

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE,

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1835.

AUGUSTA:
WILLIAM J. CONDON,.....PRINTER.

1835.

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

NO. 3.

SENATE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

The Secretary of State will herewith lay before you, the Report and Account of the Agent, appointed to superintend and manage, the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
January 17, 1835. }



LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

LAND OFFICE, }
AUGUSTA, JANUARY 1, 1885. }

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine.

In consequence of the death of Daniel Rose, late Land Agent of Maine, no report was communicated to you from this Department, at the commencement of the last political year. It may therefore be proper for me, before entering upon the transactions of the past year, to give you a brief view of the doings of my predecessor, subsequent to his last Annual Report.

In the winter of eighteen hundred and thirty-three, there was very little trespassing, and a satisfactory adjustment has been made, in nearly every instance. There was, however, one case, which seemed to require a rigid enforcement of the laws of the State, for the protection of the public lands. Trespassing had been so frequent upon our eastern frontier, where both timber and teams could be easily placed beyond the reach of the Agent, it was necessary to make a public example. Information was received at Augusta, the last of February, that a party from the Province of New Brunswick, were lumbering in township No. 10, in the County of Washington, upon lands belonging to the State. Instructions were forthwith forwarded to Moses Burley, Deputy Agent, to seize their teams, to commence an action for trespass, and to arrest the whole party. Both teams and men were accordingly brought to Houlton, where the oxen and horses

were sold at Auction, for about six hundred dollars. In my settlement with Mr. Burley, he accounted for five hundred and fifty nine dollars and seventy six cents, as having been received from the sale of this property, and retains a note for the balance still unpaid.

Township number three, in the fourth Range, west from the east line of the State, was surveyed into lots, for settlement, by Thomas Sawyer, as were also townships number six and eight in the fifth Range, by Rufus Gilmore. A re-survey of several lots in the town of Lincoln, and a survey of a gore of land in the S. E. corner of township number ten, in the County of Washington, was made by John Webber. Noah Bosworth was directed to set off the half township granted to Canaan Academy, from the north side of township number one, in the third Range, west of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase: to measure the part remaining, and also to measure township number one, in the second Range of the same survey, and to ascertain the quality of the soil, and the quantity of timber on each.

In pursuance of a Resolve passed the eighth day of March, A. D. 1832, these two tracts were offered for sale at public auction, on the first day of October, A. D. 1833, "according to Noah Bosworth's survey and plan of the same," and at a minimum of sixty cents per acre, for the half township, and forty cents per acre for the township. The township was not sold, no person offering the minimum of forty cents per acre; but the other tract was struck off to Samuel Sylvester, at seventy eight cents per acre.

All land remaining the property of the State in the town of Lincoln, was also sold at public auction, at Bangor, on the twenty eighth day of September, A. D. 1833, agreeably to a Resolve, passed the fourth day of March, in the same year.

Joseph L. Kelsey, under the direction of the Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, during the autumn of this year, run a line due west, twenty four miles from the dividing line between the townships numbered fifteen and sixteen, in the seventh Range of Townships, west from the east line of the State, to ascertain the number and range of the township containing the Allaguash falls. Zebulon Bradley and Joseph L. Kelsey, by the same authority, run the exterior lines of townships numbered four, in the ranges of townships west from the east line of the State, from thirteen to eighteen inclusive ; and Zebulon Bradley, and Edwin Rose, surveyed four other townships, numbered five, six, seven, and eight, in the tenth Range of townships, west from the east line of the State.

Thirty seven miles and sixty five chains of the Aroostook road, were this year put under contract, at one hundred and nineteen dollars, and ninety four cents per mile ; but owing to the unusual quantity of rain, a little less than twenty nine miles, was finished to the acceptance of the examining committee. Much labour, however, had been expended on the remaining portion of said road.

The sum paid by the Agent of this State, for the part finished and accepted, was one thousand seven hundred and twenty five dollars.

When I entered upon the duties of this office, in January last, the affairs of the Department were somewhat deranged, owing to the death of the Agent, and the destruction of the Land Office at Thomaston, together with its contents, by fire. Most of the plans and records destroyed, have been replaced, and I am not aware that the State will sustain much loss by the accident.

