case. He told me, he intended to withdraw his application under the then applied, and directed Mr. Wilmot to purchase then applied, and directed Mr. Wilmot to purchase it for me, in the name of John J. Fraser. The geous to buy what land he wanted, at auction, subject to competition, than it would be to get it under the Labour Act, with the conditions attached. I told him the conditions must be complied with, if he took it under the LABOR Acr, for he could get no grant until they were. "I have other reasons for supposing (I do not know positively) that Mr. Perkins commuof the parties who were applicants. Mr. Inches, on one occasion, told me Deputy Arnold complained that he could not get his pay from these people for the survey.

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

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

whether that would be complying with the nditions? I could not tell him positively, but I thought that the object of the Govern-ment would be satisfied, if the lands were improved, a house built, and a person occupying it, in the time specified by the Regulations. This person asked me the question, because he was not in a position to live upon it himself, at that time.

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

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

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

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

what were the conditions. "I think that the Settlement of land under the LABOR ACT, might be done by proxy.

Question to Mr. Tilley. "When vacancies occur in any office in the respective counties, is it the practice of the Executive to

consult with the members who represent the respective Counties, as to the fitness of the person to be appointed?" e appointed?'
Ans. "Generally speaking it is, but not al-

Ways."

Ques. "When any new appointment is made, are the members of the respective Counties in which the appointment is to be made, consulted, and if so, are the joint recommendations of the Ans. "No they are not always consulted.

Ques. "Are there ever any local appointments made on the bare recommendation of one of the members of the county to which the appointment is made, when all, or more than one of them, are on the same side of politics." Ans. "In referenc to myself, if there are three

ers opposed to the Government and one ting it, and the latter recommends a party, alf would act on the recommendation of the

these names, and must in this, mass, have known that they did the persons. Do all these people applied through me, in fictitious that I had a staff of real men I repeat it, that it was well many used all round, and

been done, and made every possible enquiry, and we have never sanctioned any such sales.
"With regard to the Indian Reserve, in Madawaska, I stated, in the forenoon, that Hebert's Point had been reserved; but that I could not say, as an Indian Reserve. I have since referred to the oldest Map of the River St. John that I know of, and the word Indian Village is written at that place, or opposite to it. On the first grant plan of Madawaska, there is an entry across that very point, "Indian Reserve," and a note that Hebert got his lease of occupation in 1826, in consequence of his purchasing a lease from the Indians. That puts him somewhat in the position of Mr. Hart, only in a greater degree, as his claim compasses the whole; but Hartt only a few acres

Ques.-" Has any land applied for by persons of the name of Steves, in Salisbury, under the LABOR ACT, been recently sold? who was the purchaser or purchasers.

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

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

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

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

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

"These lands were sold under the instalment system about eight years ago, to the parties named, and since granted to Mr. John J. Fraser, under transfers. There is another that they had been deceived, and I found it Fraser, under transfers. There is another that they had been deceived, and I found it land was chosen, and buildings erected, and Block adjoining granted to Robert Ferguthe house occupied by a tenant, or servant, son in the same manner; in these cases the the opening of the new roads through Glasschase money has been paid within some reasonable time, while in most other cases, it has not.'

The Committee here adjourned until to-

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

The	SURVEY	OR G	ENER.	AL res	umed	this 1	mori
ing, and	d hand	ed in t	he fo	llowing	g Stati	stics	:
THE	INCOM	E OF	THE (ROWN	LAND	OFFI	CE.
Year						Inco	me.
1851,						£6,	085
1852						8,	334
1853						18,	848
1854						18,	900
1855.						9.	940
1856						10.	360
1857						6.	942
1857 1858						6	296
1859	,					11	180
1860	,					11	,065
The	gross	exper	ises i	n each	year	, we	re :
follows	:	-					

follows :-	in cach your, were a
Year.	Amount.
1852	£2,423
1853	2.384
1854,	2,417
1855,	1,982
	2,341
1857,	2,509
	2,499
1859	2 374

"This includes the whole of the indoor expenses, such as printing, contingent expenses, &c. 'The expense of printing in other papers be sides the Gazette, was as follows ;-"I cannot go back of 1855; that is the first

Year.	Am	Amount.		
1855,	. £180	0	0	
1856,			0	
1857	. 586	0	0	
1858	. 551	0	0	
1859,		0	0	

Total expense of five years' } £2312 0 0

Printing by Gov't papers, 'This is all I have, and all correct, except that he odd shillings are left out, I have stated all about the introduction of the Association System, and that there is no formal Record, except that it is based upon the Speech and Address in Reply. The statement I have made out, is very brief, and is as follows:—

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S STATEMENT. 'In the Summer of 1859, I was called on at the Office, by a number of Presbyterian Minis-ters, headed by the Rev. Chas. Gordon Glass, with whom I had a long conversation on the subject of Emigration, I laid the applications of Mr. Glass before the Council, and an Order passed, on the 9th of August, 1859, for the Survey of 10,000 acres of land near Becaguimec, in the County of Carleton. The Warrant was issued, the lands were surveyed, and reserved for one year, under Article 10; of the printed Regula-

