

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSIONS

A. D. 1842.

AUGUSTA:

SMITH & Co., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1842.

REPORT

OF THE

LAND AGENT

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

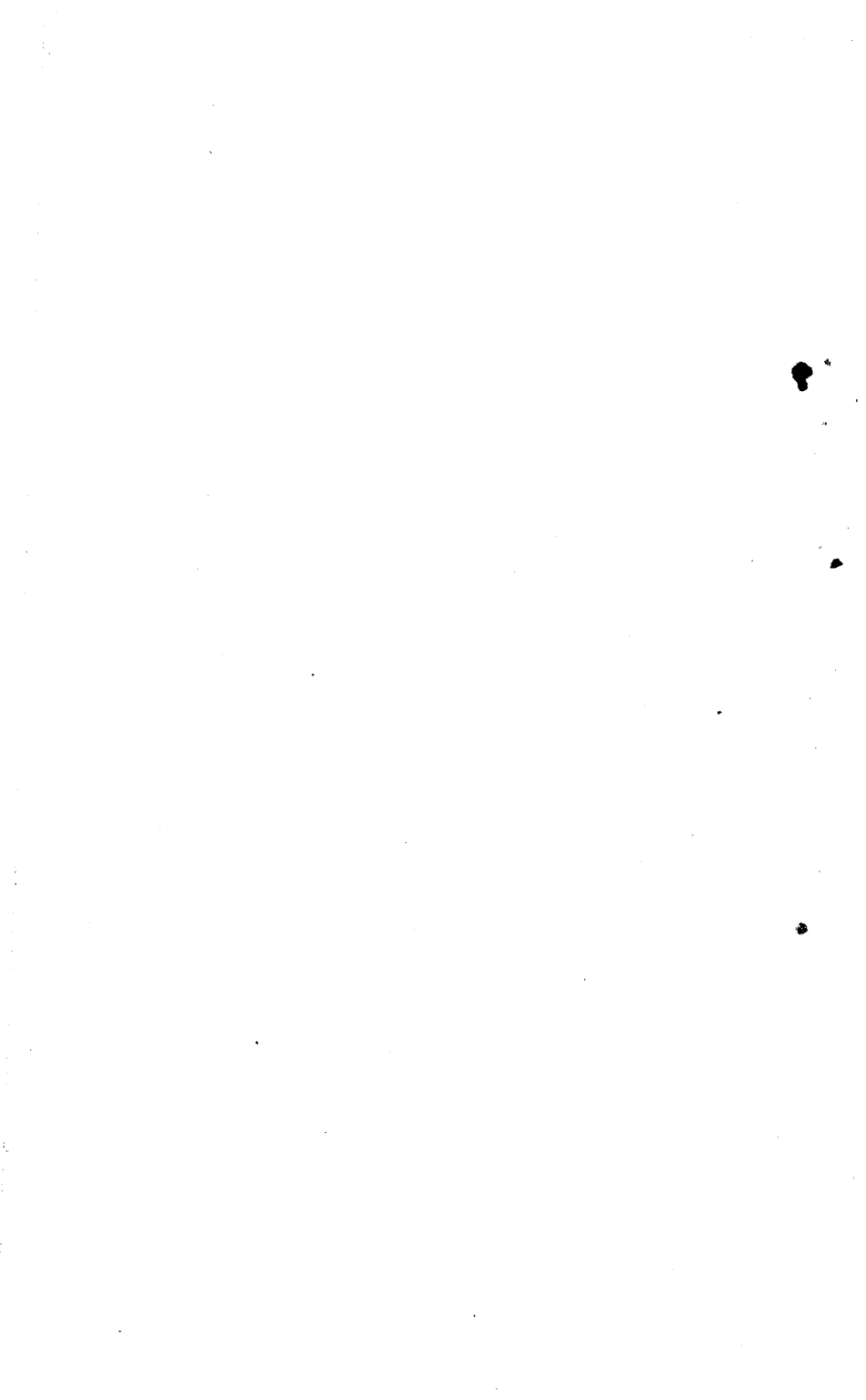
DECEMBER 31, 1841.

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**Published agreeably to Resolve of March 22, 1836.**  
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AUGUSTA:

SEVERANCE & DORR,....PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1841.



STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE, JANUARY 1, 1842.

To the Governor and Executive Council of the State of Maine.

In the report communicated by me to the House of Representatives on the fifteenth of March last, will be found a statement of what I had done in relation to the

CIVIL POSSE

up to that time, after entering upon the duties of the Land Office.

In the month of June last, George W. Coffin, Esq., the Land Agent of Massachusetts, and myself, visited Forts Fairfield and Kent, for the purpose of ascertaining what further arrangements might be necessary for the protection of the interests of the two States in that quarter.

Under the superintendence of Zebulon Ingersoll, the joint Agent of Maine and Massachusetts, we found Captain Wing and three men in charge of the public property at Fort Fairfield, and as there was no particular danger to be apprehended immediately from trespassers, and as new settlers were fast taking up lots in the vicinity of the Fort, who could be summoned to aid the posse in case of emergency, we did not think it advisable to alter the arrangement made at this post.

At the mouth of the Madawaska river we found the British engaged in erecting a strong block house upon an eminence, on the north east side of the river, and about one hundred rods from the St. John. Proposals had been issued under the authority of the Government of New Brunswick for making a turnpike road from the Grand Falls to this place, a distance of about forty-

five miles, and an agent was engaged in making contracts to build sections of the road, during our visit to Fort Kent.

We were informed by one of the assessors in Madawaska, near the British post, that the assessors of that parish were about assessing a tax upon all the inhabitants on the St. John's above the Grand Falls, including those above Fort Kent, and that the assessment would be committed to a collector with instructions to enforce the payment of the tax.

We also learned that John Baker, an American citizen, living about six miles below Fort Kent, and upon a lot of land conveyed to him in A. D. 1824, by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, had recently been arrested by an officer professing to act under the authority of New Brunswick, had been carried before two magistrates near the British post, had been tried, sentenced and compelled to pay a fine of eighty dollars, for the alleged offence of harboring a British soldier who had deserted.

Under these circumstances we did not think it advisable to make any deduction from the force retained at Fort Kent, which consisted of Captain Rines and eight men.

It being provided by the law of this State, that all persons should be guilty of a misdemeanor, who, under the authority of any foreign government, should undertake to serve any civil or criminal process within the limits of this State, it was thought proper, soon after our return, to despatch Samuel Morrison of Bangor, who had received a special deputation from the Sheriff of Penobscot County, to serve criminal process, to Fort Kent, so that if any proceedings should take place, coming within the provisions of the law above mentioned, that the means might be at hand, on the part of the State, for securing the offenders and bringing them to Bangor for trial.