The tract of land mentioned as having been sold at auction the first day of October, A. D. 1833, had not been

conveyed, and the purchaser called on me for a deed. I found the quantity, "by Bosworth's survey," only six thousand seven hundred and eighty seven acres; but on turning to Perham's survey, by which it was assigned to Maine, it appeared to contain nine thousand, four hundred and eighty acres, leaving a difference of two thousand six hundred and ninety three acres. There was evidently a mistake, and although it was sold "by Bosworth's Survey," I declined deeding, except by Perham's survey, agreeing, however, to have it re-surveyed, and to adjust the difference between the two admeasurements upon equitable terms. It was found upon a re-survey by Thomas Sawyer, that Bosworth had run the south line of the Canaan Academy grant, one hundred and thirty four rods further south than was required to make up the number of acres granted to said Academy, thus shortening the north and south lines of the remaining half, the same number of rods. The south half, by Sawyer's survey, contained nine thousand five hundred and sixteen acres, or thirty six acres more than it was estimated to contain in the deed. Another question, however, arose of more difficult solution. The purchaser, upon examination of the parallelogram, lying between the two lines, run by Bosworth and Sawyer, as the south line of Canaan Academy Grant, found that the timber had been all, or nearly all, cut. It was, therefore, agreed, that a disinterested individual, should examine this strip, at the expense of the purchasers, and report the comparative value of this, and the part of said south half, lying south of Bosworth's line, by which the purchasers supposed themselves bounded at the time of purchase. This examination resulted in an opinion, that the tract between the two lines run by Sawyer and Bosworth, as the south line of Canaan Academy Grant, was of about one third the value of the tract lying south of Bos-

worth's line. I felt myself bound, therefore, to make a proportionate deduction from the notes. The sum saved to the State, by the re-survey, exclusive of the above deduction,, amounts to seven hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty four cents.

Township number one, in the second Range, west from Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, was again offered for sale at public auction, at Augusta, on the twenty fifth day of September, at a minimum price of twenty cents per acre, and sold to Samuel Sylvester and Daniel Brown, at that price. This is the only large tract of land that has been sold the past year; the sales having been mostly confined to small lots in townships surveyed for settling.

It was ascertained early in the spring, that a gore of land still remained, unsold and undivided, between the north line of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, and the first Range of Townships, north of said Kennebec purchase, surveyed by Neal and McKeknie. This tract, upon examination, was found to be twenty two rods in width at the south west corner of township number three, in said first Range, and one hundred and sixty rods at the lake. Taunton and Raynham, and Sandwich Academy grants had both been conveyed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, "as surveyed by Thomas McKeknie, A. D. 1813," and bounded upon the north line of the Bingham Purchase. The bounds and lines of McKeknie, still remain, and the proprietors of the above grants, have, exclusive of the gore, not only their full number of acres, but the same metes and bounds by which they purchased.

They had, however, set up a claim to this tract, but the Agents of both Massachusetts and Maine, were clearly of opinion, that neither the equitable, nor the legal right of the two States, was in any degree questionable. For the satisfaction of purchasers, however, they took the opinion

of able council upon the subject, which corroborated their own. As this tract was a good deal exposed to trespassers, it was thought best to offer it for sale. It was accordingly sold at public auction, at Augusta, the twenty fifth day of September, for one dollar and thirty one cents per acre.

Several small islands, in Old-town falls, are held by the two States for the benefit of the Penobscot Indians. Richard H. Bartlett and James Purinton, in the month of July last, obtained a deed from the Indians, of three of these Islands, reserving to said Tribe the right of taking shad and alewives, the only use they had ever made of them. The right thus conveyed, was bought in by the Agents of the two States, and these Islands were sold at public auction, at Bangor, the eleventh day of October, for seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Perhaps it may not be improper for me here to make the suggestion, that as said Islands were held for the exclusive benefit of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, it would seem to be but just, to add the sum thus received, after deducting the expenses, to the fund, arising from the sale of the four Indian Townships.