"In February, 1860, after a full approval of the Association scheme, as set forth in my evidence previously given, an application was made by Messrs. Sipprel, Knowles, and a number of others, from the Province of Nova Scotia, as well as others of the same religious persuasion in this Province, for land in the County of Carleton! A warrant was issued to Peputy Hartley for the survey of 10,000 acres, which, on account of additional applications, was extended to 15,000. This survey was promptly, and satis

"In the meantime, a great number of peti-tions were sent to the Crown Land Office, for Land in that District, in the usual manner, at

On the 21st February, Deputy Russell was or-lered to survey 10,000 acres in the County of Albert.

of the St. John Association, for 10,000 acres and near Never's Brook, [North of Montea, Westmorfand]. The survey was made by De

Westmorfand]. The survey was made by Deputy McCready.

"March 22, Mr. Watters applied for 10,000 acres, at New Canaan, and the Warrant was issued to Deputy Starkie, on the same day.

"On March Brd, ten petitions were received from Deputy Arnold, for land at auction, in a tract praylogs."

"March 30th.—On application of Mr. Watters, warrant was issued to Deputy Snell, for the arvey of 10,000 acres, near Gaspereaux River, for the St. John Association. See Record 3,486. "On April 17th, Mr. Glass applied for a se-

ond tract of 10,000 acres, in Carleton. "May 2nd.—Mr. Watters applied for 10,000 acres, in Carleton, for the St. John Association.

A warrant issued to Deputy Hartley. "On May 22 at. Mr. Inches said he had been requested by the Attorney General to have a warrant issued for 10,000 acres near the Nackawick,—a number of persons having applied for land there. I directed a warrant to issue immediately to Deputy Whitehead. I had much conversation with the Att'y Gen'l about this matter. The land was in the County of York, and he appeared to be particularly anxious to have proper and convenient roads opened, and to do all in his power to promote the settlement of the District.

"I expressed to him my willingness that the survey and location of the lots, roads, &c., should all be under his direction, so that the whole should be in accordance with my instructions, as set forth in Deputy Whitehead's warrant. "On July 30th, on application of a number of persons, Deputy J. Kerr was ordered to survey

or settlement, 5,000 acres West of the South Branch Oromocto Lake. On Aug. 13th, Deputy McCready was ordered to survey 5,000 acres between Cocaigne and

North River, Peticodiac. On Sept. 11th, Deputy Snell was ordered to survey 10,000 acres additional, on Salmon River, or the Saint John Association. "On Sept. 21st, Deputy Moore, in Assistance

f Deputy Snell, was ordered to survey 5,000 cres on New Castle River. As fast as these surreys were returned, we proceeded to locate the individuals on the differents lots, as numbered on the plans. "On Aug. 29th, Mr. Inches and I went to St.

John, in the night boat, and the next morning called on the office bearers of the Working Men's Association. A meeting was appointed for the evening, and they attended in great numbers .-Their names were called, and many of them entered on the plans, and on petitions to be filled in the office. Next evening the meeting was larger still. There was about 700 hardy looking men, and we got a large number of additional names, and petitions, and had then duly entered and filled. We returned the next day, and for the amount of our expenses, see the Council record 3617. "It will be recollected, that in the House of

assembly on the 14th Feb., 1860, it was expressy stipulated, that tracts of land for settlement would be surveyed in different parts of the Province, and Roads laid out through such tracts. The line of road through the centre of each Block, was intended to make all the lots in the Block accessible. And it is my opinion, as a new settler, and a practical lumberer, that a common sled road should answer every purpose. The clearing of such a road ought not to cost more than \$10 or \$12 a mile, on the average. The amount of labour in payment for the land, to be afterwards expended on these roads, will come to eight or nine shillings a rod; an ample allowance for a first-rate

highway. "I have not favoured the opening of these lines of road, any faster than the progress of the settlers required. In some cases the work has not exceeded \$10 a mile, in others it has

been double that sum. " In the early part or last Summer, a few Scottish Emigrants were sent out by Mr Glass, who went to Glassville, about 35 miles above Woodstock. They con plained by letter ville and Knowlesville. "I left on the 12th of September, and on my w

called on Charles Perley, Esq., who recommended certain persons as safe, and proper to employ in the opening of these roads. 'The next day, Deputy Hartley took me up into the new Settlements, where we spent several days and where I engaged three parties to clear thirty-

'I must now return to the unfortunate Surve ordered for the Nackawick, which, in the month of June last, I left into the hands of the Attorney General. I suppose that as head of the Department, I should be held responsible for the whole delay, and all the disastrous results. During the last autumn, Deputy Hartley identified and located all the applicants for Lands in Knowlesville, forwarded these petitions and had them Gazetted, when there appeared a portion of lots left. Petitions for a number of these vacant lots, were then immediately received, and the Lots advertised for Sale with cond tions of settlement. Many of them were petitions which had been sent and returned, when the survey was not finished, to which, in my testimony, I efore referred to, and which were also mentioned by Mr. Inches as having been handed in by Mr.

