

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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THE LEGISLATURE,  
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OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1841.

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Augusta:  
SEVERANCE AND DORR, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1841.

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# TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE.

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NO. 4.

SENATE.

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REPORT

OF THE

LAND AGENT,

1841.

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SEVERANCE & DORR,.....Printers to the State.



# REPORT.

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*To the Governor and Executive Council  
of the State of Maine:*

Since last year's Report, sales of the undivided timber lands have been made and completed, of the east half and the north-west quarter of Township No. 5, Range 10, west from the east line of the State; one third or mile strip from the southerly part of the north half of No. 7, same range; the west half of No. 7, Range 9; Township No. 6, Range 11; and the south-east quarter of No. 4, Range 14, and some islands in Penobscot bay. The whole amount of sales is sixty three thousand two hundred and ninety-four acres, inclusive of reservations for public use, two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven acres. The whole amount of sales, seventy-three thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents. Of this sum seven thousand four hundred and eighty-nine (7,489 35) was received by Maine, in cash, and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty cents, (\$29,353 40) in notes. The sale of the east half of No. 5, Range 10, was made last year, but not completed till after the last year's Report, and payments have been made with reference to the time of sale. The same remark is applicable to the sale of part of No. 7, Range 9. These lands are situated on the head waters of the Penobscot river, and were purchased for immediate lumber operations, and at prices so high as to hold out no inducement to purchasers to keep the timber from market or for speculation.

The lumbering business for two winters last past having been favorable to the operators, numerous applications for permits have been made and granted. Should the winter prove favorable, and the spring freshets bring the logs to the mills, the revenue from the sales of land and lumber will be greatly increased, the coming over former years.

There have been surveyed at the joint expense of Maine and Massachusetts, twelve Townships of the undivided lands, by having their exterior lines run and marked, namely, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Ranges 11, 12 and 13. A portion of these lies on the head waters of the Allegash, but the timber on which may be brought into the Penobscot at little expense, by a canal cut between lakes Telos and Penobscot, the surface of the former being more than forty feet above the latter, and the intervening elevation not exceeding six feet. In connexion with this canal a dam will be required at the outlet of Apmogemagamac or Chamberlain lake, or perhaps at the outlet of Pomgocwahan or Heron lake, the next below, at either of which one can be easily made. These improvements would greatly exhanche the value of the timber on those Townships and lands adjacent. In the sale of Township No. 6, Range 11, lying on both the first named lakes, the right was reserved of making this canal without being subject to any expense for the land. It would bring a large quantity of timber into the market, which will be required, as the timber on the accessible waters is fast disappearing. It would also aid in floating down the logs on the head waters of the Penobscot.

There not appearing any general demand for timber land, in those portions of the State where the divided wild land of the State is situated, I have not advertised any for public sale—the only mode of sale of such land authorized by law. The time did not seem favorable for the best prices, and the value of timber land must increase, as the demand for pine lumber is increasing, the market extending, and the field of supply rapidly diminishing. The lumber operations in the State require

yearly all the timber on from five to ten of the best timbered townships. It is believed that to sell the timber on most of these divided lands, as much would be realized from the stumpage as from a sale. Another consideration had some weight in refraining from attempting a sale; a large portion of the divided timber lands belonging to Maine, and not on the disputed territory, is comprised in the townships set apart for a Common School Fund. It is questionable whether the Land Agent has authority to sell lands thus appropriated, without special legislation. True, three of these townships have been lotted for settlement, and the settling lots partly sold under the settling laws, yet the doubt remains as to the timber lands. I have, however, given permits to cut timber on some of these School Lands that were surrounded by lumbering operations, being convinced that it could not but be detrimental to the Fund to keep the timber from the market. Should the season be favorable the coming year, for getting lumber to market, a large addition to the fund may be anticipated. There may be some of these lands so situated that a sale would be advisable, should the state of business and the money market justify it.