In view of these circumstances, presented by Mr. Coffin and myself to the executives of our respective States, a renewed call was made by them upon the General Government to relieve Maine and Massachusetts from the expense of maintaining an armed civil posse, for the defence of their territory, and that

the General Government should immediately take possession of Forts Kent and Fairfield.

The result of this request was, that on the fourteenth of August two companies of soldiers were ordered to march from Houlton, one of them to be stationed at Fort Fairfield and the other at Fort Kent. Early in September both companies reached their destination, and the block houses and defences at each place were formally delivered to the commanding officer of each detachment, by Mr. Ingersoll, in behalf of Maine and Massachusetts, and all the provisions, tools, and articles not needed for the posse and wanted by the commissary were sold to him.

A part of the lot at Fish River belonging to Maine and Massachusetts, has been leased to the United States, to continue so long as the premises are occupied by the General Government as a military post. Lot number twelve on township letter D, belonging to Maine, has also been leased to the United States upon the same terms, reserving however, the right of the Legislature to dispose of said lot under the provisions of the Resolve approved March 18, 1840.

The civil posse have all been discharged, with the exception of Captain Rines and one man at Fort Kent, and Captain Wing at Fort Fairfield.

There is still much danger to be apprehended from a collision of jurisdiction between the authorities of Maine and New Brunswick in the Madawaska settlement. The two posts at Fish river and Madawaska are only twenty miles apart, each government claiming the exclusive jurisdiction of the territory between these posts.

Without much forbearance and the exercise of great prudence in the officers of each government, as well as among the citizens themselves in this settlement, there will inevitably ensue some collision that will jeopardize the peace of our border, unless some boundary line, temporary or final, shall soon be established by the proper authorities.

As recommended by my predecessor, I would urge upon

the Legislature the necessity of immediately opening a communication from near the mouth of the little Madawaska river, northerly to some point in the Madawaska settlement on the river St. John, so as to connect the latter settlement with that in the lower part of the valley of the Aroostook.

I would also recommend that the County of Aroostook be extended so as to embrace all the settlements on the St. John river, within our territory, a portion of which are now within the limits of the Counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis.

MILITARY ROAD.

The subject of opening a good communication from the settlements on the Penobscot and Kennebec waters, through the public lands, to the settlements on the St. John, within the limits of the State, has been repeatedly presented to the Legislature by this department, and considering the importance of the Madawaska settlement, the extensive depredations heretofore committed by foreigners upon the timber on the upper waters of the St. John, the large amount of money recently expended by the British government, in opening a road and erecting military fortifications, on their mail route across this State, from the St. John to the St. Lawrence, the necessity of opening this communication becomes more apparent, and seems to demand of the State immediate action.

No time should be lost in opening a good road to Fort Kent, through which efficient aid can at all times be promptly furnished for the preservation of our property, and the protection of our citizens, that we may no longer be disgraced in witnessing the arrest and imprisonment of our citizens for no other offence than that of acting under the laws of this State.

The General Government having assumed the defence of the North Eastern frontier by occupying with regular troops the positions heretofore maintained by the armed civil posse, the subject of this road now becomes one of national importance, and considering the heavy expenses heretofore incurred by this State, in the defence of the territory, and the recent belliger-

ent demonstrations of the British Government in this quarter, it is surely not too much to ask of the General Government the immediate consideration of the project for completing the Mars Hill road, and extending it to the post now occupied by the United States' troops.

Perhaps, upon examination, it may be found advisable to locate a military road in another part of the State, commencing near the foot of Moose head lake, thence running northerly to the head waters of the Allegash and so down the valley of the Allegash and St. John to Fort Kent.

This communication would lead almost directly through the central part of our territory, and would furnish the most ready route for the transportation of troops and military stores from the thickly settled parts of the State.

The Aroostook road runs for a long distance near and parallel to the East line of the State, rendering this route an unsafe communication in time of war, being distant only about one day's march from the West line of New Brunswick, near which is the British line of communication between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Lower Canada. The Moosehead lake road would not be liable to any objection of this kind, and would pass over much good settling land, and would open for settlement the valley of the St. John.

Much has been done the past year by the British in strengthening themselves in their military positions in this State, and towards completing the road through the Madawaska settlement.

Five thousand pounds have been expended between the Grand falls and the Madawaska on the North side of the St. John, and five thousand pounds from the Madawaska to the river Du Loup on the portage from Tamiscouata. A bridge across the Aroostook near its mouth has been completed, and a new road cut out and grubbed from the bridge to the Grand falls.

It is contemplated, as I hear, another year, to finish the new road from the Aroostook to the Grand falls, and also from the Grand falls to and over the portage from Tamiscouata to the St. Lawrence.

Upon this route, the British have now five military stations : One at the Grand falls in New Brunswick and near the East line of the State, another at the termination of the portage on the St. Lawrence in Lower Canada and near the West line of the State. The other four are within the limits of this State as follows : one at the portage on Tamiscouata, with a garrison of about 200 soldiers ; one at the Degele or the foot of Tamiscouata, 100 soldiers ; one at the new block house at the mouth of the Madawaska, and another on the South side of the St. John. One company of soldiers is divided between these two posts.

Under these circumstances, I would recommend that the Legislature take immediate measures to call the attention of the General Government to the pressing importance of a military road to the St. John, and that a strong effort be made to ensure its immediate location and completion.

A R O O S T O O K R O A D .

It gives me pleasure to say that the Aroostook road is now completed from its intersection with the Military road, seven miles above Mattawamkeag Point, to the river St. Croix in the town of Masardis, a few rods above its junction with the Aroostook river,—the whole distance of the road being sixty-four miles, the last thirteen of which have been finished the present year.

As the Aroostook river is navigable for boats from the mouth of the St. Croix, an easy access is now opened to the settler for the first time, to the fertile valley of the Aroostook. The location of this road was commenced in 1831, by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, and was completed the year following to the South bank of the Aroostook river, eleven miles beyond the St. Croix, making the whole distance seventy-five miles.

During the years 1833 and 1834 this distance was opened so as to be made passable as a winter road by cutting down the trees about two rods in width, and laying some causeways. In 1835

and 1836 some additional repairs were made upon the road, South of township No. 4 in the 6th range, for the accommodation of the settlers who had commenced making improvements on that part of the road.

In 1837 the first seven miles of the road were turnpiked, and during the next year it was finished a distance of thirty miles, and considerable repairs were made upon the unfinished part of the road, in order to keep open a communication with the valley of the Aroostook and protect the timber from pillage.

Up to this period, extensive depredations had been committed every winter, for many years, on the timber in the valley of the Aroostook, by the inhabitants of New Brunswick; and the authorities of that Province had claimed jurisdiction over this territory, and had, in frequent instances, exercised it.

