monarch found it still too large, and had not even patience enough to read the preface. The indefatigable *Brahmins* began therefore afresh, and reduced the thirty cargoes into so small a substance, that a single ass marched away with it in comfort; but the kingly dislike for reading had increased with age, and his servants wrote at last on a palm leaf "The quintessence of all science consists in the little word Perhaps!" These expressions contain the history of mankind; They were born; they suffered; and they died. Love only what is good and practice what you love; Beleive only what is true, but do not mention all that which you "believe."

From the Colonist.

REPORT OF THE CENSUS OF CANADA.

We give below a copious extract from the report and commend it to the consideration of our readers. Some of the deductions which Mr. Hatton makes have been made before in those columns, but the public cannot appreciate them too well, and a few repetitions, cannot do any harm.

"The Returns of a Population Census acquire their chief utility from being contrasted with those of former periods, as from this comparison we learn the increase or decrease of the population, the annual rate of such variations, and the proportionate relation of the two sexes. From these results,' as is has been said, 'we approximate to something like a Law of Population or to certain natural rules the infraction of which must be due to particular and perhaps removable disturbing causes.' It has been found that although the population of Great Britain has increased upwards of ten millions during the last half century, yet throughout this period the sexes have preserved their relative proportion, nearly, 30 males to 31 females.

Until the Abstract of the Personal Census are completed, it will be impossible to do justsce to this most interesting feature of the Census. A few general remarks must at the present time suffice, and our chief attention be directed to the Agricultural produce and prospects of the country.

It is believed that a very general feeling prevails, not only in the Mother Country, but even in Canada, that her growth and prosperity are not commensurate with that of the United States, and without any inclination to deny or conceal the rapid progress of our neighbours, it may be well by a few facts, complied from Statistical Returns, to prove how eroneous such an impression is,—the growth of Upper Canada, taking it from the year 1800, having been nearly thrice that of the United States.

According to the "World's Progress," a work published by 'Putnam of New York,' in 1851, page 431, the free population of the United States was in 1800, 5,305,925; in 1850 it was 20,250,000, (in 1810 it was 7,236,814,) thus in 50 years its increase was not quite 400 per cent., whilst that of Upper Canada was upwards of 1100 per cent. for the 40 years, from 1811 to 1851.

Comparing the last decade of Upper Canada with that of other countries exclusive of Australia and California, we arrive at the following result;—

The total number of inhabitants in the United States, on the 1st of June 1850, according to the Census Report, was 23,263,488, but it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by Territorial additions should be deducated in making a comparison between the last and former Census. These deminish the total population of the Country as a bases of comparison to 22,091,488.

United States—Census of	1850	23,091488
"	1840	17,067,453
Increase in 10 years		6,022,035
		or 35,27 per cent.
Great Britain—Census of	1851	21,121,967
"	1841	18,658,372
Increase in 10 years		2,463,595
		or 13,20 per cent.
Ireland—Census of	1841	8,175,124
"	1851	6,515'794
Decrease in 10 years		1,659,330
		or 20 per cent.
Upper Canada—Census of	1851	952,004
"	1841	465,357
Increase in 10 years		486,647

The first census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, at which date the population amounted to 10,539,893, and thus it has doubled itself in half a century, an increase nearly equaling that in all preceeding ages It is supposed that in the eleven centuries which elapsed between the landing of Julius Cæsar and William the Conqueror, the population hardly doubled itself thus, that which in former times it required eleven centuries to accomplish in England; has been done in Upper Canada in 10 years. The census returns of all countries prove how much faster population increases in modern than in ancient times. In the last ten years, 5,308,181 have been added to the population of Great Britain, which exceeds the known increase of the last fifty years of the past century.

Whilst the population of almost all other countries is increasing, that of Ireland is from various causes, 286,033 less than it was in 1851; the greatest decrease has been in the County of Cork, where in 10 years, the population has been reduced from 773,398 to 551,152.

It may be argued that it is not fair to take the whole population of the United States for a comparison with Upper Canada much of that country being comparatively told and long setteled. It will be seen from the United States Census, that the three States of Ohio, Michigan and Illinoise, contained in 1830, 1,136,821. In 1850 they contained 3,505,000, a little over 320 per, cent in 20 years.