Of the land lotted for settlement, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine acres have been sold; the amount of price is twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-three cents, nearly three-fourths of which is payable in labor on the roads. Under special resolves, five thousand and fifty-seven acres have been conveyed. I have made no conveyance of the mill and other lots in No. 11, Range 5, under the Resolve of the 18th of March last, in favor of Geo. W. Buckmore and others, because he and his associates are not agreed as to their several proportions, or rather are not agreed as to who his associates are, and they have not furnished me with evidence to enable me to carry that Resolve into effect. The same Resolve in favor of Dennis Fairbanks has not been carried into effect, as he has not required it to be done.

The surveys and lotting of No. 9, Range 6, and No. 11, Range 5, have been completed, and some additional lotting on

No. 12, Range 3. Township D, Range 1, has been lotted for settlement, but finished so recently no sales there have been made, though applications are made for nearly all the lots on the road, and all on the river, and some others, a great portion of which is now occupied by actual settlers, and great improvements already made and in progress, and arrangements are making for the erection of mills for their accommodation under the provisions of the statute.

Having numerous interfering claims to purchase lands on the Aroostook, I found it necessary to go there to ascertain the merits of the claims and reconcile the claimants. I was gratified to find so many of the best class of settlers, especially on No. 11, Range 5, and on F, Range 2, with valuable improvements, and nearly all abundantly supplied with bread stuff and potatoes for a year's consumption, and some to spare, though some of them commenced with the opening Spring.

In all cases of mortgages to the State, entry has been made to foreclose where the condition is broken.

The law extending to purchasers of public lands conveyed by conditional deeds a further time, to save their forfeiture, has expired as far as regards those who have not complied with its provisions. I found it necessary to ascertain the condition of these lands forfeited, as well as the ability of the purchasers to pay their notes. Agents were employed to go on to these lands to re-vest the title and ascertain their situation. Some of these lands will probably sell without loss. Others with loss of interest since their sale, and a still larger portion for less than the former price. In many cases the best of the timber has been taken off by the purchaser or trespasser, and the value of the land otherwise lessened. Portions of these lands lie in the towns of Greenbush, Passadumkeag, Enfield, Lowell, Burlington and Chester. The inhabitants complain, and not without cause, that these, the fee being in the State and not liable to taxation, have been suffered to lie unimproved for years by the speculators, without payment of taxes, waiting for rise in value by the labor and improvement of the settler, or for the chances of a



favorable moment of excitement to get them into other hands, while they, the inhabitants, are taxed heavily for making roads even through these lands. For instance, a large tract of these lands lies centrally in Burlington, through which a road three miles or more is located and required to be made by the inhabitants. This demonstrates the impolicy and injustice of further indulgence, especially to the speculator who interposes between the State and settler, for the chance of a profit out of one or the other.

There exists a difference of opinion on the legal effect or character of these conditional deeds, as I had occasion to remark in my last year's report. It is a very convenient mode of conveyance of the public lands, and the effect of rights under them should be definitely known. A legislative exposition would, for the future at least, define their effect and give notice of their true construction. It is respectfully suggested, that in most cases it would be much more preferable to make them, strictly, technically conditional grants, with absolute forfeiture on failing to fulfil the conditions, and without the benefit of a mortgage. In no case would the State or its agents be disposed to take any wrongful advantage of a purchaser to injure him or deprive him of any equitable rights. A different construction would be very inconvenient, and much retard the sale and settlement of the public lands. The object of the laws appears to be to encourage and effect a sale and settlement of the waste and wild lands of the State to industrious citizens who will cultivate them. This object would, to some extent, be defeated by such construction. The mode of sale entirely on credit, and to any who chooses to ask it, requires the construction I have suggested. Numerous instances yearly occur of individuals without responsibility or merit purchasing settling land for which they give their worthless paper, and either never go near the land or take from it a few pine trees that may be found there, and the land is kept from improvement and settlement until the condition is broken. If these are mere mortgages the land must be

kept another three years out of the pale of improvement, after entry to foreclose, or be subject to vexatious claims to the State and purchaser when improved and made valuable. If the settling law was altered so as to require a small advance of five or ten dollars on a lot, though it might not be convenient for all actual settlers to make it, many of these reckless and improvident purchases by the worthless, made only for the purpose of extorting a few dollars for the right from the settler, or for the worse purpose of plundering a few pines, would be prevented. This sum would be payment, and often much less than is paid extra to these petty speculators.