By the opening of this road, the civil authorities of Maine were now enabled to extend their jurisdiction over the townships watered by the Aroostook, and further depredations upon the timber have been effectually prevented. The first improvement made upon this road by any settler, was made by Ira Fish in 1834, and as the road has been completed settlers have come in, and now occupy, in several of the townships, every lot upon the road. It may perhaps be interesting to notice the progress of the settlements in some of these townships.

Township No. 4, range 5. This township was first opened for settlement by the State in 1838, under the provisions of the settling law passed that year, and the first settlers were several young men from the County of Waldo, who had made up their minds to emigrate to the Western States, but were induced to stop after the passage of this law, and settle on this township.

One road has been laid out nearly across the township, and every lot upon the road taken up and improvements made. Another road has been laid out this season, and most of the lots upon it sold and some choppings commenced. The inhabitants have raised the past year produce sufficient for their own con-

sumption, and will sell between one and two thousand dollars worth of surplus hay and grain to the lumbermen on the East branch of the Penobscot.

Half township No. 2, range 5. This half township was purchased in 1834 of Massachusetts, by Bishop Fenwick, of Boston. Most of the settlers have been sent by the proprietor from Boston, and are Irish. The population now is about two hundred and fifty. A church has been raised and a college edifice with wings has been nearly completed, intended, it is said, for the education of catholic youth, to be sent from Boston and other cities. Most of the inhabitants raise a surplus of produce, and the appearance of the settlement is vigorous and thrifty.

The first settlement in township No. 6, range 5, was made in 1838. One of the settlers in this township has under improvement about 160 acres, and has raised the past year 130 tons of hay, 700 bushels of grain, and will sell from his farm about \$1500 worth of produce.

Township No. 4, range 6. This is now the town of Patten. The first chopping was made in this township in 1834. The population is now between three and four hundred. There is a farm upon every lot upon the State road. It has two taverns, three stores, two blacksmith shops, one tannery, pot ash, saw and grist mill, besides several mechanic shops. There are six barns in the town that cost upon an average \$1000 a piece. The surplus hay and grain sold by the inhabitants of this town the past year, to lumbermen, will amount to between seven and eight thousand dollars. In 1840 Messrs. Fish and Wiggin raised 1800 bushels of wheat, 1200 bushels of other grain, 2000 bushels of potatoes, and 1000 bushels of other roots. Their grain crop was not so large the past year, but their hay crop exceeded 250 tons.

The quality of the grain raised in these townships, may be judged from the fact, that some of the wheat raised in the town of Patten, the past year, yielded 48½ pounds of flour to the bushel.

The number of families in the townships upon this road and the townships adjoining are 226, making a population of about 1500, and the value of their improvements cannot be estimated at less than \$100,000.

The distance from Fish river to the St. Croix, the point to which the Aroostook road is completed, is fifty-six miles, forty-five of which, are through the wilderness, without an inhabitant. This road has been partially cut out and some bridges and causeways laid, so as to make it a tolerable winter road. The public interests demand that this road should be finished as soon as practicable.

S U R V E Y S .

Twelve townships have been surveyed the past year from the undivided lands, near the head of the Penobscot river, by William P. Parrott, under the direction of the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, and with the exception of a small tract lying West of this survey, equal to about four townships, this completes the survey of all the public lands lying South of the St. John and its tributaries.

Much pains have been taken to make this survey accurate, and also to ascertain the amount of pine timber on each township, and the facilities for transporting the same to market. Mr. Jacob W. Stinchfield, of Lincoln, with an assistant, was employed to accompany the surveyor, for the purpose of exploring the townships, examining the streams and quality of the soil, and ascertaining the amount of pine and other valuable timber, and a detailed report made by him accompanies the field notes of the survey.

Seven townships were on the Penobscot waters, three on the St. John, and two on the Allegash. The soil grows better in approaching the valley of the Allegash, and from the North line of the survey there appears to be a large body of excellent land lying in the valleys of the Allegash and St. John. The amount of pine timber estimated on these townships, after a most careful examination, is as follows : timber pine, forty-

four million three hundred thousand—sapling pine, six million eight hundred thousand—total, fifty-one million one hundred thousand, making an average of about four million to each township.

The following described roads have been located the past year for the benefit of settlers.

A road leading from the West line of Patten through township No. 4, range 5, to the South East corner of the township.

A road leading from the Aroostook road West through township No. 5, range 6.

A road leading from township No. 8, range 6, to Fish's mills in township No. 9, range 6.

A road leading from the Aroostook road in township No. 11, range 5, to Hacker's mills in township No. 11, range 6.

SETTLING LAND.

I have conveyed to settlers during the past year, twenty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-three acres of land, mostly in townships numbers 9 and 11 in the 6th range, letters D and F in the 1st and 2d ranges, and in numbers 4, 8, 10 and 11 in the 5th range.

Satisfactory bonds have been given for the erection of mills in townships numbers 9 and 11 in the 6th range, and in half township letter H, and twenty lots have been conveyed to the obligors in each of the two first mentioned townships.

Under the liberal provisions of the law, in relation to settlers, the Aroostook townships are fast filling up, and since the completion of the State road to that river, and the erection of mills in several of the settling townships, there can be no doubt that emigration will increase to this part of the State, which is destined to be one of its most flourishing agricultural sections.

I know of no part of the State that is capable of supporting a larger population from the resources of the soil, upon the square mile, than the new County of Aroostook.

Much of its land is superior, particularly for the cultivation

of wheat, and the time is not far distant when a large surplus will be raised here for exportation.

A spacious flour mill has been completed in the shire town of this County, the past year, by Messrs. Carey & Houlton, at an expense of between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars, and is doubtless superior to any mill of the kind in New England.

It is fitted for four run of stones, three of which are in operation, and it is capable of turning out about ten thousand barrels of flour a year. This mill has already begun to furnish flour for the use of lumbermen on the head waters of the Penobscot, and a considerable amount has been sent to market in the Province of New Brunswick, down the river St. John. The erection of this mill will have a favorable influence in promoting the sale of the public lands in that section.

Liberal as are the existing laws in relation to settlers, I believe public policy demands still some further encouragement, the more readily to insure the speedy settlement of our extensive territory.

The natural increase of population for the State has been estimated, from a careful statistical examination, to be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, which, reckoning from the census of 1820, would have made our census for 1840 exceed 600,000, whereas it was only about 500,000.

Notwithstanding Maine has gained considerably by emigration from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and some other States, still heavy drafts have been made upon our native population to swell the tide of Western emigration, and this drain still continues. The superior advantages which Massachusetts and some other States possess over this, in the accumulation of capital, must necessarily, for the present draw from us many of our enterprising citizens for commercial and manufacturing pursuits; but there is no good reason why Maine should annually lose, as she does, so many of her citizens, who go to other States, merely for the purpose of cultivating the soil.