Canada west contained in 1830, 210,437; in 1850, it contained 791,000, which is over 375 per cent for the same period of 20 years—so that the increase in these three choice States was 55 per cent less than that of Canada West during the same time. The Western States attract an enormous population, and at this time settlers are crowding into Iowa, and peopling the banks of the Nissouri.

The statistics of Canada prove the same feelings to exist here as in the United States. The Gore and Wellington District have increased 1900 per cent in 33 years up to 1950. The Western District has increased over 700 per cent; the London District 550 per cent, the County of Norfolk, 550 per cent; the County of Niagara about 380 per cent; while, in eight years, the County of Oxford has doubled its population.

And in the far West of Canada, the Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, have increased from 5,600 in 1841, to 37,580 in 1851, being upwards 571 per cent in 10 years, an increase almost beyond comprehension. It appears from Smith's work on Canada, that the Huron District has made more rapid progres since its first settlement in 1827, than the States of Ohio, Michigan and Illinoise did in double that time, or than Lower Canada did in 104 years; the latter is doubtless owing to the almost entire absorption by Western Canada of the vast immigration from Europe.

This immense increase is not however confined to the rural Districts, for the Cities and Towns will equally vie with those of the United States, and a few extracts from the Rev. Mr. Lillie's excellent Lectures on the growth and prospects of Canada, afford an interesting proof of this fact.

The population of Boston was	
In 1790	18,038
1810	33,250
1820	43,298
1830	61,391
1840	93,000
1850	135 000

Dividing the above into two periods of 30 years each. Boston contained at the close of the first about 2½ times its number inhabitants at the commencement. while the close of the second shows 3 1-10 times the number of the begining, the population of 1850 is eight times [or nearly] that of 1790. Toronto being in the former of thome years nearly 6 times what it was 18 years before [in 1832] and more than 75 times what it was 49 years before [in 1810.] Between 1840 and 1850, the increase was on Boston 45 per cent.; on Toronto 95 per cent."

"New York the emporium of the New World and a City which for its age may vie with any in the world, numbered

In 1790	33,131
1810	96,373
1830	202,548
1840	312,710
1850	517,000

Its increase thus stand when compared with Toronto—2½ times in the 20 years from 1830 to 1850, against 6 times in the 18 years between 1832 and 1850,—16 times in 90 years against 65 times in 49 years—66 per cent. between 1840 and 1850 against 95 per cent.

"St Louis which had in 1850, 70,000 inhabitants had increased it 15 times that in 1820. Toronto had in 1850 increased her's 18 times that in 1817."

The population of Cincinnati was in 1850 115,590 or 12 times its amount in 1820, 30 years before, and Toronto had in 1850, 18 times the population 1817 or 33 years before."

Hamilton had in 1836 a population of 2,846 and now by the last Census 14,112.

Dundas has in six years increased from 1,700 to 3,517.

The increase of Brantford during the last ten years has been nearly 390 per cent and during the year 1850-51, rose from 3,200 to 4,000, or 25 per cent. Belleville in the same period has increased from 3500 to 4,569. London from 5,124 to 7,035.

Galt has increased in 5 years from 1,000 to 2,248, and Guelph in 7 years from 700 to 1,860.

Woodstock has increased in 1850-51 from 1,200 to 2,112, and Ingersoll has increased in 4 years from 500 to 1,190.

Kingston, in 10 years from 6,292 to 11,585. Toronto, " 14,249 to 30,775.

Lower Canada though not advancing at the same ratio presents some few instances of enormous increase of her population.—Among these we may instance.

The County of Megantic which in seven years. from 1844 to 1851 increased from 6,449 to 13,835, or at the rate of 115,40 per cent.

The County of Ottawa which in the same time has increased from 12,434 to 22,803 or 84.42 per cent.

The County of Drummond from 9,354 to 16 562, or 77.28 per cent, and

The County of Sherbrooke from 13,485 to 20,015 or 49.47 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE

BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

New York, Nov. 14th.

Breadstuffs essentially unchanged—Armistice concluded with Turkey and Russia—Turks crossed the Danube unopposed.

The steamship Baltic from Liverpool, Wednesday noon, Nov. 2, arrived at 12 o'clock, to-day.

The Arabia arrived out on the 20th October.

The Baltic brings 175 passengers and landed her mails ahead of the receipt of the America's mails from Boston,

The Baltic's news is interesting but may be briefly told.