Many of the settlers on the Aroostook and St. Johns are anxious for permits to cut timber, urging their necessities and dependence on that business for the means of living.

To say nothing of the policy of the State, in the present state of the boundary question, to refrain from granting permits to make timber that must find a market in the neighboring Province, or of any supposed implied obligation to do so, I would suggest that that business would labor under disadvantages which must render the operation profitless to the settler, or a loss of the value of the timber to the State, because eight shillings currency, equal to one dollar and sixty cents a ton, is exacted in a bond by the Provincial authorities on all the timber cut on the disputed territory, and the business operations cannot sustain that tax and the payment of a rightful amount for stumpage to the State. It is true, payment of these bonds has not yet been enforced, though attempted, yet the responsible subjects in the Province, whose bonds are taken, retain out of the proceeds of sales that amount, to meet their liability, which is the same in effect to the operator, at least the small ones, as though actually paid. The amount is withheld from their earnings, and it matters not to them whether it be in the hands of the timber merchant or the disputed territory fund so called. But it is said the settlers would not be obliged to risk any thing themselves, and would only sell their

surplus produce, and find employment at a season of the year when they and their teams would be idle. These suggestions and strong representations of the hardness of their situation induced me to enquire very particularly into the matter. As to a sale of their surplus produce, I am satisfied they will find a market at their doors for all they have, before another crop comes off, and at good prices. The coming of new settlers will ensure this. Hay is now worth and selling for fifteen dollars a ton, and but a small quantity of surplus, and other produce proportionally high. In the vicinity of Masardis, whence the loudest complaints come, I had it as the deliberate opinion of the most intelligent settlers there, on having the subject put directly to their consideration, that one six-ox team beyond their present stock, would consume all their surplus hay in the whole of the upper Aroostook. They have good crops of wheat, but as an evidence they have no great surplus, or not oppressed with low prices, I would mention the fact that flour is drawn there from other places, even from Bangor. A glance at those even now engaged in the small lumbering going on, shows that the laborers are not exclusively the settlers with families, but from abroad. The teams too are principally from abroad and not furnished by the settlers. I found among the most urgent for permits, those who have no improvements or families there, and others, retailers, who do as much to promote idleness and dissipation by sale of alcohol, as to clothe and feed the industrious.

In the lower Aroostook it is somewhat different, as many of the old settlers there cleared but little land formerly, and depended mainly on lumbering, but even there it is confidently asserted and believed, the settlers are decidedly better supplied and provided now than they ever were before. Their condition has evidently improved within the last two years, and is improving. They turned their attention to agriculture and have been rewarded with abundant crops. Their surplus grain will find a good market within the year, and their surplus hay is light,

as they have increased their stock, and that of a more profitable kind. Compared with their situation three or four years ago, when they lumbered and trespassed at pleasure, as described by eye witnesses, the truth of which will not be denied, their condition is one of comfort and competence. Then, with a little lumber on hand, many were in a state little short of starvation, and such were their sufferings that one of the settlers whose attention to his farm gave him plenty for his family, impelled by feelings of humanity, was induced to contract a heavy debt in the Province, for provisions and supplies to relieve their immediate distress by purchasing their timber. If surplus now is onerous, destitution was then oppressive. In a short time, however, the improved condition of the old settlers and the industrious and frugal habits and energy of the new, with the erection of mills and construction of roads, will furnish abundant supplies to the lumberman at fair prices, and then both classes will be mutually benefitted, and the value of the timber enhanced. At best, lumber operations can last but a short time on the Aroostook. Whenever they are open by a settlement of the Boundary or otherwise, and the settlers will depend upon agriculture from necessity, they will find it a blessing to do so.