"On Dec. 28th, Rev. C. Stewart, Hon. L. A. Wilmot, and James Hogg, Esq., petitioned for a reserve of 10,000 acres of land, in Southampton, for Wesleyan Methodist Emigrants. This was com-plied with. Mr. Glass also applied for a continuation of the Głassville reserve."

The Hon. Mr. Brown, Surveyor General, resumed

his oral testimony:—
"Mr. Ferris did not protest that I know of, nor do I remember his stating, that if the applications of Messrs. Foley and Bonnell were not received, he would oppose the Government. Such a protest never came to the Government, that I knew of Mr. Steves came into the Office, and insisted that these names should be again inserted in the Gazette," and we had some sharp words about it. I told him I would not do it for him or any body else. He stated that Mr. Ferris was out o humour about it, and that we were interfering with his constituents; but this was not correct. "The people then were displeased, not at the ficticious names, but because they could not bid for the lands, as they were not brought to sale. This was the first insight I got into "The ficticious name's system," but as I found it had long prevailed in the Province, I took no steps to prevent it. The first applications were in consequence of the John people applied for land, very improperly indeed; this caused the people up there to make applications for the land too; but when they found the St. John people failed in getting the land under the Labor Act, they also withdrew their

applications to buy the land, and got what they wanted for lumber, under License. "I know that the Nackawick affair was a most disastrous thing in the result, and I hold myself politically responsible as well as the Government. I understand the statement made by Mr. Tilley, that I believe the whole Government to be responsible for every act of each individual in it. I don't care where the Government goes. I am imost desirous to show the Committee and the country, that I have acted properly under all circumstances. that I have acted properly under all circumstances."

[The Chairman here read a Petition from a number of inhabitants in Brighton and Peel, in the County of Carleton, complaining that a contract had been given to three men in that vicinity, to open up passable roads to Knowlsville and Glassville to the extent of 35 miles, giving them \$2 per day, while the settlers were deprived of any benefits which might have accrued to them, by being allowed to pay for their land by laboring on these roads, and praying that an investigation might take place, as to what had been done in the matter.]

The Surveyor General in explanation stated that he had employed these three men by the recommendation of Mr. Charles Perley, and Deputy Hartley. He had agreed to give these three men \$2 a day, for themselves and tools, and each to have two assistants, at 6s. 6d. per day; they were also to hire men out of the settlements, to open these roads. Their accounts have been handed in under oath, and have been paid. He heard afterwards, that they were making different roads from the turns, and also, that Messrs. Perley and Con-nell had interfered with them, and caused more labor to be expended than was agreed to be expended, and he knew this to be the case.

"I never certified that any of the prin bills were correct, as to the amount; but I certified at the bottom of these accounts, that the papers they were handed in for, advertized for such a County, naming the County.

"There was one, or perhaps two cases where the accounts were not approved by the Auditor General, but were afterwards paid

"It was the Auditor General's department to see that the prices were all right, not mine. "I merely certified what Counties the papers advertized for. It has been the practice of the Government only to pay debts after being certified by the Auditor General. I do

"The avowed object of sending advertisements to half a dozen papers in one place is to give pub-

"I think the St. Croix " Herald" gives all the information necessary in the County of Charlotte. " All letters of instruction and order of survey for Associations, are, I think, copied in a letter book. Orders sent to Deputies to Survey under Labor Act. I think, are not, I do think there is a way to ascertain every transaction of every kind n the Office, by means of the files, though I do not think they are formally recorded, I think it would be much more convenient if they were all entered in a book, with an alphabetical index. When an Order is issued for a lot, or two, copies are not kept, but for large orders there are copies kept. Of the smaller ones no record is kept.

ut the minute on the back of the Petition. 'There are some unsettled matters connected with Deputy Davidson's business, in Mr. Frazer's hands, unsettled, but I don't know how much. There is some difference between Deputy Davidson and the Department about his account. It is mixed up with the Att'y Gen'l in some way, and is connected with the Nackawick seizure. Davidson seemed to be anxious to have it settled but did not appear to know how the matter stood, and seemed to be confused.

Deputy Kerr, very lately, had an order of survey for 5,000 acres, on the South Branch Promocto Lake, near Clarendon. The order of survey was written by Mr. Inches, very particularly describing the process of survey. He came in with his return, and plan, only a few days ago, and I think, it extended to 32,000 acres. His account has not been paid. I told him his return was inadmissible. He has been paid something on account of the 5,000 acres. I intend to throw out the rest.

"I think the man has as good a right to expect payment as Deputy Whitehead had for the 21, 000 acres. I do not think it possible that he will be paid. I did think it was impossible that Deputy Whitehead would be paid: but he was paid, and I am responsible for it too. "These matters are decided by a majority of

the Council. I cannot under my oath of office say, that my inability to prevent Deputy Whitehead's payment, was caused by the opposition received by me from my colleagues.