Everything is enveloped in mystification. A Vienna dispatch announces that an Armistice between the Turks and Russians, for an indefinite period, has been agreed upon. The despatch materially advanced the price of English and French funds.

Another despatch said that a satisfacterly deplomatic note from the Four Powers was on the way to constantinople and that the supposed armistice was to allow time for its acceptance. This report also strengthens the funds but it began to be rumored that the so-called armistice was a conditional order to Omer Pascha not to commence hostilites till the 1st November if he had not already commenced them, and depressed the stock market and it was further depressed by a telegraphic statement, apparently authentic, that the Turks had crossed the Danube in strength, and occupied Kalafat, with the intention to attack the Russians in open field. Now the fact is, that the public do not know, and have know means of knowing, which of these statements are to be believed, All are trembling anxious for late news from the East.

There has been desperate riots at Wigan, Lanceshire, England. It originated with the operatives and colliers. Much property was destroyed by the rioters. Troops were called out.

Mr. Soule had presented his credentials to the Queen of Spain, and was generously received.

Mr. Heeper, Consul at Tunis, died suddenly.

Liverpool, 2nd [illegible] 1853.

Price generally well supported, but without excitement. Demand for wheat and flour mostly for the best qualities. Market follows closely the tenor of the successive advices from the East. United States white wheat, 10s 4d a 10s 11d; red and mixed 9s 8d a 10s 3d; Western canal flour, 37s, Baltimore and Philadelphia, 37s, 6d a 38; Ohio, 38s a 39s indian corn—high rates check business. Prime Yellow 44s; held at 45s.

ARRIVAL OF THE

AMERICA!

New York, Nov. 11.

The Nagara sailed to-day for Liverpool.

The America, with three days later from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax this morning.

Halifax, Nov. 11

The royal mail steamship America, from Liverpool October 29, arrived at this port between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

Dates from the seat of war and from Turkey are not so late as the 25th ult, the day fixed by the Sultan for the commencement of actual hostilities; but the news, nevertheless, appears to be decisive as to the fact that a collision between the Russians has actually taken place on the Danube, and, although the latest reports speak of a very strong desire on the part of Count Nesselrode [illegible] further negotiations upon the points at issue, yet all the indications [illegible] decidedly in favour of war.

The unfavourable character of the Eastern question has had but little effect on the Liverpool cotton market, and prices not essentially changed since the Franklin. Sales of the week foot up 37,000 bales. Market for breadstuffs contiuued active at constantly increasing prices. The top price fer fine white Wheat at Liverpool is 11s. Western Canal flour 37s 6d a 33s; Ohio 38s 6d. Indian Corn also continued to advance, and fine qualities have realized in some case as high as 4s 6d. The provision market has undergone no material change.

Manchester market dull. but the favourable advices from India have a tendency to mantain in price.

London money market as stringent as ever, and it is thought the bank may be compelled to advance discount rates.

OMER PACHA THE TURKISH GENERAL.

The Journal des Debats gives the following details relative to Omer Pacha who commands the army of the Danube:—Omer Pacha is a native of Crotia, and was consequently by birth an Austrian subject. He was born in 1801 at Vlaski, a village situated in the circle of Ogulini, 13 leagues from Fiume. His family name is Lattas. His father was Lieutenant-administrator of the circle. his uncle was a priest of the United Greek Church. Admitted when very young into the school of Mathematics of Theresian at Carlstadt, in Transylvania, and after having completed his studies with distinction, the young Lattas entered into the corps of the Ponts te Chausess, which in Austria is organized on a military footing. In 1830, in consequence of a misunderstanding with his superiors he left for Turkey, and embraced Islanism. Chesrew Pacha, who was then Seraskier, took him under his protection, procured him admission into the regular army, and attached him to his personal staff. He even gave his ward in marriage, who was one of the richest heiresses of Constantinople, and the daughter of one of the Janissaries whose head he had caused to be cut off in 1827, when that corps revolted against the Sut, an Mahmoud. In 1833, Lattas, who had taken the name of Omer, was chief of battlion, and was appointed aid-de-camp and interpreter to General Chrzanowski, who had charge of the instruction of the Ottoman troops encamped near Constantinople. Omer was thenceforward actively employed in the reorganization of the Turkish army, and still protected by Chosrew Pacha, obtained successively important missions and command in the army. The trouble or Syria and the Albanian insurrection of 1846, gave him occasion to distinguish himself and attracted to him the attention of the Sultan. He was sent to Kurdistan, and succeeded in obtaining the submission of that Province, which was nearly independent of the Porte. Named in 1848 to the command of the army sent to the danubian Provinces, he made the authority of the Sultan respected, while at the same time he respected the susceptibilities and privileges of those provinces, placed as they were under the double protection of Turkey and Russia. The year 1851 was the most brilliant period of the military career of Omer Pacha. Named Commander-in chief of Bosnia the principal chiefs of which had refused to recognize the Tanzimat, that is, the new organization of the empire, he compelled successfully, though with an inferior force, the Beys of that country. At last he was sent to Montenegro, where he found himself for the first time commanding a regular army of 10,000 men. The intervention of Austria, as is known, bnt a term to that expedition before decisive operations could be commenced. At the present date Omer Pacha is at Schumla at the head of nearly 100,000 men. He is described as desplaying great activity in its organisation and is occupied with fortifying the country which may become the theatre of war. Omer Pacha is about 25 years of age, below the middle hight, but with a martial expression of countenance. He speaks with the same facility the Servian, the Italian, and the German tongues. After the insurection of Hungary he undertook the defence of the refugees whose extraditions had been demanded by Austria and Russia. He proceeded to Schumla, where he made acquaintance with the principle refugees, and on his arrival at Constantinople he interfered zealously in their favor. He took several of them with him to Bosnia and Montenegro, and confided to them important posts. Some of them have distinguished themselves greatly, and have remained in the service of Turkey.—Times.

The British Standard.

ST. THOMAS, FRIDAY, NOV. 18

On Tuesday last the County Court and the Quarter Sessions was opened by David John Hughes, Esquire, County Judge. The Commissions appointing the Officers of the Court, Magistrates, &c., were read. A large number of Magistrates, including nearly all the Reeves and Deputy Reeves, were present. The Grand Jury having chosen H. A. Gustin Esq., their foreman, received the following excellent charge from his Honor the Judge.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—

It is usual for the presiding Justice at our criminal courts to address to Grand Inquests, remarks upon the duties which have to be discharged by them. This being the first time that we have met together in our relative capacities, I think the occasion a becoming one for congratulating you and the inhabitants of this fine County in general, in being now separated from the senior County fot the transaction of all the Judicial, Municipal, and other business of our inhabitants.

Any one who has lived in what was the London District for 20 years, and who will look back upon the time when with little better than a mere track to guide or assist them, most of settlers were obliged to travel the primeval forests to distances of fifty or sixty miles to attend Courts and for other purposes in the way of business, and who now have public offices almost brought within reach of their own doors, cannot but feel thankful that a Gracious Providence has favoured the country and its inhabitants with such prosperity—a prosperity which is still on the increase, at a rate surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine.

If we look beyond the limits of our own County, and view the Province at large, we see progress and prosperity, peace, contentment and general happiness surrounding us. We find the minds of the people progressing too, for with a bountiful provision for schools, and a well ordered system, the rising generation are enabled, and doubtless will keep pace with their monetary prosperity.

The encouragement that Agriculture has met with in an increased demand for the staple produce of the country, and remunerative prices, will call for an improved system of tilling the fields. The encouragement given to manufactures by the increased consumption, justifies enterprise in an increase of fabrics; and all these call forth the necessary supply of improved and cultivated minds—so that enquiry is awakened, and the benefit of our schools and colleges is every year becoming more and more appreciated, and will be so much better attended and encouraged, that they will themselves improve in their standard and tone, so that Canada in one or two generations will equal, if not successfully rival parts of the world which are now considered amongst the freest and most contented.

We enjoy a liberty in our civil and religious affairs, which admits not only of a freedom of thought, but action.—We can watch our very rulers, and have the means in our own hands of curbing usurpation of power or infringments of rights by the privilege we can exercise of approving or disapproving of the advisers of the Crown. We can worship the Almighty in our own way; no one venturing to disturb or make us afraid. We can educate our children almost entirely at the public expense, and place them within reach of the highest honors that their talents entitle them to, or that the country can bestow. The time has gone by for those honors to belong only to a class; or when promising aspirants can be successfully frowned upon by those who may fancy that they hold a prescriptive right to them; and the time has arrived for men not to be judged by the occupation they are day by day employed in, but by the integrity of their purposes, the cultivation of their minds, the uprightness of their characters, and their successfulness in accomplishing some good for themselves and their fellowmen.