The Agricultural resources of our State have never been duly

appreciated. It is well known that the first settlers were drawn hither on account of the superior advantages for fishing, lumbering, and commercial pursuits, and that the cultivation of the soil was of subordinate importance, and the result has been that Maine now stands at the head of the States, in the amount of tonnage of vessels annually built, she ranks as second in the value of her fisheries and lumber trade, and falls behind only two States in the amount of her navigation. The best energies of our people have been devoted to these pursuits. Labor has generally been high and in demand, and with a poor soil upon the sea board, the farmer has had to contend with serious obstacles, and the cultivation of the soil has been the resort chiefly of those who have failed to find employment in other branches of business.

As the interior however has become opened to settlement, and the quality of the soil found to improve, and as the lumber has diminished, agriculture has improved, and the general prosperity of the State advanced.

It is now well known that the North Eastern part of the State possesses a superior soil for cultivation, and is capable of supporting a dense population. It is therefore an object of the first importance to settle these lands, and increase the amount of our agricultural products.

The amount of bread-stuffs and provisions annually imported into this State, is very large, and has been computed by some to nearly equal in amount the value of our lumber exports. However this may be, we know that the amount is large, and we cannot expect to thrive as we ought, as a State, so long as so much of the profits of our commerce, fisheries and lumber trade are yearly sent abroad, for the purchase of agricultural products, which might be furnished by our own citizens.

It is of the first importance in the settlement of a new territory to make a good beginning. But few are willing to undergo the hardships and submit to the privations which must necessarily fall to the lot of those who make the first advances into the unbroken wilderness.

The proprietors of a tract of land who wish to settle it, generally begin by opening a road to their land, erecting mills and other improvements, and inviting the settlers to come in by the most liberal terms, as to price and payment for their lands. Under such encouragements, how often have we witnessed thriving villages springing up upon our frontier, while other places equally favorable for settlement, remain unoccupied, where the owners make no improvements, and demand high prices for their land.

We may learn much from such facts, as to the true policy of the State in relation to the settling lands. In addition therefore to the present policy pursued by the State, in opening roads and granting lands to those who erect the first mills in new townships, I would recommend that the Land Agent be authorized to convey to a certain number of the first settlers in new townships, lots of land upon condition only of the performance of settling duties. The first settlers are generally poor, having no means but their labor, and their necessities requiring all that to provide the means of subsistence.

As the public lands are held by the State, as a sort of trustee for the benefit of all the citizens, the hardy pioneers seem to have some claim to the land they occupy, on account of their privations, and as compensation for opening the way to other settlers.

There are several townships of good settling land lying on and near the Fish river road, belonging to Maine, on which there are no settlers. I would recommend that these townships be lotted for settlement, and the Land Agent be authorized to convey a certain number of lots in each township to the first settlers, upon condition that they make the improvements required by law.

It is important that a settlement should be commenced on the public lands in the vicinity of Lake Chesuncook, about which there is considerable good land belonging to Maine and Massachusetts. A settlement here would facilitate the opening of a communication between the valleys of the St. John and

the Kennebec, and would raise the value of the timber on the public lands in this vicinity, by diminishing the expense of supplies, which could be furnished by the settlers. I would therefore recommend that the Land Agent be authorized to convey lots to a certain number of settlers in township No. 4, range 12, and townships Nos. 5 in the 12th and 13th ranges, upon condition that they perform the settling duties, and that Massachusetts be requested to join in the conveyance.

TIMBER LANDS.

No sales have been made, the past year, from the undivided lands belonging to Maine and Massachusetts, the authority vested in the Land Agent of this State to make such sales having been suspended by the Legislature, at the last session.

As the demand for timber has been good, and funds were wanted to meet the engagements of the treasury, and also to defray the expenses of this department, for surveys, making roads and defending the North Eastern Frontier, under the direction of the Governor and Council, it has been thought proper to grant permits to cut timber on the townships belonging to Maine heretofore operated upon, with the addition of two townships on Moose river that were exposed to trespassers.

Upon the undivided lands permits have been granted to cut timber on the townships heretofore cut upon, and also upon two townships on the Caucomgomac, and two townships near the head of Penobscot river that have not before been permitted.

The survey of all the townships South of the St. John and its tributaries having been completed, we can estimate with tolerable accuracy the amount of the pine timber on the surveyed townships, and the estimation I believe will be found to be much less than is generally supposed.

All the townships belonging to Maine, situated on the Penobscot waters, have been operated upon, and nearly all the valuable pine timber taken off, with the exception of three townships lying near the Canada road, at the head of Penobscot river. Four townships only remain on the Kennebec waters,

near the sources of Moose and Dead rivers, that have not been cut upon.

All the townships belonging to Maine and Massachusetts, lying South of the St. John and its tributaries with the exception of five, have been operated upon.

By far the largest amount of pine timber belonging to Maine and Massachusetts, on the public lands, will be found on the St. John and its tributary streams, and as the time is approaching when it will be found desirable to dispose of this timber, the trouble and inconvenience that our citizens will find in sending it to a foreign market, grows more apparent and seems to demand that in the settlement of our North Eastern Boundary line, the navigation of the river St. John, in its passage through New Brunswick, should be secured to the citizens of this State who occupy the upper part of the river, for the transportation of their lumber and the natural products of the soil.

As no timber can now be cut on the St. John and its tributaries, within this State, without being seized as soon as it comes within the reach of the Provincial authorities, and either confiscated or liberated upon the payment of a high duty, it presents a serious obstacle to the settlement of the best portion of our State.

Unless, therefore, some arrangements can be made, by which lumbering can be carried on to some extent upon the public lands situated on the St. John, I am satisfied that the settlement will progress slowly, and many of the improvements now in contemplation in that quarter will be abandoned.

The owners of township No. 6, Range 12, have, during the past season, cut a canal in said township about three hundred rods in length, between lake Telos and Webster pond, and have thus connected the head waters of the Allegash with the Penobscot East branch.

A substantial dam has been erected at the outlet of Chamberlin lake and will furnish an abundance of water to feed the canal.

By means of this dam and canal, the timber on about eight

townships, situate on the Allegash waters can be run into the Penobscot, and so brought to market within our own State.

It is believed by many, that by erecting a dam at the outlet of Heron lake, below Chamberlin lake, that the timber on about eight other townships might be easily brought down the Penobscot. I would recommend an exploration and survey of the Allegash in reference to this object, the importance of which, must be apparent from the fact, that there is more pine timber on these sixteen townships, than is contained in all the townships belonging to Maine and Massachusetts on the Penobscot waters.

Under the charter to the Chesuncook company, the corporators have this year erected a substantial and expensive dam near the outlet of the North Twin lake. This dam will flow several large lakes, and create an ample reservoir of water—sufficient, it is believed, to float logs from this place to the tide waters at almost any time of the year.

The timber lands for many years past, have been looked upon as the principal source of revenue to the State, and have been the subject of much legislation.