"If it became generally known by my Deputies that excess had been made by other Deputies, and that I, as head of the Department, had not the power to prevent their getting paid, I think the fact, when known, would be a strong inducement to exceed their orders, as in the case of Whitehead, to make it a paying job.

Mr. McClellan called attention to the sub tance of a communication in the Freeman of 12th inst. He wished to enquire of the Survevor General if he knew of anything of this

Mr. Wilmot was glad it had been brought up. He saw it in the morning and he took it to the Crown Land Office. He thought Mr Gowan ought to be called upon.

The Surveyor General said he knew some thing about the matter, so far as O'Keleher concerned he knew all about it. A complaint was made by Deputy O'Keleher that a lot of land on which his brother had settled, had been taken from him, and given to a man named Horsford. He had brought the matter under the attention of the Government frequently, but all the answer he could get was, that they could do nothing, as the land had been Granted.

" Mr. Jordan and I went to the spot; found acres had been cleared by O'Keleher. the original squatter, and the land paid for by him under the Labor Act. The land was granted to R. Horseford, deceased. The clearing was and only sold for actual settlement, if he would admade, and the house and barn built by Michael the two lots ran between the house and barn; these were two 50 acre lots. The acres were all on the 50 acre lot granted to Horsford. O'Keleher owned both, but one was granted

to Horseford. The 50 acre lot granted to Horseford was paid for in labor, by O'Keleher under the direction of J. Jordan, Esq., Labor Commissioner. His brother was, when I was there, occupying both lets and would not give them, or either of them, up to the grantee,

"The LABOR ACT Commissioner pointed out the places on the road, where the work had been done, and affirmed that it had been faithfully done. I do n't know how long since it was done. All parties there, Horseford, O'Keleher and all, agreed about the work, line, clearing, etc.

"Here is my report to the Government." [This is a formal report of the Surveyor General and Post Master General, to the effect that they visited the lands claimed by O'Keleher, and found the contending parties there to agree that the lands had been occupied by O'Keleher, and improved by him; also that the Road-work to pay for them had been done, under Commissioner Jordan : that it had been performed by O'Keleher; and that he had erected a house and barn on the premises.

Upon this report is endorsed an order of the Government that a grant of £12 10s. should pass to Horseford, before giving deed

of land to O'K. leher. This, the Surveyor General stated, Horse ford gave him to understand, he would take, if Government passed such an order, but which ne has since refused to take. G. H. B.]

"The state of the thing was, that Horseford got a location ticket; and a grant was issued to Horseford, while all the while O'Keleher, knowing that the land was paid for, kept wondering why his grant did not issue. When he found that the Grant had issued to Horseford, he took it to heart, and (his brother alleges) died from the effects of it.

Mr. Inches here said :-

"I recollect the transaction very well. The unfortunate circumstance in the beginning is, that Michael O'Keleher, who had a grant of onehalf of the lot, never appears to have applied for the other half, although he improved on it. There was no application, or knowledge of improvement in the Crown Land Office, and no approval in his favor. The Commissioner, Mr. Jordan, had no authority to give the work for the Lot not applied for.
"When the Horsefords applied, under McKee's

transfer, they selected two half lots, this being one. The application was refused, in Council, Jany. 8th, 1853. They applied again, and were again refused, in March, 1853. The objection was, that there was no reason why they should not take the original land on the Washademoak not take the original land on the Washademoak. That land, by this time, was not vacant. R. Horseford submitted a Certificate from John Davidson, and others, that John McKee had made improvements on the land, which had been located to him. In consequence of that certificate, the petition was complied with, in Council, May 1853, and the Grant issued in due course. Up to the time of the issuing of the grant, there was nothing whatever to lead us to suspect, that O'Keleher had made any improvement, or done any work in payment. I do not believe, that during the twenty-five years I have been in the Crown Land Office, any Grant has ever issued for land which was known to have been improvfor land which was known to have been improv ed by another in the smallest degree, without compensation. There was a certificate from Jo dan, of the performance of the labour, which came to the Office, but it was after the Gran had issued, and the Department very much regretted to find that the Lot had been granted to another, when O'Keleher had improved it. The present Surveyor General has taken great pains to try and get it arranged."

The Hon. Mr. Brown resumed :—" It is a fact, otwithstanding what Mr. Inches has said, that O'Keleher was living on the Lot when it was a plied for, and granted to Horseford; and it to me, that the Grant should ha wilfully, at all. I have no doubt it was kno the Settlement, but not in the Office. It

correspondence which I have had for the three last years. It consists entirely of letters received, with copies of the answers, in many cases. A large number of these letters have direct reference to my duties as Surveyor General; another portion are private letters; and the others are letters connected with the Board of Works. I would like to refer to come of these letters, to show the inture; and extent of the correspondence."