In entering upon the duties o the office I fill, I must confess my misgivings as to the ability to discharge them aright. They are onerous, responsible, and will be at times arduous and disagreeable. I depend upon the forbearance of those with whom I shall be brought in contact, and claim their assistance and advice when necessity shall suggest it. I desire to see the great body of the people whose business or affairs shall be brought under my judicial notice; satisfied that justice and right are aimed at, however I may fall short in administering them, and in my Magisterial capacity I rely upon the aid of my brother magistrates to further these motives; for I doubt not that by mutually according to one another integrity of purpose, [as I shall at all times desire to attribute to them] we shall be able to accomplish much good in the way of checking vice and setting a good example to the several neighborhoods we respectively inhabit.

The County Buildings are not yet quite completed, but I am informed that before the next Sessions the Court may be held in them; and when finished I am satisfied they will not be surpassed in beauty, convenience and comfort, by any in the Province.

The Calendar presented by the Sheriff is necessarily a very light one.—There are two persons confined within the Gaol, charged with crimes that are fitter for the disposal of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at the next Assizes than for this Court, so they will not be brought before you. There is one person out on bail for a larceny, whose case you will have to take into consideration. (His Honor here explained to the Grand Jury the legal definition of a larceny, and the general manner of conducting such business as might be brought before them.)

It has been a portion of the duty of Grand Juries to examine the Gaol, to see that the comfort and cleanliness of the prisoners are properly provided for, and that the supplies and provisions furnished to them are of a wholesome, proper, and cleanly kind.

There may be other matters which may suggest themselves to you, which if you require information about, the Court or the Clerk of the Peace will be happy to assist you.

The chief business of the day was to divide the County for the purpose of holding Division Courts. After considerable discussion the following arrangement was made,

The township of Bayham to constitute the First Division.

The townships of Malahide and S. Dorchester, the Second Division.

The township of Yarmouth, the town of St. Thomas, and the Easterly part of the township of Southwold, as far as the Mill Road, the Third Division.

The remaining portion of Southwold, and the township of Dunwich, the Fourth Division.

The township of Aldboro' the Fifth Division.

The following appointments were made by the Magistrates assembled;—

John Scanlan,	High Constable.
Thomas Brown,	Crier,

—CONSTABLES—

Peter C Ostrander,	Bayham.
Herris Austin,	do
Stephen W. Elliott,	do
George Silverthorn,	do
Jesse Anderson,	do
Sylvester Matthew,	Malahide.
Alexander Sinclair,	do
Henry Martin,	do
William Keir,	do
Jonathan Thompson,	do
Peter Putnam,	S. Dorchester
Robert Cusack,	Yarmouth,
Allan S. McCall,	do
John Caughell,	
Daniel Drake,	do
Charles King,	do
John Vansickle,	do
John S. Smith,	do
Frederick House,	do
Benjamin G. Willson,	Southwold
Peter Wilson,	Dunwich
James Philpot	do
Samuel Kirkpatrick,	Aldboro'

John W. Dunn, a lad of about thirteen years of age was indicted for committing a robbery in the store of Mr. Andrew Blackwood, St Thomas, in the early part of October last. It appears that Mr. Blackwood's store had been entered a short time previously, and some trifling articles stolen, and being determined to catch the thief if possible, he prepared for his coming again. and took the prisoner in the very act of robbing him. Having pleaded guilty, Dunn was sentenced to one month imprisonment in Gaol.

THOMAS PERKINS vs. JOHN SELLS.—This was a prosecution for Assault and Battery; on the part of the prosecution, it was shown that the prosecutor, who is an old man of sixty years, was throtled and violently kicked by Sells, for refusing to continue work at Sells' mill, where he worked as miller, having already worked from candlelight in the morning until candlelight at night in the month of September. It was attempted for the defence to destroy Perkin's evidence, on the ground that he was not worthy of credit; however the Jury found the defendant guilty; and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of £5 and costs. Mr Stanton for the prosecutor, Mr. E. Horton, for the defendant.