Various laws have been passed in relation to them, which after short trials have been abandoned for others, none of which seem to have fully satisfied the public.

The present system of selling stumpage under permits, upon credit, I believe might be changed with advantage, to a system of selling timber lands, or timber in limited quantities, and under suitable regulations, to purchasers, for cash.

The cash system for the sale of lands has been heretofore recommended by this department. It is the system adopted by the General Government, and which has been found to succeed well, after a trial of many years, and considering the limited amount of pine timber remaining upon the public lands, and the increased value of settling lands, where the State has opened roads, and made public improvements, I think, the the system of selling all lands for cash, with the exception of lots to the first settlers in new townships, might be safely adopted as beneficial to the State.

FORFEITED LANDS.

In June last, information was communicated to this office, by the State Treasurer, that the townships and tracts of land described in the schedule annexed to this report, had become forfeited to the State June 20, 1840, by the operation of the Act of February 17, 1836.

I immediately published a notice of this forfeiture, accompanied with a schedule of the lands in the State paper, and also in the newspapers printed in the Counties where the lands were situated.

This forfeiture attached on account of the non-payment of the County taxes for the year 1836. The amount due on each township and tract, I have ascertained from the County Treasurer's office, and have annexed the same to the schedule.

It may be proper to remark that the Legislature had probably no notice of this forfeiture during its last session, as the same townships and tracts were included in the late State valuation, and a State tax assessed upon them.

The State Treasurer, it seems, under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1836, had assumed the payment of the County tax for that year, on these lands, and gave credit for the amount, on the books of the State Treasurer, to the Treasurer of Penobscot County, in which County all these lands were then situate, with the exception of one tract.

The owners of these lands not finding any tax due on them for 1836, to the Treasurer of Penobscot County, did not probably inquire any further, and now find to their surprise, that these lands have become forfeited, when the subsequent taxes have all, I believe, been duly paid.

Under these circumstances, the Legislature will doubtless feel disposed to release the forfeiture of these lands to their respective owners, upon the payment of the tax and interest.

There remains in this office a large amount of notes given for the purchase of lands, which the debtors are unable to pay. In the case of conditional deeds where no improvements have been made upon the land, and the purchasers have been unable

to pay the notes, I have considered such lands as forfeited, and to have reverted to the State under the terms of the conveyance, and have carried to the account of "lands reverted" the notes given for such purchases.

The amount of such notes is \$85,086 08. The Revised Statutes having provided that conditional deeds given by the Land Agent shall be equivalent to mortgages, I would recommend that the laws in relation to the sale of public lands be changed, so that no deed shall be given until the purchase money is paid, and all the settling duties fully performed.

The minimum price at which the Land Agent is authorized to sell lands is fifty cents per acre.

There is considerable waste land in some of the settling townships of less value, and many of the lots above mentioned as having reverted to the State, are not worth fifty cents per acre. I would therefore recommend that the minimum price be fixed less than fifty cents, so as to enable the Land Agent to sell such lands; with the further condition, that upon the resale of all forfeited lands; the purchaser shall pay for the same, in cash, at the time of the sale.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Justices of the District Court, appointed Commissioners under the Resolves of the Legislature of March 31 and April 16, to settle the claims between certain individuals and the State, met at the Land Office, in Bangor, in July last, in pursuance of a notice published by them in the State paper.

Fifteen applications for relief had been duly filed in the Land Office, and were laid before the Commissioners, who held a session of ten days, and disposed of all the business brought before them; and no further application for relief has been filed in this office, since their adjournment.

Three cases were adjudged by the Commissioners as not coming within the powers delegated to them by the Legislature, and were dismissed.

In two cases, the proof presented by the petitioners was not considered satisfactory.

In three cases, conditional decrees were made by the Commissioners, directing the Land Agent to cancel the notes of the debtors, upon the payment of certain sums within a limited time.

In five cases, all the notes due the State were ordered to be given up and cancelled, and the title to the land to be confirmed in the original grantees and their assigns.

In one case, a certain amount was decreed to be endorsed on the debtor's notes.

The total amount of notes given up and cancelled by the Land Agent, in pursuance of the above decree, is \$116,719 91.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Having had occasion in the discharge of the duties appertaining to this office, several times to pass over considerable portions of the territory in dispute on our North Eastern frontier, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, I have thought it proper to say something in relation to this subject, as it is very evident, until this question is settled, a large portion of the disputed territory must remain a wilderness, and its resources locked up.

I can have no doubt that the line of boundary defined by the treaty of 1783, and as contended for by us, is correct, that is, that the due North line from the monument at the head of the St. Croix, should be extended until it reaches the highlands that shed, on one side, the waters running into the St. Lawrence, which will be found near the sources of the river Metis.

The General Government having repeatedly by the most solemn acts, recognised this line as the true boundary, there can be no doubt, that eventually, this line would be permanently established, either by negotiation, or as the result of an appeal to arms.

This subject having been a matter of negotiation between the two Governments for many years, without appearing to approximate to any satisfactory result, it is quite apparent, that many years more will elapse, before a conclusion can be reasonably apprehended under the protracted shifts of diplomacy.

At the present day, few nations feel disposed to draw the sword, and demand by force, what is due by right, unless as the last resort, and until it shall be apparent, that no honorable expedient for redress has been left untried.

The question therefore seems to be one of expediency, whether it would be better to await the slow decision of this question, under the action of the General Government, or to examine and see if some new boundary line cannot be agreed upon, without delay, that will be satisfactory to Maine and Massachusetts, and without compromising the honor of the nation.

From the personal knowledge that I have of this territory, I believe that a new line may be agreed upon, that will be advantageous to both Governments, and by which Maine, in the end, would not be a loser.

Suppose the boundary line should be established to-day, as contended for by us, it may be worth the while to examine and see what our condition would be.

The valley of the St. John extends across the northern section of our State, and with the valley of the Aroostook, includes about one third part of our whole territory. The natural outlet of this country, for trade and intercourse, will be through the Province of New Brunswick. Unless, therefore, we possess some right in the navigation of the St. John, it is evident that we shall not be able to realize the full value of our timber on this river, and that the settlement of the territory will progress slowly.

From the monument at the head of the St. Croix, northward to the St. John, the boundary line crosses several rivers, which have their sources within the limits of this State. It is important for the permanent prosperity of the settlements upon these rivers, that Maine should own the narrow strip of land on the West side of the St. John, which embraces the mouths of those rivers.

The territory North of the St. John, above the Grand falls, or that portion of it lying North and East of the British mail

line of communication between the Provinces, with the exception of some tracts of moderate width lying on the main river and some of its tributaries, is not particularly valuable for settlement or for timber, and might well be ceded to Great Britain, provided we received an equivalent in the cession of contiguous territory, the navigation of the river St. John, and such other recompense as shall be considered equitable and just.