Nearly fifty families are settled on the Aroostook, in Township G, Range 2, belonging to Massachusetts, and are very desirous it should be exchanged with Maine that they may get title to their possessions, under our settling laws. It is well situated, and contains an unusual quantity of fine settling land. The timber is nearly all taken off. Its location, joining F on the north, and D on the west, and the fertility of its soil, will ensure a speedy settlement of the whole under our settling laws.

Early in the season a contract was made by the Land Agent for Massachusetts and myself with Abner Coburn and Oliver Frost to construct the Aroostook road through No. 7, and to the centre of No. 8, Range 55, and finish a portion of that in No. 6, begun last year, and not completed by reason of the

setting in of winter. Although the contract allowed them two years to complete the road—the weather and other things proved so favorable they finished their contract under superintendance of Ira Fish, Esq. who was appointed to attend to its construction. The Aroostook road is now finished to within about twelve or thirteen miles of the Masardis. This part can be economically made next summer, and should be, as it is to be the boatable waters of the Aroostook, and where the ice makes a winter road. Bridges over the Masardis and Squaw pond streams, where the Aroostook road crosses them, and a small expenditure in a few places in Masardis and No. 11, on that road, would add much to the public convenience, and would give great facility to the completion of the road another year, to the full amount of the expenditure, whether made by contract or otherwise.

Nine miles and one hundred and thirty-six rods of the road has been completed this year, at the contract price, which amounts to about eight thousand two hundred and ninety dollars. The amount of expenditures on the unfinished part has not yet been rendered.

Of the roads opened by the State last year, some few places by use are found to require repairs by placing causeways over them. Two or three of these are on the road from Monticello to Fort Fairfield, a road much used, and a few others are on the road from Presque Isle to the Aroostook road. Three or four hundred dollars properly expended, would make both of these roads convenient for all the us now required of them.

The Resolve of the 18th day of March, 1840, providing for the survey and lotting of No. 8, Range 3, to satisfy the claims for Revolutionary services, has been carried into effect. It was surveyed and lotted into one hundred and eight lots, five of which were reserved for public use and the residue drawn. After drawing all the lots there remains nine or ten claims unsatisfied. These must be satisfied out of the undrawn lots

in other townships, or otherwise provided for by legislation. The time for application for the benefit of the Resolves in favor of Revolutionary soldiers and their widows expired the 23d of March last. The whole number of applications for land by soldiers and their widows, was eight hundred and thirteen, of which four hundred and sixty-five have been admitted. The number of applications for officers and their widows was thirty-one, of which twenty-nine have been admitted. The whole number of applications for money has been three hundred and twenty-five, of which two hundred and ninety-three have been admitted. Most of these applicants had applied for land. Five townships have been appropriated to satisfy these claims, and all drawn except nineteen lots in Indian township No. 2, and thirty-nine lots in Indian township No. 4, of two hundred acres each ; and three lots of six hundred acres each, in Township E, Range 2.

Since last year's report, the unsettled state of the North Eastern boundary, and the situation of the trespass timber on the Aroostook, Fish River and St. Johns, and the strong disposition manifested to trespass in that remote part of the State, have rendered it necessary to retain the posse at Fort Fairfield and at Fish River, of sufficient numbers to secure the objects of the Resolve of the 24th of January 1839, relative to trespassers on the public lands, and other Resolves on the same subject. Early last winter, trespassers from the Province were found, and their teams seized, on the undivided lands north of township F, Range 1, and south of the same on E, same Range. These trespassers had permits from the Land Agent of Massachusetts, to make timber on F, but had extended their operations to a considerable distance, both north and south of that township. Another set of trespassers were found on E, who had not the pretence of a permit any where. These teams were sold to the friends of the trespassers, and notes taken with good sureties. Another party of trespassers were found on E, Range 2, on lots belonging to the State, and their