The names of many other persons are then given, as having obtained land "in the same way;" and smooth them, "Thomas Berry, 087 in the same way;" and smooth them, "Thomas Berry, 087 in the same way;" and smooth them, "Thomas Berry, 087 in the same way;" and smooth them, "Thomas Berry, 087 in the same way;" and smooth them, the same way; "and smooth them, "Thomas Berry, 087 in the same way;" and smooth them, the same way; "and smooth them, "Thomas Berry, 087 in the same way;" and smooth them, the same way; "and smooth the same way; "and smooth them, th

were the correspondence of three years; and also, that these were not the whole of them. He read a number of them to the Committee to show their nature, and said, "I was occupied one quarter of my time in the Board of Works: it was some hindrance to my duties as Surveyor General, but not much.

Mr. Inches stated, that he did not think Mr. Brown's connection with the Board of Works interfered with the discharge of his duties as Sur.

About O'Keleher's case, Mr. Inches said-"Since I before gave my evidence, I find, on re-ference to the plan, I have been reminded of what I had then forgotten,—that the half of the lot paid for by Michael O'Keleher, deceased, was granted to Jno. O'Sullivan, so that the name of O'Keleher does not appear at all, in connection with that lot, in any shape, or way. O'Keleher did the road work in payment for it, but it was in O'Sullivan's name knowingly, in payment for the land. It was located and granted to O'Sullivan; and O'Keleher never appeared in connection with it, except it may be in the report of the Commissioner, that he had done the work, which is very often done. The Commissioner reported, Work done by O'Keleher, for O'Sulliyan." It was a 100 acre lot, divided in two, east and west, one-half granted to Horseford, and the other half to O'Sullivan. O'Keleher's name was not connected with the land at all. Goddard may not have known, when he, as agent for Horseford, applied for this land, that O'Keleher claimed it. With regard to the other names, Wm. Mur-

ray, Michael Doherty, Richard Crozier; these names are not found in the Office, at all, or in any way. About Keenan, we find one Patrick Keenan purchased the half of lot 116, same Settlement; that he paid four years' interest, but no part of the purchase money. The sale at some subsequent period, was cancelled and the lands were sold at auction, to John F. Goddard. The petition of Goddard is not on the file; Keenan had no petition.

"I cannot tell in whose name it was applied for; Keenan applied for it about 1843. I never heard of any complaint since.

"In my evidence regarding the Murray trespassess, I could not state the quantity, and said it might be 1,300 M.; but as the Deputy's report is missing, I could not say. reflection I think that the quantity could not have been near so large. It may have been 1300 pieces, afterward reduced to 800 pieces. There were no Sales of Land after the Regulations of 1856, till the sale of 900 acres, in December, 1857, to the Private Secretary, G. M. Campbell; and none in which I was interested, till October, 1859, three years after those regulations, and then, only to the extent of 795 acres. The Surveyor General has spoken of the mode of issuing Orders of Sur-

vey, and has explained, that Special Orders are co-pied in the Letter Book. No copy is kept of the ordinary Orders, as they are all exact transcripts of the descriptive part of the petition; the Deputy's name, and the date are marked on the back of the Petition when the order issues, that is all the Record. Every Government for twenty-five years past, has been offering its Land, in large blocks, for Sale by Auction after advertisement in the newspapers, and in every Gazette, without letting me know that although it offered to sell, it would be a crime for me to buy. The practice has been to offer in 200 aere lots, so as to afford opportunity for competition; and all that I had been interested in, has been so bought. I often suggested that the Surveyor General should be empowered, from time to time, to make reservations of his own mere motion, as might seem advisable. I apply this to all Surveyor Generals. In the case of the River Tobique, where a large tract of good Land with intervale on the front, had been surreyed a few years ago, at the expense of the Government, would, I thought, be reserved dress the Government in writing to that effect. order has yet been made, however, reserving it. I have spoken of it more than once, and now the lands have been, and are selling at auction, for money, without any conditions, whatever.

Mr. Brown resumed :-" I think if there is any fault. I am to blame. consider the reference to me as giving me power to prevent this. I think I am personally accountable for this. [Mr. Inches here referred to the Minute Book, and shewed Surveyor General was to report on, only. The

Mr. Brown continued :-" No increase of competition at Land Sales

has taken place, in any District, within the last four years. The land very rarely brings more than the upset price." The Committee here adjourned until to-

COMMITTEE ROOM, Thursday, March 14. [Before giving the proceedings of Thursday, we beg to supply an omission in the report of Wednesday's proceedings, occasioned by one sheet of our Reporter's manuscript not having reached us in time. ED. COL. EMPIRE.

The Hon. Mr. Brown read some correspondence that had taken place between himself and the Rev. Charles Gordon Glass, relative 2d, 1857. They appear thus: to certain objectionable proceedings of the lat-ter, to induce Scotch Emigrants to come out to New Brunswick and settle at Glassville, near the River Begaquimic, in Carleton County. Mr. Brown stated, that Mr. Glass went to Scotland for the purpose of endeavouring to raise funds to build a Presbyterian College at Woodstock, and while there he hoped to induce a number of Scottish Presbyterians to emigrate, and become settlers on the block of 10,000 acres, surveyed on the application of the Rev. Mr. Glass, and other Presbyterian clergymen, which had been named "Glass-

In due time some of these emigrants arrived and upon reaching the Settlement, expressed their surprise and disappointment that roads were not made and completed, as had been represented to them by Mr. Glass.