I think it must be apparent, that this long protracted and embarrassing question, can speedily be brought to a close, when Maine and Massachusetts shall signify to the General Government their willingness to accept a boundary line varying from that defined by the treaty of 1783, upon the ground of receiving an equivalent.

I would therefore suggest the propriety of the Legislature, with the co-operation of Massachusetts, presenting to the General Government some basis for the settlement of a new boundary line, upon reciprocal terms.

In proposing this plan for a final settlement of this question, it will evince a sincere desire on our part to settle the dispute upon the ground of reciprocity, and if not met in the same spirit by the British Government, it will give us an additional advantage in maintaining our present position, and must place our adversary more clearly in the wrong.

TRESPASSING.

It gives me pleasure to say, that from all the information I have been able to obtain, there has been no trespassing upon the public lands the last year, situate on the St. John's waters.

Since the establishment of the Posts at Forts Fairfield and Kent, the wholesale depredations upon the Aroostook and the upper part of the St. John, heretofore committed almost every winter, have been effectually checked. Protecting as they do a large extent of territory, valuable for timber, it is absolutely necessary that these posts should be maintained. Having twice, during the past year, ascended the St. John from the mouth of the Aroostook to Fort Kent, I am satisfied from

what examination I made, that the Provincial authorities have acted in good faith, and have put a stop to all trespassing on the North side of the St. John. James McLaughlan, Esq. who holds the office of warden of the disputed territory under the Government of New Brunswick, has, during the past year, resided the most of the time in the Madawaska settlement, and has given his personal attention to the protection of the timber.

I have not deemed it necessary to make any examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any trespasses have been recently committed on the head waters of the Restigouche, within the limits of the State, as it was beyond my power to have arrested the trespassers, if any had been found, or to have secured the timber.

Considerable timber was cut last winter on the granted lands in the vicinity of lake Tamiscouata, but from information which I can rely upon, I am satisfied that the operators did not pass beyond the bounds of the seigniory.

There has been considerable trespassing done in several townships, on lots heretofore conveyed by the Land Agent, but not paid for. In several instances I seized the timber, and the proceeds of the sales have been applied to the payment of the notes originally given for the purchase of the land.

Having received information that several trespasses had been committed on the public lots near Machias, an agent has been appointed to ascertain the extent of the depredation, and take such measures for the protection of the lots as the necessities of the case might require.

Elijah D. Greene, Esq. of Calais, was authorized to take care of the public lots in the townships on the Schoodic river. In one instance, a trespass was discovered to have been committed on the school lot in township No. 2, Range 2, called the Waite township, and the timber was seized and the proceeds, amounting to \$94 99, have been paid into this office.

Abner Coburn, Esq. of Bloomfield, was authorized to look after the public lots in the unincorporated townships on the Kennebec, and a trespass was discovered to have been

committed on the public lots in township No. 2, Range 5, and measures have been taken to recover the value of the timber, amounting to about one hundred dollars.

As some of the surveys of the townships on the Kennebec were made about forty years since, and very imperfectly done at the time, Mr. Coburn was authorized to perambulate the lines of those townships liable to depredations, and see that the lines were made plain. In the discharge of this service, Mr. Coburn discovered that the proprietors of township No. 5, Range 2, North of the Bingham purchase, had, during the two last years, taken from township No. 6, an adjoining township belonging to Maine, between one and two millions feet of pine timber.

Having ascertained that some of this timber was lying at Gardiner, I immediately went there and took possession of what I could find, and placed it in the hands of Messrs. Deane & Bowman, to hold the same for the State until the amount of the trespass could be ascertained and settled. Upon examining the field notes and plan of the survey, it appears that the dividing line between these townships had never been run, the corners of the townships had only been marked. The proprietors of township No. 5 had granted permits to sundry persons to cut timber on this township, and as there was no dividing line to be seen, these persons extended their operations a short distance into the adjoining township belonging to Maine.

Under this view of the case, and as there was no evidence that the trespass was intentional, it was agreed between myself and the proprietors of No. 5, that Mr. Coburn should proceed and run the line between said townships, and ascertain the amount of timber taken off.

This service Mr. Coburn has performed, and the amount of damages estimated at twenty-five hundred dollars, which sum it is expected will be paid by the proprietors of township No. 6, within a short time.

I am happy to state, that the financial affairs of this depart-

ment are in a highly prosperous condition, and from present appearances, a large amount will be paid, the ensuing year, into the State Treasury, from the avails of the public lands.

The receipts in the Land Office from all sources, during the past year, have been *seventy-two thousand four hundred fifty-one dollars and six cents*. The current expenses of this Office, including liabilities for making roads and surveys, and all the outstanding claims for 1839 and 1840, on account of the posse, have been paid, and the sum of *forty-one thousand twenty-one dollars and forty-six cents*, has been paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of cash on hand, including the road funds, of *five thousand four hundred twenty-five dollars and fifty-four cents*.

The receipts for the ensuing year, are estimated at \$80,000, to which should be added about \$20,000 now due on account of stumpage from logs, cut last winter, but not yet come to market, which will make the aggregate about \$100,000, nearly the whole of which, can be paid into the Treasury, as the expenses of this department for the ensuing year will be very small.

The whole expense of the civil posse, from March 1, 1841, up to this time, is \$6,344 47, one half of which is paid by Massachusetts.

The annexed account exhibits the expenditures of this department, and the total amount of receipts. The accompanying schedule contains the account of sales of land for the past year, also the balance sheet of the Land Office leger, and a list of all securities in this office, duplicates of which have been returned to the office of the State Treasurer.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN, *Land Agent*.

SCHEDULE OF LANDS FORFEITED TO THE STATE BY
OPERATION OF THE ACT OF FEB. 17, A. D. 1836.

*Lands situated in the County of Penobscot, forfeited to the
State, June 20, 1840.*

Co. Tax, 1836.

Township No. 6, R. 7, W. from the E. line of State,	\$21 75
Township No. 2, R. 6, W. from the E. line of State,	26 81
Township No. 7, R. 4, N. of Bingham Purchase,	32 04
Part of No. 4,	3 32
West half of No. 6, R. 2, N. of Bingham Purchase,	13 36
North half of No. 1, R. 6, W. fm E. line of State,	15 94
South half of No. 1, R. 6, W. fm E. line of State,	16 02
Part of No. 3, R. 8, N. of the Waldo Patent,	7 22
Tract Z,	2 45
All that part of Jarvis' Gore not included in any incor- porated town,	24 70

*Lands situated in the County of Aroostook, forfeited to the
State, June 20, 1840.*

North part of No. 4, R. 3, W. fm E. line of State,	13 32
North part of No. 5, R. 4, W. fm E. line of State,	10 04
North and South part of No. 1, R. 4, being all of said township, except North Yarmouth Academy Grant,	52 83

*Lands situated in the County of Piscataquis, forfeited to the
State, June 20, 1840.*

Township No. 4, R. 8, N. of the Waldo Patent,	19 22
South half of No. 6, R. 9, N. of the Waldo Patent,	12 82
North half of No. 6, R. 9, N. of the Waldo Patent,	6 39

Forfeited September 14, 1840.