teams seized and disposed of in the same way. These trespassers had license to make timber on some of the lots drawn for Revolutionary services in that township. Trespassers were also found on F, Range 2, and their teams seized and disposed of in the same way the others had been. These had a permit, and had been operating on an adjoining township, and had just commenced on F. This case is alluded to in another part of this report as one where upon a close examination of the facts there does not appear to have been any intention on the part of the owner to trespass there, but that it appeared to have been the work of the men in his employ. These seizures about the same time manifested so much energy and promptitude on the part of Capt. Towle, and the posse at Fort Fairfield, that no further attempts were made to trespass in that quarter. The notes taken for these teams have not been paid in consequence, as they say, of the embarrassed state of business in the Province. Seizures were previously made of supplies for trespassing, for which suits were brought against some of the posse, and are still pending, as is also a suit for a seizure in the winter of 1839.

Most of the timber on the Aroostook has been disposed of and bonded, and arrangements are made to dispose of that made in the woods. The same remark is applicable to that in the vicinity of Fish river. There are now no indications of any preparations for trespassing on the public lands south of the St. Johns, and it is believed none will be made unless it be in the vicinity of the Violette stream, twelve or fifteen miles above the Grand Falls. Nothing however, prevents trespassing but the presence of a vigilant force sufficient to frustrate every attempt. The only exposed place is that I have indicated above the Grand Falls, and that for want of a direct communication from our post on the Aroostook. A road of from twenty to thirty miles from the road cut last year near the mouth of the Presque Isle, through G, H, I and K or F, and undivided land, to the St. Johns, or from Fort Fairfield

through the Plymouth Grant, E and F, and undivided land, to the same point, would obviate the difficulty as well as afford a communication to a position to enable the Posse to control the timber cut on our territory north of the St. Johns, where it is said, depredations are still committed, under cover of pretended operations on the Seignory, so called, a large tract of land six miles round lake Temiscouata, claimed as private property under some ancient French grant. Capt. Rhines last summer examined into the place of lumbering last winter, by ascending Tuladi river and chain of lakes about forty miles easterly. Though it is asserted this river runs within six miles of the shore of Temiscouata, he was satisfied it did not through its whole course, and that there was lumber cut on the north and east of that river and chain of lakes. The proposed road cut out in manner of those made in 1839, would not be expensive. The routes have been examined and found favorable and through good settling land. It would facilitate lumbering operations up the little Madawaska whenever the Boundary is settled, or other arrangements made that the timber can be sold for its value, and consistently with the interests of the State. Another advantage of opening this road would be that of a direct communication with our citizens of the Madawaska, without passing through a foreign jurisdiction, or making the circuit of Fish river.

The expenses of the Posse at Fort Fairfield and Fish river, have been much lessened by their employment in raising produce for their support. A good stock of provisions are on hand. Preparations have been made for a large crop another year, especially at Fish river, where nearly one hundred acres will be under cultivation. The constant employment of the men in securing one crop and preparing for another, and erecting the necessary workshops and buildings, will go far to pay their expenses, and will place the posts in a condition to be sustained another year, if necessary, at but small expense. If abandoned, the improvements will be valuable. The Posse



under charge of George W. Towle, at Fort Fairfield, has been reduced to eight persons, a number sufficient to protect the public property there, and have a disposable party to traverse the woods, where trespassers may attempt small depredations. This I found safe, as it can be easily increased from the number of excellent settlers and efficient men in the vicinity, if necessary. At Fish river, where relief is not so readily obtained, I have retained fourteen, under charge of Stover Rhines. I should have reduced the number to eight or ten, but for the considerations I have named, added to the fact of the quartering British troops less than thirty miles below, which appeared to have inspired hopes in the old trespassers of countenance from that quarter, which induced me to retain all there, lest by withdrawing a part the trespassers would be encouraged to renew their depredations. While at Fish river and Madawaska recently, I was assured by the most intelligent men who reside there, that had there been no extraordinary measures taken to stop trespassing in that quarter, from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars worth of timber would by this time have been stripped from the public lands, all which has been prevented by the Posse.