Mr. Brown said, it also appeared that Mr. Glass had grossly deceived the poor emigrants, by not informing them of the conditions of Settlement, which he had entirely withheld.— And worse than all, he had levied a fee of Two Pounds Sterling upon each Emigrant, which he had appropriated to his own use.

Upon being put in possession of these facts, Mr. Brown said, he had written a very severe letter to Mr. Glass, reprimanding him for making mis-statements, and false representations to these poor people, and extorting money from them. Mr. Brown added, that the Rev. Mr. Glass had done very wrong; that they had once been good friends, but now they were on as bad as it was possible for two Scotchmen to be! He was sorry to make this matter public, but circumstances rendered it necessary; he now did not care, for it had come to this,—" The mair mischief, the better sport!"

When the Committee met on Thursday morning, the business commenced by some amendments being made by Mr. Brown, to the evidence he gave on Wednesday. Mr. Brown

"First, I thought it was my duty to bring the reduction of expences of my department under the notice of the Government. I did not put it on the schedule, because I thought that if the Council did not concur in my recommendations, it had better not appear at all. I had no idea then, that this matter ever would become a subject of investigation here; but as the question was put to me here, and I had to answer it. I said I was sorry it had not been put on the schedule."

Mr. Inches then produced the petition from Keenan, alluded to yesterday, for lot 116, which stated, that this lot was not at all im-

A letter was also produced by Mr. Inches from Mr. Thomas Berry, dated March 11th 1860, stating that he saw his name mentioned by Mr. Inches, as being interested in procuring large quantities of land under the LABOR ACT, and that whether by a mistake of the Reporter, or not, he could not say, but that he knew that he never got any land under the LABOR ACT—which Mr. Inches stated to

Mr. Brown here produced a bushel basket acres, same way,"-that is, by applications in necessary to say that the documents which were

Mr. Inches was next examine "Under the designation of Monteagle 4. 500 acres were reserved in 1856. It comprise about one-seventh of the ungranted land within a reasonable distance (which the witness defined to be 6 or 7 miles) from the Railroad." QUESTION .- "Has any land been recently sold that was applied for within three years under the Labor Act, in King's, Westmorland, ble, and could not be done.

and Albert ?" ANSWER .- "Yes, to a small extent. I can not say exactly how much; but I think pro bably not over 15 or 20 lots, where the applicants had failed to settle, or do Road work. within the prescribed time.

QUESTION.—" How long has the present system of selling the Crown Lands by auction, been in operation? and has any steps been taken at any time, by any Government, to discontinue this mode of sale, except by the operations of the Labor Act, and the reserves of 1856 ?"

Answer .- " Upwards of 30 years. For few years, about 1840, the Executive had also power by Law to sell 100 acre lots, at private sale, but no settlement conditions were imposed.

MR. GOWAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Robert Gowan, the Accountant in the Crown Land Office, was next sworn.

He said-" The Sales of the Lands to Mr. Til ley were made in May, June, and July, 1857, to two parties—James Johnson and Thos. B. Barker. They were, I think, I know Thos. B. Barker's were, recorded in his own name. I will get the documents, they will shew best.

While Mr. Gowan was gone for the documents Mr. Brown stated there was an anonymous article in the Head Quarters of March 13, about Local Appointments. Mr. Brown observed, that when he was examined with reference to these appointments, he had no idea of answering with regard to any appointments, except those of Local De-

Mr. Gowan then resumed:-"The sales were recorded in the office in Go vernment Record Book, in name of Thos B Barker. I said there was no sale to Mr. Tilley, but was mistaken. There were sold to Samuel L. Tilley, 270 acres, in two lots, by Deputy Wilmot. One lot contained 90 acres, and the other 180 acres. These were recorded in Mr. Tilley's name Mr. Wilmot was Deputy at that sale. The sales were in King's, returned by Arnold in June, 1857. We received the sale on the 22nd June; the sale was on the first Tuesday in June. There were 13 lots, 12 of them containing 100 acres each, and one 80 acres, making 1280 acres, in all. These were sold to Thomas B. Barker, and by him transferred to Samuel L. Tilley, on the 26th June, and the transfer was received one day be-fore the return. The transfer is dated the 24th June, 1857. I speak now from the documents before me.

[It will be remembered that Mr. Tilley was sworn into office as Provincial Secretary, and member of the Executive Council, on the 8th day of June, 1857 .- ED. COL. EMPIRE.]

The next sale was in Westmorland, this is last, on 7th July, 1857, of two lots, of 200 acres each, to James Johnson at the upset price, and transferred by him, to S. L. Tilley, by an instrument which appears to have been received at the Office the 28th July.
"The sale to Johnson was on application in

own name, signed "J Johnson per pro S. L. Tilley," and was for 180 acres. With regard to the application for the 90 acres, those were applied for the name of Wm. Taylor. All the rest, the others names of H. Shortland, Jame Doyle, James Barry, John White, Edward Thomas, P. Holman, John Smith, James Thomas, Thomas Boyle, John Dun-can, J. Williams, Danl. Jones, and Timothy Duffy;

they embraced the 1280 acres.

"The names may be fictitious, or real, but appear as signed, per N. Arnold. The two lots of the 400 acres sold in July. to Jas. Johnson, were applied for in the names of John Nixon, and William Smith, each being signed by S. L. Tilley as Agent. The applicathat the reference which had been made to the tions were both received on the 21st February, 1857; the transfer from Johnson to S. L. Til-Surveyor General, however, persisted that he ley is dated at Moneton, the 21st July, 1857, and was received the 28th July 1857, at the of-

"At the date of the first advertisement of the Sale in May, the first to S. L. Tilley, the Honorable Mr. Montgomery was Surveyor General; at the time of advertisement of the Sale in King's, to T. B. Barker, Mr. Montgomery was also Surveyor General; and at the time of sale to J. Johnston in July, 1857, Mr. Montgomery likewise. I mean in each case, at the time of the date of the advertisements."

Mr. Brown became Surveyor General on the 8th June, 1857.

Those Lots were advertised for sale by "John Montgomery, Surveyor General," in the Royal Gazette, and the advertisement is dated, June

" WESTMOBLAND. · 200 acres, Lots 11 and 12, South, North Range, Block 18, Salisbury, John Nixon. — · · · 200 acres, Lots 13, 14, South, North Range,

Block 18, Salisbury, Wm. Smith. These lands were sold by Deputy WILMOT, at Salisbury, on Tuesday, 7th July, 1857.

The members of the Government holding Office previously to the present Government, tendered their resignations in the latter end of May, 1857, but held Office until the 8th June following, when their successors were sworn in. The advertisement of Land Sales, dated 2nd June, 1857, was of course, signed pro forma, JOHN MONTGOMERY, Surveyor General." Had Mr. Wilmot not acceded to the request of Mr. TILLEY, to alter his address for information from the 1st to the 8th of June, 1857, he would have

got the information desired; but by altering to the 8th, he was "thrown over," as the advertisement was dated "2nd June." It is worthy of remark, that in the return of

Journals, 1858-Samuel LEONARD TILLEY appears as purchaser of 270 acres only. The 1,280 acres appear as follows :--"Records 12,904 to 12,908, Barker, Thos. B.; 1,280 acres; price, £192. Discount, £38 8/0. Paid Deputy, £153 12/0."

Crown Lands sold in 1857, see Appendix to

The 400 acres purchased by James Johnson appear thus :-

"Record 12,953, Johnson, James; 400 acres Price, £60; Discount, £12; Paid Deputy £48." The 270 acres, which alone appear as purchased by Mr. Tilley, appear thus:-

As no return was made in these Crown Land Returns for 1857, of the names of Grantees, Mr. Tilley only appears as purchaser of 270 acres, whereas he was Grantee of 1,950 acres, in that fear alone.—Eb. Col. EMPIRE.]

"We have been accustomed for a number of years, to keep a Record Book in the office, ae of which I hold in my hand, coin January, 1855. It contains the Record number of the Sales, the name of person to whom grant is to issue, the county in which the land is situated, the date on which the General after being in the office, when it undergoes an examination, the date on which it leaves our office for the Secretary's office, then to be recovered and completed.

full of letters, and papers, stating that these fictitious names. There is no allusion what-were the correspondence of three years; and ever to the Labor Act.

G. H. B.]

if he desired. "I do not suppose that Mr. Wilmot, or Mr. Montgomery, or Mr. Brown, would be guilty of making any appliction to the Crown Land Office to have the Records altered. I do not think any one of them could possibly be guilty of any such conduct as trying to get the Chief Draftsman to falsify the Records of the Office; and if the Draftsman desired to do so, it would be impossi-

"The Grants all pass through my hands. In reference to the Freeman, Mr. Wilmot questioned Mr. Gowan, as to whether he had, at any time tried, while Surveyor General, the suppression of the circulation of the Royal Gazette, by stopping them from being sent to the Deputies, and did so to prevent the circumstances about Mount Theobald being known?

Mr. Gowan replied: "I will answer this from the documents I have in my hand. Mr. Simpson, the Queen's Printer, and Publisher of the Royal Gazette, sends into our Office half-yearly accounts for expenses incurred in connection with our Department. These accounts contain, among other items, a charge for copies of the Gazettes sent to the Deputy Surveyors. In the half-year ending June, 1851, I find a charge of nineteen copies to Deputy Surveyors. In the next half-year, that is to Dec., 1851, I find twenty copies charged. In the half-year, June, 1852, twenty copies; in December, 1852, twenty copies; next, to June, 1853, twenty copies : next, to December. 1853, twenty copies: in June, 1854, twenty: is December, 1854, twenty.