One third of township No. 3, R. 4, E. of Kennebec river
Bingham Purchase, Pittston.

DR. STATE OF MAINE in account with ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent for the year ending Dec. 31, 1841.

For amount of cash paid for postage, See sheet No. 1.	40 08	
For amount paid for Office rent at Bangor, See sheet No. 2.	110 42	
For amount paid for bills of costs on demands sued, See sheet No. 3.	11 87	
For amount paid for incidental expenses, agencies, &c. See sheet No. 4.	1,620 35	
For amount paid for Clerk hire, and assistance in the office, See sheet No. 5.	936 72	
For amount paid for surveying timber on lands of Maine, See sheet No. 6.	1,580 29	
For amount paid for surveying land, See sheet No. 7.	68 41	
For half the amount paid for surveying undi- vided land, See sheet No. 8.	1,115 98	
For half the amount paid for surveying timber on the undivided lands, and for other joint expenses, See sheet No. 9.	1,030 66	
For amount paid Commissioners for their ser- vices in settling certain claims against the State, as per Resolve of March 31, 1841, See sheet No. 10.	315 39	6,830 17
For amount paid for expenses of civil posse up to March 1, 1841, including arrearages for 1839 and 1840, See sheet No. 11.	8,592 15	
For half the amount paid for expenses of the civil posse from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1841. See sheet No. 12.	3,172 23	11,764 38
For amount paid Lefroi Nadeau, per Resolve April 6, 1841, See sheet No. 13.	300 00	
For amount paid Samuel Dow, per Resolve March 19, 1839, See sheet No. 14.	382 50	682 50
For amount allowed on notes given for land in Chester in labor upon roads per Resolve April 16, 1841. See sheet No. 15.	150 62	
For half the amount of expenditures on the Aroostook road during the years 1840 and		

1841, including \$5,550 paid in 1840, which is credited on the other side,	12,273 67	
See sheet No. 16.		
For amount endorsed on notes given for settling land, having been received in labor in opening and making roads under the law of 1838,	3,926 86	16,351 15
See sheet No. 17.		
For amount of errors in making up account of bonds credited to the State,	1,624 09	1,624 09
See Schedule.		
For amount of money paid into the Treasury belonging to the school fund,	14,226 56	
For other moneys paid into the Treasury,	26,801 90	41,028 46
See sheet No. 18.		
For amount of old bonds and other demands, transferred to account of "Unavailable Debts,"	19,237 79	
See Schedule.		
For amount of notes and executions taken for lands which have become forfeited to the State, now transferred to account of "Lands Reverted,"	85,228 65	
See Schedule.		
For amount of notes cancelled and given up, by decree of the commissioners, to settle certain claims against the State,	116,719 91	221,186 35
See Schedule.		
For amount of securities, funds and cash on hand, viz:—		
Notes in the office,	98,250 52	
Executions in the office,	2,767 16	
Bonds in the office,	5,022 22	
Demands in the hands of Attornies,	18,769 23	
School Fund,	4,379 79	
Road Fund,	1,647 79	
Public Lots No. 2, R. 2, Titcomb's Survey,	94 99	130,931 70
Road Fund (Madaceunk),	1,179 62	
" " No. 4, R. 5,	1,849 64	
" " No. 6, R. 5,	161 00	
" " No. 8, R. 5,	1,357 89	
" " No. 10, R. 5,	5,809 30	
" " No. 11, R. 5,	5,787 18	
" " No. 12, R. 5,	749 49	
" " No. 5, R. 6,	474 38	
" " No. 9, R. 6,	2,339 70	
" " No. 11, R. 6,	2,364 83	
" " No. 1, River Township,	75 00	
" " No. 2, O. I. P.,	328 25	
" " No. F, R. 2,	2,974 26	
" " No. D, R. 1,	2,212 05	27,712 59

LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

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Amount due from sundry persons, for Timber charged upon the books, mostly payable next year,	22,722 34	
Aroostook accounts (balance due,)	718 10	
Amount due from Massachusetts, for sundry advances, on account of the civil posse, and Aroostook Road,	4,800 65	
Cash on hand,	3,219 58	
		31,460 67
		\$489,572 06

CR. STATE OF MAINE, in account with ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1841.

By balance in the hands of the Land Agent, Dec. 31, 1840, to wit:—		
Notes in the office,	290,240 87½	
Executions in the office,	19,883 44	
Bonds in the office,	30,075 15½	
Demands in the hands of Attornies,	24,413 35	
Road Fund (Madaceunk,)	1,905 74½	
“ “ No. 4, R. 5,	2,581 50½	
“ “ No. 10, R. 5,	5,817 14	
“ “ No. 12, R. 5,	749 49	
“ “ No. 8, R. 5,	521 03	
“ “ No. 11, R. 6,	275 06	
“ “ No. 11, R. 5,	4,532 27	
“ “ No. F, R. 2,	2,841 38	
“ “ No. 1, River Township,	75 00	
School Fund,	3,118 57	
Cash,	170 66	
Due from S. Cary,	92 82	
“ “ S. Barnard, (advances)	5 00	
“ “ A. Dwinal, “	30 00	
“ “ J. Norcross, “	10 00	
“ “ Wm. F. Leavitt, “	20 00	
“ “ J. H. Shaw, “	78 00	
Amount paid Coburn & Frost on account of Aroostook Road,	5,550 00	
By Cash received for note of J. Spring, not in account of notes,	626 40	392,986 49
By Cash received of S. Barnard, and W. P. Parrott, for sales of blankets and knapsacks,	9 50	
By amount received of Rufus McIntire, on account, and placed to his credit,	1,282 37	
By amount received of Jones P. Veazie, on account, and placed to his credit,	169 83	
		2,088 10
By amount received for sales of Land, Per Schedule No. 1.	15,915 92	
By amount received for sales of forfeited Lands,	3,878 61	
Per Schedule No. 2.		19,794 53
By amount of Timber cut on lands of Maine, Per Schedule No. 3.	27,317 13	
By half the amount of timber cut on the undi- vided lands,	11,392 02	
Per Schedule No. 4.		33,709 25
By amount of interest collected on demands due the State,	6,305 71	

By amount of interest collected on Road Fund notes,	315 72	
By amount of interest collected on School Fund notes,	7 62	
By amount of interest included in notes cancelled by decree of Commissioners to settle certain claims against the State,	13,659 48	
		20,298 48
By amount received in cash and securities on the Aroostook and St. John rivers, and for sales of public property at Forts Kent and Fairfield,	15,610 22	
By cash received for Timber cut on the Public Lots in township No. 2, R. 2, Titcomb's Survey,	94 99	
		15,705 21
		489,572 06

RECEIPTS of money from all sources during the year ending
Dec. 31, 1841.