In the execution of the special duties imposed on the Land Agent, by the Resolve of the 24th of January, and others relative to trespassers on the public lands, and by the statutes on the same subject, much responsibility and the exercise of some latitude of discretion devolved on him, in discriminating between wilful and accidental trespasses, without a judicial adjudication. It could not be desirable to any, to have every matter originating in the forest, litigated in the Courts, which would be expensive to the State, and burdensome to individual parties. In the exercise of this discretion I have been constantly impressed with a belief, that the State would not desire to have every trifling or doubtful case made the subject of suit or libel, and that where the trespass did not appear to be wilful, I did not consider it my duty to have such questions tried by

a resort to legal proceedings. In others of more doubtful character, when the property taken appeared to be liable to forfeiture, but the trespasser had been misled through ignorance, or by unprincipled men, I have given up the property. In one instance of a seizure by Capt. Nye, while in charge of the Posse at Fish river, of four oxen found in actual trespass on the St. Johns, and belonging to a Frenchman by name of Christopher Marke, we kept the oxen till winter, when one yoke was killed for beef and the others were used till last summer, under the impression that the trespass was wilful and daring, and immediately after having been notified by Capt. Nye not to attempt it. At length I ascertained the fact to my entire satisfaction, that Marke, who did not understand English, was misled and deceived by the man who acted as interpreter, and who was one of those roving, worthless idlers, so frequently found loitering about the frontiers, having nothing to lose and some benefit to receive, if the trespass proved successful. Under a strong conviction that the simple and inoffensive Frenchman had been misled and thus deprived of almost his only property, for part of which he was indebted, and impressed with the belief that the citizens of Maine could not desire to deprive such a man of his property, I directed Capt. Rhines to return the remaining oxen and pay him for those we had killed for beef.

In the case of the seizure of the teams on F, Range 2, before mentioned, on close inquiry I became convinced that that the trespass was committed by the laborers without the knowledge of the owner. I considered it a hard case, and promised him I would not ask payment of the note given for the teams, and which I advise to be given up. Perhaps it would be right for him to pay the expense occasioned by the fault of his agents. In discharge of the duties imposed on the Land Agent and his deputies, prosecutions both civil and criminal have been instituted against some of them. The criminal have all terminated in acquittal. The civil cases remain undecided.

When it is considered that most of these cases of trespassers and teams were from a foreign jurisdiction, and a seizure was by law, as well as necessity required, being the only remedy practicable or contemplated by statute, and arising as the cases did, in the midst of the forest, it is not strange or surprising that some cases would prove of so doubtful character as to be made the subject of litigation.

The whole amount of expenditures for carrying into effect the Resolve of the 24th of January 1839, and the other Resolves relative to trespasses on the public lands, made under the direction of the Land Agent in 1839 and 1840, has been ascertained from bills presented, to be about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. There may be unsettled claims to the amount of four or five thousand more. This expenditure includes the opening the roads in 1839, but not the work on the Aroostook road. In this expenditure is included monies received for the trespass timber, which was received by Capt. Rhines, Capt. Towle, Nathan Stanley and Thomas Bartlett, Esq., the amount of which cannot now be ascertained till a final settlement of their accounts.

Thus far the bills show to have been received by Stover Rhines sixteen hundred and sixty-five dollars at Fish River. By George W. Towle twelve hundred and ninety-four dollars and two cents at Fort Fairfield, and by Thomas Bartlett, Esq. ten hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-four cents, and of Nathan Stanley five hundred and ninety-five dollars, amounting to four thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty six cents. There may be some other receipts which an examination of the bills and accounts rendered will show.

The amount paid into the Land Office on notes and bills during the year, has been thirty thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-six cents on the principal, and six thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents for interest. Amount received for stumpage of timber sold, five thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and

ninety-four cents. This is exclusive of money received as stumpage on lands sold, the amount of which was applied on the notes. The balance of receipts over expenditures in the Land Office, exclusive of the expenditures under the Resolves relative to the protection of the public lands from trespassers, is forty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-two cents, which includes expenditures on the Aroostook road.