Both the north and south half of Township number one in the third Range, and Township number one in the second Range, east from the west line of the State, were re-surveyed the past year, by Thomas Sawyer. Township number one Indian Purchase, at the mouth of the Mattawamkeag river, has been surveyed into lots of a suitable size to accommodate settlers, by Joseph L. Kelsey. Although the soil of this township is not of the first quality, its situation is such as to hold out strong inducements to adventurers, and the probability is, that its settlement will be rapid. No further surveys have been made by my direction on the public lands of Maine the past year, with the exception of a re-survey of a lot in Lincoln, and a gore in River township number one.

Number six in the ninth Range west from the east line of the State, a timber township, belonging to the two States, has been divided into sections of one mile square, each of which has been carefully explored, and a full description of the streams, soil and timber has been returned to this office. Considering the increased demand for timber and the certain prospect that it will yearly become more valuable, the Agents deemed it desirable to obtain a more accurate knowledge of lands offered for sale, than they had heretofore possessed. It is believed that a greater price will, in this way, be realized, and by offering timber lands in small lots, men of limited capital, who carry on the lumbering business, may become purchasers, and thus relieve themselves from the perplexities of permits. There is also another reason for adopting this course, of quite as much weight as either of the others. It often happens that a timber township contains from five to ten thousand acres of good settling land, which the purchaser regards as of little or no value. It is however locked up, and placed beyond the reach of settlers. Many townships are even now thus situated, and the growth of our new Counties is, thereby, greatly retarded. But if the timber lots, only, were sold, the residue might soon be converted into cultivated farms.

The wisdom of our laws providing for the settlement of the public lands, is daily becoming more apparent. Several Towns settled under the direction of my predecessors, have already been incorporated, and others are applying for acts of incorporation the present winter. The attention of this department has, the past year, been particularly directed to this class of townships. Henry Warren was, in June last, directed to go upon township number one in the eighth Range, north of the Waldo Patent; townships number one, two and four, Old Indian Purchase; river

townships number one and two ; number one, two, and six, Range one ; and five, six, seven, eight, and nine, in Range two, north of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase ; and half township number one on the St. Croix ; to ascertain the situation of every lot which had been sold, as well as the general condition and prospect of the several towns, and to report to this office. It appears by Warren's report that the greatest obstacle to the success and prosperity of these new settlements, is the want of schools and roads. Indeed these evils are always felt in a greater or less degree, in all new countries. But proprietors in settling their lands, if they understand their own interest, assist in opening roads, and when there is a sufficient number of free holders, they organize under a Treasurer's warrant and tax the whole town for the support of schools and roads. Under the present laws of the State, the Agent is not authorized, to assist the inhabitants in opening roads or in establishing schools ; and when they organize as a town or plantation, even then they are obliged to bear the whole burthen themselves, and cannot tax the unsold land belonging to the State. This state of things prevents many from going upon the public lands, and very much retards their settlement. I do not know that this evil can be altogether remedied. It would seem, however, that the State should afford the same assistance in opening leading roads between important points, that individuals would be compelled to do, if they were the proprietors of the soil. Perhaps, too, a Resolve authorizing the sale, at public auction, of all the unsold lots in each town, as soon as it is incorporated, might be for the interest of the State. The inhabitants of these towns might then look confidently forward to a time, measurably within their own control, when they would be relieved from these embarrassments.

In compliance with the provision of a Resolve passed

the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1834, and an order in Council, of the twenty third of September last, I have selected and set apart twenty townships of land, "for the benefit of Common Schools and primary instruction," and entered the same upon the records of this office. The towns selected are, number three, in the fourth Range, number three in the fifth Range, number two in the sixth Range, and number one and two, in the eighth Range, east from the West line of the State, number six in the first Range, number six in the Second Range, number four in the fourth Range, and number four in the fifth Range, north of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase,—number seven in the ninth Range, north of the Waldo Patent,—number twelve in the third Range, number thirteen in the fourth Range, numbers four, ten and twelve, in the fifth Range, number nine in the sixth Range, number two and three, in the eleventh Range, and number one in the thirteenth Range, west from the east line of the State.