On Wednesday the Grand Jury reported the condition of the Gaol and Court House, and forwarded an offer from the Rev. Messrs. Caulfield, Fraser, Whiting and Rowland, to attend to the Religious wants of the prisoners who might be confined in the Gaol.

This highly praiseworthy offer was accepted by the Court in terms complimentary to these gentlemen.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

It has been intimated to us that the library of the above named institute, will be open for circulation to the members the ensuing week. Tickets for members are now ready for delivery, and may be had on application at the book store of Mr Ghild. The posession of these tickets by the members, with the other advantages, obtain them free admission to the lectures with the privilege of introducing ladies. Non-members will be charged a small fee.

Meeting of the County Council.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 1854.

County Council met at 9 o'clock, according to adjournment—the Warden in the chair—after which

Mr. Fowler moved, seconded by Mr. Elliot, that

The jurors of the County be paid same as the Jurors of the late United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin.—Carried.

Moved and seconded, that the Warden and Treasurer be authorised to pay the jurymen and other real necessary expenses for the administration of justice in the County till the first January, 1854—Carried.

Moved and seconded, that the accounts of the Treasurer now laid before the Council be laid before the finance committee and reported upon—Carried.

THIRD DAY.

Finance Committee submitted report, which was adopted.

Road Committee submitted report, which was adopted.

Moved and seconded that George McIntosh be paid for twenty-seven cords of gravel laid on the road over the contract, and at contract price.

On the motion to take stock in the London and Port Stanley Rail Road being put an amendment to postpone the question until the 4th Monday in January next, was put and carried.

Moved by Mr. McBride, seconded by Mr. Elliot, that

The thanks of this Council be tendered to the Warden and Mr. John McKay, the late Clerk, for the energy with which they have conducted the erection of the County Buildings, and the zeal and fidelity with which the duties entrusted to them by the Council have been discharged.—Carried

Council adjourned till 20th December next.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Warden and Council of the County of Elgin:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on finance beg leave to report—That we have examined our Treasurer's Vouchers for money paid out, pertaining and connected with the County Buildings, from the termination of Mr. Elwood's contract till this date, amounting to the sum of £4,755 10s 1d

Your committee would further say as far as the Treasurer is concerned, we have found all vouchers right, and the money judiciously expended.

Your committee would further beg leave to report that we are informed by our late County Clerk, that there are five contracts now given out.

1st to Mr. Pringle for fixtures in Court Room,	£ 75
2nd to Mr. Hall for Plastering	150
3rd to Mr. Bollby for laying floor	20
4th to Mr. Ferrin for Tinning Roof	25
5th for Lime and Plaster,	90
All amounting to the sum of	£560

Your committee would not take upon themselves to say, whether the five contracts are judiciously let or not, but they beg leave to urgently recommend that the Tinning contract should be completed as soon as possible.

Your committee would further beg leave to report, that the whole sum paid out since Mr. Elwood's contract according to vouchers, and under contract, pertaining to the County Buildings, amounts to the sum of £5,115 10s 1½d.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
Chairman.

St. Thomas, Nov. 10th, 1853.

REPORT OF ROAD COMMITTEE.

To the Warden and Council of the County of Elgin:

GENTLEMEN,—The Road Directors beg leave to report—That they have learned from the Superintendant, Mr. Greer, that the contracts for gravel on the County Road have all been completed, and that about 140 cords more gravel has been put on the different sections at a cost of about £115; of this amount £71 is provided for by the United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, leaving a balance of £84 to be provided for.

Your committee would recommend that it is not advisable for the Contractors to put on more gravel, but that the Superintendant be instructed to employ teams and men to fill the broken places on the road until it is frozen up.

Your committee would recommend that orders be given on the Treasurer of Middlesex for the amounts now due the contractors.

Your committee recommend that the rates of Toll on the Gravel Roads should be the same as at present for the next year, with the exception of persons having to pass through the gates to perform Statute Labour, should pass toll free when actually engaged performing the said Statute Labour. That the Toll Gates be let by Tender.

Your committee would recommend that the Superintendant, Mr. Greer, be allowed 12s 6d C'y. per day, when actually engaged on the roads.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID PARISH,
Chairman Road Directors.

Committee Rooms, 10th Nov. 1853.