Balance from last year,	-	-	-	-	170	66
For sales of public property by the civil posse, and for trespass timber on the Aroostook and St. John rivers,					4,584	98
Rufus McIntire, late Land Agent,	-	-	-	-	650	00
Shepard Cary, for balance of account,	-	-	-	-	92	82
Sales of Land,	-	-	-	-	88	55
Sales of forfeited Lands,	-	-	-	-	1,092	91
Bills Receivable—Principal,	-	-	-	-	42,860	08
Interest,	-	-	-	-	6,201	58
Timber,	-	-	-	-	16,794	47
					\$72,536	05

DISBURSEMENTS of money during the year ending December
31, 1841.

Postage,	-	-	-	-	-	40	08
Office Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	110	42
Bills of cost,	-	-	-	-	-	11	87
Charges for incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	1,620	85
Clerk hire,	-	-	-	-	-	936	72
Scaling Timber,	-	-	-	-	-	1,580	29
Surveys of Land,	-	-	-	-	-	68	41
Surveys of undivided Land,	-	-	-	-	-	1,115	98
Scaling Timber on undivided Land, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	66
Commissioners on Claims,	-	-	-	-	-	315	99
Civil Posse,	-	-	-	-	-	5,857	37
Sefroi Nadeau,	-	-	-	-	-	300	00
Samuel Dow,	-	-	-	-	-	382	50
Aroostook Road,	-	-	-	-	-	8,274	54
Transferred to Road Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	1,647	79
" " School Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	100	00
" " Public Lots No. 2, R. 2, T. S.,	-	-	-	-	-	94	99
State Treasury,	-	-	-	-	-	41,028	46
Due from Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	4,800	65
Cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	3,219	58
						\$72,536	05

LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

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TRIAL BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1841.

ACCOUNTS.	Debit Footings.	Credit Footings.	Debit Balances.	Credit Balances.
Postage,	40 08		40 08	
Office Rent,	110 42		110 24	
Bills of Cost.	11 87		11 87	
Charges,	1,620 35		1,620 35	
Clerk Hire,	936 72		936 72	
Surveys of Timber,	1,580 29		1,580 29	
Surveys of Land,	68 41		68 41	
Surveys of Land in Co.,	2,231 95	1,115 97	1,115 98	
Charges in Co.,	2,061 31	1,030 65	1,030 66	
Commiss'n's on claims,	315 39		315 39	
N. E. Boundary,	19,579 39	24,511 83		4,932 49
Sefroi Nadeau,	300 00		300 00	
Samuel Dow,	382 50		382 50	
Resolve in favor of Chester,	150 62		150 62	
Aroostook Road in Co,	24,547 34	12,273 67	12,273 67	
Roads in No. 4, R. 5,	1,469 23		1,469 23	
Roads in No. 8, R. 5,	414 75		414 75	
Roads in No. 10, R. 5,	915 12		915 12	
Roads in No. 11, R. 5,	220 50		220 50	
Roads in No. 9, R. 6,	421 37		421 37	
Roads in No. 11, R. 6,	55 00		55 00	
Roads in No. F, R. 2,	367 75		367 75	
Roads in No. D, R. 1,	63 14		63 14	
State Treasury	41,028 46		41,028 46	
Unavailable Debts,	19,237 79		19,237 79	
Abatements,	116,719 91		116,719 91	
Lands Reverted,	85,228 65	3,878 61	81,350 04	
Notes,	314,290 41	216,039 89	98,250 52	
Executions,	21,189 24	18,422 08	2,767 16	
Bonds,	30,883 87	25,861 65	5,022 22	
Geo. M. Chase,	177 61		177 61	
H. & Rawson,	666 62		666 62	
Frederick Hobbs,	5,489 56		5,489 56	
John McDonald,	3,829 11		3,829 11	
Howard & Osgood,	100 00		100 00	
James W. Bradbury,	5,827 90		5,827 90	
Joseph A. Wood,	1,440 29		1,440 29	
Geo W. Ingersoll,	135 50		135 50	
Joseph Carr, Jr.,	1,102 64		1,102 64	
School Fund,	18,825 93	14,446 14	4,379 79	
Road Fund,	10,018 96	8,371 17	1,647 79	
Madaceunk Road Fund	2,253 75	1,074 13	1,179 62	
Road Fund No. 4, R. 5	3,318 87	1,469 23	1,849 64	
Road Fund No. 6, R. 5	161 00		161 00	
Road Fund No. 8, R. 5	1,772 64	414 75	1,357 89	
Road Fund No. 10, R. 5	6,724 42	915 12	5,809 30	
Road Fund No. 11, R. 5	6,007 68	220 50	5,787 18	

TRIAL BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1841.—*Continued.*

ACCOUNTS.	Debit. Footings.	Credit Footings.	Debit Balances.	Credit Balances.
Road Fund No. 12, R. 5	749 49		749 49	
Road Fund No. 5, R. 6	474 88		474 88	
Road Fund No. 9, R. 6	2,811 07	421 87	2,389 70	
Road Fund No. 11, R. 6	2,419 83	55 00	2,364 83	
Road Fund No. 1, Riv- er T.,	75 00		75 00	
Road Fund No. 26, T. P.,	828 25		828 25	
Road Fund F., R. 2,	3,842 01	867 75	2,974 26	
Road Fund D., R. 1,	2,275 19	68 14	2,212 05	
Public Lots No. 2, R. 2, T. T.,	94 99		94 99	
Thomas W. Smith,	1,126 81		1,126 81	
James Rogers,	3,450 16		3,450 16	
Hill Lane,	370 87		370 87	
Clay, Dinsmore & Co.,	7,101 49		7,101 49	
Thomas J. Grant,	9,130 45		9,130 45	
G. K. Jewett,	8,542 56	7,000 00	1,542 56	
Aroostook Accounts,	958 27	260 17	698 10	
S. B. Lovejoy,	20 00		20 00	
Geo. W. Coffin.	25,887 69	20,587 04	4,800 65	
Cash,	80,523 61	77,804 08	3,219 58	
State of Maine,	2,710 70	893,717 89		391,006 69
Jones P. Vezie,		169 88		169 88
Rufus McIntire,	460 77	1,748 14		1,282 87
Sales of Land,		15,915 92		15,915 92
Timber,		27,817 13		27,817 13
Timber in Co.,	11,892 12	22,784 24		11,892 12
Interest,		20,288 48		20,288 48
	918,040 02	918,040 02	472,804 98	472,804 98