RUFUS McINTIRE, *Land Agent.*

DR. STATE OF MAINE, in account with RUFUS M'INTIRE, Land Agent for the year ending December 31, 1840.

For amount paid for Postage of letters and Public Documents,	Per sheet No. 1.	31 62
For amount paid for rent of Office at Bangor, from January 1, 1840, to January 1, 1841,	Per sheet No. 2.	100 00
For amount paid for scaling Timber, cut on the Public Lands,	Per sheet No. 3.	456 66
For one half amount paid for scaling Timber on undivided lands,	Per sheet No. 4.	520 72½
For amount paid for Recording and ac- knowledging Deeds and other instru- ments,	Per sheet No. 5.	20 69
For amount paid for bills of cost on de- mands sued,	Per sheet No. 6.	197 83
For amount paid for incidental charges,	Per sheet No. 7.	444 13
For one half amount of incidental charges on account of undivided lands,	Per sheet No. 8.	223 73½
For amount paid for exploring, examining, and looking after the public lands,	Per sheet No. 9.	786 49
For amount paid the Assistant Land Agent,	Per sheet No. 10.	944 55
For one half amount paid for survey of un- divided lands,	Per sheet No. 11.	987 50
For amount of abatements on Notes and Bonds,	Per sheet No. 12.	3,844 64
For amount paid for copies of Pension Of- fice Records and advertising notice to Pensioners,	Per sheet No. 13.	43 18
For amount of expenditures on the Road in No. 4, Range 5,	Per sheet No. 14.	256 85
For amount of expenditures on the Aroos- took Road,	Per sheet No. 15.	8,475 72

For amount of advances to persons on account of scaling Timber and exploration of public lands,		
Per sheet No. 16.	143 00	
		17,477 22
For balance of securities and funds remaining in the hands of the Land Agent Dec. 31, 1840, as exhibited on Schedule A, viz:		
NOTES,	290,240 87½	
DEMANDS in the hands of Attornies,	24,396 10	
EXECUTIONS,	19,883 44	
BONDS,	30,075 15½	
Madaceunk Road Fund,	1,905 74½	
Road Fund No. 4 R 5,	2,581 50½	
“ “ “ 10 “ 5,	5,817 14	
“ “ “ 12 “ 5,	749 49	
“ “ “ 8 “ 5,	521 03	
“ “ “ 11 “ 6,	275 06	
“ “ “ 11 “ 5,	4,532 27	
“ “ Letter F “ 2,	2,841 38	
“ “ River Township No. 1,	75 00	
School Fund,	3,118 57½	
CASH—in the hands of G. M. Chase,	17 25	
“ “ “ “ S. Carey,	92 82	
		387,122 83½
For amount paid Z. Bradley bal. account,	68 06	
For “ “ G. W. Coffin “ “	03	
For “ “ Land Agent “ “	01	
		68 10
For amount paid into the State Treasury on account of the Permanent School Fund, under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 23, 1828,	325 50	
For amount of other monies paid into the State Treasury,	31,079 47	
For amount of Cash on hand,	12,203 85½	
For Balance,	170 66½	
		43,779 49
		\$448,447 64½

CR. STATE OF MAINE in account with RUFUS M'INTIRE, Land Agent,  
for the year ending December 31, 1840.

By amount of securities, cash, and funds, in the hands of the Land Agent, as per his return December 31, 1839, viz:		
Notes, including demands in the hands of Attornies,	304,998 18½	
Executions,	20,572 68	
Bonds,	30,122 46	
Road Fund,	2,595 49	
Madaceunk Road Fund,	1,905 74½	
Road Fund No. 4, R. 5,	2,338 44½	
“ “ “ 10, R. 5,	6,531 39	
“ “ “ 12, R. 5,	570 00	
“ “ River Township No. 1,	75 00	
School Fund,	2,822 36½	
Cash in the hands of G. M. Chase,	17 25	
“ “ “ “ S. Carey,	92 82	
“ “ “ “ J. Fiske,	604 84	
“ “ “ “ G. W. Pickering,	971 05	
“ “ “ “ Globe Bank,	2,241 64	
		375,449 36
By amount received in cash, and securities for sales of land,		
Per schedule B,	12,259 83	
By one half amount received in cash and securities for sales of undivided lands, Per schedule C,	36,842 75	
		49,102 58
By amount received in cash and securities for timber cut on the public lands, Per schedule D,	14,741 35	
By one half amount received in cash and securities for sales of timber cut on un- divided lands, Per schedule E,	1,093 59	
		15,834 94
By amount received in cash and securities for timber cut on the public lands by trespassers, Per schedule F,	416 22	
		416 22
By amount received for interest on bills receivable, Per schedule G,	6,557 93	
		6,557 93
By cash on hand, it being a balance due George W. Coffin,	1,086 61½	
		1,086 61½
		\$448,447 64½