The Aroostook road having been opened in eighteen hundred and thirty three, as far as the river, it was thought questionable whether it would be expedient to continue it down said river, until the part already opened should be bridged. Another inducement to suspend our operations upon that river, was a communication made by Sir Archibald Campbell, Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, through the British Minister at Washington, to the Secretary of State, complaining of the Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, as violating the arrangement between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, "that the sovreignty of the territory in dispute between the two Governments, should remain in abeyance, until the final adjustment of the boundary." Whether such an arrangement was ever made, or if made, how far it is binding upon the State of Maine, are not questions for me, as Land

Agent, to discuss. With this view of the subject, Silas Barnard was sent by the Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, to examine that part of the road not accepted in eighteen hundred thirty three, and to ascertain whether the public interest required it to be completed, until the other portions of the road should be bridged and otherwise improved. He was also directed to estimate the value of the labor performed on that portion of the road north of the point to which it was accepted last year, taking the contract price as the basis of his estimate, and to ascertain whether some alteration would not be required in that part of the road before it was completed. Mr. Barnard's estimate of the value of the labor expended upon said road beyond what was settled for last year, was seven hundred and seventy dollars and ninety seven cents. He was also of opinion, that some alterations might advantageously be made, and that the road if finished could be of little public utility, till the other portions of it are improved. The river furnishes a good road in the winter, the only season when this can at present be used, and all things considered, it was thought advisable to suspend operations upon that portion of the road, which runs down the bank of the Aroostook.

Several townships upon this road are already a good deal settled, and it is highly important that fifty or sixty miles should be bridged and turnpiked. About thirty miles of the South end of this road, pass over proprietors lands, and little further can be advantageously done by the Agents, until measures are taken to secure its construction across those towns which are no longer the property of the State. The proprietors express a willingness to build a road across their lands, but as each must unavoidably have his own views of the time and manner in which this should be done, it would doubtless be the safest course for the

Commissioners of the County of Penobscot to make this a County road. Whenever the Agents are satisfactorily assured, that the road will be well built across the proprietors lands, they are prepared to continue it over the lands belonging to the State and Commonwealth.

There was about the same amount of trespassing the past year, as in the year eighteen hundred thirty three, most of which has been settled. A few clapboard bolts were cut on township number nine in the eighth Range, north of the Waldo Patent, which were seized and sold at auction by Joseph Chase, who has not yet made return of the price to this office. A small amount of timber was seized by Henry Warren, on Township number one, Old Indian Purchase, and sold at auction. There was also some timber cut by trespassers on the Schoodic water, which has been mostly paid for or secured. The greatest amount taken by any party of trespassers, was cut by Stephen Tracy on letter D. in the County of Washington, in the second Range of townships west from the east line of the State. Tracy was lumbering on an adjoining town under a permit from the Agent of Massachusetts, and as the trespass might have been accidental, he has been settled with by paying to the State, double the amount per ton, paid for timber cut under his permit.

Representations having been made to me, supported by strong circumstantial evidence, that the trespass mentioned as having been committed, A. D. 1833, by Henry Jones and a party from New Brunswick, was not intentional, I have ordered the action against him and his men to be discontinued. I was the more inclined to this course, on account of their being foreigners, unacquainted with the laws of the State, and because they had already suffered severely in the loss of their teams. If the trespass was voluntary, the object of the law is fully attained; and if

accidental, justice required that all proceedings against them should be stayed.

Wishing to know to what amount, and under what circumstances, trespasses had been committed upon the disputed territory, as well as to ascertain how far it could be checked hereafter ; in the month of May, I proceeded to the Aroostook river, and thence to the French settlement upon the river St. John, above the Grand Falls. On my way up, at the mouth of the Tobique, I called upon Capt. James A. McLaughlan, an Agent of the British Government, who was there for the purpose of securing the duties or stump lief, for all timber cut upon the disputed territory, which passed down the St. John. I learnt from him, that no permits had been granted, by the Provincial Authorities, to cut timber upon this territory, and that the Governor of the Province, so far from encouraging it, was exceedingly desirous that it should be utterly prohibited. That he was only induced to let the timber pass, with the payment of a duty, in consequence of the poverty of the inhabitants upon the Aroostook, and at Madawaska, occasioned by the destruction of their crops by the early frosts. Capt. McLaughlan had, during the winter, made a schedule of the trespassers at these two places, and the amount cut by each, by which it appears that about four thousand tons had been cut upon the Aroostook, and about two thousand tons in the French settlement above the Grand Falls. The duty required to be secured by bonds, before this timber was permitted to pass, was about equal to three dollars and a half, for a thousand feet, board measure. All money collected upon these bonds, is passed into the Receiver General's Office, to the credit of the disputed territory, and there awaits the final decision of the question, in dispute between the two Governments. Notices have been posted up by the Provincial Authorities, and also by the

Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, cautioning all persons against cutting timber upon the disputed territory; and I am fully satisfied, that not a stick of timber will be suffered to pass down the St. John. Every raft from the Aroostook, or from above the Grand Falls, will be seized and sold.— It gives me great pleasure to state, that whenever trespassers upon the lands of Massachusetts or Maine, bordering upon New Brunswick, have attempted to elude justice, by passing, together with their timber, beyond the limits of the State, the Officer of the Land Department of the Province, having charge of the District in which such attempts have been made, has interposed his authority, and compelled them to settle with the Agents of the State, before the lumber was permitted to pass to market.

In visiting this fertile region, of sufficient extent to sustain a greater number of inhabitants than the present population of Maine, I could not but deeply regret, that it should still remain shut up beyond the reach of industrious enterprise. The greater part of the good Agricultural towns belonging to the State, south of the Aroostook, are already opened for settling, and many are anxiously awaiting the adjustment of the boundary, prepared to establish themselves upon the Aroostook, or the head waters of the St. John.

Of the notes and other securities, that came into my hands at the commencement of the year, but a small sum, compared with the whole amount due, has been received. More than half the securities were taken for lots in the several townships opened for settlement, and it was impossible for me to decide without an examination for that purpose, what lots were purchased by actual settlers, and what on speculation. It is doubtless the policy of the State to give all possible indulgence to that numerous and worthy class of debtors, who purchase only for the pur-

pose of cultivation. If I have been remiss in the collection of demands given for timber and timber lands, it is attributable, rather to the pecuniary embarrassments of the past season, than any conviction on my part, that the interest of the State required longer delay. This class of demands should be collected as promptly as Custom House bonds, and the peculiar condition of the lumbering interest the past season, was all that prevented me from putting them indiscriminately in suit. It is, however, believed, that nearly all the notes are secure, although there are doubtless, some cases, where they will not be paid, but the lands for which they were given will revert to the State. The executions were recovered many years ago, and are mostly of little value, yet a small part of them may be collected.

The schedules accompanying this report, contain a full list of all demands subject to my control, together with the names of those indebted, the date of each note or other security, and the time of its maturity. They also furnish the sales of land for the year 1833 and 1834, the names of the purchasers, and the consideration. As all information interesting to the State, relative to the transactions of this Office up to 1833, was furnished the House of Representatives, by Dr. Rose, in compliance with a call from that body, I am not aware that any further communication will be necessary, to give a satisfactory view of the Department, from the Separation, to the present time. If, however, further information should be desired, it will give me great pleasure to answer any inquiries, either from the Executive or the Legislature.

JOHN HODGDON, *Land Agent.*

State of Maine in account with John Hodgdon, Land Agent, for the year 1834.

Dr.

Cr.

For the amount allowed Daniel Brown and Samuel Sylvester on their notes, in pursuance of an arrangement with them at the time of the execution of said notes. See Land Agent's Report.	1,328 07	By the amount of securities taken by former Agents, and received by John Hodgdon, Land Agent, from the following sources, to wit:		
		NOTES.		
		From Mark Harris, Esq. exclusive of interest, per schedule [A]	95,657 81	
For the amount paid for sundry accounts outstanding against the late Land Agent, per schedule [R]	4,333 30	From Hodgdon & Rawson, exclusive of interest, per schedule [B]	12,251 88	
		From George M. Chase, exclusive of interest,	755 15	
For the amount of postage paid during the year 1834, per schedule [S]	9 24½	“ James L. Child, “ “	240 00	
		“ John Ruggles, “ “	610 79	
For the amount paid for incidental expenses, including Books and Stationery, Mathematical Instruments, fuel, lights, stage fares and auctioneer's bills, per schedule [T]	251 32½	“ Moses Burley, “ “ per schedule [C]	44 50	109,560 13
		EXECUTIONS.		
For the amount paid for rent of		From Hodgdon & Rawson, exclusive of interest; per schedule [D]	766 22	
		From John Ruggles, exclusive of interest, per schedule [E]	2,119 13	

State of Maine in account with the Land Agent—[Continued.]