"This was during the time Mr. Wilmot was
Surveyor General. I am not aware of Mr.

Wilmot interfering in any way, with the distribution of these Gazettes, and I am quite satisfied Mr. Simpson would not have charged for these, if they had not been sent. I am of opinion, that the statement alluded to is false. "The names of Wm. Murray, Richard Crozier and Michael O'Keleher, I cannot find in the office, in any way at all, in con-nection with Mt. Theobald. In Mount Theobald, persons by the name of Michael Doherty. puties and Labor Commissioners, and not to any other appointment.

and James, obtained grants of four different lots of land in Mount Theobald. I find the name of Patrick Keenan here, as having drawn a lot under the Association system in 1843, in Mount Theobald, upon which he paid four year's interest, but no part of the principal. After a series of years, it was cancelled upon an application of James Charlton. signed by Jno. F. Goddard, as agent, It is for lot 116, containing 100 acres. The part located to Keenan was only 50 acres, one half of this lot. On the application of Charlton, received in the office, 6th Oct. 1852, the sale to Keenan was cancelled; in the body of the petition of Charlton, it is stated that Keenan had never settled on, or improved the lot, in any way. Upon this application, the land was advertised in the usual way, and sold to Mr. Goddard.

"I do not suppose that Mr. Wilmet, while in the Crown Land Office, would authorise the sale of a poor man's lot if he had improved upon it, without regarding his improvements, for party or political purposes. I have already said, that I thought the gentlemen who have been at the head of the Crown Land Office as Surveyor General, at different times, were incapable of such meanness; and I think no man under Responsible Government would dare attempt such a thing.— It would raise such a storm as would drive him from office in a very short time.

"The general policy of the Government has been to protect squatters and poor settlers.' Here the Committee adjourned for dinner.

When the Committee resumed, Mr. Gowan continued :-

"The opinion of the Surveyor General, that

selling and granting the land, and licensing it for timber, are the principal duties of the De-partment, is, I think, correct. "The Surveyor General has urged me almost beyond my capacity, in his desire to get Licenses issued. A couple of years ago, we were accustomed to send a number of licenses into the Secretary's office, at one time, for entry there, and the Governor's signature. The pressure of business in that Office was then, and I suppose is still, very great. Occasionally, the licenses would remain there for some time without being returned. Mr. Ward-ford Smith, the Clerk in that office, requested me not to send more than fifty at any one time. believing that this would expedite their execution; and the answer of the Surveyor General was,-" Get the licenses out of this Office assoon as possible, so that the responsibility of de-lay will not lay on our shoulders." I mention this to show his anxiety to have no delay. Became first acquainted with Mr. Brown when he was imprisoned here, for maintaining his own

scrutiny then pending in the House. This was in 1828.

"Mr. Brown has the reputation throughout the country of a man of good sound sense, and untiring vigilance; and these qualities he certainly brought with him into the C. L. Office.

"Many alterations have occurred to me since

right to ask questions in connection with a

in the Office, which I have adopted in my own Department.
"I have never been called upon by any Head of the Department to make any report upon any alterations or suggest any improvement in the system; at least I do not recollect of any. I do not think Mr. Brown's age has at all impaired his natural capacity and fitness to fulfil the duties of a Surveyor General. It is impossible that Mr. Brown should be as ac-

tive, in a physical point of view, as he once was; but I do not perceive any failing in his mental capacity, nor have I ever detected Mr. Inches here stated, that Mr. Brown had always evinced great anxiety to hurry the making of the grants, and even offered to assist in any subordinate capacity himself; and under his direction, the Grants are now in as great a state of forwardness as at any time

stated with regard to Mr. Brown's mental Mr. Inche s continued thus :--"I have never seen these applications, (alluding to applications handed him by the Chairman,) since they were made in 1857.

within the last twenty-five years. Mr. Inches said he wished to endorse all Mr. Gowan had

"These are applications from Jno. Armstrong and others; and are all signed by Deputy Hartley. They are all for land on the Tobique Road. I make no doubt some of them are for other persons, and in fact, I do not know of Mr. Armstrong having any land beyond his own Lot, except by common Report.

"I received a letter the other day from Mr. Jno. Armstrong of St. John, asking how much was due on them. I suppose he took it for granted that I knew the number. I think Mr.

rs. I think it is a matter worthy of consideration, whether any Lands should be sold by in alments, except under conditions of actual and mediate Settlement. With reference to the immediate Settlement. With reference to the transactions of the past, extending over a period of thirty years, it seems difficult to lay down any rule. I think it must, in a great degree, be left to the discretion of the head of the department. "The instalments are one-fourth down, and remainder in three equal annual instalments, which intervening instalments are never paid. The only attempt which has even been made to enforce these during the last 25 years, was by

"Record, 12,582, Tilley, Samuel L.; 270 acres; Price £40 10/; Discount, £8 2/; paid Deputy,