## TRIAL BALANCE of the Land Office Books, Dec. 31, 1840.

ACCOUNTS.	Debit Footings.	Credit Footings.	Debit Balances.	Credit Balances.
Executions,	20,572 68	689 24	19,883 44	
Bonds,	41,281 17½	11,206 02	30,075 15½	
George M. Chase,	177 61		177 61	
'Trespases,		416 22		416 22
Shepherd Carey,	92 82		92 82	
Timber in Co.	123	1,216 59		1,093 59
Silas Barnard,	5		5	
Andres Dwinel,	30		30	
Aroostook road,	9,970 94		9,970 94	
Sales of laad in Co.	150	36,992 75		36,842 75
Office rent,	100		100	
Hodgdon & Rawson,	4,510 95	100	4,410 95	
Pension lands,	40 18		40 18	
Madaceunk Road Fund,	1,905 74½		1,905 74½	
Postage,	31 62		31 62	
Road Fund No. 4, R. 5,	2,838 35½	256 85	2,581 50½	
School Fund,	3,544 07½	425 50	3,118 57½	
Frederick Hobbs,	2,368 16		2,368 16	
Road Fund No. 10, R. 5,	5,817 14		5,817 14	
“ “ “ 12, “ 5,	749 49		749 49	
Jesse Norcross,	10		10	
George W. Coffin, agent,	1,731 96	2,818 57½		1,086 61½
State of Maine,	68 10	382,494 58		382,426 48
Road Fund,	7,747 99	8,663 93		915 94
Roads No. 4, R. 5,	256 85		256 85	
State Treasury,	31,404 97		31,404 97	
Abatements,	4,010 64	166	3,844 64	
Road Fund No. 1, R. T.	75		75	
Lucius Bradbury,	332 77		332 77	
John McDonald,	9,915 46	1,037 29	8,878 17	
James W. Bradbury,	12,790 12	6,120 22	6,669 90	
Joseph A. Wood,	1,440 29		1,440 29	
William F. Leavitt,	20		20	
Notes,	318,770 50½	28,529 63	290,240 87½	
Road Fund No. 8, R. 5,	521 03		521 03	
Interest,		6,557 93		6,557 93
Charges in Co.	3,463 92	1,731 96	1,731 96	
Oliver Frost,	4,550		4,550	
Abner Coburn,	1,000		1,000	
John H. Shaw,	78		78	
Road Fund F. 2d R.	2,841 38		2,841 38	
“ “ No. 11, 6,	275 06		275 06	
“ “ “ 11, 5,	4,532 27		4,532 27	
Charges,	2,853 25		2,853 25	
Sales of land,		12,259 83		12,259 83
George W. Ingersol,	135 50		135 50	
Cash,	55,992 16	42,701 70	13,290 46	
Timber,		14,741 35		14,741 35
	<u>\$559,126 16½</u>	<u>\$559,126 16½</u>	<u>\$456,340 70½</u>	<u>\$456,340,70½</u>

STATE OF MAINE.

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IN SENATE, January 14, 1840.

ORDERED, That 1000 copies of the foregoing Report be printed, for the use of the Legislature.

[Extract from the Journal.]

ATTEST,

DANIEL SANBORN, *Secretary.*