Land Office at Bangor, up to March 10, 1834,	43 12	Remaining in the hands of Geo. M. Chase, exclusive of interest,	1,957 27	
For the amount paid for surveying and exploring the Public Land, during the year 1834, per schedule [U]	1,409 12	R. & D. Williams, " " " " per schedule [F]	560 09	5,402 71
For the amount paid for scaling and surveying timber cut under permits on the Public Land, during the year 1834, per schedule [V]	515 84	BONDS.		
For the amount paid for protecting the Public Lands from trespassers, and for detecting trespassers, per schedule [W]	145 75	From George M. Chase, exclusive of interest, per schedule [G]	3,739 63	3,739 63
For the amount paid for assistants in the Land Office, including the pay of assistants in the county of Washington, per schedule [X]	583 19	By the amount of interest received on demands in the Land Office, to wit:		
For the amount paid for one half the expenses for surveying and exploring the undivided land in 1834, per schedule [Y]	767 59	On demands taken prior to January 1, 1834,	2,025 31	
For one half the amount paid for scaling and surveying the timber cut		On demands taken since, " " per schedule [H]	355 48	
		By amount of interest included in executions, obtained on demands sued in 1834, and remaining unsatisfied,	226 20	2,606 99
		By the amount of consideration received for land sold in 1834, to wit:		
		Amount in notes,	36,829 92	
		" " cash,	3,025 99	39,855 91
		per schedule [I]		
		By the amount remaining unpaid on the first of Jan. 1834, for timber		

State of Maine in account with the Land Agent—[Continued.]

on the undivided land in 1834,	110 84	cut under permits in 1832 and 1833,	3,900 29	
For one half the amount paid for sundry charges against the Land Agts. of Massachusetts and Maine, for selling land at public auction, &c. per schedule [Z]	15 00	By the amount of timber cut under permits in 1834, per schedule [K]	9,158 54	13,058 83
For one half the amount paid James Purinton, for expenditures on the Aroostook Road in the year 1834,	385 49	By one half the amount of timber cut under permits on the undivided land in 1834, per schedule [L]		4,122 46
For the amount paid for bills of costs on actions not collected, or in execution,	9 40	By one half the amount of the consideration of undivided land sold in 1834, per schedule [M]		5,920 78
For the amount discounted on the amount due from George Gillis, for timber cut in 1834, settled 4 months before time of payment,	57 41	By the amount received for trespasses committed on the public land in 1834, per schedule [N]		525 16
For half the amount paid to James Purinton and Richard H. Bartlett, for the Indian title to certain Islands at Old Town Falls,	1,887 50	By the amount received for grass cut on the public land in 1834, per schedule [O]		32 00
For the amount of cash paid into the State Treasury.	8,925 34	By one half the amount of money paid over by John Webber, belonging to Maine and Massachusetts,	310 30	
	20,777 53	By cash received of Asa Smith, for articles left at his house by T. Sawyer, jr.	8 50	318 80

State of Maine in account with the Land Agent—[Continued.]

For the amount of sureties remaining on hand Dec. 31st, 1834, including those in the hands of Hodgdon and Rawson, George M. Chase and R. D. Williams, to wit:

amount of notes,

143,364 38

“ “ executions & bonds,

9,060 60 152,424 98

For the amount due from sundry individuals, for timber cut under permits and secured by bonds, per accounts,

11,239 96

For the amount of cash in the hands of George W. Coffin, Land Agent of Massachusetts,

740 93

\$185,183 40

By cash of Wm. S. Perry, paid in advance, for a lot of land not yet conveyed to him,

40 00

\$185,183 40



STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, January 17, 1835.

ORDERED, That five hundred copies of the foregoing Report be printed for the use of the Legislature.

(Extract from Journal.)

Attest, WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary.