

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

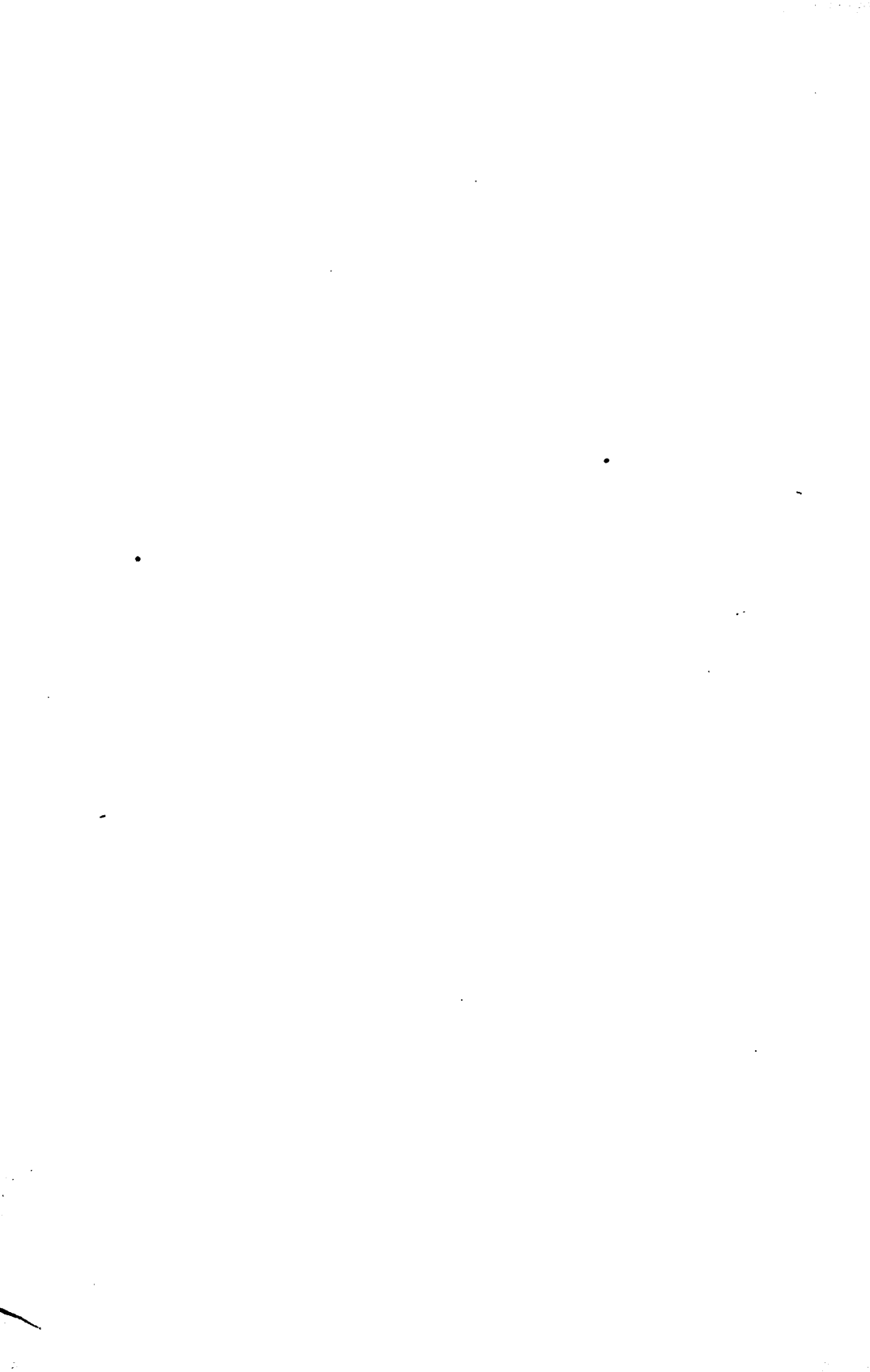
Various pagings.
There are some creases in the middle of the pages.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below / Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x	12x	14x	16x	18x	20x	22x	24x	26x	28x	30x	32x
								✓			



JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FROM

The twelfth February to the twelfth April, 1861 :

Being the Fifth Session of the Eighteenth General Assembly.



FREDERICTON.

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1861.

NB.14

DDN 6216426



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the fifth day of June next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the twelfth day of July next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the thirty first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the twelfth day of July instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the sixteenth day of August next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the sixteenth day of August instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the twentieth day of September next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the twentieth day of September instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the twenty fifth day of October next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the twenty fifth day of October instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the twenty ninth day of November next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the twenty ninth day of November instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the third day of January next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the third day of January next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Tuesday the twelfth day of February next, then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor
and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Fredericton, Tuesday, 12th February, 1861.

THE House having been by several Proclamations prorogued until this day, then to meet for the dispatch of business; and being met—

A Message was received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported to the House—That during the recess a vacancy had occurred in the representation of the County of Westmorland, by the appointment of James Steadman, Esquire, to the Office of Postmaster General; whereupon he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for a Writ to issue to the Sheriff of the said County of Westmorland, for the election of a Member to fill such vacancy.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery then delivered in a Roll containing the name of the Member returned by the Sheriff of the said County, as duly elected in pursuance of the said Writ, and which is as followeth:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Roll of Persons returned to serve in the General Assembly of this Province since the prorogation on 9th April 1860.

1. For the County of Westmorland—The Honorable James Steadman.

*Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
12th February, 1861.*

S. L. TILLEY, C. C. C.

The Honorable Mr. Smith then informed the House, that the Honorable Mr. Steadman was in attendance, and prayed to be admitted to his seat.

Ordered, thereupon, That the Honorable Mr. Smith and Mr. M'Clelan be a Committee to attend the Commissioner, and see Mr. Steadman qualified.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish “The Saint John Criminal Court.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Smith, from the Committee appointed to attend before the Commissioner with the Honorable Mr. Steadman, and see him qualified, reported—That they had been before the Commissioner, and the oath prescribed by law was duly administered to Mr. Steadman, and that he had subscribed the Roll in their presence.

Whereupon Mr. Steadman took his seat.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker then reported—That when in attendance upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy; which he read to the House, and is as followeth:—

“*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

“*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

“**T**HE past year has been marked by an event of a most gratifying character, unprecedented in the annals of New Brunswick.

“The recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales afforded to the people of the Province the opportunity of testifying to the Heir to the Crown their loyalty to their Queen.

“You will, I am sure, recollect with satisfaction and pride that, even in the most populous localities, where dense masses were congregated together, the people were no less orderly than enthusiastic: And I feel great pleasure in being able to assure you, that His Royal Highness recognized and warmly appreciated the unanimous and eager display of their affectionate devotion to Her Majesty’s Person, Her Family, and Her Throne.

“I am happy in believing that the general condition of the Province is such as to call for the expression of satisfaction and thankfulness. Our Commerce is healthy: Agriculture has prospered: The Fisheries have been productive: Increased attention has been successfully directed to the Minerals of the Province: And renewed activity in the Ship Yards is a gratifying proof of the revival of an important Branch of our Industry.

“You will, I am confident, share the satisfaction which I feel at the progress which has been made in the establishment of an organized and drilled local Military Force for the defence of the Province. The soldier like appearance of the Militia Force, serving without pay, and uniformed at their own expense, called out by me during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was highly satisfactory; creditable to the Force and to the Province.

“I have given directions that the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia shall be laid before you.

“In the course of the past year, the Railway from Saint John to Shediac was opened for traffic. The superior character of the work, and the regularity and safety with which the Trains have been run, will, it is hoped, ensure public confidence.

“Accounts will be laid before you, shewing the expenditure on these works, and the Revenue derived from the traffic thereon. You will observe with satisfaction that the earnings of the Road have exceeded the estimate.

“ Measures have been adopted for procuring a Provincial Coinage suited to the system of Decimal computation. In the meantime I have obtained a supply of Decimal Coins which will, I trust, meet the present requirements of the Province.

“ *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

“ The Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year will be laid before you.

“ It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Revenue of that year exceeded the Revenue of any previous year, and that it was more than sufficient to provide for all the ordinary services of the year.

“ I have given directions that the Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the current year shall be submitted to you.

“ I recommend you to consider whether a uniform system of prepayment of Postage on Letters may be adopted with advantage.

“ *Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

“ *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

“ I have directed the preparation of a Schedule of the enquiries to be made by the Enumerators, and of Rules and Regulations for their guidance, in taking the Census, which will be published in the Royal Gazette. I hope that the result of these enquiries will afford faithful and reliable information respecting the recent progress and present condition of the Province.

“ The University of New Brunswick has been organized. The number of Students attending the Lectures and deriving benefit from a course of Academic discipline in the University, has been largely increased; and the present condition of the Institution affords ample ground for encouragement.

“ The Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools will be laid before you: I recommend to your consideration, whether the Law which regulates the Provincial Grammar Schools may not be revised with advantage, and additional facilities afforded to Parents in different parts of the Province in obtaining for their Sons the benefits of sound instruction in the elementary branches of a liberal Education.

“ It will afford me sincere satisfaction if you should be able to devise means, whereby a larger number of Immigrants may be induced to share, and by their industry still further to promote, the prosperity of the Province.

“ Under the provisions of the Act to establish a Provincial Board of Agriculture, the first Provincial Exhibition will be held this year. You may deem it wise to consider whether the enquiries and arrangements connected with this Exhibition may not be combined with preliminary steps for the representation of the Province, both in natural products and articles of manufacture, at the Exhibition in London next year.

“ We continue to enjoy peace and contentment. Recognizing with deep thankfulness these inestimable blessings, you will, I know, see additional reasons for venerating the Institutions, which are, under Providence, the surest safeguards for liberty and order.”

Mr. Chandler, a Member for the County of Charlotte, then proposed the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Speech, which he read in his place; and the same being seconded by Mr. W. E. Perley, a Member for the County of Sunbury, it was handed in to the Chair, where it was again read, and is as followeth:—

To His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. We, the faithful Commons of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the Session.
2. The recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales afforded to the people of New Brunswick a gratifying opportunity of manifesting to the Heir to the Throne their loyalty to their Queen.
3. It is gratifying to know that the orderly and enthusiastic reception given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was duly appreciated and regarded by His Royal Highness as an additional proof of the affectionate and devoted loyalty of the people of New Brunswick to His Illustrious House.
4. We agree with Your Excellency that the general condition of the Province is a subject of thankfulness; that our Commerce is healthy, the labours of the Husbandman and the Fisherman have been bountifully rewarded, the Mineral resources of the Province are being developed, and Ship building is reviving.
5. We unite with Your Excellency in the expression of our satisfaction in the progress which has been made in the organization of a local Military Force, and at the soldierlike appearance the Volunteers presented during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
6. We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia to be laid before us.
7. It is satisfactory to be informed that the Railway from Saint John to Shediac has been opened for traffic, and we hope that the character of the Road and the regularity and safety with which Trains have been run, will ensure public confidence; it is also gratifying to learn that the earnings of the Road have exceeded the estimate.
8. We are pleased to learn that measures have been adopted to procure a Provincial Decimal Coinage, and that in the meantime a supply has been obtained for present purposes.
9. We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year, and Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the current year, to be laid before us; and it is highly gratifying to know that the Revenue exceeded that of any previous year, and was more than sufficient to provide for all ordinary services.
10. We will consider the propriety of adopting the system of the prepayment of Postage on Letters.
11. We thank Your Excellency for informing us of the preparation of the Schedule of enquiries to be made by the Enumerators, and of the Rules and Regulations for their guidance in taking the Census, and unite in the hope that the result of their enquiries will faithfully exhibit the recent progress and present condition of the Province.
12. We are gratified to learn that the University of New Brunswick has been organized, that the number of Students who have availed themselves of the advantages it offers is increasing, and that the present condition of the Institution affords ample ground for encouragement.
13. We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools to be laid before us, and we will consider whether means may not be adopted to improve the Grammar Schools, and

for affording additional facilities to Parents in obtaining for their Sons the benefits of a liberal education.

14. Fully impressed with the advantages to be derived from the increase of our population and the settlement of the Province, we will consider whether additional measures may not be adopted to attain an object so desirable.

15. We will consider whether the Provincial Exhibition to be held this year may not be made instrumental in providing materials for the representation of the natural Resources and Manufactures of the Province at the Exhibition in London in 1862.

16. We unite with Your Excellency in expressions of gratitude to Divine Providence, that we are in the enjoyment of peace and contentment, and we agree with Your Excellency that these inestimable blessings should increase our veneration for the Institutions of our Country.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

Ordered, That one hundred copies of the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be forthwith printed for the use of the Legislature; and

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

Ordered, That one hundred copies of the proposed Address in answer to the Speech, be also forthwith printed for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. M'Clelan,

Resolved, That fifteen hundred copies of the Journals of this House be printed for the use of the Legislature.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker informed the House, that he had received a Communication from the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, enclosing copies of a series of Resolutions adopted by that House, relative to measures about to be had that would tend to affect the Newfoundland Fisheries; and he having read the same, they are as follow:—

House of Assembly, Newfoundland, 29th January 1861.

SIR,—The House of Assembly of this Colony have deemed it necessary to adopt the accompanying Resolutions, which embody a protest against a proposal which they believe to be entertained to abrogate the right conferred on the British North American Colonies in the Despatch of Mr. Labouchere to the Governor of this Colony, dated 26th March 1857, a copy of which was at the time transmitted to the Legislature of your Province.

Being equally interested with this Colony in the maintenance of the right in question, I forward for the information of your Legislature, a copy of the proceedings this Assembly has adopted on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. SHEA, *Speaker*.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly, New Brunswick.

Resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly, on the Convention in course of negotiation between Great Britain and France, on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries.

Resolved, That the House has heard with surprise and alarm, that the Convention in course of negotiation between Great Britain and France, on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries, is not to be submitted for the assent of the people of this Colony.

Resolved, That such a procedure on the part of Her Majesty's Government, would be a violation of the pledge given by Mr. Labouchere in his Despatch dated 26th March 1857, in which it is declared that the consent of the people of Newfoundland is regarded by Her

Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their maritime or territorial rights.

Resolved, That this pledge, which has been aptly styled the Colonial Magna Charta, cannot be withdrawn without a breach of faith on the part of the British Government towards all the North American Colonies, and would necessarily awaken a strong feeling of indignation in the breasts of the communities of loyal British subjects.

Resolved, That we most firmly and earnestly pray the Imperial Government not to disturb the sacred right of the Colonists in the matter in question; for apart from its injustice, we should deeply regret the stain it would inflict on the honor of the Imperial name.

Resolved, That an Address embodying the foregoing Resolutions be prepared and forthwith transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, and that copies be sent to the Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, for their information.

Resolved, That if it should seem necessary, this question should be brought before the House of Commons, in order that no means shall be left untried for the vindication of our rights.

House of Assembly, 29th January 1861.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the Mining interests of the Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Gilbert, Mr. W. E. Perley, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Williston, Mr. Allen, the Honorable Mr. Steadman, and Mr. M'Clelan, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Macpherson,

Resolved, That John Turner be appointed Stage Driver to this House, in place of the late George Turner, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred the Contingent Expenses of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Chandler, Mr. M'Clelan, and the Honorable Mr. Tilley, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. C. Perley,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of a Member from each County, to take into consideration the Agricultural interests of the Province.

Ordered, That Mr. C. Perley, Mr. Tibbits, the Honorable Mr. Brown, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. W. E. Perley, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Scovil, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Wilnot, Mr. Hanington, Mr. M'Phelim, the Honorable Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Read, and Mr. Montgomery, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters which may arise that will in any way affect the Privileges of this House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters, Mr. End, Mr. Gray, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Allen, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

Ordered, That the House do on Friday next the 15th day of February instant, go into consideration of the proposed Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in answer to the Speech.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 13th February, 1861.
Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to establish "The Saint John Criminal Court."

Mr. Lawrence moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands to provide for the encouragement of Immigration and the settlement of the country.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Allen Barrows, praying that an Act may pass authorizing him to solemnize Marriage; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Connell moved for leave to bring in—A Bill for the relief of the Reverend Allen Barrows.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

Ordered, That Mr. Macpherson be added to the Committee appointed yesterday, to examine and report upon the Contingencies of this House; and

On motion of Mr. M'Intosh,

Ordered, That Mr. Ferris be added to the same Committee.

Mr. Lawrence moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 14th February, 1861.
Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands to provide for the encouragement of Immigration and the settlement of the country:

A Bill for the relief of the Reverend Allen Barrows: and

A Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies.

On motion of Mr. M'Millan,

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of five Members, be appointed to examine and report upon Public Accounts.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Millan, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Gillmor, and Mr. Wilmot, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Mitchell,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters which may in any way affect the Trade of this Province.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Cudlip, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. M'Adam, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

Resolved, That—A Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies—now before the House, and which was read a second time this day, be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Gray, and the Honorable Mr. Watters, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Lawrence, from the Committee appointed at the last Session to make arrangements for Reporting and Publishing the Debates of this House at the present Session, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee, appointed by Resolution of the House on the 9th day of April 1860, to make arrangements for Reporting the Debates of the House for the Session of 1861, and also to arrange for the Publishing of the same, beg to report that they have attended to that duty—The Tender of Mr. Hogg, offering to publish the same in accordance with the terms required by advertisement, which appeared in several of the Provincial Papers signed by the Committee, being the lowest, was accepted; the number of Copies to be printed being four thousand five hundred, and to be issued three times per week, for the sum of one hundred and ninety seven pounds for the Session: The Committee would also report, that Messrs. Edgar and Watts are prepared to Report the Debates for the Session of 1861 for the sum of six hundred dollars, and that arrangements have been entered into with them for the performance of the same.

“Respectfully submitted.

“A. H. GILLMOR, JUN.
J. W. LAWRENCE.

Committee Room, February 14, 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole in consideration of the said Report.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them under their consideration, had passed the following Resolution:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Report of the Committee appointed at the last Session to make arrangements for Reporting and Printing the Debates of this House, be adopted.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 15th February, 1861.

Prayers.

Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented a Petition from the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, praying for an amendment of their Act of Incorporation; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Chandler moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Charlotte County Agricultural Society.

The twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read at the Assizes or General Sessions of the Peace, in presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in read a first time.

Mr. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Insurance on Lives for the benefit of Married Women.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lawrence moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to prevent the disposal of the Public Lands, except for actual settlement, and to limit the quantity to be sold to any one individual.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from off Crown Lands.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Bye Roads.

Leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of Tuesday last, to go into consideration of the proposed Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Speech at the opening of the Session—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto went into consideration of the said Address, when it was read from the Chair throughout, and the House then proceeded to take the same up Paragraph by Paragraph, and proceeded therein to the 14th Paragraph, and which is as followeth:—

“14. Fully impressed with the advantages to be derived from the increase of our population and the settlement of the Province, we will consider whether additional measures may not be adopted to attain an object so desirable.”

To which Mr. Allen moved an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, and substitute the following:—

“Though we are fully impressed with the importance of promoting the settlement of the Province by the encouragement of a well devised system of Immigration, we nevertheless consider it to be the duty of Your Excellency's Advisers to prepare and submit to the House any measure that may be necessary for the attainment of that object.”

The question being taken upon the proposed amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Mr. Allen, Connell, Lawrence, Gray, Botsford, Macpherson,	Mr. Scovil, Gilbert, Wilmot, M'Intosh, Tibbits, C. Perley.
--	---

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, Hon. Mr. Tilley, Hon. Mr. Brown, Hon. Mr. Smith, Hon. Mr. Watters, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Hon. Mr. Steadman, Mr. Lewis, M'Clelan, W. E. Perley,	Mr. Tapley, Ferris, M'Leod, Chandler, Cudlip, Hanington, M'Adam, M'Millan, Gillmor.
---	---

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

And the question being then put upon the original Paragraph, it was carried in the affirmative.

The House then having gone through the remaining Paragraphs, agreed to the Address without amendment; and

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

Resolved, That the Address be engrossed, signed by the Speaker, and presented to His Excellency by the whole House; and

On like motion of Mr. Chandler,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon His Excellency to be informed when he will be pleased to receive the House therewith.

Ordered, That Mr. Chandler, Mr. Tapley, and Mr. M'Clelan, be the Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to consolidate and improve the Law for the management of the Alms House and Work House of the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 16th February, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Charlotte County Agricultural Society:

A Bill relating to Insurance on Lives for the benefit of Married Women:

A Bill to prevent the disposal of the Public Lands, except for actual settlement, and to limit the quantity to be sold to any one individual:

A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from off Crown Lands: and

A Bill to consolidate and improve the Law for the management of the Alms House and Work House of the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the sale of certain Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the late John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds in other securities; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain Real and Leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters relative to the Fisheries of the Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Gillmor, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Cudlip, and Mr. Macpherson, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to ascertain at what time His Excellency would be pleased to receive the House with their Address in answer to the Speech at the opening of the Session, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would receive the House therewith at the hour of half past one o'clock this day, at Government House.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

It being the time appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to receive the House with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, the House attended upon His Excellency at Government House, and presented the same, which is as followeth:—

To His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the faithful Commons of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the Session.

The recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales afforded to the people of New Brunswick a gratifying opportunity of manifesting to the Heir to the Throne their loyalty to their Queen.

It is gratifying to know that the orderly and enthusiastic reception given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was duly appreciated and regarded by His Royal Highness as an additional proof of the affectionate and devoted loyalty of the people of New Brunswick to His Illustrious House.

We agree with Your Excellency that the general condition of the Province is a subject of thankfulness; that our Commerce is healthy, the labours of the Husbandman and the Fisherman have been bountifully rewarded, the Mineral resources of the Province are being developed, and Ship building is reviving.

We unite with Your Excellency in the expression of our satisfaction in the progress which has been made in the organization of a local Military

Force, and at the soldierlike appearance the Volunteers presented during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia to be laid before us.

It is satisfactory to be informed that the Railway from Saint John to Shediac has been opened for traffic, and we hope that the character of the Road and the regularity and safety with which Trains have been run, will ensure public confidence; it is also gratifying to learn that the earnings of the Road have exceeded the estimate.

We are pleased to learn that measures have been adopted to procure a Provincial Decimal Coinage, and that in the meantime a supply has been obtained for present purposes.

We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year, and Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the current year, to be laid before us; and it is highly gratifying to know that the Revenue exceeded that of any previous year, and was more than sufficient to provide for all ordinary services.

We will consider the propriety of adopting the system of the prepayment of Postage on Letters.

We thank Your Excellency for informing us of the preparation of the Schedule of enquiries to be made by the Enumerators, and of the Rules and Regulations for their guidance in taking the Census, and unite in the hope that the result of their enquiries will faithfully exhibit the recent progress and present condition of the Province.

We are gratified to learn that the University of New Brunswick has been organized, that the number of Students who have availed themselves of the advantages it offers is increasing, and that the present condition of the Institution affords ample ground for encouragement.

We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools to be laid before us, and we will consider whether means may not be adopted to improve the Grammar Schools, and for affording additional facilities to Parents in obtaining for their Sons the benefits of a liberal education.

Fully impressed with the advantages to be derived from the increase of our population and the settlement of the Province, we will consider whether additional measures may not be adopted to attain an object so desirable.

We will consider whether the Provincial Exhibition to be held this year may not be made instrumental in providing materials for the representation of the natural Resources and Manufactures of the Province at the Exhibition in London in 1862.

We unite with Your Excellency in expressions of gratitude to Divine Providence, that we are in the enjoyment of peace and contentment, and we agree with Your Excellency that these inestimable blessings should increase our veneration for the Institutions of our Country.

And being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported—That His Excellency had been pleased to make the following Reply:—

“ Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“ I thank you for your Address; and I trust that your exertions to promote the welfare of the Province will be blessed with success.”

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 18th February, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain Real and Leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned: and

A Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town.

Mr. Chardler, by leave, presented a Petition from Dillen P. Myers, praying that the matter of his claim for extra work performed on the European and North American Railway, the investigation of which was proceeded on before a Select Committee of the House at the last Session, may be again referred to a Committee with a view of concluding such investigation; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table; and

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

Resolved, That the claim of Dillen P. Myres for extra work performed on the European and North American Railway, be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Allen, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. M^cMillan, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Lawrence, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Contingent Expenses of this House, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, and there again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingencies of the House, beg leave to submit their first Report:—

“The Committee recommend that the Clerk of this House be required to furnish the Stationery necessary for the use of his Staff and of Committees, and for such service that he should be allowed the sum of \$400 in full, and that the Members each receive, in lieu of Stationery, the sum of \$4.

“Respectfully submitted.

“J. W. LAWRENCE, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 18th February, 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Committee continued.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Ordered, That the House do on Thursday next the 21st day of February instant, go into consideration of the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Charlotte County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Connell,
The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill for the relief of the Reverend Allen Barrows.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of Mr. Connell,

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Connell, Mr. Lawrence, and the Honorable Mr. Watters, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Insurance on Lives for the benefit of Married Women.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish additional Polling Places in the City of Saint John, and City and County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tapley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to and amendment of the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Lewis,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of seven Members, to take into consideration the present Election Law, with a view of amending the same if found necessary, and report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Lewis, the Honorable Mr. Smith, Mr. End, Mr. Tapley, Mr. M'Adam, Mr. Williston, and Mr. M'Millan, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. M'Millan,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Millan, the Honorable Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Tapley, Mr. Cudlip, and Mr. C. Perley, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Hanington moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Railway Station at Shediac to Sackville, as one of the Great Roads of the Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

“New Brunswick.

“*Message to the House of Assembly, 18th February, 1861.*”

“J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.”

“His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, copies of Correspondence relative to the Joint Address to Her Majesty of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of 5th March, 1860, viz:—

“1. Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State, dated March 5th, 1860, No. 10.

“2. Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor, dated July 26th, 1860, No. 22, with Enclosure.” J. H. T. M-S.

The Documents communicated by this Message are as follow:—

WOOD GOODS IN FRANCE.

Copy.—No. 10.

*Government House, Fredericton, N. B.,
March 5th, 1860.*

MY LORD DUKE:—I have the honor to transmit to Your Grace, with the request that it may be laid at the Foot of the Throne, the enclosed Joint Address to Her Majesty of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Province.

Your Grace will observe with satisfaction that the Legislative Council and House of Assembly do not complain of the proposed admission upon equal terms of Foreign and Colonial Wood Goods into the United Kingdom; and it is, I know, needless for me to request for the expression of their wish, that Her Majesty's Government should seek to obtain additional facilities for the admission of Wood Goods into France, Your Grace's early and favourable consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. Colonial Office.

Copy.—No. 22.

Downing Street, 26th July, 1860.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 10, of 5th March, forwarding a Joint Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of New Brunswick, expressing their satisfaction at the Treaty of Commerce which has been negotiated with the Emperor of the French, and their wish that the staple articles of export of the North American Provinces,—Timber, Deals, and other Wood Goods,—might be included in the arrangements arising out of the Treaty with the French Government.

You will inform the respective Houses of the Legislature, that the Queen has received their Address very graciously, and that Her Majesty commanded that the necessary enquiries should be instituted into the subject of their application by the proper Department of Government.

That course having been taken, it has been ascertained that the present rate of Duties on Timber imported into France is so trifling, as is evidenced by the Table, of which I enclose you a copy, that Her Majesty's Government do not consider that they would be warranted in pressing the French Government for any modification of the existing rate.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. C. LEWIS.

His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, &c. &c., New Brunswick.

Present Rates of Duty on Timber imported into France.

	Unites sur lesquelles portent les droits.	ENTREE.		
		Par Navies Francais.	Par Nav's etrangers et par terre.	
		Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.	
Bois a construire, des Colonies Francaises et du Senegal, de toute espee, .. .. .	..	Exempts.		
Des Pays Etrangers,—				
Scie, en-planches ou plateaux, de 1 metre 46 centimetres ou plus de-ongueur, et ayant d'epaisseur, {	Plus de 80 millimet. De 27 a 80 millimet.	Le stere. 100 m. de long. les bois a construire "autres."	Excmpt.	0 15
			Excmpt.	1 00
Brut ou simplement equarri a la hache, ..		Le stere.	Excmpt.	0 10
Scies ayant d'epaisseur, {	Plus de 80 millimetres, 80 millimetres et au-dessous,	100m. de long.	0 05	1 00
Bruts ou simplement equarris a la hache, ..	Plus de 80 millimetres, 80 millimetres et au-dessous,	Le stere. 100m. de long.	Exempts.	0 10
			0 05	1 00
Mats				
Matereaux,				
Espars,		La piece.	Exempts.	Exempts.
*Piguouilles,				
Manches de raffie,				
Manches de joninc et de pinceau a gondron. ..				

TRANSLATION.

Present Rates of Duty on Timber imported into France.

	Quantities upon which Duties are levied.	DUTIES.			
		In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels or by Land.		
		Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.		
Wood for building from French Colonies and from Senegal, of all descriptions, .. .. .	..	Free.			
From Foreign Countries,—					
Walnut, {	Sawed, in Boards or Planks, of 1 metre 46 centimetres, 4 feet 6 inches or more in length and having a thickness of {	More than 80 millimetres. (3 inches.) From 27 to 80 millimetres. (from 1 to 3 inches.)	The cubic meter. (35½ cubic feet.)	Free.	0 15
			100 metres in length. (328 feet.)	Free.	1 00
In any other state, Same regulation and same duty as	Wood for building	"Other."			
Oak, {	Rough or merely squared with the Axe. Sawed, having a thickness of {	More than 80 millimetres. 80 millimetres and under.	The cubic meter.	Free.	0 10
			100 metres in length. (328 feet.)	0 05	1 00
Other, {	Rough or merely squared with the Axe. Sawed, having a thickness of {	More than 85 millimetres. 3½ inches. 80 millimetres and under.	The cubic metre.	Free.	0 10
			100 metres in length.	0 05	1 00
Masts,					
Small Masts,					
Spars,					
*Piguouilles, {	Boat Hooks, Fish Spears, Tar Brushes, .. .. .	.. .. .	Each.	Free.	Free.
Handles for					

NOTE.—The French metre is equal to 3 feet 3½ inches. The centimetre is rather more than the third of an inch. The millimetre is rather more than the thirtieth part of an inch.

1 metre is equal to 3 feet 3½ inches. 1 metre 46 centimetres equals 4 feet 6 inches.

A thickness of more than 80 millimetres equals 3 inches; a thickness of from 27 to 80 millimetres equals 1 inch to 3 inches; a thickness of more than 85 millimetres equals 3½ inches.

A cubic meter equals 35½ cubic feet. 100 metres in length equal 328 feet.

*In Provençal French, Tar is called "Pegou," and a shed under which boats are tarred is at Marseilles called a Pegouelle.

Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Bridge on the south side of the Arctook River to the American Boundary, one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

Mr. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road commencing at Dunn's, Mouth of Little River, running through Jerusalem to the main Nerepis Road, one of the Great Roads of communication in this Province.

Leave granted.

Mr. Gilbert also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from Apohaqui Station to Colina Corner, in King's County, thence through the English Settlement to Cole's Island, in Queen's County, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Copy of a Petition to His Excellency from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, in reference to the appointment of the Commissioners of the Alms House for the said City and County, and praying that the Board of Commissioners may be re-organized, and others appointed not being Magistrates of the said City and County.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to exempt the Homestead from Executions against Real Estate.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from Dickey's Mill, in Queen's County, to Robert Golding's, thence around the Big Cove, so called, thence to intersect the Great Road at the Narrows, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Stevenson and three hundred and fifty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Justices of the Peace for the said County to sell certain Public Lands known as the Western Commons, and to invest the proceeds in other securities; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Chandler moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and to invest the proceeds in Government securities.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lewis moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road in Hillsborough to the Oil Works in the Baltimore Settlement, thence to the Caledonia Mountain, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ferris moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Upper New Canaan Bridge, in King's County, thence along the south side of the New Canaan River to Cole's Island, in Queen's County, thence to intersect the Great Road at the Narrows, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. W. E. Perley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish all the Bye Roads in the County of Sunbury as Great Roads of communication.

To which Mr. M'Intosh moved as an amendment, the following Resolution:—

“Resolved, That all Bills or Petitions presented to this House relating to Great Roads, be referred to the Board of Works.”

Upon the question for the amended motion, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Brown,	Mr. Kerr,
Mr. M'Intosh,	Scovil,
CConnell,	Gilbert,
Lawrence,	Montgomery,
Gray,	Tibbits.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Smith,	Mr. Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	W. E. Perley,
Mr. Williston,	Tapley,
Lewis,	Ferris,
M'Millan,	M'Leod,
Botsford,	Cudlip.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question being then taken upon the original motion, when the House again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Brown,	Mr. Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	W. E. Perley,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Ferris,
Mr. End,	Gillmor,
Lewis,	Cudlip,
M'Millan,	Hanington.
Botsford,	

NAYS.

Mr. Connell,	Mr. M'Leod,
Lawrence,	Gilbert,
Gray,	M'Intosh,
Kerr,	Montgomery,
Williston,	Tibbits.
Scovil,	

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and leave granted to introduce the Bill; and

The said Bill being then brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tapley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to enlarge the bounds of the County of Sunbury.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Mill Reserves.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 19th February, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill to establish additional Polling Places in the City of Saint John and City and County of Saint John :

A Bill in addition to and amendment of the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests :

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Railroad Station at Shediac to Sackville, as one of the Great Roads of the Province :

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Apohaqui Station to Colina Corner, in King's County, thence through the English Settlement to Cole's Island, in Queen's County, as one of the Great Roads of communication :

A Bill to exempt the Homestead from Execution against Real Estate :

A Bill to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person :

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Dickey's Mill, in Queen's County, to Robert Golding's, thence around the Big Cove, so called, thence to intersect the Great Road at the Narrows, as one of the Great Roads of communication :

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds in Government Securities :

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road in Hillsborough to the Oil Works in the Baltimore Settlement, thence to Caledonia Mountain, as one of the Great Roads of communication :

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Upper New Canaan Bridge in King's County, thence along the south side of the New Canaan River to Cole's Island, in Queen's County, thence to intersect the Great Road at the Narrows, as one of the Great Roads of communication :

A Bill to establish all the Bye Roads in the County of Sunbury as Great Roads of communication :

A Bill to enlarge the bounds of the County of Sunbury : and

A Bill relating to Mill Reserves.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from Francis Foley, Patrick Mullin, and ninety five others, inhabitants of the Counties of King's and Albert, praying that an exploration may be had for a line of Great Road to be laid out from the Railway Station at Annagance, in King's County, to Hopewell, in the said County of Albert ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Moore, Thomas Long, Edward M. Chambers, George E. Morton, and two hundred and eighteen others, inhabitants of the South Branch and Mechanics' Settlement, Shepody, and Salmon River, praying that the Road from Penobscuis Railway Station, passing through the South Branch and Mechanics' Settlements, to John M'Manus', thence past Bennett's Mills to Salmon River, in the Parish of Alma, may be established as a Great Road ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Leod moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road from Penobscuis Railway Station, through the South Branch and Mechanics' Settlements, via Moore's Mills, to John M'Manus', thence past Bennett's Mills to Salmon River, in Alma, in the Counties of King's and Albert, as one of the Great Roads of this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented a Petition from William Whitlock, Esquire, and sixty eight others, inhabitants of the Town of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass incorporating a Company for the supply of the said Town with Water; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain Real and Leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, the Honorable Mr. Smith, and Mr. Chandler, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Bankruptcy.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to establish "The Saint John Criminal Court."

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Gilbert, pursuant to leave granted, brought in—A Bill to establish the Road commencing at Dunn's, Mouth of Little River, running through Jerusalem, to the Main Nerepis Road, as one of the Great Roads of communication; which was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that in the event of any alteration being made in the management of the Alms House and Work House at that place, the right to appoint a certain portion of the Board of Commissioners may be vested in the Common Council; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Connell, from the Committee to whom was referred—A Bill before the House, intituled “A Bill for the relief of the Reverend Allen Barrows”—submitted their Report, and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Select Committee appointed to examine the Bill for the relief of the Reverend Allen Barrows, have had the same before them, and beg to report as follows:—

“The Committee recommend that a general Bill be passed to meet the present and similar cases, and have prepared a Bill for that purpose, under the Title of—“A Bill relating to the solemnization of Marriage”—which they submit to the consideration of the House.

CHARLES CONNELL,
J. W. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES WATERS.

Committee Room, 19th February 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Bill reported by the Committee being then handed in, was read a first time.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Harrison, Esquire, and one hundred and twenty five others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Hampstead and Petersville, in Queen's County, and Greenwich, in King's County, praying that the Road leading from Jones' Creek through Hampstead, by the Post Office at Samuel Mahood's, thence through Clones Settlement, by George Dun's, to intersect the Nerepis Road at or near John Perry's in Blissville, in the County of Sunbury, be established as a Great Road; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets and Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Mitchell,

Ordered, That a Bill before the House—“To afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from off Crown Lands”—be referred to the Committee appointed on the 18th day of February instant, on matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to consolidate and improve the Law for the management of the Alms House and Work House of the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. McLeod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 20th February, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to establish the Road from Penobscuis Railway Station, through the South Branch and Mechanics' Settlements, via Moore's Mills, to John M'Manus', thence past Bennett's Mills to Salmon River in Alma, in the Counties of King's and Albert, as one of the Great Roads of this Province:

A Bill relating to Bankruptcy:

A Bill to establish the Road commencing at Dunn's, Mouth of Little River, running through Jerusalem to the Main Nerepis Road, as one of the Great Roads of communication: and

A Bill relating to the solemnization of Marriage.

Mr. M'Adam, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Watson, Esquire, and forty six others, Freeholders of the Town of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass to establish certain Streets in the said Town as Public Highways; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Adam moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to constitute certain Bye Streets in the Town of Saint Stephen, Public Highways.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to abolish Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Smith, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend F. X. LaFrance, Aamnd Landry, Esquire, and forty others, French inhabitants of the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland; praying that an Act may pass providing for the support of French Paupers; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Williston, from the Select Committee to whom was referred a Bill before the House,—to authorize the Trustees of Saint James Church to sell Lands devised to them in trust by the late John Harkins, deceased, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“ The Committee appointed on the 19th instant to take into consideration ‘ A Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain Real and Leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest

the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned,' have investigated the same, and beg to make the following Report, viz:—

"Your Committee have had under their consideration the last Will and Testament of the late John Harkins, deceased, and have carefully examined the same, as also the Bill under consideration, and your Committee are of opinion that the passage of the Bill into a Law, would materially assist the Trustees in carrying out successfully the intention of the Testator, and establishing an efficient School for the education of the Poor of Newcastle as contemplated.—The Bill provides sufficient safeguards to prevent the trust at any future period being diverted from the expressed wishes and intentions of the Testator, and as such beg to recommend the said Bill to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
J. W. CHANDLER,
A. J. SMITH.

Committee Room 20th February, 1861."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain Real and Leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under the further consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to remove all disability to take, hold and transmit Real Estate by reason of alienage.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. McMillan from the Committee appointed on the 18th day of February instant, to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee on Lumbering Interests, to whom was referred "A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from of Crown Lands," beg leave to make the following Report:—

"That the Committee have carefully gone over the provisions of the Bill referred to them, and obtained all the information on the subject within their reach, and have arrived at the conclusion that it is such a Bill as will meet the wishes of the Lumbering population of the Province.

"Your Committee beg further to state, that they quite agree with the conclusions arrived at by the Committee on Lumbering Interests appointed last year, as contained in their Report. See Journals of Assembly 1860, page 99.

"Ycur Committee therefore recommend the passage of the Bill referred to them, and believe, if it becomes a Law, while it will satisfy the Lumbering operatives, and give them increased facilities, it will guard the public interests, and tend to increase the Revenue from the Public Lands.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN M'MILLAN,
CHARLES PERLEY,
DAVID TAPLEY,
JOHN. W. CUDLIP,
P. MITCHELL.

Committee Room 20th February, 1861."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. Connell moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act to provide for an Alms House and Work House in the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton; and

The twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read at the Assizes or General Sessions of the Peace, in presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, to provide for the encouragement of Immigration and the settlement of the country.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of Mr. Lawrence; further

Ordered, That the said Bill be forthwith printed, and two hundred and fifty copies thereof furnished for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the present mode of surveying Lumber, and the Laws in force relative thereto, with a view to a better system of Survey.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. W. E. Perley, Mr. M'Adam, and Mr. Macpherson, be the Committee for that purpose.

Mr. M'Adam moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Stephen for the erection of a Lock-up House in Mill Town, in the said Parish.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Cudlip, by leave, presented a Petition from James Gallagher, Esquire, and one hundred and ninety others, inhabitants of the County of Saint John, and other persons interested in the trade and carrying of Merchandize and Goods upon the River Saint John, praying that the Roads leading from the City of Saint John, through the Parish of Portland, to the Suspension Bridge and Indian Town, may be established as Great Roads; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Roads leading from the City of Saint John, through the Parish of Portland, to the Suspension Bridge and Indian Town, as Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road at Cody's, in the County of Saint John, to Quaco, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Watters, by leave, presented a Petition from the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick, praying that an Act may pass authorizing them to raise money upon Mortgage; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick, to raise money upon Mortgage of certain Lands in the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lewis moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish a Road from the Railroad at Salisbury Station, in the most direct route, to John Stevens', near Baltimore Oil Works, thence through Caledonia to Hopewell River, near John R. Lawrence's, in the County of Albert, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Citizens of the City of Saint John, from any disqualification by reason of their Citizenship, or owning property in the said City, from presiding at or serving on the Jury in any trial in the Supreme Court, between any person or persons and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Mitchell,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from off Crown Lands.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 21st February, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to constitute certain Bye Streets in the Town of Stephen, Public Highways :

A Bill to abolish Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court :

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the debt due by the Town of Saint Andrews :

A Bill to remove all disability to take, hold, and transmit Real Estate, by reason of alienage :

A Bill to amend an Act to provide for an Alms House and Work House in the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton :

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Stephen for the erection of a Lock-up House in Mill Town, in the said Parish :

A Bill to establish the Roads leading from the City of Saint John, through the Parish of Portland, to the Suspension Bridge and Indian Town, as Great Roads of communication :

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road at Cody's, in the County of Saint John to Quaco, as one of the Great Roads of communication :

A Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick, to raise money upon Mortgage of certain Lands in the City of Saint John :

A Bill to establish a Road from the Rail Road, at Salisbury Station, in the most direct route to John Stevens', near Baltimore Oil Works, thence through Caledonia to Hopewell River, near John R. Lawrence's, in the County of Albert, as one of the Great Roads of communication :

A Bill to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court and the citizens of the City of Saint John, from any disqualification by reason of their citizenship, or owning property in the said City, from presiding at or serving on the Jury in any trial in the Supreme Court between any person or persons and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John; and

A Bill to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County of Saint John.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain Real and Leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in said Will mentioned.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Tapley, by leave, presented a Petition from the Municipality of the County of Sunbury, praying for an alteration of the Law for the Election of Councillors and Parish Officers in the said County; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the erection of a Public Wharf in the Town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from George Barnes and Samuel Henderson, Esquires, together with James W. Titus, Richard Titus, Jabez E. Titus, and thirty three others, praying that the Act 9 Victoria, Chapter 34, to empower the owners of certain Saw Mills on Hammond River, in King's County, to erect and keep up a Boom or Booms, for the securing of Saw Logs on the said River, may be revived and continued; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering the same Elective.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the solemnization of Marriage.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a full Account of all Payments made for or on account of the European and North American Railway from the time of the first Survey made by John Wilkinson, Esquire, up to the present time, annually made up, to include all payments made for or on account of Construction, Engineering, Delegation to London, and all expenses in any way connected with the progress and completion of said Rail Road: also

An Account of Interest, made up annually, on all payments made or advanced on said Railway Works for any purpose whatever, with a complete statement of the whole amount of Interest paid from the commencement and Survey of said Rail Road to the present time: also

An Account of the total cost of the said European and North American Railway, up to the 1st day of February 1861, with an estimate of the full amount required for the completion of said Railway: also

An Account of any Impost annually collected, (with Interest annually made up,) under any Act of the Legislature for the benefit of the said Railway: also

A full and complete Return of the Receipts of said Railway, shewing the annual amount collected, the source from whence derived, whether from Freight, Passengers, or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell, Mr. Tibbits, and Mr. Scovil, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On like motion of Mr. Connell,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Contracts entered into for the construction and completion of Sections Numbers 4 and 5, on northern or Salisbury end of the European and North American Railway: An Account from the Chief Commissioner of Railways, shewing the payments in detail made on account of said Contract, either to the first Contractor or any subsequent party who may have performed the work and completed the Contract: also

A Return of the estimated quantity of Earth and Rock cutting under which Contracts were taken: also

A Return of the actual quantities of Earth and Rock cutting which the Contractors have been paid for or for which they claim payment.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell, Mr. Williston, and Mr. Botsford, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed Statement of all moneys granted for Public Works or payable by Law for that service, between the 1st day of November 1859, and 31st day of October 1860; also

A detailed Statement of all amounts paid by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works during the same period for that service, specifying for what particular service and to whom paid; together with a detailed Statement of what amounts remain still due and unpaid for each particular service, and to whom due; also all sums claimed to be due and by whom, and for what particular service; and a detailed Statement of all sums granted for any particular service unexpended; together with

A detailed Statement of any Contracts entered into for building of Bridges not on Great Roads, and the sums paid or to be paid or claimed to be paid therefor: also

A full and detailed Statement of all moneys drawn from the Public Treasury by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, from the 31st October 1860, to the 20th February instant, specifying in detail all sums paid during that period, to whom paid, and for what particular service.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits, Mr. Connell, and Mr. Scovil, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

On like motion of Mr. Tibbits,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a full and detailed Account of the expenses incurred by the Executive Government on account of and connected with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, specifying in detail for what purpose and to whom paid; and a further Statement of all sums

remaining due and unpaid and to whom; together with detailed Accounts of all claims unpaid and by whom claimed.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits, Mr. Botsford, and Mr. Williston, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

On motion of Mr. Scovil,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the number of Supervisors employed by the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, on the Great Roads through this Province; the amount of money expended by each Supervisor, the amount of Commission received by each; also the number of rods of Road turnpiked by each, the amount expended by days' work or private contract by each, together with the amount in building and repairing Bridges, and the amount of extras paid on each Bridge, together with any amount for superintendence, either by days' work or commission, since the 1st day of April 1858, to the present time.

Ordered, That Mr. Scovil, Mr. Botsford, and Mr. Williston, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of Monday the 18th day of February instant, to go into consideration of the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto, went into consideration of the said Speech; when

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Resolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; and

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Ordered, That the House will on Wednesday next the 27th day of February instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole to consider of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Report from the Auditor General on the Public Accounts for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

See Appendix.

Report and Accounts of the Railway Commissioners of the Province of New Brunswick, accompanied by Reports from Alexander Light, Esquire, Chief Engineer; and Lewis Carvell, Esquire, General Superintendent; as also Statement of Land Damage Claims, for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

See Appendix.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Mitchell,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from off Crown Lands.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the following was moved :—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Scovill,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Vail,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Gilbert,
Mr. Gray,	Hanington,
Lewis,	Wilmot,
Botsford,	M'Intosh,
Allen,	Montgomery,
Ferris,	M'Adam.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Williston,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	M'Leod,
Mr. Connell,	Gillmor,
M'Phelim,	Chandler,
Lawrence,	Cudlip,
End,	Tibbits,
Kerr,	C. Perley.
Read,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and the first Section thereof was under their consideration, and which is as follows :—

“1. That so much of Section 6, Chapter 5, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, as relates to the Sale of Lumber by Public Auction, be and the same is hereby repealed.”

Upon the question being taken for adopting the same, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Read,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Williston,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Macpherson,
Mr. Connell,	Gillmor,
M'Phelim,	Chandler,
Lawrence,	Cudlip,
End,	Tibbits,
Kerr,	C. Perley.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Vail,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Gilbert,
Mr. Gray,	Hanington,
Lewis,	Wilmot,
Botsford,	M'Intosh,
Allen,	Montgomery,
Ferris,	M'Adam.
Scovill,	

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section agreed to.

That the Committee then made further progress in the Bill, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 22nd February, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to authorize the erection of a Public Wharf in the Town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent: and

A Bill to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering the same elective.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill relating to the solemnization of Marriage.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to enlarge the bounds of the County of Sunbury.

Mr. Chandler in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had passed the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed."

On motion of Mr. Connell,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act to provide for an Alms House and Work House in the Town and Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill for the relief of Insolvent Confined Debtors.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds in Government Securities.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"New Brunswick.

"Message to the House of Assembly, 21st February, 1861.

"J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, a copy of a Despatch (dated 1st December 1860, No. 3,) from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, respecting the Act 23 Victoria, chap. 37, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes."

J. H. T. M-S.

The Despatch communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Copy.—No. 34.

Downing Street, 1st December 1860.

SIR,—The Act 23 Victoria, Cap. 37, “relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes,” having been referred for the consideration of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, their Lordships have signified their opinion in a letter, of which I enclose a copy, that the Law cannot properly be sanctioned without an amendment of the 13th clause which takes away the subject's undoubted right to appeal to Her Majesty in Her Privy Council from the decision of a Colonial Court of Justice.

I wish you therefore to request your responsible advisers to submit to the Legislature a short Bill, repealing the 13th clause of the above Act, and re-enacting it in such a form as shall save intact the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council, under such regulations as Her Majesty may think fit from time to time to prescribe.

Till this is done, it will not be possible for me to advise that the Act should be left to its operation by Her Majesty.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, New Brunswick.

Copy.—Enclosure.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, 29th Nov. 1860.

MY LORD DUKE.—I am directed by the Lord President to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Letter of 19th instant, transmitting an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, entitled Cap. 37, “An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.”

Your Grace requests to be favoured with the Lord President's opinion, whether Her Majesty can properly be advised to sanction the Act, notwithstanding the 13th clause, which declares that the judgment of the Supreme Court shall be final, without any reference to any right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

In reply, I am directed by the Lord President to acquaint Your Grace that the Lords of the Council are clearly of opinion that the Section 13 ought not to receive the assent of Her Majesty, because it takes away the jurisdiction of the Queen in Council in all cases under the Act, not being cases of actual dissolution of Marriage, and because many of the cases in which Her Majesty's jurisdiction would be so taken away by this Act are cases in which the right of appeal to the highest Court ought especially to be preserved.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR HELPS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Office.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to establish “The Saint John Criminal Court.”

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, proceeded therein, and had agreed to several Sections; when

A motion was made—To reconsider the eleventh Section, and which is as follows:—

“11. That the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John, not exceeding six in number at any one time, (the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Saint John excepted) shall be liable to be summoned and serve on any Grand Jury summoned to attend the said Court, except the Grand Jury summoned to attend March Term; provided always, that it shall not be necessary, after this Act comes into operation, and during its

continuation, to summon any Grand Jury to attend the Circuit Court for the City and County of Saint John, to attend in any Sessions of the Peace for the said City and County other than the March Sessions as hereinafter provided."

And upon the question for the reconsideration of the said Section, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Allen,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Ferris,
Mr. Lewis,	Hanington,
M ^c Clelan,	Montgomery,
M ^c Millan,	C. Perley.
Botsford,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Mr. Gillmor,
Mr. Connell,	Chandler,
Lawrence,	Cudlip,
Gray,	Wilmot,
Read,	M ^c Intosh,
Williston,	Tibbits.
Scovil,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section being then again before them—

It was moved—That the said Section be expunged.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Allen,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Gilbert,
Mr. End,	Montgomery,
Botsford,	C. Perley.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Mr. Scovil,
Mr. Connell,	Gillmor,
Gray,	Chandler,
Williston,	Cudlip,
Lewis,	M ^c Intosh,
M ^c Clelan,	Tibbits.
Tapley,	

And it being thereupon decided in the negative, the said Section remained as part of the Bill.

That the Committee then having gone through all the several Sections thereof, and after making amendments thereto, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Lawrence, from the Committee appointed on the 14th day of February instant, to examine into the several provisions of a Bill before the House, for the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee to whom was referred a Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies, have examined the same.

"The Committee recommend the passing of a Bill more comprehensive in its details than the measure now before the House, and they have prepared a new Bill, which they submit to the consideration of the House.

J. W. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES WATTERS,
J. H. GRAY.

Committee Room, 22nd February, 1861."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Bill reported by the Committee, under the Title of—"A Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies for certain purposes,"—was then handed in and read a first time.

Mr. Ferris moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to Chapter 93, Title xvii, of the Revised Statutes “Of the measurement of Firewood and Bark.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 23rd February, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill for the relief of Insolvent Confined Debtors:

A Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies for certain purposes:

A Bill in addition to Chapter 93, Title xvii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the measurement of Firewood and Bark:”

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways: and

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish “The Saint John Criminal Court.”

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Gray take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend an Act to provide for an Alms House and Work House in the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds in Government Securities.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chandler take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Act to regulate the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Mitchell,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from off Crown Lands.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, proceeded therein to the second Section thereof, and which is as followeth:—

“2. That the Governor in Council shall appoint a day in the month of June or July in each year to receive applications for permission to cut and haul Lumber from Crown Lands in the several Counties of this Province; that if only one application is received during that day for any piece of ground, the person or persons so applying shall, on complying with such conditions and rules, and paying such mileage as is hereinafter provided, to be made and fixed by the Governor in Council, receive a Licence for the same for said purpose; provided always, that no such Licence shall issue for a longer period than one year, and shall in all cases terminate on the first day of May following the date of its issue; that after the day so to be named in the month of June or July in each year, for receiving applications, the first applicant shall, without public auction, receive a Licence therefor, provided there is no other applicant for the same ground the same day.”

The question being taken upon this Section, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	M'Leod,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Gillmor,
End,	Chandler,
Kerr,	Cudlip,
Read,	Hanington,
Williston,	Tibbits,
M'Clelan,	Cornell.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Allen,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Scovil,
Mr. Lawrence,	Wilmot,
Gray,	M'Intosh,
Lewis,	M'Adam.
Botsford,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the Section agreed to.

That the Committee then proceeded to the third Section of the Bill, and which is as followeth:—

"3. Whenever it shall occur that two or more persons apply for the same piece of ground or berth on the same day, a day shall be fixed for the sale thereof by public auction, and due notice thereof be given, and the same shall be sold in such way and manner and by such person as the Governor in Council from time to time may appoint for that purpose, and the highest bidder therefor shall be the purchaser."

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the words "and by such person," and substitute the words "and by such persons and at such places in the different Counties in the Province as the Governor in Council," &c.

And the question being taken upon the proposed amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Hanington,
Mr. Gray,	Tibbits,
M'Leod,	Connell.
Gillmor,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Botsford,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Allen,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Scovil,
Mr. Lawrence,	Vail,
End,	Wilmot,
Kerr,	M'Intosh,
Read,	Montgomery,
Williston,	M'Adam,
Lewis,	C. Perley.
M'Clelan,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the following amendment was then moved—To expunge the said Section under consideration, and substitute as follows:—

"All sales under this Act shall take place at the Shire Town of the County where the lands lie."

And upon the question for this amendment, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Smith,	Mr. Vail,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Gillmor,
Gray,	Cudlip,
Lewis,	Hanington,
Botsford,	Tibbits,
Scovil,	Connell.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Allen,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	M'Leod,
Mr. Lawrence,	Chandler,
End,	M'Intosh,
Kerr,	Montgomery,
Read,	M'Adam,
Williston,	C. Perley.

Whereupon this was also decided in the negative.

And the question being then taken upon the Section, it was agreed to.

That the Committee then proceeding in the Bill, the following was moved as an additional Section thereto:—

"That from and after the passing of this Act not more than two square miles can be applied for in any one lot; and that the applications shall be made by tenders, stating the sum per square mile the applicant will pay; and should there be more than one applicant for the same lot, the highest

tender shall be accepted, the rate of mileage tendered not to be less than the upset price fixed by the Executive Government."

Upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Lewis,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Vail,
Mr. Lawrence,	Wilmot,
Gray,	M'Intosh.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Allen,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	M'Leod,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Gillmor,
End,	Chandler,
Kerr,	Hanington,
Read,	Montgomery,
Williston,	Tibbits,
M'Clelan,	C. Perley.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the following was then moved, to be added as an additional Section:—

"The Surveyor General shall appoint one Clerk in his Office to receive all applications for Licences under this Act, and shall give notice of such appointment in the Royal Gazette annually, at least one month prior to the — day of —."

Upon the question for this amendment, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Allen,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Macpherson,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Scovil,
Lawrence,	Vail,
Lewis,	M'Intosh.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Gillmor,
Mr. End,	Chandler,
Kerr,	Tibbits,
Read,	C. Perley.
Williston,	

Whereupon this was also decided in the negative.

That the following Section was then moved to be added:—

"That the rate of mileage shall in no case exceed the sum of twenty shillings per square mile."

Upon the question for sustaining this motion, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Macpherson,
Mr. End,	Gillmor,
Kerr,	Chandler,
Read,	Tibbits,
Williston,	C. Perley.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Allen,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Vail,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	M'Leod,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Wilmot,
Lawrence,	M'Intosh.
Lewis,	

And so this was also decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having gone through the several Sections of the Bill, after making amendments thereto, had agreed to the same.

The question being put from the Chair for accepting the said Report, when the House divided—

YEAS 17.

NAYS 10.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative; and

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Gillmor, by leave, presented a Petition from William Whitlock and William Troop, on behalf of the Saint Andrews Benefit Society, and the Friendly Benefit Society, praying for an amendment in the Act relating to Savings Banks, as will permit of Deposits being made in such Banks by those Societies, exceeding the amounts limited by the existing Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. End,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the expense attending the performance of the duty imposed by Law on the Revisors of the several Parishes of the Counties of this Province, since the office of Revisor has been established by Law.

Ordered, That Mr. End, Mr. M'Clelan, and Mr. Botsford, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 25th February, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to amend the Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, praying for an amendment in their Act of incorporation; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to repeal the seventh Section of the one hundred and forty ninth Chapter of the Revised Statutes, "Of Homicide and other offences against the person," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Smith, by leave, presented a Petition from Messieurs Richards and Belliveau, Frank Godet, Pacey Godet, and one hundred others, of the County of Westmorland, praying that an Act may pass to prevent persons engaged in the Fisheries from throwing overboard gurry or offal in any part of Shepody Bay, from Cape Enrage to the Petitcodiac River; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the 16th day of February instant, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Fisheries, to report thereon.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from the Carleton County Agricultural Society, praying for an amendment in their Acts of incorporation; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Connell moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. McPhelim moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road commencing near Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, known as the McLauchlan Road, to the Richibuto River, in the County of Kent, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Scovil moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road commencing at the Great Road leading from Fredericton to Finger Board, at the new Bridge near Robert Blair's, to the Case Settlement, by Hickson's, thence by George Fairweather's and Isaac Crawford's, to Colina Corner, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the Debt due by the Town of Saint Andrews.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Citizens of the City of Saint John from any disqualification by reason of their Citizenship, or owning property in the said City, from presiding at or serving on the Jury in any trial in the Supreme Court, between any person or persons and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Mitchell,

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from off Crown Lands.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Mitchell take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from William K. Reynolds, of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass incorporating a Company by the name of "The People's Horse Railway Company;" which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell, a Member for the County of Northumberland, applies for leave of absence for a few days, important business requiring his attention; which was granted.

Mr. Gray, a Member for the County of Saint John, also applies for leave of absence for a few days, important business requiring his attention; which was granted.

Mr. Williston moved the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the Rule of the House, requiring the payment of the sum of seven pounds ten shillings before the introduction of Bills of a private or personal nature, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

And upon the question for sustaining the same, the House divided—

YEAS 6.

NAYS 17.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. End,

Whereas it appears that the Northern Shore of the Bay of Chaleur has been recently declared to be what is called a Free Port, into which Chattels, the growth, produce or manufactures of all nations, may be imported duty free; and whereas this is a measure presenting great temptation for illicit trade to the neighbouring shores, and tending to allure to the Canadian Ports the entire export of an important staple article which was fitted for the foreign market by the industry of New Brunswick; and whereas it is highly desirable that this subject shall receive the immediate consideration of the Legislature, with a view to alleviate or modify the apprehended evils; therefore

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to investigate this matter and report thereon to this House.

Ordered, That Mr. End, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Gillmor, and Mr. Kerr, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company. Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Connell, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the 21st day of February instant, requesting that full Accounts of the Construction, Engineering, and other Returns, and information connected with the European and North American Railway, may be laid before the House, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say, That he would comply with the wishes of the House.

Mr. Connell, also from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the 21st day of February instant, requesting that copies of Contracts entered into for the construction, and completion of Sections No. 4 and No. 5 on the Northern or Salisbury end of the European and North American Railway, with Account of Payments made on account of such Contracts, may be laid before the House, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House.

Mr. Tibbits, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the 21st day of February instant, requesting that Accounts be laid before the House, shewing Expenses incurred by the Executive Government connected with the recent Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Tibbits, also from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the 21st day of February instant, requesting detailed statements to be laid before the House, shewing—Moneys granted for Public Works or payable by law from the 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860, and amounts paid by Chief Commissioner during that period, and remaining due;—Contracts entered into for building Bridges on Great Roads, and sums paid thereon;—also of moneys drawn from Treasury by Commissioner, and paid by him since 31st October last, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Scovil, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the 21st day of February instant, requesting to be laid before the House statements shewing the number of Supervisors employed by the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works on the Great Roads, amount expended by each, and Commission allowed to them; the number of rods of Road turnpiked, the amount expended by days work or private contract, and in building and repairing Bridges, and of extras on each Bridge, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the 23rd day of February instant, respecting the expense attending the performance of the duty of Revisors, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the European and North American Railway from Saint John to Shediac, from the 1st day of August 1860, to the 1st day of February 1861, under the following heads, viz:—

1st. Receipts for the use of Engines, Cars, and other plant, from Contractors and others doing work in connection with the construction of the Railway:

2nd. Receipts for the carriage of Goods and Freight from all sources other than the above:

3rd. Receipts for Passengers carried:

4th. The number of Passengers carried free of charge, and the classification thereof:

5th. The amount of Salaries and Wages, and the classification thereof, paid or incurred during that period:

6th. The amount paid or incurred during the same period for repairs and materials connected with the running expenditure and maintenance of the Road.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Vail, and Mr. Botsford, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On like motion of Mr. Wilmot,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a List or Statement of all Appointments made by the Executive Government to any place of profit or emolument since the 1st day of January 1860; with a Statement of the Salaries or emoluments connected with such appointments;—also copies of any correspondence relative to the resignation or appointment of any Clerk or other Officer in the Auditor General's Department.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Scovil, and Mr. Cudlip, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

On like motion of Mr. Wilmot,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of all moneys expended in the original construction and the rebuilding and repairs of the Grand Falls Bridge, classifying the expenditure under separate heads, and specifying to whom the amounts have been paid; with a Statement of any money still due and unpaid in connection with the said Bridge, and by whom claimed; also

A particular Account of all moneys paid, and to whom respectively, for commissions, contingent expenses, and travelling expenses; also

Copies of any correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works or the Executive Government, relative to the said Bridge, since the 12th day of November 1859; and copies of all Contracts, agreements, or other documents relative thereto, not previously laid before the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Vail, and Mr. Cudlip, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, the Petition of Thomas King, a Railway Contractor, and all other papers and writings relative to the claim of the said Thomas King on the European and North American Railway.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Mc'Clelan, and Mr. Botsford, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

On like motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause

to be laid before this House, a detailed Statement of the appropriation of £5,000 made by the Legislature in the year 1854, for the deepening, widening, and improving such Harbours in the Province as may require the same, shewing the amount expended, the names of persons to whom any amount has been paid out of such appropriation, and for what services expended, and the balance still in hand in favour of the appropriation.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. End, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

On motion of Mr. Scovil,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a list of the names of all persons fined by the Railway Police Magistrate, together with the amount paid by each, since his appointment to office.

Ordered, That Mr. Scovil, Mr. McClelan, and Mr. Gillmor, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Brown,

Ordered, That the Bill before the House, "To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways," be forthwith printed, and one hundred copies thereof furnished for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. M'Adam,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Stephen for the erection of a Lock-up House in Milltown, in the said Parish.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. M'Adam moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to an Act intitled "An Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen;" and

The twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read at the Assizes or General Sessions of the Peace, in presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in read a first time.

On motion of Mr. M'Adam,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to constitute certain Bye-Streets in the Town of Saint Stephen, Public Highways.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 26th February, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to repeal the seventh Section of the one hundred and forty ninth Chapter of the Revised Statutes, "Of Homicide and other offences against the person," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof:

A Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society:

A Bill to establish the Road commencing near Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, known as the M'Lauchlan Road, to the Richibucto River, in the County of Kent, as one of the Great Roads of communication:

A Bill to place the Road commencing at the Great Road leading from Fredericton to Finger Board, at the new Bridge near Robert Blair's, to the Case Settlement, by Hickson's, thence by George Fairweather's and Isaac Crawford's, to Colina Corner, on the Great Road establishment:

A Bill in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company:

A Bill to provide for French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland:

A Bill to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company: and

A Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen."

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Stephen for the erection of a Lock-up House in Milltown, in the said Parish.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Adam take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the debt due by the Town of Saint Andrews.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chandler take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to explain and amend an Act intituled “An Act to authorize the extension of King Street, in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lawrence moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for the Registry of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in—A Bill further to amend an Act intituled “An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, with power to bring before them persons and papers.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. M'Clelan, and Mr. Kerr, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

Ordered, That Mr. M'Intosh be added to the Committee appointed on the 20th day of February instant, to take into consideration the subject of the present mode of surveying Lumber, and the Laws in force relative thereto.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies for certain purposes.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Tibbits, pursuant to leave granted, brought in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Bridge on the south side of the Arestock River to the American Boundary, as one of the Great Roads of communication; which was read a first time.

Mr. Gillmor moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to and in amendment of the several Acts relating to Banks for Savings in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tapley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Ferris,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to Chapter 93, Title xvii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the measurement of Firewood and Bark.”

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the first Section thereof under their consideration—

The question was taken thereon, when the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ferris,	Mr. M'Phelim,	Mr. Cudlip,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Scovil,	Lawrence,	Wilmot.
Mr. End,	M'Leod,		
Williston,	Chandler,		
Lewis,	Gilbert,		
M'Clelan,	Hanington,		
M'Millan,	M'Intosh,		
Botsford,	Tibbits.		
Tapley,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section adopted.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to abolish the property qualification of Members of the House of Assembly.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Botsford moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to explain and amend Chapter 67, Title x, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Sewers.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents relative to the Financial affairs of the Province, viz :—

1. Report on the Finances for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860 :
2. Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1861 : and
3. Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of Railway for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1861.

The foregoing Documents laid before the House, are as follow :—

REPORT ON THE FINANCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1860.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

In submitting to Your Excellency the Ordinary Revenue and Railway Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860, I desire to make a few observations, in order that the result of the transactions of the year may be readily understood.

2. The Treasurer's Accounts necessarily embrace, as items of Revenue, the Cash collected at his Office and what is received from the Deputy Treasurers, whether accruing from the business of the current Fiscal Year or of any antecedent period. In like manner his disbursements are classified only so far as the law requires that certain separate Accounts shall be kept, but they do not distinguish, in special statements, the transactions which belong exclusively to the current year from those of previous years; and they cannot shew the appropriations for which Warrants have not been drawn, nor liabilities incurred and which remain to be provided for at the close of the Fiscal Year. In making these observations, I trust it will not be supposed that any defect is suggested in the Accounts of that highly efficient officer.

3. It is important, however, that Statements be annually compiled which shall exhibit the true result of the Revenue Collections, and of the whole liabilities incurred for the services of each Fiscal Year.

4. To accomplish this object in reference to the past year, I have compiled the following Statements, which are annexed to these observations:

1. Comparative Statements of the estimated and actual Revenue for the year 1859-60, with a further comparison of the actual Revenue of that year with the Revenue of 1858-9, marked A.
2. A General Comparative Statement of the estimated and actual Expenditure for the service of the year 1859-60, marked B.
3. A Comparative Statement of the estimated Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for 1859-60, marked C.
4. A Comparative Statement of the actual Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1859-60, marked D.
5. An Abstract of the Total Expenditure of the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860, for comparison with the Estimate; and of Warrants and Charges on account of the Total Expenditure, shewing amounts due; also Warrants drawn on account of services of previous years, marked E.

5. On reference to these Statements it will be noticed, in regard to the Ordinary Revenue, that, after deducting certain receipts on account of the Casual and Territorial Revenue which formed part of the accumulations of previous years, but which only reached the Treasurer's hands at the time he has specified, the gross amount has exceeded the estimate for 1859-60 by £11,544 7 4, and the Revenue from the same sources in 1858-9 by £15,745 17s. 5d.

6. And here I take the opportunity of remarking that a more satisfactory statement of the Revenue and Expenditure would be obtained, were the gross amount of the Casual and Territorial Revenue and of the Post Office Department, and indeed of all special funds or sources of Revenue, paid into the Treasury, and the whole expenditure defrayed by Warrant. At present the balances only of the Casual and Territorial Revenue appear in the Treasurer's Accounts of Receipts, and, as to the Post Office Department,

nothing is entered save the sums withdrawn to meet the deficiency of its Revenue.

7. On the Imports, the increase of Revenue is £15,567 16 5 over the Estimate, and £20,509 9 11 over the Revenue collected from like sources in 1858-9. The collections having been under the same tariff, the increase is attributable to an improvement in the general trade of the Province, and the vigilance of the Revenue Officers, whose number has been slightly increased during the past year.

8. The Export Duty is £4,614 12 5 less than the Estimate, and £4,557 10s. 10d. less than the amount realized in 1858-9. The decrease is assignable to the high rates of freight that prevailed during the greater part of the year, and to the equalization of the duty on Foreign and British Timber and Deals by the Imperial Parliament, which has no doubt lessened the demand for Colonial wood goods, and has certainly caused parties shipping from Ports on the Saint Croix River to clear their vessels and cargoes from the American instead of the British Ports, whereby they evade the payment of the Export Duty and Light House charges. That the producing energy and capability of the Province have been fully maintained during the past year, is demonstrated by the fact that the stock of deals and logs on hand on 31st October 1860, the close of the Fiscal Year, was about 60,000,000 feet more than the quantity on hand at the like period in 1859; and that had this surplus been sent forward, the Duty collected would have very nearly come up to the Estimate.

9. The Treasurer, it is to be observed, has credited £15,738 9 9, as the amount of receipts in 1858-9, on account of the Casual and Territorial Revenue and Surplus Civil List Fund, and £11,514 4 10 as for 1859-60, thus shewing a decrease in 1859-60 of £4,224 4 11. But it is to be noted that in the amount so credited for 1858-9, about £4,000 were collected by the Receiver General in 1857-8, and £3,000 of previous accumulations were received from the Central Bank. So likewise of £11,514 4 10 credited by the Treasurer as receipts in 1859-60, £3,250 was a further portion of previous accumulations held by the Bank and repaid within the year. After adjusting the Accounts to this state of facts, a process necessary for the ascertainment of the true Revenue of the year, the net excess in this source over the Estimate is £264 4 10; while a comparison with the adjusted amount collected in 1858-9 shews a small decrease.

10. No observation appears to be called for in connexion with the other items or sources of Revenue.

11. The total amount of the estimated Ordinary Revenue—which is exclusive of the Railway Impost Fund and all other special funds—for the Fiscal Year 1859-60, was

... ..	£157,350	0	0
The Revenue realized was	168,894	7	4

The Revenue of the previous year, 1858-9, having been	153,148	9	11
---	---------	---	----

If the Special Funds had been included, so as to shew a gross total Revenue, as has been already suggested at paragraph 6, the amount for the Fiscal Year 1859-60 would have been as follows:—

Import Duty,	...	...	...	...	£144,567	16	5
Export Duty,	...	...	...	...	14,385	7	7
Casual and Territory Revenue,	...	...	...	...	12,420	0	5
Post Office,	...	...	...	...	11,051	18	0
Supreme Court Fees,	...	...	...	...	625	5	0

<i>Carried forward,</i>	£000,000	0	0
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------	---	---

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	...	...	£183,050	7	5
Auction Duty,	...	...	...	88	12	11
Revenue Seizures,	...	...	...	387	4	1
Distillery Licences,	...	...	...	20	0	0
Fishery Fund,	...	...	...	1	18	9
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	28,986	10	11
Sinking Fund,	...	...	...	778	3	3
Emigrant Duties,	...	...	...	40	10	0
Light House Duties,	...	...	...	5,448	0	10
Sick and Disabled Seamen Duties,	...	...	...	1,789	12	9
Buoys and Beacons,	...	...	...	588	17	10
Indian Reserve Fund,	...	...	...	52	19	8
Copy Right Duties,	...	...	...	25	14	6
Total Revenue,				...	...	£221,258 12 11

12. By reference to the annexed Statements, B and E, it will appear that the total amount appropriated by the Legislature for the ordinary service of the year, exclusive of the special fund services, was £158,293 14 2, and that the total expenditure will amount to £162,737 14 9. This shews an apparent excess of £4,444 0 7; but it will be remembered that no part of the extraordinary expense incurred in the thorough repairs to the Public Buildings and otherwise, in anticipation of and connected with the visit of the Prince of Wales, was included in the appropriation Acts, or was otherwise directly provided for by law. When the expenditure, therefore, on this account is added to the legislatively appropriated amount, and compared with the actual expenditures and liabilities of the year, all excess disappears, and it is found that the amount which may be fairly claimed as authorized by the Legislature, exceeds the actual expenditure by £5,055 19 5; or in other words, that of the authorized expenditure there has been a saving of £5,055 19 5, after providing for all the known expenses chargeable for the service of the year.

14. Some of the items of expenditure, however, either from being in excess or defect of the appropriated amount, call for some notice or explanation.

15. The whole amount appropriated for the Civil List, £14,500, has, agreeably to law, been drawn from the Treasury; and the usual saving of £2,270 9s. has been made. This amount reverts to the Treasury as part of the Surplus Civil List Fund, and under a different arrangement of the Accounts might be deducted from the expenditure. As at present accounted, it enters as an item of both Revenue and Expenditure.

16. The Legislative Expenses are £356 12 2 in excess of the appropriated amount, occasioned principally by an unanticipated increased expense for additional copies of the Debates, and cost of addressing and forwarding them.

17. The expense of Collecting and Protecting the Revenue is also beyond the amount appropriated by £827 10 10. This is justified by the increase of Revenue, which of course adds to the Commission chargeable by the Deputy Treasurers, and by the employment of additional Revenue Officers, whose services became necessary, not only to guard the Revenue of the Province, but also to afford the protection due to the honest trader.

18. It will be remarked, that the amount drawn from the Revenue to meet the Interest due on the Debt of the Province, is less than the estimate anticipated by £9,470 9 9. This saving, worthy as it is of unexceptionable

congratulation, was effected by a decrease of £349 15 8 in the amount estimated for the Interest on the Ordinary Provincial Debt; also by an increase in the revenue from the Railway Impost, and by the unexpectedly large increase in the earnings of our Provincial Railway. These earnings, after defraying all the running expenses, repairs, and so forth, so far exceeded the anticipated result, as to require from the Ordinary Revenue, instead of £12,500, only £3,379 5 11 in aid of the Impost Fund, to meet the Interest on all the Debentures issued for the construction of the Road, and on the £44,000 Sterling held by the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, the interest on which is also defrayed from the same fund. This result, so replete with encouragement, would have been rendered more remarkable, if the balance of the earnings, £2,496 7s., had been paid into the Treasury at the close of the Fiscal Year, when, instead of £3,379 5 11 being drawn from the Ordinary Revenue for deficiency of interest, the amount would have been only £882 18 11.

19. The total expenditure for Public Works will exceed by £7,943 4 4 the amount intended to be drawn when the Estimate was framed. Of this excess it may be remarked £7,500 were expended by the Board in refitting the Public Buildings, and in other incidents connected with the Royal visit which has already been referred to.

20. The disbursements for Education exceed the Estimate by £1,035 18 2; but it is proper to observe that the difference was incurred in satisfying the provisions of the Parish School Act, under which the number and character of the schools have advanced.

21. The estimated expenditure for agricultural purposes was £3,150. To this was added, under the head of 'Unforeseen Expenses,' £750, to meet any loss that might be sustained on the sum of £2,000 which, it was understood by the Legislature, was to be advanced to the Board of Agriculture for the importation of Superior Stock, thus virtually making the whole grant for agricultural purposes £3,900. The amount actually paid and advanced by Warrant is £4,521 19 5; but when the net proceeds of the stock imported and sold are repaid to the Treasury, together with any unexpended balance, they will probably bring the expenditure within the estimate.

22. The increase of expenditure under the head 'Provincial Penitentiary,' has been incurred for new Boilers and Machinery. It is in addition to the usual cost of maintenance.

23. The amount paid as 'Return Duties,' exceeds the payments in 1859 and the estimate of 1860, by nearly £900. This, however, ought to be satisfactory, inasmuch as it indicates increased trade with the neighbouring Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The duties are repaid under the Act 19 V. c. 35, which authorizes the Treasurer to refund duties upon the exportation of dutiable articles, provided the value of the exportation specified in each certificate be not less than £25.

24. The expenditure connected with the Militia is £229 3 9 in excess of the estimate. This was occasioned chiefly by the freight charges for 3,000 stand of arms and 200 barrels of ammunition, for the use of the Militia Force, and £100 paid to the Quarter Master General, under Address of the House of Assembly.

25. The Grant of £500 for 'Mineral Resources,' has not been expended; but it has been carried forward as an expenditure which it is desirable to incur, so soon as the circumstances are sufficiently favourable.

26. The excess in the amount of 'Unforeseen Expenses,' is connected with the service which rendered necessary the thorough repair of the Public Buildings. £500 were put at the disposal of Your Excellency; £750 at that

of the Committee of Management in Saint John, and £750 were assigned to the Committee in Fredericton.

27. On comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure, which includes all known liabilities, it must be satisfactory to Your Excellency and the Legislature to know, that after providing for every service in the year, including the expense necessarily attendant on the visit of the Prince, increased Grants for Education, Agriculture, Great Roads and Bridges, there still remains to the credit of the Province, on the transactions of the year, the sum of £6,156 12 7.

28. The Financial Statements now presented to Your Excellency are in the same form as those of last year.

29. The Railway Financial Statement shews in detail the funds which have been devoted to these works. The total debt on this account, including £50,000 sterling advanced for the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, amounts in currency to £1,127,493 19 3.

30. With the exception of a deep water terminus at Saint John, a subject as yet under consideration, the portion of the European and North American Railway from Saint John to Shediac is all but finished; and the prospects of that portion of the Road, in its isolated position even, are highly encouraging.

31. Though from the foregoing statements no apprehension of pressure need be entertained on account of the debt which has been incurred for Railways, I cannot refrain from submitting to Your Excellency, a proposition for the formation of an addition to the present Sinking Fund, by which the whole cost might be eventually paid off without any possible derangement of the ordinary monetary affairs of the Province.

32. When legislative authority was given by the Act 19 V. c. 16, for the construction of Railways, the Government was authorized to effect loans upon Provincial Debentures payable in thirty years, and a limited Sinking Fund towards the payment of the debt, was at the same time provided. This Sinking Fund consists of Receipts from Sales of Timber and Land then belonging to the Crown in the Counties through which the Railroad passes, and a sum equal to 1½ per cent. interest on the money borrowed for the construction of the Road, to be deducted from the profits. But it can scarcely be supposed that in a new country like this, and especially while the road remains unconnected with the roads on the east and west of the Province, there can, for many years, be any payment into the Sinking Fund from the last mentioned source—indeed it can scarcely be expected that the receipts will meet the maintenance, running expenses, and interest. It is, therefore, evident that at the close of the thirty years, a very considerable portion of the means would have to be provided for by the issue of new Debentures.

33. I would therefore suggest the expediency of appropriating, as an addition to the Sinking Fund, the whole sum above par obtained for the Debentures sold and to be sold, already amounting to upwards of £40,000 sterling, to be placed at compound interest by the immediate and periodical purchase of undoubted securities. A very considerable sum would thus be accumulated before any of the existing Debentures are redeemable; and when to such Fund the difference between the par and selling prices of the new issue is added, and managed in like manner, I am well assured that the result would enable the Government of this Province to pay off the whole debt before the second issue fell due.

34. Should the Legislature adopt this proposition, I entertain no doubt that Railway works worth more than one million pounds, would in less than sixty years become the unencumbered property of the Province; and all that the Government would have been called upon to contribute towards the

purchase would be the annual deficiency between the earnings of the road and the expense of maintenance and interest.

35. With regard to the Ordinary Revenue Financial Statement, the only item which suggests special notice is the indebtedness of the Province on account of Savings Bank Deposits.

36. The amount which the Treasurer can receive from the Trustees of the Saint John Savings Bank is limited by law, and has been already reached. The course to be adopted, by which the labouring classes shall continue to enjoy the benefits of these institutions, which are so directly and intimately connected with their moral and social advancement, is, therefore, a subject worthy of serious consideration. In times of prosperity, the savings accumulate; and in adverse circumstances, the deposits are withdrawn to supply the necessities of the day. The revenues of the Province and the means of liquidating liabilities are affected by somewhat similar causes. An excessive amount of deposits, with the contingent exposure to sudden withdrawals, is consequently liable, if not properly guarded, to embarrass financial arrangements. This difficulty was in part remedied by the Act 19 Vic. c. 20, under which the Government was authorized to issue Debentures to a limited amount; and the action of the Government, whereby £30,000 sterling of these securities are reserved in the hands of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company to meet any Savings Bank emergency, effects a wise purpose. Such a course, however, is not of unlimited application; and as the idea of depriving the industrious classes of a safe place of deposit for their savings cannot be entertained, I am of opinion that it is desirable to extend the limit to which the Treasurer may receive deposits; and that authority should be given to the Government to direct their investment, from time to time, in undoubted public securities.

37. On reference to the Statement, Your Excellency will observe that during the past year there has been a great improvement in the financial condition of the Province; and that there was available cash, at the command of the Government on 1st November, sufficient to pay all the outstanding Warrants, the whole amount of undrawn Appropriations, the balance due to the Commercial Bank, and the excess of the Savings Bank deposits paid to the Treasurer during the year, and still leave a considerable surplus.

38. On a general review of our finances, I am justified in stating that there is every ground for confidence in the resources of the Province; and that the Legislature will be enabled at the next Session, without imposing any new taxes, to provide the usual appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the Government, and the interest on *all* liabilities, and for Education, Agriculture, Roads and Bridges, and other public works, as well as for such extraordinary services as are entitled to immediate consideration.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

S. L. TILLEY.

*Secretary's Office, Fredericton,
22nd December 1860.*

A.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR 1858-9 AND 1859-60.

HEADS OF REVENUE.		ESTIMATE FOR 1859-60.	COLLECTED IN 1859-60.	COLLECTED IN 1858-59.
Import Duty, ...	... ..	£129,000 0 0	£144,567 16 5	£124,058 6 6
Export Duty, ...	... ..	19,000 0 0	14,385 7 7	18,942 18 5
Casual and Territorial Revenue and Surplus Civil List, after deducting previous accumulations,	... ..	8,000 0 0	8,264 4 10	8,738 9 9
Supreme Court Fees,	... ..	600 0 0	625 5 0	575 0 0
Auction Duty,	... ..	150 0 0	88 12 11	136 4 1
Provincial Share of Seizures,	... ..	600 0 0	387 4 1	618 15 8
Distillery Licenses,	... ..	...	20 0 0	20 0 0
Refunded Money,	... ..	...	555 16 6	58 15 6
		£157,350 0 0	£168,894 7 4	£153,148 9 11
Excess of Revenue in 1859-60 over Estimate,	... ..	...	£11,544 7 4	...
Excess of Revenue in 1859-60 over that of 1858-59,	... ..	...	15,745 17 5	...

Secretary's Office, 22nd December 1860.

S. L. TILLEY.

B.*General Comparative Statement of the Estimated and actual Expenditure for the service of the year 1859-60.*

ESTIMATE.

Amount of Estimate,	£156,577	2	6
Postmaster General's Salary omitted,	600	0	0
Appropriated in addition to 'Unforeseen Expenses,'	750	0	0
" by Address as to Canada Disputed Territory Fund,	366	11	8
	<hr/>		
Total amount of Legislative appropriations,	£158,293	14	2

EXPENDITURE.

Actual, by Warrants and charges,	£155,872	11	5
Additional liabilities for the year,	6,865	3	4
	<hr/>		
Total Expenditure,	162,737	14	9
	<hr/>		
Difference being in excess of Estimate, subject to explanation,	£4,444	0	7

Secretary's Office, 22nd December 1860.

S. L. TILLEY.

C.*Comparison of Estimated Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1859-60.*

Amount of Estimated Revenue, as submitted to the Legislature,	£157,350	0	0
Amount of Estimated Expenditure as submitted to the Legislature,	156,577	2	6
	<hr/>		
Estimated Excess of Revenue over Expenditure,	£772	17	6

Secretary's Office, 22nd December 1860.

S. L. TILLEY.

D.*Comparison of Actual Revenue and Expenditure, including Liabilities, for the Year 1859-60.*

Amount of Ordinary Revenue,	£168,894	7	4
Amount of Expenditure and Liabilities,	162,737	14	9
	<hr/>		
Excess of actual Revenue over Expenditure and Liabilities for the year 1859-60,	£6,156	12	7

Secretary's Office, 22nd December 1860

S. L. TILLEY.

E.

ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31st OCT. 1860,
As compared with the Estimate; and of Warrants and Charges on Account of the Total Expenditure, showing Balances due; as well as Warrants drawn on Account of the Expenditure of previous years.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimated and legislatively appropriated Expenditure for Fiscal Year.	Total Expenditure for Fiscal Year.	Warrants and Charges for Fiscal Year.		Warrants drawn against previous appropriations.
			Already drawn and made.	To be drawn.	
Civil List,	£14,500 0 0	£14,500 0 0	£14,500 0 0	.. .. .	£1,362 3 1
Legislative,	11,195 17 6	11,532 9 8	11,532 9 8	.. .. .	60 0 0
Judicial,	3,190 0 0	3,098 14 3	3,098 14 3	.. .. .	31 18 0
Revenue Collection and Protection,	9,891 5 0	10,718 15 10	10,718 15 10	.. .. .	.. .. .
Debt, Interest including aid to Railway Impost,	21,500 0 0	12,039 10 3	12,039 10 3	.. .. .	.. .. .
Post Office, Salary of Postmaster General,	600 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Public Works,	5,500 0 0	52,893 4 4	49,516 14 4	.. .. .	.. .. .
Education,	44,050 0 0	28,985 18 2	28,021 17 0	3,046 10 0	1,350 0 0
Agriculture,	27,050 0 0	4,321 19 5	4,521 10 5	964 1 2	1,286 7 3
Fisheries,	3,150 0 0	284 10 0	204 10 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Provincial Penitentiary,	280 0 0	2,300 0 0	1,500 0 0	.. .. .	80 0 0
Lunatic Asylum,	1,800 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0
Public Health,	4,000 0 0	2,025 0 0	1,625 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Returned Duties,	2,600 0 0	3,585 2 1	3,885 2 1	1,000 0 0	100 0 0
Pensions,	3,000 0 0	400 0 0	325 10 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Indians,	400 0 0	315 10 0	325 10 0	20 0 0	30 0 0
Military and Militia,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Steamboat Inspectors,	300 0 0	529 3 9	529 3 9	.. .. .	.. .. .
Immigration,	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Mineral Resources,	120 0 0	60 0 0	.. .. .	60 0 0	60 0 0
Unforeseen Expenses,	500 0 0	533 15 7	270 8 2	263 7 5	.. .. .
Address as to Canada Disputed Territory Fund,	500 0 0	500 0 0	.. .. .	400 0 0	.. .. .
	1,750 0 0	3,124 1 5	2,752 16 8	371 4 9	987 0 1
	300 11 8				
	£158,293 14 2	£102,737 14 9	£155,872 11 5	£0,565 3 4	£6,350 17 5

Secretary's Office, 22nd December 1860.

S. L. TILLEY.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ORDINARY REVENUE FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 31st OCTOBER 1860.

Funded Debt.

Debentures under Act 19 V. c. 20, sterling,	£31,000	0	0
Add 13-60ths for sovereigns at 24s. 4d. currency,	6,716	13	4
			<u>£37,716 13 4</u>
Debentures under the same Act, currency,		13,800	0 0
Do. for Fredericton Fire Loan,		12,000	0 0
			<u>£66,516 13 4</u>
Total Funded Debt,			

Floating Debt.

To Savings Banks, viz :—

Saint John,	£91,500	0	1
Restigouche,	1,720	12	0
Gloucester,	421	0	3
Newcastle,	2,434	15	3
Chatham,	14,008	15	11
Kent,	1,434	2	6
Shediac,	412	5	8
Saint Andrews,	8,805	8	4
			<u>£120,737 0 0</u>

For unpaid Warrants—

Ordinary serv. 1857-8-9 & '60,	£3,798	5	1
Parish Schools,	6,735	17	4
Civil List and Casual Revenue,	1,989	4	4
			<u>12,473 6 9</u>

For undrawn Appropriations—

Estimated amount of arrears,	10,890	2	7
------------------------------	--------	---	---

For Balances of Special Funds, viz :—

Light Houses, Bay of Fundy,	£5,268	14	11
Do. Gulf,	1,828	13	4
Do. Cape Race,	91	6	4
Buoys and Beacons,	793	11	8
Sick and Disabled Seamen,	486	2	1
Indian Reserve Fund,	773	4	3
Copy Right Duties,	22	6	5
Railway Sinking Fund,	2,490	14	7
Fishery Fund,	474	2	10
Cash Credit with Commer'l Bank,	2,131	10	0
			<u>14,360 6 5</u>

Total Floating Debt, 158,460 15 9

Gross Total of Ordinary Revenue Provincial Debt, £224,977 9 1

ASSETS.

Cash—				
In Treasury,	£605	4	11	
Advance, Railway construction fund,	10,584	15	5	
Dividend Acc. with Messrs. Barings Bros. & Co.,	£20,435	8	3	24,522 10 0
Deputy Treasurers' Balances, per Auditor's Report,	7,851	12	5	
Central Bank, for Casual and Terri- torial Revenue, and surplus Civil List, with Interest,	3,763	3	11	
				<u>£47,327 6 8</u>
Advance to Emigrant Fund,				1,308 16 0
Bonds (and Interest,) Fredericton Fire Loan,				13,608 15 0
Debentures issued to the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway Co., and redeemed by the Province, £6,000 Stg.				7,200 0 0
Crown Land Instalments,				27,586 0 2
Bond of Saint John Bridge Company,				6,000 0 0
“ Cunard and Wolhaupter,				1,000 0 0
				<u>£104,030 17 10</u>

Secretary's Office, 22nd December, 1860.

S. L. TILLEY.

RAILWAY FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 31st OCTOBER 1860.

Funded Debt.

Debentures or account of—

The Saint Andrews & Quebec Railway, Stg.	£44,000	0	0
The European & North American Railway, (Contractors' Debentures,)	90,000	0	0
Railway Construction, under Act 19 V. c. 16,	746,000	0	0

*£880,000 0 0

Add 13-60ths sovereigns being 24s. 4d. currency, 190,666 13 4

£1,070,666 13 4

Floating Debt.

Advance from Provincial Treasury in 1854, in redemption of £6,000 Stg. of Saint Andrews & Quebec Railway Debentures, accounted at 8 per cent. premium,	£7,200	0	0
Advance from Provincial Treasury, 31st Oct. 1860,	10,584	15	5
“ by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., 31st October 1860, sterling,	£32,535	8	9
Add 1-5th, to make 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. prem.	6,507	1	9

39,042 10 656,827 5 11

Total Debt,

£1,127,493 19 3

* These Debentures, £880,000 Stg. have realized in currency as follows:—

The £44,000 of Saint Andrews & Quebec Railway Debentures were transferred, and are accounted at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. premium,	£52,800	0	0
The £90,000 of European & North American Railway (or Contract- ors') Debentures were transferred, and are accounted at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. premium,	108,000	0	0

Carried forward,

£160,800 0 0

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£160,800 0 0
The £746,000 of Construction Debentures realized as follows:—			
1st.—Principal in England,	£746,000 0 0		
2nd.—Profits, net on sales,	40,815 10 0		
	<hr/>		
	£786,815 10 0		
Add 1-5th, to make 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ cent. premium,	157,363 2 0		
	<hr/>		
	Currency, £944,178 12 0		
3rd.—Profits over 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ cent. on Bills of Ex.	9,471 19 9		
4th.—Interest credited by Messrs. Barings,	7,532 7 9		
5th.—Profits in Province, by Interest and Ex.	238 9 11	—	961,421 9 5
			<hr/>
			£1,122,221 9 5
Add—			
Advance from Prov. Treas. in 1854, entered above,	£7,200 0 0		
Do. do. 31st Oct. 1860, do.	10,584 15 5		
Do. Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. do.	39,042 10 6		
Fines from Police Magistrate,	160 0 0	—	56,987 5 11
			<hr/>
			£1,179,208 15 4
Making for Gross Total of Railway Moneys in currency,			
		This amount,	£1,179,208 15 4
Has been placed as follows:—			
In Saint Andrews & Quebec Railway Stock,	£60,000 0 0		
Transferred to, and charged in the Treasurer's Railway Construction Accounts, by the Treasurer,	1,119,208 15 4*		
			<hr/>
			£1,179,208 15 4
		Of this amount,	* £1,119,208 15 4
The Railway Commissioners credit	£1,112,753 16 7		
And there remains to be adjusted with other Provincial Accounts, being payments to the Stockholders of the E. & N. A. Railway Company, expense of Sur- vey of Branch from Fredericton upwards, and some incidental expenses,	6,454 18 9		
			<hr/>
			£1,119,208 15 4
<i>Secretary's Office, 22nd December 1860.</i>			S. L. TILLEY.

Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1861.

ESTIMATE OF ORDINARY REVENUE.

Estimated Amount of Ordinary Revenue to arise from—

Imports,	£150,000	=	\$600,000
Exports,	15,000		60,000
Casual and Territorial Revenue and Surplus Civil List,	7,500		30,000
Supreme Court Fees,	625		2,500
Auction Duty,	100		400
Revenue Seizures,	400		1,600
Agricultural Grant balances,	1,000		4,000
	<hr/>		
	£174,625		<hr/>
			\$698,500

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FROM THE ORDINARY REVENUE.

Estimated Amount of required Expenditure from Ordinary Revenue:—

Authorized by existing Laws,	£96,275	=	\$385,100
To be voted by the Legislature,	78,199 15s.		312,799

Total Estimated Expenditure from Ordinary Revenue, £174,474 15s. \$697,899

Classification and Distribution of the foregoing Estimated Expenditure.

Heads and Items of Expenditure.		Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Le- gislature.
CIVIL LIST,	£14,500 =	\$58,000	
LEGISLATIVE.			
Expenses of the President, Speaker, and Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, including travel, ...	£5,020	20,080	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.			
Chaplain,	£20	\$80	
Message Bearer from Council to Assembly,	40	160	
Sergeant at Arms,	45 15s	183	
Two Door Keepers,	62 10	250	
Three Messengers,	62 10	250	
Clerk, including extra services and Index,	340	1,360	
Clerk Assistant and extra services, ...	150	600	
Engrossing Clerk,	50	200	
Printing,	325	1,300	
Contingencies, including Stationery, Coach hire, and Postages,	500	2,000	
Debates, reporting and publishing, ...	120	480	
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.			
Chaplain,	20	80	
Sergeant at Arms,	45 15	183	
Clerk, including extra services and Index to Journals,	400	1,600	
Clerk Assistant and extra services, ...	175	700	
Three Engrossing Clerks,	225	900	
Door Keeper,	30 10	122	
Four Messengers,	91 10	366	
Debates, reporting, publishing & forwarding,	430	1,720	
Postages,	200	800	
Printing Laws and Journals,	1,500	6,000	
Librarian,	125	500	
Library Books and Insurance,	150	600	
Contingencies, including Stationery & Coach hire,	750	3,000	
	£5,858 10s =	...	\$23,434
JUDICIAL.			
Salary of Judge Neville Parker,	£800	\$3,200	
Clerk of Pleas, and Clerk,	400	1,600	
Clerk of Crown on Circuits,	250	1,000	
Jurors' Fees,	1,450	5,800	
Conveyance of Prisoners to Penitentiary, ...	100	400	
Reporting Decisions of Supreme Court, ...	50	200	
	£3,050 =	12,200	
Salary of Clerk of Crown, Supreme Court,	£100	\$400	
Usher Supreme Court,	10	40	
“ Equity Court,	20	80	
	£130 =	...	520
<i>Carried forward, ...</i>		\$90,280	\$23,954

Heads and Items of Expenditure.		Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Leg- islature.
<i>Brought forward,</i> ...		\$90,280	\$23,954
REVENUE Collection and Protection.			
Salary of Province Treasurer, ...	£500	\$2,000	
Commission of Deputy Treasurers, ...	3,000	12,000	
	£3,500	=	14,000
For Saint John Establishment—			
Six Treasury Clerks, ...	£1,100	\$4,400	
Two Waiters and Searchers, ...	360	1,440	
Tide Surveyor, ...	180	720	
Two Warehouse Lockers, ...	600	2,400	
Eleven Tide Waiters, ...	1,003 15s	4,015	
Messenger, ...	75	300	
Postages, ...	90	360	
Rent of Treasury Department, ...	300	1,200	
Rent of Wharf for St. John Boats, ...	25	100	
Contingencies and Incidental Expenses, ...	200	800	
Two Appraisers, ...	50	200	
Controller of Customs, ...	275	1,100	
Controller's Clerk, ...	150	600	
For Out-Ports—			
<i>Albert County.</i>			
Harvey, Dep. Treas. & Controller, ...	25	100	
Hillsborough, Dep. Treas. & Controller, ...	50	200	
Tide Waiter, ...	60	240	
<i>Carleton County.</i>			
Woodstock, Deputy Treasurer, ...	100	400	
Two Preventive Officers, ...	50	200	
<i>Charlotte County.</i>			
St. Andrews, Waiter and Searcher, ...	150	600	
Two Tide Waiters, ...	182 10s	730	
St. George, Tide Waiter, ...	60	240	
St. Stephen, Waiter and Searcher, ...	150	600	
West Isles, Deputy Treasurer, ...	120	480	
<i>Gloucester County.</i>			
Bathurst, Waiter and Searcher, ...	100	400	
Preventive Officer, ...	30	120	
Caraget, Dep. Treas. & Controller, ...	60	240	
Tide Waiter, ...	35	140	
Grand Anuce, Tide Waiter, ...	25	100	
New Bandon, Preventive Officer, ...	25	100	
Shippegan, Dep. Treas. & Controller, ...	60	240	
Tide Waiter, ...	50	200	
Do. ...	15	60	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		£5,756 5s	\$23,925
		\$104,280	\$23,954

Heads and Items of Expenditure.			Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Le- gisla-ture.
		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$104,280	\$23,954
REVENUE— <i>Cont'd & brought forward,</i>	£5,756 5s	\$23,025		
<i>Kent County.</i>				
Buctouche,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	40	160	
	Tide Waiter, ...	25	100	
Richibucto,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	50	200	
	Tide Waiter, ...	60	240	
	Do. ...	40	160	
<i>No-thumberland County.</i>				
Miramichi,	Landing Surveyor, ...	150	600	
Chatham,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	75	300	
	Three Boatmen, ...	180	720	
Newcastle,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	75	300	
	Boatman, ...	60	240	
<i>Restigouche County.</i>				
Campbelton,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	65	260	
Dalhousie,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	65	260	
<i>Victoria County.</i>				
Edmundston,	Deputy Treasurer, ...	40	160	
Grand Falls,	Deputy Treasurer, ...	40	160	
Tobique,	Deputy Treasurer, ...	40	160	
<i>Westmorland County.</i>				
Bay Verte,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	25	100	
Dorchester,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	40	160	
	Tide Waiter, ...	25	100	
Moncton,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	25	100	
	Preventive Officer, ...	50	200	
North Joggins,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	25	100	
Sackville,	Deputy Treasurer, ...	25	100	
	Two Tide Waiters, ...	50	200	
Shediac,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	80	320	
	Preventive Officer, 6 mths.	15	60	
<i>York County.</i>				
Canterbury,	Preventive Officer, ...	75	300	
Fredericton,	Preventive Officer, ...	80	320	
Manner+Sutton	Preventive Officer, ...	25	100	
		£7,301 5s =	...	29,205
DEBT.				
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits, Debentures (not for Railway purposes), and Credits, ...				
		£8,700	\$34,800	
Interest in aid of Railway Impost, ...				
		21,725	86,900	
		£30,425 =	121,700	
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$225,980	\$53,159

Heads and Items of Expenditure.				Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Le- gisla-ture.
<i>Brought forward,</i>				\$225,980	\$53,159
POST OFFICE.					
Salary of Postmaster General,	£600	=		2,400	
To meet deficiency of Revenue,	5,000			...	20,000
PUBLIC WORKS.					
Chief Commissioner and Department,	£1,150	=		4,600	
Great Roads and Bridges,	£22,000		\$88,000		
Bye Roads,	16,000		64,000		
Improvement of navigation of River Saint John and its tributaries, including expense					
of Dredge,	2,000		8,000		
Improvement of Miramichi River,	200		800		
Public Buildings,	400		1,600		
Lunatic Asylum, Extension,	1,000		4,000		
Steam Navigation,	3,000		12,000		
	£44,600	=	...		178,400
EDUCATION.					
Amount authorized by Law,	£26,000			104,000	
Madras Schools,	£400		\$1,600		
Wesleyan Academy,	600		2,400		
Baptist Seminary,	250		1,000		
Roman Catholic School, Fredericton,	150		600		
Milltown Academy,	200		800		
Presbyterian School, Saint Stephen,	37 10s		150		
Roman Catholic School, Saint John,	150		600		
Varley School,	100		400		
Roman Catholic School, Memramcook,	150		600		
Commercial School, Saint John,	50		200		
Infant School, Fredericton,	50		200		
Rom. Catholic Schools, St. Stephen & Milltown,	100		400		
Roman Catholic School, Saint Andrews, Male and Female,	75		300		
Poor School, Fredericton,	50		200		
Roman Catholic School, Carleton,	60		240		
Do. do. Chatham,	100		400		
Madawaska Academy,	100		400		
Two Free Schools, Saint John, in charge of Rev. G. Armstrong,					
	50		200		
One Free School, Saint John, in charge of Rev. Wm. Armstrong,					
	17 10s		70		
Roman Catholic School, Woodstock,	37 10		150		
Do. do. Portland,	30		120		
Do. do. Bathurst,	60		240		
Grammar School, Newcastle,	50		200		
African School, Saint John,	75		300		
Free School, Loch Lomond,	50		200		
School on Heron Island,	20		80		
Rachel Martin,	20		80		
E. Phillips,	15		60		
E. A. Lawrence,	17 10s		70		
J. S. P. Gibb,	10		40		
	£3,075	=	...		12,300
<i>Carried forward.</i>				\$386,980	\$268,859

Heads and Items of Expenditure.				Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Le- gisla-ture.
<i>Brought forward,</i>				\$336,980	\$263,859
AGRICULTURE.					
Board of Agriculture, Expenses, & Societies,	£2,500	\$10,000			
Exhibition,	750	3,000			
Wolf and Bear County,	350	1,400			
	£3,600	=	14,400		
Oat Mills,	£150	=	...		600
FISHERIES.					
Societies,	£120	=	...		480
Wardens,	80	=	320		
Do. two in Charlotte County, ...	£50	\$200			
Do. two in Restigouche,	30	120			
	£80	=	...		320
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.					
Maintenance,	£300	=	1,200		
Do. including balance due, ...	1,500	=	...		6,000
LUNATIC ASYLUM.					
Maintenance,	£4,000	=	...		16,000
PUBLIC HEALTH.					
Provincial Board,	£600		2,400		
Tracadie Lazaretto,	£600	\$2,400			
Hospital at Saint John,	1,000	4,000			
	£1,600	=	...		6,400
RETURN DUTIES.					
On Exportations,	£4,000	=	16,000		
PENSIONS.					
Old Soldiers of Revolutionary War, and their					
Widows,	£175	=	700		
Other recipients,	175	=	...		700
INDIANS.					
Relief of sick and distressed, ...	£250	\$1,000			
Missionary of Milicete Tribe, ...	50	200			
	£300	=	...		1,200
MILITARY & MILITIA.					
Apprehension of Deserters,	£25	=	100		
Militia,	725	=	...		2,900
<i>Carried forward,</i>				\$372,100	\$298,459

Heads and Items of Expenditure.						Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Leg- islature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>						\$372,100	\$298,459
STEAM BOAT INSPECTORS.							
At Saint John,	...	...	...	£200	\$800		
At Miramichi,	...	...	...	50	200		
				£250	=	1,000	
STEAM FERRIES.							
At Chatham,	...	...	...	£45	\$180		
At Newcastle,	...	...	...	40	160		
				£85	=	...	340
IMMIGRATION,	...	...	...	£2,000	=	...	8,000
CENSUS,	...	...	...	£2,000	=	8,000	
ELECTIONS,	...	...	...	£1,000	=	4,000	
UNFORESEEN EXPENSES,	...	...	...	£1,500	=	...	6,000
						\$385,100	\$312,799
						£96,275	£78,199 15

Estimate of other sources of Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue to arise from the Light House and Sick and Disabled Seamen, and Buoys and Beacons Duties, and the Railway Impost and its receipt in aid, will be sufficient to defray all the Charges and Expenses connected with these services. The estimate is as follows:—

Railway Impost,	...	...	...	£29,000	\$116,000
Light House Duties,	...	...	...	5,500	22,000
Sick and Disabled Seamen,	...	...	...	1,800	7,200
Buoys and Beacons,	...	...	...	750	3,000
				£37,050	\$148,200

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, February 1861.

MEMORANDUM

Shewing the Cash required for the Ordinary Service of the Province for the year 1861, and the Resources.

CASH REQUIRED.

To pay Balance due Commercial Bank,	£2,131 10 0	\$8,526.00
“ Warrants uncalled for at the close of the Fiscal Year 1860,	12,473 6 9	49,893.35
“ Undrawn appropriations of 1860 and previous years,	10,890 2 7	43,560.51
“ Copy Right Duties,	22 6 5	89.29
“ Cape Race Light Duty,	91 6 4	365.26
“ Railway Sinking Fund,	2,490 14 7	9,962.91
“ Estimated Expenditure, viz :—		
Ordinary Services already authorized by Law, ... £96,275 0s.		
Ordinary Services to be voted by the Legislature, ... 78,199 15s.		
	<u>174,474 15 0</u>	<u>697,899.00</u>
	£202,574 1 8	\$810,296.32

RESOURCES.

Cash in Treasury,	£605 4 11	2,420.98
“ in hands of Deputy Treasurers,	7,851 12 5	31,406.48
“ in Central Bank, for Casual Revenue and Surplus Civil List, with Interest,	3,763 3 11	15,052.78
“ in advance to Railway Construction Fund,	10,584 15 5	42,389.08
“ with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., towards interest payable on Debentures in 1861,	24,522 10 0	98,090.00
“ for Estimated Ordinary Revenue,	174,625 0 0	698,500.00
	<u>£221,952 6 8</u>	<u>\$887,809.32</u>

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, February 1861.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Estimated Revenue and Expenses for the Fiscal Year, ending 31st October 1861.

REVENUE.

From 200,000 Passengers,	\$92,000 00
40,000 Tons Freight,	60,000 00
Locomotives and Cars,	6,000 00
*Mails and Sundries,	5,500 00
	<u>\$163,500 00</u>

EXPENSES.

A. Stations,	\$13,736 75
B. Maintenance,	19,154 00
C. Traffic,	89,416 50
D. Locomotives and Cars,	45,364 00
	<u>54,780 50</u>
Carried forward,	\$87,671 25
	<u>\$163,500 00</u>

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	...	...	...	...	\$8,398 45
Petitcodiac Station,—						
Station Master,	...	...	...	...	\$240 00	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	150 00	
						390 00
Salisbury Station,—						
Station Master,	...	...	...	...	\$400 00	
Switchman and Labourer,	...	...	...	...	165 00	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	200 00	
						765 00
Moncton Station,—						
Station Master,	...	...	...	...	\$320 00	
Freight Agent,	...	...	...	...	480 00	
Switchman & Labourer,	...	...	...	...	313 00	
Watchman,	...	...	...	...	288 00	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	450 00	
						1,851 00
Shediac Station,—						
Station Master,	...	...	...	...	\$500 00	
Ticket Clerk,	...	...	...	...	80 00	
Switchman,	...	...	...	...	344 30	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	300 00	
						1,224 30
Point DuChene,—						
Freight & Ticket apartment,	...	...	...	...	\$400 00	
Labourer,	...	...	...	...	208 00	
Contingencies,	—	...	...	...	500 00	
						1,108 00
						<u>\$13,736 75</u>
	B—MAINTENANCE.					
Two Trackmasters,	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,252 00
Fifty four Foremen and labourers,	...	...	...	...	...	16,902 00
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 00
						<u>\$19,154 00</u>
	C—TRAINS.					
Four Conductors, (average No.)	...	...	...	...	...	\$2,504 00
Ten Brakemen, (do. )	...	...	...	...	...	3,912 50
Advertising,	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 00
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 00
						<u>\$9,416 50</u>
	D—LOCOMOTIVES.					
6 Drivers, (average No.)	...	...	...	...	...	\$4,320 00
6 Firemen, do.	...	...	...	...	...	2,160 00
6 Cleaners, do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,944 00
450,000 cubic feet Wood,	...	...	...	...	...	13,500 00
1,800 gallons Oil,	...	...	...	...	...	2,340 00
2,000 lbs Waste,	...	...	...	...	...	250 00
Small Stores,	...	...	...	...	...	600 00
Repairs, (see No. 1.)	...	...	...	...	...	11,000 00
Fuel for Engine Houses,	...	...	...	...	...	500 00
						<u>\$36,614 00</u>
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	...	...	...	...	\$36,614 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$36,614 00
Water—including pumping and repairs, and fuel for Tank Houses, (see G.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500 00
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 00
							\$3,914 00

CARS.

1,000 gallons Oil,	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$900 00
2,000 lbs. Waste,	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 00
Wages, oiling and packing,	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 00
Repairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000 00
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00
							6,250 00
							\$45,364 00

E.—INSURANCE.

On Stations and Buildings:	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,000 00
Locomotives,	...	...	...	...	...	...	520 00
Cars,	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 00
							\$2,000 00

F.—SUPERINTENDENCE.

Superintendent,	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,200 00
Accountant,	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 00
Two Assistant Clerks, (one being also Telegraph operator,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 00
Books, Stationery, Fuel, Light, and other incidental expenses,	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00
							\$3,000 00

No. 1.—REPAIR AND MACHINE SHOPS.

1 Foreman,	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$960 00
9 Machinists,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,669 96
3 Blacksmiths and 3 Helpers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,097 10
8 Carpenters,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,208 25
2 Packers and Oilers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	547 75
1 Car Cleaner,	...	...	...	...	...	...	313 00
3 Labourers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	939 00
2 Watchmen,	...	...	...	...	...	...	648 00
1 Station Engine Driver,	...	...	...	...	...	...	219 10
1 extra Engine Driver,	...	...	...	...	...	...	547 75
							\$14,149 91
Materials, say,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,350 9
							£17,500 00

Appropriated as follows, viz:—

Outside parties,	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,500 00
Trains, clearing, (C,)	...	...	...	...	...	400 00
Cars, repairing, (D,)	...	...	...	...	...	4,600 00
Locomotives, (D,)	...	...	...	...	...	11,000 00

\$17,500 00

E—Statement shewing how Switchmen, Pumpers, and Woodmen's time at the undermentioned Stations are appropriated, viz:—

	Stations.	Wood.	Water.
Saint John, ... ..	...	\$420 00	...
Rothsay, ... ..	...	281 70	...
A. Ossekeag,	\$165 00	168 00	...
A. Sussex, (Kilfoil & Lord,)	165 00	168 00	\$303 00
Anagance, ... ..	...	140 00	141 70
A. Salisbury,	165 00	...	168 00
Moncton, ... ..	...	...	281 70
Shediac, ... ..	...	168 00	165 00
Water Tax, Saint John, ... ..	...	...	300 00
Fuel for Tanks, ... ..	...	...	130 60
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$495 00	\$1,345 70	\$1,500 00

H—GENERAL STORES, SAINT JOHN.

S. Watson,	\$406 90	} Price of Stores delivered increased sufficient to cover these expenses.
A. M'Naughton,	391 25	
Fuel,	16 00	
Stationery,	12 00	
Insurance,	20 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$846 15	

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Ordered, That two hundred copies of the Report on Finance, and the Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, be forthwith printed for the use of the Legislature.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

Report from the Chief Commissioner of Board of Works for the year 1860.

See Appendix.

The Honorable Mr. Brown, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House—

Copies of a Correspondence had between James Tibbits, Esquire, and the Surveyor General's Department, relative to his obtaining a Licence to cut Timber or Lumber on Little River, in the County of Victoria.

On motion of Mr. M'Adam,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to constitute certain Bye Streets in the Town of Saint Stephen, Public Highways.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to authorize the expenditure of moneys upon the Bye Streets in the Town Plat of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

Mr. Lewis moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to exempt the Homestead from Execution against Real Estate.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 27th February, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to explain and amend an Act intituled “An Act to authorize the extension of King Street, in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton:”

A Bill to provide for the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths:

A Bill further to amend an Act intituled “An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John:”

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Bridge on the south side of the Arestook River to the American Boundary, as one of the Great Roads of communication:

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of the several Acts relating to Banks for Savings in this Province:

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities:

A Bill to abolish the property qualification of Members of the House of Assembly:

A Bill to explain and amend Chapter 67, Title x. of the Revised Statutes, “Of Sewers:” and

A Bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to Chapter 93, Title xvii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the measurement of Firewood and Bark.”

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ferris take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the expenditure of moneys upon Bye Streets in the Town Plat of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Adam take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company.

Mr. End in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend Chapter 22, of Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Sick and Disabled Seamen."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. M'Adam,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen."

Mr. M'Millan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. M'Adam moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Episcopal Church in Saint James, over Oak Hill, to Loon Bay, in the County of Charlotte, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick to raise money upon Mortgage of certain Lands in the City of Saint John.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Resolved, That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the 21st day of February instant, to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty; and

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Resolved, That the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be referred to the Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter referred to them under their consideration, had passed the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Resolution reported from the Committee being read a first and second times at the Clerk's Table—

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Resolved, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution—That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; and

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Ordered, That this House will on Tuesday next the 5th day of March, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 25th day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House the Petition of Thomas King, a Railway Contractor, together with all other papers and writings relative to the claim of the said Thomas King on the European and North American Railway, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House.

Mr. Williston, also from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 25th day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a detailed Statement relative to the appropriation of £5,000 made by the Legislature in the year 1854, for the deepening, widening and improving such Harbours in the Province as may require the same; shewing the amount expended, and the balance still remaining in hand in favor of the said appropriation, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House.

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to and amendment of the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to amend an Act to provide for an Alms House and Work House in the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton,
Without making any amendment thereto.

Mr. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 25th day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House, Return shewing all appointments made by the Executive Government to any place of profit and emolument since the 1st day of January 1860, together with copies of Correspondence relative to any vacancy in the Audit Office, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Wilmot, also from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 25th day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House, certain Returns relative to the working of the Railway from Saint John to Shediac, from the 1st day of August 1860, to the 1st day of February 1861, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Wilmot, also from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 25th day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would direct to be laid before the House, certain Statements and other Documents connected with the building of the Grand Falls Bridge, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Scovil, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 25th day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would direct to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the names of persons who have been fined by the Railway Police Magistrate, together with the amount of fine paid by each, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed on the 18th day of February instant, to examine into the claim of Dillon P. Myers for extra work performed on the European and North American Railway, shall have all the powers, rights and privileges conferred by the first and second Sections of an Act passed in the twenty third year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof," and the same are delegated to such Committee by this Resolution.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

Resolved, That the Committee appointed on the 26th day of February instant, to examine into matters connected with the Crown Land Department, shall have all the powers, rights and privileges conferred by the first and second Sections of an Act passed in the twenty third year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof," and the same are delegated to such Committee by this Resolution.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 28th February, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to amend Chapter 22, of Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Sick and Disabled Seamen:" and

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Episcopal Church in Saint James, over Oak Hill, to Loon Bay, in the County of Charlotte, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cudlip take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Adam take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick, to raise money upon Mortgage of certain Lands in the City of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Lawrence, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that Acts may pass for the alteration or amendment of the following, relating to the City affairs, viz:—

To amend Act relating to the levying and assessing and collecting of Rates:
To provide an improved system of Sewerage and Water Supply of part of the said City and Parish of Portland;

To amend the Charter of the City, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government thereof: and

To amend Act relating to the City Road in the City and County;
Which Petition he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Lawrence moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled “An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lawrence also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the appointment of the Chief of Police of the City and County of Saint John in the Common Council.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal the seventh Section of the one hundred and forty ninth Chapter of the Revised Statutes, “Of Homicide and other offences against the person,” and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on the reconsideration of—A Bill in addition to and amendment of the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to enable parties having claims against the Province of New Brunswick, to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gillmor.

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to and in amendment of the several Acts relating to Banks for Savings in this Province.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Harrison, Esquire, and one hundred and five others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Hampstead and Petersville, in Queen's County, praying that the Road leading from William Dunn's, on the River Saint John, through the New Jerusalem and Jackson Settlements, until it intersects the Great Road at Merritt's Bridge, may be established as a Great Road: which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Lewis,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of an Address of the 25th day of February instant—

Petition from Thomas King, Contractor for building and finishing a certain portion of the European and North American Railway, praying that investigation may be had as to his claim for services performed; when

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That the Petition of Thomas King, now laid before the House, be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Ferris, and Mr. McAdam, do compose the said Committee; and

On like motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That the said Committee shall have all the rights and privileges conferred by the first and second Sections of an Act passed in the twenty third year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof," and the same are delegated to such Committee by this Resolution.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Mr. Chandler in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Report from Joseph R. Hea, Esquire, D. C. L., President of "The University of New Brunswick," shewing the Educational state thereof; as well as that of the Collegiate School for the year 1860: also

Detailed Account of the Registrar of the University, of the Income and Expenditure thereof during the same period.

See Appendix.

Report from the Commissioners for the Lunatic Asylum for the year 1860: and

Report from John Waddell, Esquire, M. D., Medical Superintendent, for the same period.

See Appendix.

Report from Honorable James Davidson, relative to the Lazaretto at Tracadie, for the year 1860.

See Appendix.

Report of the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital at Saint John for the year 1860.

See Appendix.

Report of the Madras School, with Accounts of the Treasurer of the Madras Board, for the year 1860.

See Appendix.

Report from Reverend J. Allison, A. M., in reference to Mount Allison Ladies' Academy, with Returns of the Institution for the year ending November 1860.

See Appendix.

Report of the Miramichi Fishery Society for the year 1860.

See Appendix.

Returns from Banks and other incorporated Companies, viz:—

Commercial Bank, for year ending 29th December 1859:

New Brunswick Bank, for year ending 7th January 1861:

Saint Stephen Bank, for periods ending 2nd July 1860, and 7th January 1861:

Westmorland Bank, for periods ending 2nd July 1860, and 7th January 1861:

South Bay Boom Company—Statement of their affairs on 14th May 1860.

See Appendix.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

“New Brunswick.

“*Message to the House of Assembly, 28th February, 1861.*”

“J. II. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

“His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, a copy of a Circular Despatch dated 1st February 1861, which he has received from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., respecting the Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art of all Nations, to be holden in London in the year 1862.”

J. II. T. M-S.

The Despatch, with Enclosure, communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow :—

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY AND ART.

Copy.—Circular.

Downing Street, 1st February, 1861.

SIR,—I transmit to you a copy of a Letter from the Promoters and proposed Trustees of the Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art of all Nations, to be holden in London in the year 1862.

You will see that these Gentlemen are desirous to learn from what Colonies Articles will be sent for exhibition, and also to be put in communication with such persons or bodies in each Colony as are likely to command the confidence of those who may become Exhibitors.

It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to urge upon you the a loption of any means in your power for furthering the important object in view, and I shall be glad to learn that the Colony under your Government is prepared to become a contr butor to this undertaking.

The general conditions of the Exhibition will be made known to you as soon as they are completed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, &c. &c. &c. New Brunswick.

Copy.—Enclosure.

London, 18th January, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE.—I am directed by Earl Granville to intimate to your Grace that the Promoters of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry and Art of all Nations, which it is proposed to hold in the year 1862, are about to apply to Her Majesty for a Charter of Incorporation, by which certain Trustees, to whom the management of the Exhibition has been confided, may be vested with the powers requisite for effectually carrying out the projected undertaking.

The names of the Trustees are as follows :—The Earl of Granville, K. G., Lord President of the Council; the Marquis of Chandos; Thomas Baring, Esquire, M. P.; C. Wentworth Dilke, Esquire; Thomas Fairbairn, Esquire.

The Trustees have every reason to believe that the application for a Charter will be favourably entertained; but, as some short interval must necessarily elapse before the usual preliminary formalities can be complied with, they are anxious that no time should be lost in giving notice of the intended Exhibition to the distant Colonies of the Empire.

I am therefore directed to request that your Grace will do the Trustees the favour to take the necessary steps for making known to the various Colonial Possessions and Dependencies of the Crown, that the Exhibition will open on Thursday, 1st May 1862, and that the Trustees are very desirous to learn from what Colonies Articles will be sent for Exhibition, and also to be put in communication with such persons or bodies, in each Colony, as are likely to command the confidence of those who may become Exhibitors.

The Exhibition will be held in London on a convenient site which has been placed at the disposal of the Trustees by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in the immediate vicinity of the ground occupied in 1851, by permission of Her Majesty, on the occasion of the first International Exhibition.

The general conditions of the Exhibition, and the terms on which Exhibitors will be invited to take part in it, will shortly be published, and the Trustees will at once communicate them to your Grace.

In the meantime I am to state that the Exhibition, in its leading features, will closely resemble that of 1851, Pictures, however, being added on this occasion, and that such preparations as can be made, in anticipation of more detailed information, may proceed upon this understanding

As the demands for space however will, in all probability, be very much in excess of what it will be possible to provide, so that *quality* and not *quantity* will have mainly to be looked to in deciding upon the Articles to be admitted, the Trustees hope that the greatest care will be exercised in selecting good Specimens of the Industry and Art of each Colony, and more especially of its natural productions.

As your Grace will readily understand that, so soon as proper channels of correspondence have been opened, the Trustees will have many matters to which to draw the attention of the Colonies, which are likely to take an interest in the undertaking, they venture, very earnestly, to request that the earliest opportunity may be taken for making known the substance of the present Communication to the various Colonial authorities.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

F. R. SANDFORD.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 1st March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City :

A Bill to place the appointment of the Chief of Police of the City of Saint John in the Common Council: and

A Bill to enable parties having claims against the Province of New Brunswick, to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tapley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Read,

Ordered, That Mr. End be added to the Committee appointed on the 16th day of February last, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Fisheries, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. End,

Resolved, That the Bill before the House—To repeal the seventh Section of the one hundred and forty ninth Chapter of the Revised Statutes, “Of Homicide and other offences against the person,” and to make other provisions in lieu thereof—be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. End, the Honorable Mr. Watters, and Mr. Botsford, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Chandler moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of “The Saint Andrews Water Company.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to an Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies for certain purposes.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered. That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Smith,

Ordered. That the said Bill be forthwith printed, and one hundred copies thereof furnished for the use of the Legislature.

The Honorable Mr. Steadman, by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew R. Chapman and George Steeves, Esquires, together with William Wallace and forty seven others, inhabitants of the County of Albert, praying that an Act may pass for the preservation and protection of the Shad Fisheries by preventing; the throwing overboard of gurry or offal in any part of Shepody Bay, from Cape Enrage to the Petitecodiac River; which he read.

Ordered. That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the 16th day of February instant, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Fisheries, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from Oliver B. Cogle, William Olive, and William C. Dunham, Esquires, together with Barnabas Tilton, Jacob Vail, Isaac Olive, James Stackhouse, Senior, Thomas Theal, Senior, and four hundred others, inhabitants of that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton, praying that the Act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners for Water Supply for Carleton may be so amended as to provide for the election of the said Commissioners by the Freemen and Freeholders of that place; which he read.

Ordered. That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the

House, in pursuance of an Address of the 21st day of February last, the following Documents, viz:—

Copies of Contracts entered into for the construction of Sections Nos. 4 and 5, of the Salisbury District of the European and North American Railway Line:

Return of Earth and Rock Cuttings under which Contracts were taken: and Accounts in detail shewing amounts paid the Contractors for those Stations.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 2nd March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of "The Saint Andrews Water Company:" and

A Bill in addition to an Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 4th March, 1861.

Prayers.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of "The Saint Andrews Water Company."

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill relating to the solemnization of Marriage,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to this Bill were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section 1, insert the following words—"for the period of at least one year immediately preceding the application, without having been during that time a stated resident of any foreign country."

At B insert the words "during that period."

At C expunge the words "without fee."

At D in Section 2, expunge the following words—"Before such licence shall issue the applicant therefor shall take the oath of allegiance before the Provincial Secretary or some other person to be appointed therefor without fee by the Governor and."

Mr. Lawrence moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Vail,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House;—copy of a Petition presented to His Excellency by the Reverend Matthew Smith, praying for an investigation into the manner in which certain Lands have been taken from him for Railway purposes, together with all other papers connected with the said Petition.

Ordered, That Mr. Vail, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Botsford, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. M'Leod,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House;—all Petitions, Certificates and claims of Isaac Foshay, Contractor for building Hampton Ferry Bridge, presented to His Excellency in Council, praying for remuneration for delays caused by the Government, and for extra services performed upon said Bridge.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Gillmor, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled “An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City.”

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to an Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee on Fisheries, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee appointed on the 16th ultimo, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Fisheries of the Province, having had before them several matters connected therewith, and having examined the same, beg to make the following Report, viz:—

“Your Committee have had before them the Petition of A. R. Chapman, George Steves, William Wallace, and forty seven others, inhabitants of Albert County, praying that an Act may pass for the better protection of the Shad Fishery, and prevention of the throwing gurry or offal into Shepody Bay; also the Petition of Richards and Belliveau, Mark Godet, Pacificque Godet, and one hundred others, inhabitants of the County of Westmorland, praying that an Act may pass to prevent persons engaged in the Fisheries from throwing overboard gurry or offal in any part of Shepody Bay, from Cape Enrage to Petitcodiac River: Your Committee have carefully examined these Petitions, and also the Members for Albert and Westmorland respectively, and find that the quantity of Shad taken in these localities is gradually diminishing, and that such diminution is attributed to the throwing overboard of gurry or offal, which attract within the Bay, Sharks, Dog Fish, &c., to the destruction of the Shad: It has been very generally admitted, that the before mentioned practice has in all places been destructive to the Fisheries; the Committee therefore have no hesitation in recommending the prayer of the said Petitions to the favourable consideration of this House; and with that view, have prepared a Bill to remedy the evil, and as the Bays are situate in the Counties of Albert and Westmorland, have given the Justices of the Peace in each County concurrent jurisdiction.

“Your Committee have prepared a Bill, under the Title of—A Bill in addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of the Revised Statutes, ‘Of Sea and River Fisheries,’ which they recommend to the favourable consideration of this House.

EDWARD WILLISTON, *Chairman*.
 J. MONTGOMERY,
 C. MACPHERSON,
 JOHN W. CUDLIP,
 WILLIAM END,
 JOHN LEWIS,
 A. H. GILLMOR, JUN.

Committee Room, 4th March, 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to report further upon the matters referred for their consideration.

The Bill reported by the Committee, being then handed in, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to place the appointment of the Chief of Police of the City of Saint John in the Common Council.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed on the 1st day of March, to examine into the provisions of a Bill, now before the House, relative to Homicide and other offences against the person, submitted their Report;

and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows :—

“ The Committee to whom was referred—A Bill to repeal the seventh Section of the one hundred and forty ninth Chapter of the Revised Statutes, ‘Of Homicide and other offences against the person,’ and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, Report—

“ That the Committee have attended to that duty, and beg to submit a Bill, under the Title of—A Bill for taking away the punishment of death in certain cases, and substituting other punishment in lieu thereof,—which they recommend as an amendment to the Bill referred to them.

Respectfully submitted.

W. END,
CHARLES WATTERS,
BLISS BOTSFORD.

Committee Room, 4th March, 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Insolvent Confined Debtors.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That the said Bill, as also a Bill previously introduced, and which has had a second reading, “for the relief of Insolvent Confined Debtors,” be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Allen, and the Honorable Mr. Watters, do compose the said Committee.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 5th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John :”

A Bill in addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Sea and River Fisheries ;” and

A Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Insolvent Confined Debtors.”

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of “The Saint Andrews Water Company.”

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chandler take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to an Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Gray take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tapley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Fisher,

The House went into Committee of the whole on the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill relating to the solemnization of Marriage.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the said amendments before them, when he severally read the same, and they are as follow:—

At A in Section 1, insert the following words—"for the period of at least one year immediately preceding the application, without having been during that time a stated resident of any foreign Country."

At B same Section, insert the words "during that period."

At C same Section, expunge the words "without fee."

At D in Section 2, expunge the following words—"Before such licence shall issue the applicant therefor shall take the oath of allegiance before the Provincial Secretary or some other person to be appointed therefor without fee by the Governor and."

When it was first moved—To add the following as a new Section to the Bill:—

"3. This Act shall not come into operation until the first day of September next."

Upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,
Mr. End,
Read,
M'Millan,

Mr. Chandler,
Hanington,
Montgomery,
Connell.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,
Hon. Mr. Smith,
Hon. Mr. Watters,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,
Mr. M'Phelim,
Lawrence,
Gray,

Mr. Williston,
Tapley,
Ferris,
Scovil,
Gilbert,
Cudlip,
Wright.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded to take up the amendments sent down from the Council, and having agreed to those made to the first Section of the Bill, had that made to the second Section thereof under their consideration.

The question being put thereon, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Cudlip,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Wright,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	DesBrisay,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Montgomery,
Lawrence,	Connell,
Tapley,	C. Perley.

NAYS.

Mr. End,	Mr. Williston,
Gray,	Hanington.
Read,	

And this amendment was also agreed to.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the Court House of the said City and County for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Smith,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Ordered, That the Order of the day of the 27th day of February last, to go into Committee of the whole to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty be discharged, and that the House do on Friday next the 8th day of March instant, resolve itself into said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Botsford,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to explain and amend Chapter 67, Title x, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Sewers."

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill further to amend an Act intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John."

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 6th March, 1861.*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the Court House of the said City and County for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill further to amend an Act intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the order of yesterday, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill relating to the solemnization of Marriage,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend W. Harrison, the Reverend W. Armstrong, the Reverend F. Coster, and the Reverend W. Scovil, Managing Committee of the "Clerical Mutual Life Association," praying that no Act may pass to change the present mode of appointing the Commissioners for Water Supply in Carleton, in the City of Saint John; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Lawrence, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Strange and Samuel Clark, Esquires, together with the Rev. Frederick Coster, and twenty two others, Freeholders of Carleton, in the City and County of Saint John, praying that no Act may pass making the Commissioners of Water Supply and Sewerage for that place elective; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wright, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Balloch and Frederick A. Wiggins, Esquires, together with F. Leavitt, and forty four others, Freeholders of Carleton, in the City and County of Saint John, of a like prayer against making the Commissioners for Water Supply elective; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Kerr, by leave, presented a Petition from William J. Fraser, Alexander Lowdown, William Wilkinson, John T. Williston, and seventeen others, inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Miramichi Bank; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Lawrence, by leave, presented a Petition from William Beard, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, the Contractor for the construction of the Water Works at Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying that no Act may pass to make the Commissioners of Water Supply at that place elective; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ferris, by leave, presented a Petition from Ebenezer L. Burpee and Charles E. Langin, Esquires, together with Isaac C. Burpee, and eighty nine others, inhabitants of the Parish of Chipman, in Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass altering the place for Polling at Elections in the said Parish; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ferris moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to alter the place for Polling at Elections in the Parish of Chipman, in Queen's County.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Cudlip, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Beatteay, Robert Stackhouse, William Black, and fifty three others, Freeholders in Carleton, in the City and County of Saint John, praying that no Act may pass to alter the mode of the appointment of the Commissioners for Water Supply at that place; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from William Hayward, Samuel Estabrooks, and Samuel Dickenson, Esquires, together with eighty one others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Brighton and Peel, in the County of Carleton, praying that an investigation be had with reference to certain Road expenditures in the Glassville and Knowlesville Settlements, by direction of the Surveyor General; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the 26th day of February last, to take into consideration all matters connected with the Crown Land Department.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the erection of a Public Wharf in the Town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Sea and River Fisheries."

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal the seventh Section of the one hundred and forty ninth Chapter of the Revised Statutes, "Of Homicide and other offences against the person," and to make other provision in lieu thereof.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Gray, by leave, presented a Petition from John V. Thurgar and fourteen others, holders of Bonds under the Acts 18th, 21st, and 23rd Victoria, relating to the supplying of Carleton, in the City of Saint John, with Water, praying that no Act may pass making the office of Commissioners of Water Supply elective, or any Act which may tend to destroy or affect the value of their securities; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Vail, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 4th day of March instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a copy of the Petition of the Reverend Matthew Smith, for an investigation to be had as to the manner in which certain lands have been taken from him for Railway purposes, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly.

Mr. McLeod, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 4th day of March instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House all Petitions, Certificates and Claims of Isaac Foshay, Contractor for building Hampton Ferry Bridge, relative to remuneration for extra services performed upon said Bridge, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from Edmundston, in the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Victoria, on the east side of the Madawaska River, to the Canada Line, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Citizens of the City of Saint John from any disqualification by reason of their citizenship, or owning Property in the said City, from presiding at or serving on the Jury in any trial in the Supreme Court, between any person or persons and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John.”

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 7th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to alter the place for polling at Elections in the Parish of Chipman, in Queen's County :

A Bill for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in this Province : and

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Edmundston, in the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Victoria, on the east side of the Madawaska River, to the Canada Line, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Sea and River Fisheries.”

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. M'Clelan, by leave, presented a Petition from Hiram Edgett, Robert Wright, Hugh Shields, and one hundred and three others, inhabitants of the Parish of Alma, in the County of Albert, praying an Act may pass establishing the Road from Penobscuis Railway Station, in Sussex, by way of Moore's Mills, past Bennett's, to Salmon River, in the said County, as one of the Great Roads of communication ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Vail,

Resolved, That the Committee appointed on the 28th day of February last, to take into consideration the Petition of Thomas King, Contractor for building and finishing a certain portion of the European and North American Railway, be increased to five members.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided—

YEAS 12.

NAYS 14.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Kerr moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the settlement and support of the Poor in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Mr. End,

Ordered, That the said Bill be forthwith printed, and one hundred copies thereof furnished for the use of the Legislature.

Mr. Kerr moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from Chatham, on the southern bank of the South West Branch of Miramichi River, to the Forks of Cain's River, and thence by the east side of said River to the Great Road from Cain's River to the Gaspereau, one of the Great Roads of this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Woodstock Road, so called, leading from the Keswick to Woodstock, through Hayneville, Greenlaw, and Newburgh, as a Great Road of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

First Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture of the Province, being for the years 1859-60.

See Appendix.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies for certain purposes.

The Honorable Mr. Watters in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 8th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill relating to the settlement and support of the Poor in this Province:

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Chatham, on the southern bank of the South West Branch of Miramichi River, to the Forks of Cain's River, and thence by the east side of said River to the Great Road from Cain's River to the Gaspereau, one of the Great Roads of this Province: and

A Bill to establish the Woodstock Road, so called, leading from the Keswick to Woodstock through Hayneville, Greenlaw, and Newburgh, as a Great Road of communication.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies for certain purposes.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Scovil moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County to sell and convey certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands, or other valuable securities, more advantageous to the inhabitants of the said Parish.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lewis moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road from Dawson Steeves' to the Albert Mines, in the County of Albert, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Scovil moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to alter the division Line between the Parishes of Springfield and Studholm, in King's County.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. McPhelim,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the erection of a Public Wharf in the Town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in this Province.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Smith, by leave, presented a Petition from Phillip Palmer, James Anderson, Rufus Chase, and William Fawcett, Esquires, together with Frederick Sears and one hundred others, Proprietors of Marsh Lands at Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, praying that a Bill before the House to explain and amend Chapter 67, Title x, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Sewers," may not pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to abolish Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz :—

Report from Robert Shives, Esquire, Government Emigration Officer at Saint John, for the year 1860 :

See Appendix.

An Account made up by the Board of Works, of Expenditures incurred on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; the same being furnished in pursuance of an Address to His Excellency of the 21st day of February last :

Statement shewing the number and Names of Supervisors employed by the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works on the Great Roads in the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, the remuneration received by each, together with other information, as requested by an Address to His Excellency of the 21st day of February last :

Communication from Messieurs Baring Brothers and Company, with their Account Current with the Province, and Interest Account for the year 1860.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz :—

The Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain Real and Leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned :

The Bill to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes : and

The Bill in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company ;

Without making any amendments thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Ordered, That the Order of the day of the 5th day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty be again discharged, and that the House do on Monday next the 11th day of March instant, resolve itself into said Committee.

Mr. Scovil, by leave, presented a Petition from James W. Upham, J. C. Upham, Henry Hanrahan, and eighty three others, of the Parish of Upham, in King's County, praying that no Act may pass to authorize the establishing of a Boom across Hammond River, in the said County ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

Ordered, That the House do on Tuesday next the 12th day of March instant, go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to enable Parties having claims against the Province of New Brunswick to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Ordered, That a Bill before the House, for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in this Province,—be referred to the Committee appointed on the 18th day of February last to take into consideration matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon; and

On motion of Mr. Gray,

Ordered, That Mr. Williston and Mr. Macpherson be added to the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend Act 18th Victoria, Chapter 38, to provide an improved system of Sewerage and Water Supply of part of the City of Saint John, and Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled “An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relative to the local government of the said City.”

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the Court House of the said City and County, for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the County Court House of the said City and County.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed under the amended Title.

The Honorable Mr. Steadman, a Member of Her Majesty Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from the Postmaster General on the Post Office Department, with Accounts connected therewith, for the year 1860.

See Appendix.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 9th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County to sell and convey certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands or other valuable securities more advantageous to the inhabitants of the said Parish :

A Bill to place the Road from Dawson Steves' to the Albert Mines, in the County of Albert, on the Great Road establishment :

A Bill to alter the division Line between the Parishes of Springfield and Studholm, in King's County :

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John:" and

A Bill to amend Act 18th Victoria, Chapter 38, to provide an improved system of Sewerage and Water Supply of part of the City of Saint John, and Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the erection of a Public Wharf in the Town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Phelim take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for the registration of Crown Lands.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lawrence moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Pilots.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lawrence also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to erect a new Ward in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lawrence also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, into two separate Wards.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Facility Acts relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Watters also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts of Assembly relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Smith, by leave, presented a Petition from William Hewson, Thomas C. Brownell, William P. Wells, and twenty two others, Proprietors of Marsh Lands in the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, praying that the provisions of an Act to explain Chapter 69, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Commissioners of Sewers for the Parish of Sackville," may be extended to the said Parish of Westmorland; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to extend the provisions of an Act intituled "An Act to explain Chapter 69, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Commissioners of Sewers for the Parish of Sackville," to the Parish of Westmorland; and

The twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read at the Assizes or General Sessions of the Peace, in presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Steadman moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend Chapter 40, of Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Stephen for the erection of a Lock-up House in Milltown, in the said Parish:

The Bill to amend the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests: and

The Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen;"

Without making any amendments thereto.

Mr. M'Adam, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Hutton, John H. Rose, George F. Hill, and eighteen others, Firewards and Members of

the Fire Department at Saint Stephen, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an increase in the number of Members of the Saint Stephen Volunteer Fire Engine Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Adam moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to enable the Firewards of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, to increase the number of Firemen attached to the Saint Stephen Volunteer Fire Engine Company number two; and

The twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read at the Assizes or Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in the presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in read a first time.

Mr. M'Intosh, a Member for the County of York, applies for leave of absence for a few days, important business requiring his attention at Saint John; which was granted.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act relating to the City Road, in the City and County of Saint John."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Vail moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road from Michael M'Manus', Shepody Road, by Timothy Leary's, to Sussex Corner, so called, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Allen moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Tay Creek, in the Parish of Saint Mary, to Stanley, and from thence through the Cross Creek and Bloomfield Settlements, to Boiestown, as one of the Great Roads.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Allen also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in further amendment of the Law.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 11th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to provide for the registration of Crown Grants:

A Bill relating to Pilots:

A Bill to erect a new Ward in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton:

A Bill to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, into two separate Wards:

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Facility Acts relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway :

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts of Assembly relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company :

A Bill to extend the provisions of an Act intituled "An Act to explain Chapter 69, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Commissioners of Sewers for the Parish of Sackville," to the Parish of Westmorland :

A Bill to amend Chapter 40, of Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office :"

A Bill to enable the Firewards of the Parish of Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, to increase the number of Firemen attached to the Saint Stephen Volunteer Fire Engine Company number two :

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act relating to the City Road in the City and County of Saint John :"

A Bill to place the Road from Michael M'Manus', Shepody Road, by Timothy Leary's, to Sussex Corner, so called, on the Great Road establishment :

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Tay Creek, in the Parish of Saint Mary, to Stanley, and from thence through the Cross Creek and Bloomfield Settlements, to Boiestown, as one of the Great Roads : and

A Bill in further amendment of the Law.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the Court House of the said City and County.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cudlip take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend Chapter 22, of Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Sick and Disabled Seamen."

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved :—

"*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months."

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of Mr. Phelim,

Ordered, That a Bill before the House—to amend the Act to regulate the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly—be referred to the Select Committee appointed on the 18th day of February last, to take into consideration the present Election Law, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

Ordered, That copy of the Petition of Francis Foley, Patrick Mullin, and others, inhabitants of the Counties of King's and Albert—For an exploration to be had for a line of Great Road to be laid out from the Railway Station at Annagance, in King's County, to Hopewell, in the said County of

Albert—be furnished to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works; and further

Ordered, That copies of all Bills and Petitions now before the House, or which may hereafter be introduced or presented during the present Session, having for their object the placing of certain Roads on the Great Road establishment, be furnished to the said Chief Commissioner of Public Works, for his Report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz :—

Report from John Bennet, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Schools, on the Training or Model and Parish Schools for the year 1860.

See Appendix.

List of Warrants drawn on the Treasury between 31st October 1860, and 1st March 1861.

See Appendix.

Statement shewing how the Accounts stood between the Province and the Commercial Bank; and the Province and Railway Commissioners, on the 1st March 1861, as furnished by the Provincial Treasurer:

Information asked for by Mr. Tibbits, Member for the County of Victoria, relative to Land alleged to have been taken from Simon Hebert by the Government on laying out the Town Plat of Edmundston in 1852, subsequent to the expiration of the Lease.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John.”

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company,

Without making any amendment thereto.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to remove all disability to take, hold and transmit Real Estate by reason of alienage.

Mr. M'Phelim in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act to place the appointment of the Commissioners of Water Supply and Sewerage for Carleton, in the City of Saint John, in the Common Council of the said City, and for other purposes.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 12th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act to place the appointment of the Commissioners of Water Supply and Sewerage for Carleton, in the City of Saint John, in the Common Council of the said City, and for other purposes.”

On motion of Mr. End,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal the seventh Section of the one hundred and forty ninth Chapter of the Revised Statutes, “Of Homicide and other offences against the person,” and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, and proceeding therein, the following was moved, to be added as a second Section thereto:—

“2. And whereas in and by the first Section of the 150th Chapter of the Revised Statutes, “Of offences against the Habitation,” it is enacted, that whoever shall maliciously set fire to any dwelling house, any person being therein, shall be guilty of felony and suffer death; and whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the provisions of the said last mentioned Section;—Be it therefore enacted, that the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof be it enacted,—That whoever shall maliciously set fire to any dwelling house, any person being therein, with intent to take the life of any person therein, shall be guilty of felony and shall suffer death.”

Upon the question for adopting this Section, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Vail,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Gilbert,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Wright,
Gray,	Hanington,
Read,	C. Perley.
Ferris,	

NAYS.

Mr. End,	Mr. Chandler,
M'Millan,	Montgomery.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then having gone through the Bill, and after making amendments thereto, had agreed to the same under the Title of—

“A Bill for taking away the punishment of death in certain cases, and substituting other punishments in lieu thereof.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended under the amended Title.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz :—

Report from the Commissioners of Light Houses for the Bay of Fundy for the year 1860.

See Appendix.

Report from Commissioners of Board of Health for the City and County of Saint John, for the year 1860.

See Appendix.

Comparative Statement of Duties collected from 1st November 1859, to 31st January 1860, and from 1st November 1860, to 31st January 1861.

See Appendix.

Account of Expenditures through the Province Treasurer from 1st November 1860, to 9th March 1861.

Returns of cases adjudicated before the Railway Police Magistrate from 19th February 1859, to 27th February 1861, accompanied by an Account of the Receipts and Expenditures during those periods; the same being furnished under an Address to His Excellency of the 25th day of February last.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,
The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act relating to the City Road in the City and County of Saint John.”

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. M'Adam,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to enable the Firewards of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, to increase the number of Firemen attached to the Saint Stephen Volunteer Engine Company number two.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Pilots.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in amendment of Chapter 84, Title xii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the naturalization of Aliens.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Chandler moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish additional Polling places in the County of Charlotte.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Brown, a Member of Her Majesty Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Detailed Accounts from the Crown Land Department for Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

See Appendix.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tapley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to alter the time for holding the Circuit Court in the County of Sunbury.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed on the 4th day of March instant, to examine into the provisions of the several Bills before the House relative to the relief of Insolvent Confined Debtors, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, and there again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred—A Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes ‘Of Insolvent Confined Debtors’; also ‘A Bill for the relief of Insolvent Confined Debtors,’ have attended to the duty, and have carefully examined the same, and have prepared—A Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes, ‘Of Insolvent Confined Debtors,’ which they recommend in lieu of the Bill referred to them: This Bill, if adopted by this House, will give ample relief to the unfortunate debtor who has acted fairly and honestly, while at the same time will give no relief to the fraudulent and dishonest.

“Respectfully submitted.

EWD. WILLISTON,
JOHN. C. ALLEN,
CHARLES WATERS.

Committee Room, 12th March, 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Insolvent Confined Debtors.”

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Petition from Isaac Foshay, Contractor for building Hampton Ferry Bridge, praying to be remunerated for extra work performed and loss sustained in the erection of the said Bridge; the same being furnished in pursuance of an Address to His Excellency of the 4th day of March instant :

Petition from Reverend Matthew Smith, with Documents annexed, relative to his claim to be remunerated for certain Lands taken from him for Railway purposes; the same being furnished under an Address to His Excellency of the 4th day of March instant :

Petition from Messieurs Small and Crosby, Contractors for building a Viaduct at Hammond River, praying that an investigation may be had as to their claim for services performed in the execution of the work; and

Petition from George Wallace, of the County of Kent, Merchant, relative to the loss of a letter containing money, alleged to have been mailed at the Post Office in the said County.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill in amendment of Chapter 84, Title xii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the naturalization of Aliens:"

A Bill to establish additional Polling places in the County of Charlotte:

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company:" and

A Bill to alter the time for holding the Circuit Court in the County of Sunbury.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to enable the Firewards of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, to increase the number of Firemen attached to the Saint Stephen Volunteer Fire Engine Company number two.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Adam take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act relating to the City Road in the City and County of Saint John."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for taking away the punishment of death in certain cases, and substituting other punishments in lieu thereof.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. End take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill relating to Pilots.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, into two separate Wards.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Scovil, by leave, presented a Petition from Philo M. Raymond, Charles Grey, and David Hatfield, Esquires, together with the Reverend Charles P. Bliss, and thirty seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, praying that a Bill before the House authorizing the sale of certain School Lands in the said Parish, may pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Scovil,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County, to sell and convey certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands, or other valuable securities more advantageous to the inhabitants of the said Parish.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from Fredericton to the Saint Andrews Road, through New Maryland, as a Great Road of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. M'Clelan moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road from Harvey Corner to the Albert Quarries on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Connell moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road leading from the Bank of the River Saint John, at or near the Mouth of the River des Chutes, to the American Boundary, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tapley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the setting of Dead Falls and other Traps.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lewis, from the Select Committee appointed on the 18th day of February last, to take into consideration the existing Election Law, and to which Committee was referred a Bill before the House—To amend the Act to regulate the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly—submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the present state of the Law regulating Elections of Members to serve in General Assembly;—and also a Bill now before the House, relating to the same subject, report:—

“The present Election Law has introduced two new and highly important elements, vote by ballot, and an extension of the elective franchise, to the possessors of mere personal property; the great powers given to Assessors and Revisors are merely matters of detail.

“Much has been alleged for and against the ballot system. The principle being comparatively new in this Province, a majority of the Counties not having had an opportunity of practically testing it; and also from evidence before them, your Committee do not feel themselves warranted in reporting that the operation of vote by ballot has justified the apprehensions of those who disapprove of it. A General Election being now near at hand, when its merits and demerits will be more apparent, your Committee have come to the conclusion not to recommend any alteration in the Law on that point.

“The extension of the elective franchise to the possessor of mere personal property appears to be a measure adopted after much deliberation; it has been urged by those who disapprove of it, that the true principle is, that the elective franchise should in all cases be connected with some interest in fixed property in perpetuity, for life, or for years, a restriction, it is stated, which should not be deemed burdensome in this Province where an interest in the soil is of such easy acquisition; but even if the present elective franchise, and the mode by which it is ascertained, regulated, and made available, should be deemed to place great and in some respects perhaps such powers in the hands of the Assessors and Revisors as may require further guards, still as the country has looked forward to a General Election under the present system, as well as for the reasons before mentioned, your Committee think it not expedient at present to recommend that any important change should be made on the two points to which their attention has been principally directed.

“The Bill referred to your Committee purposes a general increase in the representation of the Province; a measure involving the erection of a new and enlarged Province Hall—such a multitude of considerations, local and general—tending to excite so many conflicting interests, and moreover not at all likely, should it become law, to affect the approaching General Election, that your Committee cannot recommend its adoption.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN LEWIS,
WILLIAM END,
EDWARD WILLISTON,
DAVID TAPLEY,
JOHN M'MILLAN,
JOHN M'ADAM.

Committee Room, March 13th, 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill in addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Sea and River Fisheries;" and

The Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of "The Saint Andrews Water Company;"

Without making any amendments thereto.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed—

A Bill intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Courts of Probate,"

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

This Bill sent down from the Legislative Council was then read a first time.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to remove all disability to take, hold, and transmit Real Estate, by reason of alienage.

Mr. M'Phelim in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

"Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months."

And upon the question for sustaining the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Vail,
Mr. M'Millan,	Gilbert,
Botsford,	Wright.
Allen,	Hanington,
Macpherson,	DesBrisay,
Tapley,	Montgomery,
Ferris,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Williston,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Lewis,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Chandler,
Mr. Lawrence,	Cudlip,
End,	M'Adam,
Gray,	Connell,
Read,	C. Perley.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then made further progress in the Bill, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Communication from the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, with the following information, in reference to an Address to His Excellency of the 21st day of February last, viz:—

Statement of all Moneys granted for Public Works, or payable by Law for that service, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860:

Statements of Amounts paid by Chief Commissioner of Public Works during the same period, and to whom; and of Amounts remaining unpaid, and to whom due; as also of sums claimed to be due and by whom:

Statement of Sums granted for any particular service still unexpended:

Statement as to Contracts entered into for building Bridges not on Great Roads, and of the sums paid, or to be paid, or claimed to be paid therefor:

Statement of all Moneys drawn from the Public Treasury by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, from the 31st October 1860, to the 20th February 1861, specifying all sums paid during that period, to whom, and for what service: also

Communication from Chief Commissioner of Board of Works, with Statements of all Moneys expended in the construction of the Bridge at Grand Falls, in the County of Victoria, and for contingent and travelling expenses; as also

Copies of Correspondence had with Chief Commissioner of Works or Executive Government, relative to the said Bridge, since 12th November 1859; and

Detailed Statement of Amounts paid by George W. Curry, Esquire, the person employed to visit the works on the said Bridge, from the 17th May 1860, to 21st July 1861.

These Documents being furnished under an Address to His Excellency of the 25th day of February last.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the Registration of Crown Grants.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to regulate the Sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Allen moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Steadman moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys of the Supreme Court.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Allen moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to revive and continue the Act to amend the Law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in certain cases.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Allen also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from Lister's Mill, in the Parish of Manners-Sutton, to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad, as one of the Great Roads.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Suspension Bridge and from Indian Town to the City of Saint John, as one of the Great Roads of the Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 14th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Fredericton to the Saint Andrews Road, through New Maryland, as a Great Road of communication :

A Bill to place the Road from Harvey Corner to the Albert Quarries on the Great Road establishment :

A Bill to place the Road leading from the bank of the River Saint John, at or near the mouth of the River des Chutes, to the American Boundary, on the Great Road establishment :

A Bill relating to the setting of Dead Falls and other Traps :

A Bill to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly :

A Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys of the Supreme Court :

A Bill to revive and continue the Act to amend the Law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in certain cases :

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Lister's Mill, in the Parish of Manners-Sutton, to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad, as one of the Great Roads; and

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Suspension Bridge and from Indian Town to the City of Saint John, as one of the Great Roads of the Province; also

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Probate Courts."

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County to sell and convey certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands or other valuable securities more advantageous to the inhabitants of the said Parish.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Scovil take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. M'Clelan, by leave, presented a Petition from Marvin Daniels, David Coffin, Joseph G. Bishop, and seventy nine others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Hopewell and Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, praying that an Act may pass to protect and promote the Shad Fishery at the head of the Bay of Fundy; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the 16th day of February last, to take into consideration all matters relative to the Fisheries, to report thereon.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from Joshua D. Giberson, Esquire, and one hundred and one others, of the County of Victoria, praying that parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls and Perth, in the said County, may be erected into a separate Town or Parish; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to alter the time for holding the Circuit Court in the County of Sunbury.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company.”

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend Act 18th Victoria, Chapter 38, to provide an improved system of Sewerage and Water Supply of part of the City of Saint John, and Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

Mr. Vaill in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. McMillan, from the Committee appointed on the 18th day of February last, on matters relating to the Lumbering Interests of the Province, and to whom was referred a Bill before the House, for the establishment and regulation of Booms, submitted a Report in reference to the said Bill; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee on Lumbering Interests, to whom was referred—A Bill for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in this Province, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the Bill, but have been unable to obtain sufficient information to enable them to recommend a general Bill for the Province—but as it appears that the Lumbering interests of Northumberland would be subserved by the passage of such a Law, have prepared—A Bill for the establishment and regulation

of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in the several Rivers of the County of Northumberland—which they recommend to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN M'MILLAN,
EDW. WILLISTON,
DAVID TAPLEY,
C. MACPHERSON,
P. MITCHELL,
JOHN W. CUDLIP.

Committee Room, 14th March, 1861."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Vail,

Resolved, That the Petition of the Reverend Matthew Smith, praying for an investigation relative to his claim to be remunerated for certain Lands taken from him for Railway purposes, and which was laid before the House on the 12th day of March instant by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Vail, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Gillmor, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, Adjutant General of Militia, with various Returns relative to the Provincial Militia service.

See Appendix.

Mr. McLeod, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Piers, Esquire, together with James H. Perkins, Peter Duncan, and thirty two others, inhabitants of King's County, praying that an Act may pass establishing the Road from the Railway Station at Ossekeag, to intersect the Great Road leading from Scribner's to Bellisle, through the Valley of the Pequaquet Stream, as a Great Road; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

Mr. McLeod moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road commencing at Ossekeag Station, intersecting the Great Road leading from Scribner's to Bellisle, through the Valley of the Pequaquet Stream, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road on the north side of the North West Branch of the River Miramichi, commencing at the North West Bridge, thence extending up stream to the Red Bank Post Office, in the Parish of Northesk, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from George W. Hoben, Joseph F. Estabrooks, and John W. Goldfinch, Esquires, together with one hundred and four others, inhabitants of the Parish of Chipman, in Queen's County,

praying that an Act may pass incorporating a Company by the name of the Salmon River Boom Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

Resolved, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts of Assembly relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company.

To which Mr. Cudlip moved the following as an amendment:—

Resolved, That the said Bill—to consolidate and amend the Acts of Assembly relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company,—as also the Bill—to consolidate and amend the Facility Acts relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway,—be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon.

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Smith,	Mr. Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Scovil,
Mr. Kerr,	M'Leod,
Williston,	Cudlip,
Lewis,	Wright,
M'Millan,	M'Intosh,
Macpherson,	Tibbits.
Tapley,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Brown,	Mr. Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Gilbert,
Mr. Lawrence,	DesBrisay,
Gray,	M'Adam,
Vail,	C. Perley.

And so it was carried in the affirmative; and

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters, Mr. Cudlip, and the Honorable Mr. Smith, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Kerr moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to set off parts of the Parishes of Perth, Grand Falls, and Saint Leonard, in the County of Victoria, into a separate Town or Parish.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to consolidate and improve the Law for the management of the Alms House and Work House of the City and County of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Steadman in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Williston,
The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Insolvent Confined Debtors.”

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—
“Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon the question for sustaining the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Cudlip,
Mr. End,	Wright,
Gray,	DesBrisay,
M'Millan,	Montgomery.
Botsford,	M'Adam,
Ferris,	C. Perley.
Scovil,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Brown,	Mr. Allen,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Hanington,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Tibbits,
Lawrence,	Connell.
Read,	
Williston,	
Lewis,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the Resolution agreed to.

The question then being put from the Chair for accepting the Report, when the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Gilbert,
Mr. End,	Cudlip,
Gray,	Wright,
M'Millan,	DesBrisay,
Botsford,	Montgomery,
Ferris,	M'Adam,
Scovil,	C. Perley.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. Allen,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Gillmor,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Chandler,
Lawrence,	Hanington,
Read,	Tibbits,
Williston,	Connell.
Lewis,	

And so this was carried in the affirmative; and thereupon

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the Bill accordingly postponed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to this Bill were then severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A expunge Sections 1 and 2, and insert the three following Sections:—

“1. That after the passing of this Act, any person found carrying about his person any bowie knife or dagger, or any weapon known as iron, brass, or metal knuckles, skull crackers, slung shot, or other offensive weapon of a like character, shall be subject to a fine of not less than four dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty nor

less than ten days, at the option and discretion of the Court where the offence is tried; such fines, penalties or imprisonment shall be in addition to any fines, penalties or imprisonment imposed or liable to be imposed by law for offences committed in the use of any such weapons; provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or Militia, or Volunteers, or Police force.

"2. If any person shall be found in any of the seaport Towns or Cities in this Province, carrying about his person any sheath knife, he shall be subject to the like pains and penalties as in the preceding Section; provided however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to Seamen or Riggers when occupied or engaged in their lawful trade or calling.

"3. Any person having in his possession for sale, selling, or exposing for sale, any bowie knife or dagger, or any weapon known as iron, brass, or metal knuckles, skull crackers, or slung shot, shall be subject to the fines, penalties or imprisonment mentioned in the first Section of this Act."

At B expunge 3 and insert 4, and alter the numbers of the remaining Sections accordingly.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 15th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to establish the Road commencing at Ossekeag Station, intersecting the Great Road leading from Scribner's to Bellisle, through the Valley of the Piquaquet Stream, as one of the Great Roads of communication:

A Bill to establish the Road on the north side of the North West Branch of the River Miramichi, commencing at the North West Bridge, thence extending up stream to the Red Bank Post Office, in the Parish of Northesk, as one of the Great Roads of communication:

A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland: and

A Bill to set off parts of the Parishes of Perth, Grand Falls, and Saint Leonard, in the County of Victoria, into a separate Town or Parish.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to alter the time for holding the Circuit Court in the County of Sunbury.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tapley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Gray take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to amend an Act intituled “ An Act relating to the City Road in the City and County of Saint John,”

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to—

The Bill relating to Municipalities; and

The Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds in Government Securities,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section 3, expunge the words “above mentioned Title,” and insert the words “Revised Statutes, Title vi, ‘Of Municipalities.’”

At B expunge the whole of the Fifth Section, and insert the following:—

“All Parish Officers in incorporated Counties may be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty before the Secretary Treasurer.”

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds in Government Securities,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A, at the end of Section 1, insert as follows:—“Provided, however, that no Land now under lease shall be sold by private sale to any Lessee at a lower rate than a sum, the interest of which shall be equal to the rent now payable by said Lessee.”

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Lewis, by leave, presented a Petition from William Lyman, Andrew Alcorn, Edwin Copp, and one hundred and fifty two others, inhabitants of the County of Albert, praying that the Road from the Great Road near Salmon River, in the Parish of Alma, via Bennett’s Lake, to the Railway Station at Sussex, in King’s County, may be placed on the Great Road establishment; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

On motion of Mr. Williston,
The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to prevent the carrying of Deadly Weapons about the person—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein ; and

Ordered, That Mr. Williston return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. M'Intosh moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the mouth of Long's Creek, in the Parish of Kingsclear, through the Smithfield Settlement, and passing Ross' Mill, till it intersects the Great Road leading from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. M'Intosh also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from Parent's, in the Parish of Queensbury, to the Scotch Lake, thence to the Scotch Settlement, in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. M'Intosh also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from Pickard's Mill, on the Nashwaaksis, to and through the Cardigan and Tay Creek Settlements, and from thence to Stanley, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Allen,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to revive and continue the Act to amend the Law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in certain cases.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, the question was put—

That they proceed to take the same up Section by Section.

Upon the question, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Botsford,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Allen,
Mr. Lawrence;	Gillmor,
Read,	Chandler,
Williston,	Hanington.
Lewis,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Wright,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Montgomery,
Mr. M'Millan,	M'Adam,
Gillmor,	Conuell,
Cudlip,	C. Perley.

And it being thereupon carried in the affirmative—

The first Section of the Bill was then read, and is as follows:—

“ That an Act passed in the twenty first year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled ‘ An Act to amend the Law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, ’ shall be and is hereby revived and continued until the day of next, so far as relates to cases where the examination of

Debtor before the Clerk of the Peace under the said Act, may have been completed, and to none other; and that all such cases may be prosecuted and finally determined within the time hereinbefore limited, in all respects as if the said Act had not been repealed."

Upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Allen,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Tapley,
Mr. Lawrence,	Scovil,
Read,	Gillmor,
Williston,	Chandler,
Lewis,	Hanington.
Botsford,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. DesBrisay,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Montgomery,
Mr. M'Millan,	M'Adam,
Gilbert,	Connell,
Cudlip,	C. Perley.
Wright,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the words—*First day of July.*

That the Committee then having gone through the Bill, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed on the 20th day of February last, to examine into the existing Laws relative to the Survey of Lumber, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the present mode of Surveying Lumber, with a view to a better system of Survey, beg leave to make the following Report:—

"Your Committee, with a view of eliciting every information on this important and complicated subject, on the 23d ult. issued a Circular, asking information and soliciting the views and suggestions of those to whom addressed. This Circular was addressed and forwarded to Merchants, Lumberers, and Surveyors of Lumber generally, throughout the lumbering and commercial districts of the Province.

"Your Committee in their proceedings were most anxious to have the opinion and experience of all parties conversant with the system generally, and elicit a rigid examination into the present law and system of survey, and ascertain if any evils really exist, whereby either the operative or purchaser of Timber or Logs were prejudiced by the operation of the law. Your Committee have received a vast amount of information on this difficult question, and the great preponderance of testimony is in favour of the correctness of the present scale. Some difference of opinion exists in the details of the law, and some amendments of a minor character have been suggested. One suggestion, that the Surveyors in all cases should mark distinctly and legibly the contents of each Log on the Log itself, which would enable the seller and buyer readily to ascertain the correctness of the survey; this your Committee approve of; at the same time, nothing of sufficient consequence has come to their knowledge to induce them to recommend a change in the present system.

"If Surveyors of Lumber adhere rigidly to the law, and calculate the contents of Logs and Timber agreeably to the present scale, the operative lumberer will, in your Committee's opinion, receive the full contents of his Lumber, and the Lumber will not in its manufacture be materially diminished. When a diminution takes place, the same can in many cases be accounted for.

“Your Committee, under the circumstances, cannot for the present recommend any change in the existing law.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
JOHN M'ADAM,
ROB'T D. WILMOT,
JOHN McINTOSH,
C. MACPHERSON.

Committee Room, 15th March 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Allen,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. McIntosh moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road near Manzer Atherton's, in the Parish of Prince William, to Lake George, and from thence through the Magundy and Magaguadavic Ridge Settlements, to the Magaguadavic Lake, and thence to its intersection with the Great Road leading from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 16th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the mouth of Long's Creek, in the Parish of Kingsclear, through the Smithfield Settlement, and passing Ross' Mill, until it intersects the Great Road leading from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, as one of the Great Roads of communication:

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Parent's, in the Parish of Queensbury, to the Scotch Lake, thence to the Scotch Settlement, in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, as one of the Great Roads of communication:

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Pickard's Mill, on the Nash-waaksis, to and through the Cardigan and Tay Creek Settlements, and from thence to Stanley, as one of the Great Roads of communication; and

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road near Manzer Atherton's, in the Parish of Prince William, to Lake George, and from thence through the Magundy and Magaguadavic Ridge Settlements, to the Magaguadavic Lake, and thence to its intersection with the Great Road leading from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Allen take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cudlip take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of yesterday, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Tapley return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of yesterday the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds in Government securities—was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Chandler return the Bill, with the amendment to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

Ordered, That the House do on Tuesday the 19th day of March instant, go into Committee of the whole on—A Petition from George Wallace relative to the loss of a Letter containing Money, alleged to have been mailed at the Post Office in Kingston, in the County of Kent, which was laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 12th day of March instant.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to abolish Judges' Fees.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Wright,

Resolved, That the Committee appointed by this House on the 26th day of February last, to whom was referred all matters connected with the Crown,

Land Department, be instructed by this House to put the following question to Mr. Andrew Inches, viz :—

“Who were the persons in partnership or concerned with you in the purchase of Crown Lands in which you were interested?” and that the Committee require a full answer thereto.

To which Mr. Allen moved as an amendment—

To expunge all after the word “*Resolved*,” and substitute as follows :—

“That it is not in accordance with Parliamentary practice to direct the Select Committee to put particular questions to Witnesses before them.”

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Mr. Allen,
Botsford,

Mr. Gillmor.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Cudlip,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Wright,
Lawrence,	Hanington,
End,	M'Intosh,
Gray,	DesBrisay,
Read,	Montgomery,
Williston,	M'Adam,
Lewis,	Connell,
M'Millan,	C. Perley.
Macpherson,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative ; and

The question being then put upon the original motion, it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. M'Ciellan,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House—

A copy of a Petition from James Brewster, Edward Steves, M. Kiever, and others, inhabitants of the County of Albert, presented to His Excellency in the year 1860, and praying for Legislative aid in the erection of a Bridge over Shepody River ; also a copy of a Petition of J. A. Reed, E. Peck, Esquire, William West, and others, inhabitants of the said County of Albert, presented to His Excellency in the same year, and of a like prayer ; also a copy of the Petition of J. E. Wells, James Brewster, and others, of the same County, presented to His Excellency in this present year, and of a like prayer ; together with all other documents, papers, writings, and correspondence which may have passed between the Executive Government and any other person or persons in relation thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Ciellan, Mr. M'Millan, and Mr. Williston, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Allen,

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to revive and continue the Act to amend the Law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Upon the question for the final passing thereof, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. Allen,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Tapley,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Scovil,
Lawrence,	Vail,
End,	Gillmor,
Gray,	Chandler,
Kerr,	Hanington,
Read,	Wilmot,
Williston,	M'Intosh.
Botsford,	Tibbits.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Smith,	Mr. DesBrisay,
Mr. M'Millan,	Montgomery,
Ferris,	M'Adam,
M'Leod,	Connell,
Cudlip,	C. Perley.
Wright,	

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, therefore, That the Bill do pass; and

Ordered, That Mr. Allen take the same to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 18th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to continue an Act intituled “An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company;” and

A Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Allen moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Act relating to Jurors.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the setting of Dead Falls and other Traps.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society:

The Bill in addition to an Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company: and

The Bill to enable the Firewards of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, to increase the number of Firemen attached to the Saint Stephen Volunteer Fire Engine Company number two;

Without making any amendments thereto.

Mr. M'Clelan, by leave, presented a Petition from James Ryan, Ezra Steeves, and A. R. Chapman, Esquires, together with fifty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Coverdale, in the County of Albert, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Petitediac Bridge Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. M'Leod,

Resolved, That the Petition of Isaac Foshay, Contractor for building the Hampton Ferry Bridge, praying to be remunerated for extra work performed and loss sustained in the erection of the said Bridge, and which was laid before the House on the 12th day of March instant, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. M'Leod, Mr. C. Perley, and Mr. Read, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Scovil,

Ordered, That the House do on Thursday the 21st day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the Statements laid before the House on the 8th day of the same month, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, shewing Supervisors employed by Chief Commissioner of Board of Works on the Great Roads in the years 1858, 1859, and 1860; as also the number of rods of Road turnpiked by each, with other information, as requested by an Address to His Excellency of the 21st day of February last.

On motion of Mr. Lewis,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Cudlip,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Wright,
Gray,	Wilmot,
Kerr,	M'Intosh,
Read,	DesBrisay,
Botsford,	Montgomery,
Allen,	Connell,
Macpherson,	C. Perley.
Gillmor, •	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Brown,	Mr. M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Ferris,
Mr. End,	M'Leod,
Williston,	Hanington,
Lewis,	M'Adam.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

Mr. M'Intosh moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from Abraham M'Keen's, in the Parish of Douglas, to Daniel Jewett's Mill on the Mactaquac, and from thence through the Scotch and Springfield Settlements until it intersects the Road called the Woodstock Road, in the Parish of Queensbury, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. M'Intosh also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road from Eel River to Oak Bay, passing Skiff Lake, and from thence to North Lake in the Parish of Canterbury, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message :—

“New Brunswick.

“Message to the House of Assembly, 18th March, 1861.

“J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

“His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, copies of Correspondence between His Excellency and the Executive Council, and between His Excellency and the Attorney General, respecting Ministerial arrangements.”

J. H. T. M-S.

The Correspondence communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows :—

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The House of Assembly on the 26th ult., appointed a Select Committee to investigate matters connected with the Crown Land Department. During the enquiry of the Committee, facts have been elicited which clearly shew that the Attorney General, since he

has held office, has applied for and obtained Crown Lands in violation of the well known regulations and conditions of the Department.

We feel ourselves unable to justify or defend such a proceeding, and have so informed the Attorney General, and have communicated to him our unwillingness to continue to act with him at the Council Board.

As the Attorney General has intimated to us that he does not intend to tender his resignation, we feel it to be due to ourselves, as well as to Your Excellency, to request to be relieved from the offices which we hold, and our position at the Executive Council Board.

We are of opinion, that if the Attorney General had thought fit to tender his resignation to Your Excellency, the business of the Session could have been carried through by the remaining Members of the Government, had Your Excellency been pleased to commit it to their charge.

(Signed)

JAMES BROWN,
S. L. TILLEY,
W. H. STEEVES,
P. MITCHELL,

A. J. SMITH,
CHARLES WATTERS,
DAVID WARK,
JAMES STEADMAN.

March 13th, 1861.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Attorney General.

His Excellency the Lt. Governor has this moment received a Memorandum signed by all the members of the Executive Council, with the exception of the Attorney General, in which they submit to His Excellency their unwillingness, for reasons stated in the Memorandum, to act with the Attorney General at the Council Board, and request His Excellency, inasmuch as the Attorney General has intimated to them that he does not intend to tender his resignation, to relieve them from the offices which they hold and their position at the Executive Council Board.

His Excellency thinks it right, in the first instance, to transmit a Copy of this Memorandum to the Attorney General.

His Excellency desires that any observations, which the Attorney General may wish to submit to him, may be in writing.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 13th, 1861, half-past 3 p. m.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

I have read the Memorandum addressed to Your Excellency by the other Members of the Executive Council, and observe, that the whole subject of the Crown Land Department is now under the consideration of the Committee appointed by the House of Assembly, and I am prepared to abide the result of their enquiry and Report, and of such action as the House of Assembly may take thereon.

In discussing the subject with my colleagues they urged upon me to resign, intimating that, if I did not, they would. I declined on the ground that I was not prepared to admit that I had violated any regulation made by the Governor in Council for the sale of Crown Lands, or that I had done any wrong, legal or moral. I do not believe that the Committee will make me individually responsible for any irregularity which might have occurred in the Crown Land Department, if any have occurred other than may be deemed fairly incident to the character and functions of such a Department.

Under these circumstances, and in this state of the question, before the proceedings of the Committee are reported to the House, or the evidence closed, I am of opinion that my colleagues had no right to call upon me to resign, and thereby voluntarily to assume the whole responsibility of the matter in complaint, and to subject me to the whole odium occasioned by any irregularity in the Crown Land Department. In justice to myself, to my constituents, and to my country, I could not resign.

It appears to me, that as the head of the Government under Your Excellency, if they were not disposed to await the action of the House of Assembly, it was their duty to retire, and

give me an opportunity of ascertaining whether I could not so re-construct the Executive Council, as to be able to conduct the public business, and I now respectfully request your Excellency to authorize me to do so.

Fredericton, 14th March, 1861.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Attorney General.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has fully considered the Memorandum submitted to him by the Attorney General this afternoon.

It is not necessary for the Lieutenant Governor to discuss on this occasion the merits of the matter in dispute, between the Attorney General on the one side, and his colleagues at the Council Board on the other.

It appears from the Memorandum, (signed by eight Members of the Executive Council) a copy of which was yesterday transmitted by His Excellency to the Attorney General, and from the Attorney General's Memorandum, submitted to His Excellency this afternoon, that all the Members of the Government, but one, have stated to the Lieut. Governor, that they are unable to act at the Council Board with the Attorney General, the other Member of the Executive Council, and that they have on this ground tendered their resignations.

The Attorney General, however, whose conduct is thus impugned by all his colleagues, is the Gentleman who was, on the retirement of His Excellency's Advisers in 1857, selected by His Excellency to undertake, subject of course to His Excellency's approval, the formation of a new Executive Council, and whom the Lieutenant Governor regarded as the head or leader of the Government, so formed by him, while it was in existence; and the Attorney General, as head of the Government, has requested His Excellency to authorize him to reconstruct the Executive Council.

Now His Excellency must observe that, when in 1857 (as he had previously done in 1854,) he requested Mr. Fisher to submit to him the arrangements for the formation of a new Government, he did so because he regarded Mr. Fisher, at the time, as the organ of the political party which possessed a majority in the House of Assembly: And although the Government formed by Mr. Fisher in 1857 is practically no longer in existence, (for the Lieutenant Governor holds in his hands the resignations of eight out of nine Members of it,) yet, if the Attorney General now held the same position which he held in 1857, there might have been some reason to expect a renewal in 1861 of the commission entrusted to him in 1857. But that this is not the case is clearly apparent from the Memorandum of his colleagues, and while the Lieutenant Governor has, on the one hand, only the Attorney General's request that he may be authorized so to reconstruct the Executive Council as to be able to conduct the public business, he has, on the other hand, the representation of the eight other Members of the Executive Council that, although they are unable to retain office with the Attorney General, yet, if the Attorney General had thought fit to tender his resignation, the business of the Session could have been carried through by themselves.

His Excellency then, upon a consideration of both these representations, must decline to authorize the Attorney General to submit to him the arrangements for the formation of a new Government, and he thinks it right at once to inform him that he will, without delay, entrust to Mr. Tilley (the Provincial Secretary) the commission of preparing and submitting to him such official arrangements as may appear best calculated to promote the satisfactory conduct of the public business.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 14th, 1861, half-past 10 p. m.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Provincial Secretary.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having received on Wednesday afternoon the Memorandum signed by eight Members of the Executive Council, including the Provincial Secretary, wherein they stated their unwillingness to continue to act with the Attorney General at the Council Board, and requested, on that ground, to be relieved from their official duties, forthwith transmitted a copy of that Memorandum to the Attorney General.

The Attorney General's Memorandum in reply to this communication was received by His Excellency yesterday afternoon; and having fully considered the subject as presented to him by both the Memoranda before him, the Lieutenant Governor entrusts to the Provincial Secretary the commission of preparing and submitting to him such official arrangements as may appear best calculated to promote the satisfactory conduct of the public business.

His Excellency has communicated to the Attorney General his intention to take this step.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 15, 1861, 9 o'clock, a. m.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

Impressed with the importance of the duty Your Excellency called upon me to perform this morning, I have given the subject my most earnest consideration, and now recommend Your Excellency not to accept the resignations of the Members of the Executive Council tendered on Wednesday last.

Since the receipt of Your Excellency's Memorandum, I have had an interview with the Attorney General, and find that he is not willing to resign, either his seat at the Council Board or his Office.

Should Your Excellency act upon the recommendation I now make, it may be necessary that steps should be taken by Your Excellency to relieve the Attorney General from his Executive and official duties.

I have, &c. (Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

March 15, 1861.

[Received by Lieutenant Governor March 16th, 1861, at 9 o'clock, A. M.]

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Provincial Secretary.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in accordance with the recommendation of the Provincial Secretary, declines to accept the resignations of the seven Members of the Executive Council, who, with the Provincial Secretary, tendered to him their resignations of the 13th instant; and His Excellency authorizes the Provincial Secretary to inform his colleagues that he regards these resignations as withdrawn.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 16th, 1861, 9 o'clock, a. m.

(Copy.)

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Your Excellency having declined to accept our resignations as Members of the Executive Council, and we being informed that the Attorney General declines to resign his seat at the Council Board and the Office of Attorney General, we see no course left but to advise Your Excellency to dispense with the services of Mr. Fisher as a Member of the Executive Council. This being done, the principles of Responsible Departmental Government render necessary the vacation of his Office of Attorney General.

Should he still persist in refusing to resign, we see no alternative but his suspension from office. We sincerely trust, however, that he will not compel Your Excellency to adopt this course.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY, A. J. SMITH,
JAMES BROWN, CHARLES WATERS,
W. H. STEEVES, P. MITCHELL,
DAVID WARK, JAMES STEADMAN.

March 16th, 1861.

[Received by the Lt. Governor, 11 o'clock, A. M., March 16th.]

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, of this morning's date, and he has transmitted a copy of it to the Attorney General, with a Memorandum, of which a copy is enclosed.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 16th, 1861, half-past 11 a. m.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Attorney General.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has this morning received a Memorandum (of which a copy is enclosed,) signed by all the Members of the Executive Council except the Attorney General.

In transmitting this document to the Attorney General, His Excellency wishes to state that the Attorney General's reply to it will be laid by His Excellency before the Executive Council.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 16th, 1861, half-past 11 a. m.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

I have read the Memorandum of the other Members of the Executive Council in which they advise Your Excellency to dispense with my services as a Member of the Executive Council. If Your Excellency should be inclined to comply with their request, I trust that you will furnish me with the grounds of your proceeding in the matter.

I know of no principle of government which necessarily vacates the office of Attorney General on my being removed or suspended from the office of Executive Councillor; and should Your Excellency contemplate my suspension from that office, I respectfully request Your Excellency to furnish me with a statement in writing of the grounds of your intended proceeding, that I may have full opportunity of making answer thereto in writing before Your Excellency finally determines.

My colleagues are aware that my resignation would, in my opinion, compromise my character and my independence; these considerations alone influence me in the course I have adopted, and without looking into the future at all they are paramount. I regret that they have taken a course which has caused the difficulty. I am simply acting in my own defence, and for that purpose will employ every means the Constitution affords.

According to the principles of Government now in operation, if I had resigned my seat in the Executive Council, I should have also resigned the office of Attorney General; but if I am to be removed, I shall avail myself in self-defence, of every constitutional privilege which may attach to either office.

It appears to me unreasonable that, when my colleagues agreed to refer the whole question of the Crown Land Department to the investigation of a Committee, they will not await the action of the Committee, but anticipate their Report before they have any legitimate knowledge of the evidence, and propose to condemn me in advance. Now I do not believe that the Committee will select me as a special object of their animadversion, and entertaining that opinion, I am not disposed to stultify myself.

If, after the Committee report, and the evidence is before the House, the action of the Assembly is unfavourable to me, I will not embarrass my colleagues one hour, but will take such a course as will leave them free to act in the way they conceive to be most beneficial to the public interest.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER.

Fredericton, March 18th, 1861.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Executive Council for their consideration, the enclosed copy of a Memorandum (in reply to His Excellency's Memorandum of the 16th inst.) which he has received from the Attorney General.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

Monday, March 18th, 1861, 5 minutes past 12 p. m.

(Copy.)

*Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.**To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We have had under consideration the Memorandum of the Attorney General to Your Excellency of this day's date, and for the reasons stated in our Memorandum of the 13th instant to Your Excellency, we advise Your Excellency to dispense with the services of the Attorney General as a Member of the Executive Council.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,
JAMES BROWN,
A. J. SMITH,
W. H. STEEVES,

D. WARK,
CHARLES WATERS,
P. MITCHELL,
JAMES STEADMAN.

Monday, March 18th, 1 o'clock, p. m.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor informs the Executive Council that, in accordance with the advice tendered to him in the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, of this day's date, (one o'clock p. m.) His Excellency has removed the Attorney General from the office of Executive Councillor, a formal notification of which removal will be communicated to the Attorney General by the Provincial Secretary.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 18th, 1861, half-past 1 p. m.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Attorney General.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor transmits to the Attorney General a copy, herein enclosed, of a Memorandum signed by all the Members of the Executive Council, except the Attorney General, wherein they have advised His Excellency to dispense with the Attorney General, as a Member of the Executive Council.

His Excellency, in accordance with the advice thus tendered to him, dispenses with the services of the Attorney General, as a Member of the Executive Council. The removal of the Attorney General from the office of Executive Councillor, will be formally notified to him by the Provincial Secretary.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 18th, 1861, half-past 1 p. m.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

Ordered, That the foregoing Message, with the Documents communicated thereby, be forthwith printed, and two hundred copies thereof furnished for the use of the Legislature.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 19th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill relating to the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas :

A Bill to amend the Act relating to Jurors :

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Abraham M'Keen's, in the Parish of Douglas, to Daniel Jewett's Mill, on the Mactaquac, and from thence through the Scotch and Springfield Settlements, until it intersects the Road called the Woodstock Road, in the Parish of Queensbury, as one of the Great Roads of communication : and

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road from Eel River to Oak Bay, passing Skiff Lake, and from thence to North Lake in the Parish of Canterbury, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the setting of Dead Falls and other Traps.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tapley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of an Address to His Excellency of the 25th day of February last, various Statements and Returns in reference to the Revenue and Expenditure on the European and North American Railway Line from Saint John to Shediac, viz :—

Statement exhibiting the Revenue from Passengers, Freight, Locomotives, Cars, and other sources, from the 1st August 1860, to 1st February 1861 :

Statement shewing the expenses incurred for repairs, materials and wages connected with the running expenditure and maintenance of the Road for the same period : and

Returns of persons passing free upon the Trains under the authority of the Conductor, during that period.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled "An Act to place the appointment of the Commissioners of Water Supply and Sewerage for Carleton, in the City of Saint John, in the Common Council of the said City, and for other purposes."

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to enable parties having claims against the Province of New Brunswick to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Resolved, That the House do now proceed to the Order of the Day of the 8th day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty; and which has been adjourned over from day to day until this day by operation of the twenty third Rule of the House; when

Mr. Wilmot moved as an amendment thereto—To expunge the whole of the said Resolution, and substitute as follows:—

“Whereas by a Resolution of this House of the 26th day of February last, a Select Committee was named to take into consideration all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, of which Department the Surveyor General, a Member of the Government, is the official head, with power to send for persons and papers; which Committee is now proceeding with its investigations, and will be prepared to report at an early day; therefore

“*Resolved*, That it is not at present expedient to take into consideration the granting a Supply to Her Majesty.”

And the matter being debated—

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

Resolved, That the consideration of the said Resolution, and the amendment moved thereto, be adjourned over; and

On like motion of Mr. Tapley,

Ordered, That the same be adjourned over until the hour of two o'clock, p. m., to-morrow, and that the House do then resume the debate thereon.

To which Mr. Tibbits moved as an amendment—

To expunge the words “the hour of two o'clock, p. m. to-morrow,” and substitute the words “Friday next.”

Upon the question for the amended motion, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Mr. M'Phelim,	Mr. Vail,
Lawrence,	Gilbert,
Gray,	Wilmot,
Kerr,	M'Intosh,
Williston,	DesBrisay,
Botsford,	Montgomery,
Allen,	Tibbits,
Macpherson,	Connell.
Seovil,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Cudlip,
Mr. End,	Wright,
Read,	Hanington,
Lewis,	M'Adam,
M'Clelan,	C. Perley.
M'Millan,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question being then taken upon the original motion, when the House again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Cudlip,
Mr. End,	Wright,
Read,	Hanington,
Lewis,	M'Adam,
M'Clelan,	C. Perley.
M'Millan,	

NAYS.

Mr. M'Phelim,	Mr. Vail,
Lawrence,	Gilbert,
Gray,	Wilmot,
Kerr,	M'Intosh,
Williston,	DesBrisay,
Botsford,	Montgomery,
Allen,	Tibbits,
Macpherson.	Connell.
Seovil,	

And so it was carried in the affirmative; and the debate on the said Resolution to go into consideration of Supply, and the amendment moved thereto, was adjourned over until the hour of two o'clock to-morrow, and then to be resumed.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of Addresses to His Excellency of the 25th day of February last, the following Documents, viz:—

Memorandum of Warrants issued under the Grant of £5000 voted in the year 1854, for deepening, widening, and improving Harbours: and

List of all persons appointed to places of profit or emolument since the 1st day of January 1860, to the present period; accompanied by a Letter from John A. Beckwith, Esquire, to Auditor General, resigning his situation as chief Clerk in that Department, dated the 5th day of September last.

Mr. Tibbits, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, submitted a Report in reference to a distinct question required to be put, by order of the House, to Andrew Inches, a witness who was under examination before the Committee; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee appointed by this House on the 26th February last, to take into consideration all matters in any way connected with the Crown Land Department, and to report thereon, in accordance with the Resolution of the House made on the 16th day of March instant, requiring them to put the following question to Mr. Andrews Inches, beg leave to make this Special Report:—

“The Committee had a summons duly served on Mr. Inches, requiring him to appear before them in their Committee Room in the House of Assembly, on Monday the 18th day of March instant, at ten o'clock:—The Committee having met according to adjournment, and the Chairman being in the Chair, Mr. Inches appeared before them; and while under examination, the following question was put by the Chairman to Mr. Inches, as directed by the Resolution of the House above mentioned, viz:—‘Who were the persons in partnership or connected with you in the purchase of Crown Land in which you are interested?’

“To which Mr. Inches answered as follows:—‘Before being sworn I distinctly stated that I would not, and could not divulge the names of my

partners in the purchase of Lands near the Railway, and that that would be the only reservation I would make :—The Committee administered the oath, and accepted my evidence upon this understanding, and I recollect that it reminded me thereof when unwilling to speak in regard to Mr. Partelow :—I gave full and unreserved evidence at great length upon every other subject, and respectfully maintain that the Committee cannot now, without a breach of implied faith, go back of its own agreement, and insist upon the question :—I have no hesitation, however, in stating, that the parties connected with me hold no official position in this Province, nor could it in any way advance the public interests that their names should be known :—I hold that the answer to this inquiry is not relevant to the business before this Committee.'

"Mr. Inches also further stated—'When I say official, I mean no person holding any appointment under the Government.'

"The following question was also asked of Mr. Inches, viz :—'The statement you have given does not cover the question asked by direction of the House ;—The question requires you to state the names of your partners ;—Will you state who your partners were by name ?'

"To which Mr. Inches gave the following answer, viz :—'I respectfully decline giving any further answer, for the reasons already stated.'

"Thereupon the Committee resolved unanimously, that the foregoing proceedings be reported to the House of Assembly.

"All which is respectfully submitted to the House, and the Committee ask leave to make a further Report.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 19th March 1861."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the powers of the Committee continued to conclude the investigation into the matters referred for their consideration ; and further

Ordered, That the Report now submitted, be referred to the Committee of Privileges, for their report thereon.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 20th March, 1861.

Prayers.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Smith,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company."

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the 16th day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole on—A Petition from George Wallace, relative to the loss of a Letter containing Money, alleged to have been mailed at the Post Office at Kingston, in the County of Kent,—laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

under an Address, which order was adjourned over to this day by operation of the twenty third Rule of the House.

The Order of the day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

The House, in pursuance of the Order of yesterday, again took into consideration—the Resolution moved to go into Committee of the whole, under the adjourned Order of the Day of the 8th day of March instant, to consider of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, as well as the amendment moved thereto, declaring it inexpedient to go into consideration of Supply until the Select Committee on matters connected with the Crown Land Department make their Report;—and resumed the Debate upon the Resolution and amendment before them.

The debate being concluded—

The question was taken upon the amended motion; which

“*Resolved,* For the reasons set forth in the Preamble thereto—‘That it is not at present expedient to take into consideration the granting a Supply to Her Majesty’”; when

The House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Mr. M'Phelim,	Mr. Vail,
Lawrence,	Gilbert,
Gray,	Wilmot,
Williston,	M'Intosh,
Botsford,	DesBrisay,
Allen,	Montgomery,
Macpherson,	Tibbits,
Scovil,	Connell.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Cudlip,
Mr. End,	Wright,
Read,	Hanington,
Lewis,	M'Adam,
M'Millan,	C. Perley.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

And the question being then put upon the original motion—

“That the House do now go into Committee of the whole to consider of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.”

The House again divided, and it was carried in the affirmative; when

The Order of the Day being then read, the House according thereto resolved itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of the said Supply.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding in the business referred to them, had passed the following Resolutions:—

1. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Twenty three thousand four hundred and thirty four dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

to provide for the Officers and Contingent Expenses of the Legislature, including Legislative Library and Printing.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide for the Clerk of the Crown and Ushers of the Supreme Court and Court of Equity.

And the Chairman then further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley; further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M., again go into Committee of the whole, and resume the consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. M'Clelan, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 16th day of March instant, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House, copies of certain Petitions from James Brewster and others, and John A. Reed and others, of the County of Albert, for aid in the erection of a Bridge over Shepody River, together with all Documents and Correspondence in relation thereto, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to change the present Polling place in the Parish of Saint Leonard, in the County of Victoria, and to appoint another Polling place in the said Parish in lieu thereof.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lawrence moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize an assessment in the City of Saint John, to meet the expenses incurred by the Corporation at the celebration in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of an Address to His Excellency of the 16th day of March instant—

Petition from James Brewster, Edward Stevens, Michael Keiver, and others, inhabitants of the County of Albert: and

Petition from John A. Reed, Elisha Peck, William West, and others, inhabitants of the same County; severally praying aid towards the erection of a Bridge over Shepody River: also

Petition from Ezra Steves, James Ryan, A. R. Chapman, and others, inhabitants of the County of Albert, for the erection of a Bridge over the River Petitcodiac; this furnished in pursuance of a notice of motion for an Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 21st March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to change the Polling place in the Parish of Saint Leanord, in the County of Victoria, and to appoint another Polling place in the said Parish in lieu thereof: and

A Bill to authorize an Assessment in the City of Saint John, to meet the expenses incurred by the Corporation at the Celebration in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company.”

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Smith take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Wright, by leave, presented a Petition from Moses Vernon, Alexander Balloch, Robert Robertson, and Robert Keltie, Esquires, together with John Ansley and one hundred and thirty three others, inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass in further amendment of the Law relative to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John, and Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wright moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Hanington moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Shediac, to sell and dispose of a certain parcel of the Church Land.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ferris, by leave, presented a Petition from Ebenezer L. Burpe, Charles E. Langin, and ninety one others, of the Parish of Chipman, in Queen's County, praying that no Act may pass to incorporate a Boom Company on Salmon River, as prayed for by a Petition now before the House; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the 18th day of February last to take into consideration all matters relating to the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Smith,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to extend the provisions of an Act intituled “An Act to explain Chapter 69, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, ‘Of the Commissioners of Sewers for the Parish of Sackville,’ to the Parish of Westmorland.”

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to explain Chapter 68, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes “Of the division of Marsh Lands and the election of Commissioners for Westmorland and Albert, excepting the Parish of Sackville,” as far as relates to the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended under the amended Title.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Smith,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland.

Mr. Wright in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—The Petition from George Wallace, relative to the loss of a Letter containing money alleged to have been mailed in the Post Office, Kingston, in the County of Kent.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter again before them, the following Resolution was moved:—

“*Resolved,* As the opinion of this Committee, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to direct that the sum of ——— pounds be paid to George Wallace, of the Parish of Kingston, in the County of Kent, to reimburse him that amount by the loss of a Letter containing money, mailed at the Way Office in Kingston, in the said County, on the 16th day of August 1854, and duly registered.”

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Scovil,
Lawrence,	Vail,
Gray,	Chandler,
Read,	M'Intosh,
Williston,	DesBrisay,
Botsford,	Connell,
Allen,	C. Perley.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Wright,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Hanington,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Montgomery,
Mr. M'Millan,	M'Adam.
Tapley,	

And it being thereupon carried in the affirmative; when

It was moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of *twenty pounds*.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. Vail,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Chandler,
Lawrence,	Gilbert,
Gray,	M'Intosh,
Read,	DesBrisay,
Williston,	Connell,
Macpherson,	C. Perley.
Scovil,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Wright,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Hanington,
Mr. M'Clelan,	Montgomery,
M'Millan,	M'Adam.

And this was also carried in the affirmative, and the blank in the Resolution filled up with the sum of *twenty pounds*.

The question being then put from the Chair for accepting the Report, when the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. Scovil,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Vail,
Lawrence,	Chandler,
Gray,	Gilbert,
Read,	Cudlip,
Williston,	M'Intosh,
Botsford,	DesBrisay,
Allen,	Connell,
Macpherson,	C. Perley.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Wright,
Mr. End,	Hanington,
M'Clelan,	M'Adam,
M'Millan,	

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the Resolution reported from the Committee adopted by the House.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town:

The Bill relating to Pilots: and

The Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County to sell and convey certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands or other valuable securities more advantageous to the inhabitants of the said Parish;

Without making any amendments thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Watters, from the Committee of Privileges, on the special Report from the Select Committee to enquire into matters connected with the Crown Land Department, in reference to the question required to be put by order of the House to Andrew Inches, a witness before the Committee, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee of Privileges, to whom was referred the Report of the Select Committee appointed by this Honorable House on the 26th day of February last, to take into consideration all matters in any way connected with the Crown Land Department, dated the 19th day of March instant, and reporting certain alleged misconduct of Andrew Inches, a witness before such Select Committee, on the 18th day of March instant, in refusing to answer a certain question put to him by such Select Committee, having carefully examined the said Report, submit—

“That the said Andrew Inches attended as a witness before the said Select Committee on the 18th day of March instant, when the following question was put to him by the said Committee:—‘Who were the persons in partnership or connected with you in the purchase of Crown Lands in which you are interested?’—which said question the said Andrew Inches then and there refused to answer, for the reasons therein stated, further than that ‘such persons hold no official position in this Province.’

“The Committee of Privileges are of opinion that the said question so put was a question which the said Andrew Inches was bound by law to answer, under the provisions of the Act 23rd Victoria, Chapter 2, intituled ‘An Act to provide for the attendance and examination of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof.’ But it appearing by the said Report that the refusal of Mr. Inches to answer that question was stated by him to have been upon the grounds ‘that he was exonerated from so doing by virtue of an understanding made with the Select Committee, previous to his having been sworn, and that to compel him to answer it would therefore have been a breach of implied faith,’ the truth of which statement the Select Committee, in their Report, have not denied; the Committee of Privileges, under such circumstances, do not feel justified in recommending the House to enforce against Mr. Inches the penalty for refusal to give evidence, mentioned in the third Section of the said Act.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES WATTERS, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM END,
J. W. CHANDLER,
J. H. GRAY,
JOHN C. ALLEN.

Committee Room, 21st March, 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday to go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding in the business referred to them, had passed the following Resolution:—

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty nine thousand two hundred and five dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to defray the expenses of the Collection and Protection of the Revenue, and of the Controller and Customs Department.

And the Chairman further reported, that the Committee having made further progress in the business referred to them, he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley; further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow, at the hour of two o'clock, p. m., again go into Committee of the whole, and resume the consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Returns from the Clerks of the Peace and Secretary-Treasurers of incorporated Counties, shewing the expenses attending the performance of the duty imposed by the Election Law, on the Revisors of the several Parishes of the Counties of the Province; the same being furnished in pursuance of an Address to His Excellency of the 23rd of February last.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

Returns from the New Brunswick Baptist Education Society for the year 1860.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to extend the powers of Sheriffs in granting Gaol Limits.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 22nd March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John:

A Bill to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Shediac, to sell and dispose of a certain parcel of the Church Land: and

A Bill to extend the powers of Sheriffs in granting Gaol Limits.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to explain Chapter 68, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the division of Marsh Lands, and the election of Commissioners for Westmorland and Albert, excepting the Parish of Sackville," as far as relates to the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Smith take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—Documents laid before the House on the 11th day of March instant, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to Lands alleged to have been taken by the Government from Simon Hebert on the laying out of the Town Plat of Edmundston in the year 1852.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be paid to Simon Hebert the sum of — out of such sum as may be granted in Supply this present Session for miscellaneous purposes, to remunerate him for loss sustained in consequence of the laying out of the Town Plat of Edmundston by the Government.”

And upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of *one hundred and twenty five pounds*.

The question being then taken—That he leave the Chair and report the Resolution agreed to, when the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ferris,	Mr. McClelan,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Seovil,	M'Leod,	Montgomery.
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Vail,		
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Chandler,		
Mr. Lawrence,	Wright,		
End,	Hawington,		
Gray,	M'Intosh,		
Williston,	DesBrisay,		
Lewis,	M'Adam,		
Botsford,	Tibbits,		
Allen,	Connell,		
Macpherson,	C. Perley.		
Tapley,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolution agreed to in the Committee, adopted by the House; and

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to carry into effect the Resolution passed in Committee of the whole House this day, and adopted by the House, in reference to the payment of the claim of Simon Hebert, for loss sustained in the laying out of the Town Plat of Edmundston in the year 1852.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits, the Honorable Mr. Watters, and Mr. End be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address; and further

Ordered, That a copy of the said Resolution be communicated to His Excellency with the said Address.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to remove all disability to take, hold and transmit Real Estate by reason of alienage; it

Mr. M'Phelim in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon the question for sustaining the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Vail,
Mr. M'Millan,	Wright,
Allen,	Hanington,
Macpherson,	M'Intosh,
Tapley,	DesBrisay,
Ferris,	Montgomery.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Ead,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Gray,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Read,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Williston.
Mr. Lawrence,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

Mr. M'Millan, from the Committee appointed on the 18th day of February last, to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, submitted a further Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom were referred the Petition of George W. Hobin, Esquire, J. F. Estabrooks, J. W. Goldfinch, and one hundred and four others, inhabitants of Chipman, Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate a Company to be called the Salmon River Boom Company; also the Petition of E. L. Burpe, C. E. Langin, and ninety one others, praying that no Act may pass to incorporate a Boom Company, or the establishment of a Boom on Salmon River, at the places named in this Petition, beg leave to make the following Report:—

“The Committee have carefully examined the Petitions and other testimony on this subject, and find that a Boom is required for the lumber on Salmon River, Queen's County, but the difficulty appears to be the proper locality for the Boom, and as that difference cannot at present be reconciled, and as the Boom appears to be necessary for the present spring, your Committee recommend that authority be given to the Justices of the Peace in Queen's County, at any General or Special Sessions, to establish and regulate a Boom in such locality as they may deem most advantageous to the lumbering interest; and that as a Bill on this subject has been recommended for Northumberland, think that the provisions of the same Bill may be extended to Queen's County.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN M'MILLAN,
EDWARD WILLISTON,
C. MACPHERSON,
DAVID TAPLEY,
CHARLES PERLEY.

Committee Room, 22nd March, 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to make further Report upon matters referred for their consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Citizens of the City of Saint John, from any disqualification by reason of their citizenship, or owning property in the said City, from presiding at or serving on the Jury in any trial in the Supreme Court, between any person or persons and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having proceeded in the Bill, and agreed to several Sections thereof; when

A motion was made—To reconsider the first Section, and which is as follows:—

“ 1. That no Judge of the Supreme Court shall be disqualified by reason of his being a citizen, or holding bonds, obligations, or other securities of the City of Saint John, or owning property, or being liable to taxation thereon, from presiding in the said Supreme Court or any Circuit Court, or any Court for the administration of Justice, in which any such Judge may by the present Law or any Law hereafter to be enacted, have power to preside at or on any trial or argument, or proceeding in any such Court, between any person or persons and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in any suit or plaint in such Court pending.”

The question being put and carried, and the Section then again before the Committee—

It was moved—To expunge therefrom the following words—“or holding bonds, obligations, or other securities”

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and those words being expunged, and the Section agreed to as amended, the following was moved—

“ Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Smith, Mr. Ferris,
Mr. Read, M'Intosh,
Lewis, C. Perley,
Botsford,

Hon. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Tilley, Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Watters, Vail,
Mr. Lawrence, Chandler,
Gray, Gilbert,
Williston, DesBrisay,
M'Millan, Montgomery,
Allen, M'Adam.
Macpherson,

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The Committee then proceeding in the Bill—

A motion was made—To reconsider the second Section thereof, and which is as follows:—

"2. That no citizen, freeman, or freeholder of the City of Saint John, shall be disqualified from serving on any Jury, or any trial or inquisition between any person or persons and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in any suit pending in the Supreme Court or any other Court referred to in the first Section of this Act, by virtue or reason of such Juryman or proposed Juryman being a citizen, freeman, or freeholder of the City of Saint John, or owning property, or being liable to taxation therein."

Upon this question the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Smith,	Mr. Hanington,
Mr. Read,	M ^c Intosh.
Botsford,	C. Perley.
Allen,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Scovil,
Mr. Lawrence,	Vail,
Gray,	Chandler,
Williston,	DesBrisay,
Lewis,	Montgomery,
M ^c Millan,	M ^c Adam,
Tapley,	Connell.

And it being thereupon decided in the negative, the Section stood as originally agreed to.

That the Committee then having gone through the Bill, after making an amendment thereto, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to alter the time for holding the Circuit Court in the County of Sunbury,

Without making any amendment thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Smith,

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland.

Upon the question for the final passing of the Bill, the House divided—

YEAS 11.

NAYS 17.

And it being thereupon decided in the negative; when

The Honorable Mr. Smith moved—That the question upon the final passing of the Bill be reconsidered.

Upon this question the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Brown,	Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Wright,
Mr. M ^c Phelim,	Hanington,
Read,	DesBrisay,
Botsford,	M ^c Adam.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Scovil,
Mr. Lawrence,	Vail,
End,	Gillmor,
Gray,	Gilbert,
Williston,	M ^c Intosh,
Lewis,	Montgomery,
M ^c Millan,	Connell,
Allen,	C. Perley.

And so this was decided in the negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,
That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday to go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding further in the business referred to them, and having passed the following Resolution, viz:—

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to meet any deficiency of Revenue in the Post Office Department;

It was moved—That he do leave the Chair, and report that the Committee had made further progress in the matters referred to them, and ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the word “to-morrow,” and substitute those “on Monday next.”

And the question being taken upon the amended motion, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Mr. M'Phelim,	Mr. Scovil,
Lawrence,	Gilbert,
Gray,	Wilmot,
Kerr,	M'Intosh,
Williston,	DesBrisay,
Allen,	Tibbits,
Macpherson,	Connell.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Wright,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Hanington,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	M'Adam,
Mr. End,	C. Perley.
M'Millan,	

Whereupon it being decided in the negative; and

The question being then taken upon the original motion, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and that the House do to-morrow again go into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 23rd March, 1861.
Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Lewis moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to incorporate the Petiti-codiac Bridge Company; and

The Rule of the House, requiring that the sum of £7 10s. be paid before the introduction of Bills of a private or personal nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill brought in read a first time.

Mr. DesBrisay, by leave, presented a Petition from Michael Merzeroll, Jaques Daigle, Simon Merzeroll, and forty one others, freeholders and residents at Point Sapin, in the Parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent, praying for the establishment of an additional Polling place in that Parish; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. DesBrisay moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish an additional Polling place in the Parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,
The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to change the present Polling place in the Parish of Saint Leonard, in the County of Victoria, and to appoint another Polling place in the said Parish in lieu thereof.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, the following Resolution was moved:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Mr. Wilmot,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Lewis,
Mr. Gray,	Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	M'Millan,
Scovil,	M'Adam,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Macpherson,
Gilbert,	Tibbits,	Mr. Lawrence,	Tapley,
Hanington,	Connell.	End,	Vail,
		Read,	Chandler,
		Williston,	C. Perley.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then made progress in the Bill, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Shediack, to sell and dispose of a certain parcel of the Church Land.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John.”

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Citizens of the City of Saint John, from any disqualification by reason of their citizenship, or owning property in the said City, from presiding at or serving on the Jury in any trial in the Supreme Court, between any person or persons and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

Upon the question for the final passing thereof, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Vail,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Chandler,
Mr. Lawrence,	DesBrisay,
Gray,	Montgomery,
M ^r Millan,	M ^r Adam.
Scovil,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Brown,	Mr. Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Wright,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Hanington,
Mr. M ^r Phelim,	M ^r Intosh,
End,	Tibbits,
Lewis,	Connell,
Botsford,	C. Perley.
Allen,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday to go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding in the business referred to them, the following Resolution was moved:—

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding — be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide for the repairs of the Great Roads of the Province and Bridges thereon.

And the same being discussed in the Committee,

It was moved—That he do leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

And upon this question, it was decided in the negative.

The question being then taken upon the Resolution before the Committee, it was sustained, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of Eighty eight thousand dollars.

And the Chairman further reported, that the Committee having made further progress in the business referred to them, he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Monday next, at the hour of 2 o'clock.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and that the House do on Monday next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., again go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Allen moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish an additional Polling-place in the County of York.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of notice for an Address—

Return shewing amount appropriated for Bye Roads in the County of York, and the Expenditure thereof, for the year 1860.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 25th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to incorporate the Petitcodiac Bridge Company :

A Bill to establish an additional Polling place in the Parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent: and

A Bill to establish an additional Polling place in the County of York.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Shediac, to sell and dispose of a certain parcel of the Church Land.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Hanington take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Passengers arriving within this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to extend the powers of Sheriffs in granting Gaol Limits.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Connell moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John."

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to enable parties having claims against the Province of New Brunswick to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Read.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copy of a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, in General Sessions convened on the 6th January 1860, respecting the Salmon Fishery on the Sea Coast of the said County.

Ordered, That Mr. Read, Mr. Williston, and Mr. Vail, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday to go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding further in the business referred to them, had passed the following Resolutions:—

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty four thousand dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the construction and repair of the Bye Roads of the Province.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John and its tributaries, including expense of Dredge, the Navigation of the Miramichi River, and Steam Communication.

And the Chairman then further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and that the House do to-morrow at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., again go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 26th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill relating to Passengers arriving within this Province: and
A Bill to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing Company.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to extend the powers of Sheriffs in granting Gaol Limits.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. End take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley also take this Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to abolish Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the first and only Section thereof under their consideration—

The question was taken thereon, when the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Smith,	Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Wright,
End,	Hanington,
Read,	M'Adam,
Ferris,	C. Perley.
Chandler,	

NAYS.

Mr. Lawrence,	Mr. Allen,
Gray,	Macpherson,
Lewis,	DesBrisay,
M'Millan,	Montgomery.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section agreed to.

The question was then taken upon the Title to the Bill, when the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon Mr. Smith,	Mr. Chandler,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Gilbert,
End,	Wright,
Read,	Hanington,
Williston,	M'Adam.
Ferris,	

NAYS.

Mr. Lawrence,	Mr. Macpherson,
Gray,	M'Intosh,
Lewis,	DesBrisay,
M'Millan,	Montgomery,
Allen,	C. Perley.

And so this was carried in the affirmative, and the Bill, with the Title, agreed to.

The question being then put from the Chair for accepting the Report, when the House divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Smith,	Mr. Ferris,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Chandler,
End,	Gilbert,
Read,	Wright,
Williston,	Hanington,
Botsford,	M'Adam.

NAYS.

Mr. Lawrence,	Mr. Vail,
Gray,	M'Intosh,
Lewis,	DesBrisay,
M'Millan,	Montgomery,
Allen,	Connell,
Macpherson,	C. Perley.
Scovil,	

And so it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the registration of Crown Grants.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of Mr. End,

Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. End, the Honorable Mr. Watters, and Mr. Allen, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in this Province.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in the several Rivers in the County of Northumberland and Queen's County.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Savings Banks.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John.”

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Copy of Documents drawn up by the Honorable William B. Kinnear, relative to services performed in connection with the Revised Statutes, this being furnished in pursuance of notice of motion for an Address: also

Accounts of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Municipality of the County of York, for the year ending 31st December 1860.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, into two separate Wards.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Lewis,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to incorporate the Petitcodiac Bridge Company.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Watters, from the Committee appointed on the 14th day of March instant, to examine into the provisions of the two Bills before the House relative to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom were referred—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts of Assembly relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company:—as also—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Facility Acts relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway,—beg leave to report—

“That they have attended to that duty, and your Committee cannot see any urgent necessity for passing the Bills referred to your Committee.

“They find that these Bills, in important particulars, materially differ from the existing Laws relating to the said Company, and your Committee cannot advise the House to pass the same; Your Committee would however beg to

recommend that an extension of time, to the 20th day of October, A. D. 1862, be granted to the Company, for the completion of the work now progressing under the existing Laws; and your Committee further recommend that all Grants of Crown Lands already issued to the said Company under any Act of Assembly, shall be confirmed, made absolute, and valid, as if originally made without any provisions for avoiding or annulling the same.

CHARLES WATTERS, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 26th March, 1861."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts of Assembly relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company.

Mr. McLeod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill further to extend the time for the completion of the Railroad from Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, to Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and for other purposes.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill, as amended, engrossed under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company;" and

The Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company;"

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to—

The Bill to explain Chapter 68, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the division of Marsh Lands, and the election of Commissioners for Westmorland and Albert, excepting the Parish of Sackville," as far as relates to the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to this Bill were then severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in the body of the Bill, expunge the words "in the said Parish of Westmorland."

At B expunge the word "such," and insert the word "any."

At C in the Title, expunge the word "explain," and insert the word "amend."

At D expunge the remainder of the Title.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the Militia and Volunteers.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday to go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding further in the business referred to them, had passed the following Resolutions, viz:—

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, towards the extension of the Lunatic Asylum Buildings, and repairs of Public Buildings in Fredericton.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide for certain Educational purposes.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the erection of Oat Mills.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the protection and encouragement of the Fisheries.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide for the expenses of the Lunatic Asylum.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, towards the support of the Tracadie Lazaretto, and the erection of Hospital at Saint John.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide the usual allowance to certain Old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, their Widows, and others.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve hundred dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the relief of Indians.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to meet the expenses of the Militia.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, towards the support of Steam Ferries at Chatham and Newcastle.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of Immigration to New Brunswick.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to meet unforeseen expenses during the current year.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolutions passed in Supply from time to time, adopted by the House.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Read, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, copy of a Petition of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, respecting the Salmon Fishery on the Sea Coast of the said County, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Tibbits, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the 22nd day of March instant, relative to the payment of the claim of Simon Hebert for losses sustained by reason of the laying out of the Town Plat of Edmundston in the year 1852, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—That he would consult his Council upon the subject of the Address.

Mr. Tibbits, Chairman of the Select Committee to whom was referred all matters connected with the Crown Land Department under a Resolution of the House of the 26th day of February last, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

Report from Select Committee on Crown Land Department.

“The Committee appointed on the 26th day of February last, to examine into all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, with power to send for persons and papers, have attended to that duty, and beg leave to submit the following Report:—

“They have examined before them on oath, under the power given them by the Act 23rd Victoria, Chapter 2, the Honorable the Attorney General Mr. Fisher, the Honorable Provincial Secretary Mr. Tilley, the Honorable Surveyor General Mr. Brown, the Auditor General Mr. Partelow, the Chief Commissioner of Board of Works Mr. Steeves, the Solicitor General Mr. Watters, the Honorable A. J. Smith, John Ferris, Esquire, M. P. P., John M'Adam, Esquire, M. P. P., the Chief Draftsman, Mr. Andrew Inches, the Accountant, Mr. R. Gowan, Deputy Surveyor and Crown Deputy Mr. Alfred Whitehead, Mr. Alexander Shives, Merchant, Saint John, and the Honorable James Davidson, a Member of the Legislative Council, who was not sworn.

“By the evidence of the Honorable Mr. Brown, Surveyor General, and Mr. Andrew Inches, late Chief Draftsman in the Crown Land Department, it appears that the Department is governed in the sale and disposal of Crown Lands, by Rules and Regulations made from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, published in the Royal Gazette, and printed for the use of the Department. A code of Rules and Regulations were passed in

Council on the 11th May 1843, which remained in force until revoked on the 30th August 1858. A copy of which Rules and Regulations accompany this Report.

“By a note at the foot of these Rules and Regulations, it is provided that ‘no person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres, payable by instalments.’

“No restriction is imposed by these Regulations on the quantity of Land which may be applied for by, or sold to any one individual, except the restriction in the note respecting sales payable by instalments.

“Under these Regulations the public Lands were applied for and sold, and individuals purchased and became the Grantees of tracts of Lands varying from one hundred to thousands of acres, and up to the present time there are no restrictions to the quantity which any individual may apply for and purchase for money down.

“The note restricting the quantity to be obtained by any one person to 100 acres, payable by instalments, so far as the Committee have ascertained, was made in conformity with an Address moved by Mr. Fisher in the House on the 13th April 1844, to which the Governor replied, that the recommendation should be complied with as far as practicable, and this restriction has been uniformly acted upon, so far as the Committee have ascertained from the evidence, and is incorporated as a principle in the Regulations of the 30th August 1858.

“The principle of prohibiting the Local Deputies from purchasing, or being in any manner interested in Crown Lands, was dictated by sound policy, and in the opinion of the Committee, should be extended to every individual connected with the administration of, or acting as Trustees of the Provincial Domain.

“Abuses of the Regulations appear to have crept in at an early period, and it is in evidence, that immediately after the introduction of the Auction system, fictitious names were used in applications for the purchase of Crown Lands, and also for Licences of Timber Grounds. This system appears to have had its origin in the Crown Land Office, or if not, the practice was known to the Chief Draftsman, Mr. Inches, at a very early period, and it has prevailed till the present time, and has been more the rule than the exception, in applications prepared by Mr. Inches at the instance of parties desirous of having Lands brought to sale. The aim of this system was to keep out of view the real applicants and to prevent competition at the sales, which, from the evidence, appears to have been the result very generally.

“This practice, commencing while Mr. Baillie was Surveyor General, has continued through the administration of all the subsequent heads of the Department without check or control, and no action has ever been taken to put an end to the practice.

“Under the working of this system, persons of all classes have applied for and purchased lands; and the Chief Draftsman was used in numerous instances to prepare petitions to bring the lands to sale; and when fictitious or real names were used, they were generally signed by another person, as if authorized by the applicant; but no authority in writing from the applicant has been produced to warrant the use of such names.

“On these applications, the Lands were advertised and brought to sale, and very generally without being laid before the Surveyor General.

“This mode of applying for Land has for some years been acted upon by several of the Local Deputies in different Counties, in applications made through them; while in other parts of the Province it is in evidence by the Honorable James Davidson, who has been extensively engaged in surveying

and selling Crown Lands, and who has been in constant communication with the Department for nearly forty years, that the first knowledge he had of the practice was from the evidence before this Committee.

“The Chief Draftsman saw the system in operation, and having peculiar advantages for making selections, he availed himself of the facilities which the system afforded of avoiding publicity and competition; and as early as 1845, he made several purchases, some in his own name, and some in the name of others; but in 1853 and 1854, he became interested in a large quantity of Land in several Counties of the Province, chiefly by purchase of 100 acre lots in the names of other parties, payable by instalments; and his purchases for money down were chiefly made in 1859 and 1860; and during these two years all the arrears on the former purchases were paid up and under transfer from the parties whose names appeared as purchasing by instalment. He obtained grants chiefly in the names of persons selected for the purpose, and only a small portion was granted in his own name, issued in 1855 and 1860. The extent of these Lands is stated by Mr. Inches to be about 26,508 acres, chiefly in the Counties of Westmorland, Albert, and King’s, about 9,000 acres of which were originally purchased under the instalment system. The statement embraces the Lands purchased to November last, and the Committee believe that purchases have been made during the present year, not included in the quantities mentioned by Mr. Inches. The Committee condemn these transactions as utterly indefensible and unjustifiable. Mr. Inches himself admits that they are indefensible on grounds of public policy, but maintains there was no moral guilt connected with the transaction, as he alleges that all his purchases were made at public auction and paid for in cash, in conformity with the Regulations and usage of the Department, and endeavours to justify himself by alleging that Members of the Government have been concerned in similar transactions.

“It is in evidence that Members of Government, Members of the Legislature, and others, did apply for Lands under fictitious names, and afterwards became the purchasers at the sale, either in their own name, or in the name of other persons acting for them. The voluminous testimony on the different cases brought up before the Committee, and the difficult task of correctly discriminating the peculiar features of each, induce the Committee to refer the House to the Evidence and Documents taken before them, which they beg to submit as part of this Report.

“The Committee find, that within the last five years, a rush has been made for Lands along the line of Railway, and during that period some 50,000 acres have been sold, as stated by Mr. Inches, principally to speculators, very little to actual settlers, or on terms of settlement, and nearly all at the upset price; about 25,000 acres within the District alluded to are yet unsold. The Committee fully concur with the views of the Honorable Mr. Brown, that the Crown Land Department in itself, is by far the most important in the Province, it refers to the whole public domain, and the success of the present, and the hopes of the future, are all depending upon its proper management. The amount realized by the Province from the disposal of these Lands in the Counties through which the Railroad passes, being to the end of the last fiscal year, £2,490 14 7, will be an insignificant item in a Sinking Fund for the payment of the Interest, or the redemption of the principal money borrowed for their construction.

“In the Correspondence of the Attorney General, while negotiating the loan in 1855 and 1856, laid before the House on 11th February 1856, he states in a letter to Messieurs Barings, that the increase in the value of Wild

Lands in Canada since the opening of Railroads had been marvellous, and was likely to exercise a most beneficial influence on our interests; and also "Canada in 1851 had not a mile of Railway, and he was informed it had now 800 miles in operation, besides large contracts in progress, that land had risen enormously, and in regions traversed by the Railroad, wild lands now bring from £3 to £5 an acre."

"The Committee find that in 1856 blocks of Lands were reserved in different parts of the Province to be sold only for actual settlement, and one of those named "Monteagle" was near the line of Railway. The Orders in Council were published in the Gazette and otherwise; they have never been rescinded by any subsequent order, and the "Monteagle" block has been nearly all sold to speculators without any public notice being given that these Lands had been thrown open for general application. The testimony of Mr. Brown, corroborated by Mr. Inches and others, prove that as no applications appeared this scheme was tacitly abandoned as impracticable.

"The Honorable Surveyor General has fully explained to the Committee the business of the Crown Land Department, the Staff employed, and the duties of each. The Committee believe that Mr. Brown has endeavoured to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability, and from the evidence before them they believe that he endeavoured to exercise a strict regard to economy in the management of the Department. The Committee find however, that in many important particulars his recommendations in this respect were over-ruled, expenses were incurred by subordinates and others contrary to his orders, and their Accounts paid in excess of the Auditor General's Report, without any sanction or authority from the Surveyor General. His recommendations for the removal of Deputies were not concurred in, the punishment of trespassers, and the delay in obtaining decisions and action on matters referred to the Law Officers, injurious to the public interests, and producing an unfavourable effect on the Department, did not receive the attention that their importance demanded, and in the language of Mr. Brown, there were but two courses left for him to adopt, either to submit to the interference or to resign his office. The proposed reduction of expenses were laid before the Committee, as well as a statement of the income and expenses of the Department for the last ten years, to which they beg reference.

"The practice which has long prevailed, of Officers in Public Departments acting as agents in connection with the business of the department, is looked upon with distrust, and is unsound in principle.

"The Act 12th Victoria, Chapter 4, generally known as the Labour Act, provided that vacant Crown Lands, under the direction of the Governor and Council, should be surveyed off in lots not exceeding one hundred acres, and be sold and disposed of by private sale for three shillings per acre or upwards, to industrious settlers, payable in money, or by labour in opening and making such Roads as would promote the improvement and settlement of the Province. The Act gave power to the Governor and Council to make Rules and Regulations for carrying out its provisions.

"Under the operation of this Law, it is in evidence that in some parts of the Province great benefits have resulted; a great number of persons have taken up lots, settled upon them, and paid for their Lands by labour faithfully performed upon the Great and Bye Roads of the districts, a result which would not have been obtained had money been required in payment. Prior to 1852, however, great abuses had arisen under the Act; large tracts of Land were taken up for each individual member of a family, not for the purpose of settlement, but in order, under cover of the Act, to strip the Land of the Lumber.

“Rules and Regulations were passed in Council on the 29th May 1852, (a copy of which is here annexed) restricting the applicants to persons not under 18 years of age, embodying the form of a Petition stating that the applicant resides in the Province, is a British Subject, — years of age, does not own any Land, and has no claim to any Land purchased from Government payable by instalments, or by labour, prays leave to pay for the Land in labour, and he pledges himself to conform in all things to the Regulations of Government for such purchase. The Regulations provided that the applicant should within three months after the publication of such approval, personally occupy the Land and make improvements to the value of £10.

“The evidence exhibits applications under this form of petition, to which they beg reference.

“It appears by the evidence of Mr. Inches, that about 500,000 acres of Land have been applied for under this Act, and approved of, but not yet paid for, and for which grants have not yet issued; the quantity that was approved and Gazetted from 1st November 1859, to 1st November 1860, was 101,200 acres.

“The Committee have no evidence before them of the quantity for which Grants have issued, but there is a considerable quantity of Land applied for several years since, and for which labour has been performed, but no Grants have yet issued in consequence of the Certificates not having been produced at the Crown Land Office, that the conditions of settlement had been complied with under the Rules and Regulations in force. The Regulations were altered in some particulars in 1858, and the period within which settlement and improvement should be made, was extended from three months to two years. The evidence shews that this extension has proved injurious, by locking up the Land for too long a period without improvement, and affording a greater opportunity of stripping the Land of the Lumber. This period has lately been reduced to one year, and an Affidavit is now required from the applicant to the truth of the contents of the Petition.

“The Committee find that Mr. Inches was interested in 9000 acres of Land, purchased mostly in 1853 and 1854 under the instalment system. Had the instalments been annually called for the real ownership of so large a quantity of Land could not have remained so long unknown to the Department. The three last instalments were paid in July 1860, when, by means of transfers held from the parties in whose names the Lands were purchased, Grants were issued in the names of persons selected by Mr. Inches. On examining the transfers of these Lands produced from the Department, the Committee find the names of the original purchasers to include men of wealth and position, extending to persons residing in almost every part of the Province, a list of whom is herewith submitted. There were numerous facts elicited during the investigation, many of them important, but it is impossible for the Committee to give them all particular prominence in this Report; and the Committee therefore beg reference to them in the accompanying Evidence and Documents.

“The Committee have also had before them the Petition of Wm. Hayward and others, praying investigation with reference to certain Road expenditures in Glassville and Knowlesville Settlements. It appears that in accordance with the ordinary custom as applied to Association Surveys, a leading Road is carefully explored by a Surveyor, and opened out at Government expense, for the convenience and encouragement of settlers. In addition to the Road service of Deputy Hartley in the above Tract, for which he has received payment, the Surveyor General, at the request of some of the settlers, and by recommendation of one of the Representatives of the County, employed three very suitable persons to perform further work on the Road,

the gross charge for which amounts to the sum of \$655 25-100ths. The Committee think the expense incurred in this case greater than the circumstances would justify, and recommend that in future all similar expenditures be made, if at all, in the most economical way, and as far as practicable at public competition. The Honorable Surveyor General estimates that from \$10 to \$12 is sufficient per mile for such purpose.

“In conclusion, the Committee beg to say that they consider the policy of permitting large tracts of Land, suitable for settlement, throughout the Province and along the line of Railway to be locked up in the hands of speculators, as detrimental to the public interests; that the interference with the Surveyor General, by the payment for Surveys and other services contrary to his express orders, as tending to create insubordination in the Department; and they are further of opinion, that the Executive Government, as Trustees for the public, are responsible for the judicious management of the public domain.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES TIBBITS,
MATHEW M'LEOD,
ROBERT D. WILMOT,
ABNER R. M'CLELAN,
GEORGE KERR.

Committee Room, 26th March, 1861.”

[*See Evidence taken before the Committee, at the close of the Journal, immediately after the Prorogation.*]

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Tibbits, further

Ordered, That the said Report be forthwith printed, and five hundred copies thereof furnished for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

Resolved, That the Evidence taken before the Committee appointed to examine and report upon all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, and now laid before the House with their Report just submitted, be printed without delay, and be added at the end of the Daily Journals of the Session; and that two thousand copies of the said Evidence be furnished for the use of the Legislature, in addition to the fifteen hundred copies ordered for the Journals.

[*See close of Session.*]

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 27th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill relating to Savings Banks:

A Bill relating to the Militia and Volunteers: and

A Bill relating to Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Petitediac Bridge Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lewis take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, into two separate Wards.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence also take this Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill further to extend the time for the completion of the Railroad from Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, to Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and for other purposes.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of yesterday, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to explain Chapter 68, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the division of Marsh Lands and the election of Commissioners for Westmorland and Albert, excepting the Parish of Sackville," as far as relates to the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland,"—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Lewis return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and Services.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of an Address to His Excellency of the 21st day of February last, the following Statements in reference to the European and North American Railway, viz :—

Statement of Railway Expenditure compiled from Province Treasurer's Accounts, with Interest thereon, commencing in 1848 :

Statement of Interest paid on Debentures issued on account of the said Railway, from 1855 to 1860, both inclusive :

Statement of Railway Impost collected under Act 19 Victoria, Chapter 18, as shewn by Province Treasurer's Accounts, from 1856 to 1860, both inclusive :

Statement of Receipts on the Railway from the first opening thereof to the 31st October 1860.

fo regoing Documents now laid before the House, are as follow :—

Statement of Railway Expenditure, compiled from the Accounts of Province Treasurer, with Interest,
As required by Resolution of House of Assembly, 22nd February, 1861.

Year	Particulars	£250 0 0	Interest to 31st Dec.	£8 15 0
1848	John Wilkinson, Surveying, &c.	250 0 0	Do. 1848,	5 0 0
May 31	do.	250 0 0	do.	3 15 0
Aug. 31	do.	250 0 0	do.	...
Sept. 30	do.	250 0 0	do.	60 0 0
Dec. 31	do.	1,000 0 0	do. 1849,	4 1 7
1849	do.	116 12 5	do.	3 0 0
May 31	do.	200 0 0	do.	1 0 0
Sept. 30	do.	200 0 0	do.	90 19 11
Nov. 30	do.	1,516 12 5	do. 1850,	8 16 0
1850	do.	293 7 0	do.	1 10 0
June 30	do.	300 0 0	do.	126 12 0
Nov. 30	do.	2,109 19 5	do. 1851,	13 0 0
1851	do.	520 0 0	do.	4 10 3
July 31	do.	248 5 9	do.	172 13 11
Aug. 31	do.	2,878 5 2	do. 1852,	4 0 0
1852	do.	200 0 0	do.	184 13 11
Aug. 31	do.	3,078 5 2	do. 1853,	2 8 0
1853	Hon. E. B. Chandler, Expenses to England,	120 0 0	do.	1 3 4
Aug. 31	J. Wilkinson, Surveying, &c.	187 7 6	do.	205 16 9
Nov. 30	H. F. Perley, Copying Plans,	45 0 0	do. 1854,	—
Aug. 31	do.	3,480 12 8	do.	200 8 1

1854.

Aug. 31

Government Directors, viz:—

Hon. R. L. Hazen, £49 0 0
 J. Montgomery, 56 0 0
 George Hayward, 77 0 0
 R. D. Wilmot, 84 0 0
 J. H. Gray, 49 0 0

Sept. 1
Oct. 23

R. L. Hazen, attendance at Shediao, £83 0 0
 E. B. Chandler, 42 0 0
 R. L. Hazen, 35 0 0
 R. D. Wilmot, 21 0 0
 George Hayward,

Sept. 11

Payments to Jackson & Co.

Debentures No. 1 to 26 and 27 to 50,

Jan. 8

Debentures No. 51 to 72,

22

1856.

June 1

Debentures No. 1 to 162—19 Vic. c. 14,

Oct. 31

A. L. Light, for Construction,

J. Wilkinson, survey, Frederickton to Woodstock,

Nov. 1

Hon. A. J. Smith, attendance,

J. Wilkinson, survey, Frederickton to Woodstock,

Dec. 10

Warrant No. 56, Stockholders, Directors, Stand-

ing Counsel, Hon. J. Robertson, Judge Rit-

chie, &c. £4,805 10s. Paid on account at date,

J. J. Kaye, Insurance Railway property,

Forward,

Year	Particulars	£315 0 0	Interest to 31st Dec.	£6 6 0
1854	do.	7 10 0	do.	0 3 0
1855	do.	181 0 0	do.	2 9 9
Sept. 11	Payments to Jackson & Co.	40,560 0 0	do.	735 3 0
Jan. 8	Debentures No. 51 to 72,	44,494 2 8	do. 1855,	2,496 5 11
1856	do.	11,280 0 0	do.	£662 14 0
June 1	Debentures No. 1 to 162—19 Vic. c. 14,	55,774 2 8	do. 1856,	3,340 8 11
Oct. 31	A. L. Light, for Construction,	56,160 0 0	do.	£1,865 12 0
Nov. 1	J. Wilkinson, survey, Frederickton to Woodstock,	5,750 0 0	do.	83 2 6
Dec. 10	Hon. A. J. Smith, attendance,	200 0 0	do.	3 0 0
Dec. 31	J. Wilkinson, survey, Frederickton to Woodstock,	8 3 4	do.	0 1 8
Warrant No. 56, Stockholders, Directors, Stand-	400 0 0	do.	do.	1 12 6
ing Counsel, Hon. J. Robertson, Judge Rit-	4,569 10 1	do.	do.	
chie, &c. £4,805 10s. Paid on account at date,	4 18 9	do.	do.	
J. J. Kaye, Insurance Railway property,	122,866 9 10	do. 1857,	do.	7,971 19 9
Forward,		Forward,		9,325 8 5
				£17,477 8 8

Forward,		Interest to 31st Dec. 1857,		Forward,		£17,477 8 8	
1857.							
Feb. 18	A. L. Light, for Construction,	£122,866	9 10	£1,926	8 4		
Mar. 14	Do. for Rolling Stock,	32,102	16 11	661	7 3		
April 1	J. Wilkinson, survey, Frederickton to Woodstock,	11,022	13 9	15	15 0		
May 1	do.	350	0 0	8	0 0		
May 20	W. H. Scovil, for Construction,	21,489	18 5	289	7 11		
May 26	Govern't Members, attending Railway meetings,	40	0 0	1	8 6		
June 10	W. H. Scovil, for Construction,	5,000	0 0	179	8 4		
July 8	Do.	5,000	0 0	166	13 4		
July 24	Do.	10,000	0 0	296	13 4		
Aug. 5	Do.	5,000	0 0	181	8 4		
Aug. 24	Do.	5,000	0 0	121	8 7		
Aug. 28	R. Jardine,	5,000	0 0	106	3 4		
Sept. 14	Do.	5,000	0 0	102	10 0		
Sept. 23	Do.	5,000	0 0	87	10 0		
Oct. 30	Do.	5,000	0 0	81	3 4		
Oct. 22	Do.	7,500	0 0	75	0 0		
Oct. 31	Do.	3,939	6 1	86	14 4		
Nov. 1	Paid on Account of Warrant No. 56,—1857,	129	0 0	39	7 10		
Nov. 11	R. Jardine, for Construction,	15,000	0 0	100	0 0		
Nov. 24	Do.	5,000	0 0	31	5 0		
Dec. 2	Do.	5,000	0 0	25	0 0		
Dec. 6	Do.	5,000	0 0	20	0 0		
Dec. 12	Do.	5,000	0 0	15	2 6		
Dec. 19	Do.	5,000	0 0	9	6 8		
Dec. 26	Do.	2,000	0 0	1	13 4		
1858.		296,640	5 0	17,798	8 4		22,376 14 5
Jan. 7	Do.	8,000	0 0	£472	0 0		
Jan. 12	Do.	7,500	0 0	485	0 0		
Feb. 4	Do.	7,500	0 0	418	0 0		
Feb. 16	Do.	10,000	0 0	525	6 8		
Feb. 23	Do.	10,000	0 0	512	16 8		
April 5	Do.	5,000	0 0	221	8 7		
April 12	Do.	10,000	0 0	488	6 8		

Forward,		Interest to 31st Dec. 1857,		Forward,		£42,024 2 10	
1850.							
May 15	Do.	5,000	0 0	212	10 0		
May 20	Do.	10,000	0 0	392	17 2		
June 23	Do.	10,000	0 0	341	13 4		
July 7	Do.	20,000	0 0	625	0 0		
Aug. 1	Do.	10,000	0 0	287	10 0		
Aug. 1	Do.	10,000	0 0	266	13 4		
Sept. 1	Do.	10,000	0 0	258	6 8		
Sept. 1	Do.	10,000	0 0	245	0 0		
Sept. 1	Do.	10,000	0 0	220	0 0		
Sept. 1	Do.	20,000	0 0	326	13 4		
Oct. 20	Do.	10,000	0 0	160	0 0		
Oct. 28	Do.	10,000	0 0	136	13 4		
Oct. 31	Do.	15,000	0 0	157	10 0		
Nov. 15	R. Jardine, paid in London,	22,895	18 2	228	19 2		
Nov. 29	Do.	10,000	0 0	75	0 0		
Dec. 27	Do.	20,000	0 0	103	6 8		
Dec. 27	Do.	25,000	0 0	10	8 8		
1850.		582,536	3 2	34,952	3 5		42,024 2 10
Jan. 15	Do.	10,000	0 0	£575	0 0		
Feb. 15	Do.	20,000	0 0	1,050	0 0		
Mar. 15	Do.	20,000	0 0	950	0 0		
April 23	Do.	20,000	0 0	826	13 4		
May 23	Do.	20,000	0 0	726	13 4		
June 27	Do.	25,000	0 0	762	10 0		
July 15	Do.	25,000	0 0	687	10 0		
Aug. 24	Do.	37,500	0 0	796	17 6		
Sept. 22	Do.	30,000	0 0	490	0 0		
Sept. 16	Do.	2,500	0 0	31	5 0		
Sept. 24	Do.	22,500	0 0	258	2 6		
Oct. 31	Do.	30,000	0 0	300	0 0		
Oct. 31	Do.	7	0 0	0	1 5		
Part of Warrant No. 56,—1857,		£845,048	3 2	£7,449	13 1		£81,878 0 11

	Forward,	£ 845,048	8	2	Forward,	£7,449	18	1	£81,878	0	11
1859.	R. Jardine, for Construction,	50,000	0	0	Interest to 31st Dec. 1859,	24	13	2			
Dec. 31	Part of Warrant No. 56,—1857,	5	15	0	do.						
		895,048	18	2	Do.	58,702	18	8	61,177	4	11
1860.	R. Jardine, for Construction,	32,000	0	0	Do.	1,376	0	0			
April 12	Do. paid in London,	50,384	2	6	Do.	3,023	15	4			
May 26	Do. for Construction,	34,000	0	0	Do.	1,024	17	2			
"	do.	35,000	0	0	Do.	678	11	5			
July 5	Do.	38,000	0	0	Do.	209	0	0			
Sept. 17	Do.	19,000	0	0	Do.	190	0	0			
Oct. 25	Do.	19,000	0	0	Do.						
Oct. 31	Do.				Interest to 31st Jan. 1861,	67,345	19	7	73,848	3	6
		£1,122,433	0	8					£216,903	9	4

RECAPITULATION.

Amount included in Accounts of E. & N. A. Railway, to 31st Oct. 1860,	£1,112,753	16	7
Interest paid Bank of New Brunswick and Westmorland Bank, for advances to A. L. Light, in 1857, ..	30	19	3
Surveys and explorations from Saint John to Saint Andrews, and from Fredericton to Woodstock, &c. per John Wilkinson,	4,215	12	8
Remuneration of Government Directors, Hon. E. B. Chandler's expenses to England, &c. &c.	721	7	1
Warrant No. 56, series 1857, for money refunded Stockholders; Hon. John Robertson's expenses to England, Hon. Judge Ritchie, as Solicitor and expenses to England, salary of Sec'y and consulting Engineer, &c.	4,711	5	1
	£1,122,433	0	8
Interest as detailed to 31st January 1861. The calculation having no relation to Interest actually paid, ..	..	..	..
	£216,903	9	4

Statement of Interest paid on Debentures issued on account of the European and North American Railway.

1855	On Debentures Nos. 1 to 72,	..	..	..	..	£2,310	0	0
1856	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	2,646	10	0
1857	On all Debentures,	..	..	..	..	10,755	0	0
1858	Do.	..	..	..	..	18,563	4	0
1859	Do.	..	..	..	..	38,721	12	0
1860	Do.	..	..	..	..	46,112	8	0
	Total,	..	..	..	..	£119,138	14	0

Interest to 31st
Oct. 1860.

Railway Impost collected under Act 19 Vic. cap. 18, as shewn by Province Treasurer's Accounts,	1856	£17,618	5	11	£4,228	7	10
	1857	26,452	18	1	4,761	10	3
	1858	20,418	9	1	2,450	4	4
	1859	24,618	2	3	1,477	1	9
	1860	25,881	15	4			
	Total,	£117,969	10	8	£12,917	4	2

Statement of Receipts on the European and North American Railway from the first opening to 31st October 1860.

1858.	Passengers and Freight,	..	..	..	..	£2,917	0	11
"	Locomotives and Cars,	..	..	..	..	5,090	12	10
								£5,007 13 9
1859.	Passengers,	..	..	..	..	£5,501	4	8
Oct. 31.	Freight,	..	..	..	..	2,922	7	4
"	Storage and Wharfage,	..	..	..	..	72	6	0
"	Locomotives and Cars,	..	..	..	..	£3,795	18	0
						5,998	17	1
								14,797 15 1
1860.	Passengers,	..	..	..	..	£13,777	12	6
Oct. 31.	Freight,	..	..	..	..	5,469	19	0
"	Mails and Sundries,	..	..	..	..	762	16	3
"	Locomotives and Cars,	..	..	..	..	£23,010	7	9
						6,045	19	3
								29,056 7 0
	Total Receipts.	..	..	..	..	£51,561	15	10
	The working expenses for the same periods were,	1858,	..	..	..	£7,259	14	5
	Do. do.	1859,	..	..	..	9,002	12	6
	Do. do.	1860,	..	..	..	18,560	0	0
								34,822 6 11
	Nett earnings,	..	..	..	..	£17,039	8	11

The above particulars are already before the Legislature, in the Accounts of the Railway Commissioners published in the Auditor General's Reports.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

J. JOHNSON, Chief Clerk.

Auditor General's Office, Fredericton, 23rd March 1861.

Mr. M'Phelim, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Joseph Pelletier, together with Robert Powell, and Reubin Johnson, Esquires, and one hundred and sixteen others, of the Parish of Palmerston, in the County of Kent, praying for an alteration in the name of the said Parish to that of Saint Louis; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Vail moved for leave to bring in—A Bill further to amend an Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, and to provide a Medical Council of Health in the Province of New Brunswick.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. McAdam moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to abolish the Export Duty on Lumber shipped from the Port of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence.

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to establish a new Road in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Lawrence, by leave, presented a Petition from Frederick A. Wiggins, William Scovil, D. J. McLaughlin, A. Balloch, William Jack, William Mackay, and Isaac Woodward, Esquires, together with seventy others, Magistrates and Citizens of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Charter of the said City, and certain Acts relating to the local government thereof; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Lawrence moved for leave to bring in—A Bill further to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Allen, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From Anthony Kearney and fifty eight others:

From John Woolverton and ninety two others: and

From George Good and fifty others;

Inhabitants of the County of Carleton, praying that the Act 18th Victoria, Chapter 57, to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly, may be amended; which he severally read.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. McIntosh moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to repeal the Revised Statutes, Title iii, Chapter 15, "Of the Export Duty on Lumber."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Scovil,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to alter the Division Line between the Parishes of Springfield and Studholm, in King's County.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Allen moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, Title xxxvii, Chapter 137, “Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from Adam Ferguson, William S. Smith, and John H. Campbell, Esquires, together with fifty six others, inhabitants of the County of Restigouche, praying that an investigation may be had into the charges against and dismissal of James S. Morse, Esquire, from the Office of Postmaster at Campbellton; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors, and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Allen moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Act relating to the repairing of Bye Roads and Bridges in the Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, to provide for the encouragement of Immigration and the settlement of the country.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 28th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and Services:

A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province:

A Bill further to amend an Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, and to provide a Medical Council of Health in the Province of New Brunswick:

A Bill to abolish the Export Duty on Lumber shipped from the Port of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte:

A Bill further to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City:

A Bill to repeal the Revised Statutes, Title iii, Chapter 15, "Of the Export Duty on Lumber:"

A Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, Title xxxvii, Chapter 137, "Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits:" and

A Bill to amend the Act relating to the repairing of Bye Roads and Bridges in the Province.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish a new Ward in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to alter the division Line between the Parishes of Springfield and Studholm, in King's County.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Scovil take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. End take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in the several Rivers in the County of Northumberland and Queen's County.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Act to regulate the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Savings Banks.

Mr. M'Clelan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the University of New Brunswick.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to carry into effect the Resolution passed in Committee of the whole House on the 21st day of March instant, and adopted by the House, in reference to the payment of the claim of George Wallace, of Kingston, in the County of Kent, for the loss of a sum of money enclosed in a Letter mailed at the Post Office at that place, and duly registered.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Phelim, Mr. Scovil, and Mr. Williston, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address; and further

Ordered, That a copy of the Resolution be communicated to His Excellency with the said Address.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill further to extend the time for the completion of the Railroad from Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, to Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and for other purposes:

The Bill to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Shediac, to sell and dispose of a certain parcel of the Church Land:

The Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the Court House of the said City and County: and

The Bill to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County of Saint John;

Without making any amendments thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Smith,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled “An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Courts of Probate.”

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill read a third time on Saturday next.

On motion of Mr. Allen,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to furnish the House with copies of any Correspondence between His Excellency and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and any Minutes of Council, relative to the right of the Executive Council to see or be apprised of the contents of Despatches transmitted by His Excellency to the Colonial Secretary, as expressed in the Resolution of this House on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1859.

Ordered, That Mr. Allen, Mr. Vail, and Mr. Botsford, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to enable parties having claims against the Province of New Brunswick, to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the following Resolution was moved:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon the question for sustaining the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Cudlip,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Wright,
Hon. Mr. Watters.	Hanington,
Mr. Kerr,	Montgomery,
Lewis,	M'Adam,
M'Clelan.	Connell,
Macpherson,	C. Perley.

NAYS.

Mr. M'Phelim,	Mr. Chandler,
Gray,	Gilbert,
Williston,	M'Intosh,
Botsford,	DesBrisay,
Allen,	Tibbits.
Gillmor,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

The question was then put from the Chair for accepting the Report of the Committee, when the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Cudlip,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Wright,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Hanington,
Mr. Kerr,	Montgomery,
Lewis,	M'Adam,
M'Clelan,	Connell,
M'Millan,	C. Perley.
Macpherson,	

NAYS.

Mr. M'Phelim,	Mr. Gillmor,
Gray,	Chandler,
Williston,	Gilbert,
Botsford,	M'Intosh,
Allen,	DesBrisay,
Scovil,	Tibbits.

And so this was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, thereupon, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Grammar and Superior Schools.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gray, a Member for the County of Saint John, applies for leave of absence until Tuesday next, important business requiring his attention; which was granted.

Mr. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to change the present Polling place in the Parish of Cambridge, in Queen's County, and to establish another Polling place in said Parish in lieu thereof.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 30th March, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill relating to the University of New Brunswick:

A Bill relating to Grammar and Superior Schools: and

A Bill to change the Polling place in the Parish of Cambridge, in Queen's County, and to establish another Polling place in the said Parish in lieu thereof.

According to the Order of Thursday last, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Courts of Probate,"—was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do agree thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Botsford return the Bill to the Council and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, to provide for encouragement of Immigration and the settlement of the country.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted ; and

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon ; and

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence, the Honorable Mr. Smith, and Mr. Kerr, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and Services.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Amasa Weldon, Esquire, and forty two others, inhabitants of the Town of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, praying for a repeal of the Act incorporating the said Town ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Smith, by leave, presented a Petition from Elisha P. Turner, of the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, praying to be relieved from the operation of an Act passed at the last Session, to explain an Act in amendment of an Act to authorize the draining of German Town Lake ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon ; and

Ordered, That Mr. Lewis, Mr. M'Leod, and the Honorable Mr. Watters, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence, Documents and Reports connected with the dismissal of James S. Morse, Esquire, late Deputy Postmaster at Campbellton, in the County of Gloucester.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Vail, and Mr. M'Clelan, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Scovil moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road beginning at the Great Road near John M. Nase's, thence across the mouth of the Nerepis River, thence northerly through the Cheany Settlement, thence through a valley of good Land near the Bald Mountain, thence to and through the Jerusalem Settlement to Gagetown, thence to the Great Road at the mouth of the Oromocto River, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,
The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Savings Banks.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had agreed to several Sections thereof; when the following amendment was moved to be added as an additional Section thereto:—

“That the Deputy Treasurers aforesaid shall receive on deposit to the extent of four hundred dollars from the several parties named in the said recited Act, instead of fifty pounds, as provided in the said Act, and pay Interest for the same under the provisions of this Act.”

The question being put for adopting the amendment, it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having gone through all the several Sections of the Bill, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to extend the power of Sheriffs in granting Gaol Limits: and

The Bill further to amend an Act intituled “An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John;”

Without making any amendments thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Passengers arriving within this Province.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Steadman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend Chapter 40, of Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the Post Office.”

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill for defraying the expenses of laying down a Sewer in Union, Saint Patrick, and Clarence Streets, in the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Copies of Awards made by the Commissioners and Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty prior to 1st day of January 1861.

See Appendix.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 1st April, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill to place the Road beginning at the Great Road near John M. Nase's, thence across the mouth of the Nerepis River, thence northerly through the Cheany Settlement, thence through a valley of good Land near the Bald Mountain, thence to and through the Jerusalem Settlement to Gagetown, thence to the Great Road at the mouth of the Oromocto River, on the Great Road establishment :

A Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland : and

A Bill for defraying the expenses of laying down a Sewer in Union, Saint Patrick and Clarence Streets, in the City of Saint John.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and Services.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to Savings Banks.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley also take this Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to Passengers arriving within this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend Chapter 40, of Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Steadman take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in amendment of Chapter 84, Title xii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Naturalization of Aliens."

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill relating to the Naturalization of Aliens.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed, under the amended Title.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Mill Reserves.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Resolved, unanimously, That an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, asking Imperial aid towards the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway: and

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley; further

Resolved, That the Honorable the Legislative Council be requested to join this House in such Address: and

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley communicate the said Resolutions to the Council.

On motion of Mr. Mc'Clan,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works to cause to be made a certain Survey and Plan of a proposed Bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Shepody River, as petitioned for; and also Estimates of the probable cost of such erection; and that a Report thereof be made to His Excellency, to be laid before this House at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Upon the question for adopting the Resolution for this Address, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Vail,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Chandler,
Mr. Lawrence,	Wright,
Read,	Hanington,
Lewis,	DesBrisay,
Macpherson,	Montgomery,
Tapley,	M'Adam.

NAYS.

Mr. M'Intosh,	Mr. Tibbits.
---------------	--------------

And so it was carried in the affirmative; and

Ordered, That Mr. M'Clelan, Mr. Hanington, and Mr. Scovil, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Lawrence, from the Select Committee appointed on the 30th day of March last, to examine into a Bill before the House, to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands to provide for the encouragement of Immigration, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“ The Committee to whom was referred the Bill imposing a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, beg to report—

“ That they have had the Bill under their consideration, and would recommend it for adoption, with an addition to the sixth Section thereof, providing that no Tax shall be imposed under the provisions thereof on Lands situate in the Parish where the owner thereof resides.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. LAWRENCE,
A. J. SMITH.

Committee Room, 1st April 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

Ordered, That the House do on Thursday the 4th day of April instant, go into Committee of the whole on—The Report from the Select Committee on matters connected with the Crown Land Department,—and which was submitted to the House on the 26th day of March last.

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, the Petition of George Porter for pecuniary aid in consideration of his long services in Her Majesty's Navy, together with the several Papers accompanying it, and which were submitted to the Government in February last.

Ordered, That Mr. Tapley, Mr. Gillmor, and Mr. M'Leod, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands to provide for the encouragement of Immigration and the settlement of the country.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill from time to time before them, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands to provide a Fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the lands lie.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Grammar and Superior Schools.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, the first Section thereof was under their consideration, and which is as followeth :—

“1. The Board of Education constituted under the authority of the Act relating to Parish Schools, passed in the twenty first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, shall have the general control of the Grammar Schools, and may make Rules and Regulations for their government.”

Upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Botsford,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Allen,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Vail,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Chandler,
Mr. Lawrence,	Cudlip,
Kerr,	Hanington,
Read,	DesBrisay,
Lewis,	M'Adam.
M'Millan,	

NAYS.

Mr. M'Phelim,	Mr. M'Intosh,
Williston,	Montgomery.
Scovil,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then having gone through the remaining Sections of the Bill, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council do agree to join the Assembly in the proposed Address to Her Majesty on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

And he further informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to incorporate the Petitcodiac Bridge Company,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to this Bill were then severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A in Section 2, expunge the words “or assess such increase upon the original Stock.”

At B in Section 7, expunge the words "such place there," and insert as follows:—"Any point between Fisher Creek and Jonathan Creek."

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Cudlip, do compose the said Committee; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley communicate the same to the Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Brown,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House—

"That the Legislative Council have appointed the Honorable Messieurs Robertson and Hazen, a Committee on the part of the Council, to join the Committee of the Assembly, to prepare the proposed Joint Address to Her Majesty on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway."

Mr. Botsford, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 28th day of March last, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House, copies of any Correspondence between His Excellency and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the right of the Executive Council to see or be informed of the contents of Despatches from His Excellency to the Colonial Secretary, in accordance with the Resolution of the House of the 2nd day of April 1859, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. McPhelim, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the House of the 28th day of March last, relative to the payment of a claim of George Wallace for loss of a sum of money enclosed in a Letter mailed at the Post Office in Kingston, in the County of Kent, and duly registered, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—That he would consult his Council with respect to the Address.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause

to be laid before this House, the Petition of Stephen Tracy, together with copies of any Correspondence that may have passed between him and the Executive Government, on the subject of his claim on the Disputed Territory Fund.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. McLeod, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 2nd April, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to Grammar and Superior Schools.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the naturalization of Aliens; when

Mr. Cudlip moved the following engrossed amendment as a seventh Section, to be added thereto by way of Ryder:—

“7. This Act shall not come into operation or be in force until Her Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto first had and declared.”

The said amendments having had three several readings, and the question taken thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Ryder, do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cudlip take the same to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of yesterday, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Petiscodiac Bridge Company, —were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Lewis return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the settlement and support of the Poor of this Province.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Brown,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands to provide a Fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the Lands lie; when

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved the following engrossed amendment as a tenth Section thereto, to be added by way of Ryder:—

“ 10. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend to the Lands of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.”

The said amendment having had three several readings, and the question taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

And the question being then put upon the final passing of the Bill, it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, thereupon, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence take the same to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the 30th day of March last, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Correspondence, Documents and Reports connected with the dismissal of James S. Morse, Esquire, from the Office of Deputy Postmaster at Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher, from the Committee appointed under a Resolution of the House of yesterday, to join a Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway, report—

“ That the Committee had met, and prepared a Draft of the said Address, which they submit to the House.

CHARLES FISHER,
GEORGE KERR,
JOHN W. CUDLIP.

House of Assembly, 2nd April 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, the application of James Murray, or a copy thereof, to be compensated for money lost by Mail in January last; also any other information on that subject in possession of the Government.

Ordered, That Mr. Hanington, Mr. Scovil, and Mr. Botsford, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John:

The Bill to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, into two separate Wards:

The Bill to establish a new Ward in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton: and

The Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John;"

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to—

The Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland,

With an amendments to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendment made by the Council to this Bill, was then a first and second times, and is as followeth:—

At the end of the Bill, add a new Section, as follows:—

"45. This Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five."

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—The Draft Address to Her Majesty on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway, prepared by the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and this House, and submitted this day.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Draft Address referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Address adopted by the House, and engrossed; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council that the House have agreed to the said Address; and

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to explain and amend an Act intituled "An Act to authorize the extension of King Street, in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton."

Mr. McLeod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill for defraying the expenses of laying down a Sewer in Union, Saint Patrick, and Clarence Streets, in the City of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Steadman in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

“The Joint Address to Her Majesty on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway, as reported by the Committee on the part of the Legislative Council.”

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the said Joint Address, and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same.

Ordered, That Mr. Botsford, Mr. Tapley, and Mr. M'Millan, do compose the said Committee; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher communicate the same to the Council.

On motion of Mr. Vail,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill further to amend an Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery, and to provide a Medical Council of Health in the Province of New Brunswick.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

Ordered, That the House do on Saturday the 6th day of April instant, go into Committee of the whole on the various Documents before the House, relative to the erection of a Bridge over the River Saint John at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, with a view to obtain aid to assist any Company that may be formed for the building of the said Bridge.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had appointed “The Honorable Messieurs Robertson and Hazen a Committee on the part of that House, to join the Committee of the Assembly, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway, and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same.”

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Smith,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1861.*Prayers.*

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill further to amend an Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, and to provide a Medical Council of Health in the Province of New Brunswick.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Vail take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for defraying the expenses of laying down a Sewer in Union, Saint Patrick, and Clarence Streets, in the City of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to explain and amend an Act intituled "An Act to authorize the extension of King Street, in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cudlip take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Smith take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the settlement and support of the Poor of this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of yesterday, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland,—was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein; and

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize an assessment on the City of John to meet the expenses incurred by the Corporation at the celebration in the year 1860.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill further to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to establish additional Polling places in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon the question for sustaining the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Wright,
Mr. Kerr,	Wilmot,
Lewis,	DesBrisay,
M'Clelan,	Montgomery,
M'Millan,	Connell.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Smith,	Mr. Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Chandler,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Gilbert,
Read,	Cudlip,
Williston,	Hanington,
Botsford,	M'Adam.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled “An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City,”

Without making any amendment thereto.

On motion of Mr. Botsford,
The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to explain and amend Chapter 67, Title x, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Sewers.”

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon the question for sustaining the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Cudlip,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Wright,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Hanington,
Mr. Lewis,	DesBrisay,
Chandler,	Tibbits.

NAYS.

Mr. Lawrence,	Mr. Botsford,
McClelan,	Wilnot.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize an Assessment in the City of Saint John, to meet the expenses incurred by the Corporation at the Celebration in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cudlip take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to establish additional Polling places in the City of Saint John and City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Returns from Central Bank for periods ending 4th June and 3rd December 1860, and 28th February 1861.

See Appendix.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House, in pursuance of an Address of the 1st day of April instant—

Petition of George Porter, praying for pecuniary aid in consideration of his long services in Her Majesty's Navy.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Steadman,
The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Tapley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Petition from George Porter, praying pecuniary aid by reason of his long services in Her Majesty's Navy,—and which was laid before the House this day by command of His Excellency, in pursuance of an Address.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter of the Petition referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be paid to George Porter the sum of £—— out of the £1,500 passed in Supply for Miscellaneous purposes.”

And upon the question for sustaining the said Resolution, the Committee divided—

YEAS 5.

NAYS 17.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 4th April, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish additional Polling Places in the City of Saint John and City and County of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Steadman take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Brown take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Chandler moved for leave to bring in—A Bill appointing a Polling place in the County of Charlotte.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times."

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from Judah Hartt, Hugh Cowperthwaite, W. D. Hartt, William S. Estey, John Fisher, James R. Hartley, and forty two others, inhabitants of the County of Carleton, praying that an Act may pass to restrain the Court of Sessions, or Municipality of any County, from granting Tavern Licences in any Parish, when the majority of Rate-payers are opposed to the granting of such Licences, and that the accomodation for Travellers required by Law, when Licences are granted, shall in all cases be enforced; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to exempt the Homestead from Execution against Real Estate.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the first Section thereof was under their consideration, and which is as followeth :—

"1. That there shall be exempted to the value of — hundred pounds, the Household Farm on the Lot, and Buildings thereon, occupied as a residence, and owned by the debtor, or any Buildings owned by the debtor, and so occupied on land not his own, but of which he shall be in rightful possession by lease or otherwise, he being a householder and having a family; and no release or waiver of such exemption shall be valid in law or equity, unless by Deed acknowledged and recorded as in case of conveyances of Real Estate; provided always, that no person shall hold exempted as herein before mentioned, such property to a larger amount than — hundred pounds."

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Mr. M'Clelan,
Mr. End,	Gillmor,
Read,	Chandler.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Tapley,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Cudlip,
Kerr,	Wright,
Williston,	M'Intosh,
Lewis,	M'Adam.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative; when

The following Resolution was moved :—

"*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months."

Upon this question, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Wright,
Mr. Lewis,	M'Intosh,
Tapley,	DesBrisay,
Cudlip,	M'Adam.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Mr. Gillmor,
Mr. End,	Chandler.
Read,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to reduce the Property qualification of Members of the House of Assembly.

Mr. M'Clelan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and having agreed to the several Sections thereof, as well as the Preamble—

The question was taken for adopting the Title thereto, when the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Mr. Tapley,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Cudlip,
Lawrence,	Wilmot,
End,	M'Intosh.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Vail,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Wright,
Mr. Lewis,	DesBrisay,
Macpherson,	Tibbits.

And the division being equal, he had decided the question in the affirmative, and the Bill was then agreed to.

The question being then put from the Chair for accepting the Report, when the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Mr. Tapley,
Mr. Lawrence,	Cudlip,
End,	Wilmot,
M'Clelan,	M'Intosh.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Vail,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Wright,
Mr. Lewis,	DesBrisay,
Botsford,	M'Adam,
Macpherson,	Tibbits.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain Real and Leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Return from the Central Fire Insurance Company made up to the 5th day of March 1861.

See Appendix.

The Joint Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to Her Majesty the Queen, upon the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway, was read as engrossed, and is as followeth:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble and Dutiful Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY;

We, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, beg leave to approach

Your Majesty with renewed assurances of our attachment and fidelity to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

In common with Your Majesty's loyal Subjects in these North American Provinces, we are deeply impressed with the great advantages, if not absolute necessity, of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec, connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada.

The Legislature and People of New Brunswick have, on all occasions, manifested the greatest interest in the importance of the Work to the British Empire; and have expressed their willingness to contribute for its accomplishment to an extent commensurate with the financial ability and resources of the Country.

Your Majesty's Government are aware that the construction of Railways has so far absorbed our resources, as necessarily to lessen the means at our disposal, to assist in this important undertaking; but the lines of Railway already in operation in this Province may be made available for the purposes of this great work.

The importance of the Inter-Colonial Railway for the development of the great and manifold resources of the Provinces; the facilitating the transmission of the Mails; the securing improved Postal communication between Great Britain and Canada through British territory; the advantages of the Line for Military purposes, and for the consolidation of Your Majesty's Dominions on this Continent, have often been urged, in former representations, and as often conceded by Your Majesty's Ministers.

Recent events have demonstrated the necessity for renewed exertion for the attainment of an object so essential to National interests, and the maintenance of National honor.

New Brunswick has millions of acres of ungranted lands fit for cultivation and settlement, which, under a good system of Colonization, might be made to contribute to this work.

Should Your Majesty's Government, in view of the great National advantages the carrying out of this work will secure, adopt measures to promote its construction, New Brunswick will cheerfully contribute in Lands and Money to the utmost of her means, toward the accomplishment of an object so desirable.

We therefore humbly pray Your Most Gracious Majesty to take this our Petition into Your most favourable consideration, and grant such aid, for the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway, as may be proportionate to the magnitude of the work, and to the Imperial interests involved in this great enterprise.

WILLIAM BLACK, *President of Legislative Council.*

J. M. JOHNSON, *Speaker of Assembly.*

The Address was then delivered to the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor therewith, and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same.

Mr. M'Clelan, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency with an Address of the House of the 1st day of April instant, relative to the Survey and Plans for a proposed Bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Shepody River, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—That he would consult his Council with respect to the Address.

Mr. Tibbits, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the House of the 1st day of April instant, relative to the claim of Stephen Tracey on the Disputed Territory Fund, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Hanington, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 2nd day of April instant, praying that His Excellency would direct to be laid before the House the application of James Murray, or a copy thereof, to be compensated for the loss of money forwarded by Mail in January last, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to insurance on lives for the benefit of Married Women.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Cudlip,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Wright,
Mr. End,	M'Intosh,
Read,	M'Adam.
Lewis,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Chandler,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Hanington,
Lawrence,	Wilmot,
Williston,	DesBrisay,
M'Clelan,	Montgomery,
M'Millan,	Tibbits,
Scovil,	Connell.
Vail,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having gone through the several Sections of the Bill, had agreed to the same.

The question being then put from the Chair for accepting the Report, when the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Chandler,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Hanington,
Lawrence,	Wilmot,
Williston,	DesBrisay,
M'Clelan,	Montgomery,
M'Millan,	Tibbits,
Scovil,	Connell.
Vail,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Cudlip,
Mr. End,	Wright,
Read,	M'Intosh,
Lewis,	M'Adam.
Macpherson,	

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, thereupon, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for the collection of Duties imposed by certain Acts of Assembly relating to sick and disabled Seamen, regulation of Light Houses, and to Buoys and Beacons, in dollars and cents, in lieu of the mode prescribed by the said Acts.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill relating to Passengers arriving within this Province:

The Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province:

The Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and Services: and

The Bill relating to Savings Banks;

Without making any amendments thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act to place the appointment of the Commissioners of Water Supply and Sewerage for Carleton, in the City of Saint John, in the Common Council of the said City, and for other purposes.”

Mr. M’Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon the question the Committee divided, and it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o’clock.

Friday, 5th April, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to Insurance on Lives for the benefit of Married Women.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain Real and Leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Scovil, by leave, presented a Petition from Isaac A. Dodge, the Reverend S. Jones Hanford, John F. Godard, and forty three others, of the Parishes of Saint Martins, in the County of Saint John, and Upham, in King's County, praying that the Road commencing near Richard Sherwood's, in the said Parish of Upham, and passing through the said Parish of Saint Martins, to Quaco, may be placed on the Great Road establishment; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Scovil moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road beginning near Sherwood's, in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, through the Parish of Saint Martins, to Quaco, in the County of Saint John, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to consolidate and improve the Law for the management of the Alms House and Work House of the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Vail,	Hon. Mr. Brown,	Mr. Wright,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Chandler,	Mr. Lawrence,	Wilmot,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Gilbert,	End,	DesBrisay.
Mr. Macpherson,	M'Adam.	Cudlip,	
Scovil,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of Mr. Wright,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill appointing a Polling place in the County of Charlotte.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Brown, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of a notice of motion for an Address—

Copy of Petition of George T. Hartley to His Excellency, for the purchase of one hundred acres of Crown Land situate in the Parish of Grand Falls, in the Ennishone Settlement, in rear of the Ordnance Land on Little River :

Return of Sales of Crown Lands by Deputy Charles E. Beckwith at Grand Falls, on the 1st November 1859, under the Regulations of 31st August 1858.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands to provide a Fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the Lands lie,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that they had also agreed to—

The Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John,"

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to this Bill were then severally read a first and second times, and are as follow :—

At A in Section 3, insert the words, "or any Justice of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John."

A Bt insert the words "three or more."

At C insert the words "together in any Street, square, highway, alley, or wharf, in the said City of Saint John."

At D insert the words "any person."

At E insert the words "in any of the places aforesaid."

At F insert the words "person or."

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

Resolved, That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the 1st day of April instant, to go into Committee of the whole on—The Report from the Select Committee on matters connected with the Crown Land Department; which Order was adjourned over until this day by operation of the twenty third Rule of the House—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. again go into Committee of the whole, and resume the consideration of the said Report.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 6th April, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain Real and Leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill appointing a Polling place in the County of Charlotte.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chandler take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of yesterday, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John,”—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Lawrence return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. End, from the Select Committee appointed on the 26th day of March last, to examine into the provisions of—The Bill for the registration of Crown Grants, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred—The Bill to provide for the registration of Crown Grants,—having attended to that duty, report—

“That on carefully examining the Bill, they are of opinion that it is entitled to the favourable consideration of the House, and, if it become law, will be of much public advantage.

WILLIAM END, *Chairman.*
JOHN C. ALLEN,
CHARLES WATTERS.

Committee Room, 6th April 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

Whereas large Grants of money have been made by the House for a series of years for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John, and to improve the Towing Paths along the same; and whereas the inhabitants of the Upper Saint John complain, and very justly so, that they have not had their fair share of the benefits that ought to have accrued from such large expenditures, inasmuch as nearly the whole sums have been expended between Fredericton and Woodstock: That it is but right and just that these sums should be so distributed as to afford the largest possible benefits to all classes of the inhabitants residing along the Valley of the River Saint John and its tributaries: That the sum of £2,000 have been granted the present Session for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John and its tributaries, and for the Dredge;—

Resolved, therefore, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be expended out of such sum, the sum of £100 on the River Tobique, in removing obstructions in the River and making a Towing Path along the banks of the same; and such further sum as may not be required for the Dredge, be expended between Tobique and Grand Falls.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution for this Address, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Mr. Tibbits, Mr. Connell.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Gilbert,
Mr. End,	Cudlip,
Kerr,	Wright,
Read,	Hanington,
Williston,	M'Intosh,
Lewis,	DesBrisay,
M'Clelan,	Montgomery,
M'Millan,	C. Perley.
Allen,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee on Fisheries, submitted a further Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“ The Committee appointed on the 16th ultimo, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Fisheries of the Province, having had before them several matters connected therewith, and having examined the same, beg to make the following Report, viz:—

“ 1. The Petition of Marvin Daniels, David Coffin, Joseph G. Bishop, and seventy nine others, inhabitants of Hopewell and Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, praying that an Act may pass to protect and promote the Shad Fishery at the head of the Bay of Fundy: Your Committee having carefully considered the Petition, and having examined the existing Law on the subject, find that no Legislative enactment is required to meet the difficulty complained of, or protect the Fishery; the Sessions of the County of Albert are clothed with ample power to meet the emergency, and before which tribunal in the County where the protection is sought, and the promotion of

the Fisheries required, the whole question can be duly considered, and ample remedies applied to protect and promote the Shad Fisheries of Albert County.

“ 2. The Committee have had before them copies of an application from the Court of General Sessions of the County of Gloucester, suggesting several improvements in the Fishery Regulations of that County; in which it is among other things advised, that no Net should be used for the catch of Salmon on that coast of a mesh less than five and a half inches from knot to knot in extension: The Committee presuming that the local authorities should have the best information on local subjects, therefore advise that this House should recommend to the consideration of His Excellency in Council, under the sixth Section of Chapter 101, of the Revised Statutes, a regulation to meet the views of the local authorities.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD WILLISTON, *Chairman.*
J. MONTGOMERY,
JOHN W. CUDLIP,
W. END,
A. H. GILLMOR, JUN.
JOHN LEWIS,
C. MACPHERSON.

Committee Room, 6th April 1861.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Wright,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Correspondence and other Documents relating to applications made to the Executive Government as to an alteration in the Medical Superintendence of the Lazaretto at Tracadie; the same being furnished under a notice of motion for an Address:

Correspondence and Documents connected with the dismissal of James S. Morse, Esquire, from the Office of Deputy Postmaster at Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche; this being furnished in pursuance of an Address to His Excellency of the 30th day of March last.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence with the Secretary of State, not heretofore laid before the House, relative to the Royal assent being given to the University Bill; together with copies of all Minutes of Council in reference thereto; also the names of all Professors or others who have been appointed; together with the Salaries paid since the passing of the

University Bill; together with the names of any persons appointed to the Senate of the University.

Ordered. That Mr. Connell, Mr. Tibbits, and Mr. Chandler, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

On like motion of Mr. Connell,

Resolved. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence relating to the resignation of the late Postmaster General; also copy of any Memorandum made in Committee of Council authorizing the late Postmaster General to procure one, five, ten, and twelve and one half cent Postage Stamps.

Ordered. That Mr. Connell, Mr. Tibbits, and Mr. Gillmor, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

Mr. Botsford, from the Joint Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council and this House, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address to Her Majesty the Queen, upon the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway, and request that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the same, reported—That the Committees had met, and waited upon His Excellency therewith, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—“That the Joint Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly to Her Majesty would be forthwith transmitted to the Secretary of State.”

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

Resolved. That the Bill do pass.

Ordered. That Mr. Wright take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House, in pursuance of the Order of yesterday, again went into Committee of the whole on—The Report from the Select Committee on matters connected with the Crown Land Department, submitted to the House on the 26th day of March last.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject matter referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved. That the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, and submitted to the House, and which the House is now in Committee of the whole upon, be adopted.

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge all after the word “Resolved,” and substitute as followeth:—

“That the Report submitted to this House on the 26th day of March last by the Select Committee appointed to investigate all matters connected with the Crown Land Office, be adopted; and further, as the opinion of this House, that the Members of the Executive Government, as Trustees for the Public, are responsible to the people for the judicious management of the Public Domain, and by endeavouring to escape from the legitimate effects of that responsibility, have not acted in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution.”

And the subject being debated—

He was directed to report, that the Committee had made further progress therein, and to ask for leave to sit again on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and that the House do on Monday next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. again go into Committee of the whole, and resume the consideration of the said Report.

Mr. Seovil moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from George Burnett's, in Norton, passing through the Passekeag and Salt Spring Settlement, by way of William Barnes', to Alexander Kilpatrick's, in Upham, in King's County, as one of the Great Roads of communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 8th April, 1861.

Prayers.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the registration of Crown Grants.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the first Section thereof was under their consideration, and which is as followeth:—

“ 1. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Province, and he is hereby required, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, to procure at the Provincial expense suitable Record Books, one or more for each County in this Province, except the County of York, each of which Books shall be lettered with the name of the County for which it is intended: in each of which Books he shall cause to be carefully and correctly entered a true Schedule of all Grants or Letters Patent in any way affecting Lauds, or interests in Lands, now in the County for which such Book is lettered, and appearing registered in the Secretary's Office in this Province, from the first establishment of this Province to the day of the passing of this Act inclusive; that such Schedule shall contain the date and number of every such Grant, the name or names of the Grantee or Grantees, the description of the Lands, and the terms as expressed in the *habendum* of such Grant; that such Schedule shall be certified and signed by the said Provincial Secretary, in such Book, and that such Books, when so completed, shall be respectively transmitted, by the said Secretary, to the Registrar of Deeds and Wills in the several and respective Counties, to remain among the Records of such County, and to constitute, with such entries as may thereafter be made in the same by the County Registrar as hereinafter directed, the Record Book of Crown Grants within such County.”

Upon the question being put thereon, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Brown,	Mr. M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Allen,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Gillmor,
Mr. End,	Wilmot,
Gray,	Tibbits,
Kerr,	Connell,
Read,	C. Perley.
Williston,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Hanington,
Mr. Lewis,	Montgomery.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section agreed to.

That the Committee then having gone through the remaining Sections of the Bill, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland :

The Bill to amend Chapter 40, of Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office :"

The Bill relating to the naturalization of Aliens :

The Bill to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing Company :

The Bill relating to Grammar and Superior Schools :

The Bill to establish additional Polling Places in the City of Saint John and City and County of Saint John :

The Bill to authorize an Assessment in the City of Saint John, to meet the expenses incurred by the Corporation at the Celebration in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty : and

The Bill for defraying the expenses of laying down a Sewer in Union, Saint Patrick, and Clarence Streets, in the City of Saint John ;

Without making any amendments thereto.

Mr. Cudlip, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas O'Keleher, of the City of Saint John, praying that immediate action may be taken to carry into effect the recommendations contained in a Report from a Select Committee submitted to the House on the 19th day of March 1859, and subsequently adopted by the House, in reference to a Grant of Land to one Richard Horsford, in the Mount Theobald Settlement ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House, in pursuance of the Order of Saturday last, again went into Committee of the whole on— The Report of the Select Committee submitted to the House on the 26th day of March last, on all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, and resumed the Debate thereon.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter again before them, and the subject being further debated—

It was moved—That he leave the Chair, and report that the Committee had made further progress in the subject referred to them, and to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Upon the question, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Tapley,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. McPhelim,	Scovil,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Ferris,
Lawrence,	Vail,	Hon. Mr. Brown,	Gillmor,
End,	Chandler,	Hon. Mr. Smith,	Cudlip,
Gray,	Hanington,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	Wright,
Kerr,	Wilmot,	Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	McAdam,
Lewis,	McIntosh,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	C. Perley.
McClelan,	DesBrisay,		
Allen,	Tibbits,		
Macpherson,	Connell.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered. That the Report be accepted and leave granted, and that the House do to-morrow at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. again go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of the said Report.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, 9th April, 1861.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for the registration of Crown Grants.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. End take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Petition from Messieurs Small and Crosby, Contractors for building a Viaduct at Hammond River, praying for an investigation as to their claim for services performed in the execution of the work; which Petition was laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the 12th day of March last.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter of the Petition referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“*Resolved,* As the opinion of this Committee, That all matters in dispute between the Railway Commissioners and Messieurs Small and Crosby, be referred forthwith to three disinterested persons, one of whom shall be named by the Provincial Secretary, and another by Messieurs Small and Crosby, which two persons shall choose a third, and the award of whom, or a majority of them, shall be final and conclusive on both parties, and a settlement made accordingly.”

And upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Mr. M'Phelim, Lawrence, Gray, Botsford, Scovil,	Mr. Vail, Gillmor, Chandler, Cudlip, Wilmot.
---	--

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker, Hon. Mr. Tilley, Hon. Mr. Brown, Hon. Mr. Smith, Hon. Mr. Watters, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Hon. Mr. Steadman, Mr. End, Kerr, Read, Lewis,	Mr. M'Clelan, M'Millan, Ferris, Wright, Hanington, M'Intosh, DesBrisay, Montgomery, M'Adam, C. Perley.
--	---

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain Real and Leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to—

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways, With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to this Bill were then severally read a first time, and are as follow :—

At A Section 5, expunge the article "a" and insert the words "alter or extend any."

At B insert the words "alteration or extension."

At C insert the words "alteration or extension."

At C² expunge the words "said road," and insert the word "same."

At C³ Section 8, expunge the Section and alter the numbers of the remaining Sections.

At D Section 9, expunge the first thirty two lines.

At E in Section 10, expunge the words "a reasonable sum to meet the expenses of laying out such road, and to pay the Jury and damages assessed," and insert as follows :—

"Before such road be opened for use, unless such owner consent in writing to open the same; the expenses of laying out the road as provided by the fifteenth Section of this Act."

At F Section 14, expunge the word "or."

At G insert the words "or extended."

At H insert the word "extended."

At I at the end of Section 15, add as follows :—

"The penalties imposed by this Section and the costs of conviction may be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the County where the offence may be committed, and levied by Warrant of Distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, or by Warrant of Commitment against the person of such offender on failure of finding sufficient distress, or by Warrant of

Commitment in the first instance, at the discretion of the Justice imposing such penalty; and in case of commitment, the said Justice shall define the number of days in the Warrant, in no case to exceed twenty days for any one offence; and such penalty when recovered shall be applied to the repairing of the Roads in the District in which the offender resides. The mode of proceeding for the recovery of all penalties, except such as are referred to by the 46th Section of this Act, shall be regulated by any Act now or hereafter in force relating to Summary Convictions before Justices of the Peace."

At J Section 18, insert the word "estate."

At K Section 20, expunge the word "procure," and insert the word "produce."

At L Section 22, expunge the word "sub-district," and insert the word "district."

At M expunge the word "sub-district," and insert the word "district."

At N in Section 23, expunge the word "sub-district," and insert the word "district."

At Nn in Section 26, insert the word "If."

At O Section 27, insert the words "and applied."

At Oo expunge the word "fifth," and insert the word "fourth."

At P in Section 28, insert the words "and applied."

At Q in Section 29, expunge the words "or the sum he shall forfeit and pay shall be allowed as so much of his Statute labour for the current year."

At R in Section 31, insert the words "not exceeding four days in each winter nor more than three miles from their own dwelling."

At S insert the word "not."

At Ss expunge the word "fifth," and insert the word "fourth."

At T in Section 36, expunge the word "fifth," and insert the word "fourth."

At T² in Section 37, expunge the word "fifth," and insert the word "fourth."

At T³ in Section 41, expunge the word "fifth," and insert the word "fourth."

At T⁴ in Section 47, insert the words "twenty fourth."

At U expunge the words "twenty ninth and thirty first," and insert the word "thirtieth."

At V in Section 50, expunge the word "the rights of any City, Town, or Parish, for which special or local laws are now in force," and insert the words "any special or local laws now in force relating to the application of the Statute Labour in any City, Town, or Parish."

And upon the question, that the said amendments be read a second time, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House, in pursuance of the Order of yesterday, again went into Committee of the whole on—The Report of the Select Committee on all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, and resumed the Debate thereon.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter again before them, and the subject being further debated, he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow at the hour of nine o'clock, A. M. again go into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of the said Report.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, 10th April, 1861.

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Roads and Bridges.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

Mr. Connell, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 6th day of April instant, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before this House, copies of Correspondence had with the Secretary of State, not before communicated, relating to the Royal assent being given to the University Bill, together with copies of all Minutes of Council in reference thereto; as also the names of all Professors or others who have been appointed, with the Salaries paid since the passing of the said Bill, and the names of any persons appointed to the Senate of the said University, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Connell, also from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 6th day of April instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copy of all Correspondence relating to the resignation of the late Postmaster General; as also of any Memorandum made in Committee of Council, authorizing the late Postmaster General to procure one, five, ten, and twelve and one half cent Postage Stamps, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House, in pursuance of the Order of yesterday, again went into Committee of the whole on—The Report of the Select Committee on all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, and resumed the Debate thereon.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter again before them, and the subject being further debated, he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow at the hour of nine o'clock, A. M. again go into Committee of the whole and resume the further consideration of the said Report.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee appointed on the 18th day of February last, to examine into the claim of Dillon P. Myers, for extra work performed upon the European and North American Line of Railway, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as followeth:—

“The Committee to whom was referred the claim of Dillon P. Myers, for extra work performed upon the European and North American Railway, report—

“That in consequence of one of its Members being occupied upon the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the management of the Crown Land Department, the Committee was prevented from commencing the

investigation of Mr. Myers' claim until the 28th day of March last; that the Committee continued its investigation for several days, but seeing no prospect of completing it during the present Session, they informed Mr. Myers thereof, who determined to abandon his application to the Legislature and to refer his claim to the Government, and requested the Committee to report accordingly.

"The Committee beg to report herewith the evidence taken during the present Session, together with Mr. Myers' letter.

JOHN C. ALLEN,
GEORGE KERR,
JOHN M'MILLAN.

Committee Room, 10th April 1861."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Thursday, 11th April, 1861.

Prayers.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House, in pursuance of the Order of yesterday, again went into Committee of the whole on—The Report from the Select Committee on all matters connected with the Crown Land Department; which was submitted to the House on the 26th day of March last, and resumed the Debate thereon.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter referred to them from time to time under their consideration, the following Resolution was first moved:—

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, and submitted to the House, and which the House is now in Committee of the whole upon, be adopted.

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole thereof after the word "Resolved," and substitute as followeth:—

"That the Report submitted to this House on the 26th day of March last by the Select Committee appointed to investigate all matters connected with the Crown Land Office, be adopted; and further, as the opinion of this House, that the Members of the Executive Government, as Trustees for the Public, are responsible to the people for the judicious management of the Public Domain, and by endeavouring to escape from the legitimate effects of that responsibility, have not acted in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution."

And the Debate thereon being concluded, the question was first taken upon the proposed amendment, when the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Scovill,
Mr. M'Phelim,	Vail,
Lawrence,	Wilmot,
Gray,	M'Intosh,
Kerr,	DesBrisay,
Williston,	Montgomery,
Botsford,	Tibbits,
Allen,	Connell.
Macpherson,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Tapley,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Ferris,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Chandler,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Cudlip,
Mr. End,	Wright,
Read,	Hanington,
Lewis,	M'Adam,
M'Clelan,	C. Perley.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative; and

The question being then taken upon the original Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolution agreed to in the Committee, adopted by the House.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message :—

“ New Brunswick.

“ Message to the House of Assembly, 10th April, 1861.

“ J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly of the 28th March last, lays before the House copies of the following Despatches, viz :—

“ 1. Despatch from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the Duke of Newcastle, dated February 28th, 1860, No. 8, with enclosures :

“ 2. Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated July 6th, 1860, No. 20.”

J. H. T. M.S.

The Documents communicated by this Message, were read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow :—

Right of Executive Council to see Despatches to Secretary of State before being transmitted.

(Copy.—No. 8.)

Government House, Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 20th, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE.—In the course of last Session (1859.) a Resolution was adopted by the House of Assembly, but was not submitted to me by Address, of which a copy is enclosed, marked A.*

This Resolution was proposed by the Attorney General, and was carried by the House, as an amendment to a Resolution (of which a copy marked B* is enclosed,) which last mentioned Resolution censured, for reasons therein alleged, the terms of my Despatch of the 16th July 1858, on the Act “ to suspend the Grant to King's College,” to the then Secretary of State, Sir E. B. Lytton ; and, asserting the responsibility of the Executive Council for Despatches addressed by the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State, included them in the censure.

I have now the honor to transmit to Your Grace copies, herein enclosed, of the correspondence (Memoranda) which have passed between me and my Council, with reference to their request that they should be regarded as entitled to see, previously to transmission to the Secretary of State, the Despatches addressed by the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State, or to be made acquainted (previously to transmission) with the contents of the Despatches.

I thought it right in my memoranda to my Council to explain, in general terms, the bearing which this request had, in my judgment, on the relations existing between the Lieutenant Governor, as the servant of the Crown, and his superior officer, the Secretary of State ; and also the practical difficulties to which, in my opinion, the Lieutenant Governor would be subjected in conducting his correspondence with the Secretary of State, if the proposal of my Council were adopted.

I have only to add that, if Your Grace should desire to receive any further explanation of the course which I have pursued on the subject referred to in the enclosed memoranda, or of the reasons which have guided that course, I shall be prepared at once to submit to Your Grace the fullest information on both these points.

* Vide Journals of House of Assembly 1859, page 202.

With these observations, I now leave the question raised by my Council for Your Grace's decision.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c., Colonial Office.

(Copy.)

ENCLOSURES.

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Executive Council in Committee respectfully submit for Your Excellency's consideration, that the House of Assembly, during the last Session of the Legislature, when in consideration of the subject of Despatches from Your Excellency, passed a Resolution expressing their opinion, that while the Imperial Government require Your Excellency to transmit to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, "in the fullest manner, the reasons and occasions for enacting all Laws," it was desirable that the Executive Council should have the right to see such Despatches, or be fully apprised of their contents, before they were so transmitted, and also that it was the duty of the Executive Council to use all constitutional means to obtain that right.

The Committee of the Executive Council, fully approving of the principles of this Resolution, respectfully request Your Excellency to allow them to see such Despatches, or be made acquainted with their contents, before they are transmitted to the Colonial Secretary.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER,
S. L. TILLEY,
W. H. STEEVES,
A. J. SMITH,

P. MITCHELL,
CHARLES WATTERS,
JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES CONNELL.

July 1859.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has had under his consideration the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, in which they request His Excellency to allow them to see, or to make them acquainted with, the contents of the Despatches addressed by His Excellency (in accordance with the terms of the 14th clause of the Royal Instructions) to the Secretary of State, before these Despatches are transmitted to the Colonial Office.

The Lieutenant Governor must remind his Council, that the Despatches referred to in their Memorandum do not, any more than any other Despatches addressed by the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State, profess to express the opinions of the Provincial Government.

The Lieutenant Governor's Despatches are, in reality and in truth, as well as in theory and in form, the expression by him to the Secretary of State of the views and opinions which he himself entertains, for the faithful and complete explanation of which views and opinions he is personally and solely responsible to the Secretary of State; and the Lieutenant Governor cannot divest himself of any portion of this responsibility, nor can he share it with his Council.

His Excellency, therefore, could not, consistently with his duty, acquiesce in any request, or enter, even by implication, into any engagement which might have the effect of preventing or of impeding the full, frank, and unreserved communication by him, at any time, and on any subject, whether connected with the Legislation of the Province or with any other branch of public business, of any opinions, suggestions, or information, which he may deem it desirable to submit to the Secretary of State.

On the other hand however, His Excellency has no wish, nor has he ever desired to oppose, either directly or indirectly, any obstacle in the way of the transmission to the Secretary of State of any opinions, suggestions, or information which the Members of his Council may deem it desirable to submit to the Secretary of State; nor does the Lieutenant Governor wish, nor has he ever entertained the wish to secure for the statement of his own opinions on any subject, on which he may differ from his Council, priority in point of time over the explanation of their opinions.

And again His Excellency not only admits, he avows, that mutual confidence between the Lieutenant Governor, as the head of the Provincial Government, and his Council, affords the best, if not the only means by which harmony and efficiency in the administration of public affairs can be secured; and the obligation to establish and to maintain these confidential relations, is binding on the Lieutenant Governor as well as on those who hold office under him as his responsible advisers.

And the Lieutenant Governor can with confidence refer his Council to the past for the proof that he is not only ready at all times to discuss, on their suggestion, frankly and without reserve, every question on which they may wish to ascertain his views, but that he is also ready, whenever an occasion occurs which, in his opinion, renders such a course desirable, to volunteer to his Council the explanation of his own views on any questions which may have arisen, or which may be likely to call for action on the part of the Government or of the Legislature.

While therefore the Lieutenant Governor could not, without a violation of what he regards as a plain duty, and of what he knows to be the recognized and established principles which regulate the correspondence of Colonial Governors with the Secretary of State, divest himself of the power of transmitting to the Secretary of State the Despatches, referred to by his Council, without previously submitting these Despatches to his Council, he will always be, as he has always been, ready at any time that his Council may desire it, to communicate to them freely and without reserve the opinions, the expression of which will necessarily form the contents of these Despatches; and he will, as heretofore, be prepared to afford to them the opportunity (in the event of any difference of opinion existing between them and his Council) of submitting to the Secretary of State the opinions which they may entertain, at the same time that he communicates his own views to the Secretary of State.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

August 8th, 1859.

(Copy.)

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency The Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Executive Council in Committee have had under their consideration the Memorandum of Your Excellency of the 8th of August last, in reply to their Memorandum on the subject of Despatches.

The Executive Council fully concur with Your Excellency in the opinion that mutual confidence between the Lieutenant Governor as the Head of the Provincial Government, and the Executive Council as his constitutional advisers, is essentially necessary to secure harmony and efficiency in the administration of public affairs, and that the maintenance of such confidential relations is alike obligatory upon the Executive Council and the Lieutenant Governor. Nothing in their opinion will tend more to secure that end, than the utmost frankness between the Lieutenant Governor and his advisers, in regard to all matters connected with the Government.

It has been an admitted principle in the Colonial Constitution, since the introduction of Responsible or Parliamentary Government, that, while the Lieutenant Governor is responsible to the Imperial authority alone, the management of the affairs of the Province can only be conducted by him, by and with the advice and assistance of men possessing the confidence of the Legislature, and bound to exert their best endeavours to secure, within the Province, such an exercise of the Imperial authority, as is most consistent with the well understood wishes and interests of the people.

The Executive Council have no desire to disturb the just balance of the Constitution, or to impair in any way the rights and duties of the Lieutenant Governor, but their position imposes upon them obligations which they also must faithfully discharge.

Assuming that the Despatches of the Lieutenant Governor are written upon his own responsibility, in requesting to see them or be made acquainted with their contents, previous to their transmission to the Secretary of State, the Executive Council have no desire to disturb in any way the relations of the Lieutenant Governor with the Secretary of State, nor in their opinion can such an arrangement have that effect, but it is essential for them in the discharge of this duty, to know the terms and language which the Lieu-

tenant Governor employs in his communications with the Secretary of State, especially if he differs from them in opinion upon the subject discussed in the Despatches, to enable them fairly to meet his views and arguments. Without this knowledge and information, the Executive Council could not use their best endeavours to secure within the Province the exercise of the Imperial authority in the manner most consistent with the well understood wishes and interests of the people.

The Executive Council believe this is the best mode of avoiding misunderstanding and of preserving mutual confidence. It would be very difficult in oral communications to prevent misconception at times, and nothing would be more likely to disturb that harmony which is admitted to be essential to successful administration than misconception as to the meaning of a sentence, or the true import of an argument, which, if committed to writing, could not occur.

While the adoption of the course which the Executive Council propose would enable them more efficiently to discharge their duty, bound as they are by their oath of office to be faithful Councillors to Her Majesty, it could not imperil any interest whatever, as every Despatch would have reference to some public matter, in which the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council would have public interests alone to serve. This principle applies to all Despatches emanating from the Lieutenant Governor, but more especially to such as may be adverse to the legislation of the Province, or to the known opinions of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council are not urging a mere theoretical question, nor is it material to refer to the practice of the past, but as Your Excellency has not hitherto shewn your Despatches to the Executive Council, or furnished them with memoranda of their contents, previous to their transmission, their experience convinces them of the advantage to be derived from the adoption of the rule which they now urge.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER,

CHARLES WATERS,

S. L. TILLEY,

DAVID WARK,

W. H. STEEVES,

PETER MITCHELL,

A. J. SMITH,

JAMES BROWN.

CHARLES CONNELL,

January 7th, 1860.

(Copy.

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before his Council the following remarks on their reply to his Memorandum of the 8th August last.

In their first Memorandum of July last, the Executive Council sought the right see, so long as Her Majesty's Government should continue to require the Lieutenant Governor to forward to the Secretary of State, "in the fullest manner, the reasons and occasions for enacting all Laws," the Despatches written, in accordance with this instruction, by the Lieutenant Governor, previously to the transmission of these Despatches to the Secretary of State;—And in thus confining their request to a particular class of Despatches, and in limiting it to the continuance of a particular instruction, the Executive Council adhered to the terms of the Resolution of the House of Assembly referred to in their Memorandum.

In their last Memorandum however, the Executive Council have withdrawn both the limitations which applied to their request, as first stated, and now seek the right to see, previously to transmission to the Secretary of State, all the Despatches addressed by the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.

The reasons, then, which precluded the Lieutenant Governor from complying (without direct instructions from the Secretary of State) with the request first preferred by his Council, apply, of course, with still greater force, to that submitted to him in their last Memorandum.

These reasons were, the Lieutenant Governor believes, stated with sufficient clearness in his Memorandum of 8th August, and it is unnecessary for him to repeat the explanation contained in that Memorandum.

But the Lieutenant Governor is anxious to impress upon his Council the impossibility of applying to the correspondence of the Lieutenant Governor (as a subordinate Officer of Her Majesty's Government) with the Secretary of State, the same rules which apply under

the system of Responsible Government, to the discharge of executive duties by the Lieutenant Governor, as the head of the Provincial Government.

For while the Lieutenant Governor may, without impropriety, and indeed frequently finds it his duty to perform, at the instance and upon the responsibility of his constitutional advisers, acts of executive authority, in the policy or expediency of which he does not himself concur, it would be impossible for him, without dereliction of duty and personal dishonor, to append his signature to a Despatch to the Secretary of State, which contained a single expression at variance with his own opinions, or which failed to convey to the Secretary of State all the information of which, in his opinion, the Secretary of State should be placed in possession. And it would be equally at variance with the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to the Crown to abstain from, or even to defer, contrary to his own opinion, communicating to the Secretary of State, all the information of which in his opinion the Secretary of State should be placed in possession.

And here the Lieutenant Governor would remind his Council, that, if they possessed the right to see, previously to transmission to the Secretary of State, his Despatches to the Secretary of State, the exercise of that right might, and undoubtedly would, in many instances, (especially when so few of the Council are resident at the Seat of Government,) practically have the effect of delaying the transmission of Despatches.

But while the Lieutenant Governor cannot, without special instructions from the Secretary of State, assent to the request of his Council, that they may be regarded as possessing the right to see, previously to their transmission to the Secretary of State, the Despatches addressed by him to the Secretary of State, he desires to remind his Council, that, so far from wishing to conceal from his Council the opinions which he himself may entertain on any question of public importance, he is, and always has been, anxious to communicate those opinions to his Council, and thus to promote that mutual confidence between the head of the Provincial Government and his constitutional advisers, the maintenance of which is of such importance to the public interests, and which may very well exist, notwithstanding a difference of opinion on particular questions.

But the Lieutenant Governor observes, that the Executive Council have, in their last Memorandum, drawn a distinction between the communication by word of mouth, by the Lieutenant Governor, of his opinions to the Executive Council, (especially when a difference of opinion exists between him and his Council,) and the communication to his Council of these opinions in such a form as would enable them fairly to meet his views and arguments. The Lieutenant Governor recognizes the validity of the distinction, but it does not, in his judgment, follow, that the Executive Council should therefore possess the right to see his Despatches to the Secretary of State, before they are transmitted to the Secretary of State.

The Lieutenant Governor would remind his Council, that (bearing in mind the distinction above referred to) he has, on some occasions, thought it right voluntarily to communicate to them in writing, as well as verbally, the opinions entertained by him, and he has always been prepared, on all occasions, to do so at the request of his Council.

If then, whenever a difference of opinion were supposed to exist between the Lieutenant Governor and his Council, or, whenever the Executive Council, for any other reason, might desire to learn the views entertained by the Lieutenant Governor, they should request the Lieutenant Governor to state his opinions in writing, (and this request would be forthwith complied with by the Lieutenant Governor,) such a course would be, as it appears to the Lieutenant Governor, an obvious, an efficacious, and a constitutional mode of meeting the contingent difficulties contemplated by his Council; for they would then be, at all times, in a position to examine, to discuss, and, if necessary, to combat in detail, the opinions entertained by the Lieutenant Governor, and to make known to the Secretary of State their own opinions on the subject under discussion. Thus the object sought in their Memorandum would be attained; and it would be attained without interfering, directly or indirectly, with the established principles which regulate the correspondence between the Lieutenant Governor and the Secretary of State.

It is the intention of the Lieutenant Governor to forward copies of this correspondence to the Secretary of State.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

February 4th, 1860.

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Executive Council in Committee have had under their consideration the Memorandum of Your Excellency, received on Saturday last, in reply to their Memorandum on the subject of Despatches.

The Executive Council agree with Your Excellency that the request contained in their last Memorandum has a larger application than that contained in the first, but this extension appeared to the Executive Council to be necessary from the mode in which Your Excellency replied to their first Memorandum, and grew out of Your Excellency's arguments; for, whilst the Executive Council concurred with Your Excellency in the opinion that there was no essential difference between the different classes of Despatches, in their first Memorandum they simply confined their request to the class relative to Acts passed by the Legislature, but Your Excellency's observations being applicable to the question of Despatches generally, they felt it their duty to meet it.

The Executive Council can do little more than reiterate the observations made and arguments employed in their last Memorandum. In asking to see the Despatches of the Lieutenant Governor, or to be made acquainted with their contents before they are transmitted to the Secretary of State, the Executive Council do not claim the right to add to or diminish from the terms of the communication to be made by the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State, nor does any part of their correspondence imply any such claim. The Executive Council have no desire to retard the transmission of the Despatches of the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State, nor, in their opinion, would the non-residence at the Seat of Government of some Members of the Council have any such effect, as the Council may at short notice be convened at any time.

The Executive Council are of opinion, that their constitutional rights should not depend upon contingencies, and to prevent difficulty, should be clearly defined; they are convinced that the adoption of the rule they now seek to establish will be promotive of successful administration; they believe that the relation they constitutionally bear to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty's Representative in the Province, should render any application, on their part, to the Lieutenant Governor to see his Despatches, unnecessary; that so long as they enjoy the confidence of the Legislature and people of the Province, no act or thing connected with or relating to the Province or its Government should be withheld from them by the Representative of Her Majesty.

Your Excellency admits the validity of the distinction stated in the Memorandum of the Executive Council in regard to oral communications, and intimates that the difficulty might be avoided in future by a written Memorandum. That would not in their opinion provide for the difficulty, unless conceived in the same terms as the Despatch, and if so, the Executive Council cannot discern any reason why the Despatch itself should not be shewn to them.

The Executive Council admit that on some occasions they have been furnished with written Memoranda upon questions which subsequently formed the subject of a Despatch; but during the whole time the present Executive Council have been Your Excellency's advisers, they have never seen a Despatch written by Your Excellency previous to its transmission.

Your Excellency's reasoning appears to rest upon the assumption that there may be something to communicate to the Secretary of State, on some question discussed, in which the Executive Council have not an interest in common with the Lieutenant Governor. The Executive Council believe that, as a general rule, the Despatches of the Lieutenant Governor will relate to matters affecting the interests of the Province as a part of the Empire, in which they feel that they have an interest in common with the Lieutenant Governor.

As Your Excellency does not feel authorized to accede to their request, but proposes to refer the question to the Secretary of State, the Executive Council respectfully request, that this Memorandum may be also transmitted, entertaining the confident hope that when the Secretary of State gives to the whole question that consideration it deserves, the principle contended for by the Council will be affirmed.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER,	A. J. SMITH,
JAMES BROWN,	P. MITCHELL,
S. L. TILLEY,	DAVID WARK,
CHARLES CONNELL,	CHARLES WATTERS.
W. H. STEEVES,	

February 10th, 1860.

(Copy)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has had under consideration the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, submitted to him on Friday the 10th instant.

The Lieutenant Governor observes that his Council express the opinion that their constitutional rights should not rest upon contingencies.

Without controverting the correctness of the principle thus laid down by them, His Excellency must remark that he is unable to discover its applicability to the question now under discussion; for they do not assert that the Executive Council possesses the right to see, preliminarily to transmission to the Secretary of State, the Despatches of the Lieutenant Governor, and the only question therefore now under discussion is one which does not affect the existing constitutional rights of the Executive Council. Whether it affects the existing constitutional relations between the Lieutenant Governor as the servant of the Crown, and the Secretary of State, is a question to be decided by the Secretary of State.

The Lieutenant Governor has already stated the reasons upon which he has formed the opinion (to which opinion he adheres) that the adoption of the change proposed by his Council would not only affect in point of principle the existing relations between the Lieutenant Governor and the Secretary of State, but that it would also, in practice, impede, if not prevent, the regular discharge by the Lieutenant Governor of duties, now imposed upon him, as an officer of Her Majesty's Government, and it is unnecessary for him to revert to this subject.

But there is one paragraph in the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, referring to the course hitherto pursued by the Lieutenant Governor, which calls for remark from him.

The paragraph to which His Excellency alludes is as follows:—

“The Executive Council admit that, on some occasions, they have been furnished with written memoranda upon questions which subsequently formed the subject of a Despatch, but during the whole time the present Executive Council have been Your Excellency's Advisers, they have never seen a Despatch written by Your Excellency previously to its transmission.”

Now His Excellency does not contend that his written memoranda to the Council, of the character referred to by them, are in the abstract numerous, but if it were inferred that the number of these memoranda is small, when considered in relation to the number of the Lieutenant Governor's Despatches to the Secretary of State, in which he has expressed opinions at variance with those of his Council, such an inference would be entirely erroneous.

Again it is, no doubt, true, that the Lieutenant Governor has not shewn to his Council, previously to transmission, his Despatches to the Secretary of State, (His Excellency does not think it necessary to enter here into an explanation of the reasons which induced him to pursue the course adverted to by his Council,) but if it were to be inferred from this fact that His Excellency has addressed to the Secretary of State Despatches conveying opinions at variance with those of his Council, without preliminarily making known to his Council collectively, or to some Members of his Council, those opinions, such an inference also would be entirely erroneous.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

February 13, 1860.

(Copy)

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency The Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Executive Council in Committee have had under consideration Your Excellency's Memorandum received the 14th instant, in reply to their Memorandum.

The Executive Council, in reiterating the sentiments they have expressed in former memoranda, would observe that they have urged arguments which to them appeared sound, and which they hope will be sufficient to convince the Secretary of State of the propriety of establishing a rule of administration they believe to be conducive to harmony in the local Government, and which will in no respect alter or affect the relations existing between

the Lieutenant Governor and the Secretary of State, nor in practice impede, or in any way retard the regular discharge of the duties devolving upon the Lieutenant Governor.

The Executive Council conceive that it is of less importance to determine the relative proportion of the memoranda of Your Excellency furnished to them, which have formed the subject of Despatches, to the Despatches written to the Secretary of State by Your Excellency, than to establish the principle under consideration.

Although the Lieutenant Governor may communicate his opinion to his Council or some Members thereof, the Council would not necessarily infer that it was his intention to embody those opinions in a Despatch to the Secretary of State, unless the Lieutenant Governor, at the same time, intimated such intention; and, even assuming that the Council inferred that such was the intention of the Lieutenant Governor, the difficulty would not be met, as it would still be open to the objection urged by the Council to oral communications, the validity of which objections has been admitted by Your Excellency.

The Executive Council therefore, referring to their former memoranda, leave the whole question with the Secretary of State.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER,	CHARLES CONNELL,
JAMES BROWN,	A. J. SMITH,
S. L. TILLEY,	P. MITCHELL,
CHARLES WATTERS,	DAVID WARK.
W. H. STEEVES,	

February 17th, 1860.

(Copy)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received this morning the Memorandum of his Council of yesterday's date, which Memorandum, together with the other Memoranda on the same subject which preceded it, will be immediately communicated by the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

February 18th, 1860.

(Copy)—No. 20.

Downing Street, 6th July 1860.

SIR,—I have had under my consideration your Despatch, No. 8, of 20th February, relative to a question which had been raised, whether it is incumbent on you to submit your Despatches to the Secretary of State, to the previous inspection of the Provincial Government.

You did no more than right in decidedly resisting this claim.

Your Despatches to the Secretary of State are to be considered as the Reports made by you in your capacity of the Queen's Representative to Her Majesty's Government in this country. To agree to a demand, that they must be previously submitted to your Provincial Ministers, would be wholly to alter the character and meaning of the Despatches.

They would cease to be that which they profess to be, viz: your personal communications to the Queen's Government; and the position of a Governor called upon to transmit, as his own, Reports over which he did not preserve the undivided control, would be such as few would be willing to accept.

I am persuaded that, when the question is viewed in its true light, none in New Brunswick would wish to see their Governor subjected to a condition scarcely reconcilable with his self respect, and with that high sense of honor which ought to animate every man worthy to occupy the foremost place in the Province.

For these reasons I trust that you are not likely to hear any more of the claim to which you have drawn my attention.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency The Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, &c. &c. &c. New Brunswick.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, also by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

“ New Brunswick.

“ Message to the House of Assembly, 11th April 1861.

“ J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly of the 6th instant, relative to the Act ‘ to establish the University of New Brunswick,’ lays before the House copies of the following Documents, viz :—

“ 1. Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor to the Duke of Newcastle, dated August 10th, 1859, No. 45, with Enclosures :

“ 2. Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor to the Duke of Newcastle, dated August 11th, 1859, No. 46, with Enclosures :

“ 3. Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the Lieutenant Governor, dated November 28th, 1859, No. 18 :

“ 4. Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the Lieutenant Governor, dated February 5th, 1860, No. 4, with Enclosure.

J. H. T. M-S.

The Documents communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow :—

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Copy.—No. 45.)

Government House, Fredericton, N. B., Aug.-10th, 1859.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to forward to Your Grace certified copies, herein enclosed, in duplicate, of an Act “ to establish the University of New Brunswick,” which was passed by the Provincial Legislature during the past Session, together with a copy of the Attorney General's observations respecting it.

This Act, which contains a clause, suspending its operation until Her Majesty's pleasure shall have been declared, relates to a subject which has been very recently considered in all its bearings by the Secretary of State; and there is but one Section of the Act which it is now my duty to bring specially under the notice of Your Grace.

I refer to that portion of the 5th clause of the 8th Section of the Act which vests in the Senate of the University the power of fixing the Salaries of, and of removing, as well as of appointing (subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council) the Professors. This provision applies to the existing Professors of King's College, as well as to those who may be hereafter appointed to Professorships in the University, and thus affects the position of the three gentlemen who have been (under a system different from that which the Act, if assented to by Her Majesty, will establish for the future.) appointed to Professorships in King's College by the Representative of the Crown in the Province, on behalf of the Crown.

I thought it advisable, before transmitting the certified copies of the Act in question to Your Grace, to call the attention of my Council to the above-mentioned provision of the Act, and I enclose copies of my Memorandum to the Executive Council in Committee, and of their reply to it.

I should observe that it has never, so far as I am aware, been contended that the mode in which the existing Professors of King's College have been appointed to their Professorships, has invested them with any rights superior to those enjoyed by persons holding similar offices in Royal Academical Institutions in Great Britain, who are liable to be removed from incompetency, neglect of duty, or misconduct; and I am disposed to hope that the reply of my Council to my Memorandum may be regarded by Your Grace as affording the necessary assurance, that Her Majesty's assent to the Act would not endanger the pledged faith of the Crown.

It is perhaps right that I should state to Your Grace that this reply is not signed by all the Members of my Council, but the signatures of seven out of nine Members are attached to it.

I may remark that a copy of the Bill "prepared by the College Council," to which reference is made by the Attorney General in the 4th paragraph of his observations on this Act, and a report of the proceedings of the College Council, when that Bill was considered by them, will be found in the Journals of the Legislative Council for the year 1857, pages 46 to 48, and Appendix No. I, pp. 101 to 108.

In conclusion I may perhaps be permitted to express to Your Grace my hope that, if Your Grace should arrive at the conclusion that the Act "to establish the University of New Brunswick," may be assented to by Her Majesty, the questions and controversies connected with the Provincial Academical Institution, which have for many years past tended to diminish the usefulness of that Institution, and have embarrassed successive Governments and successive Legislatures in the Province, may be satisfactorily settled.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. Colonial Office.

(Copy.—Enclosure.)

Observations of Attorney General on Act "To establish the University of New Brunswick."

In 1800 a College was established called the College of New Brunswick, and incorporated by a Provincial Charter. In 1823 an Act of the Provincial Legislature (4th Geo. 4, cap. 33) was passed on the petition of the Governor and Trustees of the College of New Brunswick, to enable them to surrender their Charter to His Majesty upon condition that His Majesty would be pleased to grant another Charter in lieu thereof, and that His Majesty should be deemed the Founder of the College. In 1828 the surrender by the Governor and Trustees was accepted, and a Royal Charter bearing date the 15th December 1828, was granted by the Crown, incorporating the College by the name of King's College.

The terms of the Royal Charter having been long the subject of discussion, and objected to as not being sufficiently liberal, in 1845 an Act of the Provincial Legislature passed amending the Charter in various respects, principally in abolishing all tests, and liberalizing the constitution of the governing Body.

Notwithstanding all these amendments, complaints continued to be made against the Institution. An Act passed in 1854, empowering the Lieutenant Governor to appoint a Commission to enquire into the present state of the College, its management and utility, with a view to improve the same. The Report of the Commissioners, with a draft of a Bill to carry it out, was published and laid before the Legislature in 1855. In 1857 the College Council referred the subject to a Committee, who reported the draft of a Bill which was also laid before the Legislature.

The Act in question, with some few alterations, is a copy of the Bill recommended by the College Council, and substantially embodies the principal recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of the College.

It transfers to the University of New Brunswick all the lands, rights, and other property of King's College, with the endowment, and subjects the University to the payment of its debts and performance of its contracts.

It creates a new governing Body, styled a Senate, of which the President shall be one, to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

It provides that the President shall be a layman.

It subjects the doings of the Senate, so far as relates to the sale and leasing of the lands, the management of the endowment, and the investment and expenditure of money, to the approval of the Governor in Council.

It confers upon the Senate the power of appointing the Professors and other Officers of the University and Collegiate School, except the President, and also of removing them from office, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and authorizes the Senate to fix their salaries; but that all the appointments in King's College and the Collegiate School shall remain until revoked or altered under the provisions of this Act.

Under the Charter of King's College, the appointment of the President and Professors was vested in Her Majesty, or in the Visitor on Her behalf.

It abolishes the Professorship of Theology. It provides for the affiliation of other Institutions with the University, and for a number of free Scholars.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER.

(Copy.—Enclosure.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor feels satisfaction in believing that the Act "to establish the University of New Brunswick" (which was passed last Session with a clause suspending its operation until Her Majesty's pleasure respecting it shall have been declared,) may afford a solution of the difficulties which have for some years impaired the efficiency of the Provincial Academical Institution.

And it is with the view of promoting this object that the Lieutenant Governor desires, preliminarily to transmitting to the Secretary of State this Act, to call the attention of his Council to that Section of the Act, by which the power of fixing the salaries of, and of removing as well as of appointing (subject to the approval of the Governor in Council,) the Professors, is vested in the Senate of the University.

The Lieutenant Governor must not be misunderstood as questioning the abstract propriety of this provision of the Act. It is simply and exclusively as it bears on the position, and as it may, in its operation, affect the interests of those Professors who have been appointed to Professorships by the Representative of the Crown in the Province on behalf of the Crown, that the Section referred to calls for any remark from His Excellency. In this point of view however, it raises an important question:—For the Executive Council in Committee will remember that Her Majesty's Government reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that it was their duty to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Act "to suspend the Grant to King's College," on the ground that that Act annulled the pledged faith of the Crown so far as regards the sum granted out of the Civil List to King's College, out of which the "Professors were paid;" and although the Act to establish the University of New Brunswick does not annul the pledged faith of the Crown, the Section to which the Lieutenant Governor has referred does alter the tenure by which the existing Professors hold their Professorships, and it affords no guarantee that the "pledged faith of the Crown" shall be maintained.

It is then to this point, and to this point alone, that His Excellency calls the attention of His Council, and he desires to express to them his hope that they will enable him to satisfy Her Majesty's Government, that the confirmation by Her Majesty of the Act to establish the University of New Brunswick, will not endanger the pledged faith of the Crown.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

August 5th, 1859.

(Copy.—Enclosure.)

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Executive Council in Committee have had under consideration Your Excellency's Memorandum of 5th August, relative to the effect of that clause in the Act to establish the University of New Brunswick which confers upon the Senate the power of fixing the salaries of the Professors, and of removing them from office, and respectfully submit to Your Excellency that in their opinion, no practical difficulty will arise from the change in the Constitution of the College.

The sole object the Legislature had in view in the enactment of the proposed Law, was to provide for a comprehensive system of University education, as the preamble declares, and to secure for the youth of the country, without distinction of class or creed, the means of acquiring a liberal education within the Province. To attain this end a munificent endowment has been long since secured, and it is admitted that the inhabitants of New Brunswick have not received a corresponding benefit for this large annual expenditure.

We unite with Your Excellency in the belief that the Act under consideration will afford a solution of this difficult question. It proposes to attain that object by a reconstruction of the governing body, and other alterations and provisions detailed in the Act.

The whole management and control, subject to the approval of Your Excellency in Council, is placed in nine laymen to be selected by Your Excellency for that purpose. The power of appointment and removal was a necessary incident to their condition, and

without which they could not perform the functions the Legislature has invested them with.

In advising Your Excellency with regard to their selection, the Executive Council will be actuated by the sole motive that will influence Your Excellency in the appointment, a single eye to the advancement of the best interests of the Institution.

The Senate will have no object to promote but the Educational interests of the Institution, and thereby the public advantage. It is alone consistent with all practice and precedent, that a Body of gentlemen called upon to discharge such an onerous and responsible duty as the Act imposes upon the Senate, would be more inclined to retain the aid and advice of officers who have had experience, than to change, unless the interests of the Institution require it.

It is expressly provided in the fourth paragraph of the eighth Section, that all appointments in King's College and School shall remain, until revoked or altered under the provisions of this Act, and the Council are of opinion, that should Your Excellency be called upon to sanction changes, it would be upon the ground of incompetency, neglect of duty, or misconduct.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER, W. H. STEEVES,
S. L. TILLEY, CHARLES WATTERS,
JAMES BROWN, DAVID WARK.
PETER MITCHELL,

August 9th, 1859.

(Copy.—No. 46.)

Government House, Fredericton, N. B., August 11th, 1859.

MY LORD DUKE,—The Principal of King's College, the Reverend Dr. Jacob, has requested me to transmit to Your Grace the letter herein enclosed, addressed by him to Your Grace on the subject of the Act "to establish the University of New Brunswick," passed (with a clause suspending its operation until Her Majesty's pleasure shall have been ascertained respecting it) during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature.

I thought it right to lay this letter before my Council, previously to transmitting it to Your Grace, and I have the honor to forward to Your Grace, a copy of the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, respecting it.

A copy of the Memorandum, to which my Council refers me in explanation of their views on the point raised in Dr. Jacob's letter, is enclosed in my Despatch of yesterday's date, No. 45, and I have nothing to add myself to the remarks contained in that Despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c., Colonial Office.

(Enclosure.—Letter from Dr. Jacob to the Duke of Newcastle.)

(Copy—Enclosure.)

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Executive Council in Committee having had under their consideration Your Excellency's Memorandum of the 9th August, enclosing a Letter from the Reverend the Principal of King's College, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Act "to establish the University of New Brunswick," respectfully refer Your Excellency to the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee upon the subject of that Act, given to Your Excellency this day.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER, JAMES BROWN,
S. L. TILLEY, CHARLES WATTERS.
W. H. STEEVES,

August 9th, 1859.

(Copy.—No. 18.)

Downing Street, 28th November, 1859.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 45, of the 10th August last, enclosing an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick (containing a clause suspending its operation until Her Majesty's pleasure shall have been declared) entitled "An Act to establish the University of New Brunswick."

I have also received your Despatch, No. 46, of the 11th August, forwarding a letter addressed to me on the subject of the Act by the Reverend Dr. Jacob, the Principal of King's College, together with the copy of a Minute respecting this letter by a Committee of Your Executive Council.

The power of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province to refuse his assent to any arrangement which would involve a breach of faith as regards the present Principal and Professors of King's College, appears to me to give these gentlemen all the security which they have a right to expect, and I am therefore aware of no reason for advising Her Majesty to withhold her sanction from this Act.

The necessary Order in Council for giving effect to it, will be forwarded to you by an early opportunity.

I request that you will communicate to Dr. Jacob, the decision on the Act conveyed to you by the present Despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton,
&c. &c. &c. New Brunswick.

(Copy.—No. 4.)

Downing Street, 5th February, 1860.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 18, of 26th November last, I transmit to you herewith an Order of Her Majesty in Council for specially confirming the Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, passed in the month of April last, and transmitted to me in your Despatch, No. 45, of 10th August, entitled "An Act to establish the University of New Brunswick."

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton,
&c. &c. &c. New Brunswick.

(Copy.—Enclosure.)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of January, 1860.

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty, His Royal Highness The PRINCE CONSORT,

Lord Chancellor,
Lord President,
Duke of Somerset,
Duke of Newcastle,
Marquis of Ailesbury,
Lord Steward,
Earl Spencer,
Lord John Russell,

Lord Chamberlain,
Viscount Palmerston,
Mr. Secretary Herbert,
Sir George Lewis, Bart.
Mr. Charles Villiers,
Sir George Grey, Bart.
Mr. Milner Gibson,
Mr. Cardwell.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of April 1859, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz :—No. 2,707, An Act to establish the University of New Brunswick ;

And whereas the said Act has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with a letter to the Lord President of the Council from the Most Noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, recommending that the said Act should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation ; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare Her special confirmation of the said Act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly : Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

W. L. BATHURST.

 APPOINTMENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The only appointments to the University of New Brunswick since the passing of the University Bill, are those of the President and Members of the Senate, published in the Royal Gazette of 25th July, 1860.

President—Joseph R. Hca, Esquire, D. C. L., Annual Salary £500.

Members of the Senate :

Joseph R. Hca, Esquire, D. C. L.	Honorable David Wark,
Honorable Lemuel A. Wilmot,	Matthew M'Leod, Esquire,
Honorable John S. Saunders,	Stephen H. Hitchings, Esquire,
Honorable William B. Kinnear,	Boyle Travers, Esquire, M. D.
Honorable John Robertson,	

E. H. WILMOT, *Registrar University of N. B.*

11th April, 1861.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, also by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message :—

“ New Brunswick.

“ Message to the House of Assembly, 11th April, 1861.

“ J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly of the 6th instant, lays before the House copies of the following Documents, viz :—

“ No. 1. Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, dated May 8th, 1860 :

“ No. 2. Letter from Mr. C. Connell to the Lieutenant Governor, dated May 19th, 1860 :

“ No. 3. Memorandum of the Lieutenant Governor for Mr. C. Connell, dated May 19th, 1860 :

“ No. 4. Memorandum for the Executive Council, dated May 19th, 1860 :

“ No. 5. Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, undated :

“ No. 6. Memorandum for the Executive Council, dated May 22nd, 1860 :

“ No. 7. Memorandum for the Executive Council, dated June 2nd, 1860 :

“ No. 8. Letter from Mr. C. Connell to the Lieutenant Governor, dated May 30th, 1860 :

“ No. 9. Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, dated 5th June 1860 :

“ No. 10. Memorandum for the Executive Council, dated June 6th, 1860 :

“ No. 11. Memorandum for the Executive Council, dated June 15th, 1860 :

“ No. 12. Letter from Mr. C. Connell to the Lieutenant Governor, dated June 15th, 1860 :

“ No. 13. Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor to the Duke of Newcastle, dated May 25th, 1860, No. 19, with enclosure :

“ No. 14. Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the Lieutenant Governor, dated 21st June 1860, No. 18.”

J. H. T. M-S.

The Documents communicated by this Message, were read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow :—

Postage Stamps, and resignation of Mr. C. Connell as a Member of Council and Postmaster General, and the appointment of Mr. J. Steadman.

(Copy.—No. 1.)

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

We advise Your Excellency to approve of, and order to be distributed, the one cent, ten cent, and twelve and a half cent Postage Stamps, procured by the Postmaster General; and we further advise Your Excellency to order a five cent Postage Stamp to be struck, bearing the likeness of the Queen, instead of the five cent stamp already procured by the Postmaster General.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY, P. MITCHELL,
A. J. SMITH, CHARLES WATERS,
W. H. STEEVES, DAVID WARK.

May 8th, 1860.

Approved, May 12th, 1860.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

Letter from Mr. C. Connell to the Lieutenant Governor.

(Copy)—No. 2.

Fredericton, 19th May, 1860

SIR,—Various circumstances having occurred with reference to the administration of the Government of this Province during the short time that I have had the honor of being one of Your Excellency's advisers, induce me to address Your Excellency.

Believing it to be of the utmost importance for the interest of the people of this Province that unity of feeling and promptness of action should pervade the Council of Your Excellency,—

That each Head of a Public Department should be left to administer its duties as would, in his judgment, be most beneficial to the public interest; and if his administrative ability be such, and his action does not meet the concurrence of his colleagues, his duty is plain, either to assent and give effect to the advice of his colleagues, or resign his office; each Head of a Department should have the same responsibility to his colleagues as they do to Your Excellency.

I may here mention, and, in confirmation of this, I may draw Your Excellency's attention to the management of the Board of Works. Warrants have issued in favor of that Department from 1st November 1859, to 23rd March 1860, amounting to £9,250, the details of the expenditure of which is not within the knowledge of any Member of Government excepting the Head of that Department.

I shall now offer a few observations with reference to the policy and general administration of the affairs of this Province.

The full control of the Institutions by the administration of the day, is a question of the first importance, and requires the most careful protection.

The Minute of Council advising the assent of Her Majesty to the University Bill, was a departure from that principle. In the reason given, Your Excellency is aware I did not concur; my opinion on that subject is known to Your Excellency, and will speak for itself, and is a matter of record. The procrastination and delay that has taken place in giving effect to the Law creating the University, will not restore that confidence in the Institution on which so large an amount of the public funds has been wasted.

It is known to the public that financial difficulties have arisen in connection with the officers of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company. The Provincial interest in that Company, being £60,000 stock and a grant and reservation of over 200,000 acres of lands, ought to have induced the Government to have given to their interest in that undertaking some care and supervision in view of the important Provincial interest involved.

The people on the Saint John River and those in other sections affected by the suspension of these works, are becoming justly alarmed that their interests are entirely overlooked, while the energies of the Government are applied and the resources of the Country absorbed in the completion of the Saint John and Shediac Railway, which affords no prospect of repaying the large amount that has already been expended and will be required for its

completion, which will amount to little short of £1,500,000, and if the proposed extension from the terminus to deep water wharves is carried into effect, will cost not less than £75,000 in addition to this,—a tax for the interest on the whole people of this country of little short of £90,000 a year.

Large claims are also being made by Contractors on this line, the justice or injustice of which I am not prepared to offer an opinion, but the course now being pursued by the Government will not lead to a speedy settlement of these claims; if the Commissioners and Chief Engineer are competent to discharge their duties and give effect to the Law. The Government should have such knowledge of this important work, either to sustain the action of the Commissioners and Engineer, or place such men in their places as are competent to perform their duty.

The action of the Government has the effect of denuding those officers of that power which is so necessary in the prosecution of so important a work.

While large sums of money are being expended in constructing Byc Roads and Bridges leading to the Railway, (the payment for which is illegally made from the Railway Funds,) the people in the interior of the country who reap no benefit, but still have to pay their share of the tax for this large expenditure, have been denied a small grant of £15,000 or £20,000 for the purpose of erecting a Bridge over Saint John River at Woodstock, which would have the effect of opening up a communication with the Settlements, and increase the number who are now locating on the Crown Lands, which are of great value for farming purposes, on the eastern side of the River Saint John, between the Tobique and Nackawickak Rivers, comprising an area of upwards of 300,000 acres.

The well known interest Your Excellency has taken in furthering the settlement of Crown Lands, and your knowledge of the value of the land comprised in this district, Your Excellency will not be surprised at the dissatisfaction that exists at the refusal to commence so important a work, thereby injuring a great Provincial interest, an injustice, as one of the Representatives of the People, and a Member of the Government, I am not prepared to submit to.

Having felt this and other matters for some time past, and at the same time feeling reluctant to take a step that I saw pressing on me, I delayed action, but the recent act of my colleagues in the Government has brought matters to a crisis; the want of that support on their part on a subject which I believed I was authorized in the action I had taken, as will appear by the following Minute of Council and correspondence:—

“Postmaster General to obtain new Postage Stamps in one, five, ten, and twelve and a half cents.”

No. 1.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

The Honorable U. Connell, Woodstock,

Just received notice from Governor that new decimal Stamp cannot be issued until approved by Governor in Council Have seen Hale. Telegraph him. He can put all right.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

Fredericton, 27th April, 1860.

No. 2.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

The Honorable S. L. Tilley,

If that is required, you can procure the Order, as any delay now will make trouble all over the country, as instructions have gone out, and all old Stamps called in.

(Signed)

CHARLES CONNELL

Woodstock, 23th April, 1860.

No. 3.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

The Honorable Charles Connell, Woodstock,

Cannot get Order before Wednesday. Only Attorney General here. Hale can arrange so as not to cause confusion of instructions.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

No. 4.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

James Hale, Esquire, Fredericton,

See Mr. Tilley. Let issue of Stamps be stayed till Wednesday next.

(Signed)

CHARLES CONNELL.

*Woodstock, 28th April, 1860.*No. 5.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

The Honorable S. L. Tilley, Fredericton,

Have telegraphed Hale to see you. Defer the issue until Wednesday. I may not be able to leave for St. John before this day week. Telegraph me as soon as Order is made. I thought Order was made at time I was authorized to procure new Stamps.

(Signed)

CHARLES CONNELL.

*Woodstock, 28th April, 1860.*No. 6.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

The Honorable Charles Connell, Woodstock,

All right. Desirable that all should be at St. John by Thursday next, if possible.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

*Fredericton, 28th April, 1860.*No. 7.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

The Honorable C. Connell, Woodstock,

Shall Postage Stamps be detained and Deputies ordered to retain old ones until further orders.

(Signed)

JAMES HALE.

*Fredericton, 28th April, 1860.*No. 8.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

The Honorable C. Connell, Woodstock,

Contractors here promised full Council to consider claims. Your presence necessary Thursday evening at furthest.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

St. John, May 2, 1860.

(Copy)

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

We advise Your Excellency to approve of and order to be distributed the one cent, ten cent, and twelve and a half cent Postage Stamps, procured by the Postmaster General; and we further advise Your Excellency to order a five cent Postage Stamp to be struck, bearing the likeness of the Queen, instead of the five cent Stamp already procured by the Postmaster General.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,

P. MITCHELL,

A. J. SMITH,

CHARLES WATTERS,

W. H. STEEVES,

DAVID WARK.

May 8th, 1860.

(Copy)

Secretary's Office, May 12th, 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request you to distribute the one cent, ten cent, and twelve and a half cent Postage Stamps procured by you, and to desire you to take the necessary steps to have struck off a five cent Stamp bearing the likeness of the Queen, for future distribution.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

The Hon C. Connell, &c.

(Copy)

Post Office Department, 15th May, 1860.

SIR.—I am in receipt of your favor informing me that you had been desired by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request that I would distribute the one, ten, and twelve and a half cent Postage Stamps procured by me, and to take steps to procure a five cent Stamp for future distribution. You will inform His Excellency that I was authorized by Minute of Council in December last, to procure a one, five, ten, and twelve and a half cent Postage Stamp, and that all these denominations are now in the Office of this Department ready for distribution.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES CONNELL.

(Copy)

Secretary's Office, 17th May, 1860.

SIR.—I have laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor your Letter of the 15th instant, relative to the distribution of Postage Stamps, and I am directed to inform you that he has referred it for the consideration of his Council.

The Hon. C. Connell, &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

I have felt it my duty to lay before Your Excellency this Correspondence, together with the Minute of Council, and have no desire to make any comment thereon, as I think it will speak for itself.

I may remark, however, that I cannot discover by that Correspondence, No. 1 to 8, that it was the intention to withdraw from me that support in the action I had taken in procuring the Postage Stamps as authorized by the Minute in Council referred to.

My administration of the Post Office Department is before the public, and it is for them to say whether it is satisfactory or not.

I think I may state with certainty that the revenues of the Department will be reduced by the recent action of the Government, as I made arrangements for the delivery and sale of Postage Stamps at every Post and Way Office throughout the Province on the 1st May. I do not intend that the legitimate authority belonging to the Chief of that Department shall be limited or circumscribed while I have the honor of being at its head.

After a very careful and deliberate review of the whole matter, under all the circumstances, I believe that my continuance in office would not be beneficial to the Department.

Holding the opinions that I have submitted to Your Excellency, I feel that I cannot, consistently with the duty I owe to my constituents and the public, continue longer to hold an office and position as one of Your Excellency's advisers in opposition to my views of public duty. I therefore respectfully beg to submit to Your Excellency my resignation of the office of Postmaster General, and as one of Your Excellency's advisers, and further request Your Excellency's permission to publish and give my reasons for so doing and the Correspondence connected therewith.

His Excellency The Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES CONNELL.

(Copy.—No. 3.)

Memorandum of the Lieutenant Governor for Mr. Connell.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B., May 19, 1860.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor accepts Mr. Connell's resignation of the offices of Postmaster General and Executive Councillor, and he accedes to Mr. Connell's request to be so far relieved from the obligations of his oath of office, as will enable him to explain the grounds on which he has tendered his resignation to His Excellency.

His Excellency will of course deem it right to communicate to his Council the contents of Mr. Connell's letter to His Excellency of this day's date.

Charles Connell, Esquire, M. P. P., &c.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

(Copy—No. 4.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thinks it right without delay to lay before his Council the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to His Excellency by Mr. Connell.

His Excellency has accepted Mr. Connell's resignation of the offices of Postmaster General and Executive Councillor, tendered to him this morning by Mr. Connell.

May 19th, 1860.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

(Copy—No. 5.)

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have had under consideration the Memorandum of Your Excellency of the 19th instant, accompanied with the Letter from the Postmaster General, resigning his Office and his Seat in the Council, with the reasons he has assigned therefor.

Knowing from the discussions with Mr. Connell that he was prepared to retain his office and seat in the Council, if an Order was made to issue the Stamps procured by him, including the Stamp bearing the likeness of the Head of the Department, we are therefore justified in concluding that the Minute of Council of the 8th instant, in which Your Excellency was advised to approve and order to be distributed the one cent, ten cent, and twelve and a half cent Postage Stamps procured by the Postmaster General, and to order a new five cent Postage Stamp to be struck, bearing the likeness of the Queen, instead of the five cent Stamp already procured by the Postmaster General, is, notwithstanding the other reasons assigned by him, the real ground of his resignation.

Without entering into the discussion of the powers of the different Heads of Departments, we observe that we have no desire to limit or circumscribe the legitimate authority of the Postmaster General, or of the Head of any other Public Department, and in advising Your Excellency upon this question, we have not desired nor attempted to do so, as by the Act relating to the Post Office the approval of the Governor in Council is required to the issue of Postage Stamps.

Your Excellency is aware that no Order was made by Your Excellency in Council authorizing the obtaining or issuing of the Stamps. We admit the Postmaster General had the consent of his colleagues to obtain Decimal Stamps, but they were procured and being distributed before they were submitted to Your Excellency in Council for approval, or before the impress they bore was known to the Council, and when submitted, it was the opinion of the Council that the five cent Stamp should bear the likeness of Her Majesty.

His reference to the expenditure of the Board of Works does not sustain the position Mr. Connell assumes, as it was for the payment of balances due for services of 1859, which had not been completed or called for up to the 31st of October, being the close of the fiscal year, for advances for Bridges and other public works in course of construction, and for the current expenses of the Department. These therefore form a part of the Estimates for public expenditure, which were first approved by Your Excellency in Council, and then submitted to the Legislature, the detailed Accounts of which are made up quarterly and audited by the Auditor General.

We agree that the Government should control all Provincial Institutions, and we have always applied our energies and the influence of our position to secure that object; the Minute of Council relating to the University Act, and the Act itself, so far from diminishing the power of control vested in the Provincial Government, actually enlarge it, and we believe the delay in organizing the University warranted by the necessity of adopting all preliminary precautionary measures to secure efficient men to manage it, as the future success of the Institution must mainly depend upon these arrangements.

We have reason to believe that the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company have exhausted the greater part of their capital in the construction of the present Road. We had hoped that the Facility Act of last Session, with the arrangements said to have been recently made in England, would secure the early completion of the Road to Woodstock; and we need scarcely remind Your Excellency, that all the engagements made by the

Legislature in aid of this undertaking, have been most scrupulously fulfilled, and that so far from the Government exercising no supervision over the Road, two Directors were appointed under the Law to superintend it on behalf of the Province, who have reported from time to time the progress of the work. We are not aware of any proposition having been made by Mr. Connell during the time he was in the Government, for the purpose of securing a more thorough supervision of this work, or for the extension of Railways through or connected with the River Counties.

The Law authorizing the construction of the Railway from Shediac to Saint John was passed in 1856, and the work was commenced by our predecessors in the Summer of that year, and proceeded with by the present Government upon their assumption of office in 1857, and when Mr. Connell joined the Government, it was being prosecuted with as much vigor as it is now, or has been at any time since. He has never made any proposition to discontinue this work. From the information furnished to the Government, we cannot understand how Mr. Connell has arrived at the conclusion that the Section of the Road from Shediac to Saint John will cost a million and a half. As to the expense of the deep water terminus, if decided on, we are of opinion that it will not cost more than one tenth of the sum mentioned by Mr. Connell.

The claims of Contractors for work done on the Road is no uncommon occurrence in such work; the Commissioners and Engineer having decided upon these claims, and the Contractors being dissatisfied with their decision, applied to Your Excellency for a reconsideration by a full Council, and in complying with their request, we conceived that we were only doing what common justice required.

The reference to the expenditure of large sums of money from the Railway Fund in the construction of Bye Roads and Bridges leading to the Railway, can alone refer to two Bridges as approaches to two Stations, rendered necessary by the adoption of a line of Railway which saved a large sum of money. The propriety of erecting these Bridges had been recommended to the Government by the Commissioners, and when it was determined to build them, Mr. Connell formed one of the majority who agreed to their construction.

With regard to the proposed Bridge over the River Saint John at Woodstock, without expressing any opinion as to the future, it, with many other applications for money from different parts of the Province, could not be provided for this year.

In the present state of the country it is questionable whether it is not more desirable to expend what money can now be appropriated to that part of the Province, in the opening up of Roads through the wilderness, thereby encouraging the introduction of a population who may require a Bridge. The liberal Grants made this year for the east side of the River Saint John, together with the Bridges over the Tobique and Grand Falls, are evidence of the attention of the Government to the interest of that section of the Province, which, combined with the large expenditure on the Railway leading to Woodstock, and the surveying and locating of Roads in Carleton, in our opinion, leave the inhabitants of that important section of the Province no just cause of complaint.

We cannot discern how the Revenue of the Post Office Department will be affected by the action of the Government; that must depend upon the extent of individual correspondence, and we do not believe that there will be a single letter less written in consequence of such action.

As Mr. Connell has obtained Your Excellency's permission to publish his letter to Your Excellency, we respectfully request Your Excellency will authorize the publication of this our reply.

(Signed) CHARLES FISHER, W. H. STEEVES, CHARLES WATTERS,
JAMES BROWN, A. J. SMITH, PETER MITCHELL,
S. L. TILLEY, D. WARK,

(Copy.—No. 6.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, in which they submit to His Excellency their observations on Mr. Connell's letter to His Excellency of the 19th instant.

The Lieutenant Governor accedes to the request of his Council to be permitted to publish this document.

May 22nd, 1860.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

(Copy.—No. 7.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Executive Council a copy of a communication, dated May 30th, 1860, which His Excellency has received from Mr. Charles Connell, respecting his recent resignation of his seat at the Council Board, and the office of Postmaster General.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

June 2nd, 1860.

(Copy.—No. 8.)

Letter from Mr. C. Connell to the Lieutenant Governor.

To His Excellency The Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—In the Royal Gazette of the 23rd instant, appears a Memoranda without date, signed by Your Excellency's advisers, and addressed to Your Excellency, in which is reviewed a correspondence which I had the honor to submit to Your Excellency on the 19th instant. The subject matter of that correspondence must be discussed at the proper time in another place, but as there are several points urged in the memoranda of your advisers calculated to create a false impression with reference to my reasons for resigning my place at the Council Board, I am induced to trouble Your Excellency with this rejoinder.

1. In the memoranda under notice, it is intimated that the real reason of my resignation was the refusal of my colleagues in the Government to advise Your Excellency to issue the five cent postage stamp. This statement I must unhesitatingly declare to be incorrect; and if evidence is wanting to prove the contrary, I can refer to the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, and the Honorable Mr. Wark, who were present at a meeting of Council on Tuesday the 10th April, on which occasion, on account of circumstances which then and there took place, I stated that "I could not sit with men who acted as they did."

I am well aware that the Law reads, "The Governor in Council may cause Stamps with their value printed thereon to be sold and issued as Postage." The Minute of Council made in December last, if not perfected by the Attorney General, whose duty it was to do so, cannot be regarded as my fault. I have fulfilled my duty, and did what I supposed I was fully authorized to do. At all events I have violated no law, and in the memoranda under consideration, it is admitted that I had the consent of my colleagues to obtain the decimal Stamps.

2. My remarks respecting the Board of Works applied not to any particular expenditure, but to the general system of management, and your advisers do not attempt to deny (but admit) that the only knowledge they have of the detailed expenses of that Department is obtained at the Audit Office where the Accounts are filed. This Department is conducted by a Board composed of the Chief Commissioner of Works, the Provincial Secretary, and the Surveyor General. From the admission made, it appears that the Members of the Board, excepting the Chief Commissioner, have no knowledge of their duties in connection therewith, and exercise no supervision over the expenditure of the Department. My chief object in making the reference I did, was to show that the principle of departmental responsibility advocated by me has been in practical operation.

3. Your Excellency's advisers agree with me that the Government should control all Provincial Institutions. They have not denied that the Minute of Council advising the assent of Her Majesty to the University Bill was a departure from that principle. The publication of that document and the Memorandum submitted by myself to Your Excellency would shew to the public that my position in this matter is correct.

4. Your Excellency's advisers must be aware that I urged that a request made by the Manager of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad for the survey of the whole of the lands that the Company would be ultimately entitled to, by the Government, should be complied with. Instead of this only a survey of the side lines beyond the Howard Settlement, near Eel River, and 20,000 acres, which were never granted, was made, and the consequences foretold by the Manager, in case of non-compliance with his request, have followed: The works have been suspended.

5. The opinion already expressed by me in my communication of the 19th instant, to Your Excellency, with reference to the Saint John and Shediac Railway, and its injurious

effects upon the country, I still adhere to. From the Memoranda of Your Excellency's advisers, it appears that it is still the intention of the Government to proceed with the extension from the terminus to deep water wharves.

6. With reference to the erection of Bridges upon bye-roads leading to the Railway, while I was a member of the Government I admit my responsibility; but in assenting to such expenditures I was influenced by the expectation that justice would be done that portion of the country which I represent, and that a Bridge would be erected over the River Saint John at Woodstock. I was strengthened in such expectations from the fact that the Chief Commissioner of Works was directed to make a survey for and prepare a plan and estimates of such Bridge, which was assurance to me that the Government really intended to do the upper River Counties the justice sought. While Your Excellency's advisers decline to express any opinion as to the future prospects with reference to the Bridge alluded to, I cannot but feel in common with the large body of my constituents, that our just claims in the past have been disregarded, and other portions of the Province allowed to absorb all of the available resources of the country.

Your Excellency's advisers say, "In the present state of the country it is questionable whether it is not more desirable to expend what money can now be appropriated to that part of the Province, in the opening up of roads through the wilderness, thereby encouraging the introduction of a population who may require a Bridge." Previous to my entering the Government I communicated with some of its members with reference to its future policy, particularly in connection with emigration and the settlement of the Crown Lands; I was then informed that it would be the policy of the Government to survey tracts of land in different sections of the country, and open up roads to and through those tracts, in order that emigrants and other intending settlers might have convenient access to the lands so surveyed. After entering the Government I urged that effect should be given to this policy on the part of the Government, thereby fulfilling a duty which I had pledged myself to my constituents to perform. I could, however, only succeed in having a tract surveyed through a portion of which roads have been located, but not a shilling of money has been appropriated for the purpose of opening up such roads. Taking a natural interest in Carleton County in connection with the subject of settlement, I have encouraged the Reverend Mr. Glass to adopt such means as he thought advisable to encourage a desirable class of emigrants to settle on Crown Lands in this County, and Mr. Glass was led to believe, not only that the Government would open up the roads, but that it would be prepared to meet the necessary expenses for advertising and the adoption of such other desirable means of making the country known and inducing emigration. Mr. Glass is now in Great Britain engaged in this work. Up to this time no disposition has been evinced by the Government to treat this matter with such liberality, and should the Government fail to do what I consider to be its duty in this respect, I shall feel called upon to redeem Mr. Glass's pledges to the emigrants expected to arrive here in July, and upon my own responsibility to have the roads opened up, trusting to the future for more liberal action on the part of the Government.

7. As to the Revenues of the Postal Department, at the end of the year when the Returns are made up, the public will be able to arrive at a correct judgment.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES CONNELL.

Woodstock, May 30th, 1860.

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Committee of Council have had under consideration Your Excellency's Memorandum of the 2nd instant, accompanied with a second Letter from the late Postmaster General, intended as a reply to our communication to Your Excellency of the 23rd ultimo.

We are convinced that in the preparation of both the papers submitted to Your Excellency by Mr. Connell, he has been influenced more by a desire to avoid the discussion of the real grounds of his resignation than to represent accurately the policy and acts of his late colleagues in the Government.

His reference to what took place in Council on 10th April last—introduced for the purpose of establishing the position, that the cause of his resignation was not the refusal of the Government to issue the five cent Stamps—is rather unfortunate for him.

The subject then under discussion was not, as Your Excellency may have been led from his communication to suppose, one of general interest, neither had it any connection with the points to which he refers in his first Memorandum to Your Excellency in justification of his resignation. We shall recite the facts, simply because we find it necessary to place the matter fairly before Your Excellency:—

At the commencement of the last Session of the Legislature, Mr. Connell undertook the management of addressing and dispatching the Journals and Debates of the Assembly—the expense of which has exceeded £200. At the meeting of Council referred to, Mr. Connell requested an order for a Warrant to pay the expenses incurred; but the amount being more than double what was originally anticipated, the Council asked a detailed statement of the services for which the sum named was required. This Mr. Connell declined to give previous to the payments being made; and upon the Council's intimating their unwillingness to make the order until after the desired information was furnished, Mr. Connell expressed his disapproval of their decision; but he did not use the language quoted by him.

We cannot suppose for a moment that when that meeting of Council closed, Mr. Connell had the most remote idea of resigning his office; and we cannot be mistaken as to the real cause which eventually led to that result.

In our former Memorandum, we stated to Your Excellency that Mr. Connell had the assent of his colleagues to procure decimal Postage Stamps; and we again assert that the Council were kept in total ignorance of the design upon the five cent Stamps until after they were struck off and put in circulation.

The Council do not admit that the only knowledge they have of the detailed expenditure by the Board of Works is obtained at the Audit Office, or that the other Members of the Board exercise no supervision over the expenditure made by the Chief Commissioner; and Mr. Connell is well aware that one Member of that Board devotes considerable time in aiding the Head of the Department in carrying on and superintending the Public Works.

We regret that Mr. Connell has not read our memorandum to Your Excellency with more care. He says that we have not denied that our Minute of Council in relation to the University Bill, was a departure from the principle acquiesced in by us. We conceive that we denied it most distinctly when we asserted, "That the Minute of Council relating to the University Act, and the Act itself, so far from diminishing the power of control vested in the Provincial Government, *actually enlarged it.*"

We do not quite understand what Mr. Connell means by his statements in reference to the survey of the lands reserved for the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company. We cannot suppose that he intended to assert that all the reserved lands ought to have been granted to the Company in the Spring of 1859, as we believe that such was not his wish. The present position of the Company proves that had the Council then advised Your Excellency to grant them the whole of the reserve, they would have acted not only unwisely, but also in opposition to the spirit and letter of the law. And we cannot understand how the surveying of the whole tract in lots—instead of the 35,000 acres, and running the side lines of the remainder of the reserve—could have prevented the financial embarrassments of the Company, or caused the suspension of the works.

Mr. Connell passes by our statement in relation to the European and North American Railway, by repeating his former assertion, and adding, "That it appears that it is still the intention of the Government to proceed with the extension from the terminus to deep water wharves." *We made no such statement.* We said, "*If decided on, we are of opinion that it will not cost more than one tenth of the sum mentioned by Mr. Connell.*"

Your Excellency will doubtless recollect that we asserted that what Mr. Connell in his first Memorandum to Your Excellency called an illegal expenditure of the Railway Funds for the construction of Bye Roads and Bridges, and which constituted one of the alleged grounds of his resignation, had actually received his support in Committee of Council. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Connell admits the correctness of our statement in this respect; but he now seeks to justify that course by stating that in doing so he expected to secure the erection of the Bridge over the Saint John near Woodstock. We assure Your

Excellency that the proposition for the construction of the two approaches to the Railway Stations was not coupled with any such condition. Various estimates of the cost of the proposed Bridge at Woodstock having been made—varying from £7,500 to £25,000—plans with estimates were procured by the Government, but in doing this the Council did not suppose that that would be considered as a guarantee for its immediate construction; and the opinion of his colleagues upon this point was fully understood by Mr. Connell.

The policy of the Government in relation to the settlement of the Wilderness Lands of the Province, is just what it was before Mr. Connell joined it, and what it continued to be while he was a member of it. And we must express to Your Excellency our surprise that Mr. Connell should have penned such a paragraph as he has in relation to the Tract of Land surveyed in Carleton County, implying, as it does, that pledges given by the Government to the Reverend Mr. Glass, in relation to the opening up of the Roads, will not be fulfilled. Such a charge is utterly unfounded. Since Mr. Glass left New Brunswick he has made but one request to the Government, and that was for the survey of an additional 10,000 acres of Land near "Glassville," with a Road to be laid out through the same. This request was promptly and cheerfully complied with, and the Government will carry out in good faith all the engagements made for the opening up of that Settlement. While Mr. Connell was a Member of the Government, we had not the slightest grounds for supposing that any dissatisfaction existed upon this subject. We had no such intimation from the Reverend Mr. Glass either before or since Mr. Connell's resignation; and we need not assure Your Excellency that Mr. Connell's liberality will not be taxed to make good any of the engagements of the Government.

Mr. Connell having published his second Letter to Your Excellency, we respectfully request Your Excellency will authorize the publication of this our reply.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER,
JAMES BROWN,
S. L. TILLEY,
W. H. STEEVES,

A. J. SMITH,
DAVID WARK,
CHARLES WATTERS,
PETER MITCHELL.

Council Chamber, 5th June, 1860.

(Copy.—No. 10.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received the Memorandum, dated the 5th instant, of the Executive Council in Committee, and in accordance with their request, he sanctions the publication of this document.

June 6th, 1860.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

(Copy.—No. 11.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Executive Council, a copy of a further communication, dated June 15th, 1860, which His Excellency has received from Mr. C. Connell, respecting his recent resignation of his seat at the Council Board, and of the office of Postmaster General.

June 15th, 1860.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

(Copy.—No. 12.)

Letter from Mr. C. Connell to the Lieutenant Governor.

To His Excellency The Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—The Royal Gazette of the 6th instant contains a memoranda addressed to Your Excellency, and signed by Your Excellency's advisers, intended as a reply to my letter of the 30th ult. to Your Excellency, in which your advisers exhibit a great anxiety to impress on the mind of Your Excellency, that the only cause of my resignation of the office of Postmaster General was the refusal of the Council to advise Your Excellency to order the issue of the Stamps I was authorized to procure.

I have, in previous letters to Your Excellency, stated some of the many reasons forming the basis of my conclusion to resign, and to repeat that I was not influenced in my course altogether by the Stamp question, I consider unnecessary; that matter merely having had the effect of bringing my previous intention to its fulfilment, for sooner or later my resignation must have inevitably been tendered. I will, however, say, that the usage I did receive at the hands of my colleagues, in reference to the Stamps, would have been sufficient to cause such action as I took upon the premises.

The correspondence between myself and the Provincial Secretary, with reference to the issue of the Postage Stamps, laid before Your Excellency, either has not had a very careful perusal or else they are in ignorance of the meaning conveyed by such correspondence.

I was first authorized to procure the Stamps, and stated on the floor of the House in March last, that "I had ordered and would receive, in time for distribution on the first day of May, Stamps of the denomination of 1, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 cents, the latter bearing the likeness of the Prince of Wales, in view of the introduction of the decimal system of currency." They arrived, and preparations for their issue at the appointed time were made by the Department, supposing that any further orders were unnecessary, until I received the telegram from the Provincial Secretary, and subsequent interference on the part of your advisers, in what was a mere matter of detail, became apparent. An order to issue all but five cent Stamps was made, thus setting aside my power and right to conduct even a minor operation of the Department. After having procured, by the knowledge and consent of the Government, Stamps of various denominations, my position as head of a Department was ignored. Even if this was the only circumstance influencing me, my course was the most honorable one to pursue.

Your Excellency must be quite well aware that the present enormous Railway expenditure, with its attendant circumstances, is causing no more than a just alarm in the minds of those truly interested in the welfare of the Province; an expenditure up to the present, together with that which seems unavoidable in the future, under the present management, of nearly a million and a half of money, seems certainly to be sufficient to cause a consideration of "ways and means," to save the country from what some predict as utter ruin, saying nothing of an annual interest of little short of £90,000 per annum, to be paid "well and truly" from the Provincial Funds. It is not to be wondered at that Your Excellency's advisers pass by this matter, touching it lightly as possible, knowing, as they do, the weakness of the ground whereon they stand.

I have previously called the attention of Your Excellency to the notable injustice exercised by Government towards certain parts of the country, in view of those ruinous expenditures, having more particular reference to the upper river Counties. The large amounts contributed to the revenues of the Province from this section seems to be always lost sight of in the expenditures of Government, whilst other parts receive far more than their due proportion.

This district has long been the source of the chief exports to Saint John, and thence to the British markets. This fact has long been regarded very slightly, and hence we have received no corresponding benefit. The simple fact that your advisers, while I was in the Government, refused the grant towards the erection of a Bridge across the River Saint John at Woodstock, is merely another evidence of their want of foresight.

By an outlay of a few thousand pounds, access to a country unsurpassed for fertility and richness in the Province, would be given, and an inducement to settlers would be offered, which they do not now receive. It is to be hoped that this subject will at no distant day receive its due consideration, and instead of the Province funds being lavished too freely in parts not in immediate want, this district may have its quota.

Your Excellency's advisers state that my reference to what occurred at the meeting of Council on the 10th April last "was an unfortunate thing for me." Not so, for then and there my conclusion was formed as to the course I should in the future pursue, having in my mind many matters which rendered my decision to leave, and bear no longer any part of the responsibility of the acts of other members of Government, an easy one to come to.

I may here say I desire no sympathy from your advisers. I have had none; I wish none now.

The simple facts are these: complaints were frequent and numerous from all parts of the country, that the Debates and Journals were not properly delivered by Post and Way

Office Keepers. At the opening of the House I stated that the Department would not be responsible unless better assurance than heretofore of their being properly mailed was given, and that for the Session I would not object to take charge of the matter, and have it properly attended to in a manner satisfactory to the House and to the country. At the close of the Session, wishing to pay the parties who performed the labour, all of whom devoted their attention to it, and were exceedingly assiduous in their endeavours to have the work properly performed, the expense attending this amounted to £149 7 6. I applied for a Warrant, when I was told I was extravagant, (certainly such a remark came with a very bad grace from my colleagues,) and it would not be granted unless I handed in a detailed statement. My reply was, "that I should do no such thing, and if matters had come to this, I would not sit with men who acted as they did." This was my expression, the declaration of your advisers in their Memorandum to the contrary notwithstanding. Surely I can claim as good a knowledge of the words used as they, some of whom, Messrs. Smith, Watters, Mitchell, and Brown, were not present, although they have sent their names out as denying my statement. I took my hat and coat, and left the room; subsequently I returned to the Council Chamber for the purpose of procuring a Memorandum of this matter left on the table. At the suggestion of some Members of the Council, the warrant was finally granted. I then left and attended to the payment of the money, leaving the next morning for Woodstock; the Council remained in Session two days after. I have not been there since, and had fully resolved when there that my continuance in the Government and in office would be of short duration. I here submit a detailed statement of the amounts paid out for the service last alluded to, and for which I asked a Warrant for £149 7 6.

Memorandum of Expense incurred in issuing the Journals and Debates of Session 1859—

To cash paid H. S. Estey,	61 days, @ 7s. 6d. per day,	£22 17 6
J. W. M. Rucl,	" " "	22 17 6
J. M. Wortman,	" " "	22 17 6
W. S. Estey,	" " "	22 17 6
J. Richards,	for work at night,	5 0 0
Thos. Paisley,	" " "	5 0 0
W. S. Estey,	extra work after close of Session, ...	2 10 0
H. B. Baldwin,	" " "	2 10 0
Do.	" at night during Session, ...	10 0 0
Wm. Paisley,	for work at night and superintendence,	10 0 0
		£149 7 6

Fredericton, 10th April, 1860.

An account, with the receipts of the above payments, was subsequently handed to the Provincial Secretary by my directions. Mr. Miller's bill not included above, was paid in the Contingent bill.

It is altogether unnecessary for your advisers to regret any want of care on my part in perusal of that portion of their first Memorandum referring to the University Bill. When they advise Your Excellency to have published the two memorandas of Council bearing on this subject, if I have not understood them, I have but little doubt that Your Excellency and the country will.

Your Excellency's advisers seem to have either a great desire to misrepresent, or very little to understand my remarks in the memoranda of May 30th, in reference to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad. I would again call Your Excellency's attention to it, and further state for their information, that my meaning is therein fully conveyed. In addition to this, I would say that the Manager was willing to pay the cost of survey, and wished no grant till legally entitled thereto; so I understood him.

It is a source of gratification to me as well, probably, as to a large and intelligent population in this country, to know that the policy of the Government with reference to the settlement of wild lands, will be the same as I understood it was to be when I joined the Government.

This information will be gladly hailed by many as preferable to the donothing policy which has been followed heretofore by the Government, whose only efforts in the matter

have been in supporting an officer in Saint John, whose duties are a mere sinecure, and in contributing of the Provincial funds towards the support of an inefficient Paper in England; better things are promised.

Nothing has as yet been done in the way of making roads and opening up settlements, excepting a survey of one tract for the Scotch settlers; but it is gratifying to know that the pledges of Government to Mr. Glass "for opening up settlement:" are likely to be fulfilled.

It is now time some one was authorized to commence the work, as the emigrants will doubtless be in our country in July, fully expecting all Mr. Glass has promised for them. I was not aware that the second order to the Deputy for this County for the survey of an additional tract of land in the Glassville Settlement, was made at the instance of Mr. Glass. I supposed it was for a large number of persons who are forming a settlement known as the Knowles Settlement, and I was much surprised to learn from the Surveyor that the Crown Land Department had given orders not to lay out a road through it.

I must state that with the exception of the 10,000 acres and the tract for the Knowles Settlement, I am not aware of any survey having been ordered in Carleton County; if any further survey has been ordered, I presume it has been by the Surveyor General.

I have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

Woodstock, June 15th, 1860.

(Signed) CHARLES CONNELL.

Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor to the Duke of Newcastle.

(Copy—No. 19.)

Government House, Fredericton, N. B. May 25th, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to inform Your Grace that I have appointed James Steadman, Esquire, (one of the Representatives in the House of Assembly of the County of Westmorland,) a Member of the Executive Council of this Province, in the room of Mr. Connell, whose resignation of this office has been accepted by me, and I humbly submit this appointment for Her Majesty's approval.

Mr. Connell has also resigned the office of Postmaster General of this Province, to which office also I have appointed Mr. Steadman; but this appointment, which is vested by the Provincial Statute (18 Vic. cap. 30,) in the Lieutenant Governor in Council, does not require the approval of Her Majesty.

I have the honor to transmit to Your Grace, herein enclosed, an exemplification of the instrument by which I have appointed Mr. Steadman a Member of the Executive Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

His Grace The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c., Colonial Office.

(Copy)—Enclosure.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, that reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, discretion and ability of James Steadman, Esquire, we have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these Presents do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Steadman to be a Member of our Executive Council in our Province of New Brunswick, in British North America: To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Executive Councillor during our pleasure, together with all the rights, profits, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Given under the Great Seal of our Province of New Brunswick. Witness our trusty and well beloved The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province, at Fredericton, the twenty second day of May, A. D. 1860, and in the twenty fourth year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the Lieutenant Governor.

(Copy)—No. 18.

Downing Street, 21st June, 1860.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 25th of May, enclosing the copy of a Commission under the Seal of the Province, appointing Mr. James Steadman a Member of the Executive Council, in the room of Mr. Connell.

I have laid this Commission before the Queen, and I have received Her Majesty's commands to signify to you Her approval of this appointment.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

On motion of Mr. DesBrisay,

Whereas Vessels passing through the Gut of Canso to Ports in New Brunswick are boarded, and required to pay the sum of six pence per ton for the support of Light Houses in Nova Scotia, although such Vessels have no intention of entering Ports in that Province; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that the Executive Government will be pleased to make such arrangements with the Government of Nova Scotia towards supporting the Light House on Cape Canso, as will relieve Vessels bound to the Gulf Ports of this Province, which have no intention of entering Ports in Nova Scotia, from the existing onerous tax.

Ordered, That Mr. DesBrisay, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Kerr, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 12th April, 1861.

Prayers.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—The Report of the Honorable the Postmaster General for the past year, laid before the House on the 9th day of March last.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Report referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That the sum of £— be granted to James Caie, Esquire, Postmaster of Chatham, being balance due him for Sunday service as such Postmaster since 1852, agreeably to the Report of a Select Committee submitted to the House in that year, and adopted.”

And upon the question for sustaining the said Resolution, the Committee divided—

YEAS 7.

NAYS 8.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the collection of Duties imposed by certain Acts of Assembly relating to sick and disabled Seamen; the regulation of Light Houses; and to Buoys and Beacous, in dollars and cents, in lieu of the mode prescribed by the said Acts.

Mr. Kerr in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Resolution for the purchasing of the Notes, Manuscripts and Specimens collected by the late Professor Robb, relative to the Geology and early History of the Province, and which is as followeth :—

“Whereas the late Doctor James Robb, deceased, while Professor of Chemistry in King’s College, New Brunswick, during a period of upwards of twenty years, was engaged in examining into the Geology of the Province, and in collecting Specimens, and by personal examination of the Mineral beds and deposits, he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the situation, extent and value of the Mineral resources of the country; and whereas the late Professor was possessed of various documents relative to the early history of the Province, and Notes relative to its geological wealth, which it is desirable should be obtained and preserved for future use, and be made available for the benefit of the Province; therefore

“*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that the Executive Government will adopt such measures as they may think necessary to secure the Manuscripts, Notes and Specimens prepared and collected by Professor Robb, relative to the early History and Geology of the Province, for the benefit of the public, and to negotiate with the Executors of the deceased for their purchase, and to provide therefor out of the funds at the disposal of the Government for the Geological exploration of the country.”

Mr. Tapley in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the said Resolution before them, the question was taken for sustaining the same, when the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Cudlip,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Wilmot,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	M’Intosh,
Mr. Lawrence,	DesBrisay,
Kerr,	Montgomery,
Allen,	Connell,
Macpherson,	C. Perley.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Mr. M’Leod,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Gillmor,
Mr. M’Phelim,	Chandler,
M’Clelan,	Hanington.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolution agreed to in Committee, adopted by the House; and

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to carry into effect the Resolution now passed in Committee of the whole House, and adopted by the House, in reference to purchasing the Notes, Manuscripts and Specimens collected and prepared by the late Professor Robb, relative to the Geology and early History of the Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr, Mr. Wilmot, and Mr. Allen, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for the collection of Duties imposed by certain Acts of Assembly relating to sick and disabled Seamen; the regulation of Light Houses; and to Buoys and Beacons, in dollars and cents, in lieu of the mode prescribed by the said Acts.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Lawrence, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Contingencies of this House, submitted their Report upon the general Contingencies of the Session; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

CONTINGENCIES HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1861.

“The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingent Expenses of the present Session, beg leave to submit the following Account.

“The Committee have examined the several claims laid before them, and recommend the following amounts to be paid:—

Name.	Service.	Amount.
George E. Fenety, Woodstock Journal,	Advertising for Tenders for Debates, 1861, Journal for Session 1861, \$0.50, and advertising for Tenders for Debates, 1861, \$6,	\$2 50 6 50
Head Quarters, New Brunswicker, Sussex Times, Saint Croix Herald, Freeman, Globe, Gleaner, Carleton Sentinel, Reporter, Saint Andrews Standard, Messrs. J. & A. M'Millan, Church Witness, Westmorland Times, Morning Chronicle, H. W. Blackadar, C. S. Beverly, Mrs. O'Brien, John Neill, G. C. Hunt, G. R. Atherton, Harvey Strickland, Do.	Do. do. do. Do. do. do. Do. \$6.00, Paper for Session, \$0.75, Do. \$18.73, Paper for Session, \$0.50, Do. Do. Do. \$2.00, Paper, \$0.50, Do. \$6.40, Paper, \$1.25, Paper for Session, Am't paid for Newspapers, Speaker's Room, 1861, Subscription to 1st September 1861, Paper for Session 1861, In full to 15th April 1861, order to be discontinued, In full to 26th May, to be then discontinued, Stationery, Journal Covers, &c. Washing, Fluid, Cans, &c. Brushes, &c. Extra Coach hire, Extra Coach hire, \$4; with Address, \$4, 3 days Coach hire, and for procuring new Coach by order of Sergeant at Arms, but not employed by the House, Coach with Address, Do. do. Sticks for Journals and Box to send Journals to England, Translating Public Document, Sundries for use of House, Repairing Sword for Sergeant at Arms, Repairing and cleaning Clock, &c. In full for labour during sitting of House,	6 12 18 09 5 50 6 75 19 23 16 80 2 80 2 50 7 65 00 75 8 59 8 50 00 50 10 80 6 75 22 55 1 80 3 55 10 15 20 50 8 00 50 00 4 00 4 00 9 16 8 40 16 26 00 75 12 00 63 00
William Russell, Robert Orr, Thomas Aitkin, Professor D'Avray, George E. Perley, S. D. M'Pherson, Alexander M'Pherson, Daniel O'Brien,		

Contingencies of House of Assembly.—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amount.		
E. L. Wetmore,	Writing and Engrossing, Clerk's department,	\$20 00		
Ann Williams,	Washing and Scrubbing during Session,	10 00		
Hon. Judge Wilmot,	Towards assisting in educating William Yeomans, a poor but deserving lad, who brought before the Committee the model of a Printing Press, prepared by himself, which exhibited consider- able mechanical skill,	60 00		
Edward O'Brien,	Making fires in Judges' Room for Land Committee,	10 00		
George C. Hunt, Sen.	Assistant Librarian,	50 00		
Gas Company,	Gas for House,	67 20		
James Hogg,	Printing Debates for the present Session,	788 00		
Jas. Edgar & Sam. Watts,	Reporting Debates, \$300 each,	600 00		
John Livingston, G. H. Beardsley, John H. Stewart,	} For Reporting during the Session, \$60 each,	180 00		
Alfred Edmunds,			Extra Services, Sleigh,	20 00
William F. Morrill,			Do. do.	20 00
John Turner.	Do. do.	20 00		
Burtis Brannen,	Do. Messenger,	10 00		
George Parker,	Do. do.	10 00		
Thomas Paisley,	Do. do.	20 00		
Thomas Williams,	Do. do.	40 00		
John Richards,	For taking Evidence before Land Committee, en- grossing same, superintending publication, and night labour at same,	60 00		
George Pattison & Co.	Sundries for Speaker, Gloves, &c.	15 32		
William Grosvenor,	Do. do.	3 20		
Samuel R. Miller,	Stationery for Members, Reporters, Committees, &c.	345 86		
Do.	House of Assembly Stationery, &c.	1157 43		
John M'Donald,	Hat for Speaker,	5 00		

"The Account of Mr. Miller for Stationery supplied to the Clerk during the recess, amounting to \$92.43, the Committee recommend should be referred to the Executive Government, to be enquired into, and paid if approved of.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. LAWRENCE, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 12th April, 1861."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Lawrence,

The House went into Committee of the whole on the said Report.

The Honorable Mr. Watters in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter referred to them, and proceeding therein, had before them the item allowing to—

"John Livingston, G. H. Beardsley, and John H. Stewart, for Reporting during the Session, \$60 each;"

To which an amendment was moved—That the same be increased, and that they be allowed for that service the sum of \$100 each in lieu thereof.

Upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Macpherson,
Hon. Mr. Brown,	M ^r . Leod,
Hon. Mr. Smith,	Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	Hanington,
Mr. Lawrence,	M ^r . Intosh,
End,	M ^r . Adam,
M ^r . Clelan,	Connell.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Gray,	Wilmot,
Kerr,	DesBrisay,
Allen,	Montgomery.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the Grant to be increased to that sum.

That the Committee then having gone through the remaining part of the Report, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the increased allowance to the Reporters, adopted by the House.

Mr. Desbrisay, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the House of yesterday, praying that the Executive Government would make an arrangement with Nova Scotia, towards the supporting of the Light House on Cape Canso, as will relieve Vessels bound to the Gulf Ports of this Province, which have no intention of entering the Ports of Nova Scotia, from the existing tax for that Light, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—That he would consult his Council with respect to this Address.

Mr. Kerr, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of this day, in reference to the purchasing of the Notes Manuscripts, and Specimens collected and prepared by the late Professor Robb, relative to the Geology and early History of the Province, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to reply—That he would consult his Council with respect to this Address.

A Message was received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported, that he had addressed His Excellency as followeth :—

“ May it please Your Excellency,

“ The Assembly, earnestly applying themselves to the Public business, have, among other measures, passed

“ A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province :

“ A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and Services : and

“ A Bill relating to Savings Banks.

“ Which Bills, in the name and on behalf of the Loyal Commons of New Brunswick, I now present to Your Excellency, and request Your Excellency’s assent thereto.”

That His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the Bills presented by the Assembly, as also to the following, intituled—

- An Act relating to Passengers arriving within this Province :
- An Act to alter the time for holding the Circuit Court in the County of Sunbury :
- An Act to extend the power of Sheriffs in granting Gaol Limits :
- An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Courts of Probate :
- An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes :
- An Act relating to the solemnization of Marriage :
- An Act to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person :
- An Act to amend the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests :
- An Act to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly :
- An Act to establish additional Polling places in the City of Saint John and City and County of Saint John :
- An Act to amend Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the Post Office :
- An Act relating to Grammar and Superior Schools :
- An Act relating to Pilots :
- An Act to amend the Law relating to Municipalities :
- An Act in addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the Sea and River Fisheries :'
- An Act to impose a tax on unimproved granted lands, to provide a fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the lands lie :
- An Act further to extend the time for the completion of the Railroad from Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, to Woodstock in the County of Carleton, and for other purposes :
- An Act to amend Chapter 68, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the division of Marsh Lands and the election of Commissioners for Westmorland and Albert, excepting the Parish of Sackville :'
- An Act relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland :
- An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County of Saint John :
- An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the Court House of said City and County :
- An Act to amend an Act relating to the City Road in the City and County of Saint John :
- An Act to revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John :
- An Act further to amend an Act intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John :"
- An Act to alter and amend an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City :"
- An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John :"
- An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John :"
- An Act for defraying the expenses of laying down a Sewer in Union, Saint Patrick, and Clarence Streets, in the City of Saint John :
- An Act to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, into two separate Wards :

An Act to establish a new Ward in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton :

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the debt due by the Town of Saint Andrews :

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds in Government securities :

An Act to enable the Firewards of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, to increase the number of Firemen attached to the Saint Stephen Volunteer Fire Engine Company number two :

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Stephen for the erection of a Lock-up House in Milltown, in the said Parish :

An Act in addition to an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen :"

An Act to amend an Act to provide for an Alms House and Work House in the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton :

An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town :

An Act to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County to sell and convey certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands or other valuable securities more advantageous to the inhabitants of the said Parish :

An Act to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Shediac, to sell and dispose of a certain parcel of the Church Land :

An Act to authorize and empower the Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain real and leasehold lands and premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned :

An Act to amend the several Acts incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society :

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company :"

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company :"

An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company :

An Act in addition to an Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company :

An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Saint Andrews Water Company :

An Act to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing Company :

An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland :

An Act to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company :

An Act to incorporate the Petitcodiac Bridge Company : and

An Act relating to the naturalization of Aliens ; (*with a suspending clause.*)

And His Excellency was pleased to reserve—

An Act to authorize the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain real

and leasehold lands and premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned.

And His Excellency was then pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses :—

“ Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

“ Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“ YOU have learnt with deep regret the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and that Her Majesty mourns the loss of the illustrious Lady, whose maternal solicitude for Her Majesty secured to Her the gratitude of Her Majesty’s subjects.

“ You have brought to a close the business of the Session ; your exertions demand my acknowledgments.

“ Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“ I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service.

“ The period assigned by law for the duration of this General Assembly will shortly expire. In restoring to your Constituents the trust reposed in you, as their Representatives, you will have the satisfaction of pointing to the uninterrupted tranquillity enjoyed by the People of this Province, in common with Her Majesty’s other subjects on both sides of the Atlantic, in times when other Nations have suffered severely from political disturbances or dissensions ; and you will, I am sure, foster and promote that spirit of loyalty to the Crown, and love for British Institutions, which have always distinguished New Brunswick.

“ Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

“ Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“ I fervently hope that it may please Providence to continue to the inhabitants of this part of Her Majesty’s Dominions the blessings hitherto enjoyed by them ; and that increased and increasing prosperity may be the result of an energetic, but prudent, development of the Industrial Resources of the Province.”

That His Honor the President of the Legislative Council then said—

“ Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

“ Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“ It is His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor’s will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until the second Tuesday in May next ; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until the second Tuesday in May next.”

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*



EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

SELECT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO EXAMINE AND REPORT ON MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.



CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Evidence taken before the Select Committee appointed to examine into all matters connected therewith, and accompanied their Report submitted to the House on the 26th March 1861.

WEDNESDAY, 27th February, 1861.

Committee met at 9 o'clock. Present—JAMES TIBBITS, Esquire, *Chairman*,
R. D. WILMOT, Esquire, M. M'LEOD, Esquire,
A. M'CLELAN, Esquire, GEORGE KERR, Esquire.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman*.

THURSDAY, 28th February, 1861.

Committee met at 9 o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Kerr,
Mr. M'Clelan, Mr. M'Leod.

Mr. M'Leod stated that he was compelled to attend a meeting at the University, and could not therefore be present to-day.

Copies from Executive Council Schedule Book, communication from Mr. Wilkins on subject of Emigration.

Refer Mr. Wilkins to Mr. Perley, who has been directed to afford him any information with respect to the system under which Crown Lands are granted in this Province, and any other details connected with the subject which may be of value to him. Forward to Mr. Perley a copy of Mr. Wilkins' letter, and of the reply to it, reminding Mr. Perley that, as a general rule, and unless some special advantages are to be derived from a deviation from the rule, the Government views with disfavour the concession to any individual or company of an extensive tract of wild land; at the same time, if Mr. Wilkins should upon consideration wish to make some definite proposal to the Government, they would of course give it every consideration.

Surveyor General submits an article on Emigration, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Scheme should be carried out in a communication of Government Emigrant Officer. Surveyor General to issue.

Honorable Surveyor General called. (Sworn at his own request.)—The paper produced (No. 2, dated 31st August 1858) are the regulations on which we now act. The Regulations (No. 1) passed 11th May 1843, continued in force up to the time I came into office, and until the new Regulations were passed 31st August 1858. Before lands were sold, we required petitions to be filed by applicants—no petition for more than 200 acres. The subordinates in my Office have each their particular duty. When petitions are received, Mr. Lockwood would examine the maps, and, if the land applied for was vacant, he would mark the lots, and the names would then be sent to the printing-office, and be advertised to be sold by the Deputies in the different Counties, except in York and Sunbury; those sales took place at the Crown Land Office.

Question.—Does the Surveyor General examine those applications?

Answer.—No; they generally come enclosed to the Surveyor General; opened by him, and handed to Mr. Lockwood. The applications from Deputies are not opened by Mr. Inches unless I am absent; he then has charge of the Office, and opens all letters, public

or private, addressed to me; if on public business, he acts upon them immediately. Mr. Inches' commission in the Crown Land Office is head Draftsman. In Mr. Inches' absence Mr. Gowan takes charge. Mr. Inches holds no other office; acts as auctioneer at the sales for York and Sunbury; is not a local Deputy, and does not act as Deputy Surveyor. I have no abstract of business coming into the Office during my absence laid before me on my return. Examine letters and doubtful cases. I sometimes decide them myself, and at other times they are placed on the schedule, to be decided by the Executive. If the case is clear, Mr. Inches decides himself, as serious inconvenience would result unless some person was authorized to open letters in my absence. Parties in York and Sunbury generally apply in person, and get their petitions made out in the Office, but none of the applications are examined by me; they are examined by Mr. Lockwood, as before stated.

Question.—What was the Rule in regard to subordinates acting for other persons?

Answer.—I know nothing of what the subordinates did. Have seen the late Mr. Wolhaupter purchasing for others. Mr. Hartt has a seat in the Office, and acts for others, as agent. He is not on the staff.

Question.—Do you not know that Mr. Inches made application for land?

Answer.—I think parties have sent money to Mr. Inches, with reference to sales, but cannot say to what extent. When Local Deputies make their returns, they are all entered, and Mr. Gowan marks on the back of each return the amount paid. When lands are sold by local Deputies, or at Crown Land Office, and the names of purchasers are returned and entered, and a transfer is required to another name before the grant issues, the party or parties must send a written order to me, wishing the transfer made. The grant is then made out in the party's name requested. It frequently happens that a number of small lots are sold, and the grants are issued to one person, by request of the purchasers.

Question.—When such letters or requests are sent, are they at all times submitted to you for approval?

Answer.—My impression is, that no change is made without my authority; if no change is required, the grant issues to the purchaser in due course.

Question.—In Gazette of 31st December 1856, page 7756, there are Regulations and Notices of "Lands reserved in the various Counties in the Province for actual settlement." Was this Order in Council in force when you took office in 1857?

Answer.—I am not very sure whether they were in force or not; do not know that they were abrogated.

Question.—Was the Crown Land Department furnished with these Rules and Regulations, or would the head of that Department know that they existed?

Answer.—They were in the Gazette, and suppose they were in the Office, but were not acted upon. The Gazette is filed in the Office.

I think the several tracts published 31st December 1856, were marked upon the working plans in the Office as "Reserved." At all events, I think they were marked so when I took office in 1857.

These tracts have been thrown open for general application under the Regulations, but there were no applicants, but applications for actual settlement were made under the Labour Act and complied with. I have not confined applications on these Reserved Lands to the Labour Act. The special Rules and Regulations for getting land were set aside entirely, and opened for general application under the previous regulations; cannot tell by what authority they were thrown open, but think by the Government; do not know of any written authority from the Government, directing me to receive applications for these reserved lands. If there is a decision of the Government with reference to any particular part of the Department, I generally act upon it. The Rules and Regulations were virtu-

ally abandoned before 1858, as they were a dead letter, and there was no way that we could receive applications unless under the Labour Act. I think there was land in the Monteaule Reserve in Westmorland, and Blackwood Reserve in Albert, applied for, for actual settlement under the Labour Act. The land referred to in the Plan was all sold in small lots, and the purchasers must have transferred them to the parties to whom the grants issued. This is my impression on looking at the Plan.

The Department is governed by the printed regulations. I know of no change having been made except the one in 1858.

There has been no land granted on the Monteaule Reserve, which was applied for under the Labour Act. I have no doubt applications may have been made under the Labour Act, 12 Vic. Cap. 4. The Order in Council, 1858, altering the sales of Crown Lands by auction and under the Labour Act, do not appear to revoke the Order in Council respecting the lands for actual settlement, 9th December 1856, although they do revoke the Order of 1843 for the sale of Crown Lands, and the regulations under the Labour Act, 12 Vic. Cap. 4, approved in Council under date 25th May 1852.

The regulation preventing Local Deputies under the 4th Rule from purchasing or being otherwise interested in sales, has not been understood to apply to the subordinates in my Office. I believe Mr. Inches has been interested in the purchase and application for Crown Lands, but I did not know it until the commencement of this investigation.

I knew of Mr. Inches paying sums of money for land, but presumed it had been sent to him by others, he acting as their agent. I know he has been acting for Mr. M. Adam and others. He has not purchased land for others; it was always bid in by other parties, as he always acted as auctioneer.

Question.—Was the authority for the transfer of lands applied for by Wm. Jerome and sold to Hugh Smyth, and from him transferred to P. R. Inches, containing 100 acres, app. E. 1307, R. 12,947, April 1, 1857, made in writing or submitted to you, and done with your approval and approbation.

Answer.—I know nothing about it, neither do I know anything about the application of Andrew Inches for 70 acres in Moncton, Westmorland, with the transfer on back to Richard Hutchinson as described by R. 14,389, part R. 14,389 41-13, dated Oct. 4, 1860.

Question.—Were the applications of Murdec Munro, Salisbury, 100 acres, bought by Charles Inches, afterwards transferred to Andrew Inches, E. 14,640, R. 9,897, April 21, '53, transferred July 24, 1860; also Peter I. Inches, Salisbury, 100 acres, R. 9,901 40-247, lot 13, transferred to A. Inches, July 24, 1860; also application of J. L. Inches, Salisbury, 100 acres, April 21, 1853, E. 4,641, R. 9,898, transferred to A. Inches; and the following Petitions, E. 1,308, R. 12,950, R. 12,945, R. 12,948, R. 9,900, R. 9,876, R. 9,897, all transferred to Andrew Inches, 24th July 1860; were these transfers from the original purchasers, (each of whom had paid an instalment) to the name of Andrew Inches now appearing on the Petitions, under authority in writing, and with your knowledge and concurrence.

Answer.—I do not know whether they were or not; there should, and I presume there were, proper transfers.

I do not know what protection a person has who has purchased and paid one or more instalments on Crown Lands, against a transfer being made to another party; purchasers of Crown Lands would be effectually protected against transfers, by requiring all such transfers to be made in writing, and receive the sanction of the Surveyor General before made, and I understand that to be the rule. I cannot say why there has been no written authority in the cases alluded to. I do not know whether it was my duty to see those transfers or not, neither did I know until the present time that any transfers had been made

without my concurrence. It is Mr. Inches' duty to see those transfers properly made out and submit the same to me for approval.

I did not know that those transfers had been made, as they were left entirely in Mr. Inches' hands.

Mr. Inches made applications for persons who came to the Office. Know nothing about the Petitions from sundry persons in Westmorland for land in Salisbury; fictitious names have been very frequently used in applications for Crown Lands. I have no doubt that there never was an Order in Council to abrogate the Regulations of December 1856; they were not acted upon because they were impracticable. I am not aware that public notice was given that the lands reserved in 1856 were thrown open for public application. I am not aware that the name Monteagle was written on the block of land in the plan.

I think in publishing the sales of land in other blocks, the names were mentioned. I do not know that the names of Monteagle and Blackwood were omitted in publishing the sales under application. It did occur to me that those large tracts of land in King's and Westmorland were purchased for speculation or for lumbering purposes.

I do not think that it was the policy of the Government to reserve the lands along the Railroad for actual settlement; they were all sold in small lots by the Deputies of the County.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

FRIDAY MORNING, 1st March, 1861.

The Evidence of yesterday being read over to Mr. Brown, he concurred therein.

Honorable Surveyor General recalled.—The scheme for the Monteagle and Blackwood Reserves was found impracticable, as no general applications were made, but applications were made under the Labour Act. The scheme was not abandoned under the representation of parties outside, but by the Government.

Question.—You stated yesterday that the Monteagle and Blackwood reserved blocks were thrown open to settlement. Will you state on whose representation or by what authority, and when were those blocks thrown open for general application?

Answer.—Cannot say when we opened them for application to the public. I may or may not be the person to move in any matter connected with my Department. The regulations of 1856 were never rescinded by any Order in Council on this point. I can now speak positively. The blocks were not thrown open by my suggestion.

Question.—When an Order in Council has been passed, affecting any matter in your Department, do you, while it remains unrescinded, feel authorized to infringe the order without written authority from the Executive so to do?

Answer.—I never did, unless this may be considered so.

Question.—As those lands were publicly notified as being reserved for actual settlement, did you when they were considered to be open for general application, cause notice to be given of such opening for general application?

Answer.—No I did not. The lands on the Monteagle and Blackwood Reserves have not been granted under the Labour Act?

Question.—Have any applications, made under the Labour Act on the Monteagle and Blackwood Blocks, been carried through, or have they been transferred and embraced in the large grants made to individuals on these blocks?

Answer.—I think none of them have been carried through, but cannot say whether any of them were included in those large tracts. I regret to say that I have very little know-

judge of those tracts. The Clarendon Block was thrown open for general application. Fifty or sixty applications were made, and the parties actually settled on this tract.

Question.—If the settlers have gone on in the Clarendon Blocks, how was it that the regulations reserving those blocks were impracticable?

Answer.—They went under the Regulations of 1843, and not under the Regulations of 1856.

Question.—When application is made and grants issue under the Labour Act, and the party sells out and the other party pays the amount in cash, what directions do you require?

Answer.—No transfers from parties who have applied for land under the Labour Act are ever permitted, unless proof of the regulations of that Act have been furnished, and the conditions are strictly complied with.

Question.—When any change is requested in the Department over which you preside, or any of the regulations existing found impracticable, is it not the duty of the head of that Department to bring the subject under the notice of the Executive Government?

Answer.—I cannot give a definite answer to that question. I am not aware that any member of the Government applied for land along the line of Railroad before they were thrown open for sale—or those reserved tracts in King's, Westmorland, and Albert. Under the Association system that prevailed last year, orders were given to the Deputy Surveyors to lay out tracts of the best land for settlement, and 107,000 acres, or thereabouts, was laid out, which was reserved for actual settlement. Among other orders, an order of survey was issued to Deputy Whitehead for 10,000 acres on the Nackawicak, County of York; he extended his survey to 21,000, entirely contrary to my orders.

Question.—When Deputy Whitehead delayed to comply with your orders, did you take any steps to get the work performed by another officer?

Answer.—No; it was not necessary. I took no step to get another officer to do the work, as I was expecting his return daily.

Question.—When the survey so far exceeded the quantity in your order, did you pay the officer for any work beyond the 10,000 acres in the order?

Answer.—The officer was paid for the whole of the survey by order of the Executive Council. I am not at liberty as an Executive Councillor to state whether it was done by my consent or not.

Question.—Are all these lands so surveyed still held for actual settlers?

Answer.—This last survey is not held for actual settlers; the restrictions on the Nackawicak Block for actual settlers have been removed.

Question.—Have applications been received on the surplus over 10,000, and have sales been made of the lands, and to what extent?

Answer.—There has been applications received for 1,000 acres in that block, in lots of 100 acres each, and have been sold.

Question.—Have the grants or any of them been issued in 100 acres lots, or have the whole been granted to one person?

Answer.—The grants have not yet issued.

Question.—Have any transfers of the lots sold in this block been made and sanctioned by your Department, and if so, to whom have the whole or any of the lots been transferred?

Answer.—I cannot answer that question. Mr. Inches knows more about this Nackawicak land than I do. I do not know that he speculated in this land.

Question.—Have you acted upon the Resolution of the House of 1859, concerning the reduction of the expense of different Departments?

Answer.—I have communicated my views on the subject to the Government, but the Resolution has not been acted upon. I am sworn as a member of the Board of Works as

well as Surveyor General, and my duties in connection with the Board takes up a great deal of my time.

Mr. Andrew Inches called and sworn by affirmation.—I have not been advised by any person to pursue any particular course from what I had intended, unless by my brother. I was advised on one particular point by another gentleman, and also direct advice on another point. The hint was from the Attorney General in reference to my giving evidence before this Committee, under the Act of last Session. It was to this effect, that should I decline to answer, it would only result in my commitment during the sitting of the House; this occurred the day the Committee was appointed. I have had repeated conversations with him since, at my own house, at the office, and in the street, always on his part, no desire on my part; he pressed upon me that there was no necessity for me to make certain statements; I evaded him in every possible way, and made no promise. When I thought of his cool proposition after I went home, I decided to make a clean breast of it, let it involve who it might. I thought the nature of his propositions were so selfish that I have decided to make a clear statement of the whole matter. The Attorney General must have known that if I stated all particulars before the Committee, it would involve himself. When he first spoke to me, he stated he had doubts even about my being sent to gaol, he dogged me about frequently. I was stung by his coolness in making the proposition that I should not come before this Committee, and when I found he was doing this from selfish motives, I wrote to be allowed to come before the Committee; his last expressions to me were sympathy. I replied that I required none. He stated that he was exerting himself with the members of the Committee in my behalf. He stated that he had a conversation with Mr. McClelan and Mr. Wilmot, and also with members of the Assembly, Mr. Hanington in particular. He stated that he would speak to Mr. Wilmot, as I did not think he should be on the Committee, but did not wish it to come from me. Subsequently the Attorney General informed me that he had seen Mr. Wilmot, and thought he would be favourable. He also stated that he had a long conversation with Mr. McClelan. I stated to him that he might do as he pleased, as I did not wish Mr. Wilmot's feelings hurt by any allusion to it.

I have prepared a list of the purchases made by me, they amount in the whole to 26,408 acres of land in the Counties of Westmorland, Albert, and King's. The Attorney General has nothing to do with these. In all the purchases I have but half interest. No Member of the Government has any interest in any of those purchases that I know of directly or indirectly.

One of the other two parties who holds the lands with me objects to have his name mentioned in connection with the purchases; he is the only one that I can at present consult. These parties are in no way connected with the Government. In the list shewn I have stated the number of acres in each grant, and believe it to be correct, and have marked those that have been sold. I decline answering the question, whether any Member of the Legislature is connected with me in these purchases.

Some of this land has been sold at prices from 4s. to 8s. 4d. per acre; 6s. 3d. at one and two years credit. Mr. Watson of Saint Stephen, Mr. Wm. Parks of Saint John, and Mr. Light, are connected with me in some particular grants; I advised them as to the purchase, and stated to them that it would afford a good remuneration.

I wish a searching enquiry into the purchase of those lands. None have been bought under the Labour Act—none at private sale—but all for money; in all respects agreeable to the usage of the Government and the Office and Regulations.

While disclaiming any defence of the propriety of a person holding my position being

connected with such purchases, I maintain that there is no moral guilt connected therewith, but not defensible on grounds of public policy.

The official atmosphere that I have been moving in for some years past has not been such as to sharpen my ideas as regards propriety to the public interest, it has reference to the transactions with the official persons with whom I have been in contact. I have no reference to Mr. Brown, as I would not exchange his conscience for that of a number of his colleagues. I have reference to the present Attorney General as one. I have no reference to ex-Attorney General, Mr. Gray.

I have seen Members of the Legislature endeavouring to purchase and wishing to acquire lands, and they see no moral wrong in applying for land in lots of more than 100 acres, payable by instalments; they apply in the name of women, infants, &c. and trust to transfers being got at some future time.

In my remarks about the political atmosphere in which I moved, I exclude Mr. Brown from anything of the kind to the extent of a sheet of paper. No man could be more honest in purpose or endeavour. He has had no knowledge of these purchases, or of some others that I will name. I will not say that he had no knowledge of my purchases, but he knew nothing of the details or extent.

Mr. Gray purchased land some eight or nine years ago strictly in accordance with the regulations, and in an open and honorable way; 620 acres, half of which was issued to him and the other half to his partner.

The habit of using fictitious names in purchasing lands has prevailed for 15 or 20 years. Were I to have applied in my own name I should have had opposition, as people would suppose that I knew where good land was.

It is not the usage in the Office for the Surveyor General to know of every application for land, unless in something out of the ordinary routine. I exercise a certain discretion in a minor degree. Considerable quantity of these lands are in the Parish of Salisbury, on the south side of the Annagance, not far from the Railroad; another large portion north of the Railroad in and near Monteagle. It formerly bore another designation; it was certain blocks as 30 or 31 and 7 in Salisbury and Moneton, and bears that name now.

The impression seems to be in the minds of the public, that these large sales were made from time to time without the knowledge of the Government; in asking you to believe that it was not so, I will state that the grants have to pass through the hands of the Surveyor General, Attorney General, and Provincial Secretary, and no man can sign those grants without knowing where they are, as plans are always attached above the name of the grantee, all the necessary particulars are on the grants. In addition to that, the Provincial Secretary and Attorney General frequently spoke to me about them; not in reprobation but out of curiosity, and also with myself examined the plans; I speak particularly of the Provincial Secretary. With reference to Monteagle, the Provincial Secretary immediately after his return to office, with myself, looked at the plan of Monteagle, and I remarked to him, that so much had been sold years before, and all the rest would go in the same way. I distinctly assert, that the suggestion came from me to Mr. Tilley, and he must have known the way those lands were going; and the same in reference to Block 14, south of Annagance, and yet from time to time things have been going on in the same way without any effectual steps having been made to prevent it on the part of the Government, which might have been done in five minutes.

Mr. Inches here read the following letter from Mr. R. Watson:—

“ *St. Stephen, January 11, 1859.*

“ A. INCHES, Esquire,

“ Dear Sir,—I was induced to drop you these lines from Woodstock, from a conversation

with Mr. Tilley. He said if he was not in the Government, that there was some ungranted land in Albert, near the R. R., and hence my enquiry. I did not contemplate purchasing from holders in the neighbourhood."

* * * * *

"Dear Sir, yours truly,

"R. WATSON.

"Let me know the prospect of vacant land being got near R. R."

I read this letter to shew that Mr. Tilley knew that those lands were getting in the hands of speculators. Nothing came out of this letter.

The Attorney General and Provincial Secretary were aware that those lands were open for speculation, and were being taken up.

With reference to Mr. Fisher, he wished to get some of the land south of the Annuance, and at his request, I entered up applications in fictitious names for this land. (Mr. Fisher and Mr. Tilley were aware of the practice.) Cannot say what quantity. This land is two or three miles south of the Petitecodiac Station. We had full conversation about it. I stated that it was poor land, but the situation made up for the inferiority. I entered the application and issued the ordinary order of survey; it was made and sent in, and the land advertized, all of which the Attorney General was aware of. As it was necessary to instruct the Deputy as to the purchase in that particular case, I remember distinctly a conversation as to what price was to be given in case of competition. The Attorney General was unwilling to go above the upset price. One of those other parties, (my partners,) wished to get this land also. I could not be frank with Mr. Fisher, and say, we will give more. The Deputy has the letter which states that one party would give the upset price, and the other would go above. In due time intelligence came, that Hugh Smyth had become the purchaser of 550 acres. Deputy Wilmot saw that it was useless to throw away money, he consequently made his return at the upset price; this custom prevails among Deputies. He acted under my directions, and received two letters, both from me; one on behalf of the Attorney General and the other on behalf of myself and partners. Smyth was not present at the sale. I gave the Deputy the name to make the return in. I think that the Council was sitting at that time, and I sent word to Attorney General that Hugh Smyth had got the land, as I did not wish to have a personal conversation with him about it. The grant issued in due course.

In the Parish of Moncton north of the Railroad, I purchased five lots for the Attorney General at his request and by his desire in five different names, the names returned are Christian Steves, John M. Stiles, Chas. M. Sully, John Thibideau, for 100 acres each, and John Sirois for 75 acres, these people through me paid the first instalment out of money received from the Attorney General. I wrote out transfers from these parties, leaving the name blank, so that at any time to enable the Attorney General to fill in the names he required to get the grants. I gave these transfers to the Attorney General, and have no doubt he has them yet; this sale took place on the 4th May 1858, only one instalment has been paid, the other payments should have followed in annual succession, according to regulations, but they are not very often adhered to.

The transfers were got by me, and at the request of the Attorney General; these are transfers given and signed before a witness, but the name of the transferee left blank, they are names unknown to Mr. Fisher, a number of these names are parties who live on the upper Saint John River, and the blank transfers were sent to me by Sheriff Beckwith before the sale, two of the names were given by Deputy Stiles. I furnished Deputy Wilmot with the names of these parties before the sale, and after the sale delivered the

transfers to the Attorney General, he can demand the grants upon presenting the transfers, and paying the balance. There are two other groups of land purchased by the Attorney General, one of four lots in Albert, in the Sherman Settlement, east of Blackwood Reserve. I wrote out transfers from Patrick Farrell, Michael Dougan, Patrick Lilly, and Neil Coyle, the names were furnished by him; the sale took place on the 3rd April 1860; he himself got the names on the transfers. He was anxious to get lands, and appeared to be very anxious about these lands, the whole of the land was for himself, of this, I have no doubt. I am not positive whether I wrote out the transfers or not.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met at 2 o'clock, p. m. Examination of Mr. Inches continued.—I am not positive whether I saw the last four transfers, but he furnished me with the names. I have no doubt about the lands being for himself. The Attorney General paid the money to me in the same way, as for the others; the Deputy furnished me with the returns according to my directions, and returned the names of those parties.

The next purchase of the Attorney General's, was 300 acres in a tract lately surveyed on the Nackawicak; the 21,000 acre tract before alluded to; it was sold on the first Tuesday in February 1861; that land he told me was for himself, and wished me to bid it in for him, but it has not yet been paid for; the names are Thomas Mann, William Mann, and Phinimore Morton, a clerk in his own office; that tract embraces the Naraguigses where the new Road to Woodstock crosses the Nackawicak; he did not attend that sale, neither did any of the parties. I had no instructions as to price. The practice is to receive the returns from the Deputies any time during the month, or payments made at the office during the month, and not very particular at that. The Petitions were entered by Deputy Whitehead, two of the names as bid in. One was changed to Morton; did not know the Attorney General had anything to do with it as a speculation until the return was made, although I suspected it. The Deputy informed me that they were for the Attorney General, and before the sale the Attorney General spoke to me openly about purchasing for him; this is in one of the tracts reserved for settlement. The Surveyor General, after the return came in, objected to the advertisement of any land in this tract by auction. The Attorney General contended that it ought to be done on account of 10 lots having been applied for a year ago, before the survey was ordered. There was much contention about it in Council. The Surveyor General opposed it, and complained bitterly; but it was decided that the 10 lots should be sold without any restriction as to settlement. The order for survey in this block, was 10,000 acres in the most suitable location for a road. I wrote repeatedly to the Deputy about the delay in getting the survey. I heard of him being in different places, and he appeared to be everywhere but the place that we wished him. The effect of the delay was to suspend all operations in lumber in that vicinity. Mr. Macpherson frequently complained.

I stated to some applicants that if they would bring Certificates from Whitehead, that the land they required was not in the block, I would receive their applications; they brought Certificates and received Licenses; these were Mr. Atherton, Mr. Perley, and Mr. Murray; it proved afterward, that in Atherton's case the land was in the tract surveyed. The Return of Survey was 21,000, which was all locked up and reserved from License; he surveyed the 21,000 acres without order from the Surveyor General. Before the Surveyor Whitehead came down, I spoke to the Surveyor General, and stated that he had been surveying double the quantity required, and also said that he would get paid for doing it. I was informed by Whitehead that the Attorney General had directed him

to go on and survey the land, but he, the Surveyor, wished to get my concurrence, which I positively refused. When he brought in his Survey, he gave the Attorney General as his authority for exceeding his order of 10,000 acres. The Surveyor General in his office is interfered with by other members of the Executive, which makes it very embarrassing to the head of the office.

When Mr. Whitehead's return came in, the amount charged for survey was large; and in addition, he charged for exploring Roads through it; he pleads as his authority a note from me, written by direction of the Attorney General; as to the road and route, and also more particularly his continued concert with the Attorney General from the beginning, I taunted the Surveyor General with Whitehead's taking his authority from the Attorney General instead of him; he was paid in full for his survey at 2½d. or 3d. per acre.

The Surveyor General requested that I would not act under the directions of other Members of the Government, but must take my directions from him; this refers to taking part of the advertisements from the Westmorland Times and giving it to the Borderer, at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Smith.

The distribution of the advertisements was by direction of the Attorney General without consulting the Surveyor General; this was three or four years ago. The advertisements at last got to be so large that the Surveyor General threatened to do away with a large portion of them; at last the Government took the matter up, and a considerable reduction was effected; this was about two years ago. The Surveyor General objecting to the advertising, and the Attorney General insisting; at last I stated to the Attorney General that I could not act without consulting with the Surveyor General, in some cases where he wished me to act, and I think the case of Whitehead is one of them. I mentioned to the Surveyor General the amount Whitehead wanted, but he scouted at the idea of it, but afterwards was obliged to pay it.

I had the memorandum of the Secretary in pencil as to whom I should give the advertisements to; it was three or four years ago that I was directed by the Provincial Secretary, more latterly by the Attorney General.

The object of ordering the survey for the 10,000 acres on the Nackawicak, was to reserve it for actual settlement.

There is no difference in the application of Emigrants and the people of this country.

This tract was surveyed for applicants in this County. £40 of Bye Road money has been expended on the roads in this tract, but no money from the Executive, as in the Glassville and Bishop tracts. There is no understanding on the subject of receiving applications for lots in this tract for sale by auction. I should refer it to the Surveyor General, but would grant lots under the Labour Act.

There is another tract containing 15,000 acres in Carleton, called Knowlesville, adjoining Glassville; that was surveyed for settlement, but the parties never came forward, and finally the Surveyor General consented to receive applications under the Labour Act. The Government has expended money on the roads. The Surveyor General, after a conversation with Mr. Connell, decided that it should be opened. A few days since the Surveyor General gave directions, on application of Mr. Connell, that land in Knowlesville be sold at auction for cash, subject to settlement conditions, which are understood to be the same as under the Labour Act. In these latter tracts the expense of survey is to be added to the upset price, as they are surveyed all round, and roads are opened at the expense of the Government. The security the Government has, is that no grant shall issue until the regulations are complied with. There is no understanding whether the cash is to be paid down, but applications were received. No discount was allowed by the money being paid down.

There has been none of the land sold yet, but have a large number of applications from Mr. Connell.

His new system has been put in operation without reference to the Executive, so far as I am aware of, but by the Surveyor General, and was to have been advertised in next Land advertisement. I drew out the conditions after a conversation had with the Surveyor General and Mr. Connell. I did not concur in their views, as there was nothing to prevent one person purchasing ten lots or more. What the effect might be was not fully considered.

There seems to be an impression that a part of the land I got had been got without transfer, by mere endorsements on the petitions; that is not so, for in every case the transfer is on file.

The business of the office must be done by some person who must act promptly and with decision, otherwise the business would come to a stand still.

This mode of transfer is not new. When attending the Executive Council with the Land Schedules, about 10 to 15 years ago, it was the practice to put them on the Schedule, and the Executive Council would be obliged to go into each particular, or depend upon some person. To save time, the Executive Council would ask the question if they were all right. During Mr. Baillie's and Mr. Wilmot's time, the practice was adopted of acting upon the transfers without the delay of referring them to the Executive; and in every case of a transfer since the adoption of that practice, there is a conveyance on file.

In regard to the statement made by me in reference to a portion of the advertisements being taken from the Westmorland Times and transferred to the Borderer, the advertisements were applicable to the Lands in the vicinity where the paper was published, and did not lead to any additional expense. The Surveyor General objected to the withdrawal of the advertisements from the Westmorland Times, and directed them to be renewed; this is the only interference of Mr. Smith that I recollect of.

The Petitions referred to as being handed to me by Mr. Connell are not new, but were in the Office before, and were returned to the Local Deputies; and since the conversation referred to between Mr. Connell and the Surveyor General, they have been received and put on file; they are not in Mr. Connell's name, but in the name of parties who are willing to come under the restrictions of the Labour Act, and I have no reason to suppose that Mr. Connell is in any way interested.

Some of the evidence given this morning would lead the Committee to suppose that I had acted without consulting the Surveyor General; to a large extent I avow that it is so, and that it is unavoidable. Either the Surveyor General must be enabled to make himself acquainted with all the details of the Office, or some one in the Office must do it. The Surveyor General's time is much taken up as a Member of the Board of Works, and is necessarily absent very often on that account. And the political nature of the office still further unfits the Surveyor General for that attention to detail which seems to be expected. The Members of the Legislature and others must be well aware that they expect a certain degree of decision and action from me.

The Indian Commissioner in Northumberland frequently forwarded to me applications for timber licenses on the Indian Reserve. I found on the one hand that he was urging immediate action, but I could get no action from the Executive. I then assumed the new practice of informing the Commissioner, and writing to say, that the applications were complied with in every case. If I referred them to the Surveyor General he would refer them to the Executive, and then this would remain until too late to be of service to the applicants for that year. In case of sale of Indian lands there was an indisposition on the part of the Executive to part with the rights of the Indians.

In the case of the present Surveyor General, without any disparagement to him, I would say that he has not that aptitude for the dispatch of business that would encourage a reference to him in anything that could be avoided. In my own case I would say that I am obliged to occupy more than the regular business hours, even under the system adopted by myself.

When Mr. Wilmot was in the Office there was a greater capacity on his part; it did not therefore require me to act to the same extent. The Schedule for the Executive Council was prepared by me during Mr. Baillie's time; but during Mr. Wilmot's time he would look over the Schedule with me and in a short time would master it. I mention this to shew that it requires a smart business man at the head of that Office. It is very discouraging to find marked on the back of the papers from the Executive "Stand over," trivial matters that should have been settled at once; but on account of political matters they are allowed to stand over. There is a branch of business that comes up when the Members are here, unless decided at the time generally stands over until the next Session. I generally lower my files considerably after the Members go away. When matters are referred to the Law Officers, a great many conflicting cases are never decided, in consequence of delay on their part. I consider a reference of a case to the Law Officers as an indefinite postponement. I refer to the present Government, not to Mr. Street, Mr. Allen, or Mr. Gray. I think there may have been one or two cases decided by the Law Officers the past year. Cannot say how many cases have been referred, would think ten or twelve the past year; he requires to refer to me, and I have some now on hand, as it is no use to send them to him; it is a jest in the office, whether I as draftsman should decide or refer to the Crown Officer, and so allow the matter to remain indefinitely. This delay sometimes amounts to a denial of justice.

Suppose in framing regulations, unless the Surveyor General assumes the responsibility and carries them through, there is no encouragement to assist him. And with reference to Deputies, we are at a loss to know whether we have a Deputy in the County of Sunbury or not; the present Deputy has declared to me repeatedly that he would not act, and is supposed to be insane from great family affliction; this has been of long standing, yet nothing is done. I mention this to shew the want of promptitude. Another case—

The Deputy in Gloucester has been removed and his successor has not been appointed, he has been properly displaced. Mr. M^cManus, the one supposed to be his successor, was thought to have been Gazetted by one of the Members when he went home; the other Member will not sign a recommendation, therefore the Government will not make the appointment. I consider this a want of decision on the part of the Government; and I think the Surveyor General should not allow one week instead of a year to pass without getting the consent of his colleagues, or know the reason why; this has been so for twelve months. Since Mr. End came Mr. Carruthers' dismissal has been Gazetted. There has been a Deputy appointed for the Eastern District.

From the example of others, the Attorney General for instance, I do not think there can be any moral guilt attached to me. The Attorney General and Secretary were acquainted with the large sales of land being made from time to time, but none knew at the time that I was interested in any of them; but the Provincial Secretary became aware that I was interested to a certain extent; he got this information by observations imparted by myself, to a limited extent. I refer to a lot of land in front of a 400 acre lot belonging to him in Salisbury. I was interested in land there to the extent of 800 acres, but from what I said to him he could not be aware of the quantity I was interested in; this is in land purchased in 1853. Mr. Wilmot was Surveyor General at that time. Grants issued

to me last year; they were purchased in the names of Charles Inches, Julius L. Inches, Peter Inches, and Charles Inches, Jun., my son; and their names were entered in ink and patent to every one. My son was six years old at that time; the lands were sold at auction. The original applications were made in different names from those of the purchasers; the sales were made in 100 acre lots, in order that it might come under the instalment system, which did not allow any one person to get more than 100 acres; these transfers were not filed until 1860. I held the transfers from the time of the purchase, in the identical way in which the Attorney General now holds his. These transfers were made after the sale, but I intended the land for myself from the first, and the applications were made out at my instance; the same routine is observed in the office in respect to these applications and sales now, as at the time of the sales and for years before.

In order to induce my partners to consent to the arrangement or proposition I am about to make, I have agreed to relinquish to them the interest I have in the other lands. The proposition is this—

To surrender the large tract of 5,330 acres in and adjoining Monteagle, being the best land adapted for settlement now in all that district, connecting the settlements on either side, on condition of the return of the simple purchase money, and the adoption by the Assembly of a Report of this Committee to that effect.

When before the Council the other day, the Hon. Mr. Smith hinted at the possibility of an escheat of these tracts. I said that I was prepared to meet any question of that kind.

I said there was three courses which the Government could take. 1st. They could and should make a full enquiry in connection with the purchases. 2nd. They could pass an order for the prevention or repetition of those things. 3rd. I also said jocosely that I was aware that they could dispense with my services.

I am not at all indifferent to the position I am in, should I be discharged from the situation which I have filled for twenty five years, as there is a certain amount of suspicion of moral guilt attached to me, although I maintain and assert that there is none. Had there been an order, or if there is an order to that effect, I would never directly or indirectly interest myself in the purchase of lands from the Crown, while in the service of the Government, and also free myself from all connection with agencies in connection with the office. A practice has grown up under which Clerks in the public offices act as agents for parties having business to do with the Crown Land Office, which I think is highly objectionable; in my own case I have been very particular to act so as to avoid cause of complaint, and I can say that my clients have derived no undue advantage over others in entering their applications; and the contemplated change of the Law to License Timber Land, would render a regulation on this subject, forbidding the practice of Clerks in public offices acting as agents, more necessary.

The Clerks do receive an emolument for their services; my own emolument for the last year was from £50 to £75. I receive pay for copies of timber plans, and get well paid, otherwise I should decline doing it; this work is done in extra hours. I should say that on an average for the last six years, that this service brings me £100 annually; I receive no other emoluments. In those plans, what to me is plain and easy in consequence of my knowledge of the locality, could not be done by any other person.

Question.—Are any of the Members of the Legislature interested in the purchase of those large tracts of lands in your name, as suspicion would rest upon them from what has been said?

Answer.—There is no Member of the Legislature interested in the lands purchased by me.

I became acquainted with the Attorney General in connection with the sales of lands in Salisbury about the time of the application. I did not mention the matter to him; he spoke to me. In cases of the land in Westmorland and Albert, the selections were made from information given him by me in the Office by reference to the plans. The applications came from him as the result of a conversation; he wished to make the investment, expecting the lands to become more valuable in time. The plans and books are always exhibited when required.

The 500 acres purchased by the Attorney General, is under six miles from the Railway, the other east of Blackwood about fifteen miles.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman*.

SATURDAY MORNING, 2nd March, 1861.

Committee met at 9 o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Kerr, Mr. McClelan, and Mr. McLeod.

Mr. Inches recalled.—I was chief draftsman in the Crown Land Office on the 25th February last, but hold commission as Deputy Surveyor from Messrs. Baillie and Saunders; I am a Deputy Surveyor at the present time, but not a Local Deputy for the sale of lands; those deputations were given for a special purpose. No Member of the Executive, while in office, has been the purchaser of any lands, excepting as already stated in my evidence, since 1844. I have in my pocket a statement of purchases made in other Counties by myself and other persons for me, and is as follows:—

I purchased from private persons, say between 1840 and 1845, about 3,000 acres of land near the Restook, and from the Crown by auction 260 acres, in name of G. A. Munro, and 567 acres in my own name. Also in 1846, 200 acres in Queen's County, in G. A. Munro's name, and 130 acres some years ago in Carleton; all these lands have been resold, with the exception of one small lot.

A small tract was bought for me near Cocagne, but I afterwards allowed it to be taken by another party.

Question.—How did Richard Hutchison, of Miramichi, become the grantee of 5,000 acres in Westmorland, and transferred by him to you?

Answer.—By request in the first instance from me to him, if I could make use of his name. I have not made use of names without previous consent in writing when absent.

I know of twelve or fourteen lots being sold in the neighbourhood of the Grand Falls in the names of different individuals at auction, under the instalment system, for a Mr. Armstrong of St. John; no grant has yet issued, as only the first instalment has been paid; this is about three years ago, and these lands are still locked up from public application.

There are other large tracts in different parts of the Province, but cannot speak positively about them without reference to the Land Department.

I have realized over the investment some £700 or £800 of profit; and, provided I get the balances due, it will be at least £1,000. Some of the deeds have not been given. The sales extended over a period of twenty four years. These sales have no reference to the Railroad lands.

Some trifling grants have been issued to Honorable Mr. Smith; one of 460 acres, between Shediac and Bend, fronting on Railroad, within the last four years. Cannot say how it was applied for; do not think it was in Mr. Smith's name, but it was purchased at auction, lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. I see, on referring to the plans, that the Railroad does not run through it, but touches the corner. Another grant, of 200 acres, about six miles

from the Railroad, granted about the same time. This was when Mr. Giles was building the railroad.

The 400 acres granted to Mr. Tilley in 1855 is about 1½ miles from the Railroad. It was not purchased when Mr. Tilley was a member of the Government; it was applied for in 1854 or 1856, and since granted.

The 700 acres granted to Mr. Tilley in 1858 is in the Parish of Studholm, and is about eight or nine miles from the Railroad, applied for as before stated.

The 800 acres granted to Mr. Tilley in Studholm, about eight or nine miles from the Railroad, and applied for at the same time as the others; all applied for under fictitious names. The applications were made for the Studholm lands by Mr. Arnold, in order to bring them to sale. The applications for the Salisbury lands were entered by me, at Mr. Tilley's request, in order to bring them to sale.

The grant of 280 acres in Westmorland is similar to the others; it is about one mile from the Railroad; all purchased at the same time. I think he has 1,100 or 1,200 acres in King's, and 680 acres in Westmorland. These purchases were for cash down.

I find in the plan a block with the name "Monteagle" written on in pencil, never with ink, on the plan, but afterwards was advertised in the scheme.

The Blackwood tract was first in pencil, afterwards in ink. We never assumed the names in the Office, but as lots numbered in certain blocks and ranges.

Trafalgar, Clarendon, Pultima, and others, were all written in pencil, but were disregarded.

I recollect the Order in Council for setting aside certain tracts of land in different Counties, as blocks for actual settlement, by order, December 1856. Mr. Montgomery was Surveyor General at that time. The order was received officially, and acted upon by the Surveyor General, and reserved for actual settlement. Shortly after, a change of Government took place, and they were then dealt with as other Crown Lands. I did not give notice to the public when those lands were thrown open, as they were not thrown open at any particular date.

There was no notice given to the public that the lots advertised for sale were in those reserved tracts. No surveys were made under this scheme, but some more or less time before.

The latter surveys are made in a more particular way. They are surveyed all round, and roads are opened. The cost of survey is added to the upset price. The old surveys are mostly worthless, as in some cases they cannot be found, on the ground. Deputies have had orders of survey, and made returns, but could never be found. I believe many of the surveys were made on paper, and not on the land, consequently the survey was not always added to the upset price.

There has been but three or four applications on Monteagle, under the Labour Act. Blackwood is filled with squatters. There is a portion of both still vacant.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Inches resumed.—The Block reserved 1856 was not broken into by my own act at first. I had no direction or formal order from the Surveyor General to sell; but on the entry into office of that Government, and soon after, there was a discussion as to the Perley scheme, and it was looked upon as impracticable, inasmuch as no applications were made under it. It was notorious between me and the Surveyor General at the time, that they should be opened for sale. About a year after, there was a revision of the Rules

made and published, but the former Rules were not rescinded. The omission was discovered immediately after, and although that fact was known, it was not deemed important to take notice of it, although the Government were fully aware of it. The scheme had fallen to the ground. There was no announcement made to the public. I do not think the public would be misled; the blocks were not regarded by the public as reserved ground. In making applications, they applied by ranges, and never bore the reserved names before, with the exception of Campbell and Connell blocks.

It was observed, in a very short time, that the former Rules should have been revoked, and the Rules 31st August 1858 revoke the Regulations 10th May 1843. Nothing emanated from the Office or Council notifying the public that the Regulations of 1856 were revoked.

Large blocks of land have been held by people who have never seen the land, under the approval of the Labour Act; and it was only lately, at my repeated request to the Surveyor General, in which he concurred, that the time for actual operations was reduced from two to one year. When Mr. Wilnot was at the head of the Office, the time was three months; in 1858, the time was extended to two years. The party in that time should commence operations by actual settlement or work on the roads.

Although I urged repeatedly, and the Surveyor General concurred that it was desirable to shorten the time, I could not get it effected until last summer. The land on Monteagle was known to be opened for application. I had no interest in lands applied for in that block, beyond 700 or 800 acres, until last summer. I think, if notice had been given of the sale in the name of Monteagle, there would have been no difference as to the price the lands would have brought.

The omission to change the time from three months to two years caused great confusion in the Office, and the effect has been very mischievous. If I had been at the Head of the Department, and could not get this Regulation rescinded and brought back to three months, I should not have remained long as the Head of the Department, as I should not have succumbed as the Surveyor General did.

If the Regulations of 1856 had been observed, it would have prevented the sale of those lands, unless for actual settlement, in the tracts. These tracts did not embrace all the best lands for settlement.

The applications under which Honourable Mr. Smith got 660 acres were made in 1853, in the names of Robert Atkinson, George E. Atkinson, Michael M. Walker, Urban Purier, Charles Purier, and David C. Atkinson. These lands were sold in November and December 1853, in the ordinary way, and paid for all down in the name of A. J. Smith. I think the grant issued in 1854.

The applications on which Mr. Tilley got 670 acres, in February 1857, in the names of James Johnson, John Nixon, and William Smith.—The applications are signed by S. L. Tilley, as agent for those parties, filled in by me, and signed by him. They were all advertised, and bought in in the name of James Johnson on the first Tuesdays in May and July 1857. Then there was a transfer from James Johnson to Mr. Tilley, on the 28th July 1857. The transfers were made on the back of the petition by me, and signed by James Johnson, which was done without reference to the Surveyor General, agreeably to usage, and for the same reasons as I had my lands bid off in the name of Richard Hutchison—to save observation. I knew beforehand that Mr. Johnson was to bid the land in for Mr. Tilley.

The 5th Rule of the Regulations passed May 29, 1852, is as follows: "Every person whose petition is approved shall, within three months after publication of such approval,

personally occupy the land so approved to him, and shall also within the same period make improvements thereon to the value of at least £10 currency." The alteration was to do away with the three months and extend it to two years.

The conditions of No. 4 of the Regulations of 1858 are, one-fourth in labour, and two acres cleared.

I found in my experience that the three months regulation worked well. The improvement was to be £10; in 1852 when the regulation was adopted, three months was fixed upon, in order that they might know when the lands would be opened for other applications; it was the practice before the regulations of 1852 were made, that persons made application for numbers of lots in their children's names under the Labour Act, without any intention of settling, merely for the purpose of stripping the timber. This had the effect to a large extent of locking up the country, and not encouraging the settlement of the lands. The evil of the two years operation is still in existence; there is 60 to 70,000 acres now locked up for one to one and a half years, as the two years must expire before they can be applied for.

The three months regulation was actually in force, and unless occupied would then again be open for application. A person in the Council who had no connection with the office, insisted upon the two years, against my expressed opinion, while the Surveyor General remained silent.

(Transfers produced by Mr. Inches, from J. Johnson to Mr. Tilley, dated 21st July, 1857.) I am reminded of a mistake made by me in the forenoon, I stated that no member of the Government but Mr. Fisher had applied for land while in office.

Parties making application for land under the Labour Act must state that he is a poor fellow, and not the owner of any other land. Hon. Mr. Steeves applied for land under the Labour Act; this is the Stiles' case. There was no grants issued in my name while Mr. Wilmot was Surveyor General; no grant issued in my name until last year for ten or fifteen years; they were on the Restook. Mr. Wilmot was not aware of my having purchased any land while he was in office.

I wish again to refer to the Attorney General as one of the law officers. I now produce a file of papers which have been referred by the Executive to the law officers of the Crown, which means the Attorney General, they are of great importance to the parties making the application to the Government. The Schedule and papers are returned to me from the Executive Council. I endorse the order of Council from the Schedule upon each case; in some cases after long delay, I try and catch the Attorney General. He has often been applied to by me, and stated to him the necessity of attending to them immediately. After a time, if not attended to, they go into the dead file. The practice now is to allow them to remain in the office. It was not so with the former Attorney Generals. I have sent them to him, but it is discouraging in doing so, as he brings them back to me. I have only sent them to him in some cases; it is necessary that I should be with him, and therefore sometimes better for them to remain in the office. I always speak to him about them. I cannot say the number of cases he has not reported upon. The number reported upon is very small in comparison to the number referred to him.

A report was made by Mr. Gray and Allen on a Petition of M. Ryan, referred to Council 6th February 1857, reported upon 4th April 1857 by the law officers. The land applied for was in one of the reserve tracts which could only be sold, unless for actual settlement, under the Regulations of 1856, and therefore could not be complied with.

On the 20th July 1859, all the papers in the case of J. Rockwell vs. the Central Bank, regarding land in Carleton, in consequence of a Petition from George Botsford, and an

order in Council, were handed to the Attorney General. To the present hour there has been no report. There is nothing in this case to prevent a decision at once. The officers of the Bank are exceedingly anxious to receive a reply. The Attorney General has been pressed repeatedly for his decision. I gave this as one of the instances of delay.

The case of Mr. Campbell referred to the law officers, 14th August 1857. A report is shewn of this case, dated 12th October 1857, disposed of the same month.

The Deputy Jack case, 1857, referred to the law officers, returned by the Solicitor General in May 1857 without any report.

The case of James Green, dated Oct. 10, 1859, and Charles Curliss, 25th June 1860, John Jeffries, Feb. 9, 1858, not reported on. I never lay them aside until after I have in vain endeavoured to get the Attorney General's Report. I have often spent time with the Attorney General at my own desk, explaining to him the different cases.

The case of Messrs. Boon, April 8th 1858,—nothing as yet done.

The case of Sheriff Beckwith, 25th June 1860, regarding the David Blaney land in the County of Victoria, was referred, but nothing done yet; the four lots still stand in the name of a dead man, under the Labour Act.

The case of Robert Barbor, referred to Law Officers 14th Sept. 1857; no Report.

James Vance, dated 18th April 1859, complaining of a grant to another party of his land. Surveyor General and Attorney General said to wait until Dr. Gordon and Mr. Read came over; they came and went, but no Report.

Dougald Stewart and George Moffit, regarding two town lots in Dalhousie which had been granted to George Moffit, but are occupied by Dougald Stewart, referred 30th Aug. 1858. Mr. Street has frequently spoken to me for Moffit, asking a decision. No Report.

Deputy Sadler's case, regarding the occupation by Wm. M'Grigor of part of Brunswick Street, Dalhousie; referred July 1858. No Report.

Joseph Myers' case, 5th February 1857; there was an order made afterward by the previous Government.

The case of Thomas E. Perley, 27th May 1858. This was an important case; with a number of other cases, all of which have been referred to the Attorney General, but not reported upon.

Adjourned to meet again on Monday morning.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

MONDAY MORNING, 4th March, 1861.

Committee met. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. M'Clellan.

Mr. Inches recalled.—With regard to the 16 day debate in reference to the Steeves transfer. The transfer was made in March 1854, back from Steeves to Boyd; was made while the House was sitting. The transfer was made on account of a discussion in the House relative to the Labour Act. He made two transfers that day, which had been applied for under the Labour Act.

With regard to the Monteaule Reserve, I wish to say that I had no motive in concealing the name of Monteaule or any other, as I had no interest in any purchase in those tracts for a very considerable period afterwards, or in any other of the reserved tracts.

My impression is, that the first application was made by me in the name of Richard Hutchison, one or one and a half years after it was opened. Mr. M'Leod has 100 acres in this tract, but I am positive he did not know the name. I have sold upwards of 2000 acres of land to Chandler and Moore. It lies in Salisbury, south of the Annagancee, from

two to three miles from the Railroad. I sold for 6s. 3d. per acre, at one and two years, without interest. I about doubled my money, reckoning the interest. Mr. Chandler did not know of my purchase from the Government. This land is within two miles of the Petitiocodiac Station. I am not aware of any other person being connected with them. Part of this land was purchased in 1854 or '55, by P. R. Inches; these are the most valuable lots. I owned the remainder of the land one or two years; the negotiation about the sale was in writing. Mr. M'Leod's lot was applied for in his son's name; about six miles from the Railroad.

I have been arraigned as a very guilty party, and had therefore a claim to a full hearing. I desire to express my gratitude to the Committee for having been allowed it; and if I have been tedious and unmethodical, I plead want of time and experience.

I will avoid the introduction of new subjects; but as others are examined, will note what seems to require explanation, and ask leave afterward to give it.

When the leading members of the Government endeavoured to sacrifice and make me appear the only culprit, they forgot that they were as bad themselves, and I resolved that I would shew to the Committee and the whole Province that they were the last men who should have done so.

I omitted before to say that the Attorney General was very particular in telling me not to say "too much" before the Committee. There was no mistaking his meaning, it was a very significant hint, and I draw attention to it because it shews how very much he dreaded what he knew might be mentioned.

On Thursday evening, I was informed on good authority that the Attorney General was, by some indirect means, endeavouring to prevent my being called before the Committee at all, on the very charitable pretence, that if I was I would criminate myself. The charity however was all on one side, for the mere insinuation of such a thing from him was enough to lead the Committee to suppose that I was very culpable, whilst the result as regards himself would be that he would be altogether screened.

After submitting two questions, which I ask may be put to the Surveyor General, I would like to furnish the Committee with a few remarks regarding the working of the Labour Act, and the land which I find the Hon. Mr. Steeves purchased under it.

Before submitting the questions to the Surveyor General, I wish to say, as an addition to my own evidence, that when Deputy Whitehead applied to me I distinctly refused to countenance any extension of his survey, without proper authority. I told the Attorney General so too. I warned the Deputy, and told the Surveyor General what I had done; nevertheless, in direct disregard of, and opposition of the Surveyor General and his principal clerk, the delay and extension of the survey was persisted in to an extent of 10,000 acres over and above the order. I taunted the Surveyor General bitterly with such a state of things, and predicted that the Deputy would get every dollar of his account notwithstanding.

I wish to give some information with regard to the Stevens case.

The Attorney General was written to on the 29th May last, in connection with the application of William Stevens for a mining license of certain lands in the Town of Woodstock. The Order in Council was favourable that the license should issue. Mr Stevens paid the fee required; by the regulations it was necessary under the present state of the law, to get a new form of license. The papers were therefore sent to the Attorney General, with a letter officially from the Surveyor General. Nothing was done. I received a note from Mr. Stevens concerning the licenses. Considerable time afterward the Attorney General handed me back all the papers with a draft of a lease; it was very lengthy, con-

taining many covenants, &c.; he had no confidence in it himself. I suggested that a license should be issued similar to a timber license, he fell in with my suggestion, and requested me to draft one. I did so, and he approved of the one I drafted, and I got it printed; should I be asked six months after who approved of it, I would say the Attorney General; he might deny it and throw off the responsibility, but I have no fear of that. These licenses have been issued without any written sanction by the Attorney General, or any Order in Council; having got them printed, I prepared one under the new form, and one under the old for Mr. Stevens. I got the Attorney General's fiat on the old one; no fiat was required on the new one.

(Mr. Inches here submits a number of letters he received from Mr. Stevens, complaining of the delay in not receiving his licenses.) Mr. Stevens made several journeys to Frederick on account of the licenses. I answered him that licenses were prepared, awaiting the Attorney's General's fiat; this I got and sent to Provincial Secretary's Office. I prepared this form in 1861, to meet the law. I do not know whether those licenses have been sent yet, but recommended him (Mr. Stevens) to apply to the Provincial Secretary. Of the few of the cases reported upon, referred to the Attorney General, some of the reports will be found in my hand writing, and signed by the Attorney General.

The Surveyor General would be quite unable to tell which of the cases had been decided, by referring to the Schedule.

The next case is the trespass of Thomas Murray on the Anderson land.

A very extensive trespass was made by the lumber party of Thomas Murray, on about ten lots of land on Nackawicac which were located to Anderson under the Labour Act for actual settlement, and specially reserved from license. The lumber was seized by order of the Government about two years ago. Mr. Murray verbally agreed with the Surveyor General, that he would pay stumpage; it is an understood thing that five shillings is the rate charged. I told the Surveyor General that I did not think he would get the money, as he was allowing the timber to go upon a verbal promise. I was sorry to see the lumber go, as that was the time to make the settlement. The Andersons being interested in the proceeds, repeatedly asked if the amount had been received; they complained that they would not go on until some arrangement had been made, as the value of the lots were much lessened on account of the trespass. The Surveyor General, in consequence of their complaints, brought the subject up before the Government, and got an order that the Attorney General should proceed against Murray, as by this time the Surveyor General saw that my fears were correct; this order was made about one year ago. I told the Surveyor General all along and do now, that he could not get the Attorney General to proceed against Murray, because I have seen an unwillingness on his part to act, and he now says the papers are lost and the action is also lost; these papers consist of Deputy Davidson's report, and the Order in Council on the back of it; there may be other papers, they are not with us. I request that the above may be asked of the Surveyor General, to prove the accuracy of my statements. I repeatedly told the Surveyor General that the Attorney General I thought, and do still think, no matter what he might say, would not proceed against Murray on political grounds, or for political consequences, and the matter now lies in that position; the lands are claimed by the Andersons still, other parties have applied, and I can hardly tell in what position the lands are now in.

The Surveyor General ordered that other applications should be stayed, in consequence, in his opinion, of the justness of their claim. The quantity of lumber seized was not far short of one million feet. Deputy Whitehead has since surveyed the land for other parties under the Labour Act, without instructions from the Surveyor General, but not intentionally.

as he supposed the Andersons were out of the matter. I am of opinion that the whole seizure was 1300 thousand; he pleaded that the land was not run all round, and we reduced the quantity to about 800 thousand; the nett proceeds to go to the credit of the Andersons on those lands, would be about £150; but no Grant would issue until the settlement conditions were performed. I wish to state that the Attorney General acted promptly and successfully in the recovery from Mr. Morrison of stumpage on lumber cut on trespass at Buctouche.

I recollect of extensive trespasses on the River Saint Croix, part of which was in Charlotte and part in York, and the Surveyor General was very successful in collecting the stumpage in these cases; he acted himself through his Deputies, some on Railroad land. Mr. Jack and Mr. Campbell were discharged as seizing officers in Charlotte, not from any charge of neglect or incompetence; they were active in making seizures along the Railroad land in York and Charlotte; no complaints were made to the office from parties who had lumber seized, to my knowledge. I have always been at a loss to know why the change was made; Campbell never complained, to my knowledge, but Jack always did; we gave Campbell great credit in the office. I have no grounds for stating that he was discharged because he was too active in seizing timber. Mr. Curran was appointed in his place, and since Campbell's discharge the amount received is much less, which may be in consequence of granting a large portion of the land to the Railroad; no complaint made by the parties who trespassed; there was more realized from that district than all the rest of the Province, under trespass; Campbell was discharged three or four years ago.

Question.—Do you know the reason which induced Deputy Whitehead to exceed his orders, and survey 21,000 acres instead of 10,000?

Answer.—The countenance and encouragement he received from the Attorney General.

The order for the Knowlesville tract was for 15,000 acres. It was thought advisable at that time to survey an additional quantity for general application, as 5,000 or 6,000 acres only had been applied for before for actual settlement. I think the last Regulations limit the Blocks to 10,000 acres, but this has been lost sight of, and the 15,000 acres are now held as reserve for settling purposes. The order in Council, limiting the reserve to 10,000 acres, was to encourage associations of Emigrants, but when applications were made on behalf of bodies of men already in the Province, the Government admitted the justice of reserving 10,000 acre tracts for them also. The Nackawic excess differs only a little in degree as regards quantity to the Knowlesville; but in Knowlesville the Deputy was ordered to survey the 15,000, but in Nackawic only 10,000, and the Surveyor was by me verbally warned against surveying any more without an order.

Question.—Do you recollect how originated the idea of extending the Labour Act Regulations to cash sales in order to provide for residence and improvement?

Answer.—It appears to be in consequence of the representation of Mr. Connell on behalf of a large number of applicants about ten days ago; this is the first that I know of.

Question.—When did the practice of using fictitious names begin to prevail, and was its continuance without any interruption during successive Governments?

Answer.—I think about twenty five years ago; almost since the commencement of the auction system. Nearly all lands of any extent have been applied for in fictitious names.

I do not know that Mr. Tilley had anything to do with the application for the Studholm lands.

Question.—Under what Government did you begin the practice of acquiring land from the Crown, directly or indirectly? Did any Executive Council, individually or by order, ever forbid or discourage your speculating in lands?

Answer.—In Mr. Baillie's time. No Executive Councillor discouraged the practice.

Question.—What did you wish to be inferred by the remark, "political atmosphere." Do you include all of Mr. Brown's colleagues?

Answer.—I allude to Attorney General and Steeves, and very little of it sticks to the skirts of Mr. Tilley; I except Mr. Smith. In Mr. Tilley's case, I beg attention to the circumstance of buying land to some extent, and as in my own case, not directly in the name of the party to whom it was ultimately intended for. Mr. Tilley does not hold any land purchased by instalment.

Mr. Gray applied in fictitious names; it was the ordinary practice.

I say no Surveyor General has procured lands or has had anything to do with the purchase of land from the Crown since Mr. Baillie's time. The political atmosphere appears to have become slightly tainted some time ago.

I cannot say to what extent surveys have been sent in on paper that have not been made to the extent represented. I can refer to Deputy Stiles, Wilmot, Arnold, and Kerr, in whom I have lost confidence; I state this because asked. I do not mean to say that they charge the Government, but the applicants have to pay more than seems to me just in many cases. The most common imposition is in putting down stakes instead of marking trees.

I do not know wherein Mr. Brown proposed reducing the expenses of the Department.

I think no Deputy was discharged on political grounds, except the reduction of Deputy Jack in Charlotte, the lucrative part of his district was taken from him. There are cases of parties being kept in office who are notoriously incompetent or unfit, Mr. Burpee as one; Carruthers was, but is now dismissed; there is another the Surveyor General always complained of, and I agree with him. I allude to Mr. Arnold; his incompetency consists in making survey on paper and using red ink to shew lines that have not been surveyed. Deputy Wilmot is incompetent for the same reason; this has been proved by the return of a Deputy in whom the office has the utmost confidence. In this case we had to pay for the survey of an extension line, by return we had supposed to have been surveyed before. In the case of Wilmot, I found him in all other respects a very methodical and reliable Deputy.

Stiles has been dismissed on political grounds, not from inefficiency, except in driving stakes in red ink, he was competent in other respects. Mr. Stiles has a claim against the Government; the claim is for £30, the Government never was satisfied that it was due to him; it is based upon a survey made 25 years ago, and I think under present evidence no Government would acknowledge the claim; his certificates under the Labour Act were distrusted, but I do not know if on good grounds; they were not recognized some time before his dismissal, as his political feelings was supposed to warp his judgment. I remember no other reason why his certificates were not recognized; I refused them by order of the Surveyor General; we seemed to have doubts of the rapidity of the settlements, I concurred in the supposition.

I think that the public generally understood that they could buy by auction a larger quantity than 100 acres. We keep a Letter Book in the office, but it lasts a long time.

All applications received by letter are chiefly and in most cases answered by letter. I believe the Surveyor General in most cases which are answered by him, keeps a copy of his answer taken by himself in his private files. When the letters are opened by me, in absence of the Surveyor General, if I can I immediately do what is necessary; but in all cases I do not acknowledge the receipt. I can refer to Members of the Assembly who have purchased lands—Mr. McLeod in a very small degree, he did not use fictitious names. Mr. Connell not to any large extent, he generally applies in his own name. The most of

his grants seem to be incomplete purchases from parties who have improved and had transactions with him in business.

Mr. M'Adam, extensive purchases under fictitious applications in accordance with usage and in the way of his business, has purchased in his own and sons' names. I have reason to suspect only within a few days that he is somehow connected with the purchases of land under the Labour Act, near the Woodstock Road, in the western part of the County of York; but I beg reference to the Surveyor General on that point; I have no idea to what extent. In reference to the auction purchases there is nothing unfair, as to the other I cannot say.

Mr. M'Clellan has purchased a few hundred acres by auction for the money down. I am not sure but I think in fictitious names; but purchased about one year ago in his own name and paid for in money. In using those fictitious names they were suggested by me, and signed by him in the ordinary way. Mr. M'Clellan stated, at the time, that he applied for those lands to check speculation, but not to impede the settlement.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

2 o'clock. Mr. Inches resumed.—I remember a conversation with Mr. M'Clellan as to his getting more than one lot by instalment, as he had one before; he evinced no anxiety to evade the regulations in any way. Neither Mr. M'Clellan or Mr. M'Leod have at any time asked me to do anything dishonorable or unfair, or in contravention with the rules of the office. Mr. M'Clellan's transactions are similar to Mr. Gray's.

Mr. Watters purchased land to a small extent, two or three lots near the Grand Falls; also Mr. W. E. Perley less than 1,000 acres in the way of his business; there may be other members who have got small grants, but not to any extent.

There was some seizures of lumber on the Eel River, from parties who had sold timber to Perley and Connell, and who gave obligations for the payment of stumpage, it was seized by Deputy Davidson; that must be about five years ago. We never could get any results, or the matter arranged. Some of the papers I have understood from the Surveyor General were placed, or supposed to be by him in the hands of the Attorney General. Some few of the securities for small amounts were recovered by the Deputy's Attorney; but the larger claims never were, and have been a subject of very frequent conversation between the Surveyor General and myself. The Surveyor General has always asserted that it would be recovered before he left office, and he thought himself in duty bound to see that they were paid; in Connell's case it would be over £100. I have always told the Surveyor General that he never would see a six pence of it recovered.

I beg to state, that in the case of Mr. Connell, when lately called upon to settle an obligation or note that he had given, he wrote back stating that he had certain offsets, or reasons for reduction, and referred to me as having been aware of it. I told the Surveyor General that I had no recollection of any reason why the obligation should not be paid, and I am of the opinion that the amount should have been demanded, and would have been paid at the time, if looked after. The Deputy claims his share of the seizure, although not received by the Government, on the ground that it has been lost by the negligence of the Government. I do not know to what extent the Attorney General, if at all, may be responsible for this. I think the Surveyor General will be able to explain, and I leave this part of the subject, with the explanation that I have forgotten much of the circumstances, because I told the Surveyor General years ago that I considered it a matter in his hands, and I had nothing more to do with it, and I believe he has taken much pains to endeavour to have it arranged, but without success.

In the case of other seizures at Eel River by Deputy Whitehead, there are no grounds of complaint. I believe they are all arranged. There are no others on the Nackawicac, except Murray's that I can recollect of.

(Mr. Inches tenders a list of Local Deputies.)—*See Appendix to Evidence.*—I would remind the Committee, that my appointment spoken of as Deputy, almost 20 years ago, were for special services, and that I never acted in the capacity since. Dr. Gesner was appointed at the same time. I had two appointments within the year.

I would like to add to the names of those Deputies in whom I have no confidence, the names of Deputy Snell and Cutler; the former not reliable, the latter incompetent from age, and other reasons. I also mention Deputy Bedell, Woodstock, as incompetent.

In reference to Deputy Wilmot, he is reliable in all respects, except his returns of surveys, as he is in the habit of using too much red ink, and making lines that he had never run; this I consider a serious objection in him.

There are no steps taken by the Surveyor General now in regard to trespass. The party complaining gets an order to a Seizing Officer, directing him to investigate at the complainant's expense, and he can seize; but in most cases the parties are invited to take their own remedy under the law, if they have license. They very often depart from this rule, and allow the parties to make a private arrangement; but the office takes no part in it. I think there has been cases where parties have been released, and on the *ex parte* statement of the trespasser, although the ground was under licence at the time, on payment of a small fine or stumpage. I do know of a late case where the timber was seized at the request of the former licensee who had again purchased, and the timber was released on the *ex parte* statement of the party committing the trespass. I do not think that case was referred to the Attorney General; it was the act of the Surveyor General. The quantity alleged was about 22 sticks, upon the party's statement that it was cut in the interval between the expiring of a previous license and the issue of a new one, and so upon unlicensed ground, and yet released after a new license had been purchased. Such a case is a very hard one for the party who has paid for the ground for 22 years continuously; but the Surveyor General conceived that he could not act otherwise, although he regretted it. I do not know whether the Government had any other proof than the trespasser, except the Report of the Deputy, as to the quantity seized.

LABOUR ACT.—The case of Samuel Boyd's application under the Labour Act for 100 acres of land transferred to Mr. Steves, and afterwards by Mr. Steves transferred back to the original party on the 25th March 1854. First transfer from Boyd to Steves was on the 23rd of March, and the grant issued to Boyd. An application No. 3405 under the Labour Act, in the name of W. H. Steves, received 25th April 1853; this was for 85 acres under the Labour Act; application signed W. H. Steves, by Deputy Stiles as his agent. We view this as a squatter improvement purchased by Mr. Steves, who then applies and brings it under the Labour Act, and pays for it by labour. At the time the discussion in the House took place, Mr. Steves and Mr. Stiles came into the Office and made a certificate 23rd March 1854, that Mr. Steves had performed the labour as required under the Labour Act, and had a man on the place for 12 months, and had cleared and cultivated. On the 25th March this transfer is made to John F. Steves in writing by Mr. Steves, which states that it was for him from the first.

I recollect Mr. Steves saying since, that this land was for Boyd; the grant issued to John F. Steves, the latter part of '54 or beginning of '55. Mr. Steves has not applied for land since he has been in the Government, and no grant has issued to him under the Labour Act at any time. It is an unsettled point whether a man can settle by proxy, as

it is not in accordance with the spirit of the Regulations. Other cases have happened beside this. This case had to be done by proxy to get rid of it. I did not think the original application was correct, as I do not believe Mr. Steves did not own land.

In the numerous applications for land under the Labour Act, it is impossible for me to say whether the party is owner of other lands or not, except taking their own statements.

We have no Annual Return made up in the Office, of the operations of the Labour Act, to the Legislature for the last four or five years. I was not aware of this until Saturday last, as it is not in my department, and the reason given is the irregularity of the Deputies in making their Returns; thereby making it difficult to shew separately the transactions of each year. The Commissioners are not in all cases Deputies.

The Municipality of Carleton recommended certain persons and the Executive appointed them. In the Counties of Charlotte and Victoria others than Deputies have been appointed.

The quantity of land sold under the Labour Act from 1st Nov. 1859 to 1st Nov. 1860, was 101,200 acres; that is, that were approved and gazetted. The quantity of land which may at present be said to be sold but not yet paid for, is about 350,000 acres. About 155,000 acres have been applied for under the Labour Act, but not yet surveyed, thus shewing about half a million of acres applied for, approved, but not yet paid for, consequently no grants yet issued. There is another large extent, say about 75,000 acres, have been paid for, either in part or in whole, but not yet granted. I think this estimate is rather under. A considerable portion of the land paid for in full many years ago, say eight or ten years, cannot be granted for want of certificates of settlement; no improvements have been made on the land, and we find from observation that the parties who applied for the land, strip off the timber or sell it. About 10,000 acres in Queen's held in this way, and the query arises, what is to be the ultimate disposal of such land. There are lands paid for in full but not improved; another large extent partially paid for, not settled, but we find the parties sell or dispose of the timber.

A family by the name of Smith, consisting of the father and his seven sons, applied for lots 11 years ago,—100 acres each. This land is in the rear of the homestead; that is, the father owns other land, and I have been told that the road-work done in partial payment of the land, has been a lumber-road to the land to carry off the lumber. The amounts paid on each 100 acres vary from 38s. to £8, done nine or ten years ago. I think these lands are in Sunbury. These lands have been locked up and kept from sale to others, or license, in all respects might as well have been owned by the parties. Their names are entered on the plan in ink, and the lands are regarded as not vacant. It is in reference to such lands that I put the question, what is to be done with them. I have myself in reference to this group, tried in vain to induce the Surveyor General to wipe them off, but until it was taken up as a general measure, he did not consider himself warranted. This I think, shews the necessity of the Surveyor General acting upon his own responsibility, or take means to bring it about. The stringent regulations of 1852 relative to the Labour Act, were made in order to prevent a continuation of those abuses. It has since been found that the Deputies fill in, to a large extent, applications for children, stating as an excuse that they were told that they were of age, when it has since been found that they were not. This has now been remedied by the late order, requiring each applicant to make affidavit.

It is evident to the Department, that the Labour Act entrusted to the hands of faithful Commissioners, has been very beneficial. It has enabled large bodies of squatters to become freeholders, who could not have paid money, and the labour has enabled them to obtain good roads.

With reference to the head of the Office, no grants are allowed to issue under the Labour Act, I think, in any case but on the production of respectable proof of settlement.

Question.—Were the regulations of 1852, requiring the land to be occupied and improved to the extent of £10 within three months, generally fulfilled?

Answer.—No means were taken by the Government to ascertain; but if on the production of proof by any other party that the conditions had not been complied with, it would be open for application.

The Labour Act came into operation in 1849. I generally sent the lists of approvals to the Gazette about April, as they then had three months of the best of the season. If they did not make the improvements then, it would be opened for other applications; or the same person might apply again.

I think we have not issued more than one grant to any one person under the Labour Act.

If a man is entitled to his grant, it is no difference to the Government whether he takes it out himself, or gives an order for it to some other person, if all the settling conditions are complied with.

I would particularly note the benefit of the Labour Act in the northeast part of Northumberland and the eastern part of Gloucester, under Mr. Davidson; and County of Restigouche under Deputy Sadler; although there may be others, but none entitled to special notice.

There has been about 50,000 acres granted on the line of Railroad within the last five years between Shediac and Saint John, and there may be about 25,000 still vacant.

Hon. Mr. Smith has never applied directly or indirectly for lands at the Crown Land Office; he has never asked me to do anything that was not morally and legally correct.

There was not many grants issued jointly, we have recommended parties who have applied to take the grant in one name. Formerly the grants were made to one person, and a number of associates; this was to save grant fees. I quite agreed with the Government in their opinion in reference to the reserves under the Perley scheme. I was convinced that the scheme was impracticable, because no persons applied.

Very little of the 50,000 acres sold along the Railroad was for actual settlement.

Hon. A. J. Smith sworn.—I desire to affirm what Mr. Inches has said, that I have never, directly or indirectly, made application to the Crown for one foot of land; the papers referred to yesterday, for land having been applied for, by the Atkinsons and Walkers on the 4th August, 1853, I was not aware that these applications were made, and had no idea that they were intended to be made. About the day of sale, first Tuesday in November 1853, I received a letter from those parties, (it might have been one or two days before.) stating that they had not the money to pay for it, and wished me to buy it in and pay for it for them, and hold it. As they were my constituents I did so, attended the sale and bought the land, and paid the money for them. The land was thrown upon me as they never returned me the money. Some time ago Mr. Scovil bought half of this land at the price I paid for it, and I will take the same for the balance from any person that wishes it, without interest.

The applications by Chas. Purrier and Urbaine Purrier, 24th September, 1850; they are persons whom I have known from my childhood. I was not aware that these persons had made any application for land until the day of sale; it was sold at Dorchester. They came to my office in great distress, and told me their business, and stated that Moses Welling, of Shediac, was going to compete with them. I was anxious that they should get the land without competition; I promised them to see Welling; I saw him, but he per-

sisted in saying that he would bid on the lands; I said he should not have it. I bid the land off at 5s. and 6s. per acre, and paid the money down; much more than it was worth. After it was knocked down to me, I said to the men that they could have it at the price I paid; they refused to take it at that price, and it was also thrown on my hands. This is the only part I have had in the land jobbing.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman*.

TUESDAY, 5th March, 1861.

Committee met at 10 o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. McClelan, Mr. McLeod.

Mr. Inches is requested to prepare an Abstract Schedule of lands granted or sold since 1845, in lots of 200 acres and upward; but when cases occur where parties have obtained 200 acres or more, in less quantities than 200 acres, he will make a note of the aggregate number of acres in any one year. This order to include all lands sold, but not yet granted.

Examination of Mr. Inches continued.—The extent of my knowledge in reference to lands obtained by Mr. M'Adam under the Labour Act, is as follows:—That above 4 or 5,000 acres of land have been sold under the Labour Act on and near the Woodstock Post Road, and partly within the Railway Reserve; the lands are partly paid for by labour, but not yet granted, and cannot be until all the settlement conditions are fulfilled on each lot. I have repeatedly had reason to suspect that a few individuals in Charlotte County had acquired some interest in these lands; on one occasion I was told that a considerable extent had been transferred by the original parties to, I think, Messrs. Freeman Todd and Buchanan; but whether so, and in what way, I have never been able to ascertain with any degree of certainty, on a few occasions that I heard it mentioned. I reminded the parties that they would never get grants until settled, and that any timber cut on them would be seized. I am not aware, however, that any efficient steps are taken to prevent such cutting of timber; that within the last ten days, I perceived that Mr. M'Adam had an interest in some of those lands, but to what extent, or on what conditions, I do not know, as I put no questions; and I have already referred to the Surveyor General, whose knowledge I think, perhaps is about the same as my own. The applications for this land were forwarded by Deputy Curran about three years ago, and were received in all good faith by the Department; had the practice of acquiring an attestation by the applicants been in force, it would have prevented this.

Question.—From all you have heard, do you not think much of the land was from the beginning intended for lumbering, and that parties are lumbering on some of it now?

Answer.—I now regret to say that I believe it. I mean the lands now said to be connected with Todd, Buchanan, and M'Adam. I wish reference to the Surveyor General also in those cases. My suspicions are, that Mr. M'Adam is connected with about 1,000 acres, he alluded to them as being his.

There has nothing come to my knowledge, that Mr. M'Adam recommended to the Government the dismissal of Mr. Campbell, as Seizing Officer in the County of Charlotte, or the restriction of Deputy Jack's district.

I am under the impression, and I think in the case of Mr. Jack, that he complained of the active part he took in politics, and insisted upon his entire discharge; he was then restricted to the eastern district. I am not aware of their being any charge against him as being unfit or incompetent.

I do not know whether it was at M'Adam's instance that Curran was appointed; but he

always highly recommended him as a proper and fit person to be appointed; he was appointed Seizing Officer, Deputy Surveyor, Local Deputy, and Commissioner under the Labour Act. I cannot say that Mr. Curran has been wanting in vigilance; but since his appointment there has been a gradual decrease in the amount of seizures. I account for this in the granting of the land to the Railroad, and private individuals, I know of no other reasons. We have no official knowledge or connection with most of those styled Deputy Surveyors; but the Local Deputies are all in active, constant employment.

I cannot say who the parties were that I told they could not get the grants; it was not to the parties interested, as it was always studiously kept from us.

Mr. M'Adam made some remarks to me himself a few days since while in the office looking at the plans.

There is no documents in the office, neither would anything of the kind be recognized shewing such transfers.

I have reason for believing or suspecting that those lands were applied for from the first for lumbering purposes, because some of the lands were previously believed to be of indifferent quality and not well suited for settlement. Improvements to a very small extent only have been made on those lands to my knowledge. I include the three parties mentioned. No steps have been taken to guard against the possibility of trespass this year. The practice of receiving reports from seizing officers has fallen into disuse, except when they report seizures. I believe that the labour in payment has been well and faithfully expended on the great road passing by those lands. I got this information from M'Adam and the Surveyor General; it is generally the custom of putting the labour on bye roads through the lands, but in this case it was not necessary. There is one block on each side of the Railway. I know nothing about the labour on it.

From the long delay in building the Railroad the Government fell into the practice of selling the lands within the Railway tract, under the power reserved to them by law; the Order in Council to reserve these lands has never been formally rescinded.

The arrangement in reference to seizures, established by Mr. Wilmot when Surveyor General, whereby the Government was to incur no expense, is still in force, but appears to be very little acted upon by the Deputies, and seizures are only made when some parties interested complains. Cannot say why it has fallen into disuse; this is general throughout the Province; and I fear that the want of vigilance on the part of the seizing officers has, in the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, encouraged the practice of lumbering without applying for any licence. I never knew of a sale by the Government of lumber seized or brought to condemnation, and we now avoid attempting it. It is unfortunately the case that trespassers when detected are too leniently dealt with. The timber so improperly cut being released on the payment of a very moderate stumpage, no matter how glaring the circumstances; and in no case does the Department hand over any part of the proceeds to the parties who suffers; it has a very bad effect, and encourages trespassing on Crown lands to a great extent. The law supposed to be passed for the protection of the licensee has never been enforced to my knowledge, and parties suffering seem afraid to attempt to enforce it; the result is, that between this and the action of the Government, I know of no redress being obtained by a licensee who has been trespassed upon, unless he succeeds in inducing the trespasser to make him some compensation by a private arrangement, or the threat of a seizure by the Crown, which however would afford him no compensation. The trespasser knows that at the worst he will only have to pay a moderate stumpage, and I have often remonstrated against such a state of things to my superiors; this has existed for a long time back. In the case of trespass on Wild Meadow, the Government

has lately seized the hay and sold it at an expense to the Government of twenty times the amount for which it was sold ; this has never been done but in one late instance.

All the wild grass on the banks of a stream are sold at auction for a few shillings; but this is a practice of long standing. There was about ten tons of hay seized, it was cut by the trespasser and sold to the party who had been authorized to cut in the first instance. Cannot say what class of persons the trespassers are, but think settlers or lumberers.

The lands granted to Robert Shives were sold at auction in the way already mentioned, this was before he was Emigration Agent.—Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Brown submits the following, with a request that it might be added as a portion of his evidence :—

The principal business of the Crown Land Department is to survey, sell, grant, and license the public lands. This is the chief end of the institution. There are various contingent or miscellaneous matters growing up from time to time which require investigation and decision, but the main business is to survey, sell, and grant the land, sell the timber berths, and issue the licenses.

This is a very proper enquiry, and so far as I myself am concerned, I am glad that it has been instituted, and have not the least fear of the result.

It must be apparent to the Committee and the public, that I have not speculated in land, and although I have nine sons, I have not obtained a single acre of land either for myself or any one of them.

Comparisons are odious, and from a part of the testimony adduced, an opinion has been widely spread that I am unfit to hold the Office of Surveyor General, from want of capacity. Now I demand a full and fair enquiry into this matter, and if it be proved that I am incapable, or being found capable, have neglected my duty, I shall be glad to give place to one more fit.

Mr. Inches has been examined and furnished a great deal of information. I want Mr. Gowan examined also. I can prove by both these gentlemen that I have frequently urged the necessity of having all the grants and licenses promptly prepared and removed to the Secretary's Office. I can prove that I have even investigated all the undecided cases, furnished by Mr. Inches, with the greatest care myself, without his assistance at all, and got them ready to lay before the Council. I can prove that the letters and Reports on the most difficult subjects were written by myself, and can produce copies in my own hand-writing. But having carried these cases before the Council, if the Committee cannot be allowed to enquire what becomes of them after that, then this investigation, so far as it affects me, must necessarily be defective.

With regard to qualification I have nothing to boast of, and but for the absurd report that I am not qualified at all, should certainly have said nothing about them ; as it is, however, I shall merely observe, that I have travelled at least 26,000 miles in all parts of the Province, with my eyes open, and have planned and built very many of the roads and bridges. I can read, write, and cypher, know something of geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, land surveying, navigation, and algebra ; and as it is desirable that every Surveyor General should have some knowledge of these branches, I am willing to be tested and tried with either or both of my predecessors, before the University Professor of Mathematics ; nay, more, I am willing to enter lists with Mr. Inches himself, and to entrust the result to Professor Jack's decision.

Hon. Mr. Brown's examination resumed.—I am not in a position to lay before the Committee matters brought before Council, and how disposed of there, on account of my oath of office.

Question.—Was not the great delay in getting the Attorney General to report on the cases referred to him well known to the Surveyor General, and a subject of frequent remark between you and Mr. Inches?

Answer.—Yes certainly they were.

Question.—Did not you consider the conduct of the Attorney General, in reference to Deputy Whitehead's survey, as an irritating and important interference with your Department, causing great delay and much additional expense?

Answer.—I cannot say how far the Attorney General interfered, but Mr. Inches told me that the Attorney General had advised Mr. Whitehead to survey a great deal more. I never had any conversation with the Attorney General about it any way.

Question.—Did you not meet with great difficulty in getting the Government to attend to the business you had to bring before them, causing great delay?

Answer.—I cannot answer that question. I used to have frequent conversations with Mr. Inches after my return from Council, stating that I could not get my schedule through as I wished. My oath of office will prevent me answering the question fully.

Question.—What do you know about the trespass by Mr. Murray on the Anderson lots, Nackawicac, and what has been done by the Attorney General in it under the order to proceed against Murray?

Answer.—There was a decent looking man, by the name of Anderson, came to my office and complained that he and his sons had six lots surveyed and approved to them under the Labour Act; he said that Murray's men had come and cut all the timber off. When Mr. Murray got his license previous to that, those lots were excepted and deducted from the mileage. We wrote to Murray, and he came to the office; he denied at first that Andersons had any right there, as he had a license of it; but on being reminded of the transaction by Mr. Inches, he acknowledged that these were excepted out of the license, and the timber ought not to be cut on these lots. We told him if he would pay a reasonable stumpage we would let him take the lumber, and he said he would. We sent the Deputy to count the stumps within the lots surveyed, and he made an estimate of the quantity of lumber; I don't remember the quantity. Mr. Inches told me when he went away, that Mr. Murray never would pay; he laughed at me. He did not pay it, and then we sent Mr. Davidson and seized the lumber formally. When the freshet rose the lumber went off and got away. I brought the case before the Executive Council; they directed me to call on Mr. Murray for the money: he did not pay any attention to that call, and I again brought it up before the Council, and they directed the Attorney General to proceed against Mr. Murray for the recovery of that money. Mr. Inches said that the papers were lost; they never came into my hands again; they are left in the Council, and afterwards handed back to the head draftsman in the Crown Land Office. The order in Council for Attorney General to proceed is dated 12th October, 1859; no action has been taken by him that I know of. I did not apply to the Attorney General to know what action he had taken. I never enquire about a case after it is in the hands of the Law Officers. The papers are in a file in the Executive Council; when the decisions are had by the Government, they are carried into the office to Mr. Inches, and it is his duty to see that they are handed to the Attorney General, and I have no doubt he always attended to it.

We took the same precaution in this case as in all others. I do not know that we would have got the money had I taken his note; I thought his word was obligation enough. I have taken people's word, but never got deceived except in this instance; I do not know that it is a business way of doing things. I think, if the Attorney General had gone on and prosecuted, we would have got the money. I cannot say in what time an action

should be brought. The Andersons frequently enquired about it; I always told them that we would have the money, and three fourths of it would go towards the purchase of the land; in the meanwhile their time had expired under the Labour Act. I consider that the Government are bound to make good to those people the amount lost by negligence of the Government. If I was brought into a Court of Law, and state that Mr. Murray had promised the money, I think we would get it. It was after the lumber had floated away I promised those parties that they should have their pay. I cannot tell the reason why the Attorney General has not proceeded against Murray.

I cannot speak from recollection what the quantity was, but I think Mr. Inches' statement is correct.

Mr. Connell gave an obligation for £90 or upwards for a trespass on Eel River some four or five years ago; he said the money would be paid after the lumber went to Saint John; it has not been paid, but I cannot give the reason, as it would interfere with my oath of office. I handed his note to the Solicitor General some five or six weeks since for collection; it has been in my possession ever since it was given. Mr. Connell pleaded an offset against it. I was directed by the Governor and Council this Autumn to call upon Mr. Connell for the money; that was the time he said he had an offset; I never demanded the money from him before; I think Deputy Davidson called upon him. I think I have had the note in my possession two or three years; it is not customary to give such long credit in cases of trespass when the party is able to pay. I have no other obligations taken in a similar way. There is some unsettled matters in the hands of Mr. Fraser connected with Deputy Davidson. No money due the Department on the verbal promise of any person except Mr. Murray.

In Morrison's case, we had a correspondence with him; he was dilatory in paying. We set the Attorney General at him, and he got the money. The seizure was about two years ago. After the Attorney General took it in hand it was soon paid. I think if the Atty. General had used the same means with Murray that he did with Morrison, the money would long since have been paid. I cannot say the time that intervened between the time Connell made the note and his claiming an offset.

Section 5 Chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes, reads as follows:—

“All penalties, forfeitures, and seizures under the provisions of this Chapter, may be prosecuted by information of the Attorney General, or Solicitor General; and when judgment shall be awarded therein, it shall be with costs against the offender, and the prosecution shall be commenced within one year from the offence; but where the value of any seizure shall not exceed one hundred pounds, any two Justices, on the information of the Attorney General or Solicitor General, may proceed to the condemnation of the goods seized.”

Mr. Brown, after hearing the above read by the Chairman, states that he cannot say whether the money could be collected from Murray under it or not. I do not know what became of the logs, but I have no doubt they went to his benefit. The Crown never released those logs to Murray after they were seized. I do not know whether Mr. Connell's case comes under this section of the Law or not. I cannot say whether any person followed those logs down after they were seized. I have no doubt but the Government are equitably indebted to Davidson for one fourth of the stumpage on those logs, and to Andersons for three fourths. I am sure there was no interference on the part of the Government with regard to the seizure of those logs. Mr. Davidson has made a claim against the Government; it has never been referred to the Government. I do not see how the Deputy could prevent them going away. I do not know whether Davidson has any money in his

hands belonging to the Department or not, which he is holding against his claim on those logs.

I corroborate what Mr. Inches has said about the lands on the Woodstock road. When the present Government took office, we found that the previous Government had been selling land on the Railroad Reserve, for actual settlement, under the Law. We received applications for land under the Labour Act and under the Auction system, with conditions attached similar to the Labour Act. The Company protested against us selling the lands at all. We shewed them that we were acting exactly under the Law; but it was optional with us whether we sold those lands or not, but as the previous Government had sold, we did not alter it.

I did not think it judicious, and after a time succeeded in stopping it. About 5,000 acres applied for under the Labour Act on the Woodstock Road, and 10,000 on the other end of the Reserve. We sent the Order of Survey on the Woodstock Road to Deputy Curran, for single lots of 100 acres each, and the other to Deputy Whitehead.

I know nothing about Mr. M'Adam having any thing to do with those lands. I know something about Mr. Todd and Buchannan. A good many of the lots on the 5000 acre Survey are settled, and I was told that a good many of them had got into Mr. Buchannan's hands, and another portion of them into Mr. Freeman Todd's hands.

I heard last Winter that Mr. Buchannan was not operating on them at all; I know nothing about his operations this Winter. Mr. Curran worked out \$2,884 70 on the Woodstock Road, and has improved it greatly.

I have heard nothing about Mr. M'Adam, excepting what Mr. Inches has stated. On reflection, I did hear a rumour about Mr. M'Adam having some of those lands in his possession; but cannot recollect when I heard it, or how, or where, or from whom. I heard it when I was in Charlotte County a few weeks since. I do not place much dependance in rumours.

In June 1855, Deputy Jack paid	...	...	...	...	£131	9	8
In September 1855, John Campbell paid	...	...	...	...	725	10	3
I collected myself from a note that was due to Deputy Maheed for stumpage, and I paid three fourths of it into the Receiver General's Office; the Government's part,	...	...	...	...	87	11	1
In March 1856, Mr. M'Adam paid for Deputy Campbell,	...	...	...	...	99	17	10
And in October, Mr. M'Adam again paid for Campbell,	...	...	...	...	209	0	0
In February 1857, Deputy Jack paid	...	...	...	...	71	5	0
October 1857, Deputy Jack again paid	...	...	...	...	48	7	11
May 1858, Deputy Curran paid	...	...	...	...	9	15	0
October 1858, he paid	...	...	...	...	20	9	9
At the same time he paid £428 13 1; this sum was handed to the Railway.							
In December 1858, Deputy Curran paid	...	...	...	...	5	0	7
May 1859, I paid	...	...	...	...	29	0	0

This was Mahood's quarter part; he owed the Department after his death £90. I kept it for some time in my own hands, as I wanted directions from the Government what to do with it; they directed me to pay it to the Receiver General's Office, on account of the claim against Mahood. I had intended it for the Widow until this decision; this reduced his debt to about £60, which we lost. Deputy Curran again paid in £2 16 10, making a total of £1,911 3 5. I was pleased to think I had collected so much.

I do not know whether the Department has the power to withhold licences from defaulters under trespass. I have been very unsuccessful about the County of York. Connell and Murray are the only two cases.

Campbell went round and inspected the grounds in Charlotte, and collected the amount, sometimes by money, and at others by note.

If the same course had been pursued in Murray's case, I think, without doubt, the money would have been paid.

The Deputies on the Scoodic waters were not interfered with by the Government in any way, but acted on their own responsibility.

There has been very little paid for trespass on the River Saint John; don't know of any. I think there has been other trespasses besides Murray and Connell's on the River St. John.

I have been six years and two months Surveyor General; when I first went into office I found Deputy Mahood incapacitated on account of insanity. Mrs. Mahood had a letter from the previous Surveyor General, Mr. Wilmot, promising her, that if he should be restored to health, he should be reinstated in his place. In the meantime Mr. Jack had been appointed. Mr. Mahood did recover, and was reinstated. Mr. Jack blamed me very much for reinstating him. I pled Mr. Wilmot's letter, and Dr. Gove's certificate of his being in sound mind. Mr. Mahood was again taken ill, taken to the Lunatic Asylum, and after a few days died; then Mr. Jack was appointed Local Deputy for the whole County of Charlotte. The district was very extensive, and John Campbell was appointed seizing officer at the upper end of the County. After a time they complained against Mr. Jack, some wanted him turned out. Mr. M'Adam was on one side and Mr. Gillmor on the other, both extensively engaged in lumber. There was the Digdeguash River, I made it the dividing line, and put Jack on one side and Curran on the other.

I remember when they called upon me for another Deputy, I said we had no other in the County fit but Mr. Jack. I told them if they wished another I would send and get Mr. M'Cready from King's, they would not listen to that, as they wished a man from the County. This P. Curran had been practising running lines and knew how to handle a compass, and we sent for him to come to Fredericton to be examined and put under the direction of Mr. Inches; we then gave him a Deputation and made him Local Deputy for the western half of the County of Charlotte. The John Campbell who had been acting there as seizing officer was dismissed, as we had no further need of his services; there had been no complaints against him, and he did not complain himself; he was not a Deputy.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

WEDNESDAY, *March 6th*, 1861.

Committee met at 10½ o'clock. Present—James Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M'Clellan, and Mr. Wilmot.

Hon. Mr. Brown recalled.—On account of a paragraph in the "Colonial Empire," I am desirous that my preliminary remarks of yesterday be inserted as a portion of my evidence, and beg to submit a copy in writing. (See yesterday's Evidence.)

Mr. Inches produces a statement of lands in lots of 200 acres and upwards, all sold at auction since 1845 to 1860, (See Appendix to Evidence) nearly all applied for in fictitious names, making a total of 280,645 acres. The grantees embracing a large number of names of the most respectable people in the country. Document sent to Provincial Secretary's Office for further information. (See Appendix to Evidence.)

Hon. Mr. Brown.—I have a great deal more to say to the Committee. My opinion in respect to some of the Deputies coincides with Mr. Inches, as regards their incompetency and misconduct.

I think the practice of making paper surveys unjust in the first place, and causes great

confusion in the Department, which is the greatest. Many of the Deputy Surveyors are very efficient and reliable, but some of them are not, as they have not the proper qualifications.

I cannot state, on account of my oath of office, the action I have taken to remove some of the Deputies; three have been removed, and there are others that should be dismissed.

I have never examined the Stiles' certificate in the Steeves' case, have heard a good deal about it; I cannot therefore offer an opinion respecting them. Stiles is not a very correct Surveyor, but I do not think the charge of incompetency would stand against him; he was not dismissed on account of incompetency. I think his inattention and want of confidence in his returns, were the principal reasons; there might have been some political reasons; he would have been dismissed before if the members of the County could have agreed upon his successor. It has been the rule generally, that the members of the Counties should be consulted, and their wishes complied with in making local appointments, it has been the case without reference to politics. I cannot answer the question whether Stiles was removed from office as a Local Deputy and Commissioner under the Labour Act, through my representation, as it would interfere with my oath of office. Mr. Inches has stated that he used too much red ink, and his returns were not reliable.

Mr. Brown here requested permission to reserve any further testimony until he had an opportunity of calling upon His Excellency and get permission to answer certain questions which had been asked by the Committee.

Mr. Inches recalled.—Has there been any understanding with you, or any other person on your behalf, that Mr. Wilmot would pursue any course as a member of this Committee otherwise than in accordance with the facts and evidence adduced before it?

Answer.—Most certainly not.

Question.—To your knowledge was Mr. Wilmot, during the period he held office as Surveyor General or Provincial Secretary, directly or indirectly interested in the purchase of Crown Lands?

Answer.—He was not to my knowledge; if he had been I should have been aware of it.

Question.—Do you think that Mr. Wilmot was informed by you, or that he was aware in any way, that parties had obtained land, payable by instalments, beyond the quantity limited by the orders in Council?

Answer.—I think Mr. Wilmot was not.

Question.—Was it not Mr. Wilmot's practice to carry out the Orders in Council as strictly as possible, and that any deviations were referred to Council?

Answer.—I say it was.

Question.—Did Mr. Wilmot in his management of that department allow political influences to affect injuriously the public interests?

Answer.—I do not think it; it would apply equally to Mr. Brown and Mr. Montgomery in that respect, as regards them in their individual capacity.

Question.—Has Mr. Wilmot ever during this investigation intimated to you, that in the event of his return to office, that you would be restored to your position in the Crown Land Office?

Answer.—I have never heard the subject alluded to before by Mr. Wilmot or any other person.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Brown recalled.—I am at liberty now to answer more questions than I was in the morning, but I trust no unreasonable question may be asked. I have permission to go to a certain extent.

Question.—What is the specific duty of each of your subordinates in office, with respect to division of labour, or in any other way?

Answer.—The first officer is the Surveyor General; his duty is to superintend all the business of the Department, it consists of miscellaneous services besides the superintendence, comprising an extensive correspondence with the Deputies and other persons in all parts of the Province. The Surveyor General has to sign all grants and licenses, and prepare all disputed unsettled cases that comes up from time to time, to lay before the Council for discussion and decision, those comprise a very great number of complicated cases of transfers and exchanges of lots of land, and numerous cases connected with the licenses.

The next is the Head Draftsman; his duty is first to attend to all enquiries made by the public regarding land purchases, timber licences, &c., and the questions growing out of them; he has to communicate to the Deputies and others by letter, the same as the Surveyor General, in all parts of the Province; he prepares a portion of the official letters for the signature of the Surveyor General,—the Surveyor General prepares a portion of those letters himself; he prepares and arranges all the matters connected with the Department that has to go before the Council in the Schedule, and hands them to the Surveyor General; then he inspects all the returns of surveys, the plans, and description of the grants; then he has to arrange all the timber berths for the Licenses, and take care that they do not interfere with one another; then he has to renew and correct the maps of timber berths as the lands are sold, or he has to look after it if others do it.

The next officer is the Accountant, this is a department by itself; he keeps a record of all the land sales, prepares all the licenses for the signature of the Surveyor General, prepares all the Accounts of the Department; he corresponds with all the Labour Commissioners throughout the Province, and enters the returns of all the labour performed; he submits to the Surveyor General the Certificates of the performance of labour and settlement on lands under the Labour Act, to see that they are all satisfactory previous to issuing the Grants.

The next officer is an Assistant Draftsman, he compiles all the new maps from recent surveys, and renews such as are worn out.

The next is an Assistant Draftsman also; his business is to copy from the returns of survey the plans of the different lands surveyed, and then write out the description of land from the plans so prepared, in words at length.

The next officer is also an Assistant Draftsman; his business is to enter all the applications for land, to make out all the orders of survey, and to prepare the applications for advertisement in the Royal Gazette.

The next is also an Assistant Draftsman; he is a copyist, he copies plans, maps, letters, tracings, and other miscellaneous services; he is a mere copyist.

Last of all is the Messenger, whose business it is to make the fires, take care of the office, go errands, and any other services of that nature; this is the staff, and these their duties. Our grand object is to survey the land, sell it, receive the money, prepare the Grants, and issue the Licenses. There is another duty of quite as much importance, the protection and guardianship of the public domain. The Department, in itself, is by far the most important of any in this Province; it refers to the whole public domain, and the success of the present and the hopes for the future are all depending upon its proper management.

On the 11th April 1859, the following Resolution was moved in the House of Assembly by Mr. McClelan, which I beg to submit, together with a statement of the expenditure of the Office for one year from 31st October 1859, together with my views as submitted to the Council in connection therewith:—

" House of Assembly, Monday, 11th April 1859.

" On motion of Mr. M'Clelan,

" *Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased, during the recess, to take such steps and adopt such measures by and with the advice of his Executive Council, as will cause an investigation of the Public Departments and administration of affairs, with a view to greater economy commensurate with the position of the Province and exigencies of the Public Service, and cause the same to be laid before the Legislature at its next meeting."

The following is a statement of the Crown Land Office expenditure for the year ending on the 31st October 1859 :—

Surveyor General's Salary,	...	...	...	...	...	£600	0	0
A. Inches, Head Draftsman,	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
R. Gowan, Accountant,	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
T. O'Connor, Draftsman,	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
G. Wolhaupter, do.	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
A. Lockwood, do.	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
A. Sibbald, Draftsman and Copyist,	...	...	...	...	...	170	0	0
T. Sweade, Messenger,	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0
Stationery and Binding,	...	...	...	...	...	91	0	0
Postages,	...	...	...	...	...	156	0	0
Printing,	...	...	...	...	...	680	0	0
Sundry contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	64	0	0
						£2,901 0 0		

I propose under the foregoing Resolution of the House of Assembly to reduce the Salary of the Surveyor General to £500, and the cost of Printing to £450, which will make a reduction in the yearly expenses of the Department of £330.

JAMES BROWN, *Surveyor General.*

Fredericton, 18th October, 1859.

Some of the Members of Council thought it was not expedient to make these reductions. I thought I could live as well on £500 as on £600, as they get it all away from me.

Mr. Inches usually prepared the Schedule to lay before the Council. The Minute Book is before the Committee, shewing action taken by Council on different subjects. (Here Mr. Brown read several actions taken by the Council on different subjects.)

I read these to shew that I gave great care and attention to the business of the Office. I never asked Mr. Inches to assist me in making up my notes. The delay referred to by Mr. Inches occurred after the papers went out of my hands. All the cases were laid before the Council. When my time came we went into them and decided as many as we could; some were referred to the Attorney General.

I have no salary as Member of the Board of Works except as travelling expenses.

To shew the difference between the present and past Government, I would remark, that I find that from two years from 27th November, 1852, there came before the Council forty three cases for enquiry, twenty eight cases referred to the Law Officers, fifty one ordered to stand over, and three hundred and forty three disposed of. Within the last two years there has been thirty one cases referred for enquiry, twenty three to the Law Officers, sixty two stand over, two hundred and twenty six disposed of. Of the first two years there appeared to be one hundred and twenty two cases set aside for after consideration and disposal; in the last two years there are one hundred and fourteen similar cases.

So it will be perceived that the difference between the two Governments are not very material in this respect.

In looking into the Journal of last year, there is a paragraph in the Governor's Speech in reference to setting aside lands for actual settlement to bodies or associations. The response in the Address in reply, seems to be unanimously agreed to by both sides of the House. There was no Minute of Council made in respect to it; the whole thing grows out of these two paragraphs in the speech and answer.

There was an association called the Working Men's Association got up in the City of Saint John; they sent up an agent here by the name of Bowes, a farmer; he represented to the Government that these working men were anxious to settle on lots of land in the country, and the Government agreed, on the application of any considerable number of these men, to issue a warrant for the survey of blocks of 10,000 acres. The applications came in to us from this association to a very great extent by their agents for different blocks of land in different parts of the Province. We told them that we would survey the land and lay it out in 100 acre lots.

I directed my Deputies to lay the blocks out in the form of an oblong square, and directed them to run the lines all round the blocks first, then begin at the end, and if they were not capable, to get a lumberman, and lay out a road through the centre; if the land was smooth they could make it straight, if not, it would be crooked. This caused considerable trouble to the Surveyor in laying out the 100 acre lots, as some would be wider on the front than others.

This gave every lot a front on the road, and it was the rule we adopted in regard to all these blocks. There were conditions of settlement on all these blocks. I went to Saint John and saw the Association myself, and had 700 men before me. [Mr. Brown was here requested by the Committee to submit any further views he might have in writing.—J.R.]

Question of yesterday again asked:—Did you not meet with great difficulty in getting the Government to attend to the business you had to bring before them, causing great delay?

Answer.—I cannot answer that in the affirmative. I had a good deal of trouble in getting my Schedule through, on account of the pressure of other business.

I had the case of Deputies Wilmot and Arnold brought before the Council. I was particularly anxious to have Arnold dismissed. Mr. Arnold was in the habit of keeping people's money for grants, causing inconvenience, but he paid the money afterwards. There was a majority of the Council opposed to his dismissal. He was in the habit of making lines on paper that were never run.

Question.—Do you not consider the refusal of the majority of the Council to dismiss Deputy Arnold, as a direct interference with the duties of your Office?

Answer.—I cannot tell whether it is or not. That man being kept on the Staff contrary to my wishes, would not obey me as implicitly as if I had the power of dismissing him.

I know of no Deputy being dismissed on purely political grounds.

Deputy Wilmot was not in the habit of keeping people's money, but he used to make paper Surveys. He represented a line between two settlements as being straight, when it was crooked, and caused a great deal of difficulty. I brought this matter before the Council also; this is some years ago. The same difficulties arose in Council, as in the case of Arnold.

I brought no formal complaint against Deputy Stiles before Council, but it was brought up by another Member. I do not know whether that is an infringement on the rights of the Surveyor General. I do not know whether I should have brought the matter up; my

opinion is, that he was properly dismissed. I think the other two were improperly kept on the Staff.

We were aware of Deputy Cutler's incompetency, and likewise of Deputy Collins', Gagetown. I say this not in disparagement to them, but on account of their old age and infirmity.

My own opinion is and always has been, that no land should be sold at all unless for actual settlement, and with conditions of settlement, and all the rest of the lands should be kept for License.

I received a letter from a Member of the Assembly, the Chairman of this Committee, requesting that lands in a certain locality should be sold with conditions of settlement the same as the Labour Act. I do not recollect the date. There was no action taken upon it, as there were no applications for land in that quarter in my opinion for speculation. I have no means of knowing whether applications are for settlement or speculation, except my knowledge of the land. They might have been bought up by speculators, and held until their value was quadrupled, at the expense of the settlers.

I think it has a most injurious effect, for speculators to go into a settlement and get 2000 or 3000 acres of land. I have taken no effective steps to prevent it, or improve the system. My views have never been brought before the Council; but I have propounded those views, and have been earnest in my endeavours to attach the conditions of settlement to all surveyed lands as far as possible.

I am decided in the opinion that the change in the head of the department, with Governments, is very injurious.

The Minute Book having been placed in Mr. Brown's hands, and his attention drawn to a paragraph or minute of Council therein, he continues and says—

I wish to correct an answer I made in reference to a letter received from a Member of the Legislature, (Mr. Tibbits.) This letter recommended that no lands be sold fronting on the Tobique except under the Labour Act, subject to conditions, was received and referred to Council; the Council referred it to me for action.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

THURSDAY, 7th March, 1861.

Committee met at 10½ o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. M'Clelan, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Wilmot.

Mr. Brown stated that a Committee had appointed a morning for him to meet them. The Attorney General wished him to give way, but fearing that he would lose his voice from the very severe cold he had taken he refused doing so then, but was willing now to give way and allow the Attorney General to be heard.

Mr. Inches objected to the Surveyor General giving way, as he wished to give some explanations at the close of his the Surveyor General's evidence.

The following question was put by Mr. Inches, through the Chairman, to Mr. Brown:—

Question.—Do you remember conversing with me about the delay and increase in Deputy Whitehead's survey? Did you not say to me that the Attorney General came to you twice of his own accord, and tell you that he had nothing to do with Deputy Whitehead's delay, and did you not then tell me that you did not believe him?

Answer.—I had a great deal of trouble with Mr. Whitehead's delay; he kept us back a good deal; we wrote to him several times and told him to make his return immediately. While this delay was going on Mr. Inches told me it was occasioned by the interference

of the Attorney General with my Deputy, and I believed it. The Attorney General came to me on two different occasions, and without my asking him anything about it, said he had nothing to do with this delay; he again came and said the same thing without my asking him. In a conversation with Mr. Inches about this, believing as I did that the Attorney General had interfered with my Deputy, I did tell Mr. Inches that I did not believe what the Attorney General said.

I thought very strange of the Attorney General calling on me without my asking him.

I knew that the Attorney General was in the habit of interfering with the business of the Department; he had interfered with the advertising and many other matters, as stated by Mr. Inches. I did feel myself more responsible than other Members of the Government with respect to my Department.

Hon. Attorney General sworn.—I aver most positively that neither directly or indirectly, by thought, word, or action, did I in any way or manner, or was it in my mind to induce Mr. Inches not to come before this Committee. I state this without any mental reservation, equivocation, or qualification whatever, in as strong terms as the English language enables me to employ. My belief and desire and conclusion in my own mind was, that that would be the fact that Mr. Inches would and should of necessity give evidence before this Committee. I took it for granted that he would be the first witness called; if anything had occurred that would have prevented it, I should think it a calamity to the Government, as he was the principal man and knew the whole business of the Department. Mr. Inches has endeavoured to impress the Committee with the belief, that because I had bought some land I was afraid of a disclosure. I knew the moment the enquiry was instituted, or I supposed, that every transaction would be disclosed. I never considered, nor do I now, that I have been guilty of any violation of the law or morality. I felt very anxious about Mr. Inches when I heard of the investigation, on two grounds: first, that in all the past I found him, political and otherwise, a friend. I looked upon his loss as very great, from his knowledge of the business; I found him in every way ready and willing to give information; I felt if he could be saved consistent with honour and duty, that it was desirable to do it: secondly, I felt very keenly when I heard of his difficulty, when I knew that Mr. Wilmot was on the Committee, as he had come forward to my relief on one occasion in the House.

The conversation that did take place between Mr. Inches and myself was as follows, as near as can be; he has not stated it fairly; the effect is to misrepresent; my desire was in regard to the land, to state it myself, because without any desire on the part of Mr. Inches to make a misstatement, it would make a difference, his not knowing all the facts. I do not apply the misstatement to the land purchase.

I saw him several times during the day the Committee was appointed, during the whole of which he was in a most intense state of excitement, which may account for his misstatements; the next day he called me out of the Secretary's Office, he was then in a state of excitement. I saw him again the next morning, he appeared to be calm, cool, and collected, and I was pleased to see him so.

Immediately after I heard the Committee was appointed I went in to see him, very little took place between us then. He admitted that he had bought land, did not deny it, and did not think he had been guilty of any moral wrong; he said there was no rule of the office against it. If a rule was made he would not purchase any more. I do not remember whether he referred to the composition of the Committee at that time or not. I think it was then that he said he looked to me to protect him, this was expressed very strongly.

I did not think it was on account of my having purchased two or three lots of land. I

had two or three other conversations with him, and I was influenced to assist him if I could consistently with public duty.

I think it was at this time that he complained of the composition of the Committee, he attributed it to the weakness of the Government; he spoke of Mr. Wilmot, and I said that I regretted he was on the Committee, and I said I would mention it to Mr. Wilmot; then he said he had regretted what had occurred in the transaction between myself and Mr. Wilmot, and I think he said he had been under some obligations to Mr. Wilmot before. I said that I would mention to Mr. Wilmot that he regretted it; he said do as you please; then he said no, state that I had regretted it. In one of these conversations he said that he would not reveal the names of two persons. I inferred that the point he would not tell was the persons interested with him in those purchases. I thought by the way he put it that he was impelled by some high confidential motives. I said in reply, that I thought they could imprison him only during the sitting of the House.

I wish the Committee to understand that I thought it was about those two persons only, and he appeared to be particularly anxious on that point. I think I said to him that I would endeavour to ascertain the feelings of the House, that I thought there would be a good feeling toward him in the House.

I looked at the law after being away from him, and returned and told him just what the law was, that he could be imprisoned by the House during its sitting, on the Report of the Committee; he said that he did not want to be made a martyr of, or words to that effect. I supposed all the way through that it was in regard to the two persons connected with him in those land purchases.

In some of those conversations something was said about striking this Committee. I told him I was not in the House when the Committee was struck, and there was something said about his suspension, I think it was at his own house; he complained that his suspension was like condemning him. I tried to impress upon him that it was not, as the whole thing would have to abide the action of the Committee.

In one of these conversations, speaking of those lands, he spoke of the practice of using fictitious names as being the rule for a long time, some reference was made to mine. I replied that there was no fictitious names there; he said there was in two of the lots, I think now he meant two of the sales. I think I said I would speak to Mr. M'Clelan, but am not sure. I had no idea that he had reference to any member of the Executive when he stated there was two names he would not disclose. I had not fixed my mind upon any member of the Executive or any other person.

I had a conversation with Mr. M'Clelan; I do not think it possible that Mr. Inches could refer to any other person than the two persons whose names he wished to screen.

I thought after the Report of the Committee that their recommendation would influence his restoration or dismissal. I do not think that he had any reason to infer from what I said, that he would or would not.

The import of his statement was that he wished to conceal the names of the two persons connected with him in the purchases of land; there might have been more than two persons mentioned. What took place about his restoration or dismissal, was in consequence of his complaint of suspension. I cannot say whether it emanated from him or me, he did not wish to be suspended until after the Committee reported. No conversation took place between me and Mr. Inches in the Council room.

The next morning he came to the Secretary's Office and called me out, and said if he was suspended he would hold me answerable; I told him that I could not avoid it, or words to that effect; he insisted that I could if I took sufficient stand; he said I will make

you and your Government feel it or regret it before a year, you will see; he said at one time I will make a clean breast of it and it will involve you. I said it is hardly necessary to refer to me unless it comes up, for the sake of it; I said I had done nothing that I was ashamed of. I think he said he would keep nothing back, and I replied, tell the truth. I think he wished to intimidate me, it was then I think he spoke of the Committee's being the result of the weakness of the Government.

The next time I saw him was in front of my own house, he was taking his morning walk, I was doing the same thing, we walked up together as far as Mr. Wilkinson's. I told him that I had seen Mr. Wilmot and talked with him, his reply was that Mr. Wilmot would do him justice. I stated to Mr. Wilmot that I regretted that he was on the Committee, and told him that Inches had regretted the occurrence that had happened between them. I told him (Mr. I.) that I had a conversation with Mr. M'Clelan, Mr. Hanington, and I think some one else, and told Mr. Inches that they had a good feeling toward him, but I had no idea of trying to influence those gentlemen.

I had no object in speaking to Mr. M'Clelan or the others, merely to see the feelings of the House. I came across Mr. M'Clelan merely by accident. Mr. M'Clelan stated that he had always had every confidence in Mr. Inches, but he would do his duty as a member of the Committee.

I think I stated to Mr. Inches, that Mr. Wilmot's being on the Committee would have a contrary effect from what he supposed; nothing took place with any one of any moment.

The next subject relates to the lands. Mr. Inches has described how the Grants pass through different Offices.

The Grants come to my Office signed by the Surveyor General with the plans inside, for my signature and examination; it would be impossible for me to examine personally all those Grants. I give more than the full time of one man to the public service. When my Brother was alive, Grants were examined by him and one of my Students; since his death they are examined by two of my Students, who are capable, and if anything is wrong they call my attention to it; they also fill out my Fiat, with the exception of the signature. For a good while after I was appointed Attorney General, a good many mistakes were found, so much so that Mr. Inches was astonished to find I was so particular, he said he would mention it to Mr. Wolhaupter; there is not so many mistakes now; there was about 500 Grants last year.

Mr. Hanington states that when the Attorney General was passing, allusion was made to the "Colonial Empire," and he (Mr. H.) said that he hoped on investigation, things would not be found so bad as they now appeared. He wished to make this statement, as allusion had been made to him during the investigation.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Attorney General resumed.—From the circumstance of not examining the Grants myself, it would only be a certain proportion of the plans that I would see. The name is prominent, and the quantity is endorsed on the back.

I thought myself, and mentioned it, that there was a good deal of speculation along the line of Railway. I mentioned this to Mr. Inches.

I did not bring this information formally under the notice of the Government. I thought from the appearance of the names, the first year or two after I was appointed the second time Attorney General, that there was a good deal of speculation, and I enquired from Mr. Inches the character of the land, and I understood that it was not settling land; poorer

kind of land might come into value by and by for wood, or other purposes. All the land along there I had understood had been taken up for settling purposes.

I do not remember whether any steps were taken by the Government to reserve the land along the Railroad for settlement.

My impression is, that it was not the lands along the Railroad that I stated to the British Government would be ample security for any investment on our Railways, it was the Crown Domain generally.

I was not aware that large blocks of land in Westmorland, King's, and Albert, were reserved for actual settlement. The scheme was always understood as a practical delusion; no steps were taken to see what lands along the line of Railroad were fit for settlement; no survey or report was made, that I am aware of.

Generally if an Order in Council is made, it repeals the former one. The Regulations of 1858 do not in express language repeal the Regulations of 1856, they were intended to supercede all former Regulations. I have always been impressed in the Crown Land Office, that those Regulations were impracticable.

If an Order in Council was made and published, reserving blocks of land, another Order should have been made and published to shew the public that they were again open. I never knew until now where the blocks called Montegale, &c., were.

My opinion is that the Regulations of 1858 do repeal those of 1856, and former ones; it does not repeal the Regulations of 1856 in express words, but it was intended to prescribe a new course. The reserves were intended for Emigrants.

Mr. Wilmot read the following Regulation passed in Council 9th December 1856:—

“Rule 4. All the lots in each tract selected, after due notice in the Royal Gazette, will be exposed to sale at Public Auction by the Local Deputy for the district in which such tract is situate, at the upset price of two shillings and six pence currency per acre. Not more than one hundred acres will be sold at Public Auction to any one purchaser. The purchase money must be paid at once to the Local Deputy; on production of his receipt for the same to the Emigrant Agent for the district, a Location Ticket in the form annexed will be granted to the purchaser. The lots for which no bid is made will be struck off, at the upset price, to the Emigrant Agent for the district as the purchaser for the time being.”

Mr. Fisher.—My own impression is, that no regulation would prevent speculation.

Under the present regulations a person can go to the sale and purchase any quantity of land without restrictions as to settlement.

Question.—As Law Officer of the Crown, do you think that the land reserved under the regulations of 1856, by Order in Council, could be repealed unless by a subsequent Order in Council repealing them?

Answer.—Strictly speaking, there should be. I think the sale, if regular in other respects, would be good notwithstanding the Order in Council; I say this with deference.

Question.—You say that a person has a right to purchase any quantity of land he pleases. Do you think it is right for any person to apply for any quantity of lands under fictitious names in order to put them in the market?

Answer.—I do not know that I can say, as it is not a business with which I am sufficiently acquainted; I cannot say whether it was the intention that *bona fide* names should appear.

I do not think myself there is any harm in applying in fictitious names; I see no great harm in it. I have seen fictitious names used to prevent speculation. I take the case of Daniel Gillmor and John M'Adam. I noticed that Mr. Gillmor had not purchased any land until the last two or three years. The high price of stumpage on the American side has produced a corresponding feeling on our side to acquire timber lands.

The Saint Andrews Railroad track, stretching from the Bay to Woodstock through the country, has cut out ten miles, and a great deal of it in the County of York, to Eel River, consequently it reduced the Crown estate to so much of timber lands; the Scoodie people, some for the purpose of speculation, but mostly for the legitimate business of their mills, have been gradually buying up the vacant timber lands, and have latterly been not only coming over to the waters of Saint John, but drying up the sources of the Magaguadavic, and would very soon, so far as Daniel Gillmor is concerned, have cut him off altogether, unless he came in and protected himself, because he generally depended upon a supply for his mills from what he bought under permit at the Crown sales; consequently the last two years he has been buying those very lands, they having been applied for in fictitious names; he requires these lands, or the timber, for his legitimate business, as necessary for his milling operations as the right of flowage. He has used these fictitious names to divert the body of speculators from pouncing upon them, and to enable him to acquire them for his legitimate business. Mr. M'Adam has done the same thing, and it is necessary for them to do so. I do not think the Treasury has lost anything by this course. If the land had been applied for in Mr. Gillmor's name there might have been competition, unless some arrangement, such as we frequently hear of in timber sales, had been made; Chipman's purchase was for the same purpose. I do not think in any case the Crown would get as much as individuals, we have instances of that in the timber sales.

I do not know the value the Railroad Company put on their land.

I noticed in the latter part of 1857, a speculation all along the line of Railway from Shediac to Saint John. I asked Mr. Inches if 400 or 500 acres could be got. I understood from him that most of these lands were poor. I would not buy land anywhere for settling purposes. I had promised my children to get grants for them. He said there was a piece in Salisbury. I told him I did not want to interfere with settling. He said it was poor land. All kinds of people got land there. I forget how many miles it was from the Railroad; but he said it was indifferent land. I did not imagine any of it was fit for settlement; he said there was no valuable wood on it. I asked him if he could get me 500 acres payable by instalments; I told him that I would not give more than 3s. per acre. In time it was put up and sold, and some other person bought it; this was the only piece of land left there. I don't think I looked at the plan.

I do not know whether I understood there was a Regulation preventing the purchase of more than 100 acres by one person. As to Annagance, I never heard the name mentioned in connection with those lands until I heard it here. After the sale, Mr. Inches informed me that another person had purchased.

Then or after, I asked him if there was any more. I asked him to get me 400 or 500 acres at Moncton. He told me that was also poor, and no good timber on it. I understood him that it was about eleven miles from the Railroad, but it appears to be only six. After the sale took place, I gave him the money, £18 or £20, and he gave me an envelope with the receipts and transfers in it as he has described it, as to their terms.

I never knew until lately that there were any fictitious names about it, nor was I aware until long after, that fictitious names were used. I supposed the matter was correct and fair, and did not know what the names were until after the sale. Did not apply to Sheriff Beckwith for the names. The parties had no interest in the purchase. I did not know anything about the matter until I got the transfers, as I left the whole matter in the hands of Mr. Inches, and what he states in that respect is substantially true. The Surveyor General would naturally call upon those people for the second instalment. I intended to have paid the balance at the end of the third year, and take out the grant. The rule for annual payments is not very particular in being acted upon.

Mr. Wilmot read the following Order in Council, passed 27th November 1852, viz :—

“That no transfer or assignment of ungranted lands, or any interest therein, will in future be recognized until all the purchase money is paid, and that no petition founded on any such assignment, will be submitted to His Excellency in Council.”

Attorney General.—“I never knew anything about this rule, and it could not be acted upon.”

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

FRIDAY MORNING, 8th March, 1861.

Committee met at 10 o'clock. Present.—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Wilmot, and Mr. M'Clelan.

Hon. Attorney General resumed.—I intended at the time I received blank transfers, to fill in my children's names so far as I had any definite idea about it, subsequently for other reasons I thought otherwise.

I think the transfers would be binding, as it was the usual practice in the office; in ordinary transactions I think it would be binding.

The following is the conversation I had with Mr. M'Clelan as near as can be.

I met Mr. M'Clelan in some part of the Assembly Room, and said it was a bad business about Inches, he said that it was, if true, and that it would create serious embarrassment to remove him, and he did not know how his place could be supplied just now. That he (Mr. M'Clelan) had had a great deal of intercourse with him regarding land claims, conflicting and otherwise, and thought him anxious to serve his constituents in the best possible way, he always found his advice strictly according to the Regulations. I expressed my assent and then parted, and on leaving, Mr. M'Clelan said he was a member of the Committee, and notwithstanding his prepossessions he was determined to do what was right. I observed that was the proper course to pursue.

In my opinion, as a lawyer, the Regulations of 1856 are not in force, as the fact of making a new set prescribing different means to attain the same end, but in a different mode, must necessarily do away with the former Rules. I think the new rules rescind everything in the Regulations of 1856.

I know very little about the working of the Crown Land Office, have never taken any very extra part in its management.

I noticed parties, Fraser and others, buying land in Elgin, and I asked Mr. Inches what sort of land it was, he said pretty good, and it was in the neighbourhood of the mineral country. I requested him to get these lots in the names I gave him; I had the authority of the parties to do so, one lot is for Michael Dougan, the applicant, the other three for my children. I told him I did not want to interfere with any settler, and would only give upset price; the lands are not near the railroad; he bought them for me; I paid the money and he delivered me the receipt; one of the other parties wanted one of the lots, but I wished to keep them for my children.

I never bought a lot of land for 20 years before, that I remember.

The names were Lilly, Dougan, Farrell, and Coyle. Lilly lives below town; Dougan lives with me; Farrell and Coyle are working men about town. I had their authority before the sale, very likely in writing from some of them; I think I had transfers from them since, but not sure; it is a matter that I do not regard a moment, as they are men who are working about me, and could get their transfers at any time; this sale took place last year, I paid the money and got receipts. Nothing has been done in improving these

lands, they were sold at the upset price, as I would not give more. I have not offered them for sale since, had no idea of doing so, there was 400 acres.

I found large tracts of land being taken up in different parts of the country, in 10,000 acre blocks, for the purpose of settlement, or being set off for that purpose, and this was done to give effect to the anxieties for settling the country. I was perfectly satisfied that very likely the very men who made the outcry for settling the country, that when these lands were locked up for certain classes of people, they would create a counter excitement and say the country was locked up, as occurred last season.

I was afraid that some one of those parties would come in and take this large and only convenient tract of land in York and lock it up, and therefore I promoted an application to survey 10,000 acres for general settlement. I saw clearly that if 10,000 acres was locked up by those parties it would create a disturbance in that part of the country, and I would be blamed for the whole of it. Whitehead was directed to survey it. Applications were made and approved of.

There is nothing in the Regulations to prevent persons going in and buying the whole 10,000 acres. A large number of the applications were under the Labour Act, that is my impression. My desire was that the people there should have it for their children if they wanted it; to go in and settle under the Labour Act, or otherwise.

There is nothing to prevent these sales as offered, when not under the Labour Act, to be bought up by any one person, if the highest bidder.

Nackawickac must be one of the largest lumbering streams in this County, but nothing equal to the Scodic; not 1s. to 3s. in point of value of lumber. I am not aware of any complaints by lumbering parties, that this block was laid out. It appeared to be the anxiety of the people generally, that this block should be laid out.

£40 of the Bye-road money was laid out there last year. This money was placed there by the Government out of the Special Grants, not by the Members of the County or Municipality; I did it. I do not think I consulted with my colleagues. I do not know that there are any actual settlers on this particular tract.

The Surveyor General when the Survey was returned, wanted to confine it to actual settlement. I understood from the beginning that it was to be left open, and several farmers had applied for lots for their sons. I had induced many of the farmers to go in and apply for some of these lands; that is why I wished it left open, and resisted the entire restriction to actual settlement. I do not know how many did apply. I contended with the Surveyor General that there was no arrangement with the Government to spend money on the roads in this tract, the same as others. It is generally the arrangement when the Government lay out those blocks for actual settlement, directions are given to make some roads so soon as the settling begins. I told Whitehead when he went on to survey—"if you can find 100 or 200 acres that would be worth having, buy it for me." After the Survey was made, he told me he had applied for three lots. I think I told Whitehead before he went up river, to buy two of them in the name of Martin and Owens, and I had pretty well made up my mind not to have anything to do with them, for reasons of my own. I never did carry out the sale, and never intended to. Returns have been made in the names of these parties, Martin and some other person.

I do not think I spoke to Mr. Inches about them. I did not tell the Surveyor General that I had no intention of carrying out the sale; I presumed it would die out itself. I do not think the Surveyor General would have called upon those parties to carry out this purchase; it is never done. I think Whitehead told Mr. Inches to bid off those lots. I do not think I told him.

Mr. Inches has tried to impress on the Committee that I had interfered with Whitehead in this Survey. I did not in any way whatever, nor have I ever attempted to interfere with the operations of the Crown Land Office or any other department of the Government, beyond that legitimate connection which the Members of the Government have with each other, except in cases where my own constituents were immediately concerned. I have endeavoured to protect their interests in the Crown Land Office, but not more so than any other Member of the House of Assembly. Obligations and expectations are greater from me, and therefore difficulties are greater. I knew I could not escape from that responsibility.

Mr. Whitehead came to me at Woodstock in the month of September or October; in the evening; we talked a good while alone. His main business was to induce me to authorize him to extend the Survey to 15,000 or 16,000 acres. I might mention on the other side, that the Methodists wished to get somewhere in this neighbourhood a block of 10,000 acres, and the thing has come up since the Survey, and 7,000 acres has been offered to them, with 3,000 acres out of this block somewhere to make up the 10,000 acres; though I am inclined to think they will take that block.

I would have accommodated Whitehead if I could consistently with the public interest; but I told him not to go beyond the 10,000 acres until I could see the Surveyor General. I gave him no authority or encouragement whatever.

On my return to Fredericton I saw Mr. Inches and told him what Whitehead wanted, and he said let Whitehead make his return of the 10,000 acres before he gets another order. He said if the land was wanted another order might be given. It was perfectly clear that he was confined to the 10,000 acres. I mentioned this to the Surveyor General on his return, and communicated the following letter to Whitehead:—

“ Fredericton, 10th October, 1860.

“DEAR SIR,—I spoke to the Surveyor General about the survey, he says that he wants the present survey done and returned with the applicants therefor, before he orders any more, when he proposes to add to the untaken enough to make 10,000 acres.

“ Your obedient servant.

“ CHARLES FISHER.”

I remember Mr. Inches was very decided.

Whitehead knew, from what I said to him at Woodstock, that I had no authority, nor could give him any, for making an additional survey.

The Surveyor General has spoken about my speaking of Whitehead's delay to him twice. I suppose I remember now what it was. I was up the River about July last and stopped at Whitehead's all night, and he mentioned to me that there was a notice in the Royal Gazette, requiring the surveys to be in within a specific time, and there was a number of persons for whom he had made surveys, but the papers could not be in before the timber sales. I told him there could be no difficulty; the spirit of the regulation was, if the returns were in any time before the day of sale it would be satisfactory to the Surveyor General I thought.

I spoke to the Surveyor General on my return, for the purpose of inducing him to reserve these lands out of the licenses; these must have been the times I spoke to him.

All Whitehead could gather from me was, that I would mention the matter to the Surveyor General; his delays did not occur from the conversations that took place between us. Whitehead urged the application of the Methodist Body as an additional reason for the extra survey.

Question.—Can you tell why Deputy Whitehead was paid the survey for 21,000 acres,

when the order given being only for 10,000? Did not the Surveyor General oppose the payment for the larger quantity.

Answer.—I do not know whether the Surveyor General complained or not. I think Whitehead made an extra charge. I think the Surveyor General agreed to it. I believe it has been the invariable practice to pay parties sooner or later, even if they have exceeded their order. I do not know that this practice induces Deputies to exceed their orders. I do not know of a case where an order was given for 5000 acres and the returns was made for 30,000 acres.

The Whitehead claim was brought up in Council, but I will not say what took place there. I do not know whether there was a division of Council on the subject. I will not say whether the Surveyor General opposed the claim in Council. In cases of this kind I am always disposed to pay them and get clear of them; that would not extend to the Railway.

I do not know how the money is expended on the roads under the association system, it is left entirely to the Surveyor General.

Question.—If a Deputy Surveyor exceeds a positive order of survey, and when he applies for payment, the Surveyor General opposes it, but the Council orders it, would not such a course have the effect of causing insubordination to the orders of the Department, and incur unauthorized expense?

Answer.—I do not think we could lay down a positive rule on that subject, as it must depend upon the circumstances of each case.

It is necessary that the Surveyor General should have a knowledge of the surveys going on, in order that he may know what land can be disposed of when applied for.

Question.—If every Local Deputy can extend their surveys indefinitely contrary to the orders of the head of the department, and yet the payment is made by the Government, would it not have the effect of throwing the department into confusion with respect to timber licenses?

Answer.—If they do so, it would.

Question.—Do you know of any other block of 10,000 acres being ordered to be surveyed within two or three years past, to be open for sale without any restrictions for actual settlement?

Answer.—I do not know that I remember.

I did not intend to confine this tract on Nackawicac for the people there only, but that was the chief object. It was timber land I told Whitehead to get for me, as I do not consider settling land worth the interest of the money.

I was perfectly astonished when I saw Whitehead's return for 21,000 acres.

I am not aware that any of this land was unfit for settlement; I think Whitehead represented them all as good land. I think Mr. Inches said, when the Methodists applied, that the land was not so good as could be got elsewhere.

I know of no complaints being made by lumberers on account of these lands being surveyed for settlement; all I heard about Mr. Macpherson's complaint was what he said in the House, and I think he mentioned it to me afterwards. There was a man by the name of Young who had complained; Perley had over-lapped him. I saw Inches about it, he said there was no remedy.

Mr. Inches intimates that I have not attended to my duty as Law Officer. I never bring an action for the Crown if I can avoid it.

All the trespasses that ever came into my hand, is a case in Kent, and Morrison in Buctouche, and another of Gilbert's; then there was two cases in which Thomas Murray

was concerned on the Nackawicac. With regard to the Gilbert case, there had been some agreement with Deputy Douglas. I was directed to prosecute him unless it was paid; I wrote to him to that effect, and he paid the money.

In Morrison's case, so far as I can remember, parties had cut a very large amount of lumber the winter before in trespass. I think I had Deputy Douglas' report; he had watched them through the winter, but they went and cut in spite of him, he seized the lumber when it came out in the spring. There was a great deal of corresponding and telegraphing, and a good deal of excitement, the men were resisting the officers in all directions; they were sawing up the lumber. The Government put the matter in my hand, and I was embarrassed what to do, as I found it difficult to fix Morrison with it. I gave directions to Douglas to put men enough on it to protect it; in the face of all that, they were gradually taking the lumber away and sawing it up. I sent word that I would enforce all the penalties of the Law, although I thought it would be difficult to do so. Morrison was in Fredericton about this time, and I spoke to him, and it was understood that Julius L. Inches would look after it.

I saw the lumber was going away and did not know how to prevent it. I saw Inches, and he complained that the Surveyor General had not treated Morrison fairly; had been too decided and too dogmatical. I said to him to come and sit down and talk the matter over, and after some conversation I got the money, and handed it to the Surveyor General, I do not recollect the amount.

Hon. Surveyor General.—I would like to give some explanation in regard to Whitehead.

I stated that the Attorney General and I met on two separate occasions, and the Attorney General assured me on both occasions, that he had no hand whatever in the delay caused by Whitehead's not making his return of survey. The Attorney General said in reference to that, that it must have been in reference to the licenses and survey for separate lots of land; the reference which the Attorney General made to this Regulation was perfectly correct, and he called in the Crown Land Office and he and I had a long conversation on that subject, and I assured him that if a warrant of survey was returned previous to any sale of timber, that the land so surveyed would be excepted out of the licenses; but this subject and conversation had nothing to do with Mr. Whitehead's delay.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Attorney General resumed.—The Murray case comes next in order. I would say that I would not allow political influence to interfere with my public duty, so far as I know my own mind. There was two cases in which Murray was connected; my impression is that I had not the papers in either case; if they were given to me, they are not lost. I have no remembrance of ever seeing them; if they are lost, it would not affect the case.

I wrote to him in both cases. I understood that one of the cases had been arranged. Long's case was arranged. I have talked to Mr. Inches about it, and he said that Deputy Davidson was an old woman; if he had done his duty when he seized it, this difficulty would not have arisen; it would have paid him well to have looked after it. I have heard that this lumber was cut by men in Murray's employ; from what I have learnt, I assume the timber got out of the hands of the Deputy through his inattention, or there might have been a freshet. I wrote to Murray several times, and spoke to him; I came to the conclusion myself, that the action on the verbal promise to the Surveyor General would not lie. I felt satisfied the Crown could exercise all the remedies except Replevin, that a subject could. My opinion was, that an action of Trover would be the best, if not the only remedy; that remedy is just as good now as it was six months ago.

I felt it was very desirable to get it settled without that if possible. I saw Murray shortly before the House opened, and I asked him to go with me to the Surveyor General and see if we could not get it arranged; he never went with me. His admission to the Surveyor General would be part of the evidence that he had been in possession. I am of opinion that the law read the other day, does not apply to this case at all. Murray's case came under my notice about one year ago.

The next was Charles Connell's note for £90, or upwards. I often asked him to pay it; cannot say whether I had the note or not; he always said he had a *sett-off*, and from what he said I concluded he had, and there would be very little difference in the amounts; it was handed to the Solicitor General.

Mr. Inches stated that some other notes had been collected by Fraser for Deputy Davidson, for trespass on the Crown domain. I concluded the best had been collected by Fraser, and this had been handed to me.

I do not know upon what principle a Deputy is allowed to collect notes given for trespass.

I do not know that Deputies take notes in their own name for compound trespasses. I think they are authorized by their Commission to do so, when the public interest is at stake. I am not aware of what the practice is in the office.

I never heard that there was money in the hands of any person in Fredericton, collected by order of Deputy Davidson, and which he now holds until the Government acknowledges his claim for one-fourth of the Murray and Connell seizures.

I remember the whole facts connected with the Stevens' case, and if there is any delay it is Mr. Inches' own fault. When the papers were handed to me, I examined them and came to the conclusion thoroughly, and handed them back to Mr. Inches and told him what was required; it appeared to me that some difficulty arose about some change of this property with Mr. Connell. The right of property was ascertained, and I decided that a lease should be given; the question then came up as to the form of lease; I finally drew a form; I excluded from it all the old covenants, &c. Mr. Inches said to me when I gave it to him, that I had a great faculty for polishing up crude blocks; we might have had two or three conversations about the lease, and left him with the understanding that it would be made out; it came up again at my instance, on account of a letter received from my brother. I asked Mr. Inches about Stevens' lease, and said he was complaining very much. "Oh!" said he, "he is an old lunatic," or something that implied that it would be of no value here or there. As he was a poor man, I felt strongly on it; I had supposed it had been issued long before.

Mr. Inches suggested that we should have a license similar to a timber license, instead of a lease, by putting the seal to the lease it would make it legally binding.

In the case of Rockwell *vs.* the Central Bank, I told Mr. Inches after looking into it, that I was not disposed to alter the Order in Council, already made. The Order in Council was that the Central Bank should pay the Crown any balance due, and pay the man for his improvements after the Bank bought it at Sheriff's sale. I made no Report.

The case of Charles Curliss and Green; I have never had the papers in my possession. In the Secretary's Office they immediately send all cases to me, with a letter, and I always enter them in a Book, (which I now hold in my hand) and Report if disposed of, and make a note to that effect. Mr. Inches never done his business in that way; I have intimated to him that it would be his best course. When I have had cases sent me, I have frequently gone to the Office and looked over matters with him, and wrote out the particulars there.

I am sure Beckwith's case was never handed to me.

The Vance case was examined and left with Mr. Inches, and he should have reminded me of it when Dr. Gordon came over. I do not remember the case.

The case of Dougald Stewart and George Moffitt; my impression is that this case was never sent to me, as Mr. Street spoke to me several times about it, and I could never think of it when in the Crown Land Office. I am confident it never was in my office.

The Thomas E. Perley case; I do not think I ever had those papers. Perley died and the case died also. It was in reference to some land purchased in 1835; if his wife and heirs have any claim they should apply; it is very doubtful if any person has any claim.

Question.—When you knew so many disputed matters had been referred to you by the Council to Report upon, and being spoken to about several of them which had not been sent to you, did it not seem to you that a more effectual mode should have been adopted to get the claims into your hands, in order to give a prompt decision?

Answer.—I was not aware that there was so many lying loose.

Unless my attention was called to some particular case, I could not be expected to know it. I used to call, after Mr. Inches had sent me some cases; it might have been his reason for not sending the cases, my calling at the Crown Land Office and examining the cases there. When I was first Attorney General, the papers used to be sent to me; I do not know how that system came to be changed; it was not for my convenience or by my desire. I do not think as a rule that I told Mr. Inches to keep them in the office; in some particular cases I might.

There are very few cases in the Board of Works; they send me a note. I cannot remember whether there is any papers from the Board of Works; they generally go to the Secretary's Office. In cases of dispute about Bridges, &c., Mr. Steeves and I would go into them sometimes at his office. Most everything goes through the Secretary's Office, and are sent from them to me, as it is the most convenient Schedule.

In matters of Revenue from the Receiver General or Deputies, they also come through the Secretary's Office; sometimes they come direct, and at other times Deputies forward to the Treasurer, and he forwards them to the Secretary's Office.

There was allusion made to the advertisements; something occurred about two years ago. I remember all about it. The Surveyor General often complained that the advertisements amounted to too much. I thought myself, and others thought it was better to go into an enquiry about it, and come to some conclusion; and it was finally agreed in the Council that I should assist the Surveyor General, and see Inches concerning it. My impression is, that since then the Secretary has attended to this with the Sur. General, as occasion might require. The Surveyor General concurred in what I did, and I think we all agreed. I think this was two or three years ago.

In the case of Downing, Mr. Inches informed me that Downing had stated that he had a conversation with me. I saw from the way the Chairman put the question, that he was under the impression I was interfering with the Crown Land Office in this particular. I saw Mr. Tibbits himself in Quebec while the question of this license was under discussion. He was anxious to get the license for a longer period than one year, to protect his mill. I came to the conclusion, and told him so, that the Government could sell him a lease for a term of years, at public auction. The inclination on my mind was to do it if it could be done consistently. When I came home, I saw Mr. Inches about it. He thought it could not be done without introducing all the principles of the old Reserves. I understood him at the time, that there was no particular difficulty in the way, as Mr. Tibbits had got the license reserved, and there was no necessity of taking the matter up until he came in the winter.

When at Court in Victoria in the Fall, two men by the name of Downy came to me and stated that they had cut 22 tons of rotten timber on Mr. Tibbits' license, and it had been

seized. I did not consider it of much consequence. I had always done a good deal of business for Mr. Tibbits, and felt anxious to protect his interests when I could do it consistently, and thought it best to get rid of the matter quietly. They said they were poor men, and were willing to pay 2s. 6d. per ton stumpage. I did not settle it. I intimated to them that I thought Mr. Tibbits would be satisfied. I saw the Seizing Officer and asked him; he thought it was enough. I made no arrangement with them; came to Fredericton, and in about a fortnight got a letter from Mr. Tibbits, complaining that they had been settled with by my recommendation or interference. I went to the Crown Land Office and said to Mr. Inches, that I was not aware that I had any communication about this matter. He said—"no you have not," that the Surveyor General had settled it himself, and all was right; he thought the settlement was fair.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

SATURDAY, 9th March, 1861.

Committee met at 10 o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M'Clelan, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Wilmot.

Hon. Provincial Secretary sworn, and submits the following:—

The Drafts and Plans are prepared in the Crown Land Office and signed by the Surveyor General, then forwarded to the Attorney General for examination; this done, they are sent to the Provincial Secretary's Office, where the grants are engrossed; they are then signed by the Provincial Secretary, after which they are also signed by the Lieutenant Governor, and then entered in a Book kept for that purpose in the Secretary's Office, and again signed by the Provincial Secretary as Registrar; this officer does not see them again; they are then carefully compared by two of the Clerks, when the plan is attached and the Great Seal affixed, and they are filed away until called or sent for by the grantees. These facts are not of material importance, but are stated to show that Mr. Inches was mistaken when he stated that the plans are attached to the grants before they are signed. I seldom read a grant before signing it. All the examinations are made by two departments before they reach my office, and the grants having been carefully compared with the original drafts by my Clerks, there is no reason why I should do so.

I do not wish that it shall be inferred from this that I was ignorant that lands were being sold at auction in the Counties of King's, Westmorland, and Albert. It was no doubt known, not only by some Members of the Government, but by a large portion of the readers of our Provincial Newspapers.

These lands have been regularly advertised for thirty days previous to the day of public sale, not only in the Royal Gazette, but in some of the Newspapers having a very extensive circulation in all parts of New Brunswick; they are in my opinion read by thousands; but what I do assert is, that I was not aware that Mr. Inches, the Chief Draftsman in the Crown Land Office, and the permanent Head of the Department, was a large purchaser, or that he had bought or had an interest in any lands sold by the Crown during the time that I have been Provincial Secretary. By examination of some of the plans in the Crown Land Office, I saw the names of some four or five persons covering tracts varying from 400 to 1000 acres; I did not know that they were not really owned by the parties whose names appeared upon the plan. It has been intimated that the lands in the Counties through which the Railway passes should have been reserved for actual settlement. The Railway was commenced seven years since; from that period, and previous to it, nearly the whole of the ungranted lands in those Counties have been open for application, either under the

Labour Act or auction system; notwithstanding which, there still remains many thousands of acres of land unsold.

There are reasons why, I think, it would not have been right for the Government to have sold in these Counties under the Labour Act alone. In 1856 Acts were passed authorizing the construction of Railways by the Government, empowering the Government to issue Debentures, by which means were to be raised to carry on such works. In one of these Acts provision was made for the creation of a Sinking Fund towards the payment of the debts so incurred; one of the sources from which this fund was to be derived was the proceeds of the sales of the Crown Lands of the Counties through which the road passes. Had therefore the purchasers been confined to the conditions of the Labour Act, it would have been a virtual repeal of the provisions of the Law under which this fund was established, and would be so considered by the purchasers of the Debentures. And it would be anything but a wise policy that would produce upon the minds of the holders of our securities, or of the capitalists of Great Britain or elsewhere, the idea that the Government or Legislature of New Brunswick could be induced, under any circumstances, to disregard, or in any way evade, the fulfilment of their arrangements.

A letter has been handed in by Mr. Inches, signed by Mr. Watson of Saint Stephen, in which he says, that in a conversation with me I said that were I not a member of the Government I would buy or would have bought some of the Crown Lands in the neighborhood of the Railway. I think he was justified in making that statement. The subject was introduced by Mr. Watson stating to me that a gentleman had offered to sell him some 500 acres of land in a certain district near the Railway for ten shillings per acre, and asked me if I thought it was worth it. I think I said to him, that I did not think it was worth it now, but that in time it might bring it, and probably more, if it was well wooded; and at the same time I remarked, that as long as there remained a large quantity of ungranted land few parties seemed willing to give above the upset price; that in my opinion some of the lands were worth more, or would shortly bring more, and were I not a member of the Government I would have bought some of the lots even at a price beyond what they sold for. I remarked at the same time that some of the land was represented as poor, with little or no wood, and not of much value.

Some reference has been made during this inquiry to some property owned by me in the Counties of King's and Westmorland. It is important to me at least that the whole facts in connection with this matter should be given, and I now proceed to state them.

In December 1856, I concluded to purchase in King's County 300 or 400 acres of good agricultural land, if such could be had at a reasonable price. I was informed by a gentleman in Saint John that T. O. Arnold, Esquire, of Sussex, (not Deputy Arnold,) was well acquainted with the lands in that County, and was referred to him for information. On the 1st January 1857, I had an interview with him upon the subject. He said he attended the land sales, knew the quality of the land, and thought he could procure what I wanted. I named 800 acres for self and two friends. He subsequently informed me that he had bought at auction 1280 acres, in three lots: one, 700; one, 300; and one, 280 acres; that it was good land, and cheap at 3s. cash per acre, including survey. I purchased from him the three lots at the price named. It cost Mr. Arnold in cash about 2s. 5d., and the 2d. or 3d. per acre survey. I had no personal knowledge of the way in which these lands were applied for.

In February 1857, I applied for 670 acres, and had them brought to sale. I placed money in the hands of Mr. James Johnson, who then resided at Moncton, with a request that he would bid to a certain price for me; on day of sale they were put up at public

auction, he purchasing for me, and paying the cash down, as I believe. These lots, with the lands purchased from Arnold, include all that I own under grant from the Crown. They were all brought to sale under advertisement by the Honorable J. Montgomery, Surveyor General; consequently, I was not only not a member of the Government, but not a member of the House, at the time.

I have on more than one occasion offered the whole or a part of these lands to actual settlers at the price they cost me; and a gentleman in Saint John now holds a written assurance from me to give a friend of his, a mechanic in Saint John, a deed for a portion of this land at the cost price, provided he settles upon and improves the same within eighteen months from July last, the date of my letter.

Early in 1858, Mr. William Rodgers, lime-burner, Portland, wished me to select for him and some seven or eight others a good tract of land for actual settlement. I advised him to come to Fredericton and make personal examination from plans and returns in the Crown Land Office, and at the same time told him that I had purchased a lot of land from Mr. Arnold, said to be superior, and if he and his associates preferred it to any other, they could have it at the price it cost me. If he has purchased, he has made his selection elsewhere.

In the autumn of 1858, Mr. Crookshank, in the establishment of Messrs. Jardine & Co., shewed me a correspondence between him and a friend in Scotland who had been in New Brunswick, by which it appeared that some eight or ten families contemplated coming out from Scotland to New Brunswick. Mr. Crookshank seemed disposed to advise them to go to the neighborhood of Richibucto. I told him that I thought they would find it more convenient in King's or Westmorland, and that they could have any or all of my land at the cost price, if they wished it.

In March 1860, Robert Bowes, Esquire, of Saint John, visited Fredericton on behalf of an association formed in Saint John, for the purpose of inducing a portion of the labouring population of that City to settle in the country. He visited the Crown Land Office, and made selection of a tract or two of land to be surveyed for the applicants in connection with the Saint John association; one of these tracts was in the neighbourhood of the 1,280 acres purchased from Mr. Arnold. I said to him before he left Fredericton, that if the applicants should prefer mine to any other land in the neighbourhood not granted, they could have part or the whole of it at what it cost me. In confirmation of this statement, I beg to refer to Mr. Bowes' letter hereto annexed.

I have made similar proposals to one or two others. I state this to shew that I have not retarded the settlement of these lands.

After examining plans and maps in the Crown Land Office in February 1857, I asked Mr. Inches what was necessary to be done to bring the lots selected to sale; previous to this time I had never seen an application made, and was ignorant of the exact mode of procedure; he then produced some blank forms and asked what names I wished it brought to sale in, remarking at the same time, that the name of the applicant for lands sold at auction seldom appeared in the Gazette; I then named three parties, one of whom was James Johnson, the person who purchased them for me; these I think he inserted, and when I asked him if it was not necessary that I should sign the application, he said I could if I wished, but it was immaterial; I, however, signed my name to the applications; reference to the document will settle this question. I did not consider that any exception could be taken to these proceedings. During the Session of 1858, I asserted in the House that I had not, since I had been in the Government, applied for an acre of Crown lands for myself, this assertion I now on oath state to be correct. The grants issued in 1858, are for the lands applied for in 1857, when out of the Legislature.

Letter from Mr. Bowes submitted by Hon. Provincial Secretary :—

Simonds, 2nd March, 1861.

Honorable Sir,—

It is reported down here that a great discovery has taken place in the Crown Land Office, in regard to land speculation. I hope that these gentlemen that made these large purchases will be as generous as you were last Winter, if you recollect, when the association sent me up to Fredericton to find out where vacant lands could be got for actual settlement, and when I went to your office, all the Members of the Government were present I think except Mr. Steeves, and all seemed anxious to give me all the information they possessed about the land. When I got my sketches made out, I went to your office and shewed you the plans for the different places, and you told me that before you went into the Government you purchased several lots of land between Westmorland and the Washademoac, "that you never was on the land, but it must be in the neighbourhood of these tracts that I had marked on the sketches, and when I would go to select the land for the association, you can have a look at my land also, and if you like it, you can have every acre of my land that is there, for what it cost me, for actual settlement, as there is nothing that would benefit the country more than industrious settlers going on new land." When I came to Saint John, I acquainted the Bishop and association with your proposition, for which they seemed grateful. I think that there was no land purchased by any of the settlers under the control of the Bishop. I should like to see a tax on wilderness lands, as it is the only way to stop speculation, then there will be some good land to be had for actual settlement, and no man allowed to purchase more than 500 acres, if something like this was carried out.

I remain, Honorable Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT BOWES.

Hon. S. L. Tilley.

Hon. Attorney General resumed.

Question.—Did you continue the proceedings, commenced by Attorney General Street against the late Thomas H. Peters, Deputy Treasurer at Miramichi, for money retained by him, as alleged unlawfully, as such officer?

Answer.—No further proceedings were taken by me, so far as I remember; there had been a good deal of difficulty and delay about it, and this influenced me at that time.

Question.—When you became Attorney General in 1857, was there at that time any legal proceedings going on against Mr. McLeod, of Richibucto?

Answer.—I do not remember that there was; have no very definite idea about it.

Question.—Did you give directions at the Crown Land Office in what newspapers the sales of land and timber should be published?

Answer.—That is all involved in my answer before; it was understood that I should consult with the Surveyor General and Mr. Inches, and the whole thing was arranged; my consulting with them was by authority of the Government, it involved newspapers, and the quantity to each in different Counties.

Question.—Did the Government order payment of accounts rendered against the Crown Land Office for printing, beyond the amounts certified by the Surveyor General as being correct?

Answer.—I am sure I do not remember anything about it, but I should think not, and I am satisfied the accounts would not be paid unless they were satisfied they were correct.

Question.—Has it not been the practice to pay the Deputies for exploring and opening Roads through these large surveys under the Association system?

Answer.—My impression is that they have all been paid; as a general thing this may or may not be the case; in regard to the Whitehead survey this is not the case, nor would

not apply; his bargain was for a specific amount, to include the survey of the Road, so Mr. Inches has told me; his claim was for locating a road. I would understand by locating, that the party would go along and mark the different points. Deputy Hartley's account for laying out the Glassville block, was \$800 odd; it was all paid but \$200 odd.

Question.—Whenever road expenses are incurred, are the conditions of settlement always applied to the adjacent lots?

Answer.—I believe that to be the principle, but such will not apply to the Nackawicac necessarily.

In the Queen's County block (Starkey survey) settlement, conditions were attached to that reserve; the difficulty arose on account of some overlapping, but I believe the matter was settled amicably by the Surveyor General. I am not aware that the settlement conditions were broken into, after the Government expended money there on Roads, &c.

Mr. Andrew Inches resumed.—With the Attorney General's evidence, my character for veracity would be effected, and I wish an opportunity of explaining. I notice that I do not stand here as the accuser of the Attorney General; I came here to defend myself. Mr. Fisher has replied to what I said, I will not follow him in all his explanations, without however, wishing it to be inferred that I admit them. I will merely touch upon them in a general way. One word about the Trespass cases only; that is to notice the singular coincidence that the cases settled were not in York County, that the other two chief cases, although on hand so long, have made no progress whatever.

The Attorney General has mentioned Long's case with Murray, and would try and take credit for settling it. The less he says about that the better. Let him shew that there is one scrap of record of anything done by Government in that case, beyond the complaints of Long, and report of Deputy of stuff seized; Long saw Attorney General about it, and was so thoroughly disgusted with his unwillingness to act, that he used as strong language to me as I ever heard a respectable man use. He finally, himself, took a few pounds less than his actual expenses (personal.) Let the Committee send for Long and see if it is not so.

With regard to the referred cases. The former Attorneys General got the papers at the office after explanations with me, there was no trouble, they were promptly attended to. Why does not the present Attorney General shew the proportion of his decided cases to the undecided; his own evidence admits that he knew they were in the Crown Land Office, and he may well shield himself, and say he was ignorant of some particular cases, when by following the long established usage there was no way of getting him to look at them, he was always in a hurry, unless it was when he came to get some case connected with his political interest; and I will instance a few that occur to me at this moment. Cases of the County of Carleton well attended to; Duplissey's case, at the instance of W. E. Perley; Steeves' case in Albert, at the instance of Commissioner of Board of Works.

Last Spring, after repeatedly speaking to the Attorney General, I proposed, and he agreed, that I should make out an abstract of the principal cases. I did so, and sent or took them to him, and a few only of these were disposed of, some not yet, wherever the blame is to light; I again call attention to such a state of things as has been disclosed in reference to these cases; and I would remind the Committee, that the Surveyor General's evidence on this point agrees with mine in the only report that I have seen of it in a paper which appears to contain a very correct report of what I said, I refer to the "Colonial Empire," and it says "that he, the Surveyor General, had reason to believe that all papers were well attended to by me after their return from Council."

With regard to the Nackawicac case, the Committee must see so well the real state of that case, and the Surveyor General will, no doubt, enlighten them still further, as also Deputy Whitehead himself, that it is needless for me to enlarge. I would however remark that whatever either of these Gentlemen are likely to state, that 40,000 acres were reserved from sale or license on account of that survey for a whole season; that the Kilburns and M'Keens, of whom you have heard so often as having squatted or settled, and therefore justifying the survey, obtained this land independent of it before, and have neither squatted nor settled to the present hour.

With regard to the Attorney General's own purchase there; the real moving spring or motive matter, in addition to the political, I repeat, remembering that I am upon my oath, that he as well as Deputy Whitehead, about or under six weeks ago, told me to bid the three lots in for him, and furnished me with one of the names, he and Whitehead together, Whitehead first mentioned the name of Phinmore Morton, and the Attorney General himself took the precaution to see me on the subject, just before the sale.

With regard to the Attorney General's statement, that he would not take settling land, let me remind the Committee of that part of his own evidence which states that the road line was ordered expressly to pass through settling land. The Sherman Settlement is settling land, and nothing else, and he knew it, and therefore why don't he be straight and not always crooked; and here I state, that at the Attorney General's desire, I lately caused the purchase of 200 acres additional in that Settlement not yet mentioned, believing that I was safe in doing so, and in proof of my assurance that he wished it, I was lately simple enough to advance \$30 out of my own pocket, the first instalment, as directed by him.

The Attorney General has stated that he did not know that a man could not buy more than 100 acres by instalments; why then so many names?

The Annagance and Salisbury spoken of, are one and the same. Now we had a very pretty story about the desire to get a lot each for his children in Salisbury, meaning the Smyth purchase, which he says he did not get; they had no land before, one would infer, and this was in August 1859, the accidental order of my previous testimony has not intentionally, on my part, led the Attorney General to overlook the fact that he had fifteen months before got the 475 acres in Moncton; who were they for?

The Attorney General well knew, and admits that he observed the extensive selling and granting of land along the Railroad. He has coloured everything in his statement, when he was not kept back by the fear of documents.

I said nothing disrespectful of Mr Stevens, whom I highly respect, have strong motives for obliging, with whom I was in frequent correspondence, and whose lease I made every endeavour to obtain. I would ask where is the Attorney General's approval of the new form yet? He has recognized and adopted it in his own evidence; he ought to know that there should have been some formal approval of it.

I now come to something personal. In the previous statements, he is kept somewhat in check by the fear of documents. He shewed great anxiety by a very formal declaration, to get the Committee to believe that he could have no object in wishing me not to come before this Committee, or having come, not to talk too much. Now in the Attorney General's own words, let me work this out too, because the real fact was unmistakable; no doubt about it; as the Committee will all agree with me before I am done. It is absurd to suppose that his many interviews with me—all, with one exception, sought by himself, the exception being when I went and called him out of Council, not to make all the threats that he speaks of, but to tell him that I was to make a clean breast of it,—I say again, that it is absurd to suppose that all these interviews sprang solely from solicitude on my account. It is contrary to the man, for he is always out of

the way when a friend is in trouble, unless he has some self-interest. Now, mark the reasons why the Attorney General had to fear a disclosure from me. There was an uproar, great excitement, for the moment, over what was considered wrong, yea, even fraudulent, even scandalous, which but a day before was thought to be right enough by every one. He knew that the public and House of Assembly, in the view of a coming election, would not take time to reflect, and would blame him, the head of the Government, especially; that the first question to be put to me before this Committee would be as regards members of the Government; and he knew that no one living but myself could inform upon him, for it was all well hid behind other unknown names. Had he no reason then to dread divulgement? Yes, had he, and he knew it, and felt it; and I knew it, and saw it. It was there hanging before us at every time he came to see me; no need for words, to mention it by name, although I did afterwards, no doubt about it, at some of our subsequent interviews; and I mention those at my own house, and at the Council door, as well as in the public highways: "Don't say too much!" "I would not tell too much!" "Needn't mention me!" &c. &c.

The Attorney General in his evidence admits incautiously that I said I would not be a martyr for the Government. What does that prove? Not that I was merely anxious to screen my partners.

I regarded his hint about the commitment for a short time, and doubts even of the possibility of that, as proceeding solely from his own fears, and so now do all who hear me. Knowing all this, I the more readily believed the report which reached me on Thursday evening, as stated in my first evidence. The Attorney General said that he thought I perhaps asked him to speak to Mr. McClelan. Lest any doubts might remain about that, I distinctly state that I did not; and I state in Mr. McClelan's hearing, that I met him that evening at a social party, was for hours in his company, spoke to him on a variety of subjects, and purposely avoided speaking to him or alluding to this matter or the Committee.

I now leave the whole matter where it should be, with every confidence that the truth will be perceived; and I further beg to state in consequence of Newspaper reports, that I have been in consultation with no one, nor derived any assistance throughout this whole matter.

After the Surveyor General has been heard, and in his truthfulness as far as his memory at the time serves, I have the utmost confidence, I will have an opportunity to bring out some further facts.

I also remind the Committee that I respectfully claim the privilege of being heard if there should be need, after each witness; and that I flatter myself that my evidence has already afforded to this Committee an amount of information and suggestions which will compare very favourably with the other witnesses, and that too in language as direct and brief as possible.

Adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Alfred Whitehead sworn.—I am a Deputy Surveyor for the County of York; my Districts are Southampton and Canterbury.

Question by Attorney General.—Did you state to Mr. Inches, or any one in the office, that the delay occasioned in making the survey was caused by me, or to that effect?

Answer.—I did not that I recollect of.

Question by Attorney General.—Was it occasioned by me, or what had I to do with it, and what communication had you with me, when and where?

Answer.—The delay was not occasioned by the Attorney General. I spoke to him with regard to the survey, previous to the issuing of the order, in Fredericton, and told him that it was desired by the people, that a survey should be made in Southampton, in consequence of the numerous applications that was being made for land in that vicinity; he said that he would see about the matter, and get an order issued, or words to that effect, (cannot say what time this was,) if the Surveyor General would concur in it. I afterwards had a conversation with the Attorney General, in Woodstock, I think the latter part of September, at Mr. Connell's house, and told him that in consequence of the parties who had petitioned for land in that vicinity, having applied in various sections of that part of the country, that it would be very expensive to survey 10,000 acres, and that there was so many applications coming in, that I thought it would be necessary to extend the survey beyond the 10,000 acres. I had received the order previous to this, it is as follows :—

“ Crown Land Office, May 25, 1860.

“Deputy A. Whitehead.

“SIR,—In consequence of the numerous applications which have been made to purchase Crown Land in the vicinity of Nackawicac River, you are hereby directed forthwith to make survey of 10,000 acres in lots of 100 acres each.

“The land must be laid out as uniformly as possible, and with reference to the most suitable lines for roads. The fronts and rears of all the lots to be surveyed and opened out. The side lines to be offsetted and numbered on the fronts but not on the rears.

“Your remuneration for this service will be two pence per acre to cover every expense.

“All the external boundaries of the tract or tracts you survey must be distinctly surveyed and marked out.

I am, your obedient servant,

JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*”

I did not receive any subsequent order from the Department with reference to this survey.

I received verbal directions from Mr. Inches about the survey, he told me I would not be safe in exceeding the order of survey. I did not receive any direct order to explore roads apart from that contained in the order. I thought it was an implied order to survey a road. I have explored a road without any reference to the order, except to accommodate the blocks surveyed. I explored a road beyond the block indicated; I did it by what I considered an implied order received from the Attorney General, verbal as far as he is concerned. I received the following communication from Mr. Inches in regard to it, viz :—

“ Crown Land Office, June 12, 1860.

“DEAR SIR,—Some of the Hickeys of the Campbell Settlement say that the road from Campbell to the Newburg or Connell should run north from their place, so as to pass through good land; they say that much of the Davidson line is swampy, besides much of it has been taken up by Anderson, Shea, and Gibson.

“The Attorney General wishes you to be very careful in the selection of the route. Mr. Hartely has been appointed to expend £40 on it, but the best line must be discovered and explored first.

Yours truly,

ANDREW INCHES.

Deputy WHITEHEAD.”

The road referred to runs through these blocks; there is no one block with 10,000 acres in it; there are four blocks. The Attorney General directed me to explore a road; cannot recollect his words, but gave me to understand that a road should be surveyed,

connecting the settlements in Southampton, and giving them a road to the River Saint John through the Parish; also a road to Woodstock and Fredericton. I considered these verbal orders sufficient directions to survey and explore those roads. I consider Mr. Inches' letter authorized me to extend the roads beyond the blocks I was ordered to survey, and I think so still, as far as the Campbell Settlement road had been explored and turnpiked, and extending it through the block or blocks surveyed to the Alma Settlement and Newburg, to connect with the road leading to Woodstock; also the same road is extended to the Greenlow Settlement, (so called,) thence to the Caverhill Settlement, to connect with the road leading to Fredericton; this is all one exploration. The Davidson line started at the Campbell Settlement and ended at the Newburg Settlement.

I did not consider, inasmuch as money was to be expended, that I would be justifiable in recommending the expenditure on a road that did not connect with any other road or survey.

I consider that from the conversation I had with the Attorney General, that I was warranted in extending the exploration of the road to the road leading to Haynesville. I did not extend the road outside of the block in that direction; the road leading to Newburg I extended about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles outside of the block.

I did not increase the survey from 10 to 21,000 acres by directions of the Surveyor General, or Mr. Inches, nor by the directions of any other person; it was not extended entirely upon my own responsibility, but I had to bear the responsibility, it was suggested by various circumstances; no member of the Government or Legislature suggested that I should extend the survey.

Question by Attorney General.—Did you not mention 5 or 6,000 acres as the increase, and what did I say?

Answer.—I do not recollect of mentioning any quantity, but I would state that previous to my conversation with the Attorney General, I had met Deputy Hartley on the street in Woodstock, who informed me that the Rev. Mr. Temple wished to see me, with regard to an application that the Wesleyan Society intended to make for 10,000 acres of land; he desired me to go with him to Mr. Temple's.

Mr. Temple asked me what I thought about their getting 10,000 acres over and above my order of survey on the Nackawicac. I told him I had not been on the land, but if he would wait until I made the survey, I would then report to him what I thought of it, but if they wished to have the survey made that Fall, they had better send a Committee to examine the land. I spoke of this circumstance to the Attorney General, he said he knew nothing about it at that time as it did not belong to his department, but when he went to Fredericton would see the Surveyor General, and let me know by letter whether the survey would be extended or not; he wrote to me on the 10th October, (see letter in yesterday's evidence,) this is all that passed between the Attorney General and myself at that time.

The Attorney General did not give me any directions or authority to extend the survey.

Question by Attorney General.—Did you not come to me at Mr. C. Connell's, where I first saw you then, or knew you were in Woodstock?

Answer.—Mr. Hartley and I called to see the Attorney General at Mr. Connell's in Woodstock.

It appears that the Reverends Mr. Temple and Currie came to Fredericton to see something about applying, and appointed a Committee to examine the land; they decided they could get the 10,000 acres there. Mr. Dickenson told me the order of survey would be issued for the 10,000 acres for the Wesleyan Society. The order never issued.

Dickenson urged me to go on and make the survey. At the time I saw the Attorney General in Woodstock, I saw Dickenson in the street the next morning after having seen

the Attorney General. He asked me what the Attorney General had said in regard to the land. I told him what had passed; he said that the Attorney General knew nothing about it probably, but he had no doubt the order was issued before that, and recommended that I should go on with the survey, which I did.

I did not receive the Attorney General's letter until I was almost through the Survey; it was detained on the road.

I was uneasy about making the survey after I had commenced, and wrote to Mr. Inches, asking him if the Methodist Society had made application, and whether the order was issued. He replied as follows:—

“Crown Land Office, Oct. 20, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose sketches from the Grants.

The Wesleyans spoke about lands for settlement, and the Revds. Messrs. Currie and Temple saw the Surveyor General on the subject, but no written applications have been entered. We told them that there would be plenty of good vacant land in the blocks you are surveying in Southampton.

Yours truly,

ANDREW INCHES.”

This letter had the effect of satisfying me that I was justified in going on with the Survey. It was an ingenious supposition of my own.

I received the Attorney General's letter at my tent while on the Survey. I had nearly completed the Survey then. I commenced the Survey about the 20th September.

I cannot say how much land has been applied for there. Mr. Inches could answer that better than I.

I had two reasons for the delay in making Return. One was the press of business under previous orders, another was ill health. About the time, or after I received the order, I discovered a Notice in the Royal Gazette, dated 26th May, requiring all lands applied for after the first day of March should be surveyed, and Returns made before the first day of July, or they would not be reserved at the general sale of Timber Licences. Having a number of orders on hand, induced me to leave this Survey until I had executed the orders I had previously. I do not recollect the date I made the Return.

I might have received letters from the Office, urging me to make the Return of this Survey. My Return was not made before the July Timber Sales; it was made very soon after October, some time in November. I was urged verbally by Mr. Inches, and am under the impression by the Surveyor General also, to hurry the Survey. It was in consequence of their wanting the vacant lands in that vicinity for Timber Licences; this was before and after the general sale. I did not tell them then whether I would be able to complete it before the general sale or not.

The principal reason I had to extend the Survey beyond the 10,000 acres, was from what Mr. Dickenson told me; and again, to make it a paying job. There was a disapproval on the part of the Surveyor General, of the extended Survey, when I made my Return. I do not know whether the Surveyor General knew of the extension or not, but think Mr. Inches told me he had told him a few days before. He objected to paying the full amount, or anything beyond the 10,000 acres.

I am not aware how much timber land was locked up by this Survey.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

MONDAY, 11th March, 1861.

Committee met at 10½ o'clock A. M. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M'Leod. Mr. M'Clelan absent from ill-health.

Alfred Whitehead resumed.—The Attorney General did not, at the time I received the order of survey, ask me to pick him out some land; but soon after I received the order of survey, he said that if in my surveys through that part of the country, I came across 1 or 200 acres of good timber land he would like to get it, but he did not wish to interfere with any person or to obtain good settling land. During the time I was making the survey I had entered three petitions, not by his directions; the names were forwarded to me by another person; the person wished me not to mention his name in the matter; he afterward declined taking the land. It was my Brother who gave me the names; the three names were Mann. I think they do not live in this country; I do not know any person of that name. I think they are living in Minnesota; my Brother was in Minnesota, and sent me word to apply for the land in the names mentioned. The application was made previous to the survey. The thirty or forty applicants who had made application for land in this particular locality were not made for any particular lot, as the survey had not been made.

I mentioned to the Attorney General that those persons would not take the land, and he could have it; he decided to make the purchase in the names mentioned. I did not get the transfers from the Manns.

I have not selected any land besides this for the Attorney General; I have not informed my brother that the lots were bid in for the Manns.

My brother's reason for not applying in his own name was, that he knew no one person could purchase more than 100 acres in his own name. I think I might have suggested to my Brother his purchasing some of these lands. I did not apply for any of it in my Brother's name; I thought proper to use other names.

I did not consider how the transfer could be made to my brother, after the land was bought in in the name of the Manns. The applications had been made after I commenced the survey, but not before I finished. I have made application for land in fictitious names prior to the summer of 1860, at the instance of, and by desire from the Attorney General; do not recollect the names. I think there were four or six lots; that land lay near the Great Shogomoc Lake, in the County of York; they were bought by Benjamin Ingraham; do not know who for. I think one lot was purchased in the name of Turtlott, and the rest in the names of Ingraham, I think part were bought by instalment and part for money down; don't know positively who they were bought for. The Attorney General had previously directed me to look out some land for him; it was lumbering land, they were in fictitious names. Cannot say how long the using of fictitious names has been in practice.

Have been Deputy Surveyor about four years, have never applied for land in fictitious names in any other case. I think it was in the Spring of 1859, that Ingraham purchased; there has been no improvements or lumbering on these lands. I do not think I had any communication with the Attorney General about the names the lands were to be bid in for, nor have I had since. I always sign the petitions myself.

The Attorney General had no knowledge of the fictitious names for the lands on the Shogomoc.

I think Ingraham and Turtlott bought for themselves; there was competition.

The Attorney General said that he intended to pay cash; the lots exceeded 200 acres.

Question.—When you presented your claim, for compensation for survey and exploring

road, to the Crown Land Office, did you state to Mr. Inches that you had been in continued communication with the Attorney General, and acted under his directions ?

Answer.—With regard to the road, I told him I had, but not in reference to the survey.

I should judge there was about twenty acres or more on each lot on the Nackawicac land, good hardwood land. The Naraguisis, near which this land lays, might be a good place for a mill site ; it is the best place for a bridge, but parties have objected to it as a mill site. They have been well timbered with spruce, but it has been cut away.

I have before exceeded the order of survey without the order of the Surveyor General. I was ordered to survey 30,000 acres for the N. B. and C. R. R. Company, and surveyed 37,100. This was under the law giving the Company large tracts of land, and within the Railroad reserve. I do not think the Surveyor General made any objection. I was paid in full for that survey.

The Attorney General's anxiety about the roads was to accommodate the settlers rather than the size of lots. I do not think the survey involved the roads. The survey involved a road, but not the roads. The practice in old surveys was to run a straight road without reference to the character of the land over which it passed ; this is the reason why I have made an extra charge for surveying these roads, as they are adapted to the settlement of those lands ; this was done in consequence of conversations had with the Attorney General.

I have been paid in full for surveying the 21,000 acres. I left my account in the Crown Land Office, and the Surveyor General told me it would have to be brought before the Council. I do not recollect of speaking to any person about it, or having communication with any one about it, until I came to Fredericton the next time, when Mr. Inches informed me that the warrant was issued to pay me in full for the whole survey. I had no reason to suppose that I would get my pay in full, other than the Council would consider the whole survey as necessary and pay it accordingly. I am positive I never spoke to any person about the payment except Mr. Inches, he always said I had done wrong, but had told the Surveyor General it would be paid.

I do not know where the money came from to build the road from the Campbell Settlement to the Newburg Settlement. Hartley laid out the money ; don't know whether it was bye road money or a special grant.

By the expenditure of a small amount of money they had grubbed a portion of the road beyond where it was turnpiked, they continued this grubbing ; this road extends the road from the river through the settlement.

The 600 acres applied for by me on the Shogomoc, were continuous and in one block, and on the east side of the Shogomoc.

Question by Attorney General.—How much land was applied for before you executed the survey, and how much now, and what is the prospect of the land being taken ?

Answer.—I am under the impression there was 30 or 40 applications before the order of survey. I think I found 78 applications, (including the 40,) in the Crown Land Office on Saturday, all on the Nackawicac block ; the most of these applicants are young men from Woodstock, Jacksontown, and Richmond ; great many of them men of families who are now moving in. I think Mr. Dickenson told me three families had gone in this Winter ; and I have no doubt all will go in next Summer, who have applied under conditions of actual settlement. There are still names of other parties who wish to apply, but who were not aware that they would have to make oath to the petition. I think since the 6th of September last, parties are obliged to make affidavit when making applications under the Labour Act.

I do not think any of the first thirty or forty applicants were fictitious names, as I am personally acquainted with the largest portion of them. I cannot tell when I first

learned the mode of applying in fictitious names; have heard of it being done a long time ago.

The applications from my brother was made since the order was issued; I have no blank transfers from my brother. I believe the making of this survey has led to these applications and settlement.

My brother did intend to return from Minnesota, and I expect him immediately on the opening of the Mississippi; he has no interest in these lands now.

The petition of John Andrews for 200 acres of land, June 9th 1859, was by request of the Attorney General; the name is fictitious. Stephen Morriss, same date, 200 acres, similar to the above. Robert Morriss, 200 acres, the same. Albert Richford, the same, all in one lot on the east side of the Shogomoc. I informed the Attorney General after the Survey; they were then brought to sale. He did not ask me to buy them in for him, he said he intended to pay cash down for the whole of them.

With reference to the certificates which Mr. Inches has stated I gave to parties, I did not intend them as certificates; merely as non-committal documents. They are as follows, viz:—

“*Southampton, October 13, 1860.*

“DEAR SIR,—Mr. T. C. Atherton is anxious to get the Kilburn block to lumber on this Winter. I have nearly finished the Survey in that Section, and find that I shall not want a very large portion of that block, if any. I think you might as well have it brought to sale with that understanding, that whoever should get it should have no claim on the part surveyed, providing I should require a portion of it.

Yours truly,

ALFRED WHITEHEAD.

Andrew Inches, Esquire.”

“*Southampton, Nov. 17, 1860.*

“DEAR SIR,—Mr. Joel Miller is very anxious about his Timber Licence. I have now finished the Survey in that vicinity, and he has seen my field plan, and thinks that the Survey does not embrace much of it. I do not know whether it does or not, not knowing just where his License is, but perhaps you would be quite safe in bringing it to sale, as you did the Kilburn block, reserving all included by the Survey.

“I shall make my Return of Survey on Monday week.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED WHITEHEAD.

Andrew Inches, Esquire.”

“*Dumfries, Nov. 20, 1860.*

“Mr. Inches—

“DEAR SIR,—Mr. William Quigg is anxious to get the Clowes License to lumber on this Winter. I am not acquainted with the ground, but from his description of it, I don't think my Survey has interfered with it at all. If you please, you can receive his application, and before the sale will take place, my plan of Survey will be handed in; so that if any of it should be included in the Survey, you would have an opportunity to reserve it.

“I will present my plan of Survey on Tuesday next.

Yours very truly,

ALFRED WHITEHEAD.

Andrew Inches, Esquire.”

I believe all that portion of the land on the Nackawickac not in the Survey, has since been licensed. I know nothing of M'Pherson's Licenses. I am under the impression that it will not lessen the quantity that would have been cut, had the Survey not been made.

Mr. Inches recalled.—From the date of my note to Mr. Whitehead, in which I speak of the Wesleyans having verbally applied, it had been reported that Mr. Whitehead had greatly exceeded his order; several country people stated it, and we were then in hopes that the Wesleyans would take it; but this is in no way at variance with our repeated previous objections to his exceeding the 10,000 acres.

With regard to the excess of 7,000 on an order for 30,000 acres for the Railroad, it seemed of no consequence, and no fault was found with him, inasmuch as the very next service he would go upon, would be to survey the remainder of the Reserve for the Company.

With regard to Mr. Whitehead's statement about the 300 acres purchased for the Atty. General. I had not then, nor never had, and have not yet the least doubt, but that it was for himself. He spoke to me about it a few days before the sale, and I informed him immediately after the sale that he had got it, with which he appeared to be well pleased; and I would ask why was the Attorney General buying land for Mr. Whitehead's brother? and who did Mr. Whitehead think would find the money?

When I told Mr. Whitehead that he had greatly exceeded his order, and that the Surveyor General was very angry, I did tell him what I had been saying to the Surveyor General, that notwithstanding his assertions that he would not pay him, I said that he would, and the event has proved the correctness of my assertion. I made no mention of the Shogomoc land. John L. Marsh, jr., acted for the Attorney General, and I think should be sent for.

Mr. Whitehead resumed.—With regard to my brother having anything to do with the land, I have abandoned the idea of him having anything to do with it, or any land in that vicinity, previous to my speaking to the Attorney General in regard to these lots at all, consequently the petitions were made use of to bring the lands to sale for the Attorney General, without any reference to my brother at all.

I had means in my hand belonging to my brother. He directed me to pay out of the moneys in my own hand.

I went home for papers in connection with this investigation, but did not bring the letters received from my brother.

He left property in my hands when he left this country. He did not know I had money in my hands when he applied for those lands. I had no money, but property. I am under the impression that the names of the Manns are fictitious. I do not know how it is possible for the Attorney General to get the grants under these fictitious names. I took the names of Mann from a newspaper; my brother did not send them to me in his letter.

I did not use any means to get parties to apply for land on the Nackawicac, in order that I might get a job, before or since.

Mr. Inches resumed.—Hutchison, Fraser, and Ferguson. had no interest in the lands purchased for me. Fraser and Hutchison had lands of their own.

I believe the Secretary signs the parchment, without seeing the plan. This explanation, however, is of no great account, as he admits his knowledge of, and excuses, the sales. In the case of the Attorney General, he kept back some grants, took particular notice of them, and saw me on the subject, not as objecting, but out of curiosity, and the grants passed.

I am not aware of any grants of land that had passed through the Crown Land Office, and omitted in the Returns laid before the Legislature in 1857 and 1858. The Returns are not prepared by me, and I have no connection with them. They are prepared by Mr. Gowan, and I think are very carefully done.

Question.—Have you any knowledge of a seizure made some years ago upon lumber cut by John Ferris and a man by the name of Carpenter?

Answer.—I do know of the transaction, but am in no way connected with it, personally or otherwise, and decline giving any further answer in connection with it.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Inches resumed.—I would wish to know how far the Committee intend going back. If not further than 10 years, the transaction alluded to was previous to that.

[The Committee decided that the answer must be given.]

I am in hopes that the transaction that I am now going to allude to, will not appear so bad when fully examined, and I am reminded of the extent of my oath; I will proceed.

I hold in my hand a Report from Deputy H. B. Rainsford, as follows:—

“ Kingsclear, 31st May, 1850.

“ SIR,—Having received verbal instructions to complete the order dated the 26th March last, and in what manner, in fact to use some discretion.

“ I have now to report, that I received £30 in cash from John Farris for 200 tons of small size timber, and Birdsell Carpenter’s note, endorsed by John Farris, for £100 at three months, payable at the Central Bank, for 400 tons at 3s. per ton, and 160 tons at 5s., which was the best arrangement I could make in connection with all the circumstances.

“ I beg herewith to submit my Account for time and expenses, and pray that I may receive instructions as to the disposal of the sum of £30 cash in my hands and the note for £100.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

H. B. RAINSFORD.

To the Hon. Thos. Baillie, Surveyor General.”

This report was put by me on the Schedule for the Council, and the order upon it in Council, July 11, 1850, was approved, and note to be collected; it was in Council again September 5, 1850, the report was: Account allowed, and the note to be handed over to the Government. I think under that the note for £100 was given to me.

I find a Minute of mine in the Executive Council Book when I was Clerk, as follows: “ Account and Minute to Mr. Partelow, 12th September 1850; on back of report it says, 11th instead of 12th September, 1850. The expenses in the account was £25 9 9.

The next in order is a Petition from Birdsell Carpenter, dated 28th August, 1850, as follows:—

“ To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

“ The Petition of Birdsell Carpenter, of Canning, in the County of Queen’s, humbly sheweth—

“ That your Petitioner is a British subject, that he resides in the Parish of Canning, in the County of Queen’s; that in the month of July, 1849, your Petitioner entered into an engagement with the Honorable John Robertson, of Saint John, to procure for him a quantity of saw logs on his Reserve on the Salmon River; that while engaged in getting the said logs, he was induced to cut a quantity of pine timber without license; that the said timber, adjudged to be 560 tons, was seized by Mr. Deputy Rainsford, and a penalty of one hundred pounds was imposed by said Deputy Rainsford, of which amount your Petitioner has paid into the Central Bank, to the credit of the Province, the sum of £66 13 4, being two thirds of the amount of the penalty.

"That on taking the said timber to market, it was found to be very defective, so much so, that at least one third of it will be condemned, and the quantity of course reduced to about 370 tons.

"Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that Your Excellency will be pleased to take his case into Your Excellency's most favourable consideration, and order that he may be relieved from any further liability on account of the said timber, as he has already paid two thirds of the penalty originally imposed. And as in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pray.

BIRDSELL CARPENTER.

Canning, 28th August, 1850."

This does not appear to have gone before the Council at all. At that time the note was taken in by me to Mr. Partelow, on being sent for. The £30 I never saw, but understood from Mr. Rainsford, on enquiry, that it had been handed in by him to Mr. Partelow; I sent the account of expenses to Mr. Partelow, he then had the note, the £30, and the account. The account never was returned to me that I can recollect, and I understood from Mr. Rainsford that Mr. Partelow had settled it; that is the last I ever heard of it. Some years afterwards, on falling in with these papers, which I have handed in, it naturally occurred to me, what had become of the £66 13 4, the amount paid in.

Carpenter's petition stated the amount had been paid into the Central Bank to the credit of the Province. I did not know of the Province having an account with the Bank. I felt myself somewhat accountable, as the note had been in my hands.

I went over to the Bank and asked the cashier if £66 13 4 had been paid in to the credit of the Province at the time stated in the petition; he told me the Province had no account with the Bank, I said very well then tell me whether it was paid in to the credit of J. R. Partelow at that date; he said that he could not show a private account; I said come turn up the account, or words to that effect; after a time he did so, and walking away said, "I won't shew it to you," leaving the account open before me. I looked at the account where he indicated and saw the entry for that amount, to the credit of Mr. Partelow. I am aware that the Provincial Secretary had an account with the Bank, and very probably this may have been it. I pursued the matter no further, was glad to see that it was out of my hands.

Some years after, Mr. Ferris asked me about the disposition of this money, and I told him I believe, exactly as I have now stated. I am in hopes on further investigation the whole thing will be explained.

It was during Mr. Baillie's time, an order was passed in Council, that no moneys was to be paid into the Crown Land Office to the credit of the Province, but to the Receiver General by ticket; that practice is still continued.

There was a public account kept at the Central Bank. I would not think it proper for the Bank to shew any accounts.

I was under the impression that Mr. Partelow had pocketed the money, and told Mr. Ferris so. I told Mr. Ferris it was paid into the Central Bank to the credit of J. R. Partelow, in what capacity, public or private, I could not say.

It not being paid into the Receiver General, gave me the impression that something was wrong and very irregular. The note was in the hands of Mr. Partelow at the time the money was paid; it was made payable at the Central Bank. I have no means of knowing whether the amount was drawn by Mr. Partelow or not; cannot say that it was not drawn out for the benefit of the Province. The irregularity seems to be in paying it into the Central Bank, but it was quite natural for the man to pay the money there. I asked to look

at no other accounts at the Bank, and have no knowledge of what moneys are paid in there, on account of the Secretary, or drawn out. I am aware that the Bank was in the practice of advancing certain sums in expectation of a Warrant.

I induced Mr. Light to purchase lands with me in King's County, and the following is a copy of the letter I addressed him on the subject.

“Fredericton, February 25, 1859.

“DEAR SIR,—I enclose a sketch of a tract of 1,200 acres of land, north of the Annagance and south of the Cornhill and Lombard Settlements, which was purchased up about five or six years ago by parties, whose agent, Mr. M'Lean, offers to sell me. Both situation and soil I know are desirable, and Deputy Fairweather's notes of the survey, represent it as well timbered. The price asked is £600, payable one-half now and the other half in July next; but I believe I can get it for £500. The whole however is too much for me alone. Would you feel inclined to join in the purchase and take it between us? The speculation will be a good one, for the value of such land, in such a situation, will rise very much as soon as you put your Road through. Please give me an early answer.

Yours, &c.

ANDREW INCHES.

A. L. LIGHT, Esquire.”

To this I received the following reply:—

(Private.)

“Saint John, 28th February 1859.

“MY DEAR SIR,—Your most esteemed favour is before me.

“In reply I have to say that I abstained entirely from purchasing lands along the line of the proposed Railway, so long as the location was undefined.

“Now, however, that the location is all finally decided upon, I really do not see why I may not be permitted to invest my money as well as another.

“With these views therefore, I have to say that *I will join you in this speculation*, if the property can be purchased for £500, which I think is as much as we would be justified in paying, with a proper regard to any future profit to ourselves. I would prefer that the terms were *one third* down, and the rest in four annual instalments. I however, am not very particular about this. If you can close the transaction on the above terms, you are at liberty to draw on me at sight for my proportion. It had better be closed at once, as I suspect the lands are being plundered extensively by the several Railway Contractors, and these men I can make all pay up the *utmost farthing*, if I have an early control.

I remain, my dear Sir, truly yours,

ALEX. L. LIGHT.

Andrew Inches, Esquire, Crown Land Department, Fredericton.”

This land was purchased by instalments, in 100 acre lots, as stated, some years before; all these Railroad lands I had a part interest in, and this is part of it. I owned half of that land at the time, and own half of it now. I paid 3s. per acre for my half. Mr. Light paid £250 for his half, and this money went to my partners and not to me. As I have seen this matter alluded to in the public prints, I would say that the half of the difference only between the purchase money and the amount it sold for, came to me; that was in consideration of the trouble I had taken. I wish further to state that Mr. Light has never expressed his dissatisfaction with the purchase, but rather otherwise; and that the price I asked him to pay, and to which my partners consented at my recommendation, was a very reasonable and moderate price, as I will shew by the following letter from Mr. Simonds, owner of land in the rear of it:—

“Annagance, March 28, 1860.

“DEAR SIR,—I have just this moment received your note of Feb. 22nd, and hasten to reply; though I fear from the circumstance of my having laid out large sums in improve-

ment since my residence here, that my price will be too high to suit your friends; as for instance, £1500 in buildings beside other improvements such as clearing, stumping, setting out fruit trees, road making, &c. I would not sell the hundred acres I am on for less than £2000 at the very lowest, and it would depend on circumstances if for that even, and the nine hundred wilderness for not less than four pounds per acre, making in the whole a considerable sum.

"I would sell two hundred (one improved) by themselves, or the balance by itself, or both together. It is all finely wooded; by June will be within four miles of a Station; is most excellent land, and for a man with money would be a good speculation. Dr. Vail, M.P.P. who is now in Fredericton, knows something about the place, and would doubtless give you his unbiassed opinion as to its capabilities. Please address as over, as I fancy the delay of your last is attributable to the Address.

Yours truly,

JOHN SIMONDS.

Andrew Inches, Esquire."

If Mr. Light is dissatisfied, I am quite willing to relieve him of the purchase, with all charges. With reference to the land owned by Mr. Watson, Mr. Parks and myself are in the same position, with this difference, that the price was 6s. 3d. in both cases, and it was only in the Light purchase that I got half the difference. I got nothing out of the sale to Watson and Parks. I consider half the difference got in the sale to Light as a small compensation, taking in this transaction and others, and my partners thought so also. I now state my willingness to relieve Mr. Watson and Mr. Parks of their purchase; but they have never expressed any desire to do so, neither do I think they ever will.

Question by Mr. Tibbits.—What do you know of that portion of the Indian Reserve in Madawaska, which has been granted to John Hartt?

Answer.—I now speak from documentary evidence. The Commissioners under the Ashburton Treaty made survey and return of a tract of 800 acres, called the Indian Reserve, at Madawaska, immediately below the Little Falls, and I now beg to submit the following letter from Mr. Emmerson, who was in some capacity a Commissioner:—

"Edmundston, 22d April, 1853.

"SIR,—In answer to yours of the 17th March last, I beg to report the following facts, elicited from the Indians and other parties, regarding the Indian Reserve near the village of Edmundston:—

"Lewis Burnard, Indian, states that, in the Spring of 1842, John Hartt applied to him for a lease of a piece of ground one acre square, and that he agreed to allow Hartt to occupy the ground at the rate of five pounds per annum.

"In 1845, John Hartt applied to him for another acre of ground, stating at the same time that he wanted it for Mr. James Tibbits to build a store upon. That he allowed him to occupy the ground for that purpose, at the above rate of £5 per annum, and in 1850 he allowed John Hartt to occupy another half-acre at the above rates. That he received from Hartt, some years, £15, and other years, £18, and one year he received £20, for all the hay cut on the intervalle.

"That John Hartt never gave the Indians one farthing for nothing, either to pay the doctor or priest for them, but what was deducted from the above rents.

"That John Hartt applied to him (Burnard) repeatedly, to dispose of a part of the Reserve and deed it to him; that he constantly refused John Hartt, telling him that the ground was reserved for the use of all the Indians, and could not be sold.

"Lewis Burnard and the other Indians residing on the Reserve declare that they do not wish the Government to dispose of any part of the Reserve.

"That, last fall, they ploughed the whole intervale, on their own account, ready for a Spring crop, and, last winter, hauled out rails sufficient to fence in the whole intervale and main road, one mile in extent.

"That John Hartt has no part of the Reserve under cultivation except the above-described lots.

"With reference to that part of John Hartt's petition wherein he states that the land is not fit for cultivation, I have to give his statement an unqualified contradiction. The land, in my opinion, is as good as any in the Madawaska Settlement, and one of the most valuable lots in the vicinity. In the year 1840, a part of the lot adjoining to it was sold by Mr. Joseph Hebert for £10 per acre, and since then land has become much more valuable, in proof of which I myself have paid to the Government from £40 to £120 per acre, within a quarter of a mile of the Reserve.

"The object of John Hartt's settling at the Little Falls was to sell liquor to the Indians and soldiers then stationed at the Block-house, as but little business was transacted in this part of the country previous to 1843. About the same time that Hartt commenced his building, which was about 26 by 30 feet, Mr. Joseph Hebert and Mr. Simon Hebert each commenced and finished two large two-story houses of entertainment here. The building put up by Tibbits was never finished, merely closed in, and remained so until last summer, when Hartt converted a part of it into a store for his brother-in-law, Costello, which is the only store on the premises. There is but one stable, and several small log buildings, put up by Hartt on the Reserve, of little value. Mr. Coombes and I consider that Hartt should pay £40 per annum for 30 rods front.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN EMMERSON.

Honorable R. D. WILMOT, Surveyor General."

Upon this there was an Order made in Council, May 11, 1853, as follows:—"If Hartt atton to the Government, and pay the expenses up to the present time, His Excellency in Council will be ready to discuss the amount of rent; the Attorney General to inform him and proceed accordingly."

In July the same year, there was an Order made in Council requiring Hartt to recognize the right of the Crown in the first instance; unless he does this within one month, proceedings to continue, and inform Hartt that if such proceedings succeed, no consideration will be shewn.

Under this, I believe Hartt acknowledged the right of the Crown, and did all that was required and stopped the suit.

The next that I can lay my hand on is a Petition from John Hartt, as follows:—

"To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c., and to the Honorable the Executive Council.

"The Petition of John Hartt of Little Falls, in the County of Victoria, humbly sheweth—

"That in the year 1840 Petitioner settled at Little Falls, in the County of Victoria, then in the County of Carleton. That the land now held and occupied by Petitioner was then in the possession of Louis Burnard, an Indian settler, who, with his family, was in sole and exclusive possession thereof, and had a small clearing thereon; that the said Louis Burnard had held the sole and undisputed possession of the said land for forty years and upwards before the year 1840.

"That Petitioner at first purchased a small piece of the land now in his possession, from the said Louis Burnard, and shortly afterwards, bargained for and purchased from the said

Louis Burnard the entire lot now in Petitioner's possession, containing about 100 acres, and has paid to the said Louis Burnard therefor the sum of £125.

"That Petitioner has resided on the said lot since 1840, upon which he has raised his family, now consisting of seven children, and has at great labour and expense cleared up and improved the said lot; that at the time of the purchase, the said lot was nearly all in a wilderness state, and Petitioner has now thereon a dwelling house, store, and out-buildings, which he erected in the year 1841; that the said land, so occupied by said Louis Burnard, was not up to the time of Petitioner's purchase, included in or considered to be any part whatever of an Indian Reserve, but the exclusive property of the said Louis Burnard, and Petitioner treated with him as the sole owner thereof.

"That Petitioner so continued in the undisturbed and, as he believed, the rightful possession of said lot until 1852, when he was called upon to acknowledge the title of the Crown to the same.

"That Petitioner feeling that misrepresentations had been made concerning him to the then Government, urged the legality and honesty of his holding, and claimed to have his title confirmed, and that a grant should issue to him under the "Treaty of Washington," and that he should be equitably dealt with, and in like manner as others in his vicinity who had settled subsequently to Petitioner.

"That in consequence of influences and misrepresentations hostile to Petitioner, his request has not yet been complied with; but on the contrary, he was peremptorily ordered either to quit and deliver up his land and improvements, without any remuneration therefor, or to submit to terms which Petitioner considered harsh and oppressive.

"That Petitioner being a poor man was powerless to protect his interests, and fearing that he would be forcibly deprived of his little property, reluctantly submitted to such terms as might be dictated to him.

"You Petitioner now begs to renew his application for his grant, and confidently relies on His Excellency, and your Honors, in whose uprightness and virtue he has implicit confidence, to take his case into your favourable consideration, and to grant him justice in the premises.

"And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN HARTT.

Fredericton, 8th April, 1856."

On this Petition an order was made in Council 3rd May, 1856, "to stand over." I find my order on the back of it, "Messrs. Hastings Brothers, of Saint John, state that they have an assignment of this property from Mr. Hartt, and will produce the papers." I then find an Order in Council, September 2, 1856, "For further enquiry by Surveyor General, Secretary, and Solicitor General;" then I find an Order in Council, April 15, 1859, "Grant to issue for 100 acres;" April 30, 1859, wrote to Mr. Watters regarding the Hastings claim; also endorsed, "what and should the upset price be."

I also find a report in the hand-writing of the Solicitor General, dated 4th April, 1859, but not signed, it is as follows:—

"To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

"The undersigned, to whom was referred the Petition of John Hartt, praying that a grant may pass to him, under the stipulations of the Treaty of Washington, of the land upon which he now resides in and near the Little Falls, in the County of Victoria, have given their attention to the prayer of the Petitioner, and have investigated his claim to the grant asked for, and beg leave to report, that they find that the Petitioner has been in possession

since 18th June 1840, of a tract of land situate near Little Falls, which he had *bona fide* occupied and improved since the above date, which said land has, since the Treaty of Washington, been part and parcel of this Province. The undersigned consider that the claims of the Petitioner comes within the spirit of the Treaty of Washington; the undersigned find that the Petitioner has been actually in possession of the land claimed, and has and now improves the same for more than six years before the date of the Treaty; the undersigned therefore recommend that a grant of 100 acres pass to the said John Hartt, of the land now in his possession, situate between the land occupied by Joseph Hebert and the Indian Reserve; the lot of land so to be granted, to be thirty rods in front and to the River Saint John, and extending to the rear, preserving that width, until it makes 100 acres.

Respectfully submitted.

4th April, 1859.

By endorsement I find it did not come into my hands until the 17th February 1860, when it was given to me by Mr. Watters as the draft of a report; I have never seen any other report than this, there may be another on the files of the Executive.

There has been no purchase money paid, and never was required under this Treaty of Washington. The grant was stayed some time upon the remonstrance of Mr. Tibbits, and there was much discussion about it; Mr. Tibbits urged that Hartt had not settled there at the time required by the Treaty, and if he had, he was only in the light of lessee or tenant of the Indians, and that it was very valuable.

On the 4th April 1860, the following note was addressed by Mr. Watters to the Surveyor General:—

“Fredericton, 4th April 1860.

“Hon. James Brown, Surveyor General.

“SIR,—I beg to inform you that my application for the issuing of the grant to Hartt, of land at Little Falls, is made with the full consent and at the particular request of Messrs. Hastings, whose security will be materially enhanced by the issuing of the grant.

I am, &c.

CHARLES WATTERS.”

Here I wish to state that I told the Chairman of this Committee that the grant was stayed, and led him to infer that the grant was stayed indefinitely. He reproached me afterwards, on finding the grant had issued. I shewed him the Surveyor General's order that the grant should issue on the 4th April 1860. At the time of the order to issue the grant, I felt inclined to send word to Mr. Tibbits, who I believe had left for Quebec a few days before, with the understanding as before stated; but I did not want to make any more trouble about it.

I think no reservation has been made to the Indians in the grant issued to Hartt, and I think it a very hard case for the Indians.

In as far as the Indians are concerned, the Government have not considered them as the personal proprietors of the land reserved for them. In this case, the Government have considered the Indian a man, but it is the only case that I know of. The remainder of these lands have been surveyed with a view, and an order made to sell them for money, the proceeds to go to the Indian Fund, but a sufficient reservation to be made for the Indians themselves. I have no knowledge of any new light being thrown on the Hartt case since Emmerson's letter, further than Hartt's Petition. The Reserve is 800 acres, but this piece sold out of it is the most valuable part; a part of it was subdivided by the Government for town lots, but no sales were made.

There has been no other applications in this Reserve except Hartt's, which has been disposed of by the grant.

Mr. Watters evinced a good deal of anxiety about the issuing of this grant to Hartt, and took an interest about Mr. Hastings' claim; more particularly in April last year, when the grant was issued. It never occurred to me strange that this case should be referred to the Solicitor General among the others; it is quite in keeping with the practice.

Simeon Hebert applied for lands; some considered them Indian Lands and others not. He was about forty years ago allowed certain lands by lease during pleasure. It was afterwards taken from him for the Town of Edmundston, and he has since got £100 part recompense from the Legislature.

In answer to Mr. Watters, I would say that Mr. Tibbits expressed himself very strongly against the issuing of the grant to Hartt. I have no recollection of Mr. Tibbits putting it on the ground that Mr. Hebert should have a grant issued the same as Hartt. I think Mr. Tibbits threatened to move an Address to the Government for the papers. I never said that I thought Hartt should receive a grant, as I thought it was a hard case for the Indians.

Have no recollection of Mr. Watters bringing in the Report for me to examine.

This land was laid out about 1845. It may have been in possession of Hartt before that, but it was I consider one of the most ancient Reserves on Record.

When an Order in Council is made on the back of a document, we never went behind that.

I wish to draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that it is made an argument in the draft of Report from the Solicitor General and others, that Hartt went into possession in 1840, the Commissioner's Report says 1842. Granting that he had been in possession in 1840, he had no legal right to possession under the Treaty, unless he had been in occupation six years; but under Provincial Act, the indulgence was extended to all persons who were in possession at the date of the Treaty.

The Treaty was signed in 1842, the year in which the Commissioner states that Hartt came into possession of one acre under an annual rent to the Indians.

I will say in justice to the Surveyor General that he refused for some time to put his name to the grant.

Mr. Wilmot gave notice of motion 9th February, 1860.

I recollect Mr. Wilmot's going up to investigate matters connected with the Indian Lands on the upper Saint John, 1852 or 53. I knew there was a desire to give full particulars about them, by the Government of that day, the result was that Mr. Hartt was required to atorn to the Government.

I have no recollection of who Mr. Hartt's attorney was, but believe it was Mr. Fisher.

I know there was a suit brought, and it was necessary, before we could go on and survey the land; after the suit we were allowed to go on and sell.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

TUESDAY MORNING, 12th March, 1861.

Mr. Whitehead's evidence read over and he made the following corrections.

"I selected only 300 acres for the Attorney General on the 21,000 acre block.

I did not mean that all the applicants would go in next Summer and settle on the land; I meant that most part of them would.

Mr. Inches makes the following corrections in his evidence.

I have no recollection of saying to Mr. Ferris in terms, that Mr. Partelow pocketed the money, but I told him that I found it had been paid into the Central Bank to his credit,

and the hesitation and subsequent manner of the cashier, were not such as to lead me to suppose that it had been paid in on the public account, and until yesterday it had never occurred to me the possibility of such being the case.

Question.—Did you ever communicate your knowledge of the facts, or refer to the matter in any way to any member of the Government?

Answer.—Not at the time, but I am under the impression that at a subsequent period I mentioned it to Mr. Wilmot; think this was years afterwards, but cannot say that he was in the Government, he seemed very much surprised at the transaction.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

TUESDAY, *March 12th*, 1861.

Committee met at 10 o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. McClelan, Mr. McLeod.

Mr. Wilmot stated that his attention had been called to a paragraph in the "Globe" newspaper of March 9th 1861, reflecting upon him as a member of this Committee, and wished to have Mr. Inches recalled to disprove it.

Andrew Inches recalled.—Mr. Wilmot made no attempt to alter or fix the date of Mr. Tilley's application, and must have very well known, had he even wished to do such a thing, that the record would speak for itself.

Mr. Tilley at that time came to me, and wished to know as to dates regarding his lands. This was after the return of the present Government to office and while the Legislature was sitting; he told me that Mr. Wilmot had made a motion in the House for a certain return, and, if my memory serves me right, it went back to the 1st of June. Finding that the transaction evidently wanted to be got at was dated between the 1st and 8th, he told me, with some degree of glee, that he went to Mr. Wilmot in the House, and said to him, "You may as well make it the 8th, the day the Government was sworn in."

That Mr. Wilmot unsuspectingly assented, in consequence of which the transactions sought to be got at did not appear in the return. Mr. Wilmot, on seeing the omission of the transaction in the return, brought it in to me, expressing his surprise that it did not appear, after having been told by me before what the date was, and expecting it would appear there. I replied to him, in effect, No wonder that it is not there, after you have been silly enough to consent to an alteration in the date. Mr. Wilmot seemed very much annoyed at the trick which he considered had been played upon him, as he penned his resolution from the information I had given him.

I recollect that Mr. Tilley contended that the alteration which he had obtained was only just in reference to the time of change of Government, that is, to make the return commence or end with the new Government.

Honorable Provincial Secretary recalled.—In relation to the article in the "Globe," I have communicated no such information to the proprietors of the "Globe," or any other individuals in this Province. A friend in Saint John wrote me a letter, in which he said that a gentleman, well known in the community, and whose integrity I think will not be questioned, had written in his presence the enclosed statement, to which he was willing to come before this Committee and bear testimony, if necessary. The statement is as follows:—

"At the time of your explanation in the House of how you purchased the land, after the 'Freeman' publishing your purchase as the 'Land Plunder,' Mr. Inches and I had a conversation, in which he stated that Mr. Wilmot wished him to alter the dates of the application or sale of the land to you, so as to put your purchase in an unfair position;

and Mr. Inches refused to do such a dishonorable act, and expressed contempt of Mr. Wilmot, for asking him to do such a thing. Make what use you see fit of this, and should you require personal attendance to corroborate it, it can be had."

My answer was, that I thought he was mistaken; but that I did feel hurt at the course Mr. Wilmot had pursued in the matter, and I intended to go into it on the floors of the House.

An article appeared in the "Freeman" in 1858, on which I considered it necessary to make some remarks in the House, in which, if my memory serves me, I was charged with acting in concert with a number of persons in Saint John to obtain land under the Labour Act, said to be about 17,000 acres, and that I had got one-tenth of the whole as my proportion. I then rose in my place and asserted, that during the time I had been in the Government, I had never applied for one acre of land under the Labour Act, or any other Act, and recited the manner in which I had made the purchase from Mr. Arnold. Some days after this, Mr. Wilmot came to my seat in the House with a paper in his hand, and asked me to step into the Speaker's room; we went out into the room together, and he said to me, here is an Address I propose moving; I know that you got your land in a proper manner, and I presume you have no objection to my moving this. I observed, you commence your dates from the first of June; if you intend that it shall refer in any way to the action of the Government, why not let it commence the day on which the Government was sworn in; he said I have no objection, and altered it from the 1st to the 6th or 8th; I think the 8th. He came into the House and gave notice of the motion; I rose in my place and stated, that it was not necessary for him to press his motion, as the information should be furnished; the information asked for was in relation to the application and sales of land and grants issued in the County of King's up to the dates the enquiry was made, or some given date. That document, I think, was given immediately to Mr. Brown or Mr. Inches, with a desire that he should furnish immediately the information asked for in that Address.

I think within two or three days after the notice given by Mr. Wilmot, the paper containing the information furnished by the Crown Land Department, was laid before the House by the Surveyor General; about a week after that, I think, Mr. Wilmot rose in his place in the House and stated, that on a certain day he had asked for certain information, which the Provincial Secretary said should be produced; and the Surveyor General or I then informed him that it had been before the House for four or five days.

I may here state that I think I have never seen the inside of that paper, and have never opened it, and do not know its contents as a whole. I had occasion on that same day, or the next morning, to go into the Crown Land Office, and when in there Mr. Inches told me that Mr. Wilmot had been in there in a great rage, wanting to know why my grants for land purchased in King's County were not included in that return; he told him because the grants had not been completed.

Mr. Wilmot then said to Mr. Inches, I will make such application as would get them. Mr. Inches then advised Mr. Wilmot not to do it, as it would look personal. I then said that I saw exactly what Mr. Wilmot wanted. I had stated in the House that I had never applied for one acre of Crown Land while I was a member of the Government; that he came to me admitting and asserting that I had got my lands properly, but he wished it to go to the country that grants had issued to me while I was in the Government, and consequently the statements that I had made in the House with reference to the grants would appear to be false statements. What I suppose was Mr. Wilmot's design at that time has since been carried out by this investigation; I do not say by him.

Some short time after this I saw it stated in the "Freeman," and I believe it has been twice repeated in the same paper, that Mr. Tilley had tricked Mr. Wilmot at that time, but Mr. Wilmot did not wish to acknowledge it. I felt hurt, as I wrote to my friend in Saint John the other day, and I had intended to state in the House during this Session. I think Mr. Wilmot wished to place me in a wrong position in reference to that matter.

I now repeat that I do not think I opened that paper at the time, or read it then or since. It was properly laid before the House; and what is more, I never gave any advice, instructions, or intimations as to the manner in which that document should be prepared; that is all I have to say in relation to that matter.

Mr. Inches speaks about "glee." I saw that Mr. Wilmot wished to place me in a wrong position, but was defeated. I might by my countenance or language have shewn it.

The conversation had with Mr. Inches in the Crown Land Office, is in the main correct.

Alexander Shives is the person alluded to, who states that he is willing to come before this Committee in reference to statements made against Mr. Wilmot, and who wrote the paper handed in.

Mr. Inches did not say to me that Mr. Wilmot asked him to change the dates.

Question by the Chairman.—Have you any interest in any other land in connection with any other person or persons, whether purchased for cash, under instalments, or under the Labour Act; if so, what land, and when obtained? Have you ever applied for any lands, and under what system, while a Member of the Legislature?

Answer.—I am interested in no lands directly or indirectly but what I hold by grant from the Crown, or by deed from parties from whom I purchased, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Question.—At the time application was made for these lands you hold by deed, was it understood between you and the applicants that these lands were on your account in whole or in part?

Answer.—The first land I owned was a lot purchased at Gondola Point containing fifty acres; it was advertised for sale at public auction, and was within half mile of the then supposed Railway station at Gondola Point; that was in 1855, but am not quite sure, but it was while the road was being constructed by the European and North American Railway Company. I paid £270 in cash for it; it was private property; I considered that it was a great bargain at the time; its proximity to the supposed Railway station was likely to make it a valuable country residence or property. Almost the first public act I had to perform in connection with the Railroad, after coming into the Government, was to decide upon the change of the line of Railway, taking the station two miles from this property, and which proposition I approved of at the time.

I purchased some time in August 1859 ten acres of land within about five minutes walk of the Hampton station from C. A. Everitt. This was two months at least after the line was opened to Hampton, and after the station had been fixed. I had no interest whatever in Mr. Everitt's purchase; those ten acres I still hold.

Sometime in 1859, Mr. D. H. Hall, of St. John, requested me to apply for one or two lots of land for him at the Crown Land Office; I did so, they were brought to sale, he purchased them. When he asked me to apply for one or two lots, I said I would apply for the two lots, and if he was tired of his bargain at any time, I would take one of them. He wished me to get them as near the Railway, or as near the station, as I could. Some three or four months afterward I met him in St. John, he told me he had changed his opinion about the Crown Lands within a mile or two of the Railway being of any great value, that any very great increase of property would be somewhere in the vicinity of a station, and he was disposed to purchase some of the lots near or in the vicinity of some

of the stations. I told him that I had purchased ten acres there and what I had paid for it, but that I would take one of the lots which he held as originally suggested, and which he and his wife shortly after conveyed to me by deed, now on record in the County of Westmorland.

After he spoke to me on the subject in St. John to make application for the land, I went into the Crown Land Office, and with Mr. Inches, picked out the best I could get, I think about three miles from the line of Railway; I think the applications were in Mr. Hall's name.

I own a lot in the town of Moncton and a piece of ground with a house on it in the immediate vicinity, both these I took in payment of a debt.

The only property I have sold is the Gondola Point property since I purchased the 10 acres at Hampton Ferry; having purchased the latter I did not require the former; these are the only properties I have interest in directly, indirectly or in any other way, except in the City of Saint John and Parish of Portland, and those referred to as held from the Crown by grant, in my former evidence.

Question.—When complaints are made against any officer connected with any particular department, how, and by whom are they brought before the Council, and how disposed of?

Answer.—Most generally by the heads of the departments. I think there may be some exception, as members of the Council may have heard charges against public servants, and may bring them up without reference to the head of the department.

The first course in the Secretary's Office is to send them a copy of the charge, if it should be in the Treasury and other departments that are not under the Board of Works, Surveyor General, or Post Office. The answer is received and referred by the Governor to Council; if the answer is satisfactory, the party complaining is informed there is no charge, it goes to the Council in this manner, it appears on the Schedule, and is taken up in order, and the views of the majority, whatever that may be, prevail.

Question.—Was any written complaints made against Deputy Stiles by any member of the Government, and by whom?

Answer.—I do not recollect. I do not think, under my oath of office, that I would be warranted in stating upon what grounds Deputy Stiles was dismissed from office; but as a member of Council I am prepared to justify it. I hold myself responsible for every act of the Government while I am a member, and I can only relieve myself by resigning.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Inches stated that the paper read by the Provincial Secretary, as written by Mr. Shives, was false in every particular.

Hon. Provincial Secretary.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—Do you consider the records of the Crown Land Office, public records?

Answer.—Yes, unless in some question that has to go before the Executive, or under consideration. The maps, plans, &c. are open to the members of the Legislature, and the public generally.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—If one of your constituents wrote you desiring information from that office, would you consider it your duty as a member of the Legislature to procure it if possible?

Answer.—Yes; I have done so often myself.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—If he requested you to move an Address to procure information relative to lands applied for or granted in a particular locality, would you consider that in doing this act of public duty, malicious or personal motives should be imputed to you.

Answer.—No; if that was his request, and I do not think you would be subject to it.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—If any complaint was made by one of your constituents, relative to the management of a public department, whereby his interests, or those for whom he was acting, were injuriously affected, would it not be your duty to investigate it.

Answer.—Certainly.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—Was I, as a member of the Legislature, under any obligation to shew you as a member of the Government, the resolution I intended to move before making the motion.

Answer.—You were not, and it was very extraordinary that you did do it, as you never have done it before or since.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—Had you informed me that the grants to yourself, which I had more particularly requested to get a return of, would not appear in the return if I altered the date from the 1st June to the 8th June, is it likely I would have altered it?

Answer.—I tell you now that I thought some of the grants would appear in that return, that is my impression at the present moment.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—If governed by malicious motives towards you personally, is it probable that I would have shewn you the Resolution relative to lands on the Snell Road, (so called,) before making the motion for the return?

Answer.—I tell you frankly that when you shewed me the notice, I did not think you wished to bring my applications in, but that you wanted to get the grants. Afterwards, I thought you wished to throw me off my guard, and I thought at the time you did not wish to convey to me the real object you had in view.

If one of your constituents wrote to you for the returns, I think you were correct in moving for them.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—When returns are laid before the House of Assembly by a Member of the Government, should they not appear on the Journals of the House?

Answer.—I think those papers are under the direction of a Committee. I think Mr. Kerr is on the Committee; and as the papers are very voluminous, they were referred to them usually to decide whether they should go on the Journals or not.

When Mr. Wilmot made the motion, I stated that there was no necessity for pressing it, as the information would be given to the House without the Address. I think the Clerk generally takes notice of all papers laid before the House. If this information is not on the Journals, I was not aware of it before this moment; all that I have laid before the House, goes through the Chair. This information had been laid before the House five days before by the Surveyor General, and I was surprised when Mr. Wilmot asked why it was not in.

I know some of the parties who have applied under the Labour Act. I think they were made principally by Mr. Lyman Perkins; they are on Snell's Road. The names on the Petitions are as follows:—James Demill, Alfred Demill, Elisha B. Demill, George N. Robertson, Sr., George N. Robertson, Jr., Lawrence M'Mahon, Eliakum Perkins, Edward L. Perkins, Lemuel Fillmore, H. S. Fillmore, John Ansley, S. B. Estey, Robert Polley, James Gerow, John M'Laughlin, James M. Olmstead, Nelson T. Brooks, William Cusia, William Burns, Ebenezer M'Nichol, Robert M'Lellan, John Plume, Charles Hamilton, Christopher Frisch, John W. Wright, Claudius Pamilton, Calligan M'Carthy, William H. Lester, James Hamilton, N. S. Demill.

Mr. Inches called.—I furnished blank applications to the Provincial Secretary for 18 or 20 of the above names; they were sent to Saint John, signed by the parties, and returned by the Provincial Secretary to me.

Provincial Secretary resumed.—The first intimation I had of those applications was from Mr. Lyman Perkins. He was at Segee's Hotel, on his way to Woodstock; I was boarding there at the time. While there, we got in conversation, and during the conversation he told me that he wished to get some land at the Crown Land Office, for a son or two of his. I told him, if he would call on me at my office in the morning, at 10 o'clock, I would go with him to the Crown Land Office and introduce him to Mr. Inches, who would give him all the information he required. He came down as proposed by me, and we went into the Crown Land Office together. I introduced him to Mr. Inches, and he shewed him the plans, and he directed his attention to a locality where he owned some land previous to that in King's County. I think Mr. Inches made him a little plan, with the locality, and the lots taken up, and the lands open, marked on it. I do not know whether he made application at the time or not. After he returned to Saint John, he wrote me that he had been making inquiries around, and that there was a number of persons wishing to apply under the Labour Act, and wished me to send him down a number of blank applications: this was in 1857. I sent them; he applied to me once or twice. I got from Mr. Inches about 20 blanks; I forwarded them to him, at his request, and he returned them to me, I think, in an envelope, to hand in to the Crown Land Office. If he sent them direct to me, I took them in and left them with Mr. Inches. I recollect writing at the time and telling him that the conditions of the Labour Act would be strictly enforced. I think it probable, from what transpired, that he communicated this information to the applicants; and I will take occasion here to state, that, in no instance since I have been in the Government, am I aware of a grant having been issued to any man under the Labour Act, without satisfactory evidence having been given to the Department of occupancy and improvement. Some time after these applications had been received, I met Mr. Ansley, one of the applicants, in Saint John; and he told me he intended to withdraw his application under the Labour Act, as it would be more advantageous for him to buy what land he wanted at auction, subject to competition, than it would be to get it under the Labour Act, without competition, but with the conditions attached. I told him that the conditions, if he took it, must be complied with, as he would get no grant under the Labour Act until they were. I have other reasons for supposing (as I do not know positively) that Mr. Perkins communicated what was in my letter to some of the parties who were applicants.

Mr. Inches stated to me on one occasion, that Deputy Arnold could not get his pay from some of the parties for the survey. A short time after, being in Saint John, I took the trouble to call upon Mr. Polley, and saw Mr. John McLaughlin, Mr. Polley's partner. I told them, if they supposed they could get the land without settlement, they were mistaken. They assured me they were prepared to carry out all the conditions of the Labour Act. I know Mr. Demill and some of his sons by sight. I never spoke to them on the subject, previous to the applications or since the applications, neither had I any conversation, directly or indirectly, with any of the applicants, previous to the papers being sent to me by Mr. Perkins. I am only acquainted with eight of them personally. No grants have issued to them that I know of. Mr. Inches has told me since that the petitions have run out.

I will state here, that I had no interest, directly or indirectly, in those lands. I acted in the matter by request of Mr. Perkins, who appeared to take a good deal of interest in it; and I think Polley and McLaughlin, one or both of them, told me that they would take it with the conditions, as they wished to get the road opened to the Washademook.

I distinctly stated to all the parties with whom I had any conversation on the subject, that no grants would issue unless all the conditions were fulfilled.

I think one of the parties asked me, if the land was cleared, and buildings erected, and the house occupied by a servant or tenant, whether that would be considered complying with the conditions. I told him that I could not state positively, as I had not the papers before me; but it struck me that the object and intention of the Government would be satisfied, if the lands were improved, a house erected, and a person occupying it, in the time specified by the Regulations. This person asked me the question, I presume, as he was not in a position to go and live upon it himself at that time.

I do not recollect of Mr. Wilmot stating that he intended moving the Address on account of parties on the Washademoak requesting it who had mills there, and having been interfered with by those petitions under the Labour Act.

Mr. Inches resumed.—Mr. Tilley has stated that the lands applied for by Mr. Hall near the Railroad in November 1858, and since in part conveyed to Mr. Tilley, were applied for in Mr. Hall's name. It is not so; they were applied for in the names of Peter and George Wilson. The names are fictitious, and signed by me, and I am under the impression were done in the presence of Mr. Tilley.

Hon. Provincial Secretary resumed.—I had nothing to do with the making those Regulations. If Mr. Kerr wished to get 100 acres for actual settlement, and owning no other land, I think the spirit of the Regulations are without reference to his wealth or poverty; the object is to secure settlement.

I think the application came direct to me from Mr. Perkins, because I was led from seeing some of the names of the parties applying, to write to Mr. Perkins, saying the conditions would be enforced, thinking the persons might have signed them without reading over carefully, and seeing what the conditions were.

I do not recollect whether the Labour Act applications are taken before Council for approval or not; never saw any names.

Question by Chairman.—When vacancies in any Office occur in the respective Counties, is it the practice of the Executive to consult with the Members who represent the respective Counties, as to the name and fitness of the person to be appointed?

Answer.—Generally speaking it is; not always.

Question.—When any new appointments are made, are the Members of the respective Counties in which the appointment is to be made, consulted, and if so, are the joint recommendations of the Members regarded?

Answer.—No; they are not always consulted.

Question.—Are there ever any local appointments made on the bare recommendation of one of the Members of the County to which the appointment is made, when all or more than one of them are on the same side of politics?

Answer.—I do not hesitate to say that when there are four Members from a County, three opposed to the Government and one in favour, I would take the recommendation of the one, provided the man was fit.

I can lay down no rule where there were three in favour and one against, as it has never come up. If two Members from the County, and both on the same side of politics, and they recommend two different persons, the Government select which they consider the best man, as their oath of Office requires them to do.

Mr. Inches.—Mr. Tilley has stated that the lands applied for by Mr. Hall, were applied for in his own name; I have shewn and stated that they were applied for in fictitious names by me, and in the presence of Mr. Tilley; this will have an application to other

cases also. The lands were advertised in these fictitious names; I do not purchase them. The party or agent who caused them to be applied for, take measures to have them purchased, and either attend in person at the sale, or send instructions. They have to make reference to these names, and must in this as well as other cases have known that they did not know any such persons. Do all these people who it appears applied through me in fictitious names, imagine that I had a staff of real bodied men ready for the purpose? I repeat it, that it was well known all round that fictitious names were used; and it could not be otherwise, as the names appeared in the Gazette, and the parties interested must have noticed them.

Hon. Provincial Secretary resumed.—I was under the impression that the applications were made in Mr. Hall's name, and was still under that impression, until I found other names in Mr. Inches' hand writing, and signed by him.

I do not know the date the lands came to sale that were applied for by Mr. Johnson for me.

The applications were made in February 1857, but cannot say positively when they came to sale.

I remitted Mr. Johnson the money from Saint John before I came to Fredericton I think; whenever they came to sale it was under advertisement, signed J. Montgomery. If they were sold in July 1857, it would have been while I was in the Government. The applications were made while I was out of the House and Government, which Mr. Inches now corroborates, as he had occasion to make some investigation in reference to the applications.

Mr. Inches recalled.

Question.—Do you know of any person, prior to 1857, purchasing in his own or other names, more than 100 acres of Crown Land under the instalment system? if so, who? and where?

Answer.—I have never known of an instance up to the present hour intentionally. We have on one or two occasions suspected such a thing might have been done, and made every possible enquiry, and we have never sanctioned any such sales. If the instalments are all paid, and transfers produced from the parties purchasing, the grant may issue to the party holding such transfers.

I stated in the forenoon in reference to Hebert Point at Madawaska, that it had been reserved, but that I could not say as an Indian Reserve. I have since referred to the oldest map of the River Saint John that is known, and the words "Indian Village" is written opposite that place on the plan; and on the plan of the first grant in Madawaska there is an entry across that very point, "Indian Reserve," and a note that Hebert got his licence of occupation in 1826 in consequence of having purchased a lease from the Indians; that puts him in somewhat like position to Hartt, only in a greater degree, as it comprised the whole Town Plat of Edmundston, whilst Hartt's only comprised a few acres.

Question.—Has any land applied for by persons by name of Steeves in Salisbury, under Labour Act, been recently sold? if so, who was the purchaser or purchasers?

Answer.—I know of the land referred to, and will submit to the Committee a letter from Deputy Wilmot in reference to it.

"Salisbury, November 14, 1860.

"Andrew Inches, Esquire.

"DEAR SIR,—Yours regarding lots in 14 for January sale is to hand. I am of the opinion you will have a hard one. The Steves' are Israel Steves' sons and step-son; the Taylors are his relatives; and he is an old lumberman, and consequently well posted as to

block 14, having lumbered chiefly there and thereabouts, although his sons petitioned under Labour Act; but I discovered the cheat before giving any labour, and told them plainly that doing labour was only a small part, and that they must settle.

“When they found that they would have to settle in earnest they declined any further under the Labour Act.

“They have said something about purchasing by auction lately.

“They say they have made some improvements, but I am rather of opinion, that the improvements are small, though I do not personally know.

“I do not think they ever intended to settle, but intended an imposition, and built their castle in the air; that they would make a road to it, and chop a little, and get up a camp, and all would turn out well. But that won't do.

Your's truly,

S. S. WILMOT.”

I will just now proceed to state, that it adjoins land purchased by me some years ago; that upon enquiry from Deputy Wilmot, he wrote me that Steeves had not improved beyond the putting up of a lumber camp; that when he applied, he thought he did not want it for actual settlement; that he afterwards found out, and wrote me, it was a cheat and an imposition, and that Steeves admitted it. Wishing, if possible, to get the land in a legitimate and fair way, in order to prevent Steeves from getting a pretence for lumbering all round, I waited the full two years and more, and then applied, and directed Mr. Wilmot to purchase it for me in the name of John J. Fraser; the purchase money was paid after sale duly notified. Since that time my agent, Mr. John S. Trites, reported that Steeves, as I expected, had cut a considerable quantity of timber on the land, and had removed it by Rail to Moncton. The grant not being out, Deputy Wilmot called upon Steeves to pay stumpage; he gave his note for it, but I have never seen note or results since.

Mr. Trites wrote me that the demand was made in consequence of Steeves' own statement, that the timber was cut on that lot.

In order if possible to escape, he the day after, made oath that it was cut on the land adjoining, and in this not very creditable way of attempting to escape, instead of bettering his condition, he has made it worse, as I intend to show, as it is upon granted land of which I have control, but no interest in it. Before I heard of this singular attempt of his to escape, I had written to Mr. Trites, and also to Mr. Wilmot, that I had no wish to be severe with him, and that as he had agreed to pay stumpage for the first portion, I was satisfied, unless he choose to pay more himself.

I think the amount of the note was \$38. It was ship timber. The \$38 does not include a larger quantity that was subsequently hauled out.

This is the kind of improvement made by a large number under the Labour Act in that quarter.

(A statement of Mr. Fraser's land was here produced.)

The statement produced I believe to be correct. The land was sold to the parties named some seven or eight years ago, and since granted to Mr. Fraser, under transfers.

I think there is another block adjoining, granted to Robert Ferguson in the same manner, and in these cases the purchase money has been paid within some reasonable time, whilst in most other cases it has not.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

WEDNESDAY, 13th March 1861.

Committee met at 10½ o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. M'Clelan.

Honorable Surveyor General resumed.—The Committee having wished for some statistical information with respect to the receipts and expenditure of the Crown Land Office, I will now proceed to give it.

Under whom as Surveyor General.	Date.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Printing, beside Gazette.
Messrs. Baillie and Wilmot, ...	1851	£6,085	...	...
Mr. Wilmot,	1852	8,334	£2,423	...
Do.	1853	18,848	2,384	...
Messrs. Wilmot and Steeves, ...	1854	18,009	2,417	...
Mr. Brown,	1855	9,940	1,982	£180
Messrs. Brown and Montgomery, ...	1856	10,360	2,341	387
Messrs. Montgomery and Brown, ...	1857	6,942	2,509	586
Mr. Brown,	1858	6,296	2,499	551
Do.	1859	11,180	2,374	608
Do.	1860	11,065	...	...

Mr. Steeves came into the Office in October 1854, nearly at the close of the financial year.

I stated the particulars about this association system, but there is no formal record of it by Council. It all grew out of the Governor's Speech and answer thereto.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—Are you not aware that Mr. Ferris said, if the applications of certain people in Queen's were not received, he would oppose the Government?

Answer.—I know nothing of it. Mr. Steeves came into the Office and insisted upon having those names inserted in the paper again. The names had been taken out of the "Gazette" with my concurrence. He stated the things that Mr. Ferris had complained of. He said that Mr. Ferris was complaining that we had interfered with his constituents, by taking their names out of the "Gazette."

The people were not annoyed because the names were fictitious, but because they could not attend the sale. That was the first insight I had into the practice of using fictitious names.

These Saint John people applied very improperly for those lands under the Labour Act, and Foley, Bonnell, and others, applied for those lands in consequence of the Saint John people having made application under the Labour Act, but finally abandoned them, and received licenses.

In the summer of 1859, I was called on at the office by a number of Presbyterian ministers, headed by Reverend Charles Gordon Glass, with whom I had a long conversation on the subject of emigration. I laid the application of Mr. Glass before the Council, and an order passed on the 9th of August for the survey of 10,000 acres of land near Becaguimec, in the County of Carleton. The warrant was issued, and the land surveyed and reserved for one year, under Article 10 of the printed Regulations.

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

in the meantime, a great number of petitions was sent to the Crown Land Office for land in that district, in the usual manner, at auction, without conditions of settlement, but compliance was refused and the petitions returned.

February 21. Deputy Russell was ordered to survey 10,000 acres in the County of Albert.

March 8th. Mr. Watters applied on behalf of the Saint John Association for 10,000 acres near Nevers' Brook. The survey was made by Deputy M'Cready.

March 28. Mr. Watters applied for 10,000 acres at New Canaan, and the warrant was issued to Deputy Starkey on the same day.

March 30. Ten petitions were received from Deputy Arnold for land at auction, in a tract surveyed previously by him; those lots, with the names of the applicants, were at once advertised for sale. It was afterwards discovered that a portion of the ground previously surveyed by Arnold, was included in the warrant issued to Starkey on the 22nd. The petitions from Arnold were received on the 30th, and the sale was thereupon postponed. Serious difficulties arose out of this case, and I was severely blamed for suspending the sale. By record 3573, it will appear that the Surveyor General and Postmaster General were ordered to enquire into the case, and report thereon. This was done, and the report recorded in the office, which shews among other things that nine of the names were fictitious, and that a portion of the block purporting to have been previously surveyed by Deputy Arnold, had been left unfinished.

March 30. On application of Mr. Watters, a warrant was issued to Deputy Snell for the survey of 10,000 acres near Gaspereaux, for the Saint John Association.

April 17. Mr. Glass applied for a second tract of 10,000 acres in Carleton.

May 2. Mr. Watters applied for 10,000 acres in Carleton, for the Saint John Association; warrant issued to Deputy Hartley.

May 22. Mr. Inches said he had been requested by the Attorney General to have a warrant issued for 10,000 acres near the Nackawicac, a number of persons having applied for land there. I directed a warrant to issue immediately to Deputy Whitehead. I had much conversation with the Attorney General about this matter. The land was in the County of York, and he appeared to be particularly anxious to have proper and convenient roads opened, and to do all in his power to promote the settlement of the district. I expressed to him my willingness that the survey and location of the lots, roads, &c., should all be under his direction, so that the whole should be in accordance with my instructions as set forth in Deputy Whitehead's warrant.

July 30. On application of a number of persons, Deputy James Kerr was ordered to survey for settlement 5,000 acres, west of the south branch Oromocto Lake.

August 13. Deputy M'Cready was ordered to survey 5,000 acres between Cocagne and North Rivers.

September 11. Deputy Snell ordered to survey 10,000 acres additional on Salmon River, for the Saint John Association.

September 21. Deputy Moore, in assistance of Deputy Snell, ordered to survey 5,000 acres on Newcastle River. As fast as those surveys were returned, we proceeded to locate the individuals on the different lots, as numbered on the plans.

August 29. Mr. Inches and I went to Saint John in the night boat, and the next morning called on the office bearers of the working men's Association; a meeting was appointed for the evening and they attended in great numbers, their names were called, and many of them entered on the plans, and on petitions to be filed in the office; next evening the meeting was larger still, there were about seven hundred hardy looking men,

and we got a large number of additional names and petitions, and had them duly entered and filed. We returned the next day, and for the amount of our expenses see Council record 3617.

It will be recollected that in the House of Assembly on the 14th day of February 1860, it was expressly stipulated that tracts of land *for settlement* would be surveyed in different parts of the Province, and *roads* laid out through such tracts.

The line of road through the centre of each block was intended to make all the lots in the block accessible, and it is my opinion, as a new settler and a practical lumberer, that a common sled road should answer every purpose. The clearing of such a road ought not to cost more than ten or twelve dollars a mile on the average. The amount of labour in payment for the land, to be afterwards expended on those roads, will come to eight or nine shillings a rod, an ample allowance for a first rate highway. I have not favoured the opening of those lines of road any faster than the progress of the settlers required. In some cases the work has not exceeded ten dollars a mile; in others it has been double that sum.

In the early part of last summer, a few Scottish emigrants were sent out by Mr. Glass, who went to settle in Glassville, about thirty five miles above Woodstock. They complained by letter that they had been deceived, and I found it necessary to go and see them, and to see also about the opening of the new roads through Glassville and Knowlesville. I left on the 12th September, and on my way, called on Charles Perley, Esquire, who recommended certain persons as safe and proper to employ in the opening of those roads. The next day Deputy Hartley took me up into the new Settlements, where we spent several days, and where I engaged three parties to clear thirty five miles of the roads.

I must now return to the unfortunate survey ordered for the Nackawicac, which, in the month of June last, I left in the hands of the Attorney General. I suppose that, as head of the Department, I shall be held accountable for the whole of the delay and all the disastrous results. During the last autumn Deputy Hartley identified and located all the applicants for lands in Knowlesville, forwarded their Petitions, and had them Gazetted, when there appeared a portion of the lots left. Petitions for a number of those vacant lots were then immediately received, and the lots were advertised for sale, with conditions of settlement; many of these were Petitions which had been sent and returned when the survey was unfinished, which in my testimony I before reviewed, and which were also mentioned by Mr. Inches as having been handed in by Mr. Connell.

December 28th, Reverend C. Stewart, Hon. L. A. Wilmot, and James Hogg, Esquire, petitioned for a reserve of 10,000 acres of land in Southampton, for Wesleyan Methodist emigrants; complied with. See Record, 3635. Mr. Glass also applied for a continuation of Glassville reserve. See Record, 3669. Allowed.

Memo.—"The Petition of William Hayward, J. P., Samuel Estabrooks, J. P., Samuel Dickerson, J. P., and 81 others, inhabitants of the Parish of Brighton and Peel, in the County of Carleton, praying that an investigation be made with reference to certain road expenditures in the Glassville and Knowlesville Settlements, by direction of the Surveyor General"—

Having been forwarded to the House, was referred to this Committee. The Chairman requested the Hon. Surveyor General to furnish the Committee with the Accounts in connection with said Petition, which on being presented, are as follows:—

1860.	Province of New Brunswick, to William Cook, Dr.					
Dec. 27.	To 79 days work for men, as per agreement with Sur. General,					\$102 70
	32½ days work per self, performed on the Glassville road, as per					
	agreement with Sur. General, at \$2,	...	...	...		65 00
	3 days horse labour,	...	...	...		6 00
						<u>\$173 70</u>

WILLIAM COOK.

Sworn to the truth of the above Account this 27th day of December, A. D. 1860, before me by William Cook,
 W. H. NEEDHAM, a Com. in Sup. Court.

The Province of New Brunswick, to Wm. Crandlemire, Dr.						
To work expended on Knowlesville road,—						
	116½ days work, 6s. 6d.,	...	...	...		£37 17 3
	52½ days work 10s.,	...	...	...		26 5 0
	3 days work span horses, 7s. 6d.,	...	...			1 2 6
						<u>£65 4 9</u>

Brighton, December 17, 1860.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of Dec. 1860.

WM. HAYWARD, J. P.

Province to John Stockford, Dr.						
November 27, 1860. For opening road—						
	41 days work, at 10s. per day,	...	...	...		£20 10 0
	41 " at 6s. 6d. "	...	...	...		13 6 6
	41 " at 6s. 6d. "	...	...	...		13 6 6
						<u>£47 3 0</u>

JOHN STOCKFORD, Commissioner.

Due for building Bridge over Coldstream, near Farley's Mill, on the Glassville Road, £8.

Sworn to before me the 28th day of November 1860.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, J. P.

Hon. Surveyor General resumed.—I never certified that any of the Printing Accounts were correct; I only certified the papers that advertised for the Counties.

I think the sums reported by the Auditor General were the amounts paid by the Council. I think there was one or two accounts that the Auditor General objected to, but these were afterwards paid by the Council. It was the Auditor General's business to make up the Accounts.

I am not aware of any printing bills being paid that had not been before the Auditor General.

The two accounts objected to by the Auditor General were from the Carleton Sentinel.

I do not think the large increase in the advertising has led to any more competition at the sales, or been of any benefit to the revenues of the office; I may be wrong in this supposition.

The blocks applied for in fictitious names are, I think, understood by the people; they are well described in the papers. I cannot say at this moment what the expense of advertising in the Gazette is annually.

The avowed object in sending the advertisements to different papers in one County is to give greater publicity. We do not advertise in the Saint Andrews Standard; do not think it necessary, as they are advertised in the Saint Croix Herald. The Saint Andrews Standard has a very small circulation.

Question.—Are all letters of instruction or orders of survey sent to Deputies, copied in a Letter Book, or any record of reference kept in the office, and how?

Answer.—They are copied in a Letter Book I think; I mean those Association Warrants of survey.

I think there is a way to find every transaction in the office; they are in a file but not copied in length in a book; the record is on the document on file; in small orders no record is kept.

Question.—Are there any moneys in the hands of Deputy Davidson belonging to the Crown, and how much? and what is the reason these moneys have not been paid?

Answer.—There is some money in Mr. Fraser's hands, but cannot say how much. The reason it has not been paid over is on account of some difference between Mr. Davidson and the Department, in reference to the seizures on the Nackawicac and Eel River. Mr. Davidson seemed very anxious to have it settled.

Question.—Has any of your Deputies extended the survey of any lands under an order for 5000 to 30,000 acres, without your consent and contrary to your written order?

Answer.—There was a Deputy Carr, very lately, who had an order of survey for 5000 acres on the South Branch Oromocto Lake, near Clarendon. The order of survey was written out by Mr. Inches, describing the order of survey very particularly. He came in with his return and plan only a few days ago, and I think it extended to 32,000 acres. I told him his return was altogether inadmissible. He has been paid some on account of the 5000 acres, which has been very well done.

Question.—Was not your inability to prevent payment for such excesses of survey caused by the interference of your colleagues in the Government?

Answer.—I cannot answer that, on account of my oath of office. I do not think it necessary, as the result appears by minute of Council.

Question.—If it became generally known by your Deputies that excesses had been made by other Deputies, and that you, as head of the Department, had not the power to prevent them getting paid, would not this fact, when known, be a strong inducement to extend their order, as in the case of Whitehead, to make it a paying job?

Answer.—I should think it would, certainly.

Question.—Why did you not put your proposal for reducing the expenses of your Department on the schedule, along with other incidental matters?

Answer.—If I had put it on the schedule, it would have appeared, and there would have been no secrecy about it. I might have put it on, and I am sorry now that I did not.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Honorable Surveyor General resumed.

Mr. Wilmot having complained of an article which appeared in the "Freeman" of the 12th instant, reflecting upon his character, the Honorable Surveyor General proceeded:—

I know something about the matter referred to in the "Freeman" of the 12th instant. This matter was up in the House, and I made a Report upon it as follows:—

"To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c."

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"Having received the copy of a Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, with the Resolution of that House, in reference to a petition of Thomas O'Keleher respecting a grant of land to Thomas Hosford, I now, in obedience to Your Excellency's command, beg leave to submit thereon the following Report:—

"It appears that, about sixteen years ago, one Michael O'Keleher settled in the wilderness, at a place called Mount Theobald, near the King's and Saint John County line, and that he made a large clearing, partly on the eastern half of lot 110, containing 50 acres, then vacant, and partly on the adjoining lot 109; that John Jordan, Esquire, Commissioner under the Labour Act, directed him, at various times, to do work on the Mount Theobald road, as payment for the land, which it appears was faithfully performed; that, in the year 1832, one John M'Keage obtained a location ticket for 100 acres of land in Queen's County, which ticket was transferred to one Richard Hosford; that, in 1853, Richard Hosford, finding that the land in Queen's County had been granted, applied for 100 acres in lieu thereof in the Mount Theobald Settlement, and chose, as a part thereof, the eastern half of the said lot 110, it being represented vacant, and that a grant of the same was issued to Thomas Hosford, the brother of the said Richard; that Michael O'Keleher applied by petition to Your Excellency to obtain the grant of his land, but was unable to do so, it having been previously granted; that Michael O'Keleher and Thomas Hosford are both dead; that the petitioner, Thomas O'Keleher, is the brother of the said Michael, deceased, and claims to be his sole heir, and that Thomas Hosford, before his death, willed the said land so granted to him to Thomas Hosford, his son.

"That on Friday last, the 9th instant, I met the parties by appointment at Mount Theobald. There were Mr. O'Keleher, the two Messrs. Hosford, and Mr. Jordan. They all pointed out the same tree, as the south-eastern corner of lot 110; agreed in the fact, that Michael O'Keleher in his lifetime had cleared upwards of 7 acres on the said lot, that the log-house built on it had been inhabited by him for many years, a family, as tenants of Thomas O'Keleher, being at present living therein, and that the road-work in payment thereof had been faithfully performed.

"Respectfully submitted.

JAMES BROWN, *Surveyor General.*

Crown Land Office, 16th September 1859."

Ordered by His Excellency in Council, that £12 10 0 be granted to Hosford, on giving a title to O'Keleher.

O'Keleher made complaint for his brother; I told him he could get no relief, as the land had been granted.

The following is in my Minutes of 8th September 1859, with reference to this case: We found that the seven acres had been cleared by O'Keleher, the original occupant, but it had been granted to Richard Hosford, deceased. The clearing was made, and the house and barn built by Michael O'Keleher, deceased. There were two fifty acre lots; the barn was on one lot, and the house on the other. The seven acre improvement is on the fifty acre lot granted to Hosford.

The fifty acre lot granted to Hosford was paid for by O'Keleher in labour, under John Jordan, Esquire, Labour Commissioner.

Deputy O'Keleher, brother of Michael O'Keleher deceased, had both lots in his possession, and would not give up; he had a tenant on them.

The Labour Act Commissioner, Mr. Jordan, pointed out the places on the road where the work had been done, and affirmed that it had been faithfully done; cannot say how long since the work was done. All the contending parties agreed as to the lines, road work, clearing, &c.

The land was granted to Hosford under a Location Ticket.

The Attorney General has been directed to proceed against Hosford, and have the grant escheated. I thought the matter had been settled, as I told the young men that they had better abandon it, and I had no doubt the Government would give them a recompense for it. Hosford never made any improvement on the land.

Andrew Inches recalled.—I recollect the transaction very well. The unfortunate circumstance at the beginning is that O'Keleher deceased, who had a grant of one half of the lot, never appears to have applied for the other half, although he improved on it, and there was no application or knowledge of his improvement in the Crown Land Office, no approval under the Labour Act in his favour, and the Commissioner Mr. Jordan, had no authority to give him this work for the lot not applied for. When the Hosfords applied under M'Keage's transfer, they selected two half lots, this being one. The application was refused in Council, January 8th 1853. They applied again and were again refused, in March 1853, the objection being that there was no reason why they should not take the original land on the Washademoak; that land however, by this time was not vacant. Richard Hosford submitted a Ticket from John Davidson and others, that John M'Keage had made improvements on the land that had been located to him. In consequence of this certificate, the petition was complied with in Council, May 1853, and the grant issued in due course, and up to the time of the issue of the grant there was nothing whatever to lead us to suspect that O'Keleher had made any improvement, or had done any work in payment.

I would here say that I do not believe that during the twenty five years I have been in the Crown Land Office, any grant of land has ever been issued to any one which had been improved by other parties in the smallest degree, without compensation.

Jordan's certificate for labour performed only appeared afterward, and the department always regretted that the lot had been granted to any party than the one who had improved it. The present Surveyor General to my knowledge has taken great pains to try and get it arranged. I have no doubt it was known in the neighbourhood, but unfortunately it was not known in the Office.

Surveyor General resumed.—I do not think it was done wilfully, and it is impossible for the Head of the Department to know what land is occupied unless there are applications.

Mr. Inches resumed.—I think it will appear that the other 50 acres granted to Hosford was elsewhere; do not know who it was deeded to afterwards; had no idea until after the grant had issued that any person had made any improvements, or that the grant applied for interfered with any other parties' rights.

Hon. Surveyor General resumed.—I have told you that I divided the correspondence with Mr. Inches. I went to refer to the correspondence which I have for the last three years; it consists entirely of letters received, and the copies of the answers. In many cases, a large number of those letters have direct reference to my duties as Sur. General; another portion of them are private letters, and the others are letters connected with the Board of Works.

I would like now to refer to some of those letters, to show the nature and extent of the correspondence. [An immense number of letters is here exhibited by the Sur. General,

and he reads a number of them.] The letters exhibited are not the whole of the correspondence for the last three years.

I am occupied as a Member of the Board of Works about one fourth of the time during the summer. I do not think my absence from the Office was a material injury, as I was seldom away over a fortnight at a time, and Mr. Inches attended to the business until my return.

Mr. Inches resumed.—I do not think Mr. Brown's absence as a Member of the Board of Works materially interfered with the business of the Department.

Since I before gave evidence, I am reminded of what I had for the moment forgotten; that the half of the lot paid for by Michael O'Keleher, deceased, was granted to John O'Sullivan. The name of O'Keleher does not appear in connection with that lot at all, in any shape, manner, or form. O'Keleher did the road work for O'Sullivan. The application was in O'Sullivan's name, sold at auction in O'Sullivan's name, and grant issued in O'Sullivan's name. The Commissioner reported that the labour was done by O'Keleher on account of O'Sullivan.

The lot is 100 acres divided in two; one half granted to Hosford, and the other half to O'Sullivan. Hosford's petition for the land is now in the hands of the Attorney General.

It was down on the Crown Land maps as vacant land.

With regard to the other names, William Murray, Michael Doherty, and Richard Crozier; these names not found in the office in any way.

In regard to Keenan. I find that a Patrick Keenan purchased the half of lot 116 same settlement, that he paid no part of the purchase money, but paid four years interest. The sale at some subsequent period was cancelled, and the land sold at auction to John F. Goddard. The petition of Goddard is not on file; cannot say in whose name it was applied for; this is about eight years ago; it was originally applied for by Keenan about 1843; have never heard of any complaint since.

Mr. Inches submits the following memorandum, viz:—

In my evidence regarding the Murray trespass I could not state the quantity, and said it might be 13,000, but as the Deputy's report is missing could not say; on reflection I think that the quantity could not have been near so large; it may have been 1300 pieces, afterwards reduced to 800 pieces.

I wish to submit two petitions in what has been called Montegale, shewing that it was called by other names both before and since, and that there was no sale of land in Montegale after the Regulations of 1856, until the sale of 900 acres to Private Secretary G. M. Campbell in December 1857; and none in which I was interested until, I think, October 1859, three years after the regulations, and then only to the extent of 795 acres.

The Surveyor General has spoken of the mode of issuing orders of survey, and has explained that special orders are copied in the letter book; no copy is kept of the ordinary orders, as they are an exact transcript of the petition, and the Deputy's name and date is marked on the back of the petition when the order is issued, that is all the record.

Every Government for the last twenty five years has been offering its land in large blocks for sale by auction, after advertisement in the newspapers and in every Gazette, and without telling people, although it offered to sell, it would be a crime to buy; the practice has been to offer in lots not exceeding 200 acres, so as to afford opportunity for competition, and all that I have been interested in has been so bought. I often suggested that the Surveyor General should be empowered, from time to time, to make reservations of his own mere motion as might seem advisable; I apply this to all Surveyor Generals.

In the case of the River Tobique, when a large tract of good land with intervale on the front had been surveyed a few years ago at the expense of the Government, I told Mr. Tibbits it would, I thought, be reserved, and only sold for actual settlement, if he would address the Government in writing to that effect; he did so, and the application was before Council in April 1860, no order however has yet been made reserving it. I have spoken of it more than once, and now the lands have been and are selling for money, without any restrictions whatever.

Hon. Surveyor General.—If there is any blame in this matter I should be accountable, personally, as I have the power to add the restriction to the sale.

Mr. Inches.—No increased competition at land sales has taken place in any district the last four or five years, the land very rarely brings more than the upset price.

[NOTE.—The following question and answer should have appeared in Mr. Brown's evidence this morning, but was accidentally omitted, it would be the fourth.—J. R.]

Question.—Has not the system of insubordination on the part of your Deputies been caused from the fact of your inability to prevent them from getting payment for excesses under orders of survey?

Answer.—I don't like to answer that question.

I think the man who surveyed the 30,000 acres has as much right to expect pay as the man who surveyed the 21,000, but I do not think it possible that he will be paid. I did not think it possible that Deputy Whitehead would be paid, but he was. I do not know whether the same influence will be brought to bear to pay Carr for his excess. All these matters are decided by a majority of Council.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

THURSDAY MORNING, 14th March.

Hon. Surveyor General makes the following explanations to yesterday's evidence, viz:—

1. I thought it my duty as Surveyor General to bring the reduction of the expenditure of the Crown Land Department under the notice of the Government, as requested by Resolution of the House. I did not put it on the Schedule, because I thought that if the Council did not concur in my recommendation, it had better not appear at all; that I had no thought then that the matter would be investigated here, but as the question was put, and I had to answer it, I said that I was sorry that I had not put it on the Schedule.

2. It now appears to me doubtful whether I had the power to add the restrictions to land sold at Tobique. The letter was referred to me by Council to report upon. I did not do so, believing at the time I had the power within myself to carry the writer's wishes into effect.

3. I do not think Mr. Wilmot was to blame in the O'Keleher transaction, as the name does not appear in the office as an applicant, and the land appeared vacant.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

THURSDAY, 14th March, 1861.

Committee met at 10 o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Wilmot, and Mr. M'Clelan.

Mr. Inches recalled.—There was 4,500 acres of land reserved in 1856, under designation of "Monteagle."

Question.—What proportions did this district bear to the ungranted lands in the Counties of King's, Westmorland, and Albert, in 1856, within a reasonable distance of the Railroad?

Answer.—About one-seventh part.

Question.—Has any land been recently sold that was applied for within three years under the Labour Act in these Counties?

Answer.—Yes, to a small extent; cannot say exactly how much, but think probably not over fifteen or twenty lots, where the applicants had failed to settle or do road work within the prescribed time.

Question.—How long has the present system of selling the Crown lands by auction been in operation, and has any steps been taken at any time, by any Government, to discontinue the mode of sale except by the operation of the Labour Act, and reserves of 1856?

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

Robert Gowan sworn.—The sales of the lands granted to Mr. Tilley were made in the months of May, June, and July 1857, to two parties—James Johnson and Thomas B. Barker. I know that Thomas B. Barker's name was returned by the Deputy, and the sales were recorded in the Great Record Book of the office in his name. The sale on the 5th May was to S. L. Tilley by Deputy Wilmot; two lots, one containing 90 and the other 180 acres, making 270 acres. These were recorded in the name of the purchaser, S. L. Tilley; Mr. Wilmot was Deputy; this was in Westmorland. The next sale was in King's; received the return on the 22nd June, the sale was on the 2nd, it was thirteen lots; twelve of them containing 100 acres each, and one 80 acres, making 1,280, all at the upset price; these were sold to T. B. Barker and by him transferred to S. L. Tilley. The transfer was received on the 26th June; the returns were received on the 22nd June. The following is a copy of Mr. Barker's transfer:—

“Saint John, June 24, 1857.

“I hereby transfer and assign over to the Hon. Samuel L. Tilley, all my interest and claim in the lots 56, 57, 58, block 17, 25, 26, 27, 28, 39, 40, 85, 86, 87, and the lot of 80 acres north of 41, all in block 18, Studholm, King's County, 1,280 acres; being the land purchased from the Crown, and paid for by me, at Deputy Arnold's sale on the 2nd instant; and I wish the grant to issue in the said Hon. S. L. Tilley's name.

Witness, M. M'Leod.

THOMAS B. BARKER.”

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

The sale to James Johnson was on an application in his own name, per S. L. Tilley, containing 180 acres; the other application was in the name of William Taylor for 90 acres. All the others in King's County were in different names; advertised in May to be sold in June in the names of H. Shortland, James Doyle, James Barry, John White, Edward Thomas, P. Holman, John Smith, James Thomas, Thomas Boyle, John Duncan, J. Williams, Daniel Jones, and Timothy Duffy; these names embrace the 1280 acres, all sold, all appearing to have the signatures of the parties written by N. Arnold as agent.

The two lots of land, each containing 200 acres, sold in July to James Johnson, were applied for in the names of John Nixon and William Smith, each being signed by S. L. Tilley as agent. The applications were both received on the 21st February 1857. The transfers from Johnson to S. L. Tilley is dated at Moncton on the 21st July 1857, received on the 28th July 1857, and is as follows:—

“ Moncton, July 21, 1857.

“ The Surveyor General will please issue the grant of the 400 acres of land, lots 11, 12, 13, 14, south, in North Range, block 18, Salisbury, Westmorland, in the name of Samuel L. Tilley.

Witness, Ezekiel Taylor.

J. JOHNSON.”

In the advertisement of sale of May to S. L. Tilley, Hon. Mr. Montgomery was Surveyor General; he was also Surveyor General at the time of the advertisement of sale of lots in King's County to T. B. Barker; and also sales of lots to James Johnson.

We have been accustomed for a number of years to keep Record Books in the office, of which I hold one in my hands, commencing in January 1855; it contains the record number of the sales; the name of the person to whom the grant is to issue; the County in which the land is situated; the date on which the Draftsman receives the applications from me; the date on which the draft is sent to the Attorney General; the date on which it finally leaves our Office for the Secretary's Office, there to be engrossed and completed.

The record of sale to S. L. Tilley in May, was delivered by me to the Grant Clerk on the 9th September 1857; it was sent to the Office of the Attorney General on the 16th December 1857, and finally to the Office of the Provincial Secretary on the 8th January 1858.

The record of sales to T. B. Barker, also transferred to Mr. Tilley, was delivered by me to the Grant Clerk on the 14th October 1857. They were sent to the Attorney General on the 22d January 1858, and to the Office of the Provincial Secretary on the 23d February 1858.

The record of sales in Westmorland to James Johnson of 400 acres in July 1857; they were sent through the various Offices on the same dates as T. B. Barker's.

These records are entered on the day they are received by the Clerk, and it will scarcely be necessary for me to say that the documents which were in the Office of the Provincial Secretary on the 27th February could scarcely be altered by Mr. Inches in March, if so desired. I can only express on oath my opinion, from my knowledge of Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Montgomery, or Mr. Brown, that they could not possibly be guilty of any attempt to get the Chief Draftsman to falsify the records of the Office; it is utterly impossible for it to be done.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—Did I at any time when Surveyor General suppress or discontinue sending the “ Gazette ” to the Deputy Surveyors ?

Answer.—Mr. Simpson, Queen's Printer and Publisher of the “ Royal Gazette,” sends in to our Office half-yearly accounts for expenses incurred in connection with our Department. These accounts contain among other items a charge for copies of the “ Gazette ” sent to Deputy Surveyors.

For the half-year ending in June 1851, I find a charge of 19 copies to Deputy Surveyors; I find a charge of 19 copies to Deputy Surveyors in the next half-year; I find 20 copies sent to Deputy Surveyors in the half-year ending June 1852; I find 20 copies to Deputy Surveyors in the half-year ending December 1852; I find 20 copies to Deputy Surveyors in the half-year ending June 1853; I find 20 copies to Deputy Surveyors in the half-year ending December 1853; I find 20 copies in the half-year ending June 1854; 20 copies in the half-year ending December 1854. These are during the time Mr. Wilmot was Surveyor General. I am not aware how it was possible for Mr. Wilmot to interfere in any way, and I am satisfied that Mr. Simpson would not make the charge if it was not correct; and it is my explicit opinion that the statement is false.

The names of William Murray, Richard Crozier, and Michael O'Keleher, I cannot find in the office at all, either as applicants or grantees in Mount Theobald. Persons by the names of Michael Doherty and Michael Doherty, Junior, obtained grants of land in Mount Theobald.

I find the name of Patrick Keenan here, as having drawn a lot under the association system, in 1843, in Mount Theobald, upon which he paid 4 years' interest, but no part of the principal. After a series of years, it was cancelled, upon an application of James Charlton, signed by Goddard, as agent: this is for 100 acres, lot 116; the part located to Keenan was only 50 acres, only one-half this lot. On the application of James Charlton, received in the Office the 6th October 1852, the sale to Keenan was cancelled. In the body of Charlton's petition, it is stated that Keenan never settled on or improved the lot in any way.

Upon that application, the land was advertised in the usual way, and sold to Mr. Goddard. I have no further information to give, in connection with the names mentioned by the "Freeman," except what I have already stated.

Question by Mr. Wilmot,—From your knowledge of me while Surveyor General, do you suppose that I would authorize the sale of any poor man's lot, if he had improved upon it, without guarding his rights, for party or political purposes?

Answer.—I have already said that the gentlemen who have heretofore filled the Office of Surveyor General were incapable of these meanesses nor would condescend to anything of the kind, and would state, that no gentleman under the present system of Responsible Government would dare to do such a thing, as he would raise such a storm as would drive him out of his office in a very short time.

The general policy of the Government has been to protect squatters and poor settlers.
Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Gowan resumed.—I cannot say what amount of delay or confusion occurred in the department by the sickness and death of Mr. Wolhaupter, as it does not relate to my department.

Question.—What do you consider the principal legitimate business of the department? Is the opinion of the Surveyor General that the surveying, selling and granting the land, selling and licensing timber lands, the chief business, correct?

Answer.—I apprehend so. There may be other incidental duties, but these are the chief.

Question.—Has the present Surveyor General always evinced great anxiety to ensure a speedy issue of all proper grants and licenses?

Answer.—As to grants I can give no answer; but licenses, I can say he has urged me almost beyond my capacity.

I may mention here, that two years ago I think it was, we were accustomed to send a number of licenses into the Secretary's Office at one time for entry there, and the Governor's signature. The pressure of business in that office was then, and I suppose is still, very great. Occasionally the licenses would remain there some time without being returned. Mr. Smith, clerk in that office, requested me not to send in more than fifty at any one time, believing that their execution would be expedited by that means, and Mr. Brown's answer to me was, get them out of this office into the Secretary's office as speedily as possible. I mention this to shew his anxiety to get the work done speedily.

I believe I became acquainted with Mr. Brown when he was imprisoned here for maintaining his right to ask questions in connection with a scrutiny before the House; that was in 1827 or 1828.

I am not a judge of Mr. Brown's ability, but he has the name throughout the country of being a man of sound judgment and untiring industry, and these qualities he has certainly brought with him into the Crown Land Office.

Question.—Have any improvements in the routine of the office suggested themselves to your notice, and what are they?

Answer.—Many alterations have occurred to me which I have adopted in my department.

I have no recollection of the present or past Surveyor Generals asking me to report upon any improvements to be adopted in the office.

Question.—From your knowledge of Mr. Brown for many years past, do you think he still retains the full force of all his faculties, and is able now to discharge his public duties as effectually as at any former period; or how is it with him as respect to this, to the best of your judgment?

Answer.—It is impossible that Mr. Brown can be as active, in a physical point of view, as he once was, but I perceive no failing in his mental powers; there may be such, but I have never detected them.

Mr. Inches recalled.—Mr. Brown displayed great anxiety to bring up the grants, and offered to assist in any way that he could be of service, and through his directions the grants are now well up, and in as great a state of forwardness as I have seen them for the last twenty five years, and I would wish to endorse all that Mr. Gowan has said about him.

I have not seen the applications of John Armstrong and others since they were entered in 1857; they are all signed by Deputy Hartley; they appear to be all on the Tobique Road. It is only from common report that I know of Armstrong's having any thing to do with any but one lot. I cannot say how many of them Mr. Armstrong is connected with; five of them are in the name of different Armstrong's. There is not a question connected with the office that I would have greater difficulty in answering, than how to prevent more or less of transferring. I am of opinion that it is well worthy of consideration, whether any lands should be sold by instalments except under conditions of actual and immediate settlement.

With reference to the transactions of the past, extending over a period of 30 years, it seems difficult to lay down any rule. I think it must in a great degree be left to the head of the department.

The conditions on the applications of Armstrong and others are one fourth down and the remainder in annual instalments.

The only attempt that has been made to enforce the payment of the arrears on the instalments for the last 25 years, was by the present Surveyor General, in which he incurred a great deal of temporary unpopularity. Those twenty applications of Armstrong and others has a most injurious effect on the Settlement.

There is one thing that I would say, and that is, that all regulations are in some way evaded except settlement conditions of the Labour Act. If rules be laid down and adhered to as part of the routine of the office, without reference in each case to the Executive, much good would be effected.

The present Surveyor General, as well as Mr. Wilmot, attempted to lay down some rule by which lands long located but unpaid for, should again become vacant; but we found that in practice we had still to hold lands for people who purchased 20 or 25 years ago, without making any further payment in all that time, or without any knowledge on our part of there being anything done on them or occupied. A large extent of land is held in this way.

I think if the persons named in the applications referred to were made acquainted that the balance must be paid, it might be productive of good.

No doubt certain classes of non-residents and persons in occupation are well able to pay the balance due on their instalments, and it appears wrong to others that they are not obliged to do so.

Lists have been furnished to the local Deputies of the amounts due, so that they can regulate the work. They have never been required to call on them for the money. Some of the Deputies who I complained of have been in office for many years.

Hon. Mr. Brown wished to explain, (in consequence of seeing a communication in the Head Quarters,) that he did not have reference to the appointment of any person to office except those Deputies connected with his own office, when he stated in his evidence on Wednesday the 6th instant, that it was the rule generally, that the Members of the Counties were consulted, and their wishes complied with in making local appointments.

Adjourned.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

FRIDAY MORNING, 15th March, 1861.

Committee met at 10½ o'clock. Present—James Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Wilmot, and Mr. McClellan.

Hon. Provincial Secretary.—There is a statement in the Colonial Empire of yesterday reflecting upon me, and which I wish to notice before the Committee; and I wish, in the first place, to state, that the lands purchased in May in my name, as stated by Mr. Gowan, and subsequently purchased by Mr. Johnson; these lots were applied for at the Crown Land Office by me in February 1857. The 1280 acres referred to in Mr. Gowan's evidence, as being returned in Mr. Barker's name, is the land purchased by me from Mr. Arnold, and I again state that I did not know in whose names they were applied for, or what steps were taken by Mr. Arnold to bring them to sale. And I also assert, as the Committee well know, and the evidence will shew, that in giving my testimony on Tuesday last, I said nothing about purchasing lands in the name of John J. Fraser, or through the agency of John S. Trites, in fact nothing of the kind; and I take this occasion to repeat, that in my former testimony I gave a full and correct statement of all the lands owned by me, or in which I had any interest acquired by deed or grant, in every part of the Province outside the City of Saint John and Parish of Portland. I repeat this statement for two reasons, because it has been asserted that I was interested in lands held in the names of other parties in the immediate vicinity of Railway Stations; and since this investigation commenced, it has been stated in the City of Saint John, that in addition to those lands mentioned in my evidence, I own or am interested in large tracts of land in the neighbourhood of Douglas Valley, and, as a consequence, whenever an extension of the Railway from Saint John is decided upon, I will advocate that route.

Mr. Barker, in Saint John, sent Mr. Arnold the money for the land I purchased from him. The transfers were prepared by Mr. Inches, sent to Barker, and by him signed, and returned to me.

Mr. Inches recalled.

Question.—Did a grant, or number of grants of land, called Mount Theobald lands, issue to John F. Godard?

Answer.—Yes; a good many.

Question.—Were they paid for when the grants issued?

Answer.—They were paid for in full, according to the usual practice, as no grants could or did issue until the money was paid.

Alexander Shives sworn.—The statement put in by the Hon. Provincial Secretary being read, Mr. Shives stated as follows :—

That document is in my hand writing ; I did not send it to Mr. Tilley. I had a conversation similar to that in Saint John ; and Mr. Hanford called on me to see if I had said so ; he then asked me if I would write to Mr. Tilley, stating it ; I refused to have any thing to do with it, and did not want to write to Mr. Tilley. I saw him afterwards, and consented to give him that statement to use as he liked, but I would not mix myself up with the matter.

Mr. Hanford is an Auctioneer in Saint John. The statement is correct, except one little word, and I now, under oath, affirm it. The word “ dates,” in the statement, should read “ date ;” all the rest is correct, and what I intended to convey. I was not positive that the statement would be sent to Mr. Tilley. Mr. Hanford is Mr. Tilley’s brother-in-law.

The conversation with Mr. Inches was about the day Mr. Tilley explained on the floor of the House about the statement made in the Freeman. I do not recollect mentioning the circumstance until this Committee commenced its sittings. I never told Mr. Tilley what Mr. Inches had stated ; I may have mentioned some few of the matters ; I am not positive even that I mentioned it to Mr. Tilley, I never mentioned it to any person since. I have a perfect recollection of all that took place on that occasion.

Mr. Inches recalled.—I would remind the Committee that Mr. Tilley has stated in his evidence that Mr. Shives must be mistaken. I am unwilling to attribute to Mr. Shives any deliberate intention either to do me injury or to state a falsehood. We have been on intimate terms, and I have always highly respected him.

Mr. Shives recalled.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—Could it not be possible that Mr. Inches had told you that I had requested him (Mr. Inches) to fix the date in the Resolution that I intended moving in the House in order to get the return of Mr. Tilley’s land ?

Answer.—There was no specific paper named, or kind of a paper.

Question.—Did not Mr. Inches say Mr. Wilmot wished to fix the date so as to include Mr. Tilley’s application in a Resolution he intended moving in the House ?

Answer.—It was to alter some date of some paper, to put Mr. Tilley in a false position.

Mr. Inches resumed.—When two persons contradict each other on oath, it must be either from design or misrepresentation ; and we will do well to seek to enquire in the present case, to see if there are not strong grounds to see that it was the latter.

I have never been a political partizan ; have been 25 years in this place ; and since Judge Wilmot’s last election, when I voted for him for the first time, I have only voted twice ; once for the present Government, and once against it. I never identified myself with any party ; it was neither my interest nor inclination ; and when I voted for one side under what I considered peculiar circumstances, I said I would make the matter square by voting the next time for the other side.

I may say my friend Mr. Shives is in a different position, and is well known to take a warm interest in politics, and to say a great deal, and I think we have it on high authority, that in a multitude of words there is much folly.

Mr. Gowan has corroborated my statement as to the impossibility of altering the records, and the unlikelihood of any attempt being made by Mr. Wilmot to induce him to do so. I would remind the Committee, that Mr. Wilmot’s object in seeing me was a very proper and natural one. He came to me to fix the date to insert in a Resolution for an Address.

In the 'Globe' of the 9th instant, we find in this paragraph (as before stated) the word "fix" is used; but in Mr. Shives' statement we next find it, "alter a date."

There was no ground whatever for my indignation against Mr. Wilmot in his request. We have seen that he could not have asked me to alter a date, and I flatter myself that there are few who are willing to believe that I, who am not a political partizan, would be likely to tell a lie about it. I had no motive whatever. It will be observed that Mr. Shives is well known to be a warm political partizan, and at this moment of excitement, for the first time, gives definite words to his recollection of a circumstance of years' standing, which has reference only to a conversation.

I never had any contempt of Mr. Wilmot, and never had but one difference with him, which I have always regretted, believing that there was much misconception on both sides, and that interested parties increased it. Since that time it is well known that I have been reserved and delicate in speaking of Mr. Wilmot in general. I have several times borne testimony to his efficiency as a public Officer since; have always readily admitted it, and now at the close of this, I can only repeat my express denial that Mr. Wilmot ever attempted to induce me to alter a record, or any public document, or that I ever did so; and what took place at that time, I have no doubt I mentioned to several parties in consequence of the allusion to it in print. I have had but one distinct impression of it all through, and I believe that Mr. Shives and I may have spoken of it, but I further believe that his own feelings have unintentionally led him to exaggerate and misrepresent what took place.

We are all liable to be placed in a position in which I now appear as regards this matter, and I of course am as liable to be misrepresented as any other. I emphatically repeat all I have said.

Mr. Shives recalled. Question.—Might it not have been possible the word "fix" instead of "alter" was used by Mr. Inches?

Answer.—Although the phraseology might have been altered, still the meaning would be the same; if it was fixing, it intended to fix a wrong date; if alter, it was to alter a right to a wrong date; the intention was to put Mr. Tilley in an unfair position. I know nothing in regard to date. I suppose Mr. Wilmot wished to get some advantage over Mr. Tilley.

All I have to say is, that I have no enmity against Mr. Inches at all, am a personal friend of his, and regretted that I had mentioned the matter at all, and would rather take a trip through the State of Maine than come here to give evidence against him.

The meaning of the communication in the Freeman was, that Mr. Tilley had plundered land from the Province and had not paid for it. I had heard from Mr. Arnold that Mr. Tilley had paid for the 1200 acres of land.

I am aware that any member of the Legislature can move an Address, to get information in regard to any of the public departments.

I do not certainly think that there would be any impropriety in a member of the House moving for an Address, to get the dates of purchases or applications for land by Mr. Tilley, or any other person.

Question.—If a member of the House going into the Crown Land Office to examine the plans and records there, had requested Mr. Inches to fix the date in a Resolution, and he did fix the date to the 1st of June, which would have included a return of Mr. Tilley's grants, would that have been placing Mr. Tilley in an unfair position, in getting the return of those lands sold to him?

Answer.—Certainly not.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—If I at the personal request of Mr. Tilley, altered the date from the 1st of June to the 8th in that Resolution, which left out all Mr. Tilley's grants, and which I was directed by one of my constituents to have the particulars of laid before the House, would I not have been placed in an unfair position?

Answer.—I presume you would not get the information you wanted.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—I would like you, from the conversation had with Mr. Inches at the time, and your knowledge of the circumstances, to explain what unfair position I could place Mr. Tilley in?

Answer.—I do not know anything more than Mr. Inches told me.

Mr. Arnold had told me before that article was published in the Freeman, that Mr. Tilley had bought and paid for this land. Mr. Arnold is a connection of mine, and it was during a conversation that he told me this circumstance.

The Emigration Officer is my brother. I know of some lands that he has purchased three or four years before he was appointed Emigrant Agent. I know of 800 acres in one block near the Annagance, got by grant some years before he was Emigration Officer, adjoining lands purchased by Morrisey & Shives; he has 3 or 400 acres more very near the 800 acres, on the opposite side of the railroad; cannot say whether it was purchased from the Crown or a private individual.

It was through seeing my Brother and others getting land that my partner and myself made some purchases, this was in 1853 or 1854, in Studholm, near the Railway. I got 409 acres, my partner got more. The application was made before the road was located. I sold my land some time since and lost money on it. My partner told Mr. T. O. Arnold (not the Deputy,) to select and bring the lands to public sale; cannot say in whose names they were applied for, but presume in the usual way. There was competition at the sale, and I had to pay as high as 7s. 6d. per acre for some, but most of it was at the upset price; and I would state here, that a great deal of the land is not worth 1s. 6d. per acre.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Alex. Shives recalled.—I do not recollect how long my Brother has held the office of Emigrant Agent.

I do not know the quantity of land he owns; the two blocks I have mentioned lie in King's County, Parish of Studholm, and must have been purchased three or four years before he was Emigrant Agent.

There is some improvements on one of the lots; cannot say whether he made the improvements or the person from whom he purchased.

Question.—Will you now undertake to swear that Mr. Inches told you that Mr. Wilmot wanted him to alter dates on a record of the office? or might he not have meant date of Resolution?

Answer.—What I have sworn to already I believe to be correct. I will swear that Mr. Inches told me that Mr. Wilmot wished him to alter the date of a document; cannot say what document he alluded to. I'll swear I don't believe it was a Resolution; he mentioned no particular paper.

The reason I swear that I don't believe it was a Resolution is, because I have no recollection of him mentioning Resolution.

Mr. Inches.—Mr. Wilmot's object in coming to me was for me to fix the date to be inserted in his Resolution, so as to procure the information respecting Mr. Tilley's transactions relative to Crown Lands.

I hold a memorandum of lands granted to Robert Shives, prepared by me by order of the Committee, as follows :—

Granted to Robert Shives—

200 acres in King's, sold April 1854, grant October 23.

156	"	"	"	May	1854,	grant	October	28,	1854.
762	"	"	"	March	1854,	grant	January	9,	1855.
100	"	"	"	December	1856,	"	"	"	1858.
100	"	"	"	March	1857,	"	"	"	1858.
170	"	"	"	March	1858,	"	"	"	1858.
95	"	"	"	February	1858,	"	"	"	1858.
100	"	"	"	January	1858,	"	"	"	1858.
200	"	"	"	February	1858,	"	"	"	1858.
110	"	"	"	September	1858,	"	"	"	1858.

1993 acres.

Grants issued for all of those in the name of Robert Shives; the money was paid down. I believe the grants issued previous to his being appointed Emigrant Agent. They are all probably within two or three miles of the Railway. I have no recollection in whose names they were applied for.

Mr. Shives.—The stampage for Juniper Ship Timber on Robert Shives' land was 3s. 6d. or 4s. a piece.

I do not think he has received over £10 or £11 off these lands for the whole number of years that he has owned them. The fire run through all his lands on one side of the Railway last summer. I expect this investment was for a speculation.

John Farris, Esquire, sworn.—Some years ago Mr. Carpenter and myself had some lumber seized. Mine amounted to about £30, which I paid in cash. Mr. Carpenter's amounted to £100; he was a poor man, and they would not take his note, unless I endorsed it, or gave a joint note. I thought that was an end to it. Some years after, being in Fredericton, I met Mr. Inches, and he asked me if I knew what had become of the £30, and the £100; one third of Carpenter's note had been remitted. Mr. Inches told me that he had traced the books, and had found that John R. Partelow had pocketed it, or had put it to his own use, and had given no account to the Revenue of it. On Saturday morning last, I went into the Crown Land Office to get the dates. I saw Mr. Inches there, and asked him if he recollected the circumstance; he said he did perfectly well, and he said he had spoken to the Cashier of the Bank about it, and to Mr. Wilmot also; and that Mr. Wilmot had made very strange of such a transaction. Yesterday at one o'clock, I again met Mr. Inches, and he asked me if there was anything more about clearing this thing up; he thought it must be something like true, or it would be cleared up. Mr. Wilmot was not Surveyor General at that time; Mr. Baillie was. Mr. Rainsford was the Deputy.

Question.—Have you heard of any complaints of public lands being blocked up by speculators, or by applicants under the Labour Act, on the Snell Road, (so called,) or Ryder's Brook, in King's and Queen's County?

Answer.—I have heard it talked about, and found fault with. I heard tell of different parties; have heard of Mr. Tilley and others having land there. They thought those parties were taking up too much land from the settlers, and interfered with the selling; heard complaints last Summer, when they made application for their Timber Licences, by Bonnell and Foley. I met them in Saint John. Mr. Steeves was there, and five or six

of us went and called upon him, and I told him I thought it a very hard case; that those men had put a gang of saws there, and the lands were all taken up under the association system; he said he would represent the thing to the Government. Shortly after, I came to Fredericton and saw Mr. Tilley, and he said he thought he would have it arranged, so they could get some of the lands back. After that, I understood Mr. Brown and Mr. Steadman went down, and I heard they let Foley have some land at their Mill Dam. After that there was five or six lots set up at auction on purpose for Bonnell and Foley, for their Mill; since that I have heard very little about it.

I thought it was a hard case for Bonnell and Foley, as they had a gang of saws there, and it would take all their logs away and leave their Mills useless. I told the Government that I thought they should let Bonnell and Foley have some land; and insisted upon them doing right in the matter; all agreed to do so.

I am happy to state that I have not one foot of land, either from the present or late Government, by Grant.

I heard some years since, that it was a practice to apply for lands in fictitious names.

Hon. James Davidson, called, not sworn.—I am Local Deputy, have been so since 1822, and have acted ever since; my District, at present, is part of Gloucester and Northumberland. I have been in the habit of applying for land for other people, and bringing it to sale, and selling them. I always send the Petitions to the Crown Land Office. I never heard of the practice of using fictitious names, until I heard it before this Committee. I never knew in any instance an application to be signed in a fictitious name; they were always signed by the parties, or by their direction. There is a great number of Petitions in my District under the Labour Act; they were invariably actual settlers, and I never gave the certificates unless the conditions were complied with. They were poor people, and a great many of them were squatters; they have been enabled to obtain grants of their land, and have benefited the District by making roads through them. I think there has been about 20 miles of great road made; they were chiefly settled on both sides of the road; in addition to this, there were numerous bye roads made and repaired. Some new roads were opened, and others improved. There was never more than 100 acres given to one person under the instalment system. Sometimes more; but he was obliged to pay the surplus down; there are instances where a party has paid one or two instalments, making a transfer, but not to any extent.

Hon. Solicitor General sworn.—Early in 1856, the time the application was made by John Hartt, for a grant of a lot of land on which he resides, in Madawaska, I took his statement, and drew his Petition for him; he informed me that he had settled upon that land in 1840, and that he had purchased it from an old Indian by name Louis Bernier; who he said was represented to be in possession of it for a very great number of years; he stated that he had paid this Indian from time to time sums of money, amounting to about £125; and he produced receipts from the Indian to that effect, witnessed by William McLaughlin, I think, for the whole amount. I went to the Crown Land Office with the Petition to get some information about it. Mr. Inches gave me all the information I received there; and he told me that he could never understand why Hartt had been treated differently from other persons, who had obtained them under the Treaty; he stated that he considered Mr. Hartt, although he bought from an Indian, should be treated like the rest who had got land. I was glad to hear that. He also stated that the man had been harshly treated by the suit instituted against him by the Crown. Arbitrators had been appointed in the matter, and I recollect him, Mr. Inches, shewing me a sketch of this particular lot, or a portion of it, parcelled off in small pieces, and the names of Mr.

to Emmerson and others placed upon each of them; this Mr. Inches thought cruel treatment the man, parcelling off his land in this way. I understood that they had not only arbitrated, but had parcelled off the land among themselves; the arbitration was held in Emmerson's store.

I brought the Petition before the Council, and urged the reasons given me by Mr. Inches, in favour of the grant issuing; the Council referred the Petition to Mr. Brown, Mr. Tilley, and myself. The change of Government then occurred, and I had nothing more to do with it, until I came into the Government in 1857.

Hartt kept writing to me, requesting some action taken on it; and I again brought it before Council; Mr. Brown and myself undertook to look into it; referred again to Mr. Inches, and he concurred in what he had said before.

I asked Mr. Inches to come into Mr. Brown's room and explain it to him, he did so, and explained it in the same way to Mr. Brown, and Mr. Brown then concurred with him; before I made up my Report I referred to the law.

I considered that the whole of that country being in dispute between the Americans and ourselves, this Government had no authority to appropriate any part of that Territory to any particular purpose, whether for Indian Reserves, or anything else; and that John Hartt, a settler on this land before the Ashburton Treaty, was entitled to the same consideration as any settler there, notwithstanding he came into possession under an Indian. In the Revised Statutes, Vol. 1, page 215, Section 9, I find the following:—

“In selling, leasing, or disposing of the Indian lands, or portions thereof, regard shall be had to the improvements made by the person in possession, whether under sale or leased from the Indians, or otherwise, so as to secure to him a just remuneration for such improvements;” shewing that our law recognized the rights of persons purchasing from Indians in this Province. I also refer to Chapter 39, page 89, Vol. 1, Revised Statutes, as follows:—

“The Governor in Council, when satisfied that any person has before the 7th day of April 1852, *bona fide* occupied or improved lands which have by an Act of Imperial Parliament become part and portion of this Province, and are situated in the Counties of Restigouche or Victoria, may grant the same to such occupiers or improvers, their heirs or assigns, on such condition as the Governor may deem fair, without any sale by auction.” Considering that Hartt had been in possession of this land before the Treaty, claiming under a person who had been there for many years before the Treaty, and looking to the effect of these two Statutes, and supported by the opinion of the Surveyor General and Mr. Inches, I felt satisfied that John Hartt was entitled to a grant of his lot, and I drew up a report accordingly, which was signed by the Surveyor General and myself; this was approved of by the Council, and the grant ordered to issue.

The Attorney General declined expressing any opinion in this matter, as he had been engaged for Hartt in the Crown suit.

Expecting the grant would issue, I heard no more about it until the sitting of the House last season; during all this time the Messrs. Hastings, of Saint John, had a claim filed in the Surveyor General's Office against this land. The grant did not issue for some time, in consequence of this claim being there. The Hastings were anxious that the grant would issue, as it would improve their security. I telegraphed to Inches to let the matter rest until I came to Fredericton; it so continued until the House met last year; the only objection to the grant issuing being Hastings' claim remaining there, which I then had the authority to remove.

The next thing was a notice of motion moved by Mr. Tibbits for all the papers con-

nected with this grant. I remonstrated with Mr. Tibbits about interfering with the man's grant. I appealed to him, that he knew the man ought to have his land; he said he would not consent to the grant issuing to Hartt unless Hebert was put upon the same footing. I stated that Hebert's claim should not interfere with Hartt, and I recollect saying to Mr. Tibbits, that he knew Hartt should have the land; he said I told Hartt he should have the land, but said, unless I consented to let Hebert have his land also, he would oppose it. I told him to put in his petition for Hebert, and I would assist him in getting what I could. He assented to that, and did not move any further with his motion. The grant then issued. In corroboration of what I have said, I will read extracts from letters from Hartt to Hon. Mr. Rice and myself, as follows:—

Extract from John Hartt's letter to C. Watters, dated 22nd March 1858—

“ Tibbits, previous to his last election, promised to use his influence in having my claim arranged; you know best whether to trouble him or not; he stated that to his own knowledge I was settled here for some years before the Treaty, and all those persons settled at the time of the Treaty got their grants, unless myself; he held out that I was entitled to mine without having to pay the Government anything whatever.”

Extract from a letter from John Hartt to Hon. Mr. Rice, dated 24th March 1858—

“ I wrote to Mr. Watters on the subject by last mail; he has so much to attend to, I trust you will see that he takes some action in the matter. Mr. Tibbits promised me, when last at my place, that he would do all in his power to procure me my grant under the same head that those persons living on these lands, at the time of the Treaty, received theirs.”

Question.—Was not this land a subject of dispute for many years between the United States of America and Her Majesty's Government?

Answer.—Certainly.

Question.—Was not a conventional lease agreed upon?

Answer.—It was.

Question.—Were not about one-half of the inhabitants above Grand Falls, which formerly went under the name of “ Madawaska?”

Answer.—I think about one-half.

Question.—How did the United States Government deal with that portion of the inhabitants that fell to them?

Answer.—I have understood they dealt very liberally indeed with them.

Question.—Were any lands taken from Indians or other persons, because they wanted it for a town-plot, or otherwise?

Answer.—I never heard of such a thing.

Question.—What is your opinion under the Ashburton Treaty as to what constitutes a man?

Answer.—Can't answer such a question.

Question.—Do you consider an Indian a man?

Answer.—I do, certainly.

Question.—Did you promise John Hartt at the general election in 1854, and again in 1857, that you would get him a grant for the land he lived on?

Answer.—From the time I made myself acquainted with the facts of Hartt's position, I have no doubt but I told him I would do all I could to get him his grant.

Question.—Was not Mr. John Hartt a prominent canvasser and a particular friend of yours?

Answer.—He has been a friend to both of us at some of the elections. I do not think he was a friend of Mr. Tibbits the first election.

Question.—Did not Mr. Hebert oppose you at the first two general elections in the County of Victoria at which you were a candidate?

Answer.—I believe he did, but I have never opposed his claim.

Question by Mr. Tibbits.—Was not my objection to the passage of this grant on the ground that Hebert's claim should be settled at the same time, and while you were a member of the Executive?

Answer.—That was the reason you gave.

Question.—Was not there a claim put in by Mr. Hastings against this land? and was not that the principal reason why the grant did not issue before? When did you signify the willingness of Hastings to allow the grant to issue?

Answer.—Mr. Hastings' claim had been filed in the Office two or three years before the grant issued.

Mr. Hastings was anxious from the first that Hartt should get his grant out.

They wished in the Office something formal to put on file. I had signified verbally in the Crown Land Office, before the Session of 1860, that Hastings was anxious for the grant to issue to Hartt in Hartt's name; and in April I filed a written statement to that effect in the Office.

Question.—When was it that Mr. Tibbits objected to the issue of this grant?

Answer.—At the time he gave the notice of motion.

Question.—Did not Mr. Tibbits object to you personally on the grounds that he wished Hebert's claim adjudicated upon and disposed of at the same time, and when you were a member of the Government?

Answer.—He did.

Question.—Was not this the reason that Mr. Tibbits did not move the Address that he had given notice of?

Answer.—In consequence of the assurance that I gave Mr. Tibbits that I was favourable to Hebert's claim, he did not move the Address.

Question.—What was the reason that Hebert's claim was not attended to as well as Hartt's?

Answer.—Hebert's claim stood in a very different position; it was a disputed claim before the Government. Hebert's claim had been twice before the Legislature; on one of which occasions certain compensation was granted to him in lieu of the land taken from him by the Government; on the other occasion his application was refused. Hartt's claim had never been before the Assembly.

Question.—Was not Hartt's claim a disputed one also, and had not the claim been adjudicated upon and a report made that Hartt should pay an annual rent?

Answer.—The claim to Hartt's land had been the subject of a law suit between the Crown and Hartt, with the result of which he was dissatisfied; and upon the investigation that I have already spoken of, his grant was ordered to issue.

There was no evidence before the Council except Mr. Hartt's petition and the information I obtained at the Crown Land Office.

There was a law suit between the Government and Hebert, he was also dissatisfied with the result, and has still an application before the Government for further compensation.

I do not know whether the claim of Hebert is of longer standing than Hartt's. Nothing has yet been done in Council respecting Hebert's claim.

When Mr. Hebert's application was before the Government last season, I urged upon my colleagues in the Government to comply and give him further compensation, but being in a minority I did not succeed.

I think Mr. Hebert is one of the oldest inhabitants above the Grand Falls, and a very respectable old gentleman. I have understood that he was the first white man born above the Grand Falls.

Hebert's land would be worth five or six times more than Hartt's.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

SATURDAY, 16th March, 1861.

Committee met at 10 o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. McClelan, Mr. Kerr, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Wilmot.

- Mr. Shives being present, and having objected to a portion of his evidence of yesterday, which was at his request corrected, he was again recalled, and the following questions were asked and answers received:—

Question.—Will you now undertake to swear that Mr. Inches told you that Mr. Wilmot wished him to alter the date of a record in the Crown Land Office?

Answer.—Mr. Inches never mentioned record, or any other particular paper; but he said that Mr. Wilmot wished him to alter the date of a paper, thereby to put Mr. Tilley in a false position.

Question.—How long has it been since this conversation took place between you and Mr. Inches?

Answer.—About the time that Mr. Tilley made an explanation on the floors of the House of Assembly, of how he purchased and paid for certain lands.

On looking at the Debates of 1858, I find the statement was made in the House by Mr. Tilley on the 8th of March, and it must have been about that time I had the conversation with Mr. Inches.

Question.—Have you not been for a length of time a warm political supporter of Mr. Tilley's?

Answer.—I have, and consider him well worthy of my support.

Question.—Have you not been a decided political opponent of Mr. Wilmot's?

Answer.—I have opposed him on political grounds.

Adjourned.

In consequence of a Resolution having been passed by the House of Assembly, the Committee again met at 5 o'clock. The Resolution being read by the Chairman, is as follows:—

“*House of Assembly, Saturday, 16th March 1861.*

“*Resolved, That the Committee appointed by this House on the 26th day of February last, to whom was referred all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, be instructed by this House to put the following question to Mr. Andrew Inches, viz:— ‘Who were the persons in partnership or concerned with you in the purchase of Crown Lands, in which you were interested?’ and that the Committee require a full answer thereto.*

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

To James Tibbits, Esq., Chairman of the above named Committee.”

Thereupon ordered, that a Summons do issue requiring the attendance of Mr. Inches on Monday the 18th instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Adjourned to meet again on Monday morning, 18th inst. at 10 o'clock.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

MONDAY, 18th March, 1861.

Committee met at 10 o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M'Clelan, Mr. Wilmot.

Mr. Inches having been summoned by the Committee to appear this morning at 10 o'clock, he presented himself at the hour named.

Mr. Inches recalled.

Question.—Can you give any reason for rescinding the Regulations of 1852 and adopting those of 1858?

Answer.—It was thought desirable, if possible, to abridge them in order if possible to present all the Regulations in force regarding land, whether by auction or by labour, in one view. The Regulations regarding labour were remodeled by a Committee of the Executive Council, who sent for me. I have no recollection of any particular objection being found with the old ones, except it might be their length; they were somewhat remodeled, but so far as I can recollect, not essentially altered in principle with the exception of the extension from three months to two years for making improvements.

Question.—When was the words "for actual settlement" left out by authority?

Answer.—By the Regulations in Council 30th August 1858.

Question.—Were there any Accounts for Printing for the Crown Land Office that had gone before the Auditor, and the amount of the Account by him reduced, but afterwards paid in full by order of the Government?

Answer.—I believe so, and I mention the case of the Carleton Sentinel, but I think there were others. I am under the impression that the same thing was done with some of the St. John papers.

I recollect that the Provincial Secretary was applied to by the parties whose Accounts were reduced, and that he came in and saw the Surveyor General and me on the subject. The Surveyor General was averse to paying the Account over what had been sanctioned by the Auditor, but in that, as in other matters, I told him (the Surveyor General) that it would be paid; and it was paid. It was in consequence of these irregularities, that the Surveyor General insisted upon a revision of the whole subject, and that a Rule then to be laid down and be strictly adhered to for the future. The Rule was for distributing the advertisements. There was an alleged misconception on the part of some of the Editors of the previous instructions in some cases.

Question.—Do we understand by you that the Carleton Sentinel and other papers referred to were paid for services never performed?

Answer.—Oh no, in no case; there is nothing in my evidence to convey such a meaning.

The papers in St. John receiving Government patronage in connection with the Crown Land Office are, the Religious Intelligencer, Christian Visitor, Colonial Presbyterian, these three, all from one office until lately, the Colonial Presbyterian is now in the name of Mr. Livingstone; Morning Globe, Constitution, Morning News, Courier, and Temperance Telegraph. Advertising has become an institution, and is done to distribute patronage, at the same time, as far as possible, to disseminate information to the public. I imagine the information could be had as well by advertising in two papers in Saint John as eight.

Timber advertisements, with the exception of the first July sales, appear in the St. Croix Herald and the Saint John papers, for Restigouche, this arises from the difficulty of discriminating.

I have no doubt but the Saint John papers circulate in Restigouche.

I do not recollect of an Account for £80 being rendered by a Saint John paper, being reduced to £20 by the Auditor, but afterwards paid in full.

The Provincial Secretary got from me copies of Regulations to send to the parties who had applied for lands under the Labour Act on Ryder's Brook.

The lands were located to them, and their names written down in pencil on the plans, that being the ordinary way. The Warrants of survey provides for the re-opening of such lands to other parties in four months, if the first applicants fail in getting the survey made, but this is practically disregarded, and was so in this instance. Other applications were made to a large extent after the four months had expired, forwarded by Deputy Snell, for the same lands. I mentioned this to Mr. Tilley, and he then produced the document handed in by me in evidence, from seventeen or eighteen of the first applicants, it reads as follows:—

“The Hon. Provincial Secretary,

Dear Sir.—We, the undersigned, have agreed to take the land applied for by us under the Labour Act, and comply with the conditions therein required:—

John McLaughlan, Geo. N. Robinson, G. W. Robinson, Jun., L. McMan, J. Gerow, Sam. B. Estey, Robert Polley, John J. Wright, E. McNicholl, E. B. DeMill, James De-mill, A. H. DeMill, H. S. Fillmore, W. F. Brooks, Lemuel Fillmor, E. S. Perkins, per Sol. Perkins, Jr., E. S. Perkins.
St. John, N. B. March 20, 1858.”

In this they repeat their intention to settle, and desire to get the lands. This was done after their particular attention had been drawn to the regulations. In consequence thereof the lands were still reserved for them for a considerable additional time, and the difficulty was only got rid of by a formal notice, which I afterwards sent to John McLaughlan, for himself and the others.

It was in consequence of the letter handed to me by Mr. Tilley that they were continued.

I think they were still in occupation at the time Mr. Wilmot moved his Resolution in the House.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to Mr. McLaughlan, viz:—

“Crown Land Office, Dec. 22, 1858.

“Mr. John McLaughlan, St. John,

SIR,—Herewith, by desire of the Surveyor General, I enclose a Plan of a Survey by Deputy Arnold, of 1600 acres of Crown Land on the new road from Butternut Ridge to New Canaan River, at Rider's Brook. This land was surveyed for parties who desired to buy it at auction, but it has been reserved because of the prior applications of yourself and others for lots there under the Labour Act.

“If you still desire to purchase, as stated in your letter to the Provincial Secretary of the 20th of March last, you are requested to return the plan to this office forthwith, with the name written on each lot of the person who selects it.

“Should the land be required in order to satisfy the applications of the others who also applied in 1857, a Warrant of Survey will issue, directing Deputy Starkey to lay out lots for them to the westward, on each side of the road, at their expense and on their application to him for that purpose. The charge by Deputy Arnold for surveying the 1600 acres is 25s. per lot, which sum must be paid by the person who selects.

“Selection is required to be made before the first day of February next, otherwise the applications will be set aside, and the lands again become vacant.

“I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

ANDREW INCHES.”

“P. S.—You are requested to be so good as to communicate the above to all parties concerned, so far at least as you conveniently can.”

It was only when this time expired that we got rid of these applications.

The applications on the Washademoak from S. Alward, H. Chapman, Judson Keith, W. Chapman, Elisha Keith, were under the Labour Act; P. Rosburn, M. Brewer, John Dunham, James Crabb, Robert Davis, William Dunn, F. Parker, George Bonnell, Thomas Darrah, Wm. Lynch, David Tupper, William Fowlie, John Ross, Isaac Bonnell, A. T. Evans, James Brown, Robert Ross, James Tarrer, P. Lynch, and John Bonnell, these were by auction, and are the names of parties who applied after the land had been locked up by the Saint John people; they were kept back for the time, from December 1857 to February 16, 1859; at that time we wrote Deputy Snell that they could have the land. I understood from him that as the lands had now become open for license, and so great a time had elapsed, that the parties did not care about it, and nothing was done. The Saint John people never paid for the survey. A portion of it has since been sold; and as it has all been included in a subsequent survey the Government paid for the survey.

Question.—From your knowledge of the business transacted in the Crown Land Office, do you believe the supporters of the Government were more favoured as to anything they might want done, than those opposed to them?

Answer.—Certainly not as to the Surveyor General.

Question.—Do you know of any other Member of the Government who has?

Answer.—Members of the Government as well as other Members of the Legislature, apply on behalf of their constituents. I have stated in my previous evidence, that I perceive that applicants whose cases had to be referred to the Attorney General, were not attended to as well as those who had some political interest.

I am not aware that there was any words added to the certificates bearing Deputy Stiles' signature, relative to lands applied for under the Labour Act, which would alter the character or effect of the certificate.

I have no knowledge of the certificate produced by Mr. Steves not being signed by the party.

I do not know by whose application Deputy Stiles was dismissed.

Deputy Carruthers has been fully dismissed; there seemed to be numerous complaints against him, more especially from the Members of the County. An investigation was ordered by a Member of the Executive; I cannot recollect of any decided result; some of the charges I understood were not proven, but the result was not generally favourable. The report was made last summer by the Hon. P. Mitchell; there seemed to be no doubt on the minds of the Executive that he had become an unsuitable person from various causes. I recollect some of the charges against him, but cannot say whether they were proven or not. One was, that he had got a grant of land for a party who said he had never done the labour—the party's name was Arsenau—but that he had done labour for the Deputy in building a barn; this was stated by Arsenau; it was a considerable time before his suspension that this happened. I have already stated that I could not say whether that charge was proven against him or not. There were several charges of a very serious nature against him in the office, we therefore discontinued sending him orders. The Members of the County reported the matter. There was no report made until last summer.

The grant to John Hartt was issued by Order in Council, but it had been kept in abeyance.

I never saw any Report but the one in blank already in evidence.

The chief portion of the correspondence in the Crown Land Office is done by the Chief Draftsman. The correspondence has been increasing yearly.

The Chairman then, by Resolution of the House, put the following question, viz:—

Who were the persons in partnership or concerned with you in the purchase of Crown Lands?

Answer by Mr Inches.—If the Committee will allow me until 2 o'clock, I will reply to the question.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Inches requested that the petition of James Johnson, signed by S. L. Tilley, as agent, be entered as evidence; the Committee having concurred in the same, it is as follows:—

“ To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

“ The petition of James Johnson, humbly sheweth,—

“ That he is a British subject, and desirous of purchasing, for actual settlement, 200 acres of Crown Land situate as follows:—Lots 6 and 7, Block 11, south of Annagance.

“ (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the application for the purchase of the land.)

“ Agreeably to the Regulations passed in Council on the 11th May 1843.

“ And as in duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES JOHNSON,
per S. L. TILLEY.

LAND SITUATED.		No. and extent of Lot.	If vacant, &c.	If surveyed, &c.	If improved, &c.
County.	Parish or Settlement.				
Westmorland,	Salisbury,	200 acres.	Yes.	Not.	Not.

Deputy Surveyor.

“ The Petition to be signed by the applicant, and the columns of the blank Return to be filled up and signed by the Deputy Surveyor.”

The Chairman again asked Mr. Inches if he was now prepared to answer the question as put to him in the morning under Resolution of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Inches answered as follows:—

“ Before being sworn, I distinctly stated that I would not and could not divulge the names of my partners in the purchase of lands near the Railway, and that that would be the only reservation I would make.

The Committee administered the oath, and accepted my evidence upon this understanding; and I recollect that it reminded me thereof when unwilling to speak in regard to Mr. Partelow.

I gave full and unreserved evidence at great length upon every other subject, and I respectfully maintain that the Committee cannot now, without a breach of implied faith, go back of its own agreement and insist upon the question.

I have no hesitation however in stating that the parties connected with me hold no official position in this Province, nor could it in any way advance the public interests, that their names should be known.

I hold that the answer to this inquiry is not relevant to the business before this Committee.

When I say "official," I mean no person holding any appointment under the Government.

Question.—The statement you have given does not cover the question asked by direction of the House. The question requires you to state the names of your partners. Will you state to the Committee who your partners are, by name?

Answer.—I respectfully decline giving any further answer, for the reasons already stated.

Adjourned.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

TUESDAY, 19th March, 1861.

Committee met at 10 o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, Chairman, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M'Clelan, and Mr. M'Leod.

Resolved unanimously, That the answers given by Mr. Inches to the question put to him by order of the House, dated 16th instant, be reported to the House as follows :—

The Committee appointed by the House on the 26th February last, to take into consideration all matters in any way connected with the Crown Land Department, and to report thereon, in accordance with the resolution of the House, made on the 16th day of March instant, requiring them to put the following question to Mr. Andrew Inches, beg leave to make this special Report :—

The Committee had a summons duly served on Mr. Inches, requiring him to appear before them in their Committee Room, in the House of Assembly, on Monday the 18th day of March instant, at 10 o'clock. The Committee having met according to adjournment, and the Chairman being in the chair, Mr. Inches appeared before them; and, while under examination, the following question was put by the Chairman to Mr. Inches, as directed by the resolution of the House above mentioned, viz :—

"Who were the persons in partnership or connected with you in the purchase of Crown Lands in which you are interested?"

To which Mr. Inches answered as follows :—

"Before being sworn, I distinctly stated, that I would not, and could not, divulge the names of my partners in the purchase of lands near the Railway, and that that would be the only reservation I would make. The Committee administered the oath and accepted my evidence upon this understanding; and I recollect that it reminded me thereof when unwilling to speak in regard to Mr. Partelow. I gave full and unreserved evidence at great length upon every other subject, and respectfully maintain that the Committee cannot now, without a breach of implied faith, go back of its own agreement and insist upon the question. I have no hesitation, however, in stating, that the parties connected with me hold no official position in this Province; nor could it in any way advance the public interests that their names should be known. I hold that the answer to this inquiry is not relevant to the business before this Committee."

Mr. Inches also further stated—"When I say 'official,' I mean no person holding any appointment under the Government."

The following question was also asked of Mr. Inches, viz :—

"The statement you have given does not cover the question asked by direction of the House. The question requires you to state the names of your partners. Will you state who your partners were by name?"

To which Mr. Inches gave the following answer, viz :—"I respectfully decline giving any further answer, for the reasons already stated."

Thereupon the Committee resolved unanimously, that the foregoing proceedings be reported to the House of Assembly.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the House, and the Committee asked leave to make a further report.

(Signed)

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 19th March 1861.

Adjourned.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

WEDNESDAY, 20th March, 1861.

Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*; Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. M'Clellan.

John M'Adam, Esq., M.P.P. sworn.—The land referred to in Mr. Inches' evidence as belonging to me, and having been acquired by me under the Labour Act, is as follows :—

We were anxious to make a road from Saint Stephen through to Woodstock, and I have assisted about fifteen or twenty parties who have applied for lands along this road, under the Labour Act. A portion of those men are working about my mill, and paid for the road work in money. A part of the men did the work themselves; I furnished them with means, and the understanding was that I should be secured on the land, if they were unable to pay me back. Three of them have already paid me. I hold no transfer of those lots, and calculate the grants to issue to them. Some of the lots are not worth settling upon, the rest I think will be settled upon. I made the advances for the purpose of getting this road through.

Prior to these applications, the best of the timber had been cut off; they might get some logs there in about five years hence. My opinion is, that some of those people had no intention of selling. If the parties do not pay up, I will get the transfers if possible.

There has been no lumber cut on any of those lands to my knowledge, except by a settler named John Curran, this winter, who had complied with the conditions.

I have used fictitious names for twelve years or upwards; have used them for the purpose of preventing competition. My first information as to fictitious names, was derived from the Crown Land Office.

I think my using fictitious names has saved me money in some instances.

I understood in the Crown Land Office that fictitious names were used in applications for Timber Licences, and also in the sales of Crown Lands.

I do not think it for the interest of the country that this land speculation should be continued. I should think the value of timber lands would range from one to twenty shillings per acre, relatively considered; this has reference to large blocks.

Land very valuable for timber is generally of very little value for agricultural purposes.

I think it would have been best for the milling interest, as a general thing, if those timber lands had never been sold.

I think all lands fit for settlement should be reserved for that purpose.

I do not think that I ever got any information from any Surveyor General as to using fictitious names; have never found any difference in the management of the Crown Land Office; my business has always been done satisfactorily.

Hon. W. H. Steeves, having requested to be sworn, submits the following statement :—

Mr. Samuel Boyd settled on a tract of land in the Parish of Hillsborough, on the south side of the Turtle Creek road, about twenty years ago or upwards, made large improvements on three lots of about 100 acres each; he also built a saw mill, towards the expense of which I made advances, and took a mortgage on the property, including the improvements on the land. Some time after the security was given Mr. Boyd sold a part of the

land, including a share in the mill, to John F. Steeves, and applied for 100 acres of the land in his own name. My mortgage still remained unpaid, and fearing that subsequent transactions might effect the security, I was anxious that further arrangements should be made either by new security or payment of the amount; it was therefore proposed that the lot applied for by Mr. Boyd, and the balance of the tract, after reserving 100 acres for Mr. Boyd's son Clark, should be obtained in my name, and the land held by me in trust till my claim was satisfied; and with this arrangement, I in the first instance concurred, but afterwards declined receiving the land in the way proposed, and the grants were consequently issued to the parties themselves. Mr. Boyd remained on the land about a year after receiving his grant, and then removed to another Parish, leaving the property in the occupation of his son Clark and Mr. Steeves, who have improved and cultivated it ever since. There is now not less than 150 acres of the land cleared and a large portion under cultivation.

I never had or expected to have any interest in the land beyond the amount due me, and never owned or expected to own any part of the land in my own right, and since I have been a member of the Government I have never applied for or received a grant of land in any way.

Mr. Inches submits the following explanations:—

I observe that it may be inferred from a part of my evidence, "that members of the Legislature applied for land in the names of infants and women, trusting to get transfers afterwards."

I did not mean this, but that I observed a desire even on the part of members of the Legislature to obtain land.

And, in reference to the instalment system, I said that applications were sometimes made even in the names of infants and women, &c., but I did not mean to say by members of the Legislature.

The Attorney General is the only member of the Legislature who bought more than one lot by instalments, so far as I yet know.

Adjourned.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

THURSDAY, 21st March 1861.

Committee met at 10 o'clock. Present—Mr. Tibbits, Chairman; Mr. M'Clelan, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Kerr.

The Honorable J. R. Partelow, Auditor General, having been summoned to appear before the Committee, he produced the books and papers from Audit Office, referring to printing for Crown Land Office, as follows:—

John Livingston, "Colonial Presbyterian," for quarter ending 31st January 1860. Charged at £6 18 0; certified by the Surveyor General as follows: "This paper is authorized to advertise for King's and Queen's only;" and, if so, is entitled to £4 3 8. The Auditor reported accordingly; warrant issued June 6, 1860, for £6 18 0.

Ross Woodrow, "Morning Globe," advertising, half-year ending 28th February 1860. Charged at £52 5 7. The Surveyor General certifies that this paper is authorized to advertise for Saint John and King's only; if so, the Auditor General reports £18 4 0 as due.

Ross Woodrow, "British Constitution," advertising, half-year ending 28th February 1860. Charged at £28 17 10. The Surveyor General certifies that this paper is authorized to advertise for the County of Saint John only, in which case he is only entitled to

£1 9 0, as but four of the advertisements, comprising but six names, were for land or lumber applied for in the County of Saint John. Warrant issued to Mr. Woodrow, May 1860, for £81 3 5, in full for both accounts.

"Carleton Sentinel," for advertising, from December 30, 1857, to July 6, 1858, £40 8 1½. The rate charged is 5s. per square, whilst the "Royal Gazette" charges 2s. 6d. per square. The Surveyor General stated that he presumes the account is correct, but that he has no means of ascertaining the fact.

August 30, 1858, a warrant issues for £20 on account; September 4, 1858, warrant issues for £20 8 1, the balance. Auditor General allowed £30 for this account; full amount was paid.

W. R. Melville, "Woodstock Journal," advertising land and timber sales, from April 10th to September 11th 1856, £19 3 3; less, balance of errors at debit, £2 12 3.

The Surveyor General certifies that this class of accounts has been allowed heretofore. Warrant issued for £16 11s.

"Carleton Sentinel," account for advertising land and timber sales, from May to July 1859, £41 8 9. Mr. Watts was instructed to copy advertisements for Carleton and Victoria. Report: "I can only make £12 18 9 for Carleton and Victoria, even at Mr. Watts's rate of 5s. per square. Warrant issued 12th August 1859, for £12 18 9, and warrant for £28 10s., balance, on November 1, 1859.

"Carleton Sentinel," advertising land and timber sales, from April 1st to July 31st 1856. Charged at £13 5s.; but at the customary rate of 3s. per square for the first, and 1s. per square for each subsequent insertion, amounts to £7 18 6, for which amount a warrant issued November 3, 1856.

S. & D. Smiler, for advertising land and timber sales in "Temperance Telegraph," from 22d July 1858 to 1st September 1859, £57 12 6. Surveyor General certifies that no order has been made for publishing in the "Telegraph;" Auditor General reports accordingly to Council. Warrant issues 1st November 1859, for £57 12 6, to pay Smiler in full.

W. R. Melville, for advertising land and timber sales, from October 1855 to March 1856, £28 13 3, reduced to £14 17 10. Warrant issued for that amount 8th July 1856.

Hon. J. R. Partelow sworn.—I came into the Council in 1848; there was a number of bonds unpaid; I brought the matter under the notice of the Government, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Hill, Mr. Fisher, others and myself, to examine into them.

Carpenter might have left the £66 13 4 at the Bank to my credit, but I have no recollection of it whatever. I had a large public account at the Bank; do not know whether I had a private one or not; there was large sums of money passed through my hands and placed to credit of the account in the Bank; these moneys were drawn out by me as Provincial Secretary. I sometimes drew out of the Bank for public services, and then drew a Warrant on the Treasurer for the amount. There was a public account kept at the Bank by the Provincial Secretary; and if this £66 13 4 was placed there to the credit of the Secretary, it was paid out for the public benefit.

I do not owe the Province one shilling. A remarkable fact in this case is, that neither Mr. Inches, Mr. Ferris, or any other person, has ever mentioned the matter to me, although eleven years has elapsed.

Adjourned.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

FRIDAY MORNING, 22nd March, 1861.

Hon. Mr. Partelow made the following explanations, viz :—

Mr. Kinnear was also on the Committee to examine the bonds, &c. which we found laying over when we took office.

I had a private account at the Bank and also a public account. The public account was for advances made from time to time in anticipation of Warrants for advances made by the Bank.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

FRIDAY, 22nd March, 1861.

Committee met at 3 o'clock, P. M. Present—Mr. Tibbits, *Chairman*, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M'Clelan.

Hon. Surveyor General recalled.—In the Livingston printing case, it is correct that he was authorized to publish for King's and Queen's only.

Ross Woodrow was authorized to publish in the "Globe" for Saint John and King's; and in the "Constitution" for Saint John only. I had great difficulty with Mr. Woodrow, as he published articles to my injury. I did not authorize him to advertise for six Counties. The amount was not paid by my direction. I think he advertised in a number of his tri-weekly papers, which made his account so large. The Government concluded to pay the amount and get clear of him.

"Carleton Sentinel." The full amount was paid to Mr. Watts without my authority, but I think by my concurrence. There is no doubt the work was performed although unauthorized.

I think I consented to the payment of the two accounts to the "Carleton Sentinel," but to no others.

S. & D. Smiler. I believe I certified that there was no order given for publishing in the "Telegraph"; but I understood that some Member of the Council had made an arrangement with the Smilers for publishing in the "Telegraph."

The following is the Petition of W. H. Steeves for 85 acres of land under the Labour Act, viz :—

"To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

"The petition of William H. Steeves, humbly sheweth,—

"That he resides in this Province; is a British subject, 30 years of age; does not own any land, and has no claim to any land purchased from Government, payable by instalments or by Labour.

"That he is desirous of purchasing a lot of Crown Land, containing 85 acres, and situate as follows :

"Between land surveyed for Clark Boyd and Samuel Boyd, on the south side of the Great Road from M'Leachie's to Turtle Creek, there is about 25 acres cleared and owned by petitioner; and prays leave to pay for the same by Labour, agreeably to the Act 12 Vict. Chap. 4; and he pledges himself to conform in all things to the Regulations prescribed by Government for such purchases.

"And as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. STEEVES,
per R. STILES.

(" The right of granting Licenses for the cutting of Logs and Timber is to be reserved by the Government, after this land has been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than £10, until the first day of May next following such Survey and improvements.)

LAND SITUATED.		No. and extent of Lot.	If vacant, &c.	If surveyed, &c.	If improved, &c.
County.	Parish or Settlement.				
Albert.	Hillsborough.	About 85 acres.	It was improved by Boyd who sold.	It is marked on the Return to S. Boyd.	T. Boyd im- proved on it, who sold to Petitioner and left it.

REUBEN STILES, *Deputy Surveyor.*

" The Petition to be signed by the applicant and the columns of the blank Return to be filled up and signed by the Deputy Surveyor."

The following Certificate was attached to the Petition, viz:—

" I certify that William H. Steeves has cleared and cultivated not less than 10 acres of the 100 acre lot of land located to him under the Labour Act, and that he has had a man residing thereon for him for the last 12 months.—March 22, 1854.

REUBEN STILES, *D. S.*"

" Sur. General approves and orders that the grant issue."

On the back of the forgoing Certificate is the following transfer, viz:—

" March 25, 1854.

" I hereby transfer this land to John F. Steeves, who owns no other land to my knowledge, (with the exception of five acres of marsh,) and has made the improvements, and for whom I intended the lot when I applied.

(Signed)

W. H. STEEVES."

Adjourned.

JAMES TIBBITS, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX TO EVIDENCE.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF CROWN LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, 11th May 1843.

WHEREAS it is considered that much expense and trouble will be saved by persons who are desirous of purchasing Crown Lands, especially in remote parts of the Province, by authorizing local sales thereof to be held in convenient places; and as it is expedient to prescribe certain regulations respecting applications for, and sales of, such Crown Lands; it is therefore ordered—

1. That, in future, public sales of Crown Lands will be held, as occasion may require, on the first Tuesday in every month, by a Deputy Surveyor thereunto specially appointed for each County.

2. That all applications be addressed by petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and transmitted either by the applicant or through the Local Deputy, under cover, to the Surveyor General, and accompanied by a Report from the Local Deputy, describing the land, and setting forth whether it is required for actual settlement, together with such other information as he may deem necessary to be communicated.

3. That, if the application be approved of, and the land applied for be not already surveyed, a warrant will forthwith issue to authorize the survey to be executed, on guarantee to the Surveyor for the expenses of survey, according to such regulations and at such rates as may be prescribed for surveys in the Department of the Surveyor General; and where the applications for land in any locality may be numerous, care will be taken that the charges be proportionally reduced.

4. That, on the return of the survey duly executed, the description of the land, the time and place of sale, and the upset price, will be announced in the "Royal Gazette," and also by handbills to be publicly posted in the County where the land lies, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale; and the charges for all such surveys shall be paid down by the purchaser or his agent at the time of sale, in addition to such part of the purchase money as will be required, or the sale to be deemed null and void.

5. That, if the land applied for should have been previously surveyed, the like notice of the time and place of sale, &c., be forthwith published, and three pence per acre, survey money, paid down by the purchaser or his agent at the time of sale, in addition to the part of the purchase money required as before, or the sale to be null and void.

6. To facilitate these arrangements, outline maps of the several Counties are to be made, as soon as practicable, for the use of the Surveyor General and Deputy Surveyors, and for the information of the public, on which are to be recorded the situation and limits of the lands when surveyed and advertised for sale.

7. The upset price of all Crown Lands for actual settlement is to be not less than three shillings an acre, exclusive of the charge for surveying the same. Twenty-five per cent. of the sale price to be paid down, and the remainder to be payable in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by bond of the purchaser; each instalment to bear interest at six per cent. per annum, from and after the day the same becomes due. Purchasers who may pay down the full purchase money at the time of sale, will be allowed a deduction or discount of one-fifth for prompt payment.

NOTE.—No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres, payable by instalments.

8. That, in future, no consideration or allowance whatever will be made on account of unauthorized improvements on Crown Lands, which shall not have been commenced or made on or before the first day of May of this present year, but the allotments, with such improvements, will be sold in the same manner as other Crown Lands.

9. That, in cases of the sales of Land where improvements may have been made prior to the first of May, and where the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor General or Deputy Surveyor will value the same, subject to an appeal by petition to the Governor in cases of objection to such valuation; and the purchaser shall be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or, in cases of appeal, to deposit the same, in addition to the purchase and survey money, as hereinbefore provided.

10. That all Local Deputies making sales under these Regulations be required to make a return thereof, (as well as of all instalments received within the previous month, for sales formerly made by such Deputy,) to the Surveyor General, within fourteen days after such sales respectively, and of all bonds which he may have taken for securing the payment of instalments.

11. That every such Deputy be also required to transmit within fourteen days after such sales respectively, a duplicate of the said return to the Receiver General, and to remit to him all moneys received on account of such sales, (and also for instalments on former sales made by him, and surveys made at the expense of the Crown,) except the sums paid for surveys and deposited for improvements, of which he is to render an account; and he will be allowed to retain for his remuneration a commission of five per cent. of the purchase money so received, such per centage in no case to exceed in the whole the sum of £100 per annum; and the Receiver General shall, within six days after his receipt of such return and remittance, render to the Surveyor General a copy of the return, duly authenticated.

12. That, where the purchase money has been paid down under the conditions of the seventh clause, a grant will immediately pass to the purchaser, but, in other cases, an occupation ticket will be issued to him on the day of sale, signed by the Surveyor General. Such ticket will not give any power or authority to the occupant to cut and remove from his allotment any timber or logs until all the purchase money is paid, but all timber and logs so cut shall be liable to seizure, unless paid for according to existing regulations for the disposal of Crown Timber and Lumber; in which case, the amount so paid shall be carried to the credit of the purchaser and towards the liquidation of the instalments which remain due or unpaid for the said allotment.

13. That every Deputy authorized to perform the foregoing duties will be required to give a bond to the Queen, with two approved securities, in a penal sum of £400, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty.

14. That no Deputy shall be permitted, either directly or indirectly, during the continuance of his official employment, to purchase or be in any manner interested in any Crown Lands whatsoever.

15. That where large parties of settlers may associate and make application for the purchase of tracts of wilderness lands, in situations distant from any settlements already formed or in progress, and to which communications may not have been opened through the forest, they will set forth in their petitions, and the Surveyors in their Reports, all such particulars; and when the difficulties to be overcome may require greater facilities than are provided for in the foregoing Regulations, the case will be reserved for the special consideration of the Lieutenant Governor and Council; and when such parties may engage to defray the charges of surveying their locations, and also of the bye roads required to be opened to and through their settlement, and to which they are willing to apply their own labour, the Deputy Surveyors will be authorized to execute such surveys. In laying out such locations, the Surveyors are to attend to the sixth clause of the Regulations of the second of December last, in reserving lines of road, and allotments for schools and places of worship, which reserves will not be allowed to be broken or sold.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor.

WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office, 11th May 1863.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF CROWN LANDS, FOR LABOUR ON ROADS, &c.

Under the Act 12 Victoria, Chapter 4.

1. No land shall be sold under the above Act for less than three shillings per acre.
2. No land shall be sold to any person who is under 18 years of age; nor to any person who is already the owner of other land; nor to any person who claims any land purchased from the Crown, for which the whole, or part, of the purchase money has been paid, but no grant has yet issued.
3. No person shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, to purchase under the above Act any more than one lot of land; and such lot shall in no case contain more than 100 acres, payable by labour.
4. Petitions for the purchase of land, payable by labour, shall be in the form shewn in the Appendix, and shall be considered in Council only between the first day of March and the first day of June in each year; and all approvals of such petitions shall be announced in the Royal Gazette.
5. Every person whose petition is approved, shall, within three months after the publication of such approval, personally occupy the land so approved to him, and shall also, within the same period, make improvements thereon to the value of at least £10 currency.

6. No applicant shall be permitted to commence any labour in payment for land, until the approval of his petition shall have been announced in the Royal Gazette, nor until the land so approved shall have been duly surveyed, and also occupied and improved as provided by the 5th Regulation; and satisfactory evidence of such survey, occupation, and improvement, must be furnished to the Commissioner, before any work is laid out for the applicant.

7. All work under these Regulations shall be done at such time and place as may be directed by the Commissioner for the District, and the work to be done in each successive year by an applicant, shall not be of less value (including the fee to the Commissioner,) than one fourth of the purchase money of his land, until the whole be paid.

8. The Commissioner shall be allowed a remuneration or fee of five per cent. of the purchase money of land sold under these Regulations, which shall be paid by the purchaser, on approval of his work according to the value of the labour then performed, and it shall be credited as part of the purchase money.

9. Every applicant shall, on or before the 15th day of November next after the approval of his petition, furnish to the Commissioner of his District a certificate, or other satisfactory evidence that he has occupied and improved his lot as provided by the 5th Regulation, and that the same has been duly surveyed.

10. Any person failing to produce within the prescribed time, the said proof of occupation, improvement, and survey, shall be considered to have abandoned his application, and the approval shall be forthwith cancelled, unless upon sufficient cause shewn by him, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall extend the period for such occupation, improvement and survey.

11. No approval shall continue in force longer than two years from its date, unless the applicant shall sooner have paid by labour and Commission at least one fourth of the purchase money.

12. Every Commissioner shall, on or before the 15th day of December in each year, make a return to the Provincial Secretary, shewing the details of all labour performed under these Regulations, as well as all fees or commission received during the preceding year, within his District; and also a list of all approved applicants in his District who have not furnished the evidence of survey, occupation and improvement of the lots approved to them respectively.

13. If any applicant under the foregoing Act shall remove, or suffer to be removed from his land, any timber, logs, or other lumber, before he shall have complied with all the conditions necessary to entitle him to a grant, the sale to him shall be cancelled, the timber, &c. seized and forfeited to the use of the Province; and he shall thereafter be excluded from any benefit under the said Act.

14. If any applicant for land under the said Act shall be guilty of any misrepresentation, deception, or fraud, in his transactions with the Government, he shall not be entitled to participate in the provisions of the said Act, and any approval for land to him shall be cancelled.

15. In all cases where approvals shall be cancelled under these Regulations, no allowance will be made for any improvements on the lots so approved.

16. No person shall be entitled to a grant under these Regulations, unless within five years after approval of his petition, he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government, that he has paid the full amount of purchase money by labour and commission; that he is then residing upon the lot approved to him, and has continued to do so for the last twelve months; and that he has cleared and cultivated not less than ten acres of the said land.

17. The Government reserves the right of granting licenses for the cutting of logs and timber on all lots of land sold under the above Act, after they have been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than £10, until the first day of May next following such survey and improvements.

18. All sales under the above Act shall be cancelled at the expiration of five years from the date of approval, unless the proofs hereby required be sooner furnished to the Government.

19. All petitions heretofore approved under the foregoing Act, are also hereby declared subject to the foregoing Resolutions.

(Approved in Council 25th May 1852.)

APPENDIX.

Form of Petition for Land, under Act 12 Victoria, Cap. 4.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of _____ aged _____ years, Humbly Sheweth,
That he resides in this Province; is a British subject, _____ years of age; does not own any land; and has no claim to any land purchased from Government, payable by instalments or by labour.

That he is desirous of purchasing a lot of Crown Land, containing _____ acres, and situate as follows:—

And prays leave to pay for the same by labour, agreeably to the Act 12 Victoria, Chapter 4; and he pledges himself to conform in all things to the Regulations prescribed by Government for such purchases.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

(The right of granting licences for the cutting of logs and timber is to be reserved by the Government, after this land has been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than £10, until the 1st day of May next following such survey and improvements.)

LAND SITUATED.		No. and Extent of Lot.	IF VACANT, &c.	IF SURVEYED, &c.	IF IMPROVED, &c.
County.	Parish or Settlement.				

Deputy Surveyor.

The Petition to be signed by the Applicant, and the columns of the blank Return to be filled up and signed by the Deputy Surveyor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The Regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands throughout the Province, passed in Council on the 11th May 1833; also the Regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands for Labour on Roads, under the Act 12th Vic. Cap. 4, and approved in Council on the 25th May 1852, have, by an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, passed on the 30th instant, been revoked.

Secretary's Office, 31st August, 1858.

S. L. TILLEY.

Regulations regarding the Sale of Crown Lands in New Brunswick, and to encourage the occupation thereof by actual Settlers.

Tracts of good Land, fit for cultivation, will be surveyed in different parts of the Province, as occasion may require, and will be disposed of upon the following conditions:—

LANDS SOLD AT AUCTION.

1. Public Sales of Crown Lands will be held on the first Tuesday in every Month, by the Local Deputies thereunto appointed, in the several Districts.

2. That all applications be addressed by Petition in the annexed Form, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and transmitted to the Surveyor General.

3. That if the application be approved of, and the Land applied for be not already surveyed, a Warrant will forthwith issue to authorize the survey to be executed at the expense of the applicant.

4. That on the return of the survey, the description of the Land, the time and place of sale, and the upset price, will be announced in the Royal Gazette, and also by Handbills to be publicly posted in the County where the Land lies, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale.

5. That if the Land applied for shall have been previously surveyed, the like notice of the time and place of sale, &c. be given, and the cost of survey by the Crown announced.

6. The upset price of all Crown Lands is to be not less than three shillings an acre, exclusive of the charge for surveying the same, twenty five per cent. to be paid down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum from and after the date the same becomes due. If the whole amount of purchase money be paid down at the time of sale, a discount will be allowed of twenty per cent. No person to be allowed to purchase more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.

7. That where improvements have been made upon the Lands sold, and the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor General or Local Deputy will value the same, subject to an appeal by Petition.

to the Governor, and the purchaser will be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or in case of appeal, to deposit the same in addition to the purchase and survey money.

8. If any one shall remove, or suffer to be removed from his Land, any Timber, Logs, or other Lumber, before he shall have made payment therefor in full, the same to him shall be cancelled, and the Timber, &c. seized and forfeited to the use of the Province.

FORM OF PETITION.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of _____ humbly sheweth—

That he is a British Subject, and desirous of purchasing _____ acres of Crown Land, situate as follows:—

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)
Agreeably to the Regulations passed in Council on the 3th day of August 1858.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

County.	Parish.	Acres.	If Vacant.	If Surveyed.	If Improved.

LANDS TO BE SOLD UNDER CONDITIONS OF ACTUAL SETTLEMENT, AND WITHOUT COMPETITION.

FORM OF PETITION.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of _____ humbly sheweth—

That he is a British Subject, over 18 years of age, and is not at present interested in, nor the owner of any other Land.

That he is desirous of purchasing _____ acres of Wilderness Crown Land, situate as follows:—

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)

And prays leave to pay for the same agreeably to the Regulations for Land sold under conditions of actual settlement.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

County.	Parish.	Acres.	If Vacant.	If Surveyed.	If Improved.

1. Price three shillings an acre; payable one fourth part at the time of purchase, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, the amount to be expended in opening or improving the Public Road leading to or through the land; or the purchaser, if he chooses, may pay for the Land by labour, at least one fourth part yearly, such labour to be performed as above, and at such time and place as the Commissioners shall direct. The Commissioner's remuneration to be five per cent.

2. Lands will be reserved for Schools.

3. No application to be considered approved until the Land is surveyed, and the same is announced in the Royal Gazette; application can be made at the Crown Land Office, or to any of the County or District Deputies.

4. No approval shall continue in force longer than two years from its date, unless the applicant shall sooner have paid in labour or in money, at least one fourth part together with the commission, and have cleared at least two acres of the Land.

5. If any one shall remove, or suffer to be removed from his Land, any Timber, Logs, or other Lumber, except that cut in clearing the Land for cultivation, before he shall have complied with all the conditions necessary to entitle him to a grant, the sale to him shall be cancelled, and the Timber, &c. seized and forfeited to the use of the Province.

6. If any applicant shall be guilty of any misrepresentation, deception, or fraud, in his transactions with the Government, he shall not be entitled to participate in the benefit of these Regulations, and any approval of Land to him shall be cancelled.

7. No person shall be entitled to a Grant under these Regulations, unless within five years after approval of his Petition he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government, that he has paid the full amount of the purchase, that he is then residing upon the Lot approved to him, and has continued to do so for the previous twelve months, and that he has cleared and cultivated not less than five acres of the same.

8. If the foregoing settlement conditions be not fulfilled within the said five years, the Land may then be declared vacant.

9. All previous applications for Land for actual settlement, shall be entitled to the advantages conferred by these Regulations.

10. If any number of persons, not less than six, desirous of emigrating to New Brunswick, apply to one of Her Majesty's Emigration Officers in the United Kingdom, setting forth that they are desirous of obtaining Land in New Brunswick for actual settlement, and naming an agent in this Province to select the same; so soon as such Emigration Officer shall communicate the name of such agent, he shall be authorized by the Surveyor General to select Land not exceeding 100 acres for each of such applicants, and the Land so selected shall be reserved for such applicants for a period of one year.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ACCOMPANY THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

For the Crown Land Office.

1. All Local Deputies making sales of land, are to be required to make a Return to the Surveyor General within fourteen days after the date thereof, as also a statement of all Instalments received within the previous month on previous sales.

2. The Local Deputies are also to be required to transmit at the same time a duplicate of such Return and statement to the Receiver General, and to remit to him all moneys received thereon, and they are to be allowed to retain as their own remuneration a commission of five per cent., such per centage however in no case to exceed the sum of £100 per annum.

3. The Local Deputies to be required to give a Bond to the Queen with two approved securities, in a penal sum of £400, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty.

4. No Local Deputy shall be permitted, either directly or indirectly, to purchase, or be in any manner interested in any Crown Lands whatsoever.

5. Every Commissioner for Labour to be performed in payment for land, shall on or before the 15th day of December in each year, make a Return to the Surveyor General's Office, shewing the details of all labour performed, as well as of all Commission received by him during the preceding year.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the 30th day of August, 1858.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 31st August, 1858.

Transfers of Lands purchased under the Instalment System in which Mr. Inches was interested.

By whom Transferred.	To whom Transferred.	Number of Lot.	In what Block.	Witness.	Locality.	Date of Transfer.
Simon Dawson,	R. Ferguson,	19	11	C. W. Dimock,	Salisbury,	Feb. 25, 1856
Thomas Sculiar,	do.	1	12	John Wilson,	do.	do.
J. H. Fairweather,	do.	20	11	S. Fairweather,	do.	do.
James Hale,	do.	12	12	Andrew Inches,	do.	do.
Angus Ramsay,	do.	17	11	John M'Allister,	do.	do.
Sam. Fairweather,	do.	10	11	J. H. Fairweather,	do.	do.
John Robertson,	do.	35	10	Andrew Inches,	Moncton,	do.
Hugh M'Adam,	do.	36 West,	10	C. F. Stewart,	do.	do.
G. H. Fairweather,	do.	2	12	S. Fairweather,	Salisbury,	do.
Joseph Morrison,	do.	16	11	John M'Allister,	do.	do.
Andy Markie,	do.	18	11	Alex. Stevenson,	do.	do.
Wm. H. Murray,	do.	6	11	do.	do.	do.
Abraham Lade,	do.	11	12	John Wilson,	do.	do.
Andrew M'Adam,	do.	37	11	C. F. Stewart,	Moncton,	do.
Wm. Russell, jr.,	J. J. Fraser,	35	12	Chas. Morriss,	Salisbury,	Jan. 18, 1859
Robinson Crocker,	do.	31	12	do.	do.	do.
John Kerr,	do.	38	11	John M'Allister,	do.	do.
Wm. A. M'Lean,	do.	39	11	Andrew Inches,	do.	do.
William W. Ward,	do.	34	12	R. C. Getchell,	do.	do.
John Chalmers,	do.	37	11	John M'Allister,	do.	do.
Tim. G. Crocker,	do.	32	12	Charles Morriss,	do.	do.
Clements Coburn,	J. D. M'Lean,	part 51, 82	(94 acres)	Joseph Allison,	Studholm,	Mar. 9, 1859
Chas. E. Beckwith,	do.	79	Q	F. E. Beckwith,	do.	do.
Nathl Robertson,	do.	34	10	Chas. F. Stewart,	Moncton,	do.
John C. Everett,	do.	82	Q	T. C. Wetmore,	Studholm,	do.
James G. Stevens,	do.	77	Q	George F. Hill,	do.	do.
John Wilson,	do.	65	Q	Andrew Inches,	do.	do.
William Quirke,	do.	50	Q	W. K. Reynolds,	do.	do.
Edward Quirke,	do.	78	Q	do.	do.	do.
Alfred Lockwood,	do.	83	Q	Andrew Inches,	do.	do.
F. E. Beckwith,	do.	62	Q	C. E. Beckwith,	do.	do.
Duncan Stewart,	do.	81	Q	Frank Lansdowne,	do.	do.
Martia Stafford,	do.	59	14	F. E. Beckwith,	Salisbury,	April 23, 1859
John Stafford,	do.	60	14	do.	do.	do.
Michael Riley,	do.	58	14	O. Rainsford,	do.	do.
Clifford Redgate,	do.	59	14	F. E. Beckwith,	do.	do.
Robert Redgate,	do.	58	14	do.	do.	do.
Wm. Chambers,	L. M'Lean,	46	14	do.	do.	do.
Joseph Whittaker,	J. D. M'Lean,	61	14	Andrew Inches,	do.	do.
Jeremiah Stafford,	do.	60	14	F. E. Beckwith,	do.	do.
Thomas Kelley,	L. M'Lean,	48	14	do.	do.	Mar. 23, 1859
Joseph Bradley,	do.	36	14	J. A. Inches,	do.	do.
Robert Kelley,	do.	47	14	F. E. Beckwith,	do.	do.
James Kelley,	do.	48	14	do.	do.	do.
Thomas Dyer,	do.	47	14	do.	do.	do.
Daniel Cleveland,	Jas. Vernon,	47	80 acres	David Alexander,	Annagance,	May 2, 1859
Theodore F. Hart,	do.	7	100 acres	George H. Hart,	do.	do.
James A. Rich,	do.	V	85 acres	James Vernon,	do.	do.
John Huston,	do.	48	100 acres	Andrew Inches,	do.	do.
William Walls,	do.	92	31	Alex. M'Laggan,	Salisbury,	do.
N. Beckwith Hart,	do.	42	..	George Hart,	Annagance,	do.
Ferris Kinney,	do.	44	..	James Vernon,	do.	do.
Robert Ewing,	do.	83	7	Andrew Inches,	Moncton,	do.
John Kinney,	do.	45	..	James Vernon,	Annagance,	do.
J. Simpson,	do.	192	31	Andrew Inches,	Salisbury,	do.
Thomas Dewar,	do.	78	7	Simon Fraser,	Moncton,	do.
Peter Dewar,	do.	89	7	J. A. Inches,	do.	do.
Lemuel Coffin,	do.	93	31	Alex. M'Laggan,	Salisbury,	do.
Wm. Dougal,	do.	82	7	Andrew Inches,	Moncton,	do.
Simon Fraser,	do.	79	7	Thomas Dewar,	do.	do.
Thos. Matthison,	do.	7	..	John M'Allister,	Annagance,	do.
Wm. Ferguson,	do.	3	..	George S. Pratt,	do.	do.
Thos. Essington,	do.	103	31	Andrew Inches,	Salisbury,	do.
John Curtis,	do.	91	7	Alex. M'Laggan,	Moncton,	do.
W. A. M'Laggan,	do.	87	7	do.	do.	do.
Chas. M'Laggan,	do.	88	7	do.	do.	do.
James Lowe,	do.	89	7	do.	do.	do.

Transfers of Lands in which Mr. Inches was interested.—Continued.

By whom Transferred.	To whom Transferred.	Number of Lot.	In what Block.	Witness.	Location.	Date of Transfer.
Frank Lansdown,	Jas. Vernon,	9	P	A. M. Inches,	Moncton,	May 2, 1859
Alex. Dewar,	do.	81	7	Catherine Fraser,	do.	do.
Charles Walls,	do.	94	31	Alex. M'Laggan,	Salisbury,	do.
Alex. Inches, per brother A. Inches,	} R. Ferguson,	1	..	..	} Stone's B'k, Studholm,	} June 6, 1859
John Ferguson,		do.	S. half 4	..		
D. Crocker, Jun.,	J. J. Fraser,	33	12	Wm. G. Crocker,	Salisbury,	Jan. 18, 1859
John M'Allister,	do.	36	11	Murdock Smith,	do.	do.
A. W. Seeley,	R. Ferguson,	8	P	James Green,	Moncton,	June 16, 1859
C. Inches, Jr. per father, A. Inches,	} A. Inches,	6	18	..	} Salisbury,	} July 24, 1860
James Green,		do.	3	18			R. S. Staples,	do.	do.
James Inches,	do.	12	18	Andrew Inches,	do.	do.
Hugh Smyth,	P. R. Inches,	24	14	Julius L. Inches,	do.	do.
Thomas Smyth,	do.	24	14	do.	do.	do.
E. Moore,	do.	Half 22	14	James A. Inches,	do.	do.
C. Inches,	A. Inches,	Half 14	18	Joseph Dalgetty,	do.	do.
Wm. Pagan,	P. R. Inches,	25	14	Julius L. Inches,	do.	do.
John Lawson,	J. J. Fraser,	N. half 8	18	Andrew Inches,	do.	do.
Joseph Eaton,	..	N. half 7	..	Chas. F. Stewart,	do.	do.
N. Adams,	P. R. Inches,	71	2	W. K. Reynolds,	Studholm,	do.
Wm. Smyth,	do.	25	14	Julius L. Inches,	Salisbury,	do.
J. N. M'Adam,	..	N. half 6	18	Chas. F. Stewart,	do.	do.
Isaac Kennedy, Jr.	P. R. Inches,	22	14	James A. Inches,	do.	do.
John Pagan,	..	5	18	R. S. Staples,	do.	do.
William Pagan,	..	4	18	James Brown,	do.	do.
P. Inches, per A. Inches his brother, at his request,	} A. Inches,	13	18	..	do.	do.
Julius L. Inches,		do.	7	18	Andrew Inches,	do.
Wm. Barbour,	..	4	18	Clements Coburn,	do.	do.

Lands owned by Mr. Inches.

490	Westmorland,	1860	R. Hutchison,	Chandler & Moore.
740	do	do	do	do
230	do	do	do	do
645	do	do	do	D. B. Stevens.
365	do	do	do	do
100	do	do	do	do
245	do	do	do	do
100	do	do	do	do
270	do	do	do	do
100	do	do	do	do
195	do	do	do	do
300	do	do	do	do
200	do	do	do	do
1000	do	do	do	do
55	King's,	do	do	do
500	Westmorland,	do	J. J. Fraser,	do
200	do	do	do	do
200	do	do	do	do
1200	do	do	do	do
485	Albert,	1857	do	Watson, (half.)
1000	do	1859	do	do
700	Westmorland,	1861	do	Grant not issued.
200	Albert,	1860	do	do
100.	King's,	do	P. R. Inches,	do

Lands owned by Mr. Inches.—Continued.

400	Westmorland,	1860	P. R. Inches,	Chandler & Moore.
200	do	do	do	do
400	do	do	R. Ferguson,	do
280	Albert,	do	do	R. Robertson.
250	do	do	do	do
500	do	do	do	do
994	do	do	do	do
630	Albert and West'd,	do	do	Mr. Tucker.
400	do do	do	do	do
1500	do do	1856	do	Parks, (half.)
1400	do do	1855	do	{ Parks, (half of 900.)
100	King's,	1860	do	Watson, (½ of 500.)
200	do	do	do	...
90	Westmorland,	do	do	...
100	do	do	do	...
600	do	1859	James Vernon,	Lowson & C. Inches.
900	do	do	do	do
775	do	do	do	do
100	do	do	do	do
200	King's,	1853	James Green,	...
200	do	do	John Sinclair,	...
200	do	1854	W. A. M'Lean,	...
100	do	do	do	...
100	do	1855	A. Inches,	Mr. Light, (half.)
250	Westmorland,	1860	do	...
70	do	do	do	...
200	do	do	do	...
50	do	do	do	...
659	King's,	1859	J. D. M'Lean,	Mr. Light, (half.)
400	do	do	do	do
1065	Westmorland,	do	do	Lowson & C. Inches.
492	York,	do	W. Dougall,	do
792	do	do	do	do
166	do	do	do	do
500	Westmorland,	do	L. M'Lean,	do
75	do	do	do	do
550	do	do	H. Smyth,	Chandler & Moore.
1000	do	1860	James Murchie,	...
100	King's,	About 1858	Andrew Inches,	Mr. Light.

Analysis of the Grants in Mr. Inches' Schedule, March 1861.

ACRES.	COUNTY.	WHEN GRANTED.	GRANTEE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.	HOW SOLD.	HOW PAID, AND WHEN SOLD.
490	Westmorland,	1860	R. Hutchison,	£58 16 0	Auction,	Down, Sept. 1859
740	do	do	do	88 16 0	do	do Nov. 1859
230	do	do	do	27 12 0	do	do Feb. 1860
645	do	do	do	77 8 0	do	do Nov. 1859
365	do	do	do	43 16 0	do	do Feb. 1860
100	do	do	do	12 0 0	do	do July 1859
245	do	do	do	29 8 0	do	do Feb. 1860
100	do	do	do	56 8 0	do	do July 1859
270	do	do	do	23 8 0	do	do do
100	do	do	do	36 0 0	do	do do
195	do	do	do	24 0 0	do	do do
300	do	do	do	120 0 0	do	do do
200	do	do	do	6 12 0	do	do do
1000	do	do	do	75 0 0	do	do do
55	King's,	do	John J. Fraser,	30 0 0	do	do Sept. 1859
500	Westmorland,	do	do	30 0 0	do	do March 1860
200	do	do	do	30 0 0	do	do May and Sept. 1853
200	do	do	do	30 0 0	do	do Sept. 1853
1200	do	do	do	144 0 0	do	do May 1853
485	Albert,	do	do	58 4 0	do	do Sept. 1860
1000	do	1857	do	150 0 0	do	do Feb. 1857
700	Westmorland,	1859	do	84 0 0	do	do Jan. 1855, and Feb. 1857
200	Albert,	1861	do	24 0 0	do	do Jan. 1861
100	King's,	1860	Peter R. Inches,	15 0 0	do	do Sept. 1859
400	Westmorland,	do	do	60 0 0	do	do Dec. 1853
200	do	do	do	30 0 0	do	do July 1857
400	do	do	do	48 0 0	do	do do
280	Albert,	do	R. Ferguson,	212 17 7	do	do July 1859
500	do	do	do		do	do Aug. 1859
994	do	do	do		do	do do

Analysis of the Grants in Mr. Inches' Schedule, March 1861.—Continued.

ACRES.	COUNTY.	WHEN GRANTED.	GRANTEE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.	HOW SOLD.	HOW PAID, AND WHEN SOLD.
250	Albert,	1860	R. Ferguson,	£30 0 0	Auction,	Down, July 1859
630	Albert and West'd,	do	do	75 12 0	do	do do
400	Westmorland,	do	do	48 0 0	do	do
1500	do	1856	do	222 3 0	do	1400 acres, instal. { do down, { May, June, Aug., March 1856
1400	do	1855	do	168 0 0	do	Down, Jan. and Feb. 1853
100	King's,	1860	do	15 0 0	do	Instalments, June 1853
200	do	do	do	30 0 0	do	do May 1853
90	Westmorland,	do	do	10 16 0	do	Down, Dec. 1859
100	do	do	do	15 0 0	do	Instalments, Aug. 1853
600	do	1859	James Vernon,	90 0 0	do	do Jan. 1854
900	do	do	do	135 0 0	do	do Sept. 1857
775	do	do	do	116 5 0	do	do Jan. 1854
100	do	do	do	15 0 0	do	do May and July 1853
200	King's,	1854	W. A. McLean,	24 0 0	do	do Aug. 1853
100	do	do	do	12 0 0	do	do do
100	do	1855	Andrew Inches,	12 0 0	do	do May 1855
250	Westmorland,	1860	do	37 10 0	do	Instalments, June 1853
70	do	do	do	...	do	Deficiency in the grant of 645 acres, R. Hutchison.
200	do	do	do	30 0 0	do	Instalments, June 1853
50	do	do	do	7 10 0	do	do do
659	King's,	1859	John D. McLean,	98 17 0	do	do June, July, Sept., Oct. 1853, May 1854
400	do	do	do	60 0 0	do	do June and Dec. 1853
1065	Westmorland,	do	do	127 16 0	do	Down, Feb., March, and April 1859
492	do	do	do	...	do	Order in Council for money paid in 1836 by John Marks; cancelled sale under Resolution of Assembly, 1840.
792	York,	do	William Dougal,	...	...	do
166	do	do	do	...	do	do
500	Westmorland,	do	L. McLean,	69 5 0	do	Down, Feb. 1859
75	do	do	do	...	do	do

Analysis of the Grants in Mr. Inches' Schedule, March 1861.—Continued.

ACRES.	COUNTY.	WHEN GRANTED.	GRANTEE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.	HOW SOLD.	HOW PAID, AND WHEN SOLD.
550	Westmorland,	1859	Hugh Smyth,	£66 0 0	Down,	Aug. 1859
1000	do	do	James Murehie,	120 0 0	do	do
200	King's,	1853	James Green,	12 11 8	Order in Council, for previous order,	May 4, '23, to J. Jordan.
200	do	do	John Sinclair,	...	do	March 18, 1823, to R. Payne.
<u>26,508</u>				£3,213 8 3		

ANALYSES.

15,479 acres, sold for payment down.
 9,109 acres, sold for payment by instalments.
 24,588
 70 acres, a deficiency in previous Grant, (included in the 15,479 acres.)
 1,850 acres, purchased from Mrs. Marks, Mrs. Green, and Mrs. Sinclair.

26,508

18,335 acres, in Westmorland.
 3,709 acres, in Albert.
 1,914 acres, in King's.

23,958

630 acres, in Albert and Westmorland.

24,588

Statement giving the Names of parties to whom Grants of Land exceeding 200 acres have issued, or to whom Grants of Land have issued exceeding in the aggregate 200 acres, since the year 1845 to date.

Names.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.
Allward, John F.	100, 104, 100, 84.	388
Allotte, Simon	217.	217
Albert, James	154, 136.	290
Aibert, Louis	58, 132, 110, 212, 6, 9	527
Ameraux, Henry A.	112, 265.	377
Ameraux, John M.	112, 265.	377
Andrews, Richard M.	300.	300
Arseneau, Charles	100, 228.	328
Arseneau, Peter	200.	200
Arseneau, Victor	100, 100.	200
Arard, Joseph	100, 100, 100, 50.	350
Ache, Andrew	150, 94, 52, 50.	346
Albert, Severe	200.	200
Alexander Joshua	50, 91, 68, 91.	300
Achorn, Josiah	400.	400
Adams, Andrew	300.	300
Allen, John	800.	800
Arnold, Nelson	200.	200
Allison, Edward	300, 83, 600.	983
Armstrong, John	275.	275
Allward, Benjamin	200, 100.	300
Allan, Thomas & 3 others,	800.	800
Almon, Lewis J.	1,400, 800, 524, 373.	3,097
Anderson, George	400.	400
Baker, John	360, 5.	365
Beauleau, Marcel	275, 76.	351
Beckwith, Enoch	215.	215
Bennison, James	200.	200
Berry, Jonathan	200.	200
Derube, Noel	257.	257
Best, Francis	250.	250
Beveridge, Benjamin	230, 300, 35, 135, 100, 90.	890
Bigon, Louis	240.	240
Binney, Stephen	120, 150.	270
Blair, John	306.	306
Bobain, Raphael	200.	200
Bosse, Ignace	312.	312
Bowser, Solomon	200.	200
Boyd, Major	100, 115.	215
Bradley, John	300.	300
Bray, Benjamin	300.	300
Brophy, John	200.	200
Brown, James	100, 113.	213
Buchanan, J. W.	200.	200
Buckley, Bartholomew	250.	250
Burke, Edmund	474.	474
Burke, Thomas	321.	321
Bushway, Amant	200.	200
Breau, Sylvain	200.	200
Buckley, Daniel	200.	200
Beaumont, Wm. W.	200.	200
Barker, Anthony	400, 200, 200.	800
Betts, Albert	585.	585
Berton, Samuel D.	300.	300
Bradley, Clements	265.	265
Burns, James	214.	214
Beckwith, F. E.	334, 150, 235, 650, 75, 325, 350.	2,118½
Bolton, John	335, 410, 1,353.	2,128
Baird, Francis	200.	200

Parties to whom Grants of Land exceeding 200 acres have issued.—Continued.

Names.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.
Barry, Thomas	200, 5, 100, 57, 145, 225.	732
Campbell, Alexander	50, 90, 100, 1,200.	1,440
Campbell, James	100, 100.	200
Carl, Edward	100, 100.	200
Chambers, Edward M.	200.	200
Chandler, William	100, 350, 779, 161, 100, 129.	1,619
Chasse, Henry	330½.	330½
Chasse, Oliver	133, 166.	299
Christal, John	100, 100.	200
Christy, James	200.	200
Cleveland, John	200, 200.	400
Cochran, John	130, 100.	230
Cochran, William	108, 82, 200.	390
Cormeau, Alexander	200.	200
CConnell, Charles	279, 106, 200, 100, 93, 200, 25, 100, 100, 100, 229, 150, 100, 170, 105, 200, 100, 96, 106, 300, 100.	2,753
Coomber, L. R.	245, 350, 230.	825
Cromwell, James C.	100, 100.	200
Cunard, Joseph	100, 198.	298
Currie, Allan	113, 100.	213
Cutler, Robert B.	150, 100.	250
Cyr, Christie	308.	308
Cyr, Dodyme	216, 21.	237
Cyr, Eloi	98, 180.	278
Cyr, Francis Xavier	90, 234.	324
Cyr, Hilaire	240, 96, 843, 512, 17.	1,708
Cyr, Frederick	276, 106.	382
Cyr, Joseph	249, 280, 150, 190, 40.	909
Cyr, Laurent	89, 250.	339
Cyr, Paschal	132, 84.	216
Cyr, Theodore	218, 16.	234
Cyr, Urbain	354	354
Cyr, Vilas	320.	320
Cyr, Zepharim	249, 190, 10.	449
Case, John	265.	265
Carpenter, Frederick	200.	200
Carmichael, Peter	210.	210
Crawford, Archibald	400.	400
Coaklye, Jeremiah	200.	200
Caldwell, Casper	300.	300
Cloney, Thomas	200	200
Campbell, G. F.	2,000.	2,000
Coates, Thomas S.	200.	200
Coyle, Robert	200.	200
Cochrane, John	200.	200
Cunard, Samuel	100, 118, 100, 100.	418
Gregan, Thomas M. Mahon	200, 100.	300
Corbett, Catherine	200.	200
Chandler, Edward B.	100, 100.	200
Curry, John	230.	230
Colpitts, Robert	209.	209
Corran, Terrence	400.	400
Chapman, Frederick	200.	200
Cutler, Jonas	270.	270
Crookshank, R. W. Jr.	200.	200
Campbell, G. P. M.	300, 600.	900
Cornie, Joseph Jr.	200.	200
Chipman, Zachariah	2,100, 1,027.	3,127
Daigle, Augustin	414, 221, 20.	655
Daigle, Hilarion	439.	439
Davidson, William	100, 237, 160, 200, 124, 118.	1,039
Dealy, William	200.	200

Parties to whom Grants of Land exceeding 200 acres have issued.—Continued.

Names.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.
Deary, James	200.	200
Dickinson, Amos	210.	210
Doherty, William	200, 160, 100, 93, 88, 100, 192, 960.	2,092
Donohoe, Dennis	200.	200
Dorman, John	250.	250
Drury, Charles	200, 196.	396
Dube, Abraham	365.	365
Duff, Alexander	100, 100.	200
Dufour, Narcisse	354.	354
Dunne, Peter	105, 105.	210
Durnin, William	200.	200
Duncan, George	240.	240
DeVeber, Nathaniel H.	220.	220
Davis, Robert	259.	259
Doyle, Malachi	200.	200
DeaBrisay, L. P. W.	100, 110, 200, 100, 95, 100.	705
Dibblee, W. S. J.	219.	219
Dempsey, Thomas	200.	200
Davidson, Alla A.	234.	234
Darrah, James	200.	200
DesBarres, Amelia, Martha, & Mary	3,000.	3,000
Donnovan, Dennis	200.	200
Dwight, Jonathan	600.	600
Duffey, Bernard	200.	200
Darragh, Charles	230.	230
Dougal, William	792, 166, 492.	1,450
Earle, Thomas	1,154.	1,154
Ebbet, William Jun.	200.	200
Elder, David	200.	200
Elliot, Francis	200.	200
Emery, Charles	200.	200
Emmerson, John	168, 500.	668
Eveleigh, Frederick C.	200.	200
Evanson, Allan C.	200.	200
Egan, James	200.	200
Elliott, John	200.	200
Eaton, Henry F.	215, 181, 160.	556
Fairbairn, Harriet	200.	200
Ferguson, William	100, 200.	300
Ferguson, Francis	100, 220, 200, 110.	630
Fillmore, William	200.	200
Flanagan, Martin	120, 100, 50.	270
Foley, James	627.	627
Forsythe, Thomas	200.	200
Freeze, Charles	296.	296
Ferguson, Richard	200.	200
Forsythe, William	200.	200
Frazee, Joseph	220.	220
Farris, John	300, 200.	500
Flaglor, Elias S.	100, 160.	260
Ferguson, Robert	280, 994, 500, 400, 90, 100, 630, 250, 1,400, 160, 200, 400.	5,304
Fisher, Lewis P.	1,000.	1,000
Fairweather, George M.	215.	215
Fraser, John J.	500, 200, 1,200, 485, 1,000, 400, 200.	3,985
Fraser, John J. & Alexander Rankin,	600, 1,000.	1,600
Fisher, John	200.	200
Gagnon, Anthony	100, 100, 100.	300
Garcelou, Harvey	508.	508
Garden, H. M. G.	75, 150.	225
Gardner, Samuel	100, 110, 150.	360
Gaskin, William	170, 195, 184.	549

Parties to whom Grants of Land exceeding 200 acres have issued.—Continued.

Names.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.
Gaudin, Francis	7, 75, 190.	272
Gillmore, Moses	100, 100.	200
Gillmor, Daniel	769, 342, 647, 570, 395, 150, 200, 385, 115, 410, 386, 350, 400, 564, 1,000, 110, 350.	8,143
Grant, William	200, 295.	495
Gray, John Hamilton	306, 300.	606
Griffin, Dennis	356, 24.	358½
Grigg, William	100, 100.	200
Grimmer, John	100, 100, 200, 200, 365.	965
Grimmer, John F.	100, 90, 100, 92.	382
Guimond, Germain	176, 140.	316
Gunning, James H.	200.	200
Gibbon, William	200.	200
Godard, John F.	204, 200, 57, 40, 200, 175, 98, 335, 150, 50, 160, 300, 420, 100, 185, 150, 200, 100, 100, 182, 100, 50, 90, 50.	3,696
Green, James	200, 100.	300
Godard, Cyprian	100, 100.	200
Giles, Frank	336, 210.	546
Gates, Church E.	320, 1,210, 100, 937.	2,567
Gibson, Thomas	220.	220
Gowland, William	200.	200
Gillmore, Hill	200.	200
Gibson, David S.	1,000.	1,000
Hall, George	200.	200
Hall, John	400.	400
Hammond, Andrew	405.	405
Hanson, Vernon	300.	300
Harris, Michael S.	100, 279.	379
Hatheway, F. W.	352, 41, 348.	741
Hebert, Joseph	377, 163, 396.	936
Herring, Timothy	325.	325
Hewlett, Thomas T.	200.	200
Hicks, Amos	200.	200
Hicks, Jonathan	200.	200
Hickson, Robert	200.	200
Holderness, John W.	190, 279.	469
Horseman, Thomas	200.	200
Hughes, Charles	119, 189, 312.	620
Hughson, William	50, 215, 187, 400, 90, 200, 1,342, 100, 100, 200, 105, 50, 350, 50, 268, 195, 110, 25, 110, 120, 100, 200.	2,760
Hurd, Samuel P.	600, 1,400.	2,000
Hutchison, Richard	100, 50, 7, 9, 50, 50, 92, 100, 7, 107, 140, 100, 270, 490, 100, 100, 195, 300, 200, 100, 55.	2,622
Hopper, Martin	200.	200
Hewlett, B. G.	227, 100.	327
Higgins, John	400.	400
Hale, James	400.	400
Horseman, Martin	200.	200
Hartt, Edward	200.	200
Hartt Thomas	300.	300
Hope, Joseph	200.	200
Horseman, William	384.	384
Hill, George S.	760.	760
Hulbert, John	500.	500
Horseman, Matthias	91, 50, 100, 137.	378
Hoyt, William	200.	200
Humphrey, John	143, 144.	287
Hammond, A. C.	263.	263
Harding, Jesse	300.	300
Hatheway, Thomas	200.	200

Parties to whom Grants of Land exceeding 200 acres have issued.—Continued.

Names.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.
Hastings, Aaron	500, 136.	636
Hanson, Oscar & Gideon	40, 50, 150, 200, 100.	540
Hanson, Gideon K.	100, 160.	260
Hall, David H.	310.	310
Hatch, Wellington	252.	252
Inches, Andrew	567, 250, 200, 50.	1,067
Irving, James	200.	200
Inches, Peter R.	100, 400, 200.	700
Jamieson, William	300, 74.	374
Jeaudreau, Francis	210.	210
Johnson, John B.	40, 100, 99.	248
Johnston, Hugh	240, 553.	793
Johnston, James	50, 381.	431
Joyce, Thomas	226.	226
Jordan, John	200.	200
Jones, Oliver	300.	300
Jones, Thomas R.	400.	400
Keator, John	438.	438
Keith, Daniel	272, 200.	472
King, Alexander	348.	348
Knight, Joshua	310.	310
Kyle, William	85, 200.	285
Kaye, James J.	320, 253, 125, 300.	998
Kay, James	200.	200
Kirkpatrick, James	256, 112, 50, 200, 350.	968
Kerr, George	200, 100, 76.	376
Keith, Merrett	273.	273
Ketchum, Richard R.	339, 48.	387
Kearney, Anthony	100, 200.	300
Kerr, James	200.	200
Legasse, Oliver	240.	240
Lawson, Patrick	200.	200
Landrie, Anthony	205.	205
Landrie, Hilaire	206.	206
Landrie, Margaret	275.	275
Landrie, Peter	200.	200
Lavois, John R.	3, 22, 372.	397
LaBlanc, Edward	228.	228
LaPoint, Bridget	200.	200
Lewis, John	100, 100.	200
Lindsay, Alexander	200.	200
Lindsay, John	200.	200
Livingston, Henry	100, 90, 100, 100.	390
Long, George	100, 228.	328
Long, Thomas	100, 200.	300
Little, David	200.	200
Long, Robert	200.	200
Lownberry, Benjamin	206.	206
Lamb, Nathaniel	1,136, 723.	1,859
Ladd, Henry M.	200.	200
Langin, Samuel	200.	200
Lee, Paul O.	288.	288
Lindsay, Ninian	1,502.	1,502
M'Allister, Abner	990.	990
M'Allister, George	990.	990
M'Allister, Henry S.	990.	990
M'Allister, Harrison	990.	990
M'Allister, Japhet H.	1,289, 1,553, 1,000, 348.	4,190
M'Allister, John	1,800.	1,800
M'Cain, George	200.	200
M'Cleery, Hugh	100, 200.	300
M'Crea, William	556.	556

Parties to whom Grants of Land exceeding 200 acres have issued.—Continued.

Names.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.
M'Cready, John	200	200
M'Cready, William	224	224
M'Cully, Caleb	55, 190	245
M'Donnell, Hamilton	261	261
Mace, William	238	238
M'Fee, Charles	250	250
M'Ghee, Alexander	220	220
M'Kay, Donald	425	425
M'Kee, John	200	200
M'Laggan, Alex.	100, 100, 50, 100	350
M'Laughlin, James	200	200
M'Leod, John	110, 100	210
M'Leod, Robert	200	200
M'Leod, Roderick	300	300
M'Mackin, John	100, 100	200
M'Nair, Francis	300	300
M'Pherson, Charles	100, 246, 300, 190	836
Maddox, George	100, 100	200
Maillett, Oliver	200	200
Marks, Nehemiah	26, 156, 100, 100, 500, 833	27,715
Márney, John	200	200
Marr, George	200	200
Martin, Benoni	236	236
Martin, Edward	60, 197	257
Martin, Francis	202	202
Martin, Francis Register	277, 226	503
Martin, John Baptist	130, 189, 132	451
Martin, Joseph, Jr.	256	256
Martin, Laurent	282, 28	310
Martin, Michael Jr.	187, 150	337
Martin, Thomas	112, 88	200
Martin, Vital	209, 65	274
Michaud, Andrew	528	528
Michaud, Cyprian	255	255
Michaud, Firman	617	617
Michaud, John	269	269
Michaud, Joseph	100, 143, 45, 97	385
Mollins, Smoloff	200	200
Molloy, William, Sr.	100, 100, 100	300
Moore, Alexander	200	200
Moore, Robert	208, 212	420
Mugford, William	100, 100	200
Munro, George A.	260, 200	460
Munson, Stephen	149, 60	209
Murray, John	100, 100	200
Matthews, George	550	550
Madden, Thomas	200	200
Murray, Jeremiah	200	200
Morrow, George	35, 159, 1135, 200, 200, 205, 200, 275, 190, 296, 197, 56, 120, 100, 200, 300, 100, 355, 50	4,233
Mollins, Ernest	200	200
Myers, Jesse	200	200
M'Adam, John	2526, 540, 2000, 400, 1737, 525, 130, 300, 400, 300, 250, 782, 150, 450, 200	10,690
M'Nair, John	200	200
Mowatt, W. H.	317	317
Moore, John	200	200
Murchie, James	200, 1160, 580, 100, 1622, 3099, 1799, 1375, 567, 2195, 597, 600, 2500, 579, 508, 1000, 2065	20,536
M'Sweeny, Peter	624, 312	936
M'Phelim, James	150, 57, 320, 156	683
Maddock, Bartholomew	200	200

Parties to whom Grants of Land exceeding 200 acres have issued.—Continued.

Names.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.
Maxwell, Samuel	200	200
Maxwell, Thomas	200	200
M, Lean, W. A.	200	200
Marr, James	200	200
M'Ewen, Thomas	394	394
Mersereau, John	200	200
M'Kenna, Andrew	200	200
M'Monagle, Hugh	200, 97, 200, 100, 100, 59, 100	876
M'Cann, William	300	300
Norrissey, George	214, 200, 200, 300	914
M'Lean, Archibald	200, 100	300
M'Cann, James	200	200
Morton, Francis	320	320
M'Donald, Charles	200	200
M'Creedy, Andrew	200	200
Montgomery, Hugh	192, 82	274
Myshrall, Joseph	395	395
M'Mackin, Michael	200	200
Morrison, John A.	193, 100, 18, 200, 200, 188	899
Martin, Richard	200	200
M'Kenzie, W. L.	200	200
M'Keon, Thomas	200	200
M'Millan, John	100, 100	200
M'Dougal, Alexander	203	203
M'Lean, Lauchlan	500, 75	575
M'Lean, John D.	1065, 659, 400	2,124
Myers, Dillon P.	300	300
M'Adam, John Jr.	300	300
M'Adam, Hugh	300	300
M'Adam, Andrew	325, 108	433
Murray, Wm. D.	200	200
M'Clelan, A. R.	200, 170	370
Mahood, James A.	700	700
Nadeau, Desire	221	221
Nadeau, Firman	190, 282	472
Nadeau, John	259	259
Nadeau Louis,	79, 121	200
Nadeau, Oliver	257	257
Nowlen, Peter	200	200
Niles, David	245	245
Nelson, John	200	200
Nason, Jeremiah Jr.	200	200
Nutter, William	200	200
Oaks, Henry	50, 200	250
Owllette, Alexander	121, 402	523
Ogden, Amos	200	200
Olive, William	200	200
O'Leary, John	200	200
Odell, Daniel J.	214, 400, 200, 200, 100	1,114
Palmer, Acalus L.	115, 60, 424, 200, 126, 100	1,025
Palmer, Charles G.	200	200
Parent, Thomas	200	200
Parkhill, Robert	276	276
Parlee, Edward	250	250
Paquet, Joseph	140, 98	238
Pelletier, Eloi	131, 139	270
Pelletier, Germain	329	329
Pelletier, Thomas	70, 178	248
Pereau, Francis X.	336	336
Perkins, Lyman	266	266
Perley, Charles	100, 100	200
Perley, William E.	100, 50, 300, 420, 200, 150, 100	1,320

Parties to whom Grants of Land exceeding 200 acres have been issued.—Continued.

Names.	Number of Acres in each Grant.	Total No of Acres.
Perry, William Jr	325	325
Phillibert, Michael	291	291
Picarde, Francis	277	277
Plouarde, Peter	375	375
Power, Robert	216	216
Price, Benjamin P	200	200
Price, John F	100, 150	250
Parlee, Robert	200	200
Perry, John	300	300
Porter, William	2250, 355	2,635
Porter, George M	650, 1250, 1595, 1650, 100, 900, 1250, 225	7,620
Price, James N	200	200
Perkins, James	200	200
Prescott, Gideon, and Bela R Lawrence,	{ 100, 50, 376, 400, 90, 200, 300, 200, 175, 300, 200, 50, 550, 100, 150	} 3,241
Payne, Robert	100, 320, 175	595
Perley, M H	100, 100	200
Quese, Sylvain	200	200
Rankin, Alexander	350, 200	550
Raugnette, Louis	210	210
Raworth, Ephraim	310	310
Raymond, John	360	360
Reynolds, Samuel	315	315
Rice, Francis	279, 535	814
Richard, Francis	100, 100	200
Richard, Joseph	100, 324	424
Richard, Theodore	100, 150	250
Robinson, Robert	114, 300	414
Roue, Andrew	330	330
Rosseau, Margaret	257	257
Ryan, George	120, 155	275
Ryan, James	210, 42, 100, 480	832
Ryan, John	57, 158	215
Ryan, John H	200, 20, 30, 120, 25, 70	474
Richard, Eli	230	230
Robertson, Duncan	416	416
Rourke, Andrew	200	200
Rusco, Josiah	110, 100	210
Russell, Robert	350	350
Rogers, James	300	300
Reynolds, W K	55, 190, 332, 85	660
Rogers, William	200, 200	400
Ritchie, William	206	206
Robisheau, Martin	229	229
Raymond, Thomas F	400	400
Robicheau, Beloni	200	200
Robertson, Robert	200, 500, 800	1,500
Saint Andrews Steam Mill Co.	540	540
St Auge, John F	92, 404	496
Sherad, James	400, 200	600
Sherwood, Andrew	310	310
Sirois, Francis,	102, 176	278
Sirois, Jean B	330	330
Sirois, Michael	120, 81	201
Slip, James	230, 100	330
Smith, Harrison T	87, 100, 124	311
Smith, Thomas E	100, 50, 100, 100	350
Smith, William S	200	200
Smyth, James	114, 140	254
Souci Henry	525	525
Spence, James C	541	541
Steeves, David Jr	200	200
Steeves, Frederick	200, 50, 150, 100, 98	598
Steeves, John	200, 100	300
Steeves, Joshua	100, 100, 110, 96	406
Steeves, William C	105, 100, 200	405
Steeves, W H	100, 73, 400, 100	673
Stevens, Edward	100, 250	350
Stockton, Charles W	25, 320, 100, 300, 95, 50, 100, 62, 100, 200	1,352
Stockton, W A W	100, 200	300

Parties to whom Grants of Land exceeding 200 acres have been issued.—Continued.

Names.	Number of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.
Street, John A	400, 58	458
Strong, Absalom	200	200
Seelye Alex M'L	2482	2,482
Steven, James	270	270
Smith, George	200	200
Smith, Jacob	500	500
Sinclair, John	200	200
Steeves, Dickey	205, 100, 44	349
Smith, Thomas	200	200
Smith, Albert J	200, 460, 160, 160	980
Smith, Horatio B	160, 100	260
Steadman, James	200	200
Shives, Robert,	110, 200, 156, 762, 100, 170, 95, 100, 200, 100	1,993
Shea, William S	800, 800	1,600
Shives, Alexander	409	409
Scovil, Richard C	200, 100, 100	400
Somerville, James	100, 90, 100	290
Simpson Charles F	100, 103	203
Scovil, Rev. William	600, 543	1,143
Scovil Rev William E	400	400
Scovil, Daniel	300, 603	903
Smith, Edward J	100, 100	200
Smith, Thomas E & Edward J	100, 100	200
Smith George W	400	400
Stymist, George	200	200
Steeves, Daniel	213	213
Seely, Richard	626, 200, 100, 100	1,026
Steeves, Christian	200, 100	300
Seelye, William Sen.	200	200
Smyth, Hugh	550	550
Terriault, Adolphus	92, 170, 6	268
Thibideau, Jean B	100, 300	400
Thibideau, John	22, 276	298
Thibideau, Vital	6, 115, 168, 320, 98	707
Thibideau, Vital Jr	473	473
Thomson, George J	39, 100, 153, 100	392
Thorn, Melancthon	90, 200	290
Tighe, Michael	213, 175, 1	389
Tingley, Agreeen	210	210
Todd, William, Jr	4800	4,800
Townley, John	200, 100, 100, 120, 3000	3,520
Tracey, Jeremiah	60, 560	620
Turner, Isaac	50, 100, 230	380
Townley, John	200	200
Todd, F H & Henry Eastman,	2000	2,000
Todd, Freeman H	1840, 565	2,405
Trites, Jacob 3rd	106, 200	306
Trenholm, William	200	200
Trenholm John	260	260
Trenholm, Job	200	200
Temple, Thomas	100, 100	200
Tilley, S L	270, 700, 400, 300, 280	1,950
Underhill, Thomas W	230, 50	280
Vanwart, Isaac	200	200
Vanwart, William	300	300
Vasseur, Cyrille,	214	214
Vasseur, Placide	200	200
Vernon, Gideon	92, 400	492
Vernon, James	{ 130, 62, 100, 92, 355, 50, 120, 100, 400, 150, 250, 166, 775, 900, 600, 100, 145	} 4,495
Vernon, James & Gideon	230, 360	590
Viancour, Ignace	150, 110	260
Violette, Rosomond	374	374
Voutour, Cyprian	200	200
Voture, Francis	230	230
Walker, James	300	300
Walker, John	300	300
Walker, William	300	300
Walsh, James	340	340
Walsh, John	666	666
Walsh, Thomas	335	335

Parties to whom Grants of Land exceeding 200 Acres have issued.—Continued.

Names.	Number of Acres to each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.
Walsh, William	370	370
Ward, James	73, 200, 100	373
Wark, David	50, 15, 100, 100	265
Wedderburn, Jane (widow,)	550	550
Weldon, John W	96, 96, 481, 157, 196, 122	1,148
Wells, Martin	200	200
Wiggins, John	50, 300	350
Wilcock, Robert	20, 200	220
Wilcock, Simon	200	200
Wilson, James	100, 100	200
Wilson, John	150, 100, 2500, 39, 116	2,905
Wilson, Robert	100, 88, 50, 80	318
Wilson, William	150, 100, 240	490
Worden, Willet	100, 200	300
Wright, William	200, 270, 83, 50	603
Wijson, Matthew	200	200
Welling, Moses	300	300
Wilson, Jarvis	200, 247, 266, 84	797
Williams, Hiram	400	400
Woods, Adam	230	230
Wright, Alexander	1324	1,324
Wilson, Alice	428	428
Webb, Noah	200, 200, 100	500
Wanninake, James	300	300
Watson, Robert	877, 440, 200, 388, 200	2,105
Whiteside, Henry	300	300
White, James E	200	200
Watters, Charles	200	200
White, Vincent	294	294
Wiggins, F A	1164	1,164

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 13th March 1861.

Abstract extent of Land included in Grants of two hundred acres and upwards, (also sold, but not yet granted.)

COUNTY.	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	Totals in each County.
Restigouche, ..	..	..	600	200	227	200	470	200	200	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	2,297
Gloucester, ..	200	..	15,835	..	425	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	330	200	..	..	17,190
Northumberland, ..	440	200	300	306	..	200	..	200	..	231	..	..	225	..	..	412	3 017
Kent, ..	200	200	1,128	428	1,230	200	350	524	960	317	1,450	2,097	218	229	600	..	10,101
Westmorland, ..	941	800	2,204	200	..	..	871	..	2,891	4,997	4,933	1,460	790	2,996	6,978	11,403	41,464
Albert, ..	..	..	2,940	400	200	..	200	200	500	1,700	1,309	2,050	1,085	613	900	4,797	16,894
Saint John, ..	208	450	1,105	200	2,014	..	200	..	976	785	1,216	590	290	500	900	1,164	9,898
Charlotte, ..	..	..	1,204	910	..	400	..	..	1,484	9,123	1,992	867	1,576	4,269	2,204	5,222	29,231
King's, ..	685	3,252	3,855	2,006	670	..	820	1,000	600	2,850	1,744	2,038	..	4,595	1,359	890	26,264
Queen's, ..	400	1,265	2,050	565	744	400	..	500	600	1,368	1,506	400	410	630	300	694	11,922
Sunbury, ..	..	240	..	..	200	..	300	200	..	980	400	400	495	200	200	..	3,545
York, ..	26,156	200	5,770	..	..	..	400	..	10,133	9,941	4,829	5,085	11,872	4,024	7,365	9,417	94,992
Carleton, ..	1,427	440	1,020	1,148	1,466	510	700	719	400	408	1,050	600	..	400	200	200	10,658
Victoria, ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	339	300	1,300	..	..	..	463	450	..	..	3 152
Totals in each year, ..	30,657	7,047	38,001	7,163	7,176	1,910	4,650	3,843	20,244	32,703	20,459	15,767	17,484	19,106	20,206	34,192	280,645

Mount Theobald.

William Murray, name not found.

Michael Doherty, do

Richard Crozier, do

Michael O'Keleher, do

— Keenan, (see R. 4091.)

R.	Year	Name	Years'	Instalments paid,	cancelled and sold at auction to	J. F. Godard,
3976	Patrick	Gallagher.	3	do	do	do
3977	Thomas	Gallagher,	1	do	do	do
3978	Philip	Gallagher,	1	do	do	do
4084	Charles	Morrow,	4	do	do	do
4088	Leonard	Crear,	1	do	do	do
4091	Patrick	Keenan,	4	do	do	do
4095	John	Bingham,	3	do	do	and sold to Michael Dougherty, Jr.
4096	James	Bingham,	1	do	do	do
4098	John M.	Clements,	1	do	do	and sold to Michael Dougherty.
4099	Thos. M.	Clements,	1	do	do	do
4100	E. W.	Clements,	1	do	do	and sold to Edward M'Shaffrey.
4104	Timothy	Hanlan,	1	do	do	" Thomas M'Grath.
4112	Thomas M'	Guire,	1	do	do	" Richard Hosford.
4166	James	Noble,	1	do	do	" John Campbell.
4167	Andrew	Noble,	1	do	do	" do
4210	George	Cochran,	1	do	do	" James Long.
4544	James	Reynolds,	3	do	do	" John Ireland.
4111	Francis M'	Carthy,	1	do	do	" do

Details of the chief items of Expenditure by the Surveyor General's Department, from 1851 to 1860.

YEARS.	Salaries in gross, exclusive of the Surveyor General.	Postages.	Surveys of Land.	Stationery and Printing.	Advertising in local Newspapers.	Advertising in Royal Gazette.
1851	£1,020 0 0	£174 2 2	£330 1 7	£113 3 1½	..	£150 2 10
1852	1,228 8 4	113 12 0	615 14 0	180 14 11½	£31 16 3	136 18 0
1853	1,092 10 0	132 1 8	525 13 0	218 1 8½	114 0 6	165 4 4½
1854	1,190 0 0	126 6 1	515 17 10	215 11 6	151 14 4	189 1 10½
1855 10 mos.	} 096 13 4	121 10 5	300 6 6	173 4 1½	180 10 1	117 3 1½
1856	1,210 0 0	126 2 4	No information.	165 0 2½	383 7 0	117 11 3
1857	1,281 13 4	173 18 0	113 0 1	225 3 0	586 19 0	128 19 5
1858	1,295 0 0	124 13 10	168 3 2	173 9 9½	551 2 11	130 1 10½
1859	1,310 0 0	117 2 7	261 13 4	154 12 8½	608 3 7	133 11 2½
1860	1,310 0 0	166 1 3	..	193 10 1½	440 16 0	152 16 0
	£11,934 5 0	£1,406 0 1	£2,878 10 3	£1,841 12 0	£3,048 10 2	£1,430 9 11½

Mr. Brown's Account Travelling Charges as member of Board of Works, 1858.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, TO JAMES BROWN.

1858

BOARD OF WORKS.

1.—April 2	Cash paid George Atherton for Team and Driver to Digdeguash, to inspect Bridge and Materials,	£3 0 0
	Expenses on the road,	1 10 6
2.—April 19	Paid Mr. Atherton for Team to Long's Creek,	0 15 0
	Expenses on the road,	0 3 9
3.—May 8	Cash paid George Atherton for Team and Driver to inspect Digdeguash Bridge after it was finished,	3 0 0
	Expenses on the road,	1 4 3
4.—May 5	Expenses of a journey to inspect and report on the state of the Great Road near Estey's Creek,	0 5 3
5.—May 31	Cash paid George Atherton for Horse and Carriage to Estey's Creek,	0 15 0
	Paid at the Ferries,	0 2 11
6.—June 11	Expenses while making a Survey of a site for a Bridge at Nackawick, inspecting materials for Long's Creek Bridge, and site and materials for the Bridge at Negro Brook,	1 14 10½
		<u>£12 11 6½</u>
June 14	Cr. Cash from Mr. Coy,	£20 0 0

Expenses for self and Mr Steeves inspecting Roads and Bridges from Fredericton to St Andrews; and self, for inspecting the road from Roix to Oak Bay, and Bridge materials at Johnson's Cove, viz:—

7.—June 16	Paid for Dinner for two,	£0 2 6
17	Entertainment at Bradford's,	0 15 0
	Expenses on the road from Saint Andrews to Waweig, including Johnston's Cove Bridge and materials,	0 10 7
19	Expenses to Saint George to inspect the Roix Road,	0 5 7½
21	Do. inspecting the Road,	0 3 9
22	Passage and expenses to Fredericton,	1 1 3
		<u>£2 18 8½</u>

LONG'S CREEK BRIDGE.

8.—June 24	Expenses of self and horse at Kelley's while staking out the site,	£0 2 6
30	Do. Mr Steeves and self at Long's while inspecting work and materials,	0 8 0
July 7	Do. self and horse at Kelley's,	0 5 0
10	Do. at Long's,	0 4 6
	Paid Atherton Horse and Carriage Hire,	3 15 0
	Repairs of Carriage,	0 5 0
		<u>£5 0 0</u>

BELLISLE AND NEW CANAAN BRIDGES.

9.—July 1	Passage to Saint John, 7s 6d; Expenses, 4s 4½d,	£0 11 10½
2	Bill at Stubbs's, Coach to Norton, and Dinner,	0 11 9
	Expenses at Cogle's,	0 2 6
3	Passage to Saint John, 15s; Tea, 1s 3d,	0 16 3
5	Bill at Stubbs's, 11s 3d; Coach, 1s 10½d,	0 13 1½
	Passage to Fredericton, Dinner, and Baggage,	0 10 7½
	Half Carriage Hire for self and Mr. Steeves from Saint John to Belleisle and New Canaan,	3 0 0
		<u>£6 6 1½</u>
July 10	Cr. Cash from Mr Coy,	£2 0 0
19	Cash, Balance due from Mr. Coy,	4 16 4
20	Whole amount received from Mr. Coy,	£26 16 4½
	Do. charged in the nine separate Accounts,	£26 16 4½

450 MILES.	July 19	To amount of Expenses as a member of the Board of Works, Accounts rendered and settled to date,	£26 16 4
	23	Expenses self and horse at Long's, 5s; Howe's, 3s 7½d,	0 8 7½
	24	Do Woodstock Hotel, 10s; Buttermilk Creek, 3s 9d,	0 13 9
	25	Do Baird's Hotel,	0 6 3
	26	Do Hammond's, 9s 4½d; Lynch's, 1s 9d,	0 11 1½
	27	Do Madawaska Hotel,	0 13 1½
	28	Do Lynch's, 4s 6d; Hammond's, 5s,	0 9 6
	29	Do Finn's Ferry, 3s 9d; Phillips', 5s,	0 8 9
	30	Do Orser's, 5s 7½d; Wolverton's, 2s 6d,	0 8 1½
	31	Do Calder's, 5s; Kelley's, and Ferry, 3s 9d,	0 8 9
163 MILES.	Aug. 31	Do self and horse, to Long's Creek,	0 2 6
	Sept. 6	Do Howe's Hotel, 2s 6d; Shugamoc, 5s,	0 7 6
	7	Do Atherton's, 5s; Burgoyne's Ferry, 1s 10½d,	0 6 10½
216 MILES.	8	Do Dumphy's, 6s 3d; Ferry, 9d,	0 7 0
	14	Do at Kelley's, 3s 1½d; Long's, 1s 3d,	0 4 4½
	15	Stage Hire and Dinner,	1 1 3
	18	Horse Hire and Dinner,	0 10 0
	20	Horse Hire,	0 7 6
	21	Stage Hire and Dinner,	1 1 3
	27	Stage, Dinner, and Ferry,	0 12 6
	28	Expenses at Calder's, 3s 9d; Stage Hire and Dinner, 10s 7½d	0 14 4½
	30	Passage in Steamer,	0 5 7½
	423 MILES.	Oct. 7	Ferry, .. .. .	0 1 3
8		Expenses at Burpe's, 5s; Scott's, 2s 6d,	0 7 6
9		Do E. Burpe's, 5s; Scott's, 2s 6d,	0 7 6
10		Do Coombes', and Ferry,	0 6 3
13		Stage Hire and Dinner,	1 1 10½
15		Horse Hire and Dinner,	0 9 4½
17		Do do	0 9 4½
19		Stage Hire and Dinner,	1 1 3
25	Expenses at Atherton's,	0 6 6	
Nov. 5	Paid George Atherton for Horse and Carriage. (receipt)	13 19 0	
			£55 14 5½
July 19	Cr. by amount received to date,	£26 16 4	
22	Cash from Mr. Coy,	10 0 0	
			£36 16 4
Nov. 5	Balance due at this date,	£18 18 1½	
23	At Howell's,	0 3 4½	
24	At Graham's, 7s 6d; M'Lean's, 4s 6d,	0 12 0	
25	Atherton, for Carriage Hire,	1 10 0	
			£21 3 6
Cr. Cash, £15; Cash, £6 3 6,			£21 3 6
			£36 16 4
			21 3 6
			£57 19 10

for 2,552 miles of travel, is 5½d. a mile nearly.

JAMES BROWN, *Member B. Works.*

NOTE.—The Honorable Surveyor General presented to the Committee two manuscript volumes of notes, taken by him during his tour throughout the Province inspecting Roads and Bridges, as a member of the Board of Works. These volumes contain a vast amount of local statistics and other information, very valuable for reference; and the Committee regret that they could not obtain for them that publicity which their contents would have warranted.—J. R.

APPENDIX N^o. 1.

REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR GENERAL

ON THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR 1860.



FREDERICTON.

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1861.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, 1ST JANUARY, 1861.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature, my Report on the Public Accounts of New Brunswick for the Year ending 31st October, 1860.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. PARTELOW,

Auditor General.

Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary,
Fredericton.

ORDINARY REVENUE of New Brunswick in Account with BEVERLEY

		DR.			
To	Balance due Consolidated Revenue, per Acct. 1st November 1859,			£151,001	2 8
	Warrants, old Series, prior to 1860, No. 1,		£4,794 4 9		
	Do. Series of 1860, 2,		119,602 4 4		
	School Warrants, 3,		23,539 19 4		
	Total paid on Warrants,			147,936	8 5
	Interest on Liabilities, 4,			12,029	10 3
	Drawback, 365 Cases, 5,			3,844	4 7

Treasury, St. John, 1st Nov. 1860
 B. ROBINSON, P. T.

£314,811 5 11

ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859 to 31st Oct. 1860.

		Cr.		
By	Received from Clerk Pleas Supreme Court, No. 6,	£625	5	0
	Received from Receiver General of Casual and Territorial Revenue,	7,	11,514	4 10
			<hr/>	£12,139 9 10
	Received of Province Share of Seizures,	8,	£231	13 0
	Balance of Account, sums refunded,	9,	205	16 6
			<hr/>	437 9 6
Amount of Import Duties to—				
	31st January 1860,	10,	£19,072	5 10
	30th April, ..	11,	21,116	13 11
	31st July, ..	12,	30,520	15 1
	31st October, ..	13,	34,867	12 8
			<hr/>	105,577 7 6
Amount of Export Duties to—				
	31st January 1860,	14,	£1,652	16 6
	30th April, ..	15,	506	2 9
	31st July, ..	16,	3,392	15 9
	31st October ..	17,	3,327	16 6
			<hr/>	8,879 11 6
	Received from Auctioneers,	18,	79	4 1
	for Licences for Distilleries,	19,	20	0 0
	from the Estate of P. M'Phelim,		350	0 0
			<hr/>	449 4 1
	from Deputy Treasurer, Campbellton,		£263	0 8
	Do. Bathurst,		2,151	4 2
	Do. Dalhousie,		2,674	12 10
	Do. Carraquet,		411	7 0
	Do. Shippegau,		555	5 9
	Do. Chatham,		6,219	13 11
	Do. Newcastle,		7,656	11 8
	Do. Richibucto,		4,614	11 2
	Do. Bucouche,		237	11 6
	Do. Bay Verte,		7	7 8
	Do. Shediac,		1,170	1 8
	Do. Sackville,		788	12 8
	Do. North Joggins,		42	4 4
	Do. Dorchester,		382	17 0
	Do. Moncton,		1,957	5 4
	Do. Hillsborough,		497	3 7
	Do. Harvey,		90	4 2
	Do. Woodstock,		1,432	1 10
	Do. Fredericton,		6,084	2 4
	Do. Tobique,		32	7 0
	Do. Grand Falls,		253	8 6
	Do. do.		82	15 2
	Do. Edmundston,		15	9 5
	Do. Campo Bello,		37	3 10
	Do. Saint Andrews,		1,574	9 10
	Do. Saint Stephen,		1,875	2 9
	Do. Saint George,		863	19 8
			<hr/>	41,970 15 5
	Balance due Consolidated Revenue,			145,357 8 1
				<hr/> <hr/>
				£314,811 5 11

No. 1.—Account A.

ACCOUNT OF WARRANTS, Series 1859 and prior, paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1859 to 31st October 1860.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amounts.
1857.			
341— 5	Ferdinand Govereau,	Indian Commissioner, Gloucester,	£10 0 0
1858.			
304— 8	Do.	do.	10 0 0
327— 214	J. S. Parker & P. Dewar,	do.	100 0 0
1859.			
207— 6	D. Hanington,	For the relief of Indians, Shediac,	15 0 0
8	F. Govereau,	Do. Gloucester,	10 0 0
244— 16	Rev. J. Medley,	Poor School in Frederickton,	50 0 0
273— 58	Matthew Graham,	Bye Roads,	10 0 0
59	W. H. Steeves,	Do.	365 0 0
101	Charles Stockton,	Do.	10 0 0
128	Gideon Prescott,	Do.	10 0 0
161	D. Gordon & others,	Do.	7 10 0
231	James Frazer,	Do.	12 10 0
248	Robert Bowes,	Do.	10 0 0
337	T. R. Wetmore,	Do.	10 0 0
373	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School—	
		No. 1. Sarah A. Wisely,	£6 0 0
		2. Ellen C. Clarke,	6 0 0
		3. Harriet A. Stone,	6 0 0
		4. Laurina Taylor,	6 0 0
		5. Caroline A. Taylor,	6 0 0
376	Hon. R. Gordon,	Jury Fees, Gloucester County,	30 0 0
382	George J. Dibblee,	Bear Bounties, York County,	25 5 0
387	Theo. Desbrisay,	Bear Bounties, Gloucester County,	10 0 0

392	Wellington Hatch,	Pensions,	30 0 0
400	James W. Chandler,	For conducting Criminal prosecutions,	19 16 8
401	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School—	
		No. 1. Helen J. Burns,	£6 0 0
		3. J. Glendenning,	6 0 0
		4. E. B. Phelan,	6 0 0
402	Isaac L. Bedell,	Jury Fees, Saint John County,	18 0 0
403	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet expenses of his Department, (Balance,)	4 1 6
404	John Hardie,	Grammar School, Newcastle,	8 14 0
405	Thomas Jones,	Balance of Account for Elections in Charlotte County,	50 0 0
408	Rev. M. Melloy,	For teaching Roman Catholic School, Bathurst,	11 4 4
410	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	To pay expenses of the Board of Health,	22 10 0
411	Hon. J. J. Robinson,	Towards the funds of the Campo Bello Fishing Society,	50 0 0
413	Rufus S. Chandler,	Jury Fees, Kent County,	115 10 0
415	David Pickett,	Jury Fees, King's County,	202 18 6
416	Henry Fisher,	For the purchase of School Libraries,	9 3 6
418	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Quarter ending 31st October—	22 4 6
		No. 1. Hon. Neville Parker,	£200 0 0
		2. Hon. Charles Connell,	150 0 0
		4. Beverley Robinson,	125 0 0
		5. Henry Fisher,	75 0 0
		6. Wm. Carman,	75 0 0
		7. Edward H. Wilmot,	250 0 0
		8. Edmund H. Duval,	62 10 0
		9. John Campbell,	62 10 0
		10. John Bennet,	62 10 0
		11. James M'Lauchlan,	62 10 0
		12. Wm. Smith,	68 15 0
		13. Wm. Clawson,	37 10 0
		14. Wm. M. Smith,	50 0 0
		16. Michael White,	25 0 0
		17. George Thompson,	37 10 0
		Carried forward,	£1,269 8 0

Warrants issued in 1859 and prior, paid in 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amounts.
418	Sundry persons,		£1,269 8 0
		<i>Brought forward,</i>	
		£62 10 0	
		31 5 0	
		18 15 0—	
419	Postmaster General,	No. 18. William Mills,	1,456 5 0
420	John Ward,	19. A. Glendenning,	1,000 0 0
421	Mark Needham,	20. Marianne Duval,	1,000 0 0
422	Robert Shives,	To meet expenses of his Department, For the support of the Lunatic Asylum, On Account Salary as Librarian of the Legislative Library, Contingencies of the Emigration Office,	62 10 0 6 1 9
			£4,794 4 9

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 2.—Account A.

WARRANTS issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860, paid by **BEVERLEY ROBINSON**, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859 to 31st October 1860.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
1	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	£1,000 0 0
2	J. Kinney & J. McAlary,	For taking Nicholas Keenan from Kingston Goal to Penitentiary,	2 10 0
3	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Dorathea Murphy; £6 0 0 2. George Orchard, 6 0 0 3. John R. Jones, 6 0 0 4. Jemima McLeod, 6 0 0 5. Elizabeth McRoberts, 6 0 0 6. William A. Barnes, 6 0 0	
4	Ronald E. Smith,	Grammar School, Charlotte County,	35 0 0
5	Samuel Thomson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	25 0 0
6	John Richards,	Coals furnished Government House, Public Offices, &c.	10 0 0
7	Edward B. Smith,	Pension of Hannah Whiting,	96 17 6
8	Rev. R. Verker,	Towards support of Roman Catholic School at Chatham.	10 0 0
9	Chief Com. of Works,	Balance of Grant for Steam Communication, 1859,	50 0 0
11	James Millar,	Grammar School, Northumberland County,	1,250 0 0
12	James Taylor,	Jury Fees, York County,	50 0 0
13	Hon. Albert Smith,	For conducting Criminal Prosecutions, Westmorland County.	13 10 0
14	Timothy R. Wetmore,	Bear Bounties, Queen's County,	15 3 4
15	David W. Jack,	Jury Fees, Charlotte County,	10 0 0
16	Rev. William Ferrie,	Towards support of the African School, Saint John,	25 17 6
17	Crawford M. Hutchison,	Grammar School, Restigouche County,	37 10 0
18	William Wallace,	Jury Fees, Albert County,	50 0 0
19	Theophilus DesBrisay,	Bear Bounties, Gloucester County,	10 3 0
			10 0 0
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£2,702 11 4

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
20	Dr. W. Bayard,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£2,702 11 4
21	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet current expenses of the Board of Health,	100 0 0
22	Sundry persons,	To meet expenses of his Department, Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Margaret M'Manus, £6 0 0 2. Harriet A. Owen, 6 0 0 3. Elizabeth Mariner, 6 0 0 4. James A. S. Mott, 6 0 0 5. Arch. C. Worden, 6 0 0 6. Robert Chalmers, 6 0 0 7. Margaret S. Purdy, 6 0 0 8. Sarah Taylor, 6 0 0	1,000 0 0
23	Margaret Grierson,	Pension,	48 0 0
24	Geo. J. Dibblee,	Bear Bounties, York County,	10 0 0
25	Thomas W. Wood,	Grammar School, Westmorland County,	10 0 0
26	John Dibblee,	To relieve distressed Indians at Woodstock,	50 0 0
27	Edward O'Brien,	Salary as Usher of Court of Equity, Quarter ending 30th Nov.	10 0 0
28	Henry Fisher, Esq.	Salary as Usher of Court of Equity, &c.	5 0 0
29	Richard Evans,	Contingencies of Education Office, &c.	91 4 1
30	Wellington Hatch,	Advances on Account Bye Roads, Saint John County,	72 14 3
31	Isaac Woodward,	Bear Bounties, Charlotte County,	10 0 0
32	Robert Gowan,	Salary as Secretary to Commissioners Bay of Fundy Lights,	100 0 0
33	John Sivewright,	To pay for Books purchased for the Legislative Library, 1859,	135 0 0
34	William T. Wilmot,	Grammar School, Gloucester County,	50 0 0
35	Thomas B. Wilson,	Bear Bounties, Victoria County,	10 0 0
36	Sundry persons,	Salary as Govern't Director of the N. B. & C. Railway Company, Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Sarah J. Gooden, £6 0 0 2. Israel S. Gross, 6 0 0 3. Rachel Brown, 6 0 0	30 0 0

37	Chief Com. of Works,	4. William Lowry, 6 0 0	36 0 0
38	Hon. J. Davidson,	5. Mary Connor, 6 0 0	1,000 0 0
39	A. K. S. Wetmore,	6. Louisa V. Wood, 6 0 0	100 0 0
40	Commissioners Gulf Lights	To meet current expenses of his Department, To pay advances for the Tracadie Lazaretto, Bear Bounties, Carleton County,	10 0 0
41	D. J. Wetmore,	To pay Keeper of the Escuminac Light, 1859,	100 0 0
42	George L. Hatheway,	Grammar School, King's County,	40 0 0
43	Robert Jardine,	Salary as Government Railway Director, Railway purposes,	60 0 0
44	James M'Clintock,	Grammar School, Sunbury County,	50,000 0 0
45	J. C. Edward Roberts,	do.	20 0 0
46	John Murray,	Salary as Fishery Warden, Saint John County,	25 0 0
47	John Robb,	Jury Fees, Westmorland County,	40 0 0
48	John Ansley,	Salary as Clerk to the Board of Health,	22 9 0
49	Angus M'Lean,	For teaching a School on Heron Island,	37 10 0
50	William Mills,	Rent, &c. for Training School, Saint John, Attendance at Training School—	20 0 0
51	Sundry persons,	No. 1. Sarah L. Pick, £6 0 0 2. Francis A. Brown, 6 0 0 3. Henrietta Bryant, 6 0 0 4. Emily Saindon, 6 0 0 5. Philomene Saindon, 6 0 0 6. Jane C. M'Dougall, 6 0 0 7. Sarah A. Flewelling, 6 0 0	23 15 9
52	Hon. J. S. Saunders,	Half year's Salary as Clerk of the Circuit,	42 0 0
53	Samuel Thompson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	125 0 0
54	George J. Bliss,	Jury Fees, Sunbury County,	10 0 0
55	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet expenses of his Department,	6 7 6
56	J. W. Duval,	Teacher of the Loch Lomond African School,	2,000 0 0
59	Isaac L. Bedell,	Jury Fees, St. John County,	12 10 0
58	James M'Coy,	Grammar School, Carleton County,	36 10 6
			50 0 0
			£58,251 12 5

Carried forward,

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£58,251 12 5
60	A. C. Hammond,	To relieve indigent Indians at the Tobique,	25 0 0
61	Edward B. Smith,	Bear Bounties, King's County,	10 0 0
62	William F. Bunting,	For 1000 copies of J. T. V. Smith's Pamphlet on Pacific Railway,	12 10 0
63	James McLauchlan,	Jury Fees, Carleton County,	18 2 6
64	Hon. A. M'L. Seely,	Balance of Grant to improve Boat Navigation of Miramichi and Renous Rivers,	100 0 0
65	T. R. Wetmore,	Bear Bounties, Queen's County,	10 0 0
66	James Taylor,	Jury Fees, York County,	25 10 0
67	George J. Dibblee,	Pensions,	20 0 0
68	Moses M. Sarjeant,	Jury Fees, Northumberland County,	15 2 0
69	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Cyrus W. Duffy, £6 0 0 2. Catherine Melish, 6 0 0 3. Mary E. Peck, 6 0 0 4. Frederick W. Fowler, 6 0 0—	24 0 0
70	Samuel D. Berton,	Towards the support of the Provincial Penitentiary,	1,000 0 0
71	Rufus S. Chandler,	Jury Fees, Kent County,	19 8 0
72	Hon. Robert Gordon,	Jury Fees, Gloucester County,	19 3 6
73	Dr. William Bayard,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health,	100 0 0
74	Provincial Chest,	For a Bill of £250 stg., remitted to J. Wyld on Account of the Province Maps,	306 18 10
75	Receiver General,	Civil List,	3,625 0 0
76	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Quarter ending 31st January— No. 1. Hon. N. Parker, Judge of Sup. Court, £200 0 0 2. Hon. Chas. Connell, Postmaster General, 150 0 0 3. Hon. W. Steeves, Chief Com. of Works, 150 0 0 4. Beverley Robinson, Esq., Pro. Treasurer, 125 0 0 5. Henry Fisher, Superintendent of Schools, 75 0 0	

77	Edward H. Wilmot,	6. Wm. Carman, Clerk Supreme Court,	75 10 0
78	James Taylor,	7. Edmund H. Duval, Inspector of Schools,	62 10 0
79	John Ward,	do.	62 10 0
80	Ronald E. Smith,	9. John Bennet,	62 10 0
81	Samuel Thompson,	do.	62 10 0
82	William Salter,	10. James McLauchlan,	68 15 0
83	George B. Bell,	do.	37 10 0
84	Postmaster General,	11. Wm. Smith, Controller of Customs,	50 0 0
85	J. Ferguson & others,	12. Wm. Clawson, Controller's Clerk,	25 0 0
86	D. B. Raymond,	14. Wm. M. Smith, Insp'r Steamers, St. John,	87 10 0
87	Chief Com. of Works,	15. Michael White, Assis't Clerk Sup. Court,	62 10 0
88	Receiver General,	16. Geo. Thompson, Clerk Sup't. of Schools,	31 5 0
89	Robert Shives,	17. Wm. Mills, Training School Master,	18 15 0—
90	Com. of Gulf Lights,	18. A. Glendenning, Assistant do.	
91	A. T. Sayre,	19. Marianne Duval, do do.	
92	Isaac L. Bedell,	Balance of King's College Endowment Fund for 1859,	
93	Chief Com. of Works,	Jury Fees, York County,	
		Towards the support of the Lunatic Asylum,	
		Grammar School, Charlotte County,	
		Pensions,	
		Salary as Warden of the Fisheries, Northumberland County,	
		For running a Steam Ferry Boat between Newcastle & Chatham,	
		To meet current expenses of his Department,	
		Commissioners of Sick and Disabled Seamen at Bathurst,	
		Jury Fees, Victoria County,	
		To meet expenses of his Department,	
		To provide for the payment of 800 acres Land to P. Harquoil and others,	
		For advances made for expenses of Emigrants,	
		For expenses incurred in 1859,	
		Bear Bounties, Charlotte County,	
		Jury Fees, Saint John County,	
		To meet current expenses of his Department,	
		Carried forward,	£70,484 13 1

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
94	Sundry persons,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£70,484 13 1
		Attendance at Training School—	
		No. 1. Mary E. Pettingel,	£6 0 0
		2. Annie F. Kelley,	6 0 0
		3. Cicilla Gallagher,	6 0 0
		4. Mary M. Cunningham,	6 0 0
		5. Elizabeth Drinan,	6 0 0
		6. Olivia L. Smith,	6 0 0
95	Thomas N. Woodman,	Grammar School, Westmorland County,	36 0 0
96	Samuel Thompson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	50 0 0
97	W. Salter & E. Williston,	Expenditure for relief of Indians in Northumberland in 1859,	10 0 0
98	J. H. Whitlock,	For Gauging and Weighing at the Port of Saint Andrews in 1856, 7, 8 and 9,	41 0 0
99	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School—	4 10 0
		No. 1. Martha McFarlane,	£6 0 0
		2. Julia Magee,	6 0 0
		3. G. Hudson Flewelling,	6 0 0
		4. W. D. Jones,	6 0 0
100	A. R. Wetmore.	Salary as Clerk of the Crown for the Year ending 4th Dec. 1859,	24 0 0
101	Charles P. Wetmore,	On Account of Salary for the present Session of the Legislature,	100 0 0
102	A. K. S. Wetmore,	To pay Pension of Margaret Dyer,	100 0 0
103	Edward Simpson,	Jury Fees, Queen's County,	10 0 0
104	Com's. of Gulf Lights,	Moiety Salary of the Keeper of the Miscou Light,	9 18 6
105	Jane Hawkins,	Pension,	62 10 0
106	John Millidge,	Grammar School, Queen's County,	10 0 0
107	George J. Dibblee,	Bear Bounties, York County,	40 0 0
108	George Kerr, Esq.	Travelling expenses, &c. of Members of the Provincial Board of Agriculture,	10 0 0
109	Chief Sup. of Schools,	For the purchase of School Libraries,	86 5 0
			20 10 0

110 Edward O'Brien,
111 Samuel D. Berton,
112 Thomas W. Wood,
113 Sundry persons,

Salary as Usher to the Court of Equity,
Towards the support of the Provincial Penitentiary,
Balance due him for teaching the Grammar School, Kent County,
As Treasurers of Agricultural Societies, 1859—

No. 1. James Stevens, Harvey, £57 0 0
2. Robert Watson, Saint Croix, 47 5 0
3. John Duncan, St. John & Golden Grove, 100 0 0
4. Wm. Napier, Bathurst, 50 5 0
5. George Ryan, Sussex & Studholm, 47 5 0
6. S. Hallett, Central, 49 10 0
7. Seth Erb, Union, 49 10 0
8. George Kerr, Northumberland, 66 3 9
9. James Johnson, Altwick, 64 10 0
10. Wm. Swim, Ludlow and Blissville, 54 15 0
11. Germain White, Carleton, 56 12 6
12. John Brait, Kingston, 51 15 0
13. Dugald Stewart, Restigouche, 110 0 0
14. Joseph C. Harper, Botsford & Westland, 54 15 0
15. Joseph F. Allison, Sackville, 102 5 0
16. Wm. Burpee, Sunbury, 45 0 0
17. J. F. Hodgson, Edmundston, 85 10 0
18. J. A. Beckwith, Central, &c., 169 0 0
19. Jesse Parent, Queensbury, 31 0 0

114 John Barchard,
115 George J. Bliss,
116 Sundry persons,

Elgin Agricultural Society,
Jury Fees, Sunbury County,
Attendance at Training School—

No. 1. Joseph R. Goggin, £6 0 0
2. Amanda Wilbur, 6 0 0
3. Andrew Gray, 6 0 0
4. Amelia Raworth, 6 0 0
5. Margaret Lipsett, 6 0 0

117 George Kerr,

On Account of expenditures for Agricultural purposes,

1860
5 0 0
500 0 0
31 5 0

REPORT ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

1,292 1 3
47 5 0
28 15 0

30 0 0
600 0 0

£73,633 12 10

Carried forward,

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
118	Chief Sup. of Works,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£73,633 12 10
119	Edward Simpson,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	1,000 0 0
120	N. Beekwith Hart,	Jury Fees, Queen's County,	20 14 0
121	Phoebe Williams,	Grammar School, Victoria County,	50 0 0
122	Sundry persons,	Balance due on Sarah Wallace's Pension, Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Jerome Boudreau, 6 0 0 2. John Friel, 6 0 0 3. Julian A. Atkinson, 6 0 0	7 0 0
123	Superintendent of Schools,	For a Library in a School District, Parish Saint Andrews,	18 0 0
124	Sundry persons,	Treasurers of Agricultural Societies— No. 1. Richard McGee, St. George & Penfield, £50 5 0 2. Robert Douglas, Simonds, 72 0 0 3. John Duncan, St. John & Golden Grove, 28 0 0 4. D. Chapman, Dorchester, 45 0 0 5. James Grover, Woodstock, 100 0 0	3 18 3
125	I. L. Bedell,	Jury Fees, Saint John County,	205 5 0
126	Bamford W. Duffy,	Grammar School, Albert County,	47 15 6
127	Hon. James Davidson,	To meet expenses of the Lazaretto at Tracadie,	50 0 0
130	David Pickett,	Jury Fees, King's County,	100 0 0
131	Dr. Harry Peters,	For vaccinating poor persons in Queen's County,	5 18 6
132	G. Kief & J. McNeil,	For apprehending a Deserter from the 62nd Regiment,	10 0 0
133	Samuel Wilbur,	Attendance at Training School,	5 0 0
134	Dr. Wm. J. Lewis,	For vaccinating poor persons in County of Albert,	6 0 0
135	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health, Saint John,	15 0 0
136	John Anstley,	Salary as Clerk of the Board of Health,	200 0 0
137	Robert Jardine,	For Railway purposes,	37 10 0
138	Provincial Chest,	On account Seal Island and Brier Island Lights for 1853,	32,000 0 0
139	Central Bank,	Amount of travel and pay of the Legislative Council,	258 14 7
			1,789 0 0

140	Sundry persons,	To relieve indigent Indians— No. 1. A. C. Hammond, Tobique, £12 10 0 2. Hon. Francis Rice, Little Falls, 7 10 0 3. John Dibblee, Woodstock, 10 0 0 4. W. Salter & E. Williston, Northland, 75 0 0 5. Dr. J. B. Toldervy, York, 30 0 0 6. Daniel Hanington, Shediac, 15 0 0 7. Rev. F. X. Lafrance, Memramcook, 15 0 0 9. S. L. Bishop & J. Hickson, Bathurst, 10 0 0 11. Hon. D. Wark, Kent, 30 0 0 12. Andrew Barbarie, Restigouche, 20 0 0	225 0 0
141	Samuel Thompson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	10 0 0
142	Central Bank,	Amount of travel expenses and pay of Members of Assembly,	3,082 0 0
143	Hon. S. L. Tilley,	Pay and travelling expenses of two Members of Assembly,	149 0 0
144	Sundry persons,	For services in the Legislative Council— No. 1. Rev. Dr. Brooke, Chaplain, £20 0 0 2. William Watts, Door Keeper, 30 10 0 3. Charles Brannen, do., 32 0 0 4. Charles Biggs, Messenger, 23 12 6 5. James Brannen, do., 23 12 6 6. James Brannen, Jr. do., 15 5 0	145 0 0
145	Sundry persons,	For services in the House of Assembly— No. 1. Rev. Charles Coster, Chaplain, £20 0 0 2. George Anderson, Door Keeper, 30 10 0 3. Thomas Paisley, Messenger, 22 17 6 4. Peter Parker, do., 22 17 6 5. Thomas Williams, do., 22 17 6 6. Burtes Brannen, do., 22 17 6 7. George R. Atherton, Sleigh Driver, 76 5 0 8. George Turner, do., 76 5 0	294 10 0
146	John C. Allen,	For reporting Decisions of the Supreme Court for the year 1856,	50 0 0
147	William Mills,	Contingencies of Training School to 1st January 1860,	25 3 6
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£113,534 2 2

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
148	Sundry persons,	<i>Brought forward,</i> No. 1. Rachel Martin, a Superannated Teacher, £20 0 0 2. J. S. P. Gibb, do. 10 0 0 3. S. D. Miller, towards support of the Commercial School, Saint John, 50 0 0— Contingencies of the Legislature last Session— No. 1. G. J. Dibblee, carrying Messages, &c. Leg. Council, £40 0 0 2. B. R. Jouett, Usher of the Black Rod, 45 15 0 3. A. T. Coburn, Sergeant-at-Arms, 45 15 0 4. Wm. A. McLean, (High Sheriff,) opening and closing Legislature, 10 0 0— Contingencies of Emigration Office, Quarter 31st January, Contingencies of Office for 1859— No. 1. J. T. Williston, Dep. Treas. Chatham, £21 3 0 2. Richard Sutton, do. Newcastle, 9 5 0— For extra services as Clerk to the Chief Supt. of Schools, To pay Dr. C. S. Theal's Account for Medicines, &c. Paid Commissariat, St. John, carriage of Arms, &c. from Canada, Expenses of Witnesses, &c. attending Railway Committee, For services in the Legislature— No. 1. George Botsford, Clerk Leg. Council, £300 0 0 2. J. Gregory, Assistant Clerk, do. 150 0 0 3. E. W. Miller, Engrossing Clerk, do. 50 0 0 4. C. P. Wetmore, balance of Salary as Clerk of House of Assembly, 200 0 0 5. Geo. J. Bliss, Assistant Clerk Assembly, 175 0 0 6. H. B. Robinson, Engrossing Clerk, do. 75 0 0	£113,534 2 2
149	Sundry persons,		80 0 0
150	Robert Shives,		141 10 0
152	Sundry persons,		10 19 3
153	George Thompson,		30 8 0
155	Comrs. S. & D. Seamen's Fund, Shediac, Provincial Chest, J. Woodford Smith, Sundry persons,		30 0 0 59 8 0 108 14 10 83 5 0

159	Thomas R. Robertson,		1,100 0 0
160	William End,		45 10 0
161	John Ward,		11 11 4
162	Postmaster General,		1,000 0 0
163	Joseph Lucas,		149 7 6
164	Francis H. McKnight,		25 0 0
165	Margaret Weaver,		25 0 0
166	Andrew McInnis,		10 0 0
167	Wellington Hatch,		3 10 0
168	J. W. Duval,		45 15 0
169	Asa Smith,		12 10 0
170	Sergeant H. Lovering,		45 0 0
171	Isaac L. Bedell,		5 0 0
173	Sundry persons,		11 15 0
174	Sundry persons,	7. T. R. Wetmore, do. 75 0 0 8. John Richards, do. 75 0 0— To pay sundry persons for extra services in the Legislature, Advertising for Contracts for publishing Debates of last Session, Towards support of the Lunatic Asylum, Expenses forwarding the Journals and Debates of Legislature, For erecting an Oatmill and Kiln in the County of Kent, Do. do. Northumberland, Pension, Balance of Pension due his Mother Isabella McInnis, Agricultural Society, Charlotte County, Teaching the African School at Loch Lomond, Agricultural Society, Queen's County, For apprehending a Deserter from the 63rd Regiment, Jury Fees, Saint John County, Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Charles McBrinary, £6 0 0 2. Phebe M. Watts, 6 0 0 3. Bessie Moore, 6 0 0 4. Grace H. Black, 6 0 0 5. Alice J. Murphy, 6 0 0 6. Catherine Gray, 6 0 0 7. Amelia H. Peatman, 6 0 0— Contingencies of the Legislature— No. 1. John Graham, printing the Debates, £261 12 8 2. Samuel Watts, reporting Debates, 75 0 0 3. James Edgar, do. 75 0 0— To pay expenses of drilling the Volunteer Militia, For support of Sick and Disabled Seamen, Sackville, Of the St. John Grammar School, for support of that Institution,	42 0 0 411 12 8 25 0 0 38 16 3 150 0 0
175	Lieut. Colonel Hayne,		
176	M. Wood & J. Anderson,		
177	The Governor & Trustees		
<i>Carried forward,</i>			£117,235 15 0

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
178	Sundry persons,	<i>Brought forward,</i> For vaccinating poor persons in Northumberland— No. 1. Dr. Stafford Benson, 2. Dr. John Thomson, 3. Dr. James B. Johnston, Contingencies of the House of Assembly, Stationery, &c. Expenses of superintending of printing Evidence taken before the Railway Committee, Contingencies of the Legislative Council, Appraisers of Goods in St. John— No. 1. James T. Hanford, 2. Isaac Woodward, New Brunswick University, Salaries for Quarter ending 30th April— No. 1. Hon. N. Parker, Judge Supreme Court, £200 0 0 2. Charles Connell, Postmaster General, 150 0 0 3. W. H. Steeves, Chief Com. of Works, 150 0 0 4. B. Robinson, Esq., Province Treasurer, 125 0 0 5. J. Bennet, Chief Supt. of Schools, 69 0 0 6. Edmund H. Duval, Inspector of Schools, 62 10 0 7. John Campbell, do. 62 10 0 8. John Bennet, do. 4 16 0 9. James McLauchlan, do. 62 10 0 10. G. Thompson, Clerk to Supt. of Schools, 37 10 9 11. Wm. Mills, Teacher Training School, 62 10 0 12. Marianne Duval, Assist. Teacher do. 18 15 0 14. Wm. Carman, Clerk Supreme Court, 75 0 0 15. M. White, Assist. Clerk do. 25 0 0	£117,235 15 0 30 0 0 85 6 7 371 6 3 20 0 0 554 10 9 50 0 0 275 0 0
179	Thomas R. Robertson,		
180	S. R. Miller,		
181	David Tapley,		
182	George Botsford,		
183	Sundry persons,		
184	Edward H. Wilmot,		
185	Sundry persons,		

186	Receiver General,		1,309 18 2
187	John Simpson,		3,625 0 0
188	Andrew S. Phair,		1,000 0 0
189	John Campbell,		398 5 8
190	Alexander Thompson,		6 19 8
191	C. P. Wetmore,		5 0 0
192	George J. Bliss,		100 0 0
193	David W. Jack,		10 0 0
194	Sundry persons,		14 4 6
195	Sundry persons,		36 0 0
196	Ronald E. Smith,		12 0 0
197	Chief Com. of Works,		25 0 0
198	Richard Hayne, A. G.		1,500 0 0
199	Com. of Gulf Lights,		40 0 0
200	Crawford M. Hutcheson,		62 10 0
201	James Millar,		50 0 0
202	Mark Needham,		50 0 0
203	Thomas Barkley,		62 10 0
204	Postmaster General,		15 0 0
205	Euphemia Austin,		1,500 0 0
			10 0 0
			£128,454 6 7

Carried forward,

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
206	Chief Com. of Works,	<i>Brought forward,</i> To meet expenses of his Department, Expense of vaccinating poor persons, Pensions— No. 1. J. White, Pension due Widow M. Harned, £10 0 0 2. Deborah A. Lugin, Pension, 15 0 0— To meet advances connected with the expected visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Eliza A. Wayman, £6 0 0 2. Martha A. M'Phee, 6 0 0 3. Eliza Cameron, 6 0 0 4. Rosanna Kelly, 6 0 0 5. Margaret A. Watts, 6 0 0— To meet expenses of the Board of Health, Saint John, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Account against Commissioners, For Railway purposes, Printing and Publishing the Debates of the Legislature, Bear Bounties in Kent County, To purchase Seed and relieve indigent Indians at Madawaska, Grand Lake Agricultural Society, For vaccinating poor persons in Restigouche County, To procure Farming Stock for the Agricultural Society, Sheriff of York, for conveying prisoners to the Penitentiary, To pay Pensions, Commissioner Buoys and Beacons, Saint George, To F. Algar for Emigration Advertisement in Canadian News, Salary as Usher in the Court of Equity, To pay for marking and numbering Militia Arms,	£128,454 6 7
207	The Mayor of Fredericton,		1,000 0 0
208	Sundry persons,		30 0 0
209	The Lieutenant Governor,	25 0 0	
210	Sundry persons,	500 0 0	
211	Dr. William Bayard,	30 0 0	
212	Railway Construct'n Fund,	200 0 0	
213	Robert Jardine,	50,384 2 6	
214	James Hogg,	34,000 0 0	
215	Charles J. Sayre,	50 0 0	
216	Hon. Francis Rice,	10 0 0	
217	Andrew Barton,	10 0 0	
218	Dr. David R. Carter,	76 12 3	
219	Dr. James Robb,	80 0 0	
220	W. A. M'Lean,	1,400 0 0	
221	Wellington Hatch,	44 18 9	
222	James Campbell,	80 0 0	
223	Provincial Chest,	30 0 0	
224	Edward O'Brien,	90 2 9	
225	Thomas R. Robertson,	5 0 0	
		23 1 4	

226 William Watts,
227 Col. Richard Hayne,
228 Samuel D. Berton,
229 Sundry persons,

Salary as Usher in the Supreme Court, (last year.)
On account of services as Adjutant General of the Militia,
Towards support of the Provincial Penitentiary,
Towards the Funds of Educational Establishments—
No. 1. Rev. Chas. Spurden, Baptist Seminary, £250 0 0
2. Rev. J. McDevitt, R. C. School, F'ton, 150 0 0
3. Hon. Wm. Todd, Mill Town Academy, 200 0 0
4. J. Quinn & J. Gallagher, Roman Catholic School,
Saint John, 150 0 0
5. J. C. Lafrance & P. McGinley, Memramcook
Academy, 150 0 0
6. Mrs. M. R. Wilkinson, Infant School, F'ton, 50 0 0
7. E. Doyle & D. & C. Bradley, Roman Catholic
School, Saint Andrews, 75 0 0
8. Rev. Jas. Quinn, R. C. School, St. Stephen, 100 0 0
9. " J. Medley, Poor School, Fredericton, 50 0 0
10. " J. E. Dumphy, R. C. School, Carleton, 60 0 0
11. " Thos. Connelly, do. Woodstock, 37 10 0
12. " G. Armstrong, 2 Free Schools, St. John, 50 0 0
13. " W. Armstrong, 1 do. do. 17 10 0
14. " J. Quinn & J. Gallagher, Roman Catholic
School, Portland, 30 0 0—
Attendance at Training School—
No. 1. Robert Armstrong, £6 0 0
2. Thomas Darrah, 6 0 0
3. Emma J. Couillard, 6 0 0
4. Emily S. Hammond, 6 0 0
5. E. Delia Andrews, 6 0 0—
To meet current expenses of his Department,
Pension,
Attendance at Training School,
For Books, &c. for the Legislative Library,

230 Sundry persons,

231 Chief Com. Works,
232 Hannah M'Donald,
233 Amand C. Kelly,
234 Robert Gowan,

1,370 0 0
30 0 0
1,000 0 0
10 0 0
6 0 0
105 0 0

Carried forward,

£219,304 4 2

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
235	Chief Com. of Works,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£219,304 4 2
236	Mariner Wood,	To meet expenses of his Department,	2,000 0 0
237	Letty Bell,	Towards support of the Sackville Academy, (Female branch,) Pension,	300 0 0
238	John Siewwright,	Grammar School, Gloucester County,	10 0 0
239	Isaac L. Bedell,	Jury Fees, Saint John County,	50 0 0
241	Ann McDonald,	Pension,	33 5 0
242	D. J. Wetmore,	Grammar School, King's County,	10 0 0
243	Thomas Lennox,	Apprehending a Deserter from the 76th Regiment,	5 0 0
244	N. Beckwith Hart,	Grammar School, Victoria County,	25 0 0
245	Adolphus G. Beckwith,	Jury Fees, York County,	20 5 0
246	Samuel Thompson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	10 0 0
247	Hon. W. B. Kinnear,	Do. Saint John, County,	10 0 0
248	The Governor and Trustees of the Madras School,	Towards support of that Institution,	400 0 0
249	Charles J. Sayre,	Bear Bounties, Kent County,	10 0 0
250	Theophilus DesBrisay,	Do. Gloucester County,	10 0 0
251	J. R. Wetmore,	Do. Queen's County,	10 0 0
252	J. C. Edward Roberts,	Grammar School, Sunbury County,	50 0 0
253	Thomas B. Wilson,	Salary as Government Railway Director at Saint Andrews,	30 0 0
254	J. Bennet, Sup't. Schools,	To defray expenses connected with his Department,	7 10 0
255	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet expenses of his Department,	1,000 0 0
256	George R. Atherton,	Coach hire for House of Assembly,	20 0 0
257	Benjamin Beveridge,	On account of Stumpage paid by him on Lumber cut on the Canada Disputed Territory,	14 8 2
258	Do.	In full for excess of Stumpage paid by him for do.	352 3 6
259	John Hawes & Co.	Amount of Export Duties twice paid by them on the same cargo,	40 17 6
260	John Graham,	Debates of House of Assembly furnished Legislative Council,	20 0 0
261	Chief Sup. of Schools,	For School Libraries,	22 7 10

262 Sundry persons,

263	Thomas R. Robertson,	£6 0 0
264	Bye Roads,	6 0 0
265	Rev. Hugh McGuirk,	6 0 0
266	Richard Veriker,	
267	Thomas N. Woodman,	18 0 0
268	Isaac L. Bedell,	23 13 0
269	John Robb,	14,344 10 1
270	George J. Dibblee,	75 0 0
271	Sundry persons,	25 0 0

272	Rev. James McDevitt,	57 10 0
273	John Anstley,	50 0 0
274	Provincial Chest,	37 10 0
275	John Hardie,	45 0 0
276	Robert Jardine,	25 0 0
277	Dr. William Bayard,	35,000 0 0
278	John Mills,	200 0 0
279	Dr. Humphrey Pickard,	35 0 0
280	Hon. J. S. Saunders,	300 0 0
281	Chief Com. of Works,	125 0 0
282	Samuel R. Miller,	3,000 0 0
283	Thos. McAvity, Mayor, Saint John,	281 5 0
284	J. W. Duval,	750 0 0
285	William Wallace,	12 10 0
286	Provincial Chest,	10 17 0

Attendance at Training School—		
No. 1. Jacob N. Pitt,		£6 0 0
2. Jesse K. Leithan,		6 0 0
3. Henrietta Clayton,		6 0 0
Expenses in issuing the Legislative Journals,		
Towards the Funds of the Madawaska Academy,		
Do. support of the Roman Catholic School at Chatham,		
Grammar School, Westmorland County,		
Jury Fees, Saint John County,		
Do. Westmorland County,		
Pensions,		
School Teachers—		
No. 1. E. Philips,	£20 0 0	
2. E. A. Laurence,	17 10 0	
3. Jane F. James,	20 0 0	
For a Missionary to the Millicote Tribe of Indians,		
Salary as Clerk to the Board of Health, Saint John,		
To pay Insurance on the Legislative Library,		
Grammar School, Newcastle,		
Railway purposes,		
To defray expenses connected with Board of Health, St. John,		
Due him as Assistant Teacher Training School,		
Towards support of the Sackville Academy, Male Branch,		
Half Year's salary as Clerk of the Circuits,		
To meet current expenses of his Department,		
For mounting 750 Province Maps,		
Towards expenses of making arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,		
Teaching the African School at Loch Lomond,		
Jury Fees, Albert County,		
Balance of carriage of Militia Arms from Quebec,		
		£278,366 17 6

Carried forward,

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
287	John Simpson,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£278,366 17 6
288	Richard Dyer,	Balance of Account for the Fiscal Year 31st October 1859,	1,210 10 2
289	Hon. E. B. Chandler,	Agricultural Society, Charlotte County,	45 0 0
290	James McLauchlan,	Pension of Enoch Gooden,	10 0 0
291	H. Chubb & Co.	Jury Fees, Carleton County,	11 10 0
292	Hon. Robert Gordon,	For Stationery, &c. furnished to the Legislature,	16 12 11
293	D. B. Raymond,	Jury Fees, Gloucester County,	16 4 0
294	Rufus Chandler,	Do. Victoria do.	17 15 6
295	Edward Simpson,	Do. Kent do.	15 15 6
296	D. B. Stevens,	Do. Queen's do.	14 3 0
297	Wellington Hatch,	Account against the Board of Agriculture for Messages,	3 15 11
298	Lieut. Colonel Hayne,	Bear Bounties, Charlotte County,	10 0 0
299	James M. Parker,	Salary, &c. as Adjutant General of the Militia,	60 0 0
300	Chief Com. of Works,	Do. Fishery Warden, Charlotte County, 1859,	25 0 0
301	George J. Dibblee,	To meet expenses of his Department,	2,000 0 0
302	Samuel D. Berton,	Bear Bounties, York County,	10 0 0
303	Hon. Charles Fisher,	Amount due the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, To meet expenses for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Fredericton,	1,000 0 0
304	Rev. Wm. Ferrie,	For the support of the African School in Saint John,	750 0 0
305	Charles J. Sayre,	Bear Bounties, Kent County,	37 10 0
306	John Ward,	For expenses of the Lunatic Asylum,	10 0 0
308	Blair Botsford,	Ballot Boxes for Westmorland County,	1,000 0 0
309	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School—	5 5 0
		No. 1. James G. Forbes,	£2 0 0
		2. Sophia Cooper,	6 0 0
		3. John Giddes,	6 0 0
		4. Janet R. Moore,	6 0 0
310	James McCoy,	Grammar School, Carleton County,	20 0 0
			50 0 0

311	A. K. S. Wetmore,	To pay Pension of Rebecca Gage,	10 0 0
312	W. Salter & E. Williston,	For two aged Indian Chiefs in Northumberland,	10 0 0
313	Samuel Thompson,	To pay Pension of Euphrosyne Ross,	10 0 0
314	David Pickett,	Jury Fees, King's County,	32 4 6
315	William Mills,	Rent and Contingencies of Training School,	45 8 0
316	William Wallace,	Jury Fees, Albert County,	21 18 0
317	Moses M. Sergeant,	Do. Northumberland,	28 14 6
318	Adolphus G. Beckwith,	Do. York,	23 7 0
319	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet expenses of his Department,	2,000 0 0
320	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health, St. John,	100 0 0
321	Benj. Beveridge,	Balance due him on excess of tonnage paid by him on Timber cut from the Canadian Disputed Territory,	14 8 2
322	Wm. T. Wilnot,	Pension to Elizabeth Wright,	10 0 0
323	Receiver General,	To pay the Civil List for Quarter ending 31st July,	3,625 0 0
324	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Quarter, 31st July—	
		No. 1. Hon. N. Parker, Judge Supreme Court, £200	0 0
		2. " C. Connell, P. M. General to 19th May, 31	0 0
		3. " Jas. Steadman, Postmaster General, 119	0 0
		4. " W. H. Steeves, Chief C. of Works, 150	0 0
		5. Beverley Robinson, Prov. Treasurer, 125	0 0
		6. John Bennet, Sup't of Schools, 75	0 0
		7. Edm. H. Duval, Inspector of Schools, 62	10 0
		8. Thomas W. Wood, do. 62	10 0
		9. Daniel Morrison, do. 51	17 6
		10. James McLauchlan, do. 37	6 0
		11. C. E. Freeze, do. 25	4 0
		12. G. Thompson, Clerk to Supt. of Schools, 37	10 0
		13. W. Mills, Teacher of Training School, 62	10 0
		14. Marianne Duval, Assist. Teacher do. 18	15 0
		15. Wm. Carmaa, Clerk of Supreme Court, 75	0 0
		16. Mich. White, Assist. do. 25	0 0
		17. W. Smith, Controller Customs, St. John, 68	15 0
			00 0 0
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£290,636 19 8

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
324	Sundry persons,	No. 18. W. Clawson, Clerk to Controller, St. John, £37 10 0	£290,636 19 8
325	Edward H. Wilmot,	<i>Brought forward,</i> 19. W. M. Smith, Inspector of Steamboats, Saint John, 50 0 0	1,314 7 6
326	Postmaster General,	From the Endowment of the University of New Brunswick,	275 0 0
327	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet expenses of his Department,	1,200 0 0
328	George J. Bliss,	do.	1,000 0 0
329	Sundry persons,	Jury Fees, Sunbury County, Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Barbara S. Milligan, £6 0 0 2. Mary Hanington, 6 0 0 3. Margaret M. Lovelance, 6 0 0 4. Joseph E. Godard, 6 0 0 5. Jane Douglas, 6 0 0	5 5 6
330	Chief Com. of Works,	On account of Expenses incurred with the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,	30 0 0
331	Hon. James Davidson,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health in Northumberland and Gloucester,	2,975 0 0
332	" E. B. Chandler,	Bear Bounties, Westmorland County,	200 0 0
333	Sundry persons,	Pensions— No. 1. Mary Pratt, £10 0 0 2. Mercy McNichol, 10 0 0	10 0 0
334	Aaron Eaton,	Towards support of the Varley School, Saint John,	20 0 0
335	Robert Sullivan,	For apprehending a Deserter from the 63rd Regiment,	100 0 0
336	Samuel Thomson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	5 0 0
337	Ronald E. Smith,	Grammar School, Charlotte County,	10 0 0
338	John Robb,	Jury Fees, Westmorland County,	25 0 0
			43 6 6

339	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Eliza J. Bogie, £6 0 0 2. Mary M. Miller, 6 0 0 3. Matilda M. Duncan, 6 0 0 6. Elizabeth Baisley, 6 0 0 7. Margaret A. Keogh, 6 0 0	80 0 0 15 0 0 40 7 6 70 0 0 3 1 10 57 0 0 7 5 0
340	D. G. McLaughlan,	Salary as Fishery Warden, Gloucester County,	3,000 0 0
341	David Currier,	For Coals furnished Legislative Council and House of Assembly,	5 0 0
342	Colonel Hayne,	To meet expenses of Drill Instructors, &c.	21 11 2
343	George Priestley,	For washing Blankets, &c. of Volunteers at Saint John,	10 0 0
344	Chief Com. of Works,	To pay W. E. Hoyt, Commissioner Bye Roads, Sunbury County,	50 0 0
345	Wm. A. McLean,	Sheriff of York, for taking two prisoners to Prov. Penitentiary.	9 13 0
346	Chief Com. of Works,	On account expenses connected with the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,	89 17 6
347	Edward O'Brien,	Salary as Usher in the Court of Equity,	10 0 0
349	Robert Shives,	Contingencies of Emigration Office for two Quarters,	2,000 0 0
350	Samuel Thomson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	38,000 0 0
351	Bamford W. Duffy,	Grammar School, Albert,	100 0 0
352	William Wallace,	Jury Fees, do.	50 0 0
353	David W. Jack,	Jury Fees, Charlotte,	9 13 0
354	Wm. T. Wilmot,	Bear Bounties, Victoria,	89 17 6
355	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	10 0 0
356	Robert Jardine,	For Railway purposes,	2,000 0 0
358	Colonel John Allen,	Quarter Master General of the Militia,	38,000 0 0
360	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Augusta A. Black, £6 0 0 2. Winslow T. Rogers, 6 0 0 3. Anthony Dever, 6 0 0 5. Alex. P. Landry, 6 0 0	24 0 0 25 0 0 26 11 10 37 10 0
361	Lorenzo Drake,	Salary as Fishery Warden in Charlotte County,	24 0 0
362	William Wallace,	Commissioner S. & D. Seamen, Hillsborough,	25 0 0
363	J. B. Bowser & J. Barnes,	Overseers Poor, Sackville,	26 11 10
			37 10 0
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£341,481 17 0

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
364	Hon. Robert Gordon,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£311,481 17 0
366	Chief Sup. of Schools,	Jury Fees, Gloucester County,	14 19 0
367	John J. Millidge,	To purchase School Libraries,	7 5 5
368	Thos. DesBrisay,	Grammar School, Queen's County,	40 0 0
369	Donald Stewart,	Bear Bounties, Gloucester “	10 0 0
370	Charles S. Beverly,	Jury Fees, Restigouche	32 12 0
371	Chief Com. of Works,	On Account Contingencies of the Leg. Council last Session,	39 5 6
372	Thomas Barclay,	To meet expenses of his Department,	950 0 0
373	D. B. Raymond,	Salary as Fishery Warden, Restigouche County,	15 0 0
374	Moses M. Sarjeant,	Jury Fees, Victoria County,	24 14 6
375	John Carey,	Jury Fees, Northumberland County,	43 12 6
376	John Ansley,	For erecting an Oat Mill and Kiln in the Parish of Botsford,	25 0 0
377	Sundry persons,	Salary as Clerk to the Board of Health, Attendance at Training School— No. 2. Margaret VanTassel, £6 0 0 3. Charlotte Baldwin, 6 0 0 5. James E. King, 6 0 0 6. Rachel Trimble, 6 0 0	87 10 0
378	George J. Dibblee,	Bear Bounties, York County,	24 0 0
379	Chief Com. of Works,	Towards expenses connected with the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,	10 0 0
380	Hon. J. Montgomery,	Towards the Funds of Restigouche Branch Telegraph Company,	1,000 0 0
381	Provincial Chest,	For support of Humane Establishment at St. Paul & Scattarie,	200 0 0
382	Hon. J. Davidson,	Towards support of the Tracadie Lazaretto,	245 0 0
383	Dr. James Coxeter,	For vaccinating poor persons in Charlotte County,	100 0 0
384	Jane McRae,	Pensions,	10 0 0
385	Chief Com. of Works,	Towards payment of Great Road Service,	1,000 0 0
386	Do.	Out of Grant of £2000 for the Lunatic Asylum,	251 0 0
387	Do.	On account of expenditure on New Canaan Bridge,	174 0 0

388	Robert Shives,	Salary as Emigration Officer for one year,	100 0 0
389	Charles J. Sayre,	Bear Bounties, Kent County,	10 0 0
390	Samuel Thomson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	10 0 0
391	Jane Hamilton,	Pension,	10 0 0
392	J. W. Duval,	As Teacher of the African School, Loch Lomond,	10 0 0
393	Isaac L. Bedell,	Jury Fees, Saint John County,	12 10 0
394	Nicholas P. Wanamaker,	Upham Agricultural Society,	34 5 0
395	Com. Buoy & Beacons,	For constructing ballast piers in Shediac Harbour,	45 0 0
396	John Simpson,	On Account of Public Printing,	89 0 0
398	John Bennet,	Expenses as Chief Superintendent of Schools,	1,000 0 0
400	Mark Needham,	Salary as Legislative Librarian, half year,	76 10 4
401	James McLaughlan,	Jury Fees, County of Carleton,	62 10 0
404	Wellington Hatch,	To pay Bear and Wolf Bounties, County of Charlotte,	34 13 6
406	Chief Com. of Works,	For repairing Roads and Bridges damaged by storm and freshet,	100 0 0
410	David W. Jack,	Jury Fees, Charlotte County,	250 0 0
413	Postmaster General,	On Account of the Service of the present year,	14 14 6
414	John Ward,	Towards support of the Lunatic Asylum,	1,200 0 0
415	Robert Jardine,	On Account of Railway Construction,	1,000 0 0
416	B. Robinson,	Cost of a Bill of Exchange remitted to Jas. Wylde, London,	19,000 0 0
417	Do.	To pay the Keeper of the Hospital at Saint Andrews,	122 15 7
418	Overs rs Poor, Dorchester,	Expenses incurred in care of J. Johnston,	25 0 0
419	Do. Sackville,	Do. do. M. Walsh,	26 10 2
421	Receiver General,	To pay the Civil List,	34 7 0
422	William Clawson,	Salary as Clerk to Controller,	3,625 0 0
424	Leonard B. Coombes,	Balance due him as late Supervisor of Great Roads,	37 10 0
427	Margaret Grierson,	Pension,	32 15 8
435	Provincial Chest,	Amount advanced for Bay of Fundy Lights,	10 0 0
436	Do.	For the collection and protection of the Revenue,	4,759 5 0
437	Robert Jardine,	For Railway purposes,	6,821 4 10
			19,000 0 0
			£403,289 7 6

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—*Continued.*

Charged to—	Ordinary Revenue,	£105,257 14 3		
	Bye Roads,	14,344 10 1	£119,602 4 4	
	Railway Construction,		271,384 2 6	
	Bay of Fundy Lights,		5,117 19 7	
	Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,		273 18 9	
	Indian Reserve Fund,		86 0 0	
	Emigrant Fund,		25 0 0	
	Gulf Lights,		681 2 4	
	Buoys and Beacons,		119 0 0	
				£403,289 7 6

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 3.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of School Warrants, Series 1860, and prior, paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859 to 31st Oct. 1860.

	1859.		41-21 Charles H. Jacob,	£15 0 0
31-65	LeBaron Godard,	£11 5 0	22 Cyrus Perkins,	11 5 0
35- 1	Robert Coldwell,	52 17 9	23 Annie Perkins,	8 15 0
38- 6	Elizabeth Johnston,	13 15 0	24 Hannah Barker,	6 17 6
	9 David T. M'Lean,	14 0 0	25 Solomon Denton,	18 15 0
40- 1	Naomi Stiles,	8 15 0	26 Mary Denton,	8 15 0
	2 Rosewell Wilbur,	18 15 0	27 Eleanor Wright,	8 15 0
	3 James Ryan,	1 5 0	28 Jessie Bonnell,	8 15 0
	4 Margaret A. Steeves,	13 15 0	29 Ruth A. Estey,	8 15 0
	5 James Seelcy,	11 5 0	30 Mary H. Hopkins,	13 15 0
	6 Charles Gaskin,	15 0 0	31 Hugh Moore,	18 15 0
	7 Catherine Duffy,	20 12 6	32 Eliza M'Lauchlan,	13 15 0
	8 Lavinia M'Latchy,	11 5 0	33 Lucy A. Hartt,	13 15 0
	9 James Lang,	11 5 0	34 Martha M'Lauchlan,	8 15 0
10	Robert D. Robinson,	11 5 0	35 Alex. M'Lauchlan,	18 15 0
11	Amos Parkin,	11 5 0	36 Adeline Thomas,	8 15 0
12	Joshua Wilson,	11 5 0	37 Eliza J. Needham,	13 15 0
13	John Pearson,	1 11 3	38 Joanna Peters,	13 15 0
14	Chipman Bishop,	15 0 0	39 Amelia C. Beckwith,	13 15 0
15	J. Alfred Marshall,	11 5 0	40 Mark Nevill,	15 0 0
16	Elizabeth Godard,	13 15 0	41 George L. Holyoke,	15 0 0
17	Charlotte Wallace,	19 9 7	42 Jonas Clarkson,	18 15 0
18	James Carnwath,	18 15 0	43 Margt. Gilman,	13 15 0
19	George Barnett,	11 5 7	44 Charles M'Kenzie,	20 0 0
20	William S. Steeves,	18 15 0	45 Daniel Ford,	18 15 0
21	Daniel E. Steeves,	5 3 1	46 Alexander Hay,	17 10 0
22	Daniel Curry,	11 5 0	47 John Thompson,	15 0 0
23	Huldah A. Hoar,	11 5 0	48 Cath. M'Glinchey,	13 15 0
24	Mary J. Stiles,	11 5 0	49 A. Mageehan,	11 5 0
25	Allen A. Peck,	11 5 0	50 John M'Kenzie,	15 0 0
26	William Smith,	11 5 0	51 Joseph Barnes,	9 7 6
27	Zeliah M'Almon,	13 15 0	52 George W. Knox,	1 10 0
28	Sabina A. Shaw,	13 15 0	53 Priscilla F. Holyoke,	11 5 0
41- 1	Mary E. Conner,	11 5 0	54 John Timmins,	11 5 0
	2 Luke Lawson,	11 5 0	55 Edward Patterson,	15 0 0
	3 Catherine Blair,	6 17 6	56 John Watson,	11 5 0
	4 Mary M. Yerxa,	8 15 0	57 Angus M'Bean,	12 10 0
	5 Robert Fish,	11 5 0	58 Philip W. Cliff,	11 5 0
	6 Daniel M'Namara,	11 5 0	59 George Parker,	18 15 0
	7 Edward Patterson,	0 16 8	60 Jane Taylor,	8 15 0
	8 Jonathan Brewer,	1 17 6	61 Margt. Sawyer,	8 15 0
	9 John R. Egan,	3 2 6	62 John A. Ganter,	5 12 6
10	Daniel Boyle,	4 4 4	63 Mary Carman,	2 18 4
11	Charles H. Fowler,	10 0 0	64 Foster M'Farland,	15 12 6
12	Nathan Smith,	12 10 0	65 George Jones,	15 0 0
13	Aaron S. Hartt,	15 0 0	66 Cath. M'Dowall,	8 15 0
14	A. Lonsbury,	20 12 6	67 Sarah A. Carman,	5 16 8
15	Arthur C. Bully,	11 5 0	68 John Hoben,	12 10 0
16	Harriet Bulley,	8 15 0	69 E. J. Hoben,	7 5 10
17	Anne C. Hammond,	11 5 0	70 James Brisland,	5 12 6
18	Teresa Thompson,	11 9 2	71 Caroline R. Carvill,	8 15 0
19	John Lynch,	15 0 0	72 George Johnston,	18 15 0
20	Charles W. S. Barker,	9 7 6	73 James Laird,	15 0 0

41-74	Mary E. Allan,	£5 0 0	43-37	S. Maria Garcelon,	£15 2 6
75	Joseph Lockrey,	11 5 0	38	Caroline A. Cook,	8 15 0
76	Sarah Gill,	8 15 0	39	Annie M'Callum,	11 5 0
42-1	Levy N. Sharp,	6 5 0	40	Robert Grant,	15 0 0
2	Mary Sheehan,	8 15 0	41	James Gaffrey,	11 5 0
3	Catherine Gray,	8 15 0	42	Edward Seavers,	28 2 6
4	Jacob Somers,	12 10 0	43	Wm. F. M'Colla,	11 5 0
5	Elizb. A. Peterson,	8 15 0	44	Margaret Dewar,	11 5 0
6	Abigail J. Smith,	8 15 0	45	Wm. H. Gaffrey,	15 0 0
7	Rebecca Kelley,	8 15 0	46	Harriet Mowet,	8 15 0
8	Jcannette Morrison,	11 9 2	47	Mary Mann,	13 15 0
9	Maria A. Townsend,	20 12 6	48	Barbara M'Diarmid,	8 15 0
10	Elizb. J. Carr,	8 15 0	49	Anthony B. Tayte,	15 0 0
11	Eleanor Lynch,	8 15 0	50	H. Jane Gilley,	13 15 0
12	Rodger M'Elroy,	3 15 0	51	Joseph Robinson,	22 10 0
13	Wm. Melley,	11 5 0	52	Hugh Morrison,	21 5 0
14	Wm. D. Jones,	5 12 6	53	Thomas Robinson,	18 11 3
15	Hugh Mount,	11 5 0	54	Barbara M'Leod,	7 10 0
16	Eliza Ann Howell,	11 5 0	55	Luey K. Pomeroy,	8 15 0
17	Mary Jane Howell,	8 15 0	56	Michael Tunney,	15 0 0
18	Charles Kinsley,	18 15 0	57	Eliza Ferguson,	8 15 0
19	Mary S. Taylor,	13 15 0	58	Wm. C. M'Stay,	11 5 0
20	Newton Burpee,	18 15 0	59	Elizabeth M'Lauchlan,	8 15 0
21	Margaret M. Wilson,	13 15 0	60	Maria Hanson,	8 15 0
43-1	Elizabeth Rose,	0 11 8	61	Eliza J. Grant,	13 15 0
2	Jane A. Calder,	11 5 0	62	Hugh Copely,	22 10 0
3	Jane Grey M'Niel,	13 15 0	63	James Brown,	11 5 0
4	John Williams,	15 0 0	64	Emily Brown,	13 5 10
5	Samuel Buhot,	15 0 0	65	James Brown,	0 12 6
6	Mary Wilson,	8 15 0	66	James M'Bride,	13 15 0
7	Samuel M'Cartney,	11 5 0	67	Charlotte Robinson,	8 15 0
8	Maria Grant,	8 15 0	68	Hannah Moore,	8 15 0
9	Thomas Crowley,	9 7 6	69	Mary S. Bell,	8 15 0
10	Sarah J. M'Namara,	8 15 0	70	Michael L. Griffin,	11 5 0
12	William Glass,	11 5 0	71	Neil Campbell,	15 0 0
13	Emily Bothwick,	8 15 0	72	Schuyler P. Frink,	11 5 0
14	John Boles,	15 0 0	73	William Canon,	11 5 0
15	Amy K. Justison,	8 15 0	74	John M'Garrigle,	18 15 0
16	Eliza H. Cameron,	13 2 6	75	Maria W. Atherton,	13 15 0
17	Hannah Rodgers,	8 15 0	76	Mary S. Veasey,	13 2 6
18	Grace Gilley,	13 15 0	77	Ann S. Ray,	8 15 0
19	Elizabeth O'Neil,	8 15 0	78	Lavinia Hill,	8 15 0
20	Elizabeth Thompson,	18 6 8	79	Ellen Walsh,	8 15 0
21	Barbara Morrison,	11 5 0	80	Isabella Fogg,	8 15 0
22	Katherine A. Morrison,	8 15 0	81	Caroline Mary Rose,	8 15 0
23	Elvira Cookson,	8 15 0	82	Margaret M. Campbell,	13 15 0
24	Catherine M'Curdy,	8 15 0	83	Bridget Leary,	9 7 6
25	Isabella Stevenson,	11 5 0	84	Harriet W. Alward,	8 15 0
26	Francis Porter,	8 15 0	85	Amelia Walker,	13 15 0
27	Janet Irvine,	14 11 8	86	Achsah Upton,	8 15 0
29	Alice Stinson,	8 15 0	87	James Dow,	18 15 0
30	Robert Glenn,	20 6 3	88	Amy G. Campbell,	6 17 6
31	Sarah E. Cookson,	8 3 4	89	Mary J. Duncan,	8 15 0
32	Mercy Jane Simpson,	13 3 6	90	Henry Smith,	11 5 0
33	Alex. Stevenson,	10 17 6	91	Daniel Larkin,	13 15 0
34	John Gillespie,	11 5 0	92	Mary E. Stivers,	8 15 0
35	Samuel M'Gowan,	18 0 0	93	Esther Lord,	8 15 0
36	Eliza Carlyle,	16 17 0	94	Sarah A. Carson,	8 15 0

43-95	Elizb. M'Kenney,	£8 15 0	44-58	Albert J. Steeves,	£18 15 0
44- 1	Eliz. Morrison,	8 15 0	59	Donald Bell,	11 5 0
2	Mary Beattie,	8 15 0	45- 1	Jacob M'Donald,	0 18 9
3	Joseph Jellison,	11 5 0	2	Susan C. Wiggins,	13 15 0
4	Jane Michleheny,	8 15 0	3	Henry M. Patterson,	11 5 0
5	John Callighan,	11 5 0	4	William J. Rosteen,	12 10 0
6	James M'Laggan,	11 5 0	5	Joseph M'Donald,	15 0 0
7	Mich. M'Namara,	11 5 0	6	Malcolm C. M'Donald,	18 15 0
8	William Hogan,	11 5 0	7	William M'Clintock,	11 5 0
9	John Jameison,	11 5 0	8	Sarah Davis,	13 15 0
10	Alex. Esterbrooks,	15 0 0	9	Samuel Knight,	15 0 0
11	Burk Archibald,	15 0 0	10	Joseph L. Mullin,	16 5 0
12	James Tozer,	11 5 0	11	Arthur M'N. Taylor,	28 2 6
13	David Lynch,	11 5 0	12	George M'Leod,	15 0 0
14	Sarah B. Wyunc,	13 15 0	13	John Frazer,	15 0 0
15	John Curran,	15 0 0	14	Thomas Wright,	15 0 0
16	Mary A. Williston,	8 15 0	15	Catherine Elliot,	11 5 0
17	George T. Smith,	15 0 0	16	Aan Gordon,	8 15 0
18	George M'Neil,	18 15 0	17	Abraham M'Donald,	18 15 0
19	Charles Ramsay,	6 5 0	18	Joseph Jones,	18 15 0
20	James Creighton,	11 5 0	19	Catherine Wiggins,	8 15 0
21	Mary Shaw,	8 15 0	20	Joseph Wyard,	4 13 9
22	Bridget Flannagan,	8 15 0	21	P. Eliza Vincent,	13 15 0
23	Ann Quinlen,	13 15 0	22	Thomas Earls,	11 5 0
24	Catherine Tweedie,	8 15 0	23	Nobles Downey,	15 0 0
25	Christina Ritchie,	8 15 0	24	Joseph Barnes,	11 5 0
26	Patrick Flanagan,	11 5 0	25	James Reid,	18 15 0
27	Margaret M'Naughton,	8 15 0	26	Louisa Peatman,	13 15 0
28	Neil M'Kinnon,	11 5 0	27	James Cyrus Ryan,	11 5 0
29	Archibald Cameron,	12 7 6	28	Henry A. Vradenburgh,	28 2 6
30	Donald Frazer,	11 5 0	29	Henry C. M'Monagle,	18 15 0
31	James Henderson,	11 5 0	30	Benjamin Hayes,	15 0 0
32	Peter Kelley,	13 10 0	31	John W. Loan,	15 0 0
33	Charles Anthony,	12 7 6	32	Elizabeth Johnstone,	4 0 2
34	Margaret M'Carthy,	13 15 0	33	Robert Robertson,	11 5 0
35	George A. Crocker,	11 5 0	34	Euphemia Murray,	11 5 0
36	Rowland Crocker,	11 5 0	35	Elizabeth Akerley,	8 15 0
37	Margaret M'Lauchlan,	8 15 0	36	William Somerville,	15 0 0
38	William M'Grindley,	11 5 0	37	Thomas Boyd,	11 5 0
39	Mary Shanahan,	8 15 0	38	Margaret M'Lauchlan,	8 15 0
40	Jonathan Carnualt,	9 7 6	39	Rebecca Porter,	13 15 0
41	Farrel Reilley,	11 5 0	40	Robert Derrah,	15 0 0
42	James Gaynor,	11 5 0	41	William Tilley,	11 5 0
43	Michael Flinn,	15 0 0	42	Mary Grigor,	11 5 0
44	Margaret Lawlor,	13 15 0	43	Daniel Murray,	15 0 0
45	Catherine Burchell,	8 15 0	44	William Mitchell,	11 5 0
46	Eliza Hickey,	13 15 0	45	Thomas Morrissey,	15 0 0
47	John Hamilton,	15 0 0	46	James Kinsley,	11 5 0
48	Jane Brander,	13 15 0	47	Dennis Murphy,	11 5 0
49	John Hinchey,	15 0 0	48	H. M'F. Wiggins,	18 15 0
50	William Noble,	11 5 0	49	John Magee,	15 0 0
51	Sarah M'Culley,	16 13 4	50	Hannah Snodgrass,	12 7 6
52	John Ferguson,	11 5 0	51	William Millroy,	18 15 0
53	Sarah Tweedy,	8 15 0	52	David Willigar,	11 5 0
54	John Ronayne,	11 5 0	53	Richard Thompson,	15 0 0
55	David Sheagreen,	11 5 0	54	Robert J. Carpenter,	11 5 0
56	Banford W. Duffy,	12 10 0	55	Michael Furlong,	14 3 4
57	Ann Tweedy,	8 15 0	56	John C. Mott,	18 15 0

46- 1	W. Shepherd Estey,	£10	0	0	46-59	Eliza Ann Smith,	£13	15	0
2	Francis S. Brown,	8	15	0	60	Janet E. Maxwell,	13	2	6
3	Donald M'Donald,	11	5	0	47- 1	Adelaide E. Price,	13	15	0
4	Winkworth Snow,	11	5	0	2	Philip Walsh,	18	15	0
5	George Stickney,	18	15	0	3	Mary Haviland,	11	5	0
6	Richard Ahern,	18	15	0	4	Zene A. M'Queen,	13	15	0
7	Sarah Ann Currie,	4	7	6	5	John V. Tabor,	11	5	0
8	Patrick Donnelly,	22	10	0	6	Clarissa Spragg,	11	5	0
9	Harriet A. Shea,	11	5	0	7	Jemima B. Pickett,	11	5	0
10	Allen Jones,	15	18	9	8	John Trimble,	18	15	0
11	Magdalen Tomkins,	13	15	0	9	George Gaily,	1	13	4
12	John Laverty,	1	17	6	10	Hannah A. Bull,	8	15	0
13	Samuel F. Crawford,	9	7	5	11	Wm. Caic,	5	12	6
14	Donald Morrison,	11	14	4	12	Mary Hicks,	13	15	0
15	William Gray,	12	10	0	13	J. T. W. Brass,	12	10	0
16	John Stevens,	11	5	0	14	Marinetta Jenks,	13	15	0
17	John Phalan,	11	5	0	15	Lydia Ann Jenks,	13	15	0
18	Henry Smith,	11	5	0	16	Jemima Debow,	13	15	0
19	William Read,	15	0	0	17	Ruth Wetmore,	13	15	0
20	Eliza A. Vandine,	8	15	0	18	Jane Seine,	8	15	0
21	Francis Lafferty,	12	10	0	19	Peter Brannen,	15	0	0
22	Harriet Wolhaupter,	8	15	0	20	Wm. Campbell,	11	5	0
23	W. Shepherd Estey,	15	0	0	21	Philip Carey,	22	10	0
24	William Dell Estey,	15	0	0	22	W. Y. F. Sims,	18	15	0
25	Daniel M'Auliffe,	12	10	0	23	Olivia Williams,	2	5	10
26	Mary Giberson,	20	12	6	24	Thomas Moore,	15	0	0
27	Mary V. Bower,	5	16	8	25	Amelia A. P. Peters,	13	15	0
28	Margaret A. Kearney,	8	15	0	26	Sophia Foster,	13	15	0
29	Alexander Caldwell,	11	5	0	27	David P. Wetmore,	18	15	0
30	Robert Boyd,	28	2	6	28	Archelaus C. Smith,	7	10	0
31	Alexander M'Lean,	15	0	0	29	Kezia E. Gorbell,	8	15	0
32	Edward Irvine,	11	5	0	30	Matilda A. Cromwell,	13	15	0
33	Isaac Lawrence,	11	5	0	31	John N. Boyce,	11	5	0
34	John Shaw,	7	5	10	32	Mary Rutter,	13	15	0
35	Samuel A. Webb,	9	7	6	33	John Cruikshank,	13	15	0
36	Richard J. Bowser,	18	15	0	34	George A. Baxter,	11	5	0
37	John Keye,	11	5	0	35	Mary A. Humphreys,	13	15	0
38	Martha Squires,	13	15	0	36	Thomas Condell,	11	5	0
39	Matilda Beardsley,	8	15	0	37	Thomas C. O'Meally,	11	5	0
40	Elizabeth J. Williams,	9	3	4	38	Andrew M'Vey,	22	10	0
41	Thomas Grunnell,	12	10	0	39	S. Caroline Frost,	13	15	0
42	Hugh M'Grath,	11	5	0	40	Moses Mills,	15	0	0
43	M. A. Raymond,	8	15	0	41	George C. Stanley,	11	5	0
44	Fidelia C. Gray,	8	15	0	42	Sam. W. Davis,	1	17	6
45	Mary Wolhaupter,	8	15	0	43	Daniel Robertson,	3	2	6
46	Matilda C. Bradley,	8	15	0	44	Mary W. Hatfield,	8	15	0
47	Elizabeth Dorr,	8	15	0	45	Asinath M. Short,	8	15	0
48	Margaret J. Clements,	13	15	0	46	Ella Gallagher,	8	15	0
49	Margaret J. Burd,	15	6	3	47	Mary Jane Smith,	8	15	0
50	Elizabeth R. Jacob,	8	15	0	48	Charlotte B. Phipps,	11	5	0
51	Mary Ellen Garden,	13	15	0	49	Margaret A. King,	11	5	0
52	John Furlong,	11	5	0	50	John Robertson,	10	0	0
53	Moody M'Guire,	11	5	0	51	Joshua Fenwick,	13	15	0
54	Elizabeth J. M'Indoe,	8	15	0	52	Benjamin B. M'Neal,	15	0	0
55	Isabel S. Williams,	8	15	0	53	Mary A. Hatfield,	8	3	4
56	John Wallace,	11	5	0	54	Isabella Northrup,	13	15	0
57	Bartholomew Lynch,	15	0	0	55	John C. P. Frazer,	2	10	0
58	Mary N. Jacob,	13	15	0	56	George W. Coldwell,	11	5	0

47-57	Charlotte A. Coldwell,	£8 15 0	49-15	Louisa Malley,	£8 15 0
58	Sarah Bacon,	11 5 0	16	Frederick Lynch,	11 5 0
59	Annie M. McLeod,	8 15 0	17	Mary Firnai,	8 15 0
60	Cynthia Bardon,	13 15 0	18	James Silva,	11 5 0
61	Catherine Folkins,	13 15 0	19	Juste Hache,	11 5 0
62	Mary Starkey,	13 15 0	20	John Legere,	11 5 0
63	Howard D. McLeod,	18 15 0	21	Silvain Cormier,	11 5 0
64	George Smith,	11 5 0	22	Xavier Brideau,	11 5 0
65	Henry Vesey,	16 17 6	23	John Flannagan,	11 5 0
66	Mary E. Ryan,	8 15 0	24	G. Brand,	30 0 0
67	Charles Murray,	15 0 0	25	Daniel Sweeney,	5 12 6
68	Thos. Crawford,	5 12 6	26	John Hornibrook,	11 5 0
69	Lavinia Sherwood,	13 15 0	27	Narcis Porlier,	11 5 0
70	Lucy W. Kindred,	13 15 0	28	Catherine Hodnett,	8 15 0
71	Robert Nesbitt,	15 0 0	29	John Little,	9 1 3
72	Patrick Casey,	9 7 6	30	Mary Ann Forbes,	8 15 0
73	Isaac Tranton,	11 5 0	31	Rachael Forbes,	13 2 6
74	A. Jane McCarron,	13 15 0	32	Ann Ellis,	8 15 0
75	Margaret Demill,	13 15 0	33	H. A. Sommany,	11 5 0
76	Robert Williams,	15 0 0	50- 1	George W. Duval,	3 15 0
77	Finnimore E. Moreton,	12 10 0	2	Theos. Bilideau,	11 5 0
78	W. H. Sinnott,	18 15 0	3	Louis Gerrior,	11 5 0
79	Angus Murray,	13 15 0	4	Alex. P. Landry,	11 5 0
80	John Barrett,	11 5 0	5	Wm. G. Rosburgh,	5 12 6
82	Maria E. Fowler,	13 15 0	6	Emeline Maillet,	13 15 0
83	Wm. Richardson,	11 5 0	7	Robert Richard,	11 5 0
84	Rachel C. Howard,	13 15 0	8	Margt. L. Dwyer,	8 15 0
85	Mary Parrott,	8 15 0	9	Caroline Dwyer,	13 15 0
86	Geo. C. Irvine,	11 5 0	10	Eliza Ann Graham,	13 15 0
87	Deborah A. Purdy,	13 15 0	11	Mary Ann Gifford,	13 15 0
88	Benj. Williamston,	15 0 0	12	Elizabeth O'Connor,	11 5 0
89	Wm. Donald,	16 17 6	13	John J. Richard,	11 5 0
90	John Caulfield,	18 15 0	14	Annie O'Connor,	8 15 0
48- 1	Horatio G. Howard,	11 5 0	15	Cain Spillaine,	11 5 0
2	Angus McLean,	11 5 0	16	M. M. A. Merzerall,	8 15 0
3	Archibald McAllister,	8 8 9	17	Sarah Foster,	13 15 0
4	Mary Mcintosh,	17 10 0	18	Mary E. Glendenning,	13 15 0
5	Wm. Pollock,	11 5 0	19	Mary Willwood,	8 15 0
7	Donald McAllister,	11 5 0	20	Richard Jackson,	11 5 0
8	Donald Downie,	11 5 0	21	Jane Murray,	8 15 0
9	Rosanna Mooney,	8 15 0	22	Sarah A. Coyle,	8 15 0
10	Donald Stewart,	20 12 6	23	George P. Davis,	11 5 0
12	Caroline M. Barbarie,	8 15 0	24	Ann Richard,	13 15 0
13	Nathaniel Parrott,	11 5 0	25	James Stevenson,	10 6 3
49- 1	Robert Ellis,	18 15 0	26	Elizabeth McBeath,	8 15 0
2	Ann Egan,	8 15 0	27	Caroline L. Dixon,	11 9 2
3	Sarah Jane McGee,	7 5 10	28	Esther McDermott,	8 15 0
4	Susan Henderson,	11 5 0	29	Celestine Hubert,	11 5 0
5	Robert Ellis,	22 10 0	30	Cyprian Dionne,	19 13 9
6	Lucy Doucet,	8 7 8	51- 1	Thomas Conner,	18 15 0
7	Mary Russell,	8 15 0	2	Thos. E. Burke,	18 15 0
8	Ann Russell,	7 5 10	3	Isabella B. Murphy,	13 15 0
9	Margaret E. Calnan,	8 15 0	4	Charles White,	18 15 0
10	Peter McKennon,	11 5 0	5	Sophronia J. Nason,	13 15 0
11	C. Liviallett,	8 15 0	6	Wm. J. Tims,	11 5 0
12	Robert Chalmers,	6 1 10	7	Thos. E. Carter,	18 15 0
13	Philomene Doucet,	8 15 0	8	M. Allen Wall,	18 15 0
14	Elizabeth Cormier,	8 15 0	9	Alicia Thompson,	13 15 0

51-10 Harriet B. Cushing,	£13 15 0	51-68 Michael M'Gin,	£15 0 0
11 Edwd. T. Outram,	15 0 0	69 Walter Gladstone,	11 5 0
12 Alex. Bleaney,	11 5 0	70 Hugh Morris,	11 5 0
13 John Kerr,	11 5 0	52-1 Colin VanBuskirk,	11 5 0
14 Elizabeth M'Cann,	8 15 0	2 Jude C. Burke,	11 5 0
15 Joseph A. Wetmore,	15 0 0	3 Wm. Foxlow,	11 5 0
16 George T. Taylor,	18 15 0	4 Patrick O'Bert,	11 5 0
17 Eben. M. Scribner,	15 0 0	5 Mary Davidson,	8 15 0
18 Eugene Rogan,	15 0 0	6 Wm. Brinnick,	15 0 0
19 James Mulholland,	18 15 0	7 Benj. Corrigan,	15 0 0
20 John Ring,	15 0 0	8 Jane Crawford,	8 15 0
21 John M'Court,	11 5 0	9 Charlotte Wall,	8 15 0
22 Ann Jane Moore,	13 15 0	10 Jas. DeVarrennes,	11 5 0
23 Michael Boyd,	15 0 0	11 Wesley Colpits,	11 5 0
24 Char. A. Cowperthwaite,	13 15 0	12 John M. Congran,	5 12 6
25 Harriet S. Alline,	13 15 0	13 Fletcher Weldon,	9 7 6
26 Char. M. Turner,	13 15 0	14 Lewis A. Mills,	15 0 0
27 George M'Connell,	15 0 0	15 Arabella Wood,	8 15 0
28 Hannah C. Perry,	10 4 2	16 Dominick Legere,	11 5 0
29 Sarah French,	13 15 0	17 John Friel,	16 17 6
30 Edwd. C. Freeze,	18 15 0	18 Thomas A. deBlanc,	11 5 0
31 John L. M'Innis,	18 15 0	19 Ann King,	8 15 0
32 Joseph L. Smith,	15 0 0	20 Max. J. Richard,	11 5 0
33 Anna Smith,	8 15 0	21 Floriong Richard,	11 5 0
34 James Hartin,	9 7 6	22 Lewis O'Deligny,	11 5 0
35 John Tiner,	18 15 0	23 Jane M'Curdy,	8 15 0
36 Lucy A. Burns,	25 4 2	24 John Henry Nixon,	11 5 0
37 E. G. Holmes,	11 5 0	25 Eustache Melancon,	11 5 0
38 Lydia Jane Bacon,	13 15 0	26 Edward V. Tait,	28 2 6
39 Rebecca J. Neil,	11 5 0	27 Francis Legere,	11 5 0
40 James T. Gordon,	22 5 0	28 Tobias Adely,	18 15 0
41 Ann Duncan,	13 15 0	29 Cyrus W. Duffy,	11 5 0
42 John C. Herrington,	15 0 0	30 Parmelia Boyd,	13 15 0
43 John Sullivan,	11 5 0	31 Amasa Burgeois,	5 12 6
44 John M'Intosh,	31 5 0	32 Warren Wallace,	15 0 0
45 Amelia Walker,	13 15 0	53 John Walker,	11 5 0
46 Sarah J. Peters,	13 15 0	34 Ann Mills,	8 15 0
47 Margaret Hills,	13 15 0	35 Arabella Beckwith,	9 3 4
48 James Ritchie,	18 15 0	36 Ellen Perrigo,	20 12 6
49 Cath. J. Peters,	8 15 0	37 James Doherty,	15 0 0
50 Jane Floyd,	8 15 0	38 Cath. Hennesey,	13 15 0
51 John W. Titus,	15 0 0	39 Emily C. Read,	13 15 0
52 George Coates,	11 5 0	40 Augusta R. Emmerson,	13 15 0
53 Wm. C. Simpson,	15 0 0	41 Mary Mills,	13 15 0
54 Elizabeth Mosher,	11 5 0	42 Mrs. Alison Nesbit,	13 15 0
55 Elizabeth R. Walker,	13 15 0	43 Ella Hennigar,	8 15 0
56 Hannah K. Howard,	13 15 0	44 Mary Reed,	14 17 11
57 Elcaner Patterson,	8 15 0	45 James C. King,	11 5 0
58 Elizabeth M'Gowan,	11 5 0	46 Ellen A. Fawcett,	13 15 0
59 Mary Patterson,	1 15 0	47 Thos. Armstrong,	11 5 0
60 Edwd. Withers,	9 7 6	48 Thos. Carey,	11 5 0
61 Mich. Kelley,	15 0 0	49 Marianne E. Hilson,	12 19 9
62 Ann M'Affee,	8 15 0	50 Joseph Dixon,	13 15 0
63 Thos. A. M'Manus,	15 0 0	51 Jas. Wilkins,	15 0 0
64 Mich. Donavan,	18 15 0	52 Wm. King,	15 12 6
65 Sarah Owen,	13 2 6	53 Elizabeth Lawrence,	2 11 0
66 Thos. M'Carthy,	11 5 0	54 Martha M. Lowe,	13 15 0
67 John Farrell,	11 5 0	55 Edward C. Scott,	7 10 0

52-56	Annie M'Phail,	£8 15 0	54-14	Robert Hallett,	£30 0 0
57	Francis J. Dobson,	8 15 0	55- 1	Margaret Steeves,	4 7 6
58	Wm. T. A. Somers,	6 12 6	2	Rebecca Steeves,	8 15 0
59	Sarah A. Wheaton,	13 15 0	3	Mary M'Glynn,	8 15 0
60	Chas. S. Coggin,	11 5 0	4	Eliza Johnston,	8 15 0
61	James Plume,	11 5 0	5	Elizabeth Rose,	8 3 4
62	Max. Bellevue,	11 5 0	6	Amanda M. Collins,	12 19 9
63	Mary C. Watherston,	6 17 6	7	Mary Johnston,	8 15 0
64	Hippolyte Godot,	11 5 0	8	Wm. H. Lockett,	11 5 0
65	Damien Bristol,	11 5 0	9	Mary Louisa M'Callum,	11 9 2
66	Vital Millares,	15 0 0	10	Francis S. DeWitt,	12 10 0
67	Jerome Bellevue,	11 5 0	55-11	Robert Clarke,	11 5 0
68	Sylvain P. Budrot,	11 5 0	12	Victoria Smith,	7 17 6
69	Hugh Cassidy,	11 5 0	13	John M'Leod,	18 15 0
70	Hannah Bell,	11 5 0	14	Margaret A. King,	8 0 5
71	Margaret Maillet,	13 15 0	15	Jane H. Moore,	7 11 8
72	Robert A. Simpson,	28 2 6	16	James M'Bride,	10 3 1
73	Sophia M. Nesbit,	8 15 0	17	Peter M'Kernin,	7 10 0
74	Isaac Cleveland,	11 5 0	18	Emily Saindon,	8 15 0
75	Philip O'Walette,	11 5 0	19	Thomas Davis,	13 15 0
76	Howard Trenholm,	11 5 0	20	James Simpson,	12 10 0
77	Robert D. King,	28 2 6	21	Charlotte Boles,	11 9 2
78	Mary J. Atkinson,	8 15 0	22	Chas. W. Kierstead,	10 15 8
79	Theophilus Cowdell,	11 5 0	23	LeBaron Godard,	11 5 0
80	James M. Bent,	15 0 0	24	James Johnston,	6 17 6
81	Robert Tingley,	11 5 0	25	Sarah Bird,	8 15 0
82	Wm. A. Barnes,	7 10 0	26	Davis P. Howe,	18 15 0
83	Rufus C. Wry,	15 0 0	27	Mary H. Murray,	11 9 2
84	Rufus W. Gooden,	18 15 0	28	Martha J. Coy,	5 12 6
53- 1	Wm. W. Skinner,	12 7 6	29	Mary F. M'Carthy,	4 7 6
2	Elizabeth Wheeler,	8 15 0	30	Thos. Leonard,	18 15 0
3	Mary Hamilton,	8 15 0	31	Richard Y. Townsend,	22 10 0
4	Elodie Heber,	8 15 0	32	Emily Langin,	17 10 0
5	James Hamil,	11 5 0	33	John Omar,	15 12 6
6	Thos. Chassie,	11 5 0	34	John M'Carthy,	15 0 0
7	Narcisse Gagnon,	16 17 6	35	Charles Lindsay,	11 5 0
8	Theophilus Leveque,	11 5 0	36	Rebecca Riddle,	11 5 0
9	Clarissi Morin,	17 10 0	37	John V. Roberts,	12 10 0
10	Niel Donahoe,	11 5 0	38	Elizabeth Crawford,	8 15 0
11	Jules Tremblay,	11 5 0	39	David T. M'Lean,	12 10 0
12	Mamre Hammond,	8 15 0	40	Oscar F. P. Hoyt,	11 5 0
13	Maxime DeRossier,	11 5 0	41	Mary E. Wright,	20 12 6
14	Edward Mulhall,	11 5 0	42	Margt. Hutchings,	13 15 0
15	Francis Leveque,	11 5 0	43	Lavinia A. Riley,	17 0 0
16	Melvina Parent,	8 15 0	44	Elizabeth Estey,	12 7 6
54- 1	John M. Jonah,	37 10 0	45	Thomas K. Gorbell,	11 5 0
2	Elisha P. Hopper,	50 0 0	46	Caroline A. Magee,	13 15 0
3	Robert Coldwell,	3 2 6	47	Mary Ann Walsh,	10 6 3
4	Ivory Kilburn,	30 0 0	48	Mary Agnes Coulter,	13 3 7
5	Wm. Crockett,	37 10 0	49	Isabella Cosgrove,	9 7 6
6	C. H. Tucker,	37 10 0	50	Daniel J. Gillies,	15 0 0
7	Daniel Morrison,	37 10 0	51	Joseph E. N. Holder,	14 3 4
8	Robert Aitken,	37 10 0	52	Mary A. Henderson,	11 9 2
9	George Stewart,	17 15 0	53	James Wilson,	8 11 10
10	Do.	26 0 0	54	Thomsania P. Fownes,	11 9 2
11	Owen M'Lauchlan,	30 0 0	55	William Parker,	12 10 0
12	Jas. G. M'Lauchlan,	37 10 0	56	Cath. Buchannan,	11 5 0
13	Joseph Barnes,	5 11 1	57	Calixte Richard,	9 7 6

55-58	Francis Fowler,	£8 15 0	58- 4	R. Sutton,	£11 5 0
59	Geo. Cruikshank,	12 10 0	5	Isabella L. Squires,	8 15 0
60	James Dalton,	18 15 0	6	Allen Jones,	11 5 0
61	Elizabeth Carey,	8 15 0	7	Martha Squires,	4 11 8
62	Louisa C. Marsh,	8 15 0	8	Elizabeth A. Vandine,	2 18 4
63	Francis Green,	13 15 0	9	Christie M'Kenzie,	8 15 0
64	John A. Gunter,	5 12 6	10	William Reid,	15 0 0
56- 1	Daniel Gray,	6 5 0	11	Francis Lafferty,	15 0 0
2	Harriet Barter,	8 15 0	12	Sam. F. Crawford,	28 18 1
3	Sarah Murphy,	7 10 0	13	R. S. Baidser,	12 10 0
4	Cornelius Coughlan,	5 12 6	14	Daniel Gray,	11 5 0
5	Elizabeth O'Connor,	22 10 0	15	John Laverty,	11 5 0
6	D. Bourgois,	11 5 0	16	Jerusha Smith,	8 15 0
7	Eliza A. Fowler,	13 15 0	17	Wm. E. Summers,	11 5 0
8	Amanda Blair,	9 13 9	18	Daniel M'Auliffe,	11 5 0
9	Flarille S. Smith,	9 3 4	19	Mary A. Hatfield,	8 15 0
10	Wm. H. Grindley,	11 5 0	20	Alex. Coldwell,	11 5 0
11	Susan L. Taylor,	10 13 11	21	Caroline A. Raymond,	7 5 10
12	Ellen B. DeVeber,	8 15 0	22	Robert Boyd,	18 15 0
13	Sarah E. Cutler,	6 17 6	23	Mary E. Rideout,	15 18 9
14	Celestin Ann Smith,	8 15 0	24	Irene Shaw,	1 9 2
15	Wm. D. Jones,	10 2 6	25	Lucy S. Hovey,	11 5 0
16	Catherine Estey,	17 10 0	26	R. S. Bowser,	6 5 0
17	James Alexandre,	19 7 6	27	Wesley Annott,	15 0 0
18	Rebecca Crandall,	11 9 2	28	Eliza J. Johnston,	5 16 8
19	H. LeBlanc,	8 12 6	29	James H. Clark,	11 5 0
20	John M. Gongrave,	7 10 0	30	Sam. A. Webb,	16 11 3
21	Wm. L. Truceman,	11 5 0	31	John Keys,	11 5 0
22	Howard Trenholm,	9 7 6	32	Thomas Gemmell,	18 15 0
23	John Hardie,	12 10 0	33	Nathan B. Milbury,	15 0 0
57- 1	Agnes M'Almon,	13 15 0	34	Sarah Kinney,	8 15 0
2	H. A. K. Brewster,	18 15 0	35	Harriet Wolhaupter,	8 15 0
3	Mary L. Smith,	8 15 0	36	James Ebbitt,	15 0 0
4	Charlotte Wallace,	13 15 0	37	Mary J. Wolhaupter,	8 15 0
5	Margt. A. Steeves,	13 15 0	38	Harriet E. Rideout,	12 7 11
6	James Ryan,	15 0 0	39	Donald Cameron,	15 18 9
7	Wm. T. A. Sommers,	11 5 0	40	Helen Phillips,	13 15 0
8	James Lang,	11 5 0	41	Louisa L. Beardsley,	8 15 0
9	Robert D. Robinson,	11 5 0	42	Matilda Beardsley,	8 15 0
10	Chas. S. Goggin,	11 5 0	43	Emma C. Clements,	20 12 6
11	Lucy E. Stiles,	13 15 0	44	Margaret J. Clements,	13 15 0
12	Huldah A. Hoar,	11 5 0	45	Olive Watson,	13 15 0
13	Richard Grass,	15 0 0	46	Mary Ellen Garden,	13 15 0
14	James W. Bishop,	11 5 0	47	Isabel J. Williams,	8 15 0
15	James Carnwath,	18 15 0	48	Elizabeth M'Indoe,	8 15 0
16	John Cairns,	11 5 0	49	Elizabeth J. Williams,	13 15 0
17	George Barnett,	11 5 0	50	Moody M'Guire,	11 5 0
18	Elizabeth A. Smith,	8 15 0	51	Margt. R. Baird,	8 15 0
19	Naomi Stiles,	8 15 0	52	Barth. Lynch,	15 0 0
20	Sarah J. Foster,	11 5 0	53	Mary M'Glynn,	8 15 0
21	Mary J. Stiles,	11 5 0	54	Mary N. Jacob,	13 15 0
22	Ellen E. Clarke,	13 15 0	55	Elizabeth Vandine,	4 7 6
23	Mary Buckerfield,	13 2 6	56	Magdeline Tompkins,	13 15 0
24	Wm. D. Reed,	11 5 0	57	Eliza Ann Smith,	13 15 0
25	Zeliah M'Almon,	13 15 0	58	Elizabeth R. Jacob,	8 15 0
58- 1	Mary Ann Raymond,	13 2 6	59	John Furlong,	11 5 0
2	Samuel H. Shaw,	15 9 4	59	Luke Lawson,	11 5 0
3	George Stickney,	18 15 0	2	David Harris,	11 5 0

59- 3 Celeste A. Smith,	£8 15 0	59-62 Jas. Rosborough,	£11 5 0
4 Catherine Blair,	13 15 0	63 Donald M'Donald,	11 5 0
5 Charles H. Fowler,	14 0 0	64 John Watson,	11 5 0
7 Anne C. Hammond,	0 15 0	65 Angus M'Bean,	15 0 0
8 Harriet A. Bulley,	1 9 2	66 Frederick W. Fowler,	11 13 4
9 A. Lornsbury,	1 17 6	67 Margt. M'Kay,	8 15 0
10 Teresa Thompson,	6 17 6	68 Caroline R. Carvill,	4 7 6
11 John Lynch,	7 10 0	69 Donald Buchanan,	15 0 0
12 Chas. W. S. Barker,	5 8 9	70 James Laird,	15 0 0
13 Judson B. Black,	22 4 2	71 Cath. M'Dowall,	8 15 0
14 Edwd. W. Patterson,	12 10 0	72 Sarah Gill,	8 15 0
15 John R. Egan,	15 12 6	73 Sarah A. Carman,	8 15 0
16 Annie Perkins,	8 15 0	74 George Jones,	17 10 0
17 Cyrus Perkins,	11 5 0	75 John Hoben,	15 0 0
18 Charles H. Jacob,	15 0 0	76 George Johnston,	18 15 0
19 Arthur C. Bulley,	11 5 0	77 Joseph Lockrey,	11 5 0
20 George D. Carter,	20 0 0	78 Jas. Brisland,	11 5 0
21 Alex. M'Lauchlan,	18 15 0	79 Martha E. Nevers,	13 15 0
22 Hugh Moore,	18 15 0	80 Geo. Parker,	18 15 0
23 Mary Hopkins,	13 15 0	81 Jane Taylor,	8 15 0
24 Eliza M'Lauchlan,	13 15 0	60- 1 Alicia Thompson,	2 5 10
25 E. Jane Needham,	13 15 0	2 Thomas Connor,	18 15 0
26 Amelia C. Beckwith,	13 15 0	3 Thomas E. Carter,	18 15 0
27 Lucy Ann Hartt,	13 15 0	4 Lydia M'Williams,	26 7 1
28 Joanna Peters,	13 15 0	5 Isabella B. Murphy,	13 15 0
29 Solomon Denton,	18 15 0	6 Harriet B. Cushing,	13 15 0
30 Mary Denton,	8 15 0	7 M. Allen Wall,	18 15 0
31 Anna E. Currie,	24 4 2	8 Thos. E. Burke,	25 0 0
32 Mark Neville,	15 0 0	9 Charles White,	18 15 0
33 Adeline Thomas,	8 15 0	10 Francis A. Brown,	11 9 2
34 Jesse Bonnell,	8 15 0	11 Amelia Raworth,	9 18 7
35 Eleanor Wright,	8 15 0	12 Wm. Joseph Timms,	11 5 0
36 Louisa C. Marsh,	8 15 0	13 Geo. F. Taylor,	6 5 0
37 Martha M'Lauchlan,	8 15 0	14 John Kerr,	11 5 0
38 Ruth A. Estey,	8 15 0	15 Elizb. M'Cann,	8 15 0
39 Catherine Estey,	8 15 0	16 Rebecca Riddell,	11 5 0
40 Robert Fish,	0 18 9	17 Patrick Quinn,	20 0 0
41 Gideon Freeman,	9 7 6	18 Joseph A. Wetmore,	15 0 0
42 Foster M'Farland,	18 15 0	19 John Ring,	15 0 0
43 Daniel M'Namara,	11 5 0	20 David T. M'Lean,	15 0 0
44 Priscilla F. Holyoke,	11 5 0	21 Michael Boyd,	15 0 0
45 Jonas Clarkson,	18 15 0	22 Eben. Scribner,	15 0 0
46 John Timmins,	6 5 0	23 Oscar T. Hoyt,	14 1 3
47 Daniel Ford,	18 15 0	24 John Brooks,	15 0 0
48 Isaac Lawrence,	10 17 6	25 John V. Roberts,	15 0 0
49 Chas. H. M'Kenzie,	15 0 0	26 Jas. Mulholland,	18 15 0
50 Francis DeWitt,	1 11 10	27 Char. A. Cowperthwaite,	13 15 0
51 John Thompson,	15 0 0	28 Ann Jane Moore,	13 15 0
52 Cath. M'Glinchey,	13 15 0	29 Elizb. Crawford,	8 15 0
53 Alex. Hay,	11 5 0	30 John M'Curt,	11 5 0
54 Andrew M'Gehan,	11 5 0	31 Eugene Rogan,	11 5 0
55 Hannah A. Barker,	8 15 0	32 Mary E. Wright,	17 10 0
56 Emeline Smith,	8 15 0	33 Mary E. Wright,	13 15 0
57 John M'Kenzie,	15 0 0	34 Charlotte M. Turner,	13 15 0
58 Robert Love,	15 12 6	35 Margt. A. Hutchings,	13 15 0
56 Robert Fish,	10 6 3	36 Elizb. M'Roberts,	13 15 0
60 Joseph Barnes,	15 0 0	37 Lucy A. Burns,	13 15 0
61 Edwd. W. Patterson,	2 10 0	38 Elizb. Estey,	13 15 0

60-39	Harriet S. Alline,	£20 12 6	61- 8	Betsey Ashe,	£8 15 0
40	E. C. Freeze,	18 15 0	9	John S. Tabor,	11 5 0
41	John L. M'Innis,	18 15 0	10	Clarissa Spragg,	11 5 0
42	John Finen,	18 15 0	11	John Trimble,	18 15 0
43	Thos. K. Gorball,	15 0 0	12	Jemima B. Pickles,	11 5 0
44	George M'Connell,	15 0 0	13	Louisa E. Saunders,	13 15 0
45	Lavinia A. Riley,	11 5 0	14	Amanda Blair,	1 11 3
46	Hannah C. Perry,	8 15 0	15	Hannah A. Bull,	8 15 0
47	James Hartin,	11 5 0	16	William Caie,	6 11 3
48	Cath. J. Peters,	8 15 0	17	Mary Hicks,	13 15 0
49	Margt. M. Lovelace,	17 10 0	18	Patrick Bennett,	11 5 0
50	Sarah Longmaid,	20 12 6	19	Robert Edgar,	11 5 0
51	Michael Donovan,	18 15 0	20	Lydia Ann Jenks,	13 15 0
52	Lydia Jane Beacon,	13 15 0	21	Ruth Wetmore,	13 15 0
53	Amelia Walker,	13 15 0	22	James Roe,	20 0 0
54	Mary Ann Coulter,	13 15 0	23	Peter Brennan,	15 0 0
55	John M'Intosh,	18 15 0	24	Barbara Alward,	8 15 0
56	Mary Ann Walsh,	13 15 0	25	Lucy W. Kindred,	13 15 0
57	Ann Duncan,	13 15 0	26	Wm. Campbell,	11 5 0
58	Mary A. Henderson,	13 15 0	27	David J. Dunham,	11 5 0
59	James Ritchie,	18 15 0	28	Zene M'Queen,	13 15 0
60	Sarah Jane Peters,	13 15 0	29	Benj. B. M'Neal,	15 0 0
61	Isabella Cosgrove,	11 5 0	30	James Roe,	0 12 6
62	Joseph E. N. Holder,	15 0 0	31	Charlotte Whelpley,	13 15 0
63	Rebecca J. Neil,	11 5 0	32	Archelaus C. Smith,	7 10 0
64	Daniel J. Gillies,	15 0 0	33	Mary E. Whelpley,	14 1 3
65	John Sullivan,	11 5 0	34	Amelia Peters,	13 15 0
66	Jane Floyd,	8 15 0	35	Elisha Vanwart,	11 5 0
67	John W. Titus,	11 17 6	36	David P. Wetmore,	18 15 0
68	James Wilson,	3 2 6	37	Sophia Foster,	13 15 0
69	Wm. C. Simpson,	8 15 0	38	Phœbe E. Vincent,	13 15 0
70	Jane Brown,	8 15 0	39	Keziah E. Gorbell,	8 15 0
71	George Coates,	11 5 0	40	Olivia Williams,	13 15 0
72	Elizabeth Mosher,	11 5 0	41	Char. W. Whelpley,	13 0 0
73	Eliza R. Walker,	13 15 0	42	Geo. E. Baxter,	12 7 6
74	Thomasine V. Fownes,	11 9 2	43	Clarissa Raymond,	13 15 0
75	Thomas Simpson,	13 10 10	44	Hannah Raymond,	13 15 0
76	Eleanor Patterson,	8 15 0	45	Martin C. O'Meally,	10 6 3
77	Elizabeth M'Gowan,	7 10 0	46	Moses Mills,	5 6 8
78	Ann M'Affee,	8 15 0	47	S. Caroline Frost,	13 15 0
79	Thomas A. M'Manus,	15 0 0	48	Sarah Beacon,	11 5 0
80	Doratheo Murphy,	11 5 0	49	Thomas Davis,	1 5 0
81	John Farrell,	11 5 0	50	Mary A. Hatfield,	0 11 8
82	Thomas M'Carthy,	11 5 0	51	Ella Gallagher,	8 15 0
83	Hugh Morris,	11 5 0	52	Char. B. Phipps,	11 5 0
84	Philip Murphy,	18 15 0	53	Isabella Northrop,	6 17 6
85	Mary Patterson,	8 15 0	54	Lavisy E. Cain,	11 5 0
86	Alexander Blaney,	8 8 9	55	Elisha W. Caie,	11 5 0
87	Walter Gladstone,	11 5 0	56	Emma E. Spragg,	11 5 0
88	Edmond Outram,	10 15 0	57	Mary E. P. Davis,	13 15 0
89	Michael M'Gin,	15 0 0	58	John Robertson,	5 0 0
61- 1	Sarah A. Flewelling,	8 15 0	59	Adelaide E. Price,	13 15 0
2	Asenath M. Short,	8 15 0	60	Joshua Fenwick,	15 0 0
3	Mary Ann M'Leod,	13 15 0	61	Elisha W. Caie,	9 1 3
4	Philip Walsh,	18 15 0	62	Daniel Robertson,	18 15 0
5	Mary Haviland,	11 5 0	63	John C. P. Freeze,	15 0 0
6	John A. Boyce,	11 5 0	64	Francis J. Mercer,	8 15 0
7	Gilbert S. Ware.	11 9 2	65	Cynthia Bardon,	13 15 0

61-66	Catherine Folkins,	£13 15 0	62-31	Mary Shanahan,	£8 15 0
67	Theophilus W. Musgrove,	13 18 4	32	James Gaynor,	11 5 0
68	W. Y. J. Sims,	18 15 0	33	Michael Flinn,	15 0 0
69	Euphemia Murray,	11 5 0	34	Ellen Russel,	8 15 0
70	David H. Rouse,	11 5 0	35	Robert Limond,	18 15 0
71	Martha M ^c Bride,	11 5 0	36	Catherine Burchell,	8 15 0
72	Harriet N. Blair,	11 5 0	37	Ellen Hickey,	13 15 0
73	Charles S. Goggin,	11 5 0	38	Jane Brander,	13 15 0
74	Mary Douglas,	8 15 0	39	John Hamilton,	15 0 0
75	Lavinia Sherwood,	13 15 0	40	Wm. Noble,	11 5 0
76	Rebecca Steeves,	13 15 0	41	John Hinchey,	15 0 0
77	Isaac Tranton,	11 5 0	42	John Ferguson,	11 5 0
78	Thomas Crawford,	16 17 6	43	Sarah M ^c Cully,	13 15 0
79	Robert Williams,	12 10 0	44	Margaret Lawlor,	22 18 4
80	Annie J. M ^c Carron,	13 15 0	45	Elizabeth Morrison,	8 15 0
81	Wm. H. Sinnott,	18 15 0	46	Sarah Bird,	8 15 0
82	Geo. W. Duval,	11 5 0	47	Sarah Tweedy,	8 15 0
83	Patrick Carey,	26 11 3	48	John Ronayne,	11 5 0
84	Arthur Park,	35 0 0	49	David Sheargreen,	11 5 0
85	Esther Howe,	13 15 0	50	Jas. DeBourke,	15 0 0
86	Andrew Charlton,	15 0 0	51	Albert J. Steeves,	18 15 0
87	Mary Parrett,	8 15 0	63-1	Catherine Gray,	4 7 6
88	David J. Holder,	15 0 0	2	Jeannette Morrison,	2 5 10
89	Flaretta S. Smith,	4 11 8	3	Mary Ann Shehan,	8 15 0
90	Deborah A. Purdy,	13 15 0	4	Lydia Ann Smith,	8 15 0
91	Benj. Williamson,	15 0 0	5	Jacob Somers,	15 0 0
92	John Caulfield,	18 15 0	6	Rebecca Kelly,	8 15 0
93	George C. Irvine,	11 5 0	7	Mary E. Simpson,	11 5 0
62- 1	Joseph Jellison,	11 5 0	8	Geo. E. Cromwell,	5 12 6
2	Jane Mechelhenny,	8 15 0	9	Maria A. Townsend,	13 15 0
3	John Callaghan,	11 5 0	10	Mary Jane Mcally,	8 15 0
4	John Jamieson,	11 5 0	11	Roger M ^c Elroy,	11 5 0
5	Robina Richardson,	13 15 0	12	Wm. Melly,	11 5 0
6	Charles S. Ramsay,	11 5 0	13	Elizabeth J. Carr,	8 15 0
7	Davis P. Howe,	18 15 0	14	Elizabeth J. Hubble,	8 15 0
8	George M ^c Niel,	18 15 0	15	Eliza A. Howell,	11 5 0
9	Ann Quinlan,	13 15 0	16	Ann Barnes,	13 15 0
10	Sarah B. Wynne,	13 15 0	17	Charles Kingsley,	2 12 1
11	George J. Smith,	15 0 0	18	Susan L. Taylor,	3 1 1
12	John Cunan,	15 0 0	19	Mary L. Taylor,	13 15 0
13	Bridget Flannagan,	8 15 0	20	Margaret Wilson,	13 7 4
14	James Henderson,	8 8 9	21	Chas. W. Kierstead,	11 6 8
15	James Creighton,	11 5 0	64- 1	Hannah L. Taylor,	8 15 0
16	Mary Shaw,	8 15 0	2	Mary H. Murray,	2 5 10
17	Mary A. Williston,	8 15 0	3	Milissa J. Hendry,	20 12 6
18	Christina Ritchie,	8 15 0	4	Joseph H. M ^c Donald,	15 0 0
19	James Henderson,	1 17 6	5	Henry M. Patterson,	11 5 6
20	Archibald Cameron,	12 7 6	6	Malcolm C. M ^c Connell,	18 15 0
21	Margt. M ^c Naughton,	8 15 0	7	Sarah J. Wisely,	15 0 0
22	Donald Frazer,	11 5 0	8	Joseph Mullin,	15 0 0
23	Peter Kelley,	11 5 0	9	John R. Jones,	13 15 0
24	Charles Anthony,	12 7 6	10	George Orchard,	10 6 3
25	Margaret M ^c Carthy,	13 15 0	12	George M ^c Leod,	15 0 0
26	Margaret M ^c Manus,	15 0 0	13	Helen Jane Burns,	8 15 0
27	John P. Jones,	17 19 5	14	Elizabeth F. Elliot,	13 2 6
28	Margaret M ^c Lauchlan,	8 15 0	15	Anna Gordon,	8 15 0
29	Farrell Rielly,	11 5 0	16	Catherine Elliott,	11 5 0
30	Jonathan Carmalt,	11 5 0	17	Alex. G. Frazer,	3 15 0

64-18	Alex. G. Frazer,	£11 5 0	65-19	Guillaume Brand,	£15 0 0
19	Catherine Wiggins,	8 15 0	20	John Flannagan,	11 5 0
20	Nobles Downey,	15 0 0	21	Matthew Collins,	11 5 0
21	Ellen B. DeVeber,	8 15 0	22	John Hornibrook,	11 5 0
22	James Reid,	18 15 0	23	Narcisse Portier,	11 5 0
23	Eliza Bogles,	8 15 0	24	Mary Russell,	7 13 1
24	Louisa Peatman,	13 15 0	25	Rachel Forbes,	8 15 0
25	Benjamin Hayes,	15 0 0	26	Mary Ann Forbes,	8 15 0
26	David A Keith,	11 5 0	27	Ann Ellis,	8 15 0
27	Henry C. M'Monagle,	18 15 0	28	John Little,	15 0 0
28	John W. Loan,	15 0 0	29	Jules H. Tremblay,	11 5 0
29	Charles O'Connell,	11 5 0	30	Henry A. Someray,	11 5 0
30	Abigail Clark,	13 15 0	31	Daniel LeBlanc,	18 15 0
31	Rob. Robinson,	11 5 0	66- 1	Elizabeth Rose,	0 11 8
32	Stephen C. Moore,	18 15 0	2	Jane Gray M'Niel,	13 15 0
33	Wm. Somerville,	15 0 0	3	John Williams,	15 0 0
34	Sarah Taylor,	11 0 0	4	Samuel Buhot,	15 0 0
35	Margt. M'Lauchlan,	8 15 0	6	Mary Wilson,	8 15 0
36	Rebecca Porter,	13 15 0	7	Thomas Crowley,	11 5 0
37	James Kinsley,	5 12 6	8	Elizabeth Redmond,	13 15 0
38	Mary J. M'Carthy,	8 15 0	9	Mary Jane Harkin,	16 17 6
39	Thomas Leonard,	18 15 0	10	William Glass,	11 5 0
40	John G. Glendenning,	15 0 0	11	Mary L. M'Callum,	2 5 10
41	Wm. Lowrey,	13 2 6	12	Wm. H. Lockett,	11 5 0
42	Denis Murphy,	11 5 0	13	Joanna Grant,	11 5 0
43	Charles Kinsley,	9 7 6	16	Charlotte S. Hooper,	13 15 0
44	Thos. B. Morrissey,	15 0 0	17	Janet Irvine,	8 7 9
45	Daniel Murray,	16 5 0	18	Grace Gilley,	13 15 0
46	Wm. Mitchell,	11 5 0	19	Catherine M'Curdy,	8 15 0
47	Jane Reed,	13 15 0	20	Elizabeth M'Niel,	8 15 0
48	H. Snodgrass,	1 7 6	21	Francis S. Devitt,	15 0 0
49	John O'Mar,	3 2 6	22	Walter Gilley,	15 0 0
50	Richard Townsend,	7 10 0	23	Alexander Stevenson,	11 5 0
51	William Milroy,	18 15 0	24	Robert Glenn,	18 15 0
52	Isaac Shaw,	9 16 10	25	Elizabeth Thompson,	13 15 0
54	Richard Thompson,	15 0 0	26	Dugald Thomson,	14 16 10
55	E. G. Holmes,	11 5 0	27	Alice Stinson,	8 15 0
56	Elizabeth A. Davis,	17 10 0	28	Katherine Morrison,	8 15 0
57	John C. Mott,	18 15 0	29	Francis Porter,	8 15 0
58	Robert J. Carpenter,	11 5 0	30	Elvira J. Cookson,	8 5 4
65- 1	Margt. Calman,	5 7 1	31	Amy G. Campbell,	22 18 4
2	Ann Egan,	8 15 0	32	Walter Gilley,	0 18 4
3	George L. Holyoke,	10 0 0	33	Victoria Smith,	0 17 6
4	Sarah Jane M'Gee,	8 15 0	34	Dorcas E. Parnell,	8 15 0
5	Lucy Doucett,	8 15 0	35	Elizabeth A. Collins,	13 15 0
6	John M'Minn,	15 0 0	36	Mary A. Fitzgerald,	13 15 0
7	Ann Russell,	8 15 0	37	Olive Pratt,	8 15 0
8	Louisa Mellroy,	8 15 0	38	Mary E. Scott,	11 5 0
9	Pholomene Doucette,	8 15 0	39	H. Jane Gilley,	6 17 6
10	Frederick Lynch,	11 5 0	40	James Gaffrey,	11 5 0
11	C. Ann Laviolette	16 0 10	41	Robert Grant,	15 0 0
12	Robert Chalmers,	13 5 7	42	Wm. T. M'Colla,	11 5 0
13	James Shea,	11 5 0	43	Alex. M'Intosh,	6 17 6
14	Horatio G. Howard,	11 5 0	44	Edward Spencer,	11 5 0
15	Juste Hache,	11 5 0	45	Harriet Mowatt,	8 15 0
16	John L. Legere,	11 5 0	46	Wm. H. Gaffrey,	7 10 0
17	Xavier Rideau,	11 5 0	47	Daniel Larkin,	11 5 0
18	Guillaume Brand,	11 5 0	48	Anthony B. Tayte,	15 0 0

66-49	Barbara McDonald,	£8 15 0	68- 6	Louis Gerond,	£11 5 0
50	John McLeod,	18 15 0	7	Cyprian Deonne,	11 5 0
51	Margt. A. King,	0 14 7	8	Rosalie Maillet,	8 15 0
52	Mary E. Whitney,	14 11 0	9	Mary E. Hetherington,	20 12 6
53	James H. Moore,	1 3 4	10	Caroline Dwyer,	13 15 0
54	Mira C. Peaks,	11 9 2	11	Eliza Ann Graham,	9 3 4
55	Henrietta Young,	8 15 0	12	Mary Ann Gifford,	13 15 0
56	Thos. Robinson,	5 6 3	13	Elizabeth Powell,	9 3 4
57	Joseph Robinson,	18 3 4	14	Annie O'Connor,	8 15 0
58	Michael Furney,	15 0 0	15	Elizabeth O'Connor,	11 5 0
59	Mary Hanson,	8 15 0	16	Matilda M. Muzerall,	8 15 0
60	Hugh Copely,	15 0 0	17	Cain Spilane,	11 5 0
61	Emily Brown,	13 15 0	18	Eugine Richard,	11 5 0
62	Maria Campbell,	7 10 10	19	Emilie Maillet,	13 15 0
63	James Brown,	16 0 10	20	Robert Richard,	11 5 0
64	Elmira L. McAllister,	17 10 0	21	Sarah Foster,	13 15 0
65	Mary Carlyle,	8 15 0	22	Maria Christal,	7 5 10
66	Mary S. Bell,	8 15 0	23	Mary E. Glendenning,	13 15 0
67	Harriet E. Barter,	8 15 0	24	Sarah Powell,	13 15 0
68	Francis E. Moore,	13 15 0	25	Jane Murray,	8 15 0
69	Hannah Moore,	8 15 0	26	Jane Christal,	8 15 0
70	John Mc Garrigle,	18 15 0	27	George P. Davis,	11 5 0
71	Emily Botherick,	8 15 0	28	Margt. Wellwood,	13 2 6
72	Mary S. Veasy,	8 15 0	29	Abigail Batson,	6 41 3
73	James Dow,	18 15 0	30	Elizabeth McBeath,	4 7 6
74	Hugh Morrison,	11 5 0	31	Esther Mc Dermott,	5 16 8
75	Caroline M. Rose,	8 15 0	32	Sarah Hicks,	8 15 0
76	Ann S. Ray,	8 15 0	33	Milene Chase,	5 72 6
77	Neil Campbell,	14 7 6	34	Ann Richard,	8 15 0
78	Bridget O'Leary,	11 5 0	35	Celeste Herbert,	11 5 0
79	Michael O'Grady,	9 7 6	69- 1	Angus McLean,	11 5 0
80	Michael L. Griffin,	16 12 6	2	Archibald McAllister,	11 5 0
81	John Doughty,	11 5 0	3	Rosanna Mooney,	5 15 0
82	Rebecca E. Fountain,	8 15 0	4	Donald Stewart,	11 5 0
83	Julia F. Lord,	8 15 0	5	Nathaniel Parrott,	11 5 0
84	Robert Rogerson,	5 12 6	6	James Shaw,	11 5 0
85	Sarah A. Carson,	8 15 0	6	James D. S. Kelley,	11 5 0
86	Alex. Greenlow,	14 3 4	8	Donald McAllister,	11 5 0
67- 1	Richard Ahern,	37 10 0	9	Charles Lindsay,	11 5 0
2	Ivory Kilburn,	30 0 0	10	Michael Simmins,	11 5 0
3	John Hardie,	25 0 0	70- 1	Joseph H. Alward,	11 5 0
4	Henry Vradenburgh,	25 0 0	3	Wm. C. Murray,	11 5 0
5	William Crockett,	37 10 0	4	Colin Van Buskirk,	11 5 0
6	Robert Aitken,	37 10 0	5	Amasa Burgoies,	11 5 0
7	Charles H. Tucker,	37 10 0	6	Mary J. Atkinson,	8 15 0
8	Thomas Moore,	15 0 0	7	Wm. H. Hardie,	11 5 0
9	Daniel Morrison,	37 10 0	8	Patrick O'Bert,	11 5 0
10	George Stewart,	30 0 0	9	John W. Wall,	15 0 0
11	H. Thaddeau Stevens,	25 0 0	10	Mary Davidson,	8 18 0
12	Owen McLauchlan,	35 0 0	11	Enoch B. Phalen,	15 0 0
13	James G. McCurdy,	37 10 0	12	William Foxlow,	11 5 0
14	Nathan Smith,	26 0 0	13	William Brinnick,	15 0 0
15	Robert Hallet,	30 0 0	14	Benjamin Corrigan,	15 0 0
68- 1	Michael Ready,	11 5 0	15	John M. Cougram,	5 12 6
2	Grigory Gallant,	11 5 0	16	Caroline A. Taylor,	4 11 8
3	Pilomine Saindon,	17 10 0	17	Mary C. Watherton,	13 15 0
4	Pacifique Bellvolt,	11 5 0	18	Rebecca B. Weldon,	13 15 0
5	Theophilus Bellodeau,	11 5 0	19	Dominic Leger,	11 5 0

70-20	Robert A. Fingley,	£11	5	0	70-78	Robert A. Simpson,	£18	15	0
21	Amelia A. Cutler,	13	15	0	79	James Dalton,	18	15	0
22	Thos. A. LeBlanc.	11	5	0	80	Philip O'Walette,	11	5	0
23	Maximilian F. Richard,	11	5	0	81	Isaac Cleaveland,	11	5	0
24	Lewis O'Deligny,	11	5	0	82	Howard Trenholm,	1	17	6
25	Floriong Richard,	11	5	0	83	Sarah Jane Tingley,	8	15	0
26	Edward V. Tait,	18	15	0	84	Elizabeth Buckersfield,	8	15	0
27	Francis Legere,	11	5	0	85	Theophilus Cowdell,	11	5	0
28	John Henry Nixon,	11	5	0	86	James M. Bent,	15	0	0
29	John Walker,	6	5	0	87	Rufus C. Wry,	15	0	0
30	Sarah Prince,	7	5	10	88	Wm. A. Barnes,	15	12	6
31	Wm. M-Kenzie,	11	5	0	89	Rufus W. Goden,	18	15	0
32	Annie M'Phail,	8	15	0	90	Wm. L. Trueman,	16	17	6
33	Catherine Hennessey,	6	17	6	71-1	Wm. H. Bramon,	11	5	0
34	Athelia J. Weldon,	13	15	0	2	Donald Cameron,	1	17	6
35	Augusta R. Emerson,	20	12	6	3	Elizabeth Wheeler,	7	5	10
36	Emily C. Read,	16	0	10	4	Robert Coldwell,	18	15	0
37	Tobias Addy,	28	2	6	5	Mary Hamilton,	8	15	0
38	James Doherty,	11	5	0	6	James Hamil,	13	2	6
39	Ellen Hamnegan,	8	15	0	7	Elodie Herbert,	8	15	0
40	Mary Read,	13	15	0	8	James M-Crea,	11	5	0
41	Calixte Richard,	11	5	0	9	Murray R. Cox,	11	5	0
42	Mary Mills,	13	15	0	10	Narcisse Gagnon,	11	5	0
43	Alison Nesbit,	13	15	0	11	Thomas Chasse,	11	5	0
44	Mary Jane Harris,	8	15	0	12	Scholasta Pinett,	8	15	0
45	Mary Ann G. Hilson,	0	15	3	13	Scholad Pinett,	8	15	0
46	Lucy E. Carter,	8	15	0	14	Etinne Couture,	20	0	0
47	Henrietta Cole,	8	15	0	15	Niel Donahue,	11	5	0
48	Giles V. Smith,	11	5	0	16	Jules Tremblay,	11	5	0
49	Julia A. Cahill,	8	15	0	17	Francis Leveque,	11	5	0
50	Clara Fowler,	8	15	0	18	John Murray,	11	5	0
51	Julia A. Atkinson,	20	12	6	19	Theophilus Leveque,	11	5	0
52	Ellen A. Fawcett,	13	15	0	20	Hermencigle Couillard,	11	5	0
53	Wm. King,	18	15	0	21	Ellen C. Beardsley,	8	15	0
54	Ann King,	9	12	6	22	Maximi DeRosier,	11	5	0
55	Joseph Dixon,	18	15	0	72-1	Joshua Wilson,	11	5	0
56	James Williams,	15	0	0	2	Amos Parkin,	11	5	0
57	Eliza Marshall,	13	15	0	3	Chipman Bishop,	13	15	0
58	Rebecca Crandal,	2	5	10	4	Edward Irvine,	11	5	0
59	George Cruikshank,	2	10	0	5	Walter H. Roulston,	11	5	0
60	John Wiseman,	11	5	0	6	John Stevens,	11	5	0
61	Sarah A. Wheaton,	13	15	0	7	W. Shephard Estey,	13	15	0
62	Thomas Condell,	11	5	0	8	Nathan B. Mulbery,	1	10	0
63	Amanda B. C. Dobson,	11	5	0	9	Charles H. Wolhaupter,	11	5	0
64	Harriet A. Stone,	11	5	0	10	Eliza Jane Grant,	12	12	1
65	Edward A. Tingley,	11	5	0	11	James King,	12	1	8
66	Howard Alward,	15	0	0	12	Harriet W. Alward,	8	0	5
67	Damien Burgoies,	9	7	6	13	Silvain Cormier,	10	15	8
68	Hyppolyte LeBlanc,	2	12	6	14	Susan Henderson,	11	5	0
69	John M. Cougram,	3	15	0	15	Ann Richard,	5	0	0
70	Vital Millais,	15	0	0	16	Isaiah W. Carpenter,	9	7	6
71	H. Renourd,	11	5	0	17	James C. Ryan,	10	6	3
72	Sylvain P. Boudro,	11	5	0	18	George C. Stanley,	11	5	0
73	Hannah Bell,	11	5	0	19	Elizabeth M'Naught,	8	15	0
74	Margaret Maillet,	13	15	0	20	John Barrett,	11	5	0
75	Annie Nesbit,	13	15	0	21	Mary M'Phail,	13	15	0
76	Sophia M. Nesbit,	8	15	0	22	Robina Richardson,	13	15	0
77	Hyppolyte Godet.	11	5	0	23	Rowland Crocker,	10	12	6

72-24	Donald Bell,	£9 7 6	76-15	Ann Barnes,	£13 15 0
25	John Ogilvie,	1 5 0	16	Sarah Davis,	13 15 0
26	Wm. McClintock,	10 6 3	24	Ellen B. DeVeber,	8 15 0
28	Thomas Earles,	5 12 6	30	John M'Lean,	15 0 0
29	Joseph Wyard,	8 7 6	31	Benjamin Hayes,	15 0 0
30	Thomas H. Howard,	11 5 0	33	Stephen C. Moore,	3 15 0
31	Rufus Chamberlain,	16 17 6	45	James Kinsley,	11 5 0
33	Eugene Regan,	3 15 0	47	Wm. Mitchell,	11 5 0
34	Margaret Watts,	13 15 0	48	Emily Langan,	8 15 0
35	Sarah French,	13 15 0	50	Jane Reid,	13 15 0
36	Anna Smith,	8 15 0	56	Isaac Shaw,	11 5 0
37	Timothy Murphy,	8 8 9	63	Robert J. Carpenter,	11 5 0
38	Charlotte Street,	8 15 0	77- 9	Thomas Crowley,	9 7 6
39	Wm. W. Skinner,	11 5 0	34	James King,	2 18 4
40	Thomas Armstrong,	10 6 3	41	Olivia L. Smith,	10 6 3
41	Aaron S. Hartt,	15 0 0	43	Mary Scott,	11 5 0
42	Thomas Leonard,	18 5 0	44	Wm. F. M'Colla,	7 10 0
73 -1	Barbara L. Morrison,	11 5 0	45	Anthony B. Tayte,	10 7 2
2	Andrew Grey,	13 2 6	48	Robert Grant,	15 0 0
3	Martha L. Howell,	8 15 0	52	W. H. Gaffrey,	15 0 0
4	Alex. Esterbrooks,	26 5 0	55	Harriet Mowat,	8 15 0
5	Susan C. Wiggins,	22 16 8	57	Jeannette Morrison,	13 15 0
6	Sarah C. Cutler,	13 15 0	58	Michael Turney,	13 15 0
7	John O'Mar,	13 10 10	59	Barbara A. M'Leod,	11 5 0
8	Joseph Jones,	13 10 10	60	Mary E. Whitney,	13 3 7
9	Barbara Milligan,	13 15 0	61	Peter Morrison,	18 4 7
10	James O'Connor,	11 5 0	70	John Gillespie,	8 8 9
11	Jane M'Cardy,	8 15 0	72	Mary S. Bell,	8 15 0
12	John Friel,	11 5 0	74	Francis E. Moore,	13 15 0
13	Thos. Condell	5 12 6	75	Harriet A. Alward,	4 14 9
14	Ann C. M'Keen,	0 13 2	77	Mary S. Veasy,	8 15 0
15	Mary M. Cunningham,	10 6 3	79	Robert Clarke,	16 17 6
16	Mathew Barrett,	35 18 9	80	Jeannie W. Fogg,	9 7 6
17	James M'Bride,	15 12 6	81	Lydia M. Randall,	8 15 0
18	Daniel Morrison,	9 7 6	82	James Dow,	18 15 0
19	Leah M. Hayes,	13 15 0	83	Margaret M. Campbell,	13 15 0
74- 1	Jane A. Calder,	11 5 0	84	Bridget Leary,	11 5 0
2	Margaret Dewar,	9 7 6	85	Michael O'Grady,	11 5 0
3	Schuyler P. Frink,	5 12 6	86	Caroline M. Rose,	8 15 0
4	James G. Forbes,	22 10 0	87	Ellen Walsh,	17 10 0
5	Erasmus G. Price,	11 5 0	88	Michael L. Griffin,	10 15 8
6	Robert Limond,	14 1 3	78- 4	William Hogan,	11 5 0
7	James F. Gordon,	15 0 0	5	John Jamieson,	5 12 6
8	James Alexander,	11 5 0	6	John Callaghan,	11 5 0
9	Henry Renour,	3 15 0	8	Martha L. Howell,	4 7 6
10	Chloe Dow,	8 15 0	10	Margaret J. Howell,	13 2 6
75- 3	Cicilia Gallagher,	11 5 0	11	Jessie M'Donald,	8 15 0
4	Mary Wallace,	11 5 0	12	John Curran,	8 15 0
12	Sarah R. Calhoun,	4 7 6	13	Davis P. Howe,	12 10 0
16	James W. Bishop,	13 15 0	14	Sarah B. Wynne,	13 15 0
17	Mary C. Peck,	20 12 6	15	Mary Harrington,	13 15 0
19	James Carnwath,	18 15 0	16	Robina Richardson,	13 15 0
20	John Cairns,	11 5 0	17	Ann Quinlain,	13 15 0
28	Ellen E. Clarke,	13 15 0	18	George M'Niel,	18 15 0
30	Israel Gross,	18 15 0	19	George T. Smith,	15 0 0
34	Amanda Wilbur,	13 15 0	20	James Henderson,	11 5 0
38	Samuel C. Wilbur,	18 15 0	21	Bridget Flannagan,	8 15 0
76-14	George M'Leod,	15 0 0	22	Mary Shaw,	8 15 0

78-23	Mary Ann Williston,	£8 15 0	80-15	Benj. B. McNeal,	£10 0 0
24	James Creighton,	11 5 0	16	George D. Carter,	15 0 0
25	Charles L. Ramsay,	11 5 0	17	Charles H. Jacob,	15 0 0
26	Christina Ritchie,	8 15 0	18	Cyrus Perkins,	7 10 0
27	William King,	9 7 6	19	Hugh A. Mount,	9 15 0
28	David Lynch,	11 5 0	21	John R. Egan,	18 15 0
29	Barbara McNaughton,	8 15 0	22	Alex. McLauchlan,	18 15 0
30	Arch. Cameron,	12 7 6	23	Hugh Moore,	18 15 0
31	Donald Frazer,	11 5 0	24	Solomon Denton,	18 15 0
32	Mary McNaughton,	8 15 0	25	Mary Denton,	8 15 0
33	Peter Kelley,	11 5 0	26	Eliza J. Needham,	13 15 0
34	Mary McCarthy,	13 15 0	27	Mary M. Hopkins,	13 15 0
35	Chas. Anthony,	12 7 6	29	Eliza McLauchlan,	13 15 0
37	Margaret McManus,	11 5 0	34	Martha McLauchlan,	8 15 0
39	Rowland Crocker,	0 12 6	35	Ruth A. Estey,	8 15 0
40	Mary McPhail,	13 15 0	36	Catherine Estey,	8 15 0
41	Wm. H. Grindley,	18 15 0	37	Jesse Bonnell,	8 15 0
42	Ann Tweedy,	8 15 0	38	Adelaide Thomas,	8 15 0
43	James Gaynor,	11 5 0	39	Eleanor Wright,	8 15 0
44	Farrel Rieley,	11 5 0	40	Louise C. Marsh,	8 15 0
45	Michael Flinn,	15 0 0	41	Thomas Howell,	11 5 0
48	John Ferguson,	11 5 0	42	Chas. McKenzie,	2 10 0
50	Mary Lawlor,	13 15 0	43	Teresa Thompson,	12 12 1
51	Eliza Hickey,	20 7 11	44	Daniel Ford,	18 15 0
52	John Hamilton,	21 13 4	46	Annie Perkins,	4 7 6
53	Robert Limond,	16 8 1	49	Cath. McGlenchey,	5 14 7
54	Jane Brander,	20 12 6	53	And. McGechan,	10 6 3
55	Peter McKernan,	20 12 6	55	Emeline R. Smith,	8 15 0
56	John Jamieson,	5 12 6	56	Robert Lowe,	6 17 6
57	Donald Bell,	11 5 0	57	Joseph Barnes,	9 7 6
79- 5	Asinath M. Short,	11 5 0	60	Robert Fisk,	11 5 0
6	Amelia S. Peatuen,	8 15 0	61	Frederick W. Fowler,	3 6 8
17	James Roe,	15 0 0	62	Jas. Rosborough,	11 5 0
19	Catherine Boyle,	8 0 5	63	Donald McDonald,	11 5 0
27	Wm. H. Sinnott,	14 11 8	66	Jas. F. Clark,	11 5 0
30	Charlotte W. Whelpley,	13 15 0	68	Arthur Bulley,	3 15 0
31	Mary Nutter,	14 17 11	69	Aaron S. Hartt,	10 0 0
34	David P. Wetmore,	18 15 0	70	Donald Buchanan,	10 0 0
36	Olivia Williams,	13 15 0	71	James Laird,	15 0 0
44	Joshua Fenwick,	3 15 0	72	Cath. McDowell,	8 15 0
51	Lavisy E. Cain,	11 5 0	73	George Jones,	15 0 0
60	Jas. L. Simpson,	18 15 0	74	Margt. McKay,	7 5 10
67	John Raymond,	18 15 0	75	Sarah A. Carman,	8 15 0
68	Andrew Grey,	5 3 1	76	Joseph Locke,	11 5 0
70	Finnemore E. Morton,	7 10 0	77	George Johnstone,	18 15 0
71	Isaac Tranton,	11 5 0	78	A. R. Crockett,	11 5 0
75	Harriet A. Stone,	11 5 0	81- 1	Robert Brown,	11 5 0
81	George W. Duval,	11 5 0	3	John McMin,	11 5 0
87	Patrick Carey,	12 10 0	4	C. Coughlan,	16 17 6
95	Char. B. Phipps,	7 10 0	5	Jerome Boudreau,	22 10 0
80- 1	Chas. H. Fowler,	1 0 0	6	Lucy Doucett,	8 15 0
6	A. Lounsbury,	11 5 0	7	Ann Russell,	8 15 0
7	Foster McFarland,	18 15 0	8	Sarah McGee,	8 15 0
8	Gideon Freeman,	18 15 0	9	Elizabeth Morrison,	8 15 0
9	Edwd. Patterson,	2 10 0	10	Louisa Melloy,	8 15 0
10	Arthur Bully,	1 17 6	11	Frederick Lynch,	11 5 0
11	Philip W. Cliff,	5 12 6	12	Philomene Doucett,	8 0 5
14	Annie Perkins,	4 7 6	14	James Shea,	9 7 6

81-15	Horatio G. Howard,	£11 5 0	23	Joseph A. Wetmore,	15 0 0
16	Robert Chalmers,	18 15 0	86-24	Oscar F. Hoyt,	£15 0 0
24	Narcisse Polier,	11 5 0	25	Eben. M. Scribner,	15 0 0
25	John Little,	15 0 0	26	Michael Boyd,	15 0 0
26	Ann Ellis,	8 15 0	27	Eliz. Crawford,	8 15 0
27	Rachel Forbes,	8 15 0	31	Jas. Mulholland,	18 15 0
28	Mary Ann Forbes,	8 15 0	35	Eliz. Estey,	13 15 0
29	Mary Russell,	8 15 0	36	Char. W. Turner,	16 0 10
83- 3	Amund C. Kelley,	13 15 0	38	Sarah French,	11 9 2
4	Wm. W. Skinner,	7 10 0	41	Ann Smith,	8 15 0
6	Roger M'Elroy,	3 15 0	42	Lucy Ann Burns,	13 15 0
7	Wm. W. Skinner,	6 5 0	45	John L. M'Innis,	18 15 0
9	Eleanor Lynch,	8 15 0	46	E. C. Freeze,	8 11 10
10	Catherine M'Glinchey,	6 17 6	47	John Forain,	13 15 0
12	Eliza A. Howell,	11 5 0	49	Michael Donovan,	15 15 0
13	Mary Carman,	8 15 0	52	M. A. Henderson,	13 15 0
15	Chas. W. Kierstead,	1 3 4	53	Mary Ann Walsh,	13 15 0
85- 6	Harriet A. Shea,	22 10 0	54	Amelia Walker,	13 15 0
27	Wesley Annett,	15 0 0	55	Sarah J. Peters,	13 15 0
45	Emma C. Clements,	13 15 0	58	J. E. N. Holder,	15 0 0
46	Margt. J. Clement,	13 15 0	59	James Ritchie,	18 15 0
48	Eliz. J. Williams,	13 15 0	61	John Kenneally,	28 2 6
49	Eliza A. Smith,	13 15 0	62	John Sullivan,	11 5 0
58	Isabella S. Williams,	8 15 0	63	Isabella Cosgrove,	11 5 0
59	Eliz. J. M'Indoe,	8 15 0	69	Elizabeth Gowan,	11 5 0
86- 3	Wm. J. Timmis,	7 10 0	74	Thomas Simpson,	18 15 0
7	Alice J. Murphy,	11 5 0	79	Patrick Bennett,	11 5 0
8	Rosanna Kelly,	6 18 6	82	Michael Kelly,	27 10 0
11	Francis A. Brown,	12 0 7	86	Edward Outram,	15 0 0
13	David M'Lean,	14 16 10	88	Walter Gladstone,	11 5 0
14	John Kerr,	11 5 0	89- 7	Robert Aitkin,	37 10 0
17	Patrick Quinn,	15 0 0	8	Charles H. Tucker,	37 10 0
19	John V. Roberts,	15 0 0	9	Thomas Moore,	15 0 0
20	John Brooks,	15 0 0	11	George Stewart,	25 0 0
22	John Ring,	15 0 0			
	Series 1859,	... ..		£9,339 0 8 }	£23,539 19 4
	Do.	... ..		14,200 18 8 }	

Abstract of School Warrants issued in 1860.

Albert County,	1 year,	£873 19 2	Queen's County,	1 year,	£1,757 19 9
Carleton County,	"	1,602 5 3	Restigouche County,	"	321 11 2
Charlotte County,	"	2,479 0 8	Saint John County,	"	2,940 1 11
Gloucester County,	"	733 12 8	Sunbury County,	"	517 14 1
Kent County,	"	787 14 3	Westmorland County,	"	2,310 5 8
King's County,	"	2,506 5 5	York County,	"	2,081 16 11
Northumberland County,	"	1,495 4 7	Victoria County,	"	515 1 2
	Paid in 1860,	... ..		£14,200 18 8 }	£20,922 12 8
	Unpaid Nov. 1, 1860,	... ..		6,721 14 0 }	

Series 1859, Warrant 48-6, James D. Skelley, £11 5 0
 Warrant 48-11, Jane M'Ivor, 8 15 0— £20 0 0
 Are reported paid by Deputy Treasurer Stewart, Restigouche, and the Letter containing them lost in transmission to the Provincial Treasurer.

Remaining unpaid of Series 1859 on 1st November 1860, £14 3 4

TREASURY WARRANTS, Series 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, unpaid 31st Oct. 1860.

No.	In whose favor.	Services, &c.	Amounts.	Total.
1857.				
56	Stockholders,	E. & N. A. Railway, balance,	£91 5 0	
254	Bye Roads,	Balance,	8 5 0	
330-8	Rebecca Hayward,	Pension,	10 0 0	
331-12	Alfred S. Grant,	School Teacher, Victoria,	11 5 0	
1858.				£123 15 0
100-2	Thomas McCarthy,	Education,	£6 0 0	
262	John Leonard,	Pension,	5 3 8	
256-7	R. Howard,	Do.	10 0 0	
8	A. McKay,	Do.	10 0 0	
327	Bye Roads,	Balance,	10 0 0	
335-13	M. J. Hawkins,	Education,	8 15 0	
18	William M'Kean,	Do.	22 2 6	
491	B. Beveridge,	Indian Commissioner,	30 0 0	
1859.				105 1 2
165	J. G. Stevens,	Agriculture, St. Croix,	£50 0 0	
207-10	William Bayard,	Indians, St. John,	7 10 0	
11	Richard E. Steves,	Do. Albert,	7 10 0	
273	Bye Roads,	Balance,	35 0 0	
371	Overseers Poor, Sackville,	Sick and Disabled Seamen,	5 0 0	
418-15	William Dunlop,	Steamboat Inspector, Miramichi,	12 10 0	
1860.				117 10 0
57	Edward B. Smith,	Bear Bounties,	£10 0 0	
76-13	William Dunlop,	Steamboat Inspector, Miramichi,	12 10 0	
128	William Smith and others,	Sick & Disabled Seamen, Dalhousie,	56 5 6	
129	Lieut. Col. Richard Hayne,	Militia expenses,	15 0 0	
110-8	F. Gauvreau,	Indians,	10 0 0	
10	Dr. William Bayard,	Do.	7 10 0	
151	Commissioners,	S. & D. Seamen Fund, Richibucto,	50 13 4	
172	William Kerr,	Do. do.	13 13 7	
185-19	William Dunlop,	Steamboat Inspector, Miramichi,	12 10 0	
191-1	George Botsford,	Index Legislative Council,	40 0 0	
261	Bye Roads,	Balance,	297 10 0	
324-20	William Dunlop,	Steamboat Inspector, Miramichi,	12 10 0	
337	Board of Works,	Balance,	25 0 0	
339-4	Lewis N. Holmes, }	Attending Training School,	12 0 0	
5	Jane Sowerby, }			
318	Francis M'Phelim,	Buoys and Beacons,	12 0 0	
357	Commissioners,	Sick & Disabled Seamen, Miramichi,	315 6 2	
350	Do.	Do. do. Shippigan,	11 1 3	
360-4	Elizabeth Grannell,	Attending Training School,	6 0 0	
365	Commissioners,	Sick & Disabled Seamen, Buctouche.	80 13 1	
371	Board of Works,	Balance,	50 0 0	
377-1	Richard Jackson,	Attending Training School,	4 10 0	
4	LeBaron Godard, }	Do. do.	12 0 0	
7	Malvina A. Palmer, }			
397	Rev. J. C. Cochran,	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax,	50 0 0	
399	Edwd. J. Russell,	Photographs,	25 0 0	
402	Rufus S. Chandler,	Jury Fees, Kent.	275 5 0	
403	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	Expenses Board of Health,	50 0 0	
407	E. B. Smith,	Hannah Whiting's pension.	10 0 0	
408	Alex. M'Alany,	Taking Prisoner to Penitentiary,	2 0 0	
409	Thos. Stableford,	Ont Mill, &c. Sussex,	25 0 0	
411	Rev. Michael Melloy,	Roman Catholic School, Bathurst,	22 10 0	
412	John Hardie,	Newcastle Grammar School,	25 0 0	
420	E. H. Wilmot,	University of New Brunswick,	275 0 0	
422	Sundry persons,	Salaries, balance,	1,325 0 0	
423	John Mills,	Salary Training School,	27 10 0	
425	Sundry persons,	Attending Training School,	30 0 0	
426	Wellington Hatch,	Bear Bounties, Charlotte,	10 0 0	
428	David Pickett,	Jury Fees, King's,	4 15 0	
429	John Bennet,	Estate of H. Fisher,	29 1 10	
430	Hon. J. J. Robinson,	Campo Bello Fishing Society,	109 10 0	
431	Jane Hawkins,	Pension,	10 0 0	
432	Sam. R. Miller,	Sundries for Education Office,	65 1 3	
433	J. W. Smith,	Papers for Legislature,	7 2 11	
434	Hon. S. L. Tilley,	Balance of Indian Grant, 1860,	7 10 0	3,151 15 11

Parish School Warrants, Series 1859, £14 3 4
 Do. do. do. 1860, 0— 0,735 17 4

Total, £10,534 2 5

Classification of Warrants issued on the Treasury during the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

ORDINARY REVENUE—

Civil List,	£114,500	0	0
Legislature,	12,914	12	9
Judicial,	3,098	14	3
Revenue Collection and Protection,	7,831	2	10
Post Office,	6,000	0	0
Public Works,	50,896	14	5
Education,	29,308	4	3
Agriculture,	4,521	19	5
Fisheries,	284	10	0
Provincial Penitentiary,	2,800	0	0
Lunatic Asylum,	4,000	0	0
Public Health,	1,725	0	0
Return Duties,	40	17	6
Pensions,	355	10	0
Indians,	300	0	0
Military,	529	3	9
Steamboat Inspection,	250	0	0
Steam Ferries,	60	0	0
Immigration,	270	8	2
Unforeseen Expenses,	3,740	5	9

£148,427 3 0

SPECIAL FUNDS—

Railways,	£277,384	2	6
Light Houses,	5,799	1	11
Buoys and Beacons,	131	0	0
Sick and Disabled Seamen,	801	11	8
Emigrant Fund,	25	0	0
Indian Fund,	96	0	0

£284,236 16 1

Total, £427,663 19 1

Paid at the Treasury in 1860,—

Treasury Warrants,	£403,289	7	6
Parish School Warrants,	14,200	18	8

£417,490 6 2

Unpaid 31st October 1860,—

Treasury Warrants,	£3,451	18	11
Parish School Warrants,	6,721	14	0

10,173 12 11

£427,663 19 1

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 4.—Account A.**ACCOUNT of Sums paid for Interest by B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.**

Paid Interest on Cash Credit Acct. 1st Quarter,	£70	15	0	
Do. do. 2nd " Bank N. Bruns.	140	0	6	
Do. do. " " Com. Bank,	13	5	9	
Do. do. 3rd "	86	19	5	
Do. do. 4th "	127	9	7	
				£438 10 3
Paid Interest to Savings Banks, viz:—				
At Saint John,	£4,236	11	7	
Saint Andrews,	409	13	0	
Restigouche,	80	7	11	
Newcastle,	98	12	11	
Chatham,	98	17	9	
Kent,	45	15	9	
Shediac,	18	8	10	
				4,988 7 9
Interest on £31,000 stg. Debentures to 1st Jan. 1859 6s. stg. Ex. 8 pr. ct.	1,127	3	2	
Do. do. 1st July, do.	1,127	3	2	
Amount carried to Railway Impost Account for deficiency in meeting the Interest on Debentures,	3,379	5	11	
Coupons from Debentures sold under Act 19 V. c. 20, viz:—				
No. 69, May 1859,	£3	0	0	
1 @ 49, November 1859, 49 @ £3 each,	147	0	0	
51 " 58, " " 8 " "	24	0	0	
61 " 75, " " 15 " "	45	0	0	
77 " 80, " " 4 " "	12	0	0	
201 " 221, " " 21 " £6 each,	126	0	0	
223 " 224, " " 2 " "	12	0	0	
313 " 320, " " 8 " £15 each,	120	0	0	
1 " 49, May 1860, 49 " £3 each,	147	0	0	
51 " 53, " " 3 " "	9	0	0	
55 " 58, " " 4 " "	12	0	0	
61 " 68, " " 8 " "	24	0	0	
70 " 75, " " 6 " "	18	0	0	
77 " 80, " " 4 " "	12	0	0	
201 " 221, " " 21 " £6 each,	126	0	0	
223 " 224, " " 2 " "	12	0	0	
313 " 320, " " 8 " £15 each,	120	0	0	
				969 0 0
				£12,029 10 3

Treasury, Saint John, 1st Nov. 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 5.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Drawbacks paid by B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

£2,820	8	4	Ad-valorem,	@	1	per cent.	...	...	£28	4	1
186	0	0	do.	"	10	"	...	...	18	12	0
27,753	12	0	do.	"	12½	"	...	...	3,469	4	0
439	11	8	do.	"	15	"	...	...	65	18	9
137	galls.		Wine,	"	2s.	6d.	per gall.	...	17	2	6
624½	"		Brandy,	"	4s.	0d.	"	...	124	18	0
230½	"		Gin, &c.	"	2s.	6d.	"	...	28	16	3
157	"		Alcohol,	"	1s.	6d.	"	...	11	15	6
219	"		Malt Liquors,	"	6d.	"	...	...	5	9	6
50¼	cwt.		Sugar,	"	6s.	per cwt.	...	...	15	4	6
200	lbs.		Crus'd Sugar,	"	1d.	per lb.	...	...	0	16	8
3,314	"		Tea,	"	2d.	"	...	...	27	12	4
2,480	"		Tobacco,	"	2d.	"	...	...	20	13	4
220	"		Coffee,	"	1d.	"	...	...	1	7	6
660	"		Dried Fruit,	"	1d.	"	...	...	2	15	0
688	"		Leather,	"	2d.	"	...	...	5	14	8
									£3,844	4	7
£31,992	10s.	Railway Imposts,		@	2½	per cent.	...	...	799	16	3
									£4,644	0	10

No. 6.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Supreme Court Fees paid into the hands of B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

Date.	From whom received.	Amount.
1860		
Jan. 31	William Carman, Esquire, Clerk of the Pleas Supreme Court,	£100 0 0
April 30		150 0 0
July 31		100 0 0
Oct. 31		275 5 0
		£625 5 0

R. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 7.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Casual and Territorial Revenue paid into the hands of
B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st
October 1860.

Date.	From whom received.	Amount.
1860.		
July 28	From the Receiver General of Casual and Territorial Revenue,	£2,250 0 0
Oct. 20		1,000 0 0
31		8,264 4 10
		£11,514 4 10

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.**Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.***No. 8.—Account A.**

ACCOUNT of Net Proceeds of Sales of Seizures made at the Port of
St. John, shewing the amount credited to the Province for its por-
tion thereof, from 1st Nov 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

No.	Dates of Sales accounted for.	Net Proceeds.	Paid Seizing Officer.	Credited to the Province.
1	29th December, 1859,	£256 6 1	£128 3 1	£128 3 0
2	29th February, 1860,	109 5 11	54 12 11	54 13 0
3	10th May, “	51 9 5	25 14 9	25 14 8
4	18th June, “	46 4 9	23 2 5	23 2 4
		£463 6 2	£231 13 2	£231 13 0

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.**Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.*

No. 9.—Account A.

B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, in Account for "Sums Refunded,"
Received and Paid from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1860.		RECEIPTS.		
Jan. 14.	From J. McAvity's Estate, part of Bye Road Warrants, unexpended,			£1 14 2
Feb. 21.	From A. J. Wetmore for surcharge in his Quarter's Account of the 31st January, ...			0 7 6
April 16.	From W. D. Jones, refund of a portion of money allowed him while attending Training School, ...			2 0 0
June 9.	From A. J. Wetmore, surcharge in his Quarter's Account 30th April,			0 10 0
July 10.	From Robert Shives, proceeds of sales of Maps of the Province,			276 0 0
Oct. 31.	From J. Cotterel per J. Grimmer, part of Bye Road Warrants,			14 9 10
				£295 1 6
1859.		PAYMENTS.		
Dec. 24.	No. 1, Berton & Brothers, excess of Duties paid, 1860.			£7 14 9
Feb. 1.	" 2, C. Sparrow, do. do.			0 7 7
May 12.	" 3, G. F. Letsón, do. do.			1 15 0
15.	" 4, Lawton & Vassie, do. do.			1 12 6
17.	" 5, Ennis & Gardner, do. do.			7 7 5
19.	" 6, Doherty & McTavish, do. do.			0 12 8
23.	" 7, Ferguson Brothers, do. do.			1 14 7
"	" 8, Do. do. do.			4 4 4
June 2.	" 9, J. J. Christie, do. do.			0 7 1
6.	" 10, G. D. Street, do. do.			0 12 7
14.	" 11, Simon Nealis, do. do.			1 11 6
29.	" 12, W. H. Lawton, do. do.			1 13 0
July 14.	" 13, William Major, do. do.			0 16 0
28.	" 14, J. McConnell, do. do.			18 10 0
Sept. 29.	" 15, Septimus V. Morgan, do. do.			12 10 0
Oct. 8.	" 16, L. H. Develber & Sons, do. do.			5 13 7
11.	" 17, A. L. Busby, do. do.			11 5 0
12.	" 18, James Barber, do. do.			3 8 3
17.	" 19, Frazer & Ray, do. do.			2 9 2
20.	" 20, Smith Brothers, return of Lockers' pay,			5 0 0
31.	Balance carried to Ordinary Revenue,			205 16 6
				£295 1 6

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 10 to 13.—Account A.

Are four Quarterly Accounts, in detail, of Import Duties collected at the Treasury, Saint John, during the year ending 31st October 1860, amounting to £105,577 7 6

No. 14 to 17.—Account A.

Are four Quarterly Accounts, in detail, of Export Duties collected at the Treasury, Saint John, during the year ending 31st October 1860, amounting to £8,870 11 6

No. 18.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Auction Duty paid into the hands of B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, at Saint John, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

Date.	From whom received.	Amount.
1860.		
March 25.	No. 1. J. V. Thurgar,	£45 1 5
Oct. 31.	2. Cudlip & Snider,	34 2 8
		£79 4 1

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 19.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Sums received by B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, for Licences for Distilleries, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

Date.	Names.	Where situated.	Amount.
1860.			
Jan. 14	No. 1. Carl Regan,	City of Saint John,	£10 0 0
June 13	2. Jas. M'Cormick,	County of do.	10 0 0
			£20 0 0

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

B.**BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, in Account with the CONSOLIDATED REVENUES of New Brunswick, 31st October 1860.**

Dr.

To Balances of Accounts, viz :—

Bay of Fundy Lights,	26,	£5,268	14	11	
Gulf Lights,	27,	1,828	13	4	
Sick & Disabled Seamen's Fund,	28,	486	2	1	
Indian Reserve Fund,	29,	773	4	3	
Copyright Duties,	30,	22	6	5	
Cape Race Light Duties,	31,	91	6	4	
Sinking Fund,	32,	2,490	14	7	
Savings' Bank, Saint John,	33,	91,500	0	1	
Restigouche,	34,	1,720	12	0	
Gloucester,	35,	421	0	3	
Newcastle,	36,	2,434	15	3	
Chatham,	37,	14,008	15	11	
Kent,	38,	1,434	2	6	
Shediac,	39,	412	5	8	
St. Andrews,	40,	8,805	8	4	
Buoys & Beacons, Campbellton,	46,	6	11	2	
Dalhousie,	48,	51	2	4	
Bathurst,	47,	40	9	5	
Caraquet,	49,	10	2	3	
Shippegan,	50,	9	9	8	
Miramichi,	51,	385	19	9	
Richibucto,	53,	77	6	1	
Buctouche,	54,	27	17	4	
Shediac, ... 41 & 56,		102	8	9	
St. Andrews,	70,	15	14	0	
St. Stephen,	71,	14	12	4	
St. George, ... 42 & 72,		51	18	7	
					£132,491 13 7

To Debentures, viz :—

Fredericton Fire Loan,	£12,000	0	0	
N. B. & Canada Railway, £44,000, Stg.	52,800	0	0	
E. & N. A. Railway, £870,000, Stg.	1,044,000	0	0	
Per Act 19 V. cap. 20, in London and here,	54,000	0	0	
				1,162,800 0 0

To Amount held for Account of Receiver General, ... ..	...	...	...	2,413	7	2
Do. held for Acct. of Rufus Cole, Dp. Treas. 58,	£4	5	8			
Do. do Vital Hebert, do.	22	8	2			
						26 13 10
Do. due to the Commercial Bank for Cash Credit Account, 31st October 1860,	43,			2,131	10	0
						£1,299,868 4 7

Cr.

By Balance of Acct. Ordinary Revenue,	20,	£145,357	8	1	
Emigrant Fund,	21,	1,308	16	0	
Fredericton Fire Loan,	22,	3,068	0	2	
Railway Construction,	23,	49,627	5	11	
Baring Brothers & Co.	24,	1,757	9	6	
Do. "Dividends,"	25,	24,522	10	0	
					£225,641 9 8

Carried forward,

	<i>Brought forward,</i> £225,641 9 8		
By Amount of Bonds for Fredericton Fire Loan in hands of Province Treasurer, ... 44,	£3,416	10 0	
Amount of Bonds for Fredericton Fire Loan in hands of Attorney General, ... 45,	7,000	0 0	
Amount of Stock in N. B. & Canada Railroad, £50,000 Sterling,	60,000	0 0	
Amount invested in E. & N. A. Railway by sale of Debentures,	1,003,200	0 0	
			1,073,616 10 0
Amount of Charlotte County Bank Notes received from T. R. Robertson and others, ...	£50	0 0	
Amount of Copper Coin remaining on hand,	345	0 0	
Amount of new Cents on hand, \$800, and Expenses, £9 1 4,	209	1 4	
Balance of Cash in Office,	1 3 7		605 4 11
			£1,299,863 4 7

Treasury, Saint John, 1st Nov. 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

N. B.—The Railway Impost Account (marked D,) being without balance on either side, is not brought into this Sheet of Balances.

B. R.

I, Beverley Robinson, do solemnly swear that the foregoing Account, together with all the Accounts to which it refers, is just and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. ROBINSON.

Sworn to before me at St. John this 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1860.

H. T. GILBERT, a Justice of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John.

No. 20.—Account B.

Is the Balance of Account A, Ordinary Revenue, £145,357 8 1

No. 21.—Account B.

EMIGRANT FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

		DR.	CR.
1859.	Nov. 1. To Balance per Acc't, 1st Nov. 1859,	£1,324 4 0	
1860.	Oct. 31. " Paid Warrant, No. 417,	25 0 0	
1860.	Jan. 31. By Collected at St. John, 1st Quarter,		£0 2 6
	July 31. Do. do. 3rd "		30 7 6
	Oct. 31. Do. do. 4th "		9 0 0
	" Do. at Caraquet,		0 18 0
	" By Balance due to the Consolidated Revenue,		1,308 16 0
		£1,349 4 0	£1,349 4 0

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 22.—Account B.

FREDERICTON Fire Loan, in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

Vouchers.		To whom paid.	Reference to Debentures.	Interest.
No.	Dates.			
	1859.	To balance per Account	1st Nov.	£2,613 8 0
1	November 3.	J. Fairweather,	No. 13, B.	£12 6 0
2	15,	B. Smith's Estate,	19 & 20, A,	12 0 0
3	24,	D. Jordan,	17 & 15, A,	12 0 0
4	"	Do.	23 & 24, B,	24 0 0
5	"	Do.	26 @ 28, A,	18 0 0
6	"	Do.	21 @ 25, A,	30 0 0
7	December 10.	H. M. Johnson,	50 & 52, A,	12 0 0
8	22,	J. M. Robinson,	4 A,	6 0 0
9	"	Do.	60 A,	5 0 0
10	"	Mercy M. Robinson,	26 B,	12 0 0
11	24,	Sarah Kinnear,	58 & 59, A,	12 0 0
12	February 15,	Albinia Boyd,	38 @ 40, A,	18 0 0
13	"	W. M. Jarvis,	31 @ 37, A,	24 0 0
14	21,	B. Smith's Estate,	29 @ 33, A,	30 0 0
15	April 12,	Do.	41 @ 45, A,	30 0 0
16	June 2,	Jane Gallagher,	46 A,	6 0 0
17	4,	W. Bayard.	28 B,	12 0 0
18	20,	J. Fairweather,	27 B,	12 0 0
19	July 4,	B. Smith's Estate,	47 A, 29 B,	18 0 0
20	17,	David S. Kerr,	2 A, 3 & 4 B,	30 0 0
21	19,	John Robertson,	6, 7, 8 A, 11 @ 12 B,	42 0 0
22	21,	B. Smith's Estate,	5 A, 9 & 10 B,	30 0 0
23	"	Sarah Kinnear,	8 B,	12 0 0
24	August 8,	J. Fairweather,	30 B,	12 0 0
25	"	Do.	13 B,	12 0 0
26	10,	B. Smith's Estate,	12 A, 17 @ 19 B,	42 0 0
27	15,	John Gillies,	11 A, 15 & 16 B,	30 0 0
28	"	Do.	1 & 3 A, 1, 2, 5 & 6 B,	60 0 0
29	16,	C. J. Waterbury,	14 A,	6 0 0
30	20,	E. Quayle.	21 B,	12 0 0
31	25,	J. M'Avity's Estate,	48 A,	6 0 0
32	29,	J. Robertson,	10 A,	6 0 0
33	September 1,	B. Smith's Estate,	14 B,	12 0 0
34	10,	John Ross,	22 B,	12 0 0
35	October 15,	J. M. Robinson,	4 A,	6 0 0
36	"	Do.	60 A,	6 0 0
37	17,	Sarah Kinnear,	58 & 59 A,	12 0 0
38	20,	H. Bowyer Smith,	57 & 54 A,	12 0 0
				666 0 0
				£3,300 8 0

CREDITOR.

By Interest received, viz:—

Date.	From whom received.	On what Bond.	Amount.
1859. Nov. 3.	Wm. Grièves,	Wm. Grièves, No. 19,	£30 0 0
1860. Jan. 12.	Hon. C. Fisher,	J. G. Harding, 2,	30 0 0
"	Do.	M. Bryson, 20,	60 0 0
Feb. 1.	Do.	P. Sweeney, 1,	60 0 0
July 16.	J. Edgecomb,	J. Edgecomb, 25,	18 10 0
October 20.	J. Neill,	J. Neill, 26 in full,	14 17 10
30.	Wm. Grièves,	Wm. Grièves, 12,	30 0 0
			£241 7 10
Balance due Consolidated Revenue,			£3,068 0 2

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, N. B., 1st November 1860.

No. 23.—Account B.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

	Cr.		Sterling.	Currency.
To Balance from Account 1st November 1859,	£10,377 9 3
Amount paid on Account of Warrants No. 50, series 1557.	5 15 0
Amount paid R. Jardine, Esq. per Warrant No. 43,	£50,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 137,	32,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 213,	31,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 276,	35,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 356,	38,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 415,	19,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 437,	19,000 0 0	
				<u>227,000 0 0</u>
To Amount paid in London to Account of the Railway Commissioners by				
Baring Brothers & Co. per Warrant No. 212,	£11,986 15 5	
Add 1-5 for Exchange @ 8 per cent. premium,	8,397 7 1	
				<u>50,384 2 6</u>
To Amount charged by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. in their General				
Account to 31st December 1859, for Postage, &c.	£2 10 0	3 0 0
				<u>£317,770 6 0</u>

	Dr.		Sterling.	Currency.
By Debentures sold by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. during Fiscal Year,	£206,000 0 0	
Profit on the Sales of the above mentioned Debentures,	13,172 5 0	
				<u>£219,172 5 0</u>
Add 1-5 for Exchange at 8 per cent. premium,	43,834 9 0	
				<u>£263,006 14 0</u>

By profit on Sales of Bills @ rates above 8 per cent. premium, viz:—

1859.		Currency.	
Nov. 14. 1 set Exchange, £10,000 Stg. at 10 3/4 ct., less stamp 50s.	£219 9 5
25. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 3/4 " " "	191 14 0
1860.			
Jan. 9. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 1/2 " " "	163 18 7
Feb. 7. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 1/4 " " "	136 3 2
March 5. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 3/4 " free of stamp,	194 8 11
April 2. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 1/2 " less stamp	136 3 2
28. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 1/2 " " "	163 18 7
June 11. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 1/4 " " "	163 18 7
23. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 1/2 " stamp £5 Stg.	160 11 8
July 9. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 1/2 " " "	160 11 8
24. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 1/2 " " "	160 11 8
Sept. 4. 1 do. 5,000 " 9 1/4 " stamp 50s.	80 5 10
18. 1 do. 5,000 " 9 1/2 " " "	80 5 10
Oct. 30. 1 do. 5,000 " 9 " " "	52 10 6

Total profits on Bills of Exchange. £2,064 11 7

March 8. By Fines paid into the Treasury by Wm. Scoullar, Esq.	..	..	50 0 0	
By Balance of Interest allowed by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. in their General Account to 31st Dec. 1859, £2,493 2 9, Stg. at 8 per cent. premium,	..	..	2,991 15 3	
				<u>5,136 6 10</u>
By Balance overdrawn for this Account,	..	..	..	<u>49,627 5 11</u>
				<u>£317,770 6 0</u>

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasurer, Saint John. 1st November 1860.

No. 24.—Account B.

Messrs. **BARING BROS & Co.** in Account Current with **B. ROBINSON,**
Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1860.		DR.	Sterling.	
Jan. 1.	To	Balance of Interest per their Account to 31st Dec. 1859,	£2,493	2 9
Oct. 31.		Amount of Debentures sent them from 1st November 1859,		
		to this date,	240,000	0 0
		Amount of Net Profits on Sales of £206,000 Debentures		
		during this Fiscal Year,	13,172	5 0
			<hr/>	
			£255,665	7 9
			<hr/>	
1859.		CR.	Sterling.	
Nov. 1.	By	Balance due B. B. & Co. per Account of this date, ...	£20,332	19 1
19.		Amount transferred to Dividends Account, ...	5,000	0 0
Dec. 12.	Do.	do. do. do. ...	15,000	0 0
1860.				
Jan. 1.		Interest and Commission on £31,000 Sterling, Provincial		
		Liabilities,	939	6 0
"		Contingencies charged in their Account for 1859, ...	2	10 0
May 23.		Transferred to Railway Commissioners' Account, London,	41,986	15 5
June 11.		" Dividends Account,	20,000	0 0
July 1.		Interest and Commission on £31,000 Stg. Prov. Liabilities,	939	6 0
Aug. 22.		Transferred to Dividends Account,	5,000	0 0
Oct. 6.	Do.	do. do. do.	5,000	0 0
16.	Do.	do. do. do.	5,000	0 0
30.	Do.	do. do. do.	10,000	0 0
31.		Eleven sets of Exchange for £10,000 each, and three sets		
		of Exchange for £5,000 each, drawn on them from 1st		
		November 1859 to 31st October 1860,	125,000	0 0
31.		Balance of Debentures in the hands of Messrs. Baring		
		Brothers and Company,	1,461	11 3
			<hr/>	
			£255,665	7 9
			<hr/>	

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 25.—Account B.

DIVIDENDS ACCOUNT with Baring Brothers & Co. in Account with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859.		Dr.		Sterling.	
Nov. 19.	To Amount from Barings' General Account,	...	...	£5,000	0 0
Dec. 12.	Do. transferred from do.	...	...	15,000	0 0
1860.					
June 11.	Do. do. do.	...	...	20,000	0 0
Aug. 22.	Do. do. do.	...	...	5,000	0 0
Dec. 6.	Do. do. do.	...	...	5,000	0 0
16.	Do. do. do.	...	...	5,000	0 0
30.	Do. do. do.	...	...	10,000	0 0
To Balance of Interest allowed by Baring Bros. & Co. for 1859,				106	4 0
				<hr/>	
				£65,106	4 0

1859.		Cr.		Sterling.	
Nov. 1.	By Balance from last Account of this date,	...	...	£163	2 5
Dec. 2.	Paid Coupons on £7,000 Stg. Debentures, and Commission,	...	...	212	2 0
1860.					
Jan. 1.	Do. £580,900 do. do.	17,601	5 4		
6.	Do. 9,400 do. do.	284	16 5		
Mar. 11.	Do. 35,800 do. do.	1,084	14 10		
27.	Do. 6,000 do. do.	181	16 0		
April 1.	Do. 50,000 do. do.	1,515	0 0		
27.	Do. 11,000 do. do.	333	6 0		
June 2.	Do. 7,000 do. do.	212	2 0		
July 1.	Do. 649,600 do. do.	19,682	17 7		
6.	Do. 9,400 do. do.	284	16 5		
Sept. 11.	Do. 35,800 do. do.	1,084	14 9		
27.	Do. 6,000 do. do.	181	16 0		
Oct. 1.	Do. 50,000 do. do.	1,515	0 0		
27.	Do. 11,000 do. do.	333	6 0		
31.	By Balance in the hands of Baring Brothers & Co.	...	20,435	8 3	
				<hr/>	
				£65,106	4 0

Balance brought down, Sterling,	...	...	£20,435	8 3
Exchange 8 per cent. add 1-5,	...	...	4,087	1 9
Balance in Currency,	...	...	£24,522	10 0

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 26.—Account B.

**BAY OF FUNDY LIGHTS in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.**

DR.

To Warrant No. 31, Salary of Secretary,	£100	0	0
Do. 138, Nova Scotia Lights,	258	14	7
Do. 435, Contingencies,	2,500	0	0
Do. " Salaries,	1,259	5	0
Do. " Grand Manan Light,	1,000	0	0
			<u>£5,117 19 7</u>
To Balance due from Consolidated Revenues,			5,268 14 11
			<u>£10,386 14 6</u>

CR.

By Balance due from Consolidated Revenues, per Account 1st November 1859,				£6,686	15	4
By Amount collected at Saint John, viz:—						
Per Account to 31st January,	£555	3	0			
Do. 30th April,	658	13	9			
Do. 31st July,	1,093	1	0			
Do. 31st October,	857	4	9			
						<u>3,164 3 8</u>

Remittances from Deputy Treasurers, viz:—

Saint Andrews, No. 70, ...	£46	1	9			
Saint Stephen, 71, ...	98	19	5			
Saint George, 72, ...	158	11	3			
Campo Bello, 69, ...	85	9	6			
Sackville, 57, ...	17	0	0			
North Joggins, 58, ...	11	14	10			
Dorchester, 59, ...	11	7	8			
Moncton, 60, ...	11	9	1			
Hillsborough, 61, ...	82	10	8			
Harvey, 62, ...	12	11	9			
						<u>535 15 11</u>
						<u>£10,386 14 6</u>

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 27.—Account B.

GULF LIGHTS in Account Current with **B. ROBINSON**, Province
Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

DR.

To paid Warrants, viz :—

No. 40. Salary of Keeper of Escuminac Light,	£100	0	0	
90. Commissioners' Account for 1859, ...	211	2	4	
104. Salary of Keeper of Miscoc Light, ...	62	10	0	
199. Do. do. ...	62	10	0	
381. Support of Humane Establishment at Saint Paul and Scattarie, ...	245	0	0	
				£681 2 4
Balance due this Fund, ... ..	...	...	...	1,828 13 4
				£2,509 15 8

CR.

By Balance due from Consolidated Revenues, per Account 1st
November 1859, £930 1 0

Remittances from Deputy Treasurers, viz :—

C. Botsford,	Campbellton, No. 46,	£6	1	6
D. Stewart,	Dalhousie,	48,	173	3 9
J. Read,	Bathurst,	47,	124	0 10
J. G. C. Blackhall,	Caraquet,	49,	15	17 0
P. J. N. Dumaresq,	Shippigan,	50,	10	12 0
J. T. Williston,	Chatham,	51,	330	2 6
R. Sutton,	Newcastle,	52,	392	8 0
H. Livingstone,	Richibucto,	53,	228	9 6
R. Douglas,	Buctouche,	54,	84	15 3
D. Hanington,	Shediac,	56,	214	4 4
				1,579 14 8
				£2,509 15 8

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 28.—Account B.

SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN'S FUND at St. John, in Account with B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

Dr.

To Paid Warrants—

No. 447,	(1858)	balance,	£1	0	0
349,	(1859)	do.	16	3	2
374,	"		5	0	0
85,	(1860)		50	15	6
155,	"		59	8	0
176,	"		38	16	3
362,	"		26	11	10
363,	"		37	10	0
418,	"		26	10	2
419,	"		34	7	0

£296 1 11

Amount paid Commissioners of Marine Hospital—

1st November, 1859,	£250	0	0
31st December, "	250	0	0
31st March, "	200	0	0
4th October, "	250	0	0
31st " "	200	0	0

1,150 0 0

486 2 1

Balance due this Fund,

£1,932 4 0

Cr.

By Balance as per Account 1st November 1859,

£502 16 8

Amount collected at St. John, per Account, to 31st Jan.,	£172	10	2
Do. do. 30th April,	197	3	7
Do. do. 31st July,	348	4	4
Do. do. 31st Oct.	276	6	1

Total collected at St. John,

£994 4 2

Amount received from Out-Bays—

Campo Bello,	46,	£2	0	7
Dulhousie,	48,	8	9	6
Bathurst,	47,	45	12	0
Caraquet,	49,	1	18	6
Shippegan,	50,	1	13	1
Newcastle,	52,	7	17	1
Chatham,	51,	2	15	2
Riehibuoto,	53,	206	17	6
Shediac,	56,	68	2	2
Sackville,	57,	3	13	2
North Joggins,	58,	2	19	2
Dorchester,	59,	2	12	0
Moneton,	60,	1	13	7
Hillsborough,	61,	22	7	4
Harvey,	62,	3	13	2
Saint Stephen,	71,	30	15	5
Campo Bello,	69,	22	3	9—

435 8 2

£1,932 4 0

No. 29.—Account B.

INDIAN RESERVE FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province
Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1859.		Dr.	Cr.
	By Balance per Acct. 1st Nov. 1859,		£829 4 7
Dec. 24.	Received from A. C. Hammond,		2 0 0
1860.			
Feb. 15.	Do. Commis'rs, Gloucester,		25 5 0
25.	Do. do.		2 5 0
May 29.	Do. J. Dibblee,		23 9 8
1860.			
Feb. 1.	To Paid Warrant No. 26,	£10 0 0	
23.	Do. do. 60,	25 0 0	
May 10.	Do. do. 97,	41 0 0	
Aug. 17.	Do. do. 312,	10 0 0	
Sept. 1.	the Aboushagan Indians, per Order in Council, 2nd De- cember 1853,		23 0 0
Oct. 31.	Balance,	773 4 3	
		<u>£882 4 3</u>	<u>£882 4 3</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 30.—Account B.

COPY RIGHT DUTIES in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province
Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance per Account,		£15 3 2
30.	Duties collected at St John this month,		1 12 7
Dec. 31.	Do. do. do.		1 15 6
1860.			
Jan. 17.	To Paid this amount to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an Account,	£18 11 3	
		<u>£18 11 3</u>	<u>£18 11 3</u>
Jan. 31.	By Duties collected at Saint John this month, ...		£0 18 9
April 30.	Do. do. do. for Quarter, ...		6 6 4
July 31.	Do. do. do. do. ...		6 12 0
Oct. 31.	Do. do. do. do. ...		8 9 4
			<u>£22 6 5</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 31.—Account B.

CAPE RACE LIGHT in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1860.		DR.								
Aug. 17.	To paid into Commissariat, St. John,	£119	4	1,	Stg.	£145	0	7		
Oct. 31.	Balance due this Fund,					91	6	4		
						<hr/>				
						£236		6	11	
		CR.								
By Balance due Fund, per Account 1st Nov. 1859,						£125		5	1	
Amount collected at Saint John, 1st Quarter,		£11		19		9				
	Do. do. 2nd "	2		13		11				
	Do. do. 3rd "	24		16		9				
	Do. do. 4th "	25		0		1—		64	10	0
By Amount received from Deputy Treasurers, viz:—										
At Dalhousie, No. 48,		£1		19		2				
Bathurst, 47,		2		6		7				
Shippegan, 50,		0		2		3				
Chatham, 51,		8		8		0				
Newcastle, 52,		7		18		0				
Richibucto, 53,		7		17		10				
Buctouche, 54,		2		18		5				
Shediac, 56,		7		19		10				
Sackville, 57,		0		1		10				
Saint Andrews, 70,		0		11		2				
Saint Stephen, 71,		3		11		10				
Saint George, 72,		2		16		5		46	11	4
						<hr/>				
						£236		6	11	

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 32.—Account B.

ACCOUNT of Sums paid into the hands of B. ROBINSON, Prov. Treasurer, towards a "Sinking Fund," for the redemption of Debentures issued per Act 19 Vic. cap. 16, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1859.									
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand this day,	£1,712	11	4					
	30. Receiver General, proceeds of Sales of Land, &c. in the County of Westmorland,					13	13	9	
Dec. 31.	Do. do. do.					17	7	9	
1860.									
Jany. 31.	Do. do. do.					12	11	4	
April 13.	Do. do. in February and March,					304	9	5	
July 9.	Do. do. May and June,					113	18	10	
Sept. 11.	Do. do. August,					73	4	0	
Oct. 11.	Do. do. September,					76	0	10	
31.	Do. do. October,					166	17	4	
						<hr/>			
						£2,490		14	7

Treasury, St. John, 1st Nov. 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 33.—Account B.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS BANK in Account with B. ROBINSON, Province
Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

		Dr.			
1859.	Nov. 24.	Paid on Acc't of Debenture No. 3,		£500	0 0
1860.	Jan. 1.	Debenture No. 1,	£44,500	0 0	
		Interest at 6 per cent.	2,670	0 0	
			<hr/>		47,170 0 0
		Debenture No. 2,	£23,000	0 0	
		Interest at 5 per cent.	1,150	0 0	
			<hr/>		24,150 0 0
		Debenture No. 3, balance of	£3,499	19 11	
		Interest at 5 per cent.	222	3 11	
			<hr/>		3,722 3 10
		Debenture No. 4,	£750	0 0	
		Interest at 5 per cent.	28	19 6	
			<hr/>		778 19 6
		Debenture No. 5,	£1,750	0 0	
		Interest at 5 per cent.	45	15 9	
			<hr/>		1,795 15 9
		Debenture No. 6,	£1,000	0 0	
		Interest at 5 per cent.	25	1 4	
			<hr/>		1,025 1 4
		Debenture No. 7,	£1,200	0 0	
		Interest at 5 per cent.	25	12 10	
			<hr/>		1,225 12 10
		Debenture No. 8,	£1,000	0 0	
		Interest at 5 per cent.	19	9 1	
			<hr/>		1,019 9 1
		Debenture No 9,	£850	0 0	
		Interest at 5 per cent.	14	1 9	
			<hr/>		864 1 9
		Debenture No. 10,	£1,200	0 0	
		Interest at 5 per cent.	17	8 6	
			<hr/>		1,217 8 6
		Debenture No. 11,	£1,000	0 0	
		Interest at 5 per cent.	12	12 1	
			<hr/>		1,012 12 1
		Debenture,	£500	0 0	
		Interest at 5 per cent.	5	6 10—	
			<hr/>		505 6 10
			<hr/>		£84,986 11 6
1860.	Feb. 13.	On Account of Debenture,	£986	11 5	
	May 3.	Do. do.	1,000	0 0	
			<hr/>		1,986 11 5
	Oct. 31.	Balance due the Savings Bank in Debentures of sundry dates,			91,500 0 1
			<hr/>		£178,473 3 0

		Cr.			
1859.					
Nov. 1.	By Balance from last Account,	...	...	£80,749	19 11
Dec. 31.	New Debentures at 6 per cent.	...	...	44,500	0 0
	Do. 5 per cent.	...	...	30,000	0 0
	Do. do.	...	...	5,000	0 0
	Do. do.	...	...	4,986	11 6
1860.					
Mar 30.	Do.	do.	...	700	0 0
June 7.	Do.	do.	...	500	0 0
	14.	Do.	do.	500	0 0
	21.	Do.	do.	1,000	0 0
	28.	Do.	do.	1,250	0 0
Aug. 22.	Do.	do.	...	750	0 0
	31.	Do.	do.	700	0 0
Sept. 6.	Do.	do.	...	600	0 0
	19.	Do.	do.	1,000	0 0
	28.	Do.	do.	1,000	0 0
Oct. 12.	Do.	do.	...	500	0 0
	26.	Do.	do.	500	0 0
	Amount of Debentures,	...	...	£174,236	11 5
	Amount of Interest,	...	...	4,236	11 7
				£178,473	3 0

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 34.—Account B.

RESTIGOUCHE SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

		Dr.		Cr.	
1859.					
November.	By Balance per Acct. 1st Nov. 1859,			£1,613	12 0
	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	£50	4 2		
	By Interest paid,			0	4 2
December.	Deposited, balance of Account,			33	0 0
1860.					
January.	To Withdrawn, do.	15	0 0		
February.	Do. do.	40	10 0		
	By Interest paid,			0	10 0
March.	Deposited, balance of Account,			32	0 0
April.	To Withdrawn, do.	10	0 0		
June.	By Deposited, do.			120	0 0
July.	To Withdrawn, do.	33	5 0		
	By Interest paid,			1	5 0
August.	Deposited, balance of Account,			25	0 0
September.	Do. do.			67	0 0
October.	To Withdrawn, do.	101	8 9		
	By Interest paid, do.			78	8 9
	To Balance due Savings Bank,	1,720	12 0		
				£1,970	19 11
				£1,970	19 11

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

R. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 35.—Account B.

GLOUCESTER SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer.

	Dr.	Cr.
1859. By Balance per Account 1st Nov. 1859,		£429 0 3
1860. October. To Withdrawn from Province Treasurer,	£8 0 0	
Balance due Depositors,	421 0 3	
	<u>£429 0 3</u>	<u>£429 0 3</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 36.—Account B.

NEWCASTLE SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

	Dr.	Cr.
1859. By Balance per Acct. 1st Nov. 1859,	... ..	£1,738 8 10
Nov. To Withdrawn from Prov. Treasurer,	£35 9 2	
Dec. By Remitted to do. ...		99 2 5
1860. Jany. To Withdrawn from do. ...	12 10 0	
Feb. By Remitted to do. ...		163 7 6
Mar. Do. do. ...		12 10 0
April. Do. do. ...		30 0 0
May. To Withdrawn from do. ...	35 9 11	
June. By Remitted to do. ...		171 5 0
July. Do. do. ...		153 1 2
Aug. Do. do. ...		14 1 6
Sept. Do. do. ...		52 17 2
Oct. To Withdrawn from do. ...	15 2 2	
By Interest paid Depositors, ...		98 12 11
To Balance due Depositors, ...	2,434 15 3	
	<u>£2,533 6 6</u>	<u>£2,533 6 6</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 37.—Account B.

CHATHAM SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

				DR.	CR.
1859.	By Balance per Account	1st Nov. 1859,			£12,801 14 11
November.	Remitted to Province	Treasurer,			25 9 10
December.	Do.	do. do.			228 0 11
1860.					
January.	Do.	do. do.			135 16 9
February.	Do.	do. do.			469 18 8
March.	Do.	do. do.			131 2 2
April.	To Withdrawn from	do.	£7 18 8		
May.	Do.	do.	3 11 5		
June.	Do.	do.	210 10 11		
July.	By Remitted to	do.			504 3 0
August.	Do.	do.			220 18 10
September.	To Withdrawn from	do.	195 6 11		
October.	Do.	do.	189 19 0		
	By Interest paid during the	fiscal year,	£543 9 7		
	Less am't. reported by Dep.	Treas. as having been carried to credit of Depositors in 1859 for Int'st, but which was not so done,	444 11 10		
					98 17 9
	To Balance due Depositors,		14,008 15 11		
			<u>£14,616 2 10</u>		<u>£14,616 2 10</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 38.—Account B.

KENT SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province
Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859.		Dr.	Cr.
	By Balance per Acc't 1st Nov. 1859,		£1,166 2 6
November.	To Withdrawn from Prov. Treasurer,	£9 3 0	
December.	By Remitted to do.		50 0 0
1860.			
January.	Do. do.		20 0 0
February.	To Withdrawn from do.	36 9 2	
March.	By Remitted to do.		7 10 0
April.	Do. do.		19 5 10
May.	Do. do.		10 0 0
June.	Do. do.		54 10 0
July.	To Withdrawn from do.	7 8 10	
August.	Do. do.	2 14 2	
September.	By Remitted to do.		81 6 10
October.	Do. do.		35 6 9
	By Interest allowed,		45 15 9
	To Balance due Depositors,	1,434 2 6	
		<u>£1,489 17 8</u>	<u>£1,489 17 8</u>

Balance as above due from the Treasury, £1,434 2 6
Balance yet to be received from J. W. Weldon,
per his Account to 1st June 1858, 131 7 6

Total due Depositors, £1,565 10 0

Treasury St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 39.—Account B.

SHEDIAC SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province
Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance per Account,		£371 8 5
1860.			
June.	To Withdrawn from Prov. Treasurer,	£0 15 0	
October.	By Remitted do. do.		23 3 5
	By Interest paid during the year,		18 8 10
	To Balance due Depositors,	412 5 8	
		<u>£413 0 8</u>	<u>£413 0 8</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 40.—Account B.

**SAINT ANDREWS SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.**

		Dr.	Cr.
1859.	By Balance per Acc't. 1st Nov. 1859,		£8,633 5 8
November.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, £224 2 0	224 2 0	
	By Interest paid,		0 15 9
December.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 58 7 11	58 7 11	
	By Interest paid,		0 7 2
1860.			
January.	By Deposited, balance of Account,		323 14 5
	Interest paid,		0 2 2
February.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 6 7 9	6 7 9	
	By Interest paid,		1 9 2
March.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 165 13 10	165 13 10	
	By Interest paid,		3 12 6
April.	Deposited, balance of Account,		13 15 5
	Interest paid,		0 17 11
May.	Deposited, balance of Account,		25 8 9
	Interest paid,		2 14 11
June.	Deposited, balance of Account,		17 4 7
	Interest paid,		2 10 0
July.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 42 11 0	42 11 0	
	By Interest paid,		5 8 8
August.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 26 18 9	26 18 9	
	By Interest paid,		3 10 0
September.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 58 7 2	58 7 2	
	By Interest paid,		3 15 6
October.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 85 5 1	85 5 1	
	By Interest paid,		129 17 5
	Do. credited Depositors at the close of the year,		254 11 10
	To Balance due the Savings Bank, 8,805 8 4	8,805 8 4	
		£9,473 1 10	£9,473 1 10

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 41.—Account B.

**SHEDIAC BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.**

		Dr.	Cr.
1860.			
Oct. 10.	By Amount received from Commissioners,		£120 4 0
18.	To Paid Warrant No. 395,	£89 0 0	
31.	By Amount received from D. Hanington,		71 4
	To Balance due this Fund,	102 8 9	
		£191 8 9	£191 8 9

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 42.—Account B.

SAINT GEORGE BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account with B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1860.		Dr.	Cr.
July 31.	To Paid Warrant No. 222,	£30 0 0	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from A. J. Wetmore,		£81 18 7
	To Balance on hand,	51 18 7	
		<u>£81 18 7</u>	<u>£81 18 7</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 43.—Account B.

STATEMENT of the Province Treasurer's Account Current with the Bank of
New Brunswick, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st March 1860.

1859.		Dr.	
Nov. 1.	Balance in Bank,	£5,212 1 11	
1860.			
Jan. 31.	Deposited by Treasurer, this quarter,	69,531 4 3	
Mar. "	Do. do. 2 months,	49,991 4 9	
			<u>£124,764 10 11</u>
1860.		Cr.	
Jan. 31.	Paid Treasurer's Cheques this quarter,	£90,340 15 7	
Mar. "	Do. 2 months,	34,212 19 10	
"	Interest on Account 5 months,	210 15 6	
			<u>£124,764 10 11</u>

STATEMENT of the Province Treasurer's Account Current with the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, from 1st April to 31st October 1860.

1860.		Dr.	
Apr. 30.	Deposited by Treasurer this month,	£31,381 14 9	
July 31.	Do. do. this quarter,	105,334 1 8	
Oct. "	Do. do. do.	99,140 10 10	
			<u>£235,856 7 3</u>
		Cr.	
Apr. 30.	Paid Treasurer's cheques this month,	£25,144 10 10	
July 31.	Do. do. this quarter,	117,682 8 0	
Oct. "	Do. do. do.	94,933 3 8	
" "	Interest on Account 7 months,	227 14 9	
			<u>£237,987 17 3</u>
	Balance due by the Province, 31st October 1860,		<u>£2,131 10 0</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 44.—Account B.

LIST of Fredericton Fire Loan Bonds held by B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, shewing the Amount of Interest due and unpaid on 31st October 1860.

Bonds.		Names of Obligors.	Amount of Bonds.	Interest due.
No.	Date.			
1851.				
4	July 16	Margery Johnson,	£500 0 0	£60 0 0
8	Aug. 6	Robert Winters,	500 0 0	210 0 0
12	" 11	William Grieves, Jr.,	500 0 0	
13	Oct. 23	Thomas Stewart,	500 0 0	120 0 0
14	" "	Michael Colter,	500 0 0	60 0 0
1852.				
22	June 1	Joseph Colter,	500 0 0	120 0 0
24	July 13	John Edgecomb,	400 0 0	72 0 0
25	Oct. 15	Do.	16 10 0	5 0
			£3,416 10 0	£642 5 0
NOTE.—No. 25, J. Edgecomb, paid,		...	...	£83 10 0
" 26, John Neill, "		...	...	300 0 0

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 45.—Account B.

LIST of Fredericton Fire Loan Bonds in the hands of the Attorney General.

Bonds.		Names of Obligors.	Amount of Bonds.	Interest due.
No.	Date.			
1851.				
1	July 16.	Patrick Sweeny,	£500 0 0	£120 0 0
2	" "	J. G. Harding,	500 0 0	120 0 0
3	" "	Robert Irvine,	500 0 0	180 0 0
6	" "	James Martin,	500 0 0	240 0 0
7	" "	Martin Bendeler,	300 0 0	162 0 0
9	Aug. 11.	J. Weade & Alex. Ross,	500 0 0	240 0 0
10	" 9.	David Morgan,	500 0 0	120 0 0
15	Nov. 25.	Martin Bendeler,	200 0 0	108 0 0
16	" 13.	John Magee,	200 0 0	60 0 0
17	" "	Robert Lipsett,	500 0 0	150 0 0
1852.				
18	Feb. 18.	Thomas M'Sorley,	500 0 0	240 0 0
19	" "	Patrick M'Loon,	500 0 0	240 0 0
20	" "	Michael Bryson,	500 0 0	120 0 0
21	April 12.	W. H. Wetmore,	500 0 0	240 0 0
23	July 3.	Bernard M'Caffery,	300 0 0	90 0 0
27	Oct. 15.	John J. Lawrence,	500 0 0	120 0 0
			£7,000 0 0	£2,550 0 0

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

REPORT ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNT No. 23.

Railway Construction, page 60.

In this Account the Province Treasurer credits £206,000 stg. for Debentures sold by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., during the fiscal year ending 31st October 1860, and shows an overdrawn balance of £49,627 5 11 currency. Against this Balance there remained of unsold Debentures in the hands of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. on 31st October, £34,000 stg., which at 8 per cent. amounts to £40,800 currency. Giving Railway Construction credit for the latter sum, the Account would stand as follows:—

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.		Dr.	Currency.
To Balance 1st November 1859,	...	...	£40,377 9 3
Warrants paid Railway Commissioners,	...	...	227,000 0 0
Transferred to do. in London,	£41,986 15 5 stg.,		50,384 2 6
Paid on Account Warrant No. 56, Series 1857,	...	...	5 15 0
Postage charged by Baring Brothers in Account,	...	...	3 0 0
			<hr/>
			£317,770 6 9
Cr.			
By Debentures £206,000 stg., sold by Messrs.			
Barings, with premiums on do.	...	£263,006 14 0	
Unsold Debentures £34,000 stg.,	...	40,800 0 0	
Premium over 8 per cent. on £125,000 stg.,			
Bills of Exchange,	...	2,064 11 7	
Fines paid by Wm. Scoullar,	...	80 0 0	
Interest allowed Baring Brothers & Co.,	...	2,991 15 3	
		<hr/>	£308,943 0 10
Balance overdrawn, to be provided for by Debentures,			<hr/>
			£8,827 5 11

It is to be expected that there will be, in accordance with previous sales, a premium realized on the £34,000 Stg. of Debentures unsold, of about £2,000, which still further reduces the Balance of this Account.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

REPORT ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNT No. 24.

Baring Brothers & Co., page 61.

In this Account the Province Treasurer charges Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. with £240,000 sterling amount of Debentures sent them for sale during the fiscal year ending 31st October 1860, and shews a balance due the Province of £1,464 11 3 sterling, or, as stated in Account B, Consolidated Revenue, £1,757 9 6 currency. On 31st October Messrs. Barings had sold of the Debentures sent but £206,000 sterling, and charging them with the latter amount, the Account would stand as follows:—

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co.		DR.	
To Balance of Interest 31st December 1859,	...	£2,493	2 9
Debentures sold this year,	... ..	206,000	0 0
Premium on sale of do.	... ..	13,173	5 0
		<hr/>	£221,665 7 9
		CR.	
By Balance due them 1st November 1859,	...	£20,332	19 1
Transferred to Dividends Account,	... ..	65,000	0 0
Interest and Commission on £31,000 sterling,			
Provincial Liabilities,	... ..	1,878	12 0
Transferred to Railway Commissioners,	...	41,986	15 5
Exchange drawn on them by Prov. Treasurer,		125,000	0 0
Contingencies charged in their Account 1859,		2	10 0
		<hr/>	254,200 16 6
Balance due Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., sterling,	...	£32,535	8 9
at 8 per cent. premium, 1-5th,		6,507	1 9
		<hr/>	£39,042 10 6
		Currency,	...
Against which they hold £34,000 sterling of unsold Debentures,			
which at 8 per cent. premium, is	... ..	£10,300	0 0
		<hr/>	£1,757 9 6
Leaving the balance as stated in Account B of Consolidated Revenue,			

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

REPORT ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNT B.

Consolidated Revenue, page 57.

In accordance with the two foregoing Reports, the Balances in the Province Treasurer's Account of Consolidated Revenues would be altered in several items without changing the final result, and would stand as follows:—

B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, DR.			
To Balances of sundry Accounts as detailed, ... ..	...	...	£152,491 13 7
Debitures, viz:—			
Fredericton Fire Loan,	£12,000	0 0	
New Brunswick and Canada Railway,	52,800	0 0	
European and North American Railway,	1,003,200	0 0	
Per Act 19 Vic. cap. 20,	54,000	0 0	
			<hr/>
			1,122,600 0 0
Balance Baring Brothers & Co., ... ..	...	...	39,042 10 6
Amount held for Account Receiver General, ... ..	...	...	2,413 7 2
Do. do. R. Cole and V. Hebert, ... ..	...	...	26 13 10
Balance due Commercial Bank, ... ..	...	...	2,131 10 0
			<hr/>
			£1,298,105 15 1

CR.

By Balance Ordinary Revenue,	£145,357	8 1	
Do. Emigrant Fund,	1,308	16 0	
Do. Fredericton Fire Loan,	3,068	0 2	
Do. Railway Construction,	8,827	5 11	
Do. Baring Bros. & Co., Dividends Acct.,	24,522	10 0	
			<hr/>
	£183,084	0 2	
Bonds F'ton Fire Loan, Province Treasurer,	3,415	10 0	
Do. do. do. Attorney General,	7,000	0 0	
Stock in N. B. and Canada Railway,	60,000	0 0	
Invested in E. and N. A. Railway,	1,003,200	0 0	
Debitures in the hands of Baring Bros. unsold,	40,800	0 0	
Charlotte County Bank Notes, Copper Coin, new Cents, and Cash,	605	4 11	
			<hr/>
			£1,298,105 15 1

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

SUB-ACCOUNT OF No. 23, page 60.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION in Account with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, for Cash drawn from Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. and paid by Warrants, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859.		Dr.					
Nov. 1.	To Balance due the Provincial Chest, ... ..	...	...	...	...	£15,977	18 4
1860.							
Jan. 5.	Paid R. Jardine, Esq. from 1st Nov. to date, per Wt. No. 43,			50,000	0 0		
Mar. 15.	Do. do. do. to this date,			187,	32,000	0 0	
May 15.	Do. do. do. do.			218,	34,000	0 0	
July 9.	Do. do. do. do.			276,	35,000	0 0	
Sept. 18.	Do. do. do. do.			356,	38,000	0 0	
Oct. 22.	Do. do. do. do.			415,	19,000	0 0	
31.	Do. do. do. do.				19,000	0 0	
	Paid sundry persons further portions of War. No. 56, (1857,)				5 15	0	
						<u>£242,983</u>	<u>13 4</u>
1859.		Cr.					
Nov. 14.	By 1 Set of Exchange £10,000 stg. at 10 per cent. premium,			£12,219	9 5		
19.	Transferred to "Dividends" Acct. £5,000 stg. at 8 per cent.			6,000	0 0		
28.	1 Set of Exchange £10,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. premium,			12,191	14 0		
Dec. 12.	Transferred to "Dividends" Acc't £15,000 stg. at 8 per cent.			18,000	0 0		
1860.							
Jan. 9.	1 Set of Exchange, £10,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. premium,			12,163	18 7		
20.	Paid by B. B. & Co. interest on Debentures, charged to Ordinary Revenue, £939 6s.			1,127	3 2		
Feb. 7.	1 Set of Exchange, £10,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. premium,			12,136	3 2		
Mar. 5.	1 Set of Ex. £10,000, stg. at 9½ per cent. prem. free of stamp,			12,194	8 11		
9.	Fines received from Wm. Scoullar, Esquire,			80	0 0		
April 2.	1 Set of Ex. £10,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. prem. pay stamp,			12,136	3 2		
28.	Do. £10,000 9½ do.			12,163	18 7		
June 11.	Do. £10,000 9½ do.			12,163	18 7		
	Transferred to "Dividends" Acc't £20,000 stg. at 8 per cent.			24,000	0 0		
23.	1 Set of Exchange, £10,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. premium, less Stamp £5 stg.			12,160	11 8		
July 9.	Do. £10,000 do. do.			12,160	11 8		
24.	Do. £10,000 do. do.			12,160	11 8		
	Paid by B. B. & Co. interest on Debentures, charged to Ordinary Revenue, £939 6s. sterling,			1,127	3 2		
Aug. 22.	Transferred to "Dividends" Acc't £5,000 stg. at 8 per cent.			6,000	0 0		
Sept. 4.	1 Set of Exchange, £5,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. premium, less Stamp £2 10s. stg.			6,080	5 10		
18.	Do. do. £5,000 do. do.			6,080	5 10		
Oct. 6.	Transferred to "Dividends" Acc't £5,000 stg. at 8 per cent.			6,000	0 0		
16.	Do. do. £5,000 do. do.			6,000	0 0		
30.	Do. do. £10,000 do. do.			12,000	0 0		
	1 Set of Exchange, £5,000 stg. at 9 per cent. premium, less Stamp £2 10s. sterling,			6,052	10 6		
31.	Balance due to Provincial Revenues,			10,584	15 5		
						<u>£242,983</u>	<u>13 4</u>

The following memoranda have been received from the Province Treasurer since the Reports (pages 76 to 78) were written:—

Addendum to Railway Construction Account, page 60. ...

Balance overdrawn 31st October 1860,	£49,627	5	11
Amount advanced by Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. per note at foot of Acct. B. 31st Oct. 1860,	£32,535	8	9
Sterling.			
Add one fifth for Ex. at 8 per ct. prem.,	6,507	1	9
	<hr/>		
Currency,	£39,042	10	6
Advanced here as per Sub. Account D,	10,584	15	5
	<hr/>		
	£49,627	5	11
	<hr/>		

Note to be added to Account Baring Brothers & Co., page 61.—See above.

		Sterling.	
Debentures in the hands of Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., 31st Oct. 1860,	£34,000	0	0
less—Balance, per foregoing Account,	1,464	11	3
	<hr/>		
Amount of Cash advanced by Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co.	£32,535	8	9
Add one-fifth,	6,507	1	9
	<hr/>		
Currency,	£39,042	10	6
	<hr/>		

No. 46.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with CHIPMAN BOTS-FORD, Dep. Treasurer, Campbellton, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—

On Ordinary Revenue,	£58	3	9	
Railway Impost,	10	7	6	
Light Duties,	0	13	6	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	0	3	2	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	0	5	3	
				£69 13 2

To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—

On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£263	0	8	
Railway Impost,	93	7	7	
Lights,	6	1	6	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	2	0	7	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	6	11	2	
				371 1 6

To Paid Balance of Warehouse rent for Brandy,*

Postage on Coast removal certificates,				0 4 11
				0 0 9

To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—

Ordinary Revenue Account,	£574	16	11	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1	8	6	576 5 5

£1,017 5 9

* No charge ever allowed for rent of Bonding Warehouses.

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—

Ordinary Revenue,	£314	9	7	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	2	0	7	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	4	3	11	
				£320 14 1

By Import Duties for the year,

Railway Impost do.				581 17 5
Light Duties do.				103 15 1
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.				6 15 0
Buoy and Beacon do.				1 11 8
				2 12 6

£1,017 5 9

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Campbellton, 1st Nov. 1860.

C. BOTSFORD, D. T.

Corrected Statement.

DR.

Commission,				£69 13 2
Remittances and Postage,				371 2 3

£440 15 5

CR.

Balance 1st November, per Report 1859, page 170,	£438	7	5	
Year's receipts,	696	11	8	
				1,134 19 1

Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, £694 3 8

J. R. P.

No. 47.**JOSEPH READ, Bathurst.—No Account Current received.**

The Treasurer acknowledges remittances as follows:—

On Account Ordinary Revenue,	£2,151	4	2	
Buoys and Beacons,	40	9	5	
Railway Impost,	337	7	7	
Light House Fund,	124	0	10	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	45	12	0	
Cape Race Light Fund,	2	6	7	£2,701 0 7

J. R. P.

No. 48.**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with DUGALD STEWART, Deputy Treasurer, Dalhousie, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.**

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—

On Ordinary Revenue,	£200	0	0	
Savings Bank Deposits,	4	5	2	
				£204 5 2

To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—

On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£2,730	12	10	
Railway Impost,	537	15	9	
Lights,	173	3	9	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	8	9	6	
Balance Savings Bank,	277	0	0	
Cape Race Light Fund,	1	19	2	
Buoys and Beacons,	51	2	4	3,780 3 2

To Postage on Money Letters, (Registered,)				1	7	0
Paid Warrant in favor of Commissioners Sick and Disabled Seamen,				56	5	6

To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—

Ordinary Revenue Account,	£891	4	0	
Less—Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, balance,	9	16	11	881 7 1

£4,923 7 11

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1860, viz:—

Ordinary Revenue,	£602	10	11	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	0	10	11	
				£602 0 0

By Import Duties for the year,	£2,679	2	4	
Export do. do.	545	15	9	3,224 18 1
Railway Impost do.				537 15 7
Light Duties do.				173 3 9
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties for the year,				55 9 4
Buoy and Beacon do.				51 2 0
Cape Race Light Impost,				1 19 2
Balance Savings Bank,				277 0 0

£4,923 7 11

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Bathurst, 1st Nov. 1860.

D. STEWART, D. T.

N. B.—There is a charge in Remittance Account for January Quarter of £56, for Money and School Drafts sent in a Registered Letter abstracted from Post Office, never received by me.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Corrected Statement.

Total Balance 31st October 1859,	£619	0	9
Receipts this year, as detailed,	4,321	7	11
	<hr/>		
	£4,940	8	8
Deduct—Commissions, as detailed,	£204	5	2
Remittances to Province Treasurer,	3,780	3	4
Warrant for Commissioners for S. & D. Seamen,	56	5	6
Postage,	1	7	0
	<hr/>		
	4,042	1	0
	<hr/>		
	£898	7	8
Add—Remittance charged in January Quarter, Money and School Warrants not received by Treasurer,	56	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£954	7	8
	<hr/>		

J. R. P.

No. 49.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with JAMES G. C. BLACKHALL, Dep. Treasurer, Caraquet, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—

On Ordinary Revenue,	£45	13	4
Railway Impost,	11	15	2
Light Duties,	1	15	3
Emigrant do.	0	2	0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	0	3	9
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	1	2	6
	<hr/>		

£60 12 0

To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz :—

On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£411	7	0
Railway Impost,	105	17	3
Lights,	15	17	0
Emigrants,	0	18	0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1	18	6
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	10	2	3
	<hr/>		

546 0 0

To Postage on Money Letters Registered,

0 3 9

To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—

Ordinary Revenue Account,	£11	2	4
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1	18	6
	<hr/>		

12 15 10

£619 11 7

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz :—

Ordinary Revenue,	£11	12	7
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1	18	6
	<hr/>		

£18 11 1

Carried forward,

No. 51.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with JOHN T. WILLISTON, Dep. Treas. Chatham, for Year ending 31st October 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—					
On Ordinary Revenue,	£200	0	0		
Savings Bank Deposits,	44	12	8		
					£244 12 8
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz :—					
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£6,219	14	2		
Railway Impost,	1,272	7	5		
Lights,	330	2	6		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	104	14	2		
Balance Savings Bank,	1,715	10	2		
Cape Race Light Fund,	8	8	0		
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	115	7	10		
					9,766 4 3
Paid Drawbacks,	£22	6	4		
Postage,	5	12	9		
					27 19 1
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,					1,120 15 9
					<u>£11,159 11 9</u>

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz :—					
Ordinary Revenue,	£654	0	10		
By Import Duties for the year,	£6,016	10	1		
Export do.	934	8	4		
Auction do.	8	2	5		
					6,959 0 10
By Railway Impost for the year,	1,272	7	5		
Light Duties do.	330	2	6		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	104	14	2		
Buoy and Beacon do.	115	7	10		
Cape Race Light Impost,	8	8	0		
Balance Savings Bank,	1,715	10	2		
					£11,159 11 9

JOHN T. WILLISTON, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Chatham, 31st Oct. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

Balance 31st October 1859,	£654	0	10		
Add—Receipts for all Duties, 1860,	£8,790	0	9		
Balance Savings Bank,	1,715	10	2		
From Commissioners of Buoys and Beacons,	147	13	4		
Fine, &c.	9	17	8		
					£10,668 1 11
Total Receipts,	£11,317	2	9		
					<i>Carried forward,</i>

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£11,317 2 9
Deduct—Remittances to Province Treasurer, ...	£9,821 16 0	
Paid Sutton, Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	101 19 0	
Drawbacks and Postage, ...	27 19 1	
Commission, ...	244 12 8	
	<hr/>	10,196 6 9
	Balance in Deputy Treasurer's hands at date, ...	<hr/> £1,120 16 0 <hr/>

J. R. P.

No. 52.**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with RICHARD SUTTON, Deputy Treasurer, Newcastle, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.**

DR.		
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
On Ordinary Revenue, ...	£200 0 0	
Savings Bank Deposits, ...	11 3 1	
	<hr/>	£211 3 1
Postages, Telegraph, &c. ...		2 6 8
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—		
On Account of Ordinary Revenue, ...	£7,667 5 9	
Railway Impost, ...	926 11 1	
Lights, ...	392 8 0	
Balance Savings Bank, ...	696 4 9	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	7 18 0	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	122 18 7	
	<hr/>	9,813 6 2
To Paid Warrant in favor of Commissioners Sick and Disabled Seamen,		232 6 0
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,		567 12 6
		<hr/> £10,826 14 5 <hr/>

CR.		
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		£2,305 8 6½
By Import Duties for the year, ...	£4,907 13 11½	
Export do. ...	1,235 5 6	
	<hr/>	6,142 19 5½
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		926 11 1
Light Duties do. ...		392 8 0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do. ...		232 6 0
Buoy and Beacon do. ...		122 18 7
Cape Race Light Impost, ...		7 18 0
Balance Savings Bank, ...		696 4 9
		<hr/> £10,826 14 5 <hr/>

RICHARD SUTTON, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Newcastle, 31st Oct. 1860.

No. 53.**HENRY LIVINGSTON, Richibucto.**—No Account Current received.

Treasurer acknowledges remittances as follows:—

Ordinary Revenue,	£4,614 11 2
Light Houses,	228 9 6
Railway Impost,	914 4 3
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	206 17 6
Cape Race Light,	7 17 10
Buoys and Beacons,	77 6 1
	<hr/>
	£6,049 6 4

J. R. P.

No. 54.**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK** in Account Current with **ROBERT DOUGLASS, Dep. Treasurer, Buctouche,** for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—

On Ordinary Revenue,	£57 0 4
Railway Impost,	5 2 7
Light Duties,	9 8 3
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	6 0 5
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	3 1 11
	<hr/>
	£80 13 6

To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—

On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£237 11 6
Railway Impost,	46 3 10
Lights,	84 15 3
Cape Race Light Fund,	2 18 5
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	27 17 4
	<hr/>
	399 6 4

To Paid Warrant in favor of Commissioners Sick and Disabled Seamen,

No. 154, £50 13 4; No. 365, £80 13 1, 131 6 5

Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account, 279 0 9

£890 7 0

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—

Ordinary Revenue,	£3 8 8
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	58 14 4
	<hr/>
	£62 3 0

By Import Duties for the year, £268 2 9

Export do. 307 1 2— 570 3 11

Railway Impost do. 51 6 5

Light Duties do. 94 3 6

Sick and Disabled Seamen's do. 60 4 0

Buoy and Beacon do. 30 19 3

Cape Race Light Impost, 2 18 5

Balance due me on Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, 18 8 6

£890 7 0

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Buctouche, 31st Oct. 1860.

R. DOUGLASS, D. T.

<i>Corrected Statement.</i>			
Balance per Report 1859, page 170, 1st November,			£65 14 10
Receipts for all Duties,			809 15 6
			£875 10 4
Deduct—Remittances to Province Treasurer,	£399 6 4		
Warrants paid Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	131 6 5		
Commissions, as detailed,	80 13 6		
			611 6 3
			£264 4 1
J. R. P.	Correct Balance,		

No. 55.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with EDWARD WOOD, Deputy Treasurer, Bay Verte, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—			
On Ordinary Revenue,	£0 17 0		
Railway Impost,	0 3 8		
			£1 0 8
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz :—			
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£7 7 8		
Railway Impost,	1 12 4		
			9 0 0
			£10 0 8

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz :—			
Ordinary Revenue,			£0 3 9
Import Duties for the year,			8 5 7
Railway Impost do.			1 12 4
			£10 0 8

EDWARD WOOD, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Westmorland, 31st Oct. 1860.

No. 56.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with DANIEL HANINGTON, Deputy Treasurer, Shediac, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—			
On Ordinary Revenue,	£76 9 7		
Railway Impost,	6 5 8		
Light Duties,	21 15 2		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	7 11 4		
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	7 18 3		
			£120 0 0
	<i>Carried forward,</i>		

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£120 0 0
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—		
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£1,170 1 8	
Railway Impost,	84 0 7	
Lights,	214 4 4	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	68 2 2	
Balance Savings Bank,	22 8 5	
Cape Race Light Fund,	7 19 10	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	71 4 9—	1,638 1 9
Postages on Remittances, ... ..	...	0 17 6
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,		54 0 4
		£1,812 19 7

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ... ..	...	£31 8 4
Import Duties for the year,	560 2 3	
Export do. do.	709 18 6—	1,270 0 9
Railway Impost for the year, ... ..	...	90 6 3
Light Duties do. ... ..	...	235 19 6
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund for the year, ... ..	...	75 13 6
Buoy and Beacon do. ... ..	...	79 3 0
Cape Race Light Impost, ... ..	...	7 19 10
Balance Savings Bank, ... ..	...	22 8 5
		£1,812 19 7

D. HANINGTON, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Shediac, 31st Oct. 1860.

No. 57.**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with JAMES DIXON, Deputy Treasurer, Sackville, for Year ending 31st October 1860.**

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
On Ordinary Revenue,	£89 14 0	
Railway Impost,	18 17 8	
Light Duties,	1 17 9	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	0 8 2	
		£110 17 7
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—		
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£788 12 8	
Railway Impost,	170 0 7	
Lights,	17 0 0	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	3 13 2	
Cape Race Light Fund,	0 1 10—	979 8 3
Paid Postage on Money Letters, Registered, ... ..	...	0 15 9
Paid Drawbacks on Exported Goods, ... ..	...	11 5 2
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,		39 4 1
		£1,141 10 10

No. 59.

**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with J. HICKMAN,
Deputy Treasurer, Dorchester, for Year ending 31st October 1860.**

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—					
On Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	£42	12	0
Railway Impost,	...	...	6	18	3
Light Duties,	...	...	1	5	4
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	...	...	0	5	8
					£51 1 3
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz :—					
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	£382	17	0
Railway Impost,	...	...	62	3	4
Lights,	...	...	11	7	8
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	2	12	0—
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,					459 0 0
					1 0 3
					£511 1 6

Cr.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz :—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	£0 10 2
By Import Duties for the year,	...	...	£418	19	1
Export do. do.	...	...	7	0	0
					425 19 1
By Railway Impost for the year,	...	...	...	...	69 1 7
Light Duties do.	...	...	...	...	12 13 0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	...	...	...	...	2 17 8
					£511 1 6

JOHN HICKMAN, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Dorchester, 31st Oct. 1860.

No. 60.

**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with AMASA WELDON,
Deputy Treasurer, Moncton, for Year ending 31st October 1860.**

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—					
On Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	£169	18	3
Railway Impost,	...	...	29	10	6
Light Duties,	...	...	1	5	5½
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	...	...	0	3	8½
					£200 17 11
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz :—					
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	£1,957	5	4
Railway Impost,	...	...	265	12	0
Lights,	...	...	11	9	1
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	1	13	7
					2,236 0 0
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,					538 14 3
					£2,975 12 2

CR.					
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	£620 12 4
By Import Duties for the year,	...	...	...	£2,026 7 3	
Export Duties do.	...	...	...	8 18 6	
Province share of Seizures,	...	...	...	10 0 0	
					2,045 5 9
Railway Impost for the year,	...	...	...	...	295 2 4
Light Duties do.	...	...	...	...	12 14 6
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties for the year,	...	...	...	...	1 17 3
					£2,975 12 2

AMASA WELDON, JUN. D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Moncton, 1st Nov. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, per Auditor's Report, page 170,	...	...	...	...	£806 10 6
Receipts for all Duties for the year,	...	...	...	...	2,354 19 10
					£3,161 10 4
Contra—Remittances to Province Treasurer,	...	£2,236	0	0	
Commissions, as detailed,	£200	17	11		
Less—Amount charged too much,	0	17	11		
			200	0	0
					2,436 0 0
					£725 10 4
Corrected Balance,					
J. R. P.					

No. 61.

**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with W. WALLACE,
Deputy Treasurer, Hillsborough, for Year ending 31st October 1860.**

DR.					
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—					
On Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£77 1 3	
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	15 9 6	
Light Duties,	...	...	...	9 3 4	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	...	...	...	2 9 8	
					£104 3 9
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—					
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£497 3 7	
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	139 6 0	
Lights,	...	...	...	82 10 8	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	22 7 4	
					741 7 7
					281 17 0
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,					
					£1,127 8 4

		Cr.				
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—						
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	...	£57 7 1
By Import Duties for the year,	...	...	...	£770	13 1	
Province share of Seizures,	...	...	...	28	0 0	
Added to Account ending 31st July for Errors in Account ending 30th April, 0 1 8						
						798 14 9
By Railway Impost,	for the year,	...	...	...	...	154 15 6
Light Duties,	do.	...	...	...	...	91 14 0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties	do.	...	...	...	...	24 17 0
						£1,127 8 4

WM. WALLACE, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Hillsborough, 31st Oct. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, [see Auditor General's Report, page 170,]	...	...	...	...	...	£87 2 10
Receipts for all Duties,	...	...	...	...	...	1,070 1 3
						£1,157 4 1
Contra—Remittances to Province Treasurer,	...	...	£741	7 7		
Commissions, as detailed,	...	...	104	3 9		
						845 11 4
Correct Balance,						£311 12 9

J. R. P.

No. 62.

**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with J. BREWSTER,
Deputy Treasurer, Harvey, for Year ending 31st October 1860.**

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—						
On Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£10	13 0	
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	1	10 7	
Light Duties,	...	...	...	1	8 0	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	...	...	...	0	8 1	
						£13 19 8
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—						
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	£90	4 2		
Railway Impost,	...	...	13	15 11		
Lights,	...	...	12	11 9		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	3	13 2		
						120 5 0
To Postage,	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 9
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,	...	...	...	...	...	112 14 2
						£246 19 7

		Cr.					
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—							
Ordinary Revenue,	£107 1 8	
By Import Duties for the year,	£76	9 0		
Export do.	30	1 5		
						106 10 5	
By Railway Impost for the year,	15 6 6	
Light Duties do.	13 19 9	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	4 1 3	
						£246 19 7	

JAMES BREWSTER, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Harvey, 1st Nov. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, per Auditor's Report, page 170, ...	...	...	...	...	...	£100 19 9
Receipts for all Duties, ...	...	...	...	...	...	139 17 11
						£240 17 8
Contra—Remittances to Province Treasurer, ...	...	...	£120	5 0		
Postage, ...	...	...	...	0 0 9		
Commissions, as detailed, ...	...	...	...	13 19 8		
						134 5 5
						£106 12 3
J. R. P.						

No. 63.

**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with H. E. DIBBLEE,
Deputy Treasurer, Woodstock, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.**

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—						
On Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£141	0 2	
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	17	18 0	
						£158 18 2
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—						
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£1,432	1 10	
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	161	1 11	
						1,593 3 9
To Postage on Money Letter Registered, 1s. 6d.; Premiums for Drafts on St. John, 36s. 6d. ...						
Other official Postage, per Statement,	...	...	...	...	...	1 18 0
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 0
						321 17 11
						£2,077 0 10

				Cr.		
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£429	16	9
Import Duties for the year,	...	...	£1,410	2	0	
Auction do.	...	...	1	2	3	
Province share of Seizures,	...	...	56	19	11	1,468 4 2
Railway Impost for the year,	...	...	...	...	...	178 19 11
						£2,077 0 10

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Woodstock, 1st Nov. 1860.

H. E. DIBBLEE, *D. T.*

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, should be	...	...	...	...	£429	19	6
instead of	...	...	...	...	429	16	9
						£0 2 9	
J. R. P.	Making balance at date,	£322	0	8.			

No. 64.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with THOMAS R. ROBERTSON, Dep. Treasurer, Fredericton, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

				Dr.		
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—						
On Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	£200	0 0
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—						
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	£6,084	2	4	
Railway Impost,	...	...	991	9	11	
						7,075 12 3
Drawbacks—Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	£40	6	0	
Railway Impost,	...	...	1	1	4	
						41 7 4
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,					1,534	19 11
						£8,851 19 6
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—						
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	£437	11 5
By Import Duties for the year,	...	...	£7,420	18	1	
Export Duties do.	...	...	0	4	0	
						7,421 2 1
By Railway Impost for the year,	...	...	...	...	992	11 3
Amount short on Wine, Quarter ending 31st July,	...	...	...	...	0	14 9
						£8,851 19 6

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Fredericton, 1st Nov. 1860.

T. ROBERTSON, *D. T.*

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, should be	...	...	...	...	£440	2	3
instead of	...	...	...	...	437	11	5
						£2 10 10	
J. R. P.	Making balance at date,	£1,537	10	9.			

No. 65.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with FRANCIS TIBBITS, Dep. Treasurer, Tobique, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

Dr.			
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—			
On Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£16 19 0	
Railway Impost,	... ..	2 16 0	
			£19 15 0
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—			
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£22 6 10	
Railway Impost,	... ..	17 13 2	
Road Warrant,	... ..	10 0 0	
Balance Railway Impost, 1st Qr.		7 11 11	
			57 11 11
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,			136 18 10
			£214 5 9

Cr.			
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, Ordinary Revenue,	... ..		£13 14 4
Import Duties for the year,	... ..	£169 10 4	
Railway do,	... ..	28 1 1	
Province share of Seizures,	... ..	3 0 0	
			200 11 5
			£214 5 9

F. TIBBITS, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Tobique, 31st Oct. 1860.

No. 66.

WM. A. M'LAUHLAN, Grand Falls.—No Account Current received.

Treasurer acknowledges—Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£253 8 6
J. R. P.		

No. 67.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with MICHAEL CURRAN, Deputy Treasurer, Colebrooke, from the 2nd day of July 1860, to the 31st October 1860.

Dr.			
To Commission allowed Deputy Treasurer on £100 11 10,	... ..		£10 1 2
Remitted to Province Treasurer—			
Cash,	... ..	£35 0 0	
Cash,	... ..	40 10 0	
Salary,	... ..	13 6 8	
			88 16 8
Balance due by Deputy Treasurer,			1 14 0
			£100 11 10

	Cr.	£	s	d
By Railway Impost collected,	£4	9	5
Import Duties,	96	2	5
		£100 11 10		

MICHAEL CURRAN, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Colebrooke, 31st Oct. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

Remittances acknowledged by Province Treasurer,—						
Ordinary Revenue, .....	...	...	...	...	...	£82 15 2
Railway Impost .....	...	...	...	...	...	6 1 6
						£88 16 8

J. B. P.

No. 68.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with VITAL HEBERT, Deputy Treasurer, Edmundston, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

	Dr.	£	s	d
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—				
On Ordinary Revenue, .....	...	£1	14	3
Railway Impost, .....	...	0	4	11
		£1 19 2		
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—				
On Account of Ordinary Revenue, ....	...	£15	9	5
Railway Impost, .....	...	2	2	5
		17 11 10		
		£19 11 0		
	Cr.			
By Impost Duties for the year, .....	...	£17	3	8
Railway Impost for the Year, .....	...	2	7	4
		£19 11 0		

VITAL HEBERT, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Edmundston, 31st Oct. 1860.

No. 69.

THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER in Annual Remittance Account with THOMAS MOSES, Deputy Treasurer, Welchpool, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

	Dr.	£	s	d
1859. To Balance due per Account rendered,	£9	10	6
1860. Cash remitted Mr. Jack on Acc't S. & D. Seamen's Fund,	11	8	9
July 4. Cash remitted Province Treasurer,	40	0	0
October 31. My Year's Salary to date,	120	0	0
Commission on Receipts, £227 1 3 @ 10 per cent.	22	14	1
Gauging and Weighing, Postage, &c.	1	3	6
Balance,	22	4	5
		£227 1 3		

	Cr.						
By Railway Impost,	£27 9 7
Light House Account,	94 19 6
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	24 13 1
Ordinary Revenue,	79 19 1
							<hr/>
							£227 1 3
							<hr/>
By Balance due Provincial Treasurer,	£22 4 5

THOMAS MOSES, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Welchpool, 31st Oct. 1860.

<i>Corrected Statement.</i>							
Ordinary Revenue, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	£79 19 1
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 13 1
Light House Account, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 19 6
Railway Impost ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 9 7
							<hr/>
							£227 1 3
							<hr/>
Treasurer Credits—Ordinary Revenue, ... ..	...	...	...	£37 3 10			
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ... ..	...	...	...	22 3 9			
Light Houses, ... ..	...	...	...	85 9 6			
Railway Impost, ... ..	...	...	...	24 14 7			
							<hr/>
							169 11 8
							<hr/>
							£57 9 7
							<hr/>
Deduct—Balance 31st October 1859, ... ..	...	...	...	£9 11 8			
Commission on Receipts, ... ..	...	...	...	22 14 1			
Gauging, Weighing, and Postage, ... ..	...	...	...	1 3 6			
							<hr/>
							33 9 3
							<hr/>
							£24 0 4

J. R. P.

No. 70.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with D. W. JACK, Dep. Treasurer, St. Andrews, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

Dr.							
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—							
On Ordinary Revenue, ... ..	...	...	...	£170 19 8			
Railway Impost, ... ..	...	...	...	20 1 5			
Light Duties, ... ..	...	...	...	5 2 3			
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ... ..	...	...	...	2 1 10			
Savings Bank Deposits, ... ..	...	...	...	20 19 8			
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ... ..	...	...	...	1 14 10			
							<hr/>
							£220 19 3
							<hr/>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—							
On Account of Ordinary Revenue, ... ..	...	...	...	£1,574 9 10			
Railway Impost, ... ..	...	...	...	180 13 7			
Lights, ... ..	...	...	...	46 1 9			
Cape Race Light Fund, ... ..	...	...	...	0 11 2			
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ... ..	...	...	...	15 14 0			
							<hr/>
							1,817 10 4
							<hr/>
							£2,088 9 7

Carried forward,

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£2,038 9 7
To Commissioners of Buoys & Beacons, and W. Kerr, Esquire,		66 12 1
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account,	£249 13 1	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	11 5 9	260 18 10
		<u>£2,366 0 6</u>
	CR.	
By Balance per Account 1st November last, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue,	£287 13 8	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	18 16 6	£306 10 2
By Import Duties for the year,	£1,588 14 9	
Export do.	111 19 3	
Auction do.	0 4 2	
Province share of Seizures,	26 0 0	1,726 18 2
Import short credited,		1 10 0
Railway Impost for the year,		200 15 0
Light Duties do.		51 4 0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		61 3 2
Buoy and Beacon do. £13 5 7, and Balance, £4 3 3,		17 8 10
Cape Race Light Impost,		0 11 2
		<u>£2,366 0 6</u>

D. W. JACK, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Andrews, 1st Nov. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, should be	£307 0 3
instead of	306 10 2
	<u>£0 10 1</u>

J. R. P.

Making balance at date, £261 8 11.

No. 71.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with JOHN GRIMMER,
Deputy Treasurer, Saint Stephen, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
On Ordinary Revenue,	£157 10 6	
Railway Impost,	30 5 10	
Light Duties,	9 3 4	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	8 0 4	£200 0 0
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—		
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£1,875 2 9	
Railway Impost,	836 2 4	
Lights,	98 19 5	
Cape Race Light,	8 11 10	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	30 15 5	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	14 12 14	
Paid in by Cotrell, Road Money,	14 9 10	2,373 13 11
		<u>£2,573 13 11</u>

Carried forward,

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£2,573 13 11
To Paid Warrant in favor of D. W. Jack, Commissioner		
Sick and Disabled Seamen,	£5 0 0	
Drawback on Light,	15 16 6	
Drawback on Buoys and Beacons,	2 11 9	
Drawback on Exported Articles, Lumber,	39 0 0	
Postage for the year,	0 4 0	
	<hr/>	62 12 3
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,		132 11 2
		<hr/>
		£2,768 17 4

	CR.	
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, Ordinary Revenue, ...		£285 3 5
Import Duties for the year,	£1,619 6 0	
Export do.	282 4 11	
Province share of Seizures,	17 14 1	
	<hr/>	1,919 5 0
By Railway Impost for the year,		366 8 2
Light Duties do.		123 19 3
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		38 15 9
Buoy and Beacon do.		17 4 1
Cape Race Light Impost,		3 11 10
Road money paid in by Cotrell,		14 9 10
		<hr/>
		£2,768 17 4

JOHN GRIMMER, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Stephen, 31st Oct. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

A discrepancy of £108 5s. occurred in this Officer's Account for 1858, and remains uncorrected to the present.

The Balance per Report 1859, page 169, is	£403 11 7
Quoted in Deputy Treasurer's Account for 1860,	285 3 5
	<hr/>
Difference,	£118 8 2

Added to balance on hand, as stated by him, makes a total balance due to the Province of £250 19 4.

J. R. P.

No. 72.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with A. J. WETMORE, Dep. Treas. St. George, for Year ending 31st. October 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—	
On Ordinary Revenue,	£106 3 4
Railway Impost,	5 18 6
Light Duties do.	17 12 3
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	5 16 8
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	1 13 4
	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	£187 4 1

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£137 4 1
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—		
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£863 19 8	
Railway Impost,	53 8 3	
Lights,	158 11 3	
Cape Race Light Fund,	2 16 5	
Buoys and Beacon do.	81 18 7	
	<hr/>	1,160 14 2
To paid Commissioners Sick and Disabled Seamen,	£57 11 11	
Dep. Treas. St. Andrews, account same Fund,	25 0 0	
	<hr/>	82 11 11
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account,	£364 18 3	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	13 17 11	
	<hr/>	378 16 2
		<hr/>
		£1,759 6 4
		<hr/>
	Cr.	
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue,	£273 6 4	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	43 17 11	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	66 18 3	
	<hr/>	£384 2 6
By Import Duties for the year,	£637 14 8	
Export do. do.	424 0 3	
	<hr/>	1,061 14 11
		<hr/>
		£1,445 17 5
By Railway Impost for the year,		59 6 9
Light Duties do.		176 3 6
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		58 8 7
Buoy and Beacon do.		16 13 8
Cape Race Light Impost,		2 16 5
		<hr/>
		£1,759 6 4
		<hr/>

A. J. WETMORE, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. George, 1st Nov. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, per Report, page 169,	£365 3 6
Difference in favor of Deputy Treasurer,	18 19 0
	<hr/>

J. R. P.

C.

RAILWAY IMPOST in Account Current with BEVERLEY ROBINSON,

DR.

To the following Dividends paid by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and charged in their Dividends Account, viz:—

1859	Dec. 2.	To New Brunswick and Canada Railway Debentures, Nos. 5S @ 71,	£7,000,	£212	2	0
1860	Jan. 1.	Debentures, 19 Vic. cap. 14,	1	162,	46,800,	1,418 0 10
		New Brunswick and Canada Railway Debentures,	99	199,	18,000,	545 8 0
		Debentures, 19 Vic. cap. 16,	381	upwards,	516,100,	15,637 16 7
	6.	per Account prior,	51	72,	9,400,	284 16 5
	Mar. 11.	do.	1	50,	33,800,	1,024 2 9
		New Brunswick and Canada Railway,	78	83,	2,000,	60 12 0
	27.	Do. do.	1	24,	6,000,	181 16 0
	April 1.	Debentures, 19 Vic. cap. 16,	1	350,	50,000,	1,515 0 0
	17.	New Brunswick and Canada Railway,	25	57,	11,000,	333 6 0
	June 2.	Do. do.	58	71,	7,000,	212 2 0
	July 1.	Debentures, 19 Vic. cap. 14,	1	162,	46,800,	1,418 0 10
		Do. 16,	381	upwards,	584,800,	17,719 8 9
		New Brunswick and Canada Railway,	99	199,	18,000,	545 8 0
	6.	Debentures, per Account prior,	51	72,	9,400,	284 16 5
	Sept. 11.	Do.	1	50,	33,800,	1,024 2 9
		New Brunswick and Canada Railway,	78	83,	2,000,	60 12 0
	27.	Do. do.	1	24,	6,000,	181 16 0
	Oct. 1.	Debentures, 19 Vic. cap. 16,	1	350,	50,000,	1,515 0 0
	27.	New Brunswick and Canada Railway,	25	57,	11,000,	333 6 0
						£14,507 13 4
		Exchange at 8 per cent., add one-fifth,	..	..	..	8,901 10 7
		Amount paid for Dividends,	..	..	..	£53,409 3 11
	31.	Paid Drawbacks on Goods exported this year,	..	..	..	799 16 3

 £64,209 0 2

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November, 1860.

Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859	Cr.		
Nov. 1.	By Balance due this Fund per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—		
	From the Consolidated Revenues Account of that date,	£7,277	8 2
	Balance of Interest allowed by Baring Bros. & Co., on Dividends Account,		
1860	31st December 1859, (sterling) £106 4 0		127 8 10
Jan. 31.	Amount collected at St. John, quarter ended this date, ..	£3,863	19 5
April 30.	Do. do. do. ..	3,979	14 7
July 31.	Do. do. do. ..	7,042	12 9
Oct. 31.	Do. do. do. ..	6,956	8 10
			21,872 15 7
	Received from Railway Commis'rs, Earnings to 31st Oct. 1859, ..	£747	19 4
	Do. do. 31st Oct. 1859, ..	5,795	2 7
	Do. on acct. of do. 31st Oct. 1860, ..	8,000	0 0
			14,543 1 11
	From Joseph Read, Dep. Treas., Bathurst, Collections, 1859, ..	£132	2 11
	C. Botsford, Campbellton, 1860, 46, ..	93	7 7
	D. Stewart, Dalhousie, ..	48,	537 15 7
	Joseph Read, Bathurst, ..	47,	337 7 7
	J. G. C. Blackhall, Caraquet, ..	40,	105 17 3
	P. J. N. Dumaresq, Shippegan, ..	50,	117 6 1
	Richard Sutton, Newcastle, ..	52,	926 11 1
	J. T. Williston, Chatham, ..	51,	1,272 7 5
	H. Livingston, Richibucto, ..	53,	914 4 3
	R. Douglass, Buctouche, ..	54,	46 3 10
	D. Hanington, Shediac, ..	56,	84 0 7
	Edward Wood, Bay Verte, ..	55,	1 12 4
	James Dixon, Sackville, ..	57,	170 0 7
	Rufus Cole, North Joggins, ..	58,	8 6 0
	John Hickman, Dorchester, ..	59,	62 3 4
	Amasa Weldon, Moncton, ..	60,	265 12 0
	William Wallace, Hillsborough, ..	61,	139 6 0
	James Brewster, Harvey, ..	62,	13 15 11
	T. R. Robertson, Fredericton, ..	64,	991 9 11
	H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock, ..	63,	161 1 11
	Francis Tibbits, Andover, ..	65,	25 4 11
	Michael Curran, Grand Falls, ..	67,	6 1 6
	Vital Hebert, Edmundston, ..	68,	2 2 5
	D. W. Jack, St. Andrews, ..	70,	180 13 7
	John Grimmer, St. Stephen, ..	71,	336 2 4
	A. J. Wetmore, St. Geroge, ..	72,	53 8 3
	Thomas Moses, Campo Bello, ..	69,	24 14 7
			7,008 19 9
	Balance charged to Ordinary Revenue in Interest Account,		3,379 5 11
			£54,209 0 2

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

D.**BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Receiver General, provisionally, &c. in Account for the QUEEN'S CASUAL REVENUE, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.**

1859.		RECEIPTS.		
Nov.	1.	To Balance in Receiver General's hands per Account of this date,	£569	12 0
	5.	Received from Hon. S. L. Tilley, on Account of Fees, Secretary's Office, ..	230	0 0
	12.	William Wallace, on Account of Royalties,	256	7 3
Dec.	17.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in November,	1,762	6 5
	23.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, on Account of Fees, Secretary's Office,	109	0 0
1860.				
Jan.	11.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in December,	597	16 3
	31.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, balance of Fees to 31st October 1859,	14	4 6
		Do. Fees due on previous Quarters,	3	5 0
Feb.	1.	Do. on Account of Fees, Secretary's Office,	150	0 0
	7.	William Wallace, on Account of Royalties,	103	7 4
	9.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in January,	375	10 3
	20.	Provincial Treasurer, Warrant No. 88, payment of Land,	96	0 0
April	10.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, on Account of Fees,	75	0 0
	13.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in March,	693	15 8
May	4.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, balance of Fees to 31st January 1860,	93	1 2
		Do. on Account of Fees, Secretary's Office,	100	0 0
	9.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in April,	264	7 0
July	2.	William Wallace, on Account of Royalties,	40	0 9
	10.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in May & June,	1,410	16 8
	21.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, balance of Fees to 30th April,	103	12 4
Aug.	10.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in July,	2,798	4 1
	24.	William Wallace, on Account of Royalties,	107	7 6
Sept.	11.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in August,	1,281	19 8
	27.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, on Account of Fees,	150	0 0
Oct.	5.	Do. do. do.	52	14 6
	12.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue collections in September,	922	11 10
	20.	Central Bank, on Account of Deposits by late Rec. General,	1,000	0 0
	31.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in October,	464	4 9
		Hon. S. L. Tilley, balance of Fees to 31st July,	150	10 10
		J. T. Williston, Fine collected by him under an Imperial Act, for assisting Seamen to desert,	8	16 8
				£13,989 12 5

		PAYMENTS.		
245	Martin Reardon,	£1	0 0	
329-	3 Thomas Stewart,	1	0 10	
341-	1 David M'Lauchlan, M. D.	3	8 5	
354-	2 Martin Lemont,	0	13 0	
361	Sundry persons,	125	14 2	
362	Hon. James Brown, Clerks in the Crown Land Office,	327	10 0	
363	Sundry persons, attendance on Public Offices,	28	0 0	
364	Hon. Charles Fisher, Costs on proceedings to escheat, &c. :	10	3 3	
365	Sundry persons, Advertising Sales, &c.	169	18 3	
366	Do. Sundries,	42	17 2	
367	Alfred Whitehead, on Account of Surveying,	120	0 0	
368	Andrew S. Phair, Postage for Public Offices,	186	2 1	
369	Sundry persons, sundries,	137	10 0	
370	Edward O'Brien,	1	15 0	
371	D. A. C. G. Sutherland, freight of Ball Cartridge,	30	8 4	
372	Sundry persons, Advertising, &c.,	147	18 10	
373	R. T. Clinch, Telegrams for Public Offices,	98	13 11	
374	George W. Day, Advertising,	41	15 5	
375	Alfred Whitehead, Balance of Account for Surveying,	39	2 7	
376	Hon. James Brown, Clerks in the Crown Land Office,	327	10 0	
377	Sundry persons, Attendance in Public Offices,	28	0 0	
				£1,869 1 3

Carried forward, £1,869 1 3

							<i>Brought forward,</i>	£1,869 1 3
378	Sundry persons, Sundries,	..	..	..	..	..	56 15 0
379- 1 & 3	Do. Sundries,	..	..	..	..	..	101 10 0
380	Andrew S. Phair, Postage for Public Offices,	..	..	..	..	..	182 9 1
381	Col. R. Hayne, freight of Arms,	..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0
382	Sundry persons, Advertising,	..	..	..	..	..	117 15 6
383	D. B. Stevens, Telegrams for Public Offices,	..	..	..	..	..	123 9 7
384	Sundry persons, Advertising,	..	..	..	..	..	50 17 6
385-2 @ 10	Do. Contingencies of Public Offices,	..	..	..	..	..	15 8 7
386	Auditor General, Contingencies of his Office,	..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0
387	Sundry persons, Advertising,	..	..	..	..	..	92 16 8
388	Do. Advertising and Stationery and Contingencies,	..	..	..	..	..	88 4 2
389	John A. Beckwith, Extra Clerkship in Audit Office,	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0
390	Sundry persons, Sundries,	..	..	..	..	..	7 15 6
391	Do. Do.	..	..	..	..	..	57 8 2
392	Do. travelling expenses and contingencies of Executive Council,	..	..	..	..	..	253 4 8
393	S. D. Smiler, Advertising,	..	..	..	..	..	10 7 0
394	Hon. James Brown, Clerks in the Crown Land Office,	..	..	..	..	..	327 10 0
395	Sundry persons, attendance on Public Offices,	..	..	..	..	..	28 0 0
396	George R. Atherton, Coach Hire,	..	..	..	..	..	5 12 6
397	James Green, amount paid by him for Land,	..	..	..	..	..	3 7 6
398	Ross Woodrow, Advertising,	..	..	..	..	..	81 3 5
399	William Segee, Coach Hire,	..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0
400	Sundry persons, Sundries,	..	..	..	..	..	65 16 3
401	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	30 15 6
402	Andrew S. Phair, Postage for Public Offices,	..	..	..	..	..	173 5 8
403	Do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	10 17 3
404	Sundry persons, Sundries,	..	..	..	..	..	70 1 9
405	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	68 6 2
406	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	99 5 1
407	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	83 18 9
408	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	18 0 0
409	D. B. Stevens, Telegrams for Public Offices,	..	..	..	..	..	122 3 0
410	Sundry persons, attendance on Public Offices,	..	..	..	..	..	28 0 0
411	Hon. James Brown, Clerks in the Crown Land Office,	..	..	..	..	..	327 10 0
412	Sundry persons, Sundries,	..	..	..	..	..	54 10 0
413	Andrew S. Phair, Postage of Public Offices,	..	..	..	..	..	193 15 10
414	William Segee, Coach Hire,	..	..	..	..	..	82 10 0
415	David Currier, Goals for Public Offices,	..	..	..	..	..	68 15 9
416	C. S. Beverly, Stationery and Binding, Secretary's Office,	..	..	..	..	..	24 13 4
417	Sundry persons, Surveying Land,	..	..	..	..	..	297 12 4
418	Do. Sundries,	..	..	..	..	..	67 17 1
419	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	43 1 4
421	Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	258 16 8
422	J. W. Smith, Contingencies of Secretary's Office,	..	..	..	..	..	52 14 6
423	Provincial Treasurer, to be credited to Ordinary Revenues,	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 0 0
423-	£ Edward O'Brien, Contingencies of Audit Office,	..	..	..	..	£2 0 0	
7	Samuel Watts, do. Crown Land Office,	..	..	..	..	45 18 1	
8	James Hogg, do. do.	..	..	..	..	64 1 3	
9	C. S. Beverly, do. do.	..	..	..	..	8 5 8	
11	Thomas Aitken, do. do.	..	..	..	..	13 17 6	134 2 6
425	D. B. Stevens, Telegrams for Public Offices,	..	..	..	..	..	177 2 9
426	F. A. H. Straton, expenses of Executive Council,	..	..	..	..	..	81 10 0
430	Hon. S. L. Tilley, do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	25 10 0
	Provincial Treasurer, to be credited to Ordinary Revenues,	..	..	..	..	..	5,993 15 10
	Balance to meet Unpaid Warrants at date of this Account,	..	..	..	..	..	782 9 9
							<u>£13,989 12 5</u>	

B. ROBINSON.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT D.

Casual and Territorial Revenue to 31st October 1860.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Receiver General hands 1st Nov. 1859,		£569	12	0
Received from Dep. Treasurer Robertson, per Statement No. 1,	£10,576	12	7	
Received from W. Wallace, Coll'r of Royalties,	507	2	10	
Received from Hon. S. L. Tilley, Fees Secretary's Office, per Statement No. 2,	1,231	8	4	
Received from War. No. 88, payment of Land,	96	0	0	
“ J. T. Williston, fine collected,	8	16	8	
“ Central Bank, on Account,	1,000	0	0	
				<u>13,420 0 5</u>
				<u>£13,989 12 5</u>

PAYMENTS.

Stationery and Contingencies—				
Provincial Secretary's Office,	£307	9	11	
Surveyor General's Office,	196	5	2	
Auditor “	80	18	11	
Attorney “	18	3	11	
Receiver “	11	19	3	
				<u>£614 17 2</u>
Expenses of Executive Council,	£672	9	8	
Printing and Advertising,	972	18	3	
Postage, £746 9 11, Telegrams, £521 9 1,	1,267	19	0	
Surveying, £831 11 10, Stage hire, £255 12 6,	1,087	4	4	
Clerkships Crown Land Office,	1,318	0	0	
Return of Mileage,	25	10	0	
Return of purchase money of Land,	75	1	5	
Coals, £63 15s. Law charges, £17 19 4,	81	14	4	
Militia expenses, Ball Cartridge, &c,	45	8	4	
Miscellaneous,	52	4	4	
				<u>5,598 9 8</u>
Paid into Provincial Treasury,				<u>6,993 15 10</u>
				<u>£13,207 2 8</u>
Reserved to meet unpaid Warrants,				<u>782 9 9</u>
				<u>£13,989 12 5</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

STATEMENT No. 1 OF ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT D.

General Abstract and Summary of Receipts for the Casual Revenue through the Crown Land Office, between the 1st Nov 1859, and the 31st Oct. 1860.

Mileage on Timber Berths between Nov. 1, '59 & May 1, '60,	£374	11	6		
Do. do. 1st May 1860 & 31st Oct. 1860,	3,633	12	0		
Do. on Berths for sale in November 1859,	7	0	0		
Fines on Timber & Lumber cut without Licence,	7	17	10		
Total for Timber and Lumber,				£4,023	1 4
Land sold between 1st Nov. 1859 and 31st Oct. 1860,	£5,351	3	10		
Instalments on former Sales,	843	0	5		
Total for Land,				6,194	4 3
Fees on Mining Leases,	£3	15	0		
Wild Grass and Wild Meadows,	47	12	2		
Interest on Association Sale,	2	8	9		
Survey of Land,	19	8	4		
Total for Contingencies,				73	4 3
Total,				£10,290	9 10
Overpaid by Deputy Jack,				1	0 0
Total Receipts,				£10,291	9 10

Not included in the Surveyor General's Return.

Labour Fund,	£31	7	9		
Indian Fund,	20	0	0		
Map Fund,	30	15	0		
Col. Hayne for Great Coats,	5	0	0		
N. B. & Quebec Railway,	6	0	0		
Fees on Private Bills,	187	10	0		
Do.	7	10	0		
	£288	2	9		
Credited by Deputy Receiver General to Sinking Fund instead of Casual Revenue,	3	0	0		
				285	2 9
				£10,576	12 7

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 2 OF ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT D.

Statement of Fees received at the Provincial Secretary's Office from 1st August 1859, to 31st July 1860.

Amount received for Marriage Licences issued at Provincial Secretary's Office, £159 0 0

Amount received from Issuers in the several Counties, viz:—

Charles Drury,	£400	0	0
Edward Williston,	66	0	0
William Napier,	24	0	0
Rev. S. Jones Hanford,	6	0	0
A. K. S. Wetmore,	92	0	0
Charles J. Sayre,	30	0	0
Edward B. Chandler,	72	0	0
A. T. D. McElmen,	39	0	0
William F. Bonnell,	29	0	0
Andrew Barberie,	8	0	0
Edward B. Smith,	12	0	0
M. B. Palmer,	36	0	0
George F. Hill,	50	0	0
George W. Hoben,	17	0	0
Dr. R. Thomson,	24	0	0
Wellington Hatch,	42	3	0
James L. Price,	2	0	0
W. T. Wilmot,	5	0	0

954 3 0

Received for Commissions, Patents, Copies of Documents, &c., 115 0 4

£1,228 3 4

Add—Fees due on previous Quarter, \$ 5 0

£1,231 8 4

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

J. W. SMITH, Clerk Secretary's Office.

Wm. Smith, Controller, St. John, in Account Current with the Queen's Casual and Territorial Revenue for the Year ending 31st October 1860.

DR.

To Registry Fees for Port of St. John, from 1st Oct. 1859,	£63	11	8
Do. do. Chatham, do.	14	14	8
Do. do. St. Andrews, do.	9	0	7

Carried forward, £87 6 11

Cr.		
	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£87 6 11
By Expenditure for extra Clerkships,	£30 0 0	
Allowance to Controller for extra services,	25 0 0	
Do. do. travel'g expenses,	9 0 0	
Postages, Telegrams, and Office contingencies,	22 19 9	
	<hr/>	86 19 9
Balance paid to Prov. Treasurer on 8th Jan. 1861,		<hr/> £0 7 2 <hr/>

This Account does not affect the Provincial Treasurer's Casual Revenue Fund for the year 1860, the balance not having been paid over until 8th January 1861.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

Recapitulation of Receipts for the Sinking Fund from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860, per No 32 of Account B, page 67.

Mileage on Timber Berths,	£64 16 0
Land sold,	£692 11 0
Instalments on former Sales,	17 16 3
	<hr/> 710 7 3 <hr/>
	£775 3 3
Credited by Deputy Receiver General to this Fund instead of Casual Revenue, (Timber,)	3 0 0
	<hr/> £778 3 3 <hr/>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

E.

B. ROBINSON, Receiver General, (provisionally, &c.) in Account for the CIVIL LIST FUND, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1859.

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 1. To Balance per Account of this date,		£2,944 17 9
1860.		
Feb. 1. Warrant No. 75, on Prov. Treas.,	£3,625 0 0	
May 1. " 186, " "	3,625 0 0	
July 26. Rec. for my cheque on Central Bank,	2,250 0 0	
Aug. 1. War't. No. 323 on Prov. Treasurer,	3,625 0 0	
Oct. 31. " 421 " "	3,625 0 0	
	<hr/>	16,750 0 0
		<hr/> £19,694 17 9 <hr/>

PAYMENTS.

War. Civil List, bal. Qr. ending 30th April 1859,	£62	10	0	
Quarter ending 31st Oct. "	2,794	17	9	
" 31st Jan. 1860,	3,007	7	9	
" 30th April "	3,007	7	9	
" 31st July, "	3,007	7	9	
" 31st Oct. "	1,850	13	2	
220 Warrant for pay of Clerks in Audit Office,	87	10	0	
				£13,817 14 2
222 Contingencies of the Lieut. Gov. for 1860,	£200	0	0	
223 Prov. Treas. for Ordinary Revenue Acct.	1,000	0	0	
Do. do.	1,250	0	0	
Do. do.	2,270	9	0	
				4,720 9 0
Balance retained to meet the unpaid Warrants drawn against the Civil List Fund,				1,156 14 7
				£19,694 17 9

B. ROBINSON.

Receiver General's Office, Saint John, 1st Nov. 1860.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT E.

Civil List Fund.

1859.				
Nov. 1.	Balance in favor of the Fund at date,		£4,929	3 4
1860.				
Oct. 31.	Warrants for the Fiscal Year 1860,	14,500	0 0	
			£19,429	3 4

Salaries borne on the Civil List for Fiscal Year 1860—

His Ex. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Gov.,	£3,461	10	8
G. M. Campbell, Esquire, Private Secretary,	230	15	4
Sir James Carter, Chief Justice,	700	0	0
Hon. Robert Parker, Justice,	750	0	0
Hon. L. A. Wilmot, "	600	0	0
Hon. W. J. Ritchie, "	600	0	0
The Judges' travelling expenses,	250	0	0
Hon. Charles Fisher, Attorney General,	600	0	0
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary,	600	0	0
Hon. Charles Waters, Solicitor General,	230	15	4
Hon. James Brown, Surveyor General,	600	0	0
Hon. John R. Partelow, Auditor General,	500	0	0
Donation King's College,	1,111	2	0
Thomas Baillie, Esquire, retiring allowance,	500	0	0
F. A. H. Straton, Esq. Clerk Executive Council,	200	0	0
R. Shives, Esquire, Emigrant Agent,	115	7	8

Carried forward, £11,049 11 0 £19,429 3 4

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£11,049	11	0	£19,429	3	4
Robert Fulton, Esq.	} Clerks in the Office of Prov. Secretary, Clerks in the Office of Audit, Donation to Indians,	{	250	0	0		
John Gregory, Esq.			140	0	0		
J. Woodforde Smith, Esq.			180	0	0		
John A. Beckwith, Esq.			250	0	0		
A. G. Beckwith, Esq.			100	0	0		
J. B. Toldervy, Esquire,			60	0	0		
			£12,029	11	0		

From Surplus Fund—

Lieutenant Governor's Contingencies, 1860,	200	0	0					
Paid into the Treasury,	4,520	9	0					
						16,750	0	0
Balance due this Fund, in Central Bank, ...						£2,679	3	4

The sum of £2,679 3 4 is independent of the accumulation of interest, which, when added, will very much increase the amount.

The Central Bank also held last year £953 15 8, without addition of interest, of the Casual Revenue, against which the Province Treasurer has drawn during the last Fiscal Year the sum of £1,000, leaving the whole amount held by that Institution, £2,682 19s. principal of deposits.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

F.
B. ROBINSON, Receiver General, (provisionally, &c.) in Account for the FISHING FUND.

	DR.	CR.				
Balance per Account 1st November 1859, ...	£472	4	1			
Received from T. R. Robertson, per his Account for October 1860,	1	18	9			
Balance to new Account,		£474	2	10		
	£474	2	10	£474	2	10

B. ROBINSON.

Receiver General's Office, St. John, 1st Nov. 1860.

G.

ABSTRACT of the Revenue of the Province of New Brunswick

	Railway Impost.	Impost Duties.	Export Duties.	Casual and Territorial Revenue.	Supreme Court Fees.
Saint John,	£21,872 15 7	£105,577 7 6	8,879 11 6	11,514 4 10	625 5 0
Campbellton,	103 15 1	581 17 5	..	..	..
Dalhousie,	537 15 7	2,679 2 4	545 15 9	..	..
Bathurst,	374 17 3	1,614 15 3	159 11 0	..	..
Caraget,	117 12 5	456 13 10	..	..	..
Shippegan,	130 6 9	549 16 7	14 16 0	..	..
Newcastle,	926 11 1	4,907 14 0	1,235 5 6	..	..
Chatham,	1,272 7 5	6,016 10 1	934 8 4	..	..
Richibucto,	914 4 3	4,090 8 11	718 16 6	..	..
Buctouche,	51 6 5	263 2 9	307 1 2	..	..
Shediac,	90 6 3	560 2 3	709 18 6	..	..
Bay Verte,	1 15 10	7 19 9	..	..	..
Sackville,	188 18 3	881 4 5	15 15 0	..	..
North Joggins,	9 4 4	46 15 6	..	..	..
Dorchester,	69 1 7	418 19 1	7 0 0	..	..
Moncton,	295 2 4	2,026 7 3	8 18 6	..	..
Hillsborough,	154 15 6	770 14 9	..	..	..
Harvey,	15 6 6	76 9 0	30 1 5	..	..
Fredericton,	992 11 3	7,421 12 10	0 4 0	..	..
Woodstock,	178 19 11	1,410 2 0	..	..	..
Andover,	28 1 1	169 10 4	..	..	..
Grand Falls,	4 9 5	96 2 5	..	..	..
Edmundston,	2 7 4	17 3 8	..	..	..
Saint Andrews,	200 15 0	1,590 4 9	111 19 3	..	..
Saint Stephen,	366 8 2	1,619 6 0	282 4 11	..	..
Saint George,	59 6 9	637 14 8	424 0 3	..	..
Campo Bello,	27 9 7	79 19 1	..	..	..
Totals,	£2,8986 10 11	144,567 16 5	14,385 7 7	11,514 4 10	625 5 0

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

for the Fiscal Year ending on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1860.

Auction Duty.	Provincial share of Seizures.	Licences to Distilleries.	Emigrant Duty.	Light House Duty.	S. and D. Seamen's Duty.	Buoys and Beacons.	TOTALS.
£79 4 1	231 13 0	20 0 0	39 10 0	3,164 3 3	994 4 2	..	152,997 18 11
..	..	..	..	6 15 0	1 11 8	2 12 8	696 11 8
..	..	..	..	173 3 9	55 0 0	51 2 4	4,042 8 9
..	..	..	..	73 0 9	24 12 0	40 9 5	2,287 5 8
..	..	..	1 0 0	17 12 3	1 17 3	11 4 9	606 0 6
..	..	..	..	11 15 6	4 7 11	10 10 9	721 13 6
..	..	..	..	392 8 0	130 7 0	122 18 7	7,715 4 2
8 2 5	..	..	..	336 2 6	104 14 2	115 7 10	8,781 12 9
..	..	..	..	228 9 6	152 16 4	77 6 1	6,182 1 7
..	..	..	..	94 3 6	60 4 0	30 19 3	806 17 1
..	..	..	..	235 19 6	75 13 6	79 3 0	1,751 3 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 15 7
..	13 17 1	..	..	18 17 9	4 1 4	..	1,122 13 10
..	..	..	..	13 0 9	3 5 8	..	72 6 3
..	..	..	..	12 13 0	2 17 8	..	510 11 4
..	10 0 0	..	..	12 14 6	1 17 3	..	2,354 19 10
..	28 0 0	..	..	91 14 0	24 17 0	..	1,070 1 3
..	..	..	..	13 19 9	4 1 3	..	139 17 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,414 8 1
1 2 3	56 19 11	..	..	..	..	..	1,647 4 1
..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	200 11 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 11 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 11 0
0 4 2	26 0 0	..	..	51 4 0	20 18 2	13 5 7	2,014 10 11
..	17 14 1	..	..	123 19 3	38 15 9	17 4 1	2,465 12 3
..	..	..	..	176 3 6	58 8 7	16 13 8	1,372 7 5
..	..	..	..	94 19 6	24 13 1	..	227 1 3
£88 12 11	387 4 1	20 0 0	40 10 0	5,336 19 6	1,789 12 9	588 17 10	208,331 1 10

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Railway Impost,	£24,634 5 0	£28,086 10 11	£4,352 5 11	..
Import Duty,	124,058 6 6	144,567 16 5	20,509 9 11	..
Export Duty,	18,942 18 5	14,385 7 7	..	£4,557 10 10
Casual and Territorial Revenue, ..	15,738 9 9	11,514 4 10	..	4,224 4 11
Supreme Court Fees,	575 0 0	625 5 0	50 5 0	..
Auction Duty,	136 4 1	88 12 11	..	£47 11 2
Provincial share of Seizures,	618 15 8	367 4 1	..	231 11 7
Licences for Distilleries,	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..
Emigrant Duties,	30 2 6	40 10 0	10 7 6	..
Light House Duties,	6445 8 5	5,336 19 6	..	1,108 8 11
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	2,181 10 8	1,789 12 9	..	391 17 11
Buoys and Beacons Duties, .. ..	..	588 17 10	588 17 10	..
	£193,381 1 0	£208,331 1 10	£25,511 6 2	£10,561 5 4

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

Several additional Statements and Accounts, relating to the Revenues of the Province, will appear in another part of this Report.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF SUNDRY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

No. 1.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM in Account with the Commissioners for
the Year ending 31st October 1860.

DR.

Expenditure for Quarter ending 31st January 1860,	...	£1,194	9	11
“ “ 30th April “		1,129	19	2
“ “ 31st July “		1,106	2	11
“ “ 31st October “		1,118	16	8
Balance due Commissioners 31st October 1859,		68	1	5
		<u>£4,617</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>

1860.		CR.			
Feb. 4.	Treasury Warrants,	...	£1,000	0	0
May 1.	“	...	1,000	0	0
Aug. 8.	“	...	1,000	0	0
Oct. 31.	“	...	1,000	0	0
					£4,000 0 0
Jan.	Tallow sold for	...	£2	7	0
May.	Wool 21s., Tallow 11s. 1d.,	...	1	12	1
Oct.	260 lbs. Tallow at 5d.,	...	5	8	4
	Old Iron sold for	...	7	10	0
					16 17 5
	Cash from paying Patients—				
Jan. 31.	First Quarter,	...	£147	2	6
April 30.	Second Quarter,	...	180	18	7
July 31.	Third Quarter,	...	129	0	8
Oct. 31.	Fourth Quarter,	...	140	7	8
					547 8 7
	Cash for Clothing, &c. to Patients—				
First Quarter,	...	...	£5	19	8
Second Quarter,	...	...	1	18	8
Third Quarter,	...	...	1	18	0
Fourth Quarter,	...	...	0	16	5
					10 9 4
Balance due Commissioners 31st October 1860,	...	...			42 14 9
					<u>£4,617</u>
					<u>10</u>
					<u>1</u>

We, the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, do certify that the foregoing stated Account is correct and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JOHN WARD,
PETER BESNARD,
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
JOHN DUNCAN,
JOHN SIMPSON,
L. A. WILMOT,

Commissioners of the
Provincial
Lunatic Asylum.

St. John, 31st October 1860.

CHARLES WARD,
Secretary to Commissioners.

CLASSIFICATION of the Total Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

Expenditure.	Food.	Clothing.	Furniture and furnishing.	Salaries.	Fuel.	Farm expenses.	Repairs.	Not classified.	Fire Insurance.	Total.
Qr. ending 31st Jan.,	493 13	3226 7 2	41 8 4	273 7 0	3 17 6	37 4 10	6 9 0	65 7 10	46 15 0	1194 9 11
Qr. ending 30th April,	469 5 10	36 11 1	70 18 6	269 14	1 154 9 0	79 6 4	20 2 8	29 11 8	...	1129 19 2
Qr. ending 31st July,	456 2 9	51 7 3	23 5 1	273 15	3 132 19 6	40 15 5	23 8 5	104 9 3	...	1106 2 11
Qr. ending 31st Oct.,	527 11	5171 16 1	46 11 0	272 18 0	24 19 11	27 7 1	21 6 0	26 7 2	...	1118 16 8
	£1946 13	3486 1	7182 2 11	1089 14	4316 5 11	1184 13 8	71 6 1	1225 15 11	46 15 0	4549 8 8

The amount received from paying Patients for the Year 1860 was £547 8 7, and the estimated value of Crops raised on the grounds of the Asylum was £300 7 4. The Accounts are correctly made up and vouched.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 2.**REPORT of the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary for the Year ending the 31st of October 1860.**

The Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, in submitting the Accounts and Returns of that Institution for the Year ending 31st October 1860, beg to make the following Report:—

No 1. Is Account of Expenditure and Receipts, the former classified as follows, viz:—

Balance of Account due the Commissioners at the commencement of the year,	£1,994	0	4
Ordinary Expenses of the Prison, such as Salaries, Food, Clothing, and all incidental expenses, ...	£2,155	17	3
To which must be added proportion of Fuel used for warming Prison and Keeper's apartment, and for cooking,	299	8	8

Making the whole amount under that head, 2,455 5 11

Materials for manufacturing purposes, including not only manufacturing stock but repairs on machinery, oil for machinery, tools, and all incidental expenses connected with that department,	£2,172	2	5
And proportion of fuel for the Engine,	125	0	0

Making total amount under that head, of 2,297 2 5

Repairs and improvements, being amount paid for Patent for drying wood,	25	0	0
--	----	---	---

Making the whole amount of Expenditure, £6,771 8 8

The Receipts have been derived from the following sources, viz:—

Warrants on Treasury,	£2,800	0	0
Diets of Military Prisoners,	40	15	4
Proceeds of Prison Manufactures sold during the year,	2,634	16	6
Amount paid by Keeper for maintenance of his horse,	25	0	0

And amount to the sum of 5,500 11 10

Leaving a balance due from the Province, of £1,270 16 10

To this is appended a Schedule of unpaid Accounts amounting to £679 2 7, making the whole indebtedness of the Institution £1,949 19 5.

The cost of maintenance, adding articles not yet paid for, and deducting Accounts paid within the year for articles that should have appeared in the Accounts of the previous year, amounts to £2,650, or £200 less than in the year ending 31st October 1859.

No. 2. Is an Account shewing the number of Prisoners admitted into and discharged from the Penitentiary during the year. There were in prison

on first of the year eighty nine male and twenty one female prisoners, and at the close of it sixty five male and twenty one female prisoners.

The number admitted in the year were one hundred and sixty five male and eighty six female prisoners. The number discharged were one hundred and eighty nine male and eighty six female prisoners.

The number of diets to male prisoners in the year was twenty four thousand two hundred and ninety nine, and to female prisoners six thousand two hundred and nineteen.

There is a decrease in the number of male prisoners as compared with the preceding year of fifty five, and an increase in the number of female prisoners of twenty nine.

No. 3. Is Account shewing the value of manufacturing stock and manufactured articles on hand on thirty first October, amounting to the sum of £1,775 4 10.

No. 4. Is Account shewing result of prison labour for the year. There is a loss by this Account of £278 9 7. This on investigation is found to arise from the cost of materials having much increased beyond the original estimates, while the prices obtained at public sales have in some instances been less than cost of materials. The Commissioners are of opinion that a great saving in cost of manufacturing stock could be effected by soliciting Tenders in the months of January and July, for the delivery in May and November following, of the principle articles required in the manufacture of Pails and Brooms, and usually purchased in this market, and that payments should be in cash on delivery thereof.

The amount necessary to provide for the expenses of the Institution the present year will not be short of £2,500, independent of the sum of £1,950, amount of debt against the Prison, which should be immediately provided for, making a sum total of £4,450.

By order of the Board.

SAM. D. BERTON, *Sec'y.*

Saint John, 26th December 1860.

ACCOUNT of Expenditure and Receipts by the Commissioners of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the Year ending 31st October 1860:

1859.		EXPENDITURE.			
Nov. 1.	To Balance due the Commissioners,	...	...	...	£1,994 0 4
1860.					
Jan. 31.	Expenditure Qr. ending this date, per Acc't No. 1,—				
	Ordinary Expenses of the Prison,	£498	9	0	
	Fuel for Prison and Steam Engine,	76	1	0	
	Materials for manufacturing purposes,	500	0	3	
					1,074 11 0
April 30.	Expenditure Qr. ending this date, per Acc't No. 3,—				
	Ordinary expenses of the Prison,	£164	4	3	
	Fuel for Engine and Prison,	119	5	0	
	Materials for manufacturing purposes,	197	8	0	
	Improvements and repairs,	25	0	0	
					505 17 3
					<u>£2,574 8 7</u>
					<i>Carried forward,</i>

Brought forward, £3,574 8 7

July 31.	To Expenditure Qr. ending this date, per Acc't No. 5,—				
	Ordinary expenses of the Prison,	£912	11	4	
	Fuel for Steam Engine and Prison,	53	2	0	
	Materials for manufacturing purposes,	508	1	5	
					1,473 14 9
Oct. 31.	Expenditure Qr. ending this date, per Acc't No. 7,—				
	Ordinary expenses of the Prison,	£580	11	11	
	Fuel for Steam Engine and Prison,	176	0	8	
	Materials for manufacturing purposes,	966	12	9	
					1,723 5 4
					<u>£6,771 8 8</u>

1860.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 23.	By Warrant on Treasury No. 70,	£1,000	0	0	
Mar. 15.	Do. do. 111,	500	0	0	
June 5.	Do. do. 228,	300	0	0	
July 20.	Do. do. 302,	1,000	0	0	
					<u>£2,800 0 0</u>

1859. By Diets of Military Prisoners,—

Dec. 31.	Soldiers 63rd Regt. November,	£4	14	10	
1860.					
Jan. 4.	Do. do. December,	2	15	2	
31.	Do. do. January,	3	8	5	
	A Gunner Royal Artillery,	3	0	0	
Mar. 15.	Soldiers 63rd Regt. February,	4	2	10	
April 5.	Do. do. March,	7	11	0	
30.	Do. do. April,	8	8	0	
June 14.	A Gunner Royal Artillery,	1	7	7	
28.	Soldiers 63rd Regt. May,	8	15	7	
July 31.	Do. do. June,	0	16	11	
Sept. 15.	Do. do. August,	0	15	0	
					40 15 4

By Amount from Sales of Prison manufactures,—

Jan. 31.	In this Quarter,	£137	10	0	
April 30.	In April do,	127	0	4	
July 31.	In July do.	288	15	8	
	And by Public Sale,	1,136	0	4	
Oct. 31.	In October Quarter,	200	14	8	
	And by Public Sale,	744	15	6	
					<u>2,684 16 6</u>

July 31.	By Maintenance Mr. Quinton's horse, half year to 30th April,	£12	10	0	
Oct. 31.	Do. do. to date,	12	10	0	
					<u>25 0 0</u>

5,500 14 10

Balance due Secretary and Treasurer; £1,270 16 10

St. John, 31st October 1860.

Samuel D. Berton maketh oath, that he is Secretary and Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, and that the foregoing Account of Expenditure and Receipts for that Institution for the Year ending 31st October 1860, is just and true.

S. M. D. BERTON.

Sworn before me this 26th day of December 1860.

JOHN DORERTY, J. P.

ACCOUNT shewing the Number of Prisoners admitted into and discharged from Provincial Penitentiary in the Year ending 31st Oct. 1860, the number of Rations for each month, and employment of Prisoners for each Month.

MONTH.	MALE PRISONERS.					FEMALE PRISONERS.				
	In Prison on 1st of the Month.	Admitted within the Month.	Dischar'd within the Month.	In Prison at close of the Month.	No. of Rations required.	In Prison on 1st of the Month.	Admitted within the Month.	Dischar'd within the Month.	In Prison at close of the Month.	No. of Rations required.
November,	89	12	31	70	2385	21	6	11	16	559
December,	70	8	14	64	2065	16	3	9	10	407
January,	64	20	12	72	2153	10	6	1	15	424
February,	72	15	12	75	2146	15	2	3	14	416
March,	75	18	17	76	2432	14	8	8	14	342
April,	76	13	20	69	2208	14	8	3	19	486
May,	69	15	21	63	2057	19	11	7	23	668
June,	63	11	17	57	1891	23	7	11	19	639
July,	57	13	17	53	1793	19	11	10	20	598
August,	53	11	9	55	1628	20	7	5	22	584
September,	55	12	10	57	1641	22	3	11	14	579
October,	57	17	9	65	1900	14	14	7	21	517

EMPLOYMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

NOVEMBER.

MALE.—386 days general labor, 104 brushmaking, 575 broommaking, 52 tailoring, 575 pailmaking, 78 shoemaking, 104 carpenter work, 104 blacksmith work, &c.

FEMALE.—248 days general labor, 47 wool dressing, 48 sewing, 42 spinning, 55 knitting, 37 weaving.

DECEMBER.

MALE.—206 days general labor, 108 brushmaking, 540 broommaking, 540 pailmaking, 54 carpentry, 54 tailoring, 81 shoemaking, 108 blacksmith work, &c.

FEMALE.—239 days general labor, 34 wool dressing, 14 sewing, 18 knitting, 17 spinning, 24 weaving.

JANUARY.

MALE.—388 days general labor, 104 carpentry, 130 brushmaking, 78 tailoring, 290 broommaking, 78 shoemaking, 530 pailmaking, 123 blacksmith work, &c.

FEMALE.—224 days general labor, 46 wool dressing, 11 sewing, 10 knitting, 17 spinning, 35 weaving.

FEBRUARY.

MALE.—415 days general labor, 100 carpentry, 100 brushmaking, 50 tailoring, 565 broommaking, 112 blacksmith's work and machinery, 379 pailmaking.

FEMALE.—214 days general labor, 27 wool dressing, 14 sewing, 23 knitting, 23 spinning, 40 weaving.

MARCH.

MALE.—302 days general labor, 108 carpentry, 62 brushmaking, 27 tailoring, 675 broommaking, 81 shoemaking, 675 pailmaking, 108 blacksmith's work, &c.

FEMALE.—202 days general labor, 4 wool dressing, 20 sewing, 30 knitting, 3 spinning, 32 weaving.

APRIL.

MALE.—578 days general labor, 100 carpentry, 50 brushmaking, 6 tailoring, 320 broommaking, 50 shoemaking, 550 pailmaking, 100 smith and machine work.

FEMALE.—266 days general labor, 40 wool dressing, 3 sewing, 8 knitting, 29 spinning, 24 weaving.

MAY.

MALE.—375 days general labor, 54 carpenter work, 108 brushmaking, 27 tailoring, 520 broommaking, 27 shoemaking, 520 pailmaking, 130 blacksmith's work, &c.

FEMALE.—259 days general labor, 121 wool dressing, 24 sewing, 38 knitting, 51 spinning, 47 weaving.

JUNE.

MALE.—726 days general labor, 130 carpentry, 260 brushmaking, 26 tailoring, 130 broommaking, 52 shoemaking, 130 pailmaking, 130 blacksmith's work, &c.

FEMALE.—246 days general labor, 18 wool dressing, 88 sewing, 109 knitting, 52 weaving.

JULY.

MALE.—526 days general labor, 130 carpentry, 390 brushmaking, 26 tailoring, 52 broommaking, 52 shoemaking, 130 pailmaking, 130 blacksmith's work.

FEMALE.—259 days general labor, 113 wool dressing, 16 sewing, 14 knitting, 79 spinning, 7 weaving.

AUGUST.

MALE.—808 days general labor, 108 carpentry, 162 brushmaking, 27 tailoring, 54 broommaking, 27 shoemaking, 54 pailmaking, 105 blacksmith work.

FEMALE.—276 days general labor, 91 wool dressing, 26 sewing, 11 knitting, 63 spinning, 33 weaving.

SEPTEMBER.

MALE.—148 days general labor, 52 carpentry, 156 brushmaking, 26 tailoring, 472 broommaking, 26 shoemaking, 390 pailmaking, 104 blacksmith work.

FEMALE.—252 days general labor, 61 wool dressing, 19 sewing, 30 knitting, 37 spinning, 46 weaving.

OCTOBER.

MALE.—261 days general labor, 54 carpentry, 135 brushmaking, 27 tailoring, 486 broommaking, 27 shoemaking, 504 pailmaking, 108 smith and machine work.

FEMALE.—270 days general labor, 40 wool dressing, 17 sewing, 37 knitting, 43 spinning, 41 weaving.

Inventory of Manufacturing Stock and Manufactured Articles at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY and in Berton Brothers hands on 31st Oct. 1860.

80,000	feet Pine Logs,	...	...	...	@ 67s. 6d.	£270 0 0
2,639	" Hardwood,	...	...	...	42s. 6d.	5 12 7
2,825	" Basswood,	...	...	...	47s. 6d.	6 14 2
59½	tons Birch,	...	...	...	22s. 6d.	66 18 9
30	rolls No. 9 Wire, each 63 lbs.,	...	...	...	18s.	27 0 0
600	lbs. Galvanised Broom Wire,	...	...	...		20 2 6
500	" Plain do.	...	...	...	6d.	12 10 0
50	" Brass Wire,	...	...	...	2s. 3d.	5 12 6
82	" Okatka Bristles,	...	...	...	6s. 6d.	26 13 0
75	" 1st sort do.	...	...	...	4s. 3d.	15 18 9
45	" Suchoy do.	...	...	...	2s. 6d.	5 12 6
9	bundles, or 4½ cwt ¼ Hoop Iron,	...	...	...	22s. 6d.	5 1 3
8	bales Broom Corn, 1,702 lbs,	...	...	...	11 cts.	46 16 1

Carried forward,

£514 12 1

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£514 12 1
<i>Manufactured Articles—</i>			
300 Nests Tubs, ...	upset price, 13s. 9d.	£206 5 0	
100 No. 1 do. ...	per dozen, 54s.	22 10 0	
800 2 do. ...	" 45s.	150 0 0	
800 dozen Pails, ...	" 9s. 6d.	380 0 0	
250 " half Pails, ...	" 8s. 6d.	106 5 0	
100 " Buckets, ...	" 12s. 6d.	62 10 0	
83 gross Clothes Pins, ...	" 1s. 3d.	5 3 9	
30 dozen No. 1 Brooms, ...	" 15s. 0d.	22 10 0	
12 " 2 do. ...	" 12s. 6d.	7 10 0	
10 " 3 do. ...	" 10s.	5 0 0	
25 " No. 1 Scrubs, ...	" 17s.	21 5 0	
34 " 2 do. ...	" 12s.	20 8 0	
30 " 3 do. ...	" 10s.	15 0 0	
13 " 2 Tampico Black Lead, ...	10s.	6 10 0	
10 " Shoe Brushes, ...	8s.	4 0 0	
8,000 Broom Handles, ...	... ..		24 0 0
		<u>1,034 16 9</u>	
Less 5 per cent. ...	... ..	51 14 10	
		<u>983 1 11</u>	
<i>In Berton Brothers hands—</i>			
75 dozen Tampico Scrub Brushes, @ 11s.		£41 5 0	
39 4-12 dozen Bristle Scrub Brushes, 12s.		23 12 0	
104 " do. do. 14s.		72 16 0	
66 11-12 " do. do. 20s.		66 18 4	
12 " Black Lead Brushes, 9s.		5 8 0	
10 " do. do. 10s.		5 0 0	
12½ " do. do. 12s.		7 10 0	
5½ " Paint Brushes, 40s.		11 0 0	
1 only Currier Brush,		0 5 0	
2 Type Brushes @ 5s. and 6s. 3d.		0 11 3	
1 Fuller's Brush,		1 10 0	
11 setts Shoe Brushes, 24s.		1 2 0	
10 9-12 dozen House Brushes, 27s.		14 10 3	
100 gross Clothes Pins, 1s. 6d.		7 10 0	
28 dozen Brooms, 16 @ 12s. 6d. & 12 @ 17s. 6d.		20 10 0	
13 " extra Brooms, 18s. 9d.		12 8 9	
14 " Pails, 11s. 3d.		7 17 6	
19 " half Pails, 10s.		9 10 0	
1 " Buckets,		0 17 6	
		<u>£309 16 7</u>	
Discount 20 per cent. ...	... ..	61 19 4	
To collect for grinding 50½ bbls. Bone Dust @ 2s. 3d.	... ..		247 17 3
			<u>5 13 7</u>
			<u>£1,775 4 10</u>

Saint John, October 31st 1860.

Account shewing result of Prison Labour for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

1860.					
Oct. 31.	To Stock of Manufactured and Unmanufactured articles and lumber on hand, per Inventory annexed, ...	...	...	£1,775	4 10
	Amount realized from Sale of Prison Manufactures, ...	...	...	2,634	16 6
	Paid in year for materials furnished the previous year,			88	10 3
				<hr/>	
				£4,498	11 7
1859.		CONTRA.			
Oct. 31.	By Stock on hand this date, . . . . .	...	...	£2,172	15 7
1860.					
Oct. 31.	Cost of materials paid for in the year ending this date, ... ..	...	...	2,172	2 5
	Proportion of fuel, ... ..	...	...	125	0 0
	Amount of materials purchased in the year and not paid for, ... ..	...	...	307	2 2
				<hr/>	
				4,777	0 2
	Loss, ... ..	...	...	£278	8 7
				<hr/>	

Report upon the Accounts of the Provincial Penitentiary for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

No. 1-1 to 1-4, are four detailed Quarterly Accounts of disbursements made on account of this Institution, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860, viz:—

Maintenance, Salaries, contingencies, repairs, &c. ...	...	...	£2,377	10 7
Materials and Fuel for manufacturing purposes, ...	...	...	2,297	2 5
Cost of Patent for drying wood by super-heated steam, ...	...	...	25	0 0
Interest on advances, ... ..	...	...	77	15 4
			<hr/>	
			£4,777	8 4

No. 2-1 to 2-4, are four Quarterly Accounts Current for same year, viz:—

Over-expenditure, as per Report 1859, ... ..	...	...	£1,994	0 4
Gross expenditure 1860, to 31st October, ... ..	...	...	4,777	8 4
			<hr/>	
			£6,771	8 8

The Commissioners credit—

Warrants on Treasury, ... ..	...	...	£2,800	0 0
Diets of Military Prisoners, ... ..	...	...	40	15 4
Nett proceeds sales Prison manufactures, ... ..	...	...	2,634	16 6
Paid by Keeper for Horse keeping, ... ..	...	...	25	0 0
			<hr/>	
			5,500	11 10

Over-expenditure to 31st October 1860,

£1,270 16 10

No. 3-1 to 3-4, are four detailed Quarterly Accounts sales of Brooms, Pails, Brushes, &c. during the year, viz:—

Nett proceeds 1st Quarter,	...	...	...	£137	10	0
2nd “	...	...	...	127	0	4
3rd “	...	...	...	288	15	8
4th “	...	...	...	200	14	8
				<hr/>		
					£754	0 8

No. 4-1 to 4-2, are Accounts sales of Prison manufactures at auction, viz:—

8th May 1860, nett proceeds,	...	...	...	£1,136	0	4
11th October, do.	...	...	...	745	15	6
				<hr/>		
					1,881	15 10
				<hr/>		
					£2,635	16 6
				<hr/>		

These Accounts also give particulars of stock on hand at the commencement and close of each Quarter.

No. 5-1 to 5-12, are the Monthly Reports of the Keeper of the Penitentiary for the same period, containing the dietary of the Prison in tabular form, the daily employment of the Prisoners, and statement of the proceedings of the Penitentiary. From these Reports the number of Prisoners at the commencement and close of the year was—

1st November 1859, Male,	...	...	89
Female,	...	...	21
			— Total, 110
31st October 1860, Male,	...	...	65
Female,	...	...	21
			— Total, 86

No. 6-1 to 6-4, are Reports of the local Auditor, I. Woodward, upon all Accounts connected with the Expenditure and Income of the Institution for the Fiscal Year 1860.

There is also an Account in detail of sums due at the close of the Fiscal Year to sundry persons, viz:—

For the ordinary expenses of the Prison,	...	...	...	£304	16	10
Materials for manufacturing purposes,	...	...	...	307	2	2
Castings, and other work on Engine,	...	...	...	66	3	7
				<hr/>		
					£678	2 7
				<hr/>		

The Accounts are all in the usual form, and attested to by the Secretary, Mr. Samuel D. Berton, but are without the signature of the Chairman, Thomas M'Avity, Esquire.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 3.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

*Report upon the Account of the Chairman of the Board of Health, Saint John,
for the Fiscal Year 1860.*

GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

Salaries of Inspectors,	£120	16	8	
Fuel, Advertising, and Postages, &c.	22	11	8	
				£143 8 4

QUARANTINE STATION.

Salary of Boatman & Keeper Public Buildings,	£100	0	0	
Provisions, Medicine, and Bed covering, &c.	27	5	10	
Insurance and repairs of Buildings,	38	3	5	
				165 9 3

CITY HOSPITAL.

Keeper's Salary & Wages of nurses & attendants,	£139	6	7	
Dr. Bayard, Salary Vaccinating Surgeon, visit- ing Small-pox Patients, &c.	121	2	3	
Rent of Hospital three Quarters,	37	10	0	
Fuel, Groceries, and Medicine, &c.	234	3	3	
Stoves, Blankets, and other furniture,	42	12	5	
				574 14 6
Balance on hand 31st October 1860,				8 19 6
				£892 11 7

The Chairman Credits—

Balance on hand 1st November 1859,				£17 11 8
Received from Treasury during the year, Warrants Nos. 20, 73, 135, 211, 277, 320, and 403,				750 0 0
Received from W. O. Smith for Paupers while in Hospital,	£84	6	5	
Received from sundry persons for fumigating houses, attendance in Hospital, &c.	40	13	6	
				124 19 11
				£892 11 7

The Accounts are correctly detailed and accompanied by the proper vouchers; they are signed by John Ansley, Clerk, and W. Bayard, Chairman.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 4.**MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. JOHN.***Report upon the Account of the Commissioners for the Year 1860.*

This is an Account of Expenditure for the support of the Marine Hospital in the City of Saint John, and a branch on Partridge Island, for the Year ending 31st October 1860.

The Commissioners charge—

Over-expenditure in 1859,	£165 11 7
Provisions,	£157 9 5
Washing and Straw,	36 1 7
Fuel,	56 9 0
Medicine and Drugs,	32 18 7
Steward, Matron, and Assistants,	207 7 7
Physician, Surgeon, Clergy, and Secretary,	240 0 0
Burial and Cemetery charges,	15 17 6
Gardener, &c.	20 0 0
Repairs and wages of Carpenters, &c.	26 3 6
Sundry supplies not classified,	97 18 2
Supplies not included in Diets,	7 18 11
	898 4 3

£1,063 15 10

They credit—

Cash from the Treasury during the year,	900 0 0
--	---------

Balance due Commissioners, 31st October 1860,	£163 15 10
---	------------

The Account is furnished in detail, is correct and vouched; it is signed by seven Commissioners, and countersigned by the Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Ward, Esquire.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 5.**TRACADIE LAZARETTO.**

Report upon the Account of the Hon. J. Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Health for the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.

He charges as disbursements for the year 1860, viz:—

Provisions and Groceries,	£183	5	8
Clothing,	41	19	11
Salaries and Wages,	124	10	0
Medicine and Medical Attendance,	79	12	0
Fuel, Hay, and Contingencies,	75	12	7
Coffins and expenses of interments,	3	2	6
Treasurer's Commission, 5 per cent.	26	14	10½
	<hr/>		
	£534	17	6½

He credits—

In hand Nov. 1st 1859,	£50	2	10½
From Provincial Treasury, 1860,	500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	550	2	10½
	<hr/>		
In hands of Treasurer 1st Nov. 1860,	£15	5	4

The Account is rendered in detail, sworn to and vouched.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 6.**LIGHT HOUSES.**

Report upon the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Provincial Light Houses for the Year ending the 31st October 1860.

No. 1. Is the General Account Current of the Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Light Houses, residing at Saint John, for the Year 1860, as follows, viz:—

Tinkham & Co.	Invoice of Lampwick, &c.	£5	3	11
Gas Company,	Reed's Point Light, 6 months,	7	10	0
G. E. Fenney,	Advertising Contract for Oil,	1	8	0
T. W. Anglin,	Do. do.	1	17	6
W. L. Avery,	Account Stationery,	2	4	0
J. & A. McMillan,	Do. Charts,	1	10	8
Hon. C. Watters,	Retainer in Foulis vs Commissioners,	3	10	0
Tinkham & Co.	Invoice Lampwick, &c.	24	10	3
Gas Company,	Reed's Point Light, 6 months,	7	10	0
Till Brothers,	Advertising Contract for Oil,	1	12	6
Raymond & Smith,	Invoice Pale Seal Oil,	624	3	0
Hon. C. Watters,	Paid Foulis' claim,	16	4	4
I. Woodward,	Lamp and Burner from New York,	2	8	3
Thomas M. Smith,	Invoice Porpoise Oil,	239	18	8
S. Gillespie,	Gauging and Storage,	4	10	10
I. Woodward,	Office rent,	37	11	9
Commission,	On Contingencies,	86	7	2
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/>		
		£1,068	0	10

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£1,068 0 10
<i>Sub-Account for 12 Stations, A to M inclusive.</i>			
A—Partridge Island Station,			
	Keeper A. Reed's Salary one year,	£100 0 0	
	Coals £98 6 11, Retorts, &c. £80 3 10,	178 10 9	
	Gas-maker's Wages, &c.	65 0 0	
	Attending Fog Bell six months,	10 0 0	
	Contingencies,	66 5 10	
		<hr/>	419 16 7
B—Beacon Light Station,			
	Keeper James Lane, Salary one year,	£100 0 0	
	Contingencies,	24 0 7	
	Do. (extra,)	23 4 7	
		<hr/>	147 5 2
C—Quaco Light Station,			
	Keeper Thomas Lamb, and Assistant, Salary 1 year,	£146 0 0	
	Contingencies,	36 16 5	
		<hr/>	182 16 5
D—Point Lepreaux Light Station,			
	Keeper Geo. Thomas, Salary one year,	100 0 0	
	Ordinary Contingencies,	29 14 1	
		<hr/>	129 14 1
E—Gannet Rock Light Station,			
	Keeper W. B. M'Lauchlin & Ass't, 1 year's Salary,	£210 0 0	
	Ordinary Contingencies,	107 4 8	
	Extra do.	47 6 0	
		<hr/>	364 10 8
F—Capo Enrage Light Station,			
	Keeper J. Hennessy, one year's salary,	£100 0 0	
	Ordinary Contingencies,	23 4 10	
	Extra do.	13 5 2	
		<hr/>	136 10 0
G—Machias Seal Islands Light Station,			
	Keeper John Cowley and Assistant, Salary 1 year,	£166 0 0	
	Ordinary Contingencies,	63 13 4	
	Extra do.	23 3 3	
		<hr/>	252 16 7
H—Head Harbour Light Station,			
	Keeper W. J. Snell, one year's salary,	£100 0 0	
	Contingencies,	21 15 2	
		<hr/>	121 15 2
I—Saint Andrews Light Station,			
	Keeper Geo. Pendleberry, one year's salary,	£50 0 0	
	Contingencies,	18 5 0	
		<hr/>	68 5 0
K—Grindstone Island Light Station,			
	Construction Account,	£641 11 0	
	Keeper James Clark, one year's salary,	100 0 0	
	Contingencies,	42 18 7	
		<hr/>	784 9 7
L—Swallow's Tail Light Station,			
	Construction Account,	£1,279 10 5	
	Keeper John Kent, 3 months salary,	25 0 0	
	Contingencies,	30 1 2	
		<hr/>	1,334 11 7
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£5,010 11 8

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£5,010 11 8
M—Steam Whistle, Partridge Island,		
Construction of House and Machinery,	£465 16 11	
Expense of working the Steam Whistle, including		
Wages of Jas. Wilson, Coal, &c.	62 1 9	
	<hr/>	527 18 8
		<hr/>
		£5,538 10 4
The Commissioners Credit—		
Balance in hand 1st Nov. 1859,	£687 1 8	
Cash received from the Province Treasurer, for the year		
1860, as required, from the Light House Fund,	4,759 5 0	
	<hr/>	5,446 6 8
		<hr/>
		£92 3 8
Shewing an over-expenditure of		<hr/>
		£92 3 8
		<hr/>
		J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 7.

EMIGRANT AGENT.

Report upon an Account of Robert Shives, Esq. Emigrant Agent, for the expenses of Emigration Office, Saint John, for the Year ending 31st October 1860.

He charges for disbursements—

Office rent and expenses,	£24 19 9
Stationery, Postage, and Printing,	8 14 4
Advertising in American papers,	12 10 0
Assistance to poor Emigrants,	80 7 6
	<hr/>
	£76 11 7

He credits—

Cash received from the Provincial Treasury, per Warrants	
Nos. 89, 150, & 349, Series 1860, and No. 4, Series 1861,	£76 11 7
	<hr/>

The Account is correctly made up and vouched.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 8.

QUEEN'S PRINTER.

Report upon the Accounts of John Simpson, Esquire, Queen's Printer, with the Province, for the Fiscal Year 1860.

No. 1, is Mr. Simpson's Account for printing Reports, Parchment Commissions, Acts of the Legislature, Royal Gazettes, &c. for the Government, for the year,	£561 9 7
No. 2, is his Account for advertising in Royal Gazette Provincial Appointments, Government Notices, Proclamations, Acts of Legislature, Bye Roads, &c. for the same period,	242 18 1
No. 3, is for printing Journals, advertising in the Royal Gazette, &c. for the Legislative Council,	420 15 10
No. 4, is for the same services for the House of Assembly,	781 19 0
No. 5, is for Printing and Stationery for the Office of the Provincial Secretary, for the same period,	25 9 9
No. 6, is for printing Report on Public Accounts, &c. for the Auditor General's Department,	223 17 7
No. 7, is his Account for printing for the Office of Board of Education,	324 0 10
No. 8, is for printing for the Board of Works,	79 7 11
No. 9, is for printing Abstract of Proceedings 1st Meeting, and advertising &c., for the Board of Agriculture, from 1st April to date, ...	37 18 1
	<hr/>
	£2,697 11 8
He has been paid on Account, per Warrants 187 and 396, ...	2,000 0 0
	<hr/>
Balance,	£697 11 8

The Accounts are correct, and may be classified as follows:—

No. 1.—*Government Account.*

1,250 copies Acts of Legislature, Index, &c. Session 1860,	£135 18 9
917 copies Royal Gazette for Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, &c.	343 17 6
300 copies Custom House Accounts, and extra Gazettes, Bye Roads, &c.	81 13 4
	<hr/>
	£561 9 7

No. 2.—*Publications in Royal Gazette.*

Acts of the Legislature,	£124 10 0
Bye Roads and Commissioners,	53 10 0
List of Physicians, and Militia,	26 0 0
Government Notices, Appointments, Orders in Council, Proclamations, &c.	38 13 1
	<hr/>
	242 13 1

No. 3.—*Legislative Council.*

350 copies Council Daily Journals,	£140 0 0
300 " Assembly do.	75 0 0
150 " Revised Journals, Appendix and Index,	156 6 9
Miscellaneous Printing and Stationery,	49 9 1
	<hr/>
	420 15 10

Carried forward,

£1,224 18 6

Brought forward, £1,224 18 6

No. 4.—*House of Assembly.*

1,500 copies Daily Journals,	£375	0	0
187 " Appendix,	273	10	0
175 " Index,	24	15	0
450 " Report and Bill relating to Bankruptcy,	64	10	0
Bye Roads, Financial Statement, &c.	44	4	0
			781 19 0

No. 5.—*Provincial Secretary's Office.*

Parchment Grants and Commissions,	£7	11	3
Marriage Licenses and Bonds,	7	10	0
Warrants,	6	0	0
Bye Road Commissioners' Bonds, &c.	4	8	6
			25 9 9

No. 6.—*Auditor General's Office.*

410 copies Report on Public Accounts, &c.			228 17 7
--	--	--	----------

No. 7.—*Board of Education.*

3,000 copies of School Report, including Lithographing 9,000 plates School Houses,	£312	0	10
Printing Treasury Orders and Advertising,	12	0	0
			324 0 10

No. 8.—*Board of Works.*

1,000 Copies Report of Chief Commissioner,	£68	17	11
Specifications, Road Returns, Circulars, &c.	10	10	0
			79 7 11

No. 9.—*Provincial Board of Agriculture.*

3,500 copies Abstract of Proceedings first Meeting,	£31	2	6
Advertising, printing Schedules, &c. &c.	6	15	7
			87 18 1

£2,697 11 8

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

017 50
 45 50
 137

No. 9.*Report on Accounts of E. & N. American Railway for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.***CAPITAL ACCOUNT.**

1860.		Dr.					
Oct. 31.	To Engineering,	per Abstract A,	..	..	..	£51,856	3 1
	Permanent Way,	" B,	..	..	..	891,923	14 0
	Buildings,	" C,	..	..	..	41,235	17 1
	Rolling Stock & Machinery,	" D,	..	..	..	81,541	4 7
	Miscellaneous Stock,	" E,	..	..	..	3,550	11 8
	General Expenses,	" F,	..	..	..	14,293	13 0
	Norton and Apohaqui Bridges,	..	..	..	..		£1,090,431 3 5
	Balance carried to General Balance Sheet,	..	..	..	..		2,723 17 7
							19,598 15 7
							<u>£1,112,753 16 7</u>
1860.		Cr.					
Oct. 31.	By Amount advanced by Province Treasurer,	..	..	..	..	£1,112,753	16 7

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1860.		Dr.					
Oct. 31.	To Locomotive Power,	per Abstract G,	..	..	..	£8,196	14 9
	Merchandise and Passenger Cars,	" H,	..	..	..	4,205	11 3
	Maintenance of Way and Buildings,	" I,	..	..	..	2,200	4 9
	General charges,	" K,	..	..	..	3,867	9 3
	Balance, being nett Revenue for the year,*	..	..	..	..	10,196	7 0
							<u>£29,056 7 0</u>
1860.		Cr.					
Oct. 31.	By Passengers's traffic,	..	..	..	..	£13,777	12 6
	Freight traffic,	..	..	..	..	8,469	19 0
	Locomotives and Cars,	..	..	..	..	6,045	19 3
	Mails and Sundries,	..	..	..	..	762	16 3
							<u>£29,056 7 0</u>

* Of this amount, the sum of £8,000 has been paid to the Province Treasurer, and is credited in his Railway Impost Account, per page 103 of this Report, leaving nett balance in the hands of the Commissioners £2,496 7s. as per Balance Sheet.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

1860.		Dr.					
Oct. 31.	To General Store Account,	per Abstract L,	..	..	..	£21,326	8 8
	Traffic Department,	" M,	..	..	..	7,707	12 10
	Post Office Department,	..	..	..	..	628	2 6
	Board of Works,	..	..	..	..	304	19 0
	George Craig,	..	..	..	..	80	4 9
	Fred. James,	..	..	..	..	97	4 7
	Harris & Allan,	..	..	..	..	2	9 3
	John Walker,	..	..	..	..	2	5 0
	J. & G. A. Thompson,	..	..	..	..	12	14 8
	A. Rowan,	..	..	..	..	7	4 6
	Cash in Chest,	..	..	..	..	£344	7 3
	Cash in hands of R. C. Scovil,	..	..	..	..	9 2 1—	653 9 4
							<u>£30,912 15 1</u>
1860.		Cr.					
Oct. 31.	By Capital Account,	..	..	..	..	£19,598	15 7
	Revenue,	..	..	..	..	2,496	7 0
	Commercial Bank,	..	..	..	..	4,367	1 9
	Baring Brothers & Co.	..	..	..	..	4,352	14 1
	Fleming & Humbert,	..	..	..	..	97	5 2
	Thomas King,	..	..	..	..	0	11 6
							<u>£30,912 15 1</u>

ABSTRACT A.—ENGINEERING ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Total.
Salaries and Office Expenses,.....	£21,393 7 3	£4,651 4 4	£26,044 11 7
Surveying, &c.	11,994 11 11	114 16 8	12,109 8 7
Travelling and Incidental,.....	7,713 6 11	1,163 6 0	8,876 12 11
Instruments and Drawing Materials,	696 12 11	124 8 10	821 1 9
Inspectors,	2,840 2 11	732 11 1	3,572 14 0
Miscellaneous,.....	417 8 1	14 6 2	431 14 3
	£45,055 10 0	£6,800 13 1	£51,856 3 1

ABSTRACT B.—PERMANENT WAY.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Total.
Labor by Contract or otherwise,.....	£144,190 2 2	£462,463 12 11	£606,653 15 1
Rails, Chairs, Ties, Signals, &c.....	57,060 18 9	147,873 3 0	204,934 1 9
Land Damage,.....	29,747 19 3	4,311 0 1	34,058 19 4
Miscellaneous, (including fencing,)	19,628 12 10	29,648 5 0	49,276 17 10
	£250,627 13 0	£644,296 1 0	£894,923 14 0

ABSTRACT C.—BUILDINGS ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Total.
Terminal Stations,.....	£3,851 16 4	£10,934 14 8	£14,786 11 0
Stations,.....	4,717 3 6	12,963 18 8	17,681 2 2
Way Stations,.....	324 13 6	437 6 4	761 19 10
Wharves,.....	9,103 8 8	12 16 1	9,116 4 9
Miscellaneous,.....	1,631 5 9	258 13 7	1,889 19 4
	£19,628 7 9	£24,607 9 4	£44,235 17 1

ABSTRACT D.—ROLLING STOCK AND MACHINERY.

Particulars.	1856 to 1869.	1960.	Totals.
Engines and Tenders,.....	£25,054 7 8	£3,397 14 11	£28,452 2 7
Spare Gear,.....	2,416 15 11	300 0 0	2,716 15 11
Tools and Implements,.....	2,072 3 0	350 19 7	2,423 2 7
Snow Ploughs,.....	702 0 0	268 11 9	970 11 9
Stationary Engines,.....	570 13 0	...	570 13 0
Passenger Cars,.....	10,164 0 8	786 9 0	10,950 9 8
Freight Cars,.....	3,213 13 11	8,014 1 6	11,227 15 5
Platform Cars,.....	11,581 7 2	4,816 9 11	16,397 17 1
Ballast Cars,.....	6,861 0 0	...	6,861 0 0
Miscellaneous,.....	577 17 5	392 19 2	970 16 7
	£63,213 18 9	£18,327 5 10	£81,541 4 7

ABSTRACT E.—MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Total.
Furniture in General Offices,.....	£1,010 3 2	£5 5 11	£1,015 9 1
Furniture in Stations,.....	826 6 9	1,452 19 4	2,279 6 1
Horses and Carriages, &c., for Engineers and Police,.....	320 16 6	... ..	285 16 6
	£2,157 6 5		
Less—Horses, &c., sold in 1860,.....	35 0 0		
	£2,122 6 5	£1,458 5 3	£3,580 11 8

ABSTRACT F.—GENERAL EXPENSES.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Total.
Salaries and Office Expenses, Books, Stationery, &c.....	£4,881 17 8	£1,014 17 4	£6,796 15 0
Insurance,.....	233 9 9	... ..	233 9 9
Interest and Commission,.....	292 8 2	... ..	292 8 2
Postages, Printing, and Telegraph Expenses,.....	1,139 17 6	234 9 4	1,374 6 10
Police Expenses,.....	2,215 13 6	1,371 1 8	3,586 15 2
Miscellaneous, including Travelling Expenses,.....	1,356 8 1	653 10 0	2,009 18 1
	£10,119 14 8	£4,173 18 4	£14,293 13 0

ABSTRACT G.—LOCOMOTIVE POWER.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	Particulars.	Shediac Div'n.	St. John Division	Through Line.	Total.
£1,730 3 1	Salaries and Wages connected with running the Engines,	£242 19 10	£1,355 12 10	£789 14 11	£2,398 7 7
1,334 6 10	Firewood,	195 17 6	1,254 19 0	764 3 1	2,214 19 7
384 14 3	Oil, Tallow, and Waste,	62 8 11	250 11 11	193 6 1	506 6 11
30 4 11	Materials for repairing Engines and Tenders,	14 16 0	149 10 5	71 12 4	235 18 9
160 19 2	Wages do.	71 19 10	836 18 11	392 6 10	1,301 5 7
179 11 6	Work not done by the Railway, ... ..	... 3 3	482 18 6	62 14 11	545 13 5
8 12 1	Repairs to Workshops, Tanks, Tools, &c.	5 16 3	9 9 4	...	15 5 7
123 9 9	Water,	24 5 3	44 10 6	63 3 10	131 19 7
74 15 9	Small Stores,	8 7 3	87 19 3	45 12 7	141 19 1
516 14 1	Watchmen,	69 19 6	406 19 4	215 13 11	692 12 9
6 7 0	Miscellaneous,	12 0 6	5 15 5	4 10 0	22 5 11
£4,549 18 5	Totals,	£708 10 10	£4,885 5 5	£2,602 18 6	£8,196 14 9

ABSTRACT H.—MERCHANDISE AND PASSENGER CARS.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	Particulars.	Shediac Div'n.	St. John Division	Through Line.	Total.
£943 4 10	Wages to Conductors, Brakemen, Porters and Laborers,	£304 6 4	£1,065 0 1	£775 13 6	£2,144 19 11
121 8 8	Oil and Waste,	32 5 6	209 15 6	78 17 9	320 18 9
69 1 3	Materials for repairing Cars,	36 3 7	128 14 4	115 4 10	280 2 9
167 18 8	Wages for repairing Cars,	54 11 11	203 13 4	170 18 3	429 3 6
300 4 2	Work not done by the Railway,	0 6 0	266 18 5	123 7 5	390 11 10
9 13 9	Small Stores,	13 1 7	28 10 8	39 1 7	80 13 10
239 14 9	Wages to Switchmen,	87 5 2	180 17 6	140 11 0	408 13 8
11 19 5	Fuel,	1 17 6	31 13 8	1 11 2	35 2 4
19 1 6	Miscellaneous,	5 3 6	71 2 2	38 19 0	115 4 8
£1,882 7 0	Totals,	£535 1 1	£2,186 5 8	£1,484 4 6	£4,205 11 3

ABSTRACT I.—MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	Particulars.	Shediac Div'n.	St. John Division	Through Line.	Total.
£712 16 11	Trackmasters, Foremen, and Laborers,	£419 14 10	£566 9 2	£782 13 10	£1,768 17 10
2 15 9	Rails, Chairs, Spikes, Fittings, Sleepers, &c. ...	17 18 2	2 8 2	10 14 4	31 0 8
10 17 9	Repairs to Stations, Buildings, and Approaches,	30 9 7	21 0 5	135 15 1	187 5 1
0 19 8	Small Stores, ...	14 3 2	8 5 1	12 11 3	34 19 6
	Repairs to Snow Plough, ...	0 3 4	18 12 4	28 17 4	47 13 0
	Repairs to Workshops and Engine Houses, ...	...	7 10 0	...	7 10 0
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	212 18 8	212 18 8
£727 10 1	Totals, ...	£482 9 1	£624 5 2	£1,183 10 6	£2,290 4 9

ABSTRACT K.—GENERAL CHARGES.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	Particulars.	Shediac Div'n.	St. John Division	Through Line.	Total.
£1,214 15 7	Salaries to Officers and Clerks, ...	£397 7 6	£1,235 17 9	£653 14 7	£2,196 19 10
72 11 7	Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Tickets, and Books,	11 12 7	173 6 10	164 12 8	349 12 1
287 17 5	Insurance, ...	129 9 11	132 7 6	122 5 0	384 2 5
	Stores, ...	...	17 3 7	7 16 3	24 19 10
25 1 9	Damage to Men, Animals, Goods, &c. ...	...	35 17 10	20 8 10	56 6 8
242 10 8	Miscellaneous, ...	97 5 6	358 14 6	399 8 5	855 8 5
£1,842 17 0	Totals, ...	£545 15 6	£1,953 8 0	£1,368 5 9	£3,867 9 3

ABSTRACT L.—GENERAL STORE ACCOUNT.

Rails, Chairs and Spikes on hand for future use,	£17,599	4	4
Wheels and Axles, Boiler Plates and other Locomotive material, ...	1,396	7	9
Railway Sleepers and Pitch Pine Timber,	1,097	19	0
Water Pipes, Pile Shoes, Rivets, and Washers, &c. &c.	1,232	17	7
	<u>£21,326</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

ABSTRACT M.—TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Amount to be collected at Stations,	£350	18	9
Cordwood on hand,	1,804	13	1
Material and Tools in Repair Shop, Saint John,	1,924	11	10
Do. do. Shediac,	1,578	10	9
Stationery and Tickets,	675	5	4
General Stores on hand at all Stations,	1,463	13	1
	<u>£7,797</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1860.

DATE.	PASSENGERS.			FREIGHT.			LOCOMOTIVES & CARS.			MAILS & SUNDRIES.			TOTAL RECEIPTS.													
	Shediac.		Through.	Shediac.		Through.	Shediac.		Through.	Shediac.		Through.														
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.														
November,	82	1 8	968	4 7	247	4 3	566	9 5	117	0 0	734	7 6	83	17 3	102	7 0	2,901	11 8								
December,	26	6 9	816	19 6	48	2 5	503	3 4	31	10 0	565	0 0	1	13 9	31	16 0	2,026	11 9								
January,	..	..	570	15 10	..	..	371	0 7	..	..	187	10 0	..	..	29	17 9	1,159	4 2
February,	..	..	494	11 5	..	..	612	12 0	..	..	181	5 0	..	..	30	17 6	1,139	5 11
March,	..	..	612	17 6	..	..	532	9 2	..	..	181	5 0	..	..	31	3 3	1,357	14 11
April,	48	1 10	600	11 6	88	16 3	475	8 3	18	0 0	498	10 0	9	2 9	30	18 9	1,769	9 4								
May,	98	8 11	774	10 7	180	9 4	600	7 1	156	0 0	591	10 6	14	10 3	31	10 6	2,447	6 8								
June,	103	17 2	813	5 5	189	14 3	629	16 2	58	10 0	637	6 9	12	1 9	30	14 9	2,475	6 3								
July,	118	3 8	1,002	5 11	151	0 0	667	18 3	112	10 0	523	15 0	9	3 0	30	4 0	2,614	19 10								
August,	..	..	..	..	2,942	2 3	..	..	724	14 10	..	..	505	12 6	..	..	72	10 9
September,	..	..	..	..	1,950	17 6	..	..	713	1 10	..	..	602	10 0	..	..	105	6 3
October,	..	..	..	..	1,751	10 7	..	..	1,167	11 7	..	..	523	17 6	..	..	105	1 0
TOTAL	479	0 0	6,654	2 3	6,644	10 3	905	6 6	4,954	4 3	2,605	8 3	493	10 0	3,920	9 3	1,632	0 0	130	8 9	349	9 6	252	18 0	20,054	7 0

*The Mail Revenue of last Year, is included in the month of November this Year, being £63 15s. for Shediac, and £71 17 6 for Saint John Division.

DIVISION RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Miles open.	DIVISION.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
19	SHEDIAC, 1st Nov. 1859 to 31st July 1860,.....	£2,008 5 3	£2,271 16 6	...	£263 11 3
44	SAINT JOHN, 1st Nov. 1859 to 31st July 1860,.....	15,883 5 3	9,649 4 3	£6,234 1 0	...
108	THROUGH, 1st August to 31st October 1860,.....	11,164 16 6	6,638 19 3	4,525 17 3	...
	Totals,.....	£29,056 7 0	£18,560 0 0	£10,759 18 3	£263 11 3

Report on Accounts of Commissioners of European and North American Railway.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

DR.

Expenditure to 31st October 1859,	£854,345	16	5
Expenditure from 1st November 1859 to 31st October 1860, as per classified detailed Quarterly Accounts Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive,	£238,809	4	7
Amounts not yet classified, viz. General Store Account and Traffic Department,	29,124	1	6
		<u>267,983</u>	<u>6</u> <u>1</u>
Total Expenditure,	£1,122,279	2	6
 Add—Cash in hand,	£653	9	4
Due by Post Office Department,	628	2	6
Due by Board of Works,	304	19	0
Small balances due by Geo. Craig and 5 others, (see Quarterly Account No. 4.)	202	2	9
		<u>1,788</u>	<u>13</u> <u>7</u>
		<u>£1,124,067</u>	<u>16</u> <u>1</u>

CR.

Received from the Treasury to 31st Oct. 1859, ...	£885,369	14	1
Received from 1st Nov. 1859 to 31st Oct. 1860, per Warrants to R. Jardine, £227,000 0 0	£227,000	0	0
Transferred to debit of Railway by Baring Brothers & Co. in London, 50,384 2 6	50,384	2	6
		<u>277,384</u>	<u>2</u> <u>6</u>
		£1,112,753	16 7
 Bal. due to Revenue,	£2,496	7	0
Commercial Bank,	4,367	1	9
Baring Brothers & Co.	4,352	14	1
Fleming & Humbert,	97	5	2
Thomas King,	0	11	6
		<u>11,313</u>	<u>19</u> <u>6</u>
		<u>£1,124,067</u>	<u>16</u> <u>1</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE.

Engineering Expenses,	£51,856	8	1
Permanent Way,	894,928	14	0
Buildings,	44,285	17	1
Rolling Stock and Machinery,	81,541	4	7
Miscellaneous Stock,	8,580	11	8
General Expenses,	14,293	18	0
Norton and Apohaqui Bridges,	2,788	17	7
Materials in Store and Amounts not yet classified,	29,184	1	6
		<u>£1,122,279</u>	<u>2</u> <u>6</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DR.

Running Expenses and Maintenance, viz:—

Locomotive Power,	£8,196	14	9	
Merchandise and Passenger Cars,	4,205	11	3	
Maintenance of Way and Buildings,	2,290	4	9	
General Charges,	3,867	9	3	
				<hr/>
Total expenses,	£18,560	0	0	
Paid Treasurer for 1859,	£5,795	2	7	
on Account of 1860,	8,000	0	0	
Bal. of Profits carried to Capital Acc't,	2,496	7	0	
				<hr/>
		16,291	9	7
				<hr/>
				£34,851 9 7

CR.

In hand 1st November 1859, £5,795 2 7

Gross Income for the year ending 31st Oct. 1860—

From Passengers,	£13,777	12	6	
Freight,	8,469	19	0	
Locomotives and Cars,	6,045	19	3	
Mails,	628	2	6	
Express,	62	10	0	
Storage,	48	13	0	
Rents,	28	10	0	
				<hr/>
		29,056	7	0
				<hr/>
				£34,851 9 7

The usual detailed Quarterly Accounts and Vouchers, have been regularly furnished during the Year, and in the Quarterly Account, ending 31st October, the Amounts advanced to Contractors have been transferred into the General Accounts, and are now included under the respective heads of Engineering, Permanent Way, Buildings, Rolling Stock and Machinery, Miscellaneous Stock, and General Expenses.

The sum of 2s. 10d. mentioned in last year's Report, as having been credited in error to advances from the Treasury, has been transferred to credit of General Stores, and the sum of £1,112,753 16 7, appearing to credit of Capital Account, will be found to correspond with the Province Treasurer's charges.

The details of the Revenue Account were examined under my supervision at the Office of the General Superintendent, Saint John, and the annual Quarterly and Monthly Abstracts carefully compared with the original returns of Conductors, Station Masters, and Engine Drivers; the results were most satisfactory.

The Net earnings of the Road for the year amounted to £10,496 7s. Of this amount the sum of £8,000, with £747 19 4 and £5,795 2 7, earnings of previous years, was paid by the Commissioners to the Provincial Treasurer, and appears to the credit of Railway Impost Account, at page 103 of this Report.

The whole of the Railway Accounts for the year have been inspected by my late chief Clerk, John A. Beckwith, Esquire.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 10.

POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS.

The Honorable James Steadman, Postmaster General, in Account Current with the Province of New Brunswick, year ended 31st Oct. 1860.

INCOME.

To Balance due 31st October 1859,	£1,447	12	10	
Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters 31st Oct. '59,	71	3	1½	
				£1,518 15 11½
Am't Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices,	£6,889	10	2	
Amount of Way Letter Postage,	422	8	10	
Do. Ship Letter Postage,	441	13	3	
Do. Postage Stamps sold,	2,510	1	1	
Do. do. collected on British Correspondence at Fredericton, Sackville, St. John & St. Stephen,	1,124	16	5	
Amount of Errors to debit of Postmasters,	10	9	0½	
	£11,898	18	9½	
Deduct am't of Refused, Redirected, and Missent Letters,	347	0	9	
				11,051 18 0½
To Amount of Miscellaneous Receipts,	5,439	6	3	
Do. received from Hon. J. M. Johnson, balance of Account 1858,	1	6	3½	
Do. received from V. B. Hutchison on account of deficiency,	30	0	0	
Balance due by V. B. Hutchison 31st Oct. 1858,	£182	6	1	
Less—Amount received in 1859,	£80	0	0	
Do. do. 1860,	30	0	0—	110 0 0
				72 6 1
				£18,113 12 7½

EXPENDITURE.

By Amount paid for—				
Salaries to Postmasters, &c.	4,312	17	6	
Salaries to Way Office Keepers,	699	15	7	
Commission on sale of Postage Stamps,	136	4	9½	
				£5,148 17 10½
Conveyance of Mails,	£8,471	5	6	
Ship Letter Gratuities,	253	6	11½	
				8,724 12 5½
Travelling Expenses,				158 7 2
Tradesmen's Bills,				252 0 0
Engraving, and Printing Postage Stamps,				208 17 4
Mail Bags and Portmanteaus,				186 2 7
Stationery, Blank Forms, &c.	£789	8	2	
Advertising and Telegraphing,	270	8	7—	1,059 16 9
Amount paid to Great Britain for Packet Postage,				1,410 19 11
“ for Fuel and Light,				75 8 4
“ for Rents and Taxes,				272 0 0
Amount of Miscellaneous Payments,				66 17 9
“ Errors to the credit of Postmasters,				9 11 5½
“ Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters,				78 8 9½
Balance due by V. B. Hutchison,				72 6 1
Balance due 31st October 1860,				299 6 1½
				£18,113 12 7½

Audited Abstract of the Accounts of the Postmaster General for the Year ending 31st October 1860.

Balance on hand 31st October 1859, viz:—

General Post Office,	£1,447	12	10	
Postmasters,	71	8	1½	
				£1,518 15 1½

RECEIPTS.

Postages collected and Stamps sold,—

No. 1. Quarter ending 31st January 1860,	£2,604	8	0½	
2. " 30th April "	2,776	10	11	
3. " 31st July "	2,889	14	10	
4. " 31st October "	2,781	4	8	
				11,051 18 0½

From the Treasury,—

No. 1. Quarter ending 31st Jan. 1860, War't No. 84,	£1,500	0	0	
2. " 30th April " "	204,	1,500	0	0
3. " 31st July " "	326,	1,200	0	0
4. " 31st Oct. " "	413,	1,200	0	0
				5,400 0 0

Money found in unclaimed Letters,

£3 5 7

Received from Postmaster General of the United States, part expenses of Mail Contract between Andover and Fort Fairfield,

28 10 8

From V. B. Hutchison on account of deficiency,

30 0 0

Do. on account rent,

7 10 0

From late Postmaster General,

1 6 3½

70 12 6½

Due by V. B. Hutchison last year,

£102 6 1

Deduct—Amount paid this year as above,

30 0 0

72 6 1

£18,113 12 7½

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries and Commissions,—

No. 1. Quarter ending 31st January,	£1,285	1	8½	
2. " 30th April,	1,285	2	8	
3. " 31st July,	1,314	8	4	
4. " 31st October,	1,314	5	7	
				£5,148 17 10½

Travelling charges—

No. 1. Quarter ending 31st January,	£47	8	11	
2. " 30th April,	30	0	0	
3. " 31st July,	16	0	0	
4. " 31st October,	65	8	8	
				158 7 2

Conveyance of Mails and Ship Letters—

No. 1. Quarter ending 31st January,	£1,994	12	4	
2. " 30th April,	2,083	13	10½	
3. " 31st July,	2,072	11	2	
4. " 31st October,	2,573	15	1	
				8,724 12 5½

Carried forward, £14,031 17 6

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£14,031 17 6
Contingent Expenditure,—			
No. 1.	Quarter ending 31st January,	... ..	£517 12 3½
2.	“ 30th April,	... ..	655 10 3
3.	“ 31st July,	... ..	717 4 9½
3.	“ 31st October,	... ..	320 15 5
			<u>2,211 2 9</u>
Remittances to England, (Packet Postage,)—			
No. 1.	Quarter ending 31st January,	... ..	£353 16 4
2.	“ 30th April,	... ..	388 2 9
3.	“ 31st July,	... ..	872 14 9
4.	“ 31st October,	... ..	346 6 1
			<u>1,410 19 11</u>
Balance of errors to credit of Postmasters,	... ..	... ..	9 11 5½
			<u>£17,663 11 7½</u>
Balances—Postages on Letters in hands of Postmaster,		£78 8 9½	
	Due by V. B. Hutchison,	72 6 1	
	In hands of Postmaster General,	299 6 1½	
			<u>450 1 0</u>
			<u>£18,113 12 7½</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 11.

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT shewing the whole amount paid by the Board of Public Works from the 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860. Also of Warrants on Provincial Treasury, and other sums received within the same period.

Payments on Account of Great Road Service, as follows:—

Great Bridges—

Grand Falls,	...	...	...	£5,742	19	6
Bathurst Bason,	...	...	...	1,771	11	5
Mactaquack,	...	...	...	466	15	9
Garden's,	...	...	...	382	7	6
Stoney Creek,	...	...	...	404	11	0
Caraquet,	...	...	...	300	0	0
Morton's Brook,	...	...	...	215	0	0
New Canaan,	...	...	...	256	15	10
Sackville,	...	...	...	163	6	8
Patterson's Brook,	...	...	...	109	2	6
Presqu'isle,	...	...	...	91	2	11
Tobique,	...	...	...	16	17	6
Hampton Ferry,	...	...	...	3	1	8
Shiktehawk,	...	...	...	0	17	6
Shaw's Creek,	...	...	...	0	16	3
Oromocto,	...	...	...	303	10	4
Aboideau, St. John,	...	...	...	28	4	4
						£10,257 0 8

Special Expenditure—

Isaac Kilburn,	...	...	...	£15	18	9
W. H. Long,	...	...	...	2	10	0
G. R. Atherton,	...	...	...	2	14	0
John Davis,	...	...	...	20	5	0
John Little,	...	...	...	6	0	0
S. Powell,	...	...	...	1	5	0
Hugh M'Devitt,	...	...	...	20	4	7
Aaron Hovey,	...	...	...	5	0	0
Alexander Matthews,	...	...	...	53	12	8
James Sloat,	...	...	...	4	0	0
Z. J. Curry,	...	...	...	5	3	9
D. L. Grant,	...	...	...	4	10	0
Arthur M'Leod,	...	...	...	45	1	4
William Rainsford,	...	...	...	2	0	0
David Grant,	...	...	...	2	0	0
Timothy Killeen, 1859,	£117	7	3			
Do. 1860,	143	0	0—	260	7	3
						450 12 4

Payments to Supervisors—

Armstrong, J.	...	...	...	£123	12	10
Avard, A.	...	...	...	200	0	0
Burpee, J. C.	...	...	...	200	0	0
Burnett, G.	...	...	...	413	14	6
Burpee, J.	...	...	...	321	0	0

Carried forward,

£1,258 7 4 £10,707 13 0

Payments to Supervisors—Continued.

				<i>Brought forward, £1,258 7 4</i>			<i>£10,707 13 0</i>		
Buber, J.	...	...	...	500	0	0			
Brait, W.	...	...	...	175	0	0			
Curry, G. W.	...	...	...	475	0	0			
Charters, S. C.	...	...	...	486	0	0			
Covert, J. S.	...	...	...	889	2	7			
Crocker, R.	...	...	...	591	17	6			
Cottrell, J.	...	...	...	50	0	0			
Campbell, D. B.	...	...	...	60	0	0			
Dow, Asa	...	...	...	220	15	2			
Fournier, F.	...	...	...	200	11	9			
Fitzgerald, W.	...	...	...	300	0	0			
Gervin, T.	...	...	...	150	0	0			
Gibson, A.	...	...	...	150	0	0			
Gross, S.	...	...	...	227	10	0			
Gallop, A.	...	...	...	275	0	0			
Hatheway, G. L.	...	...	...	160	16	0			
Hazen, C.	...	...	...	147	10	3			
Hitchings, H.	...	...	...	150	0	0			
Hoyt, W. E.	...	...	...	216	5	0			
Hagarty, J.	...	...	...	137	10	0			
Jordan, J.	...	...	...	491	2	6			
Kelly, W. M.	...	...	...	482	2	4			
Kilburn, J.	...	...	...	182	7	2			
King, R.	...	...	...	50	0	0			
Moore, G.	...	...	...	175	0	0			
Morton, G. A.	...	...	...	260	0	0			
Menzies, A.	...	...	...	125	0	0			
M'Callum, A.	...	...	...	170	0	0			
M'Callum, H.	...	...	...	175	0	0			
M'Clelan, T.	...	...	...	200	0	0			
M'Dougall, A. K.	...	...	...	312	14	0			
M'Millan, J.	...	...	...	625	0	0			
M'Rae, J.	...	...	...	200	0	0			
Nase, P. Jun.	...	...	...	97	16	9			
Oulton, G.	...	...	...	125	0	0			
Pratt, J.	...	...	...	120	17	10			
Parker, W.	...	...	...	100	0	0			
Piers, H.	...	...	...	100	0	0			
Robertson, J.	...	...	...	155	5	8			
Read, J. A.	...	...	...	200	0	0			
Robinson, T.	...	...	...	250	0	0			
Smith, S.	...	...	...	90	0	0			
Steeves, F. W.	...	...	...	200	0	0			
Steeves, M.	...	...	...	175	0	0			
Tibbits, F.	...	...	...	25	0	0			
Wilson, G.	...	...	...	325	14	8			
Woods, F.	...	...	...	120	0	0			
Welling, J.	...	...	...	116	5	6			
							11,970	12	0

Sunbury Bye Roads, by W. E. Hoyt,

£22,678	5	0
57	0	0

				<i>Brought forward,</i>		£22,735	5	0
Payments on Account of Public Buildings in Fredericton—								
Government House,	...	...	...	£188	6	7		
Public Buildings and Public Offices,	...	...	...	351	1	9		
						539	8	4
Fuel for Legislature—								
H. B. Rainsford, Wood,	...	...	...	£43	17	6		
P. M'Garrigle and M. Maning, sawing do.	...	...	...	9	2	6		
H. Fairweather, Coals for Legislative Council,	...	...	...	8	11	6		
						61	11	6
Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,						7,025	9	6
Printing and Binding,	...	...	...			24	13	7
Light Houses—								
Grindstone Island,	...	...	...	£19	5	0		
Swallow Tail,	...	...	...	1	0	0		
Richibucto,	...	...	...	8	8	0		
						28	13	0
Travelling expenses of Board,								
Advanced Mr. Brown,	...	...	...	£120	17	2		
Do. Mr. Tilley,	...	...	...	26	9	3		
						4	19	6
						152	5	11
Office Contingencies,								
Maps with last Report,	...	...	...	...	...	50	15	10
Salaries,	...	...	...	...	...	44	5	9
						437	10	0
						£31,099	18	5
Inland Navigation—								
Expended in repairing and working the								
Dredge,	...	...	...	£1,511	17	3		
St. John River, by T. C. Atherton,	...	...	...	282	9	4		
Stephen Glazier,	...	...	...	113	12	8		
John Emmerson,	...	...	...	50	0	0		
S. W. Miramichi, R. Swim,	...	...	...	200	0	0		
J. Sturgeon,	...	...	...	2	10	0		
						2,160	9	3
Grimross Canal, Gagetown,	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	7
Landing at Indianatown,	...	...	...	...	...	206	2	2
Steamers—								
Westmorland,	...	...	...	£500	0	0		
Arabian,	...	...	...	1,759	1	3		
						2,259	1	3
Lunatic Asylum,								
Brick Buildings in Fredericton,	...	...	...	...	...	251	1	7
						8	5	0
						£35,089	3	3

By the undermentioned Warrants on Provincial Treasury—

Warrants Nos. 1, 21, 37, 87, 98, 118, 206, 231, 255, 327, 371, 379, 385, say 13, each £1,000,	£13,000	0	0
Warrants Nos. 55, 235, 300, 319, 355, say 5, each £2,000,	10,000	0	0
Warrants Nos. 281, 330, 346, say 3, each £3,000, ...	9,000	0	0
Warrant No. 9,	1,250	0	0
“ 197,	1,500	0	0
“ 344, Sunbury Bye Road,	57	0	0
“ 386, Lunatic Asylum,	251	0	0
“ 387, Bye Road,	174	0	0
“ 406,	250	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£35,482	0	0
Warrant 273-59, York Bye Road 1859, Nackawikak Bridge,		365	0
		<hr/>	
	£35,847	0	0

Rents from Brick Buildings in Fredericton, namely—

Wetmore's House, by J. M'Clusky,	£9	0	0
J. Sutherland,	9	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£18	5	0
M'Sorley's House, P. M'Garrigle,	6	10	0
Martin's House, R. Lucas,	25	0	0
M'Aloon's House, Mrs. M'Glinchy, £12 0 0			
M. Noonan, 10 4 0			
M. Slavin, 0 12 6			
	<hr/>		
	22	16	6

72 11 6

Proceeds of old Iron from J. A. M'Lauchlan, sold to W. Cooper,

Net proceeds of old Lead from Government House, by T.

R. Barker,	2	5	10
Arch on Chipman's Hill, by T. Hanford,	0	8	8

£35,923 8 1

Received on Account of Furniture from Government House

and other Articles, sold by T. R. Barker,	91	10	0
Balance on deposit at Central Bank last year, £10 0 11			
Undrawn last year on Warrant 403, 8 14 0			
	<hr/>		
	18	14	11

£36,033 18 0

Less—Balance due the Province,

44 9 8

£35,989 8 2

ASA COY, Sec'y.

Office Public Works, 31st October 1860.

Detailed Accounts, with vouchers, have been rendered Quarterly, and approved.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 12.

GREAT ROADS.

Report on Accounts furnished by Supervisors of Great Roads.

No. 1—JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£123 12 10
Over-expenditure 1859,	...	...	...	...	£27	0 1	
Expenditure & Com. 1860, Gagetown to Nerepis,	...	...	...	...	80	10 8	
							<u>107 10 9</u>
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...			<u>£16 2 1</u>

No. 2—ADAM AVARD.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£200 0 0
Expenditure, as per receipts,	...	...	...	...	£180	0 5	
Personal services,	...	...	...	...	4	0 0	
Commission on £200,	...	...	...	...	20	0 0	
							<u>204 0 5</u>
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...			<u>£4 0 5</u>

No. 3—J. C. BURPEE.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£200 0 0
Expenditure 1859,	...	...	...	...	£4	15 9	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,	...	...	...	...	211	7 8	
							<u>216 3 5</u>
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...			<u>£16 3 5</u>

No. 4—JAMES BURPEE.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	£321	0 0	
Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	3	14 5	
							<u>324 14 5</u>
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—							
Barker's Landing to Queen's County Line,	...	...	...	...	£99	4 9	
Tilley's to Little River,	...	...	...	...	164	5 7	
							<u>268 10 4</u>
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...			<u>61 4 1</u>

No. 5—GEORGE BENNETT.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£418 14 6
Over-expenditure 1859,	...	...	...	...	£39	7 3	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—							
On Marsh Road,	...	...	...	...	211	14 6	
Hampton to St. John,	...	...	...	...	138	0 1	
Hay's to Belleisle,	...	...	...	...	52	2 6	
Spikes for Bridges, examining other Roads, &c.	...	...	...	...	2	0 0	
							<u>448 4 4</u>
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...			<u>£29 9 10</u>

No. 6—J. BUBER.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£500	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	17	0
							<hr/>		
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£117	8	0
							<hr/>		

The short-expenditure includes £31 credited by him in his Account as labour performed by days' work, but for which he gives no vouchers, I have therefore deducted it.

No. 7—WALTER BRAIT.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£175	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	10	7
Kingston to James Pine's,	...	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£0	10	7
							<hr/>		

No. 8—G. W. CURRY.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£475	0	0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£36	19	5	
Expenditure and Commission,—	...	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>
Grand Falls to Little Falls,	...	...	...	...	...	234	16	7	
River De Chute to Grand Falls,	...	...	...	...	...	158	18	9	
Pickard's Store to American Boundary,	...	...	...	...	...	48	9	6	
Grand Falls to American Boundary,	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	6	
Commission on over-expenditure, £28 6 9,	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	7—	506 3 4
							<hr/>		
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£31	3	4
							<hr/>		

No. 9—SILAS C. CHARTERS.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£486	0	0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£26	5	9	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	379	1	10—	405 7 7
							<hr/>		
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£80	12	5
							<hr/>		

Mr. Charters' Account and Vouchers of expenditure of £120 for repairs of Boundary Creek Bridge and other services; and of £16 expended in repairs of Petitcodiac Bridge, has not yet been received. Both sums included in charge of £486.

No. 10—J. S. COVERT.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£0	2	7
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	2	7
							<hr/>		
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—	...	...	...	...	...	...	£389	5	2
Fredericton to Jemseg,	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	10	5
							<hr/>		
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4	14	9
							<hr/>		

No. 11—ROWLAND CROCKER.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£591 17 6
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£36 18 11	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Newcastle to Boiestown,	...	...	...	...	529 7 8	
					<u> </u>	566 6 2
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£25 11 4</u>

No. 12—THOMAS COTTRELL.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£50 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£2 1 5	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Waweig to St. Stephen,	...	...	...	...	45 15 5	
					<u> </u>	47 16 10
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£2 3 2</u>

No. 13—DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£60 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£0 1 4	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Sussex to Upham,	...	...	...	...	53 0 0	
					<u> </u>	53 1 4
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£6 18 8</u>

No. 14—ASA DOW.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£220 15 2
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£20 15 2	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Fredericton to Eel River,	...	...	...	...	103 12 9	
Eel River to Howard Settlement,	...	...	...	...	97 6 4	
					<u> </u>	221 14 3
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£0 19 1</u>

No. 15—FLORENT FOURNIER.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£200 11 9
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£27 11 9	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Little Falls to St. Francis,	...	...	...	...	169 7 10	
Little Falls to Canada Line,	...	...	...	...	89 0 0	
					<u> </u>	235 19 7
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£35 7 10</u>

No. 16—WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£300	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—								
Shediac to Richibucto,	...	...	...	...	...	337	8	9
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£37	8	9

No. 17—THOMAS GIRVAN.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£150	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—								
Richibucto to Queen's County Line,	...	...	...	...	...	£150	0	0

No. 18—ALEXANDER GIBSON.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£0	0	3
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—								
Eel River to Maduxnakik,	...	...	...	...	...	£82	10	0
Woodstock to Houlton,	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	0—
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£7	9	9

No. 19—SAMUEL GROSS.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£0	0	6
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	227	10	0
Expenditure and Commission,—								
Salisbury to Court House, Hopewell,	...	...	...	...	...	£176	4	1
M'Latchy's Bridge to Stoncy Creek,	...	...	...	...	...	52	16	0—
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£1	9	7

The Accounts are not sworn to, and one voucher for £2 not witnessed.

No. 20—AMOS GALLOP.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£18	3	9
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	275	0	0—
Expenditure—								
Woodstock to River DeChute,	...	...	...	...	...	£177	0	1
Buttermilk Creek to American Boundary,	...	...	...	...	...	44	1	0
Commission,	...	...	...	...	...	24	6	0—
Short-expended, Bridge not finished,	...	...	...	...	...	£47	16	8

No. 21—GEORGE L. HATHEWAY.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£11	0	2
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	160	16	0—
Expenditure and Commission,—								
Fredericton to Boiestown,	...	...	...	...	...	167	14	11
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£4	1	3

Mr. Hatheway states that one party refused to give a receipt for £15 paid him.

No. 22—CHARLES HAZEN.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£147 10 3
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£23 7 0	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Fredericton to Gov't House, Nerepis Road,	122	4	2—			145 11 2
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£1 19 1</u>

No. 23—HENRY HITCHINGS.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£17 6 0	
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	
Expenditure and Commission,	...	...	...	...		<u>£167 6 0</u>
						150 0 0
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£17 6 0</u>

No. 24—JOHN HAGERTY.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£137 10 0
Expenditure and Commission,	...	...	...	...	£94 15 3	
Allowed him for inspecting New Canaan Bridge,					37 10 0	
						<u>132 5 3</u>
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£5 4 9</u>

No. 25—WM. E. HOYT.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£216 5 0
Expenditure and Commission,	...	...	...	...	...	217 0 1
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£0 15 1</u>

No. 26—JOHN JORDAN, Jun.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£491 2 6
Over-expended 1869,	...	...	...	...	£16 12 3	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Albert Road,	...	...	...	...	285 0 5½	
Quaco Road,	...	...	...	...	171 5 0	
						<u>472 17 8</u>
Short-expended, (unfinished Contracts,)						<u>£18 4 10</u>

No. 27—WM. M. KELLEY.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£79 1 6	
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	482 2 4	
Expenditure and Commission,—						<u>£561 3 10</u>
Newcastle to Richibucto,	...	...	...	...	£890 16 3	
Do. to Tabusintac,	...	...	...	...	98 19 4	
						<u>489 15 7</u>
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£71 8 3</u>

No. 28—ISAAC KILBURN.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£182	7	2
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£7	2	2	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—									
Saint Andrews Road,	...	...	...	...	...	182	11	11	
									<u>189 14 1</u>
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£7	6	11	

No. 29—ROBERT KING.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£50	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—									
Moore's Mills to Woodstock Road,	...	...	...	...	...	£50	0	0	

No. 30—GEORGE MOORE.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£175	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—									
Saint Stephen to Dead Water Brook,	...	...	...	...	...	234	19	6	
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£59	19	6	

This balance has been paid to Mr. Moore since 31st October 1860.

No. 31—GEORGE A. MORTON.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£260	0	0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£5	5	9	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—									
Hampton to Hayward's Mills,	...	...	...	...	...	144	12	1	
Bellisle Bridge,	...	...	...	...	...	87	11	2	
Superintending Bridge at Morton's,	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	
									<u>252 9 0</u>
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£7	11	0	

No. 32—ARCHIBALD MENZIES.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£125	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—									
Saint John to Lepreau,	...	...	...	...	...	125	5	4	
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£0	5	4	

No. 33—A. M'CALLUM.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5	15	0
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	0	0
									<u>£175 15 0</u>
Expenditure and Commission,	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	7	6
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2	7	6

No. 34—HUGH M'CALLUM.

Short-expended 1859,	£11 5 0	
Grant 1860,	175 0 0	
	<hr/>	£186 5 0
Expenditure and Commission,— Lepreau to Saint Andrews,		183 17 6
	<hr/>	
Short-expended,		£2 7 6

No. 35—THOMAS M'CLELAN.

Short-expended 1859,	£7 17 7	
Grant 1860,	200 0 0	
	<hr/>	£207 17 7
Expenditure and Commission,— Hopewell to King's County,	£135 0 5	
Court House to Derry's Corner,	85 5 6	
	<hr/>	220 5 11
Over-expended,		£12 8 4

No. 36—ALEX. K. M'DOUGALL.

Grant 1860,		£312 14 0
Over-expended 1859,	£87 14 0	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,— Tracadie to Pocomouche,	279 7 3	
	<hr/>	367 1 3
Over-expended,		£54 7 3

No. 37—JOHN M'MILLAN.

Grant 1860,		£625 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	£3 2 0	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,— Belledune to Tom Kedgwick,	613 3 0	
	<hr/>	616 5 0
Short-expended,		£3 15 0

No. 38—JOHN M'RAE.

Grant 1860,		£200 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,— Chatham to Escuminac,		220 1 7
	<hr/>	
Over-expended,		£20 1 7

No. 39—PHILLIP NARE.

Grant 1860,		£97 16 9
Over-expended 1859,	£45 6 8	
Expenditure and Commission on Nerepis Road,	60 4 0	
	<hr/>	105 10 8
Over-expended,		£7 13 11

No. 40—GEORGE GULTON.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	£125 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	£7 12 11	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—					
Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,	...	...	...	116 0 9	
				<u> </u>	128 13 8
Short-expended,	...	...	...		<u>£1 6 4</u>

No. 41—JAMES PRATT.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	£120 17 10
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	£10 17 10	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—					
Magaguadavic to Trout Brook,	...	...	...	110 0 0	
				<u> </u>	£120 17 10

No. 42—WILLIAM PARKER.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	£100 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,—					
Doak's Bridge towards Gaspereau,	...	...	...		£100 0 0

No. 43—HENRY PIERS.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	£5 17 1	
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	100 0 0	
				<u> </u>	£105 17 1
Expenditure and Commission,—					
Scribner's to Bellisle,	...	...	...		102 0 0
Short-expended,	...	...	...		<u>£3 17 1</u>

No. 44—JOHN ROBERTSON.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	£155 5 8
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	£5 5 8	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—					
Jemseg to Finger Board,	...	...	...	153 16 6	
				<u> </u>	159 2 2
Over-expended,	...	...	...		<u>£5 16 6</u>

No. 45—THOMAS ROBINSON.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	£250 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	£2 7 6	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—					
Saint James and Woodstock Road,	...	...	...	247 12 6	
				<u> </u>	£250 0 0

No. 46—JOHN A. REED.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	£200 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	£0 9 11	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—					
Sales to Point Wolf,	...	...	...	204 9 6	
				<u> </u>	204 19 5
Over-expended,	...	...	...		<u>£4 19 5</u>

No. 47—F. W. STEEVES.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£200	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—									
Hopper's to Elgin Corner,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£125	0	0
Elgin Corner to Great Road, King's,	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	0
									<u>£200 0 0</u>

No. 48—SOLOMON SMITH.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£90	0	0
Expenditure and Commission on £175,—									
Road between Mr. E. Simonds' and Mr. John Peabody's,	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	0	0
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£85	0	0

Balance paid since 31st October 1860.

No. 49—MILLIDGE STEEVES.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£175	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—									
Stoney Creek to David Taylor's,	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	0	0
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1	0	0

No. 50—F. TIBBITS.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£25	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—									
Tobique Road,	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	0
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£0	10	0

No. 51—GEORGE WILSON.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£325	14	8
Over-expended, 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£35	8	1
Expenditure 1860,—									
Bathurst to Tabusintac,	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	9	0
Do. Belledune,	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	8	6
Do. Pokemouche,	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	14	0
Inkerman to Shippegan Harbour,	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	0	0
Commission on £235,	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	10	0
Amount allowed towards superintending									
Caraquet Bridge,	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0—
									<u>324 9 7</u>
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1	5	1

No. 52—FRANCIS WOODS.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£120	0	0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£20	7	9
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—									
Nerepis Road,	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	8	8—
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£23	16	0

No. 53—JOHN WELLING.

Short-expended 1859,	£0	8	8	
Grant 1860,	116	5	6	£116 14 2
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—				
Shediac to Dorchester,	£60	12	0	
Do. Bend,	40	5	6	100 17 6
				<hr/>
Short-expended,				£15 16 8

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 13.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Report on Accounts furnished for certain Special Services.

ROADS.

No. 1—TIMOTHY KILLEEN.

Over-expenditure 1859,				£37	7	3
Expenditure and personal services repairing the Roads between Fredericton and St. John, Fredericton and Woodstock, under the direction of the Chief Commissioner of Works, in 1860,					203	17 6
						<hr/>
					£241	4 9
Paid him balance of last year's expenditure, included in charge of £117 7 3 in Board of Works' Account,						
				£37	7	3
On Account of Expenditure 1860,				148	0	0
						<hr/>
					£180	7 3
						<hr/>
Over-expenditure,					£60	17 6

No. 2.—No Account of expenditure of Grant £50, 1859, for Nackawick Road has yet been received at this Office.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

No. 3—STEPHEN GLASIER.

Over-expenditure in 1859,				£13	12	8
Expenditure and personal services improving Bear Island Bar, River St. John, in 1860,					106	9 0
						<hr/>
					£120	1 8
To Cheque from Board of Works,						
				£13	12	8
Do. do.				100	0	0
						<hr/>
					118	12 8
						<hr/>
Over-expenditure,					£6	9 0

No. 4—THOMAS C. ATHERTON.

Over-expenditure 1859,	£82	8	0
Expenditure, and personal services 30 days at 15s., improving the Navigation of the River Saint John at Meductic Falls, &c. 1860,	280	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£312	18	0
To Amount received from Board of Works in Nov. and Dec. 1859, and Jan. 1860,	£82	9	4
Am't received from Board of Works Sept. 1860,	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	282	9	4
	<hr/>		
Over-expenditure,	£30	8	8
	<hr/>		

No. 5—ROBERT SWIM.

Improving the Navigation of the South West Miramichi.			
Balance short-expended 1859,	£43	16	8
Grant 1860,	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£243	16	8
Paid labourers, &c. per receipts, 1860,	£164	13	8
Personal services 63 days, 12s. 6d.	89	7	6
Horse and Harness 46 days, 5s.	11	10	0
	<hr/>		
	215	11	2
	<hr/>		
Short-expended,	£28	5	6
	<hr/>		

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

BYE ROADS.

REPORT UPON ACCOUNTS FURNISHED BY COMMISSIONERS OF BYE ROADS.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Warrant No. 264, of 1860.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
1	Wm. Hartt,	£132 10 0	£131 4 8	...	£1 5 4	Arising from defective vouchers.
2	Wm. McOstey,	27 10 0	25 12 0	..	1 18 0	" Remitted to Treasurer," he states.
3	Wm. Cliford,	15 0 0	15 1 11	£0 1 11	...	
4	Leonard R. Coombes,	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	...
5	Edwin Akers,	10 0 0	...	...	0 0 8	An Account for £10 sworn to; no voucher.
6	Thomas Martin,	53 0 0	52 19 4	...	...
7	Baptiste Martin,	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	0 13 4	
8	Marbot Rossignol,	20 0 0	19 6 8	...	2 0 7	
9	Michael Bolyean,	20 0 0	17 19 5	...	...
10	Patrick Casey,	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...
11	Ferran Souch,	42 10 0	42 10 0	10 0 0	...	
12	John Floot,	10 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	[from last year.
13	Benjamin Stoot,	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	10 0 0	The over-expenditure was balance in hands [established.
14	George W. Curry,	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	Commissioner states road was not satisfactorily
15	Francis Flahits,	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	Work performed.
16	Edwin Eckert,	7 10 0	10 0 0	...	...	One voucher; no witness to X.
17	John Henderson,	5 0 0	10 0 0	...	...
18	Henry Darr,	7 10 0	6 15 0	...	0 15 0	He charged 15s. two days inspecting road.
19	Wm. Morehouse,	25 0 0	24 11 0	...	0 9 0	
20	Daniel Craig,	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
21	Ezekiel Hutchinson,	40 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 2	...	
22	Abraham Coombes,	...	...	...	...
	W. D. Kearney,	...	...	...	...

VICTORIA COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads.—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
23	Wm. Hamilton,	£5 0 0	£4 19 0	.. 5	£0 1 0	Not sworn to.
24	Rosamond Violette,	5 0 0	5 5 0	.. 5		
25	Beloni Thercault,	7 10 0	7 10 0			
26	James Smith,	7 10 0	7 10 0			
27	Regest Thercault,	5 0 0				
28	John Costello,	10 0 0				
29	John Hart,	20 0 0	15 9 9	..	4 10 3	
30	Joseph Hebert,	15 0 0	15 0 0			
31	Cynie Fournier,	5 0 0				
32	Maglorie Hebert,	10 0 0	10 0 0			
33	Florent Fournier,	7 10 0	7 10 0			
34	Jean Sergerie,	7 10 0				
35	Roma Long,	10 0 0	10 0 0			
36	Antonie Landre, Jun.	30 10 0		..	..	Account with vouchers for £23, but every [voucher defective.
37	Thomas McCown,	5 0 0		..	..
1859.	Grants & Balances prior to '60.					
273-11	Jean Sergerie,	7 10 0	7 10 0	.. 8	..	
13	Walter Britt,	3 17 4	3 18 0	0 0 8	..	Personal services as Ferryman.

CARLETON COUNTY.

No.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
38	Municipality of Carleton,	£460 0 0				
1	Charles Emery,	4 10 0	£4 10 0			
2	Andrew Stephenson,	5 10 0	5 10 0			
3	John Montgomery,	20 0 0	20 0 0			
4	Thomas W. Watson,	21 2 2	21 2 1			
5	Edward Benn,	26 10 0	26 10 0			
6	Hugh Montgomery,	24 12 2	24 12 2			
7	James N. Farley,	18 4 2	18 4 2			
8	George Tompkins,	16 0 0	15 17 4	..	£0 2 8	

No.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
9	William Banks,	16 18 0	26 8 0			
10	Benjamin Burt,	26 8 0	8 10 0			
11	James McCreedy,	8 10 2	18 19 2	0 4 7	2 5 0	An unwitnessed voucher.
12	George W. Boyer,	16 4 2	28 1 9	0 0 6		
13	Fernand Trevis,	27 17 2	23 5 6	0 1 0		
14	Archibald Good,	23 5 0	17 1 0			
15	Allen Smith,	17 0 2	17 2 2			
16	Isaac Adams,	17 0 0				
17	Thomas Wakelin,	14 0 0				
18	Zebadiah Cox,	20 10 0	20 9 6	..	0 0 6	
19	Charles Taylor,	16 12 2	6 0 0	0 3 0		
20	John Miller,	6 0 0	12 5 8			
21	Samuel Brown,	33 0 0	28 7 2	..	0 0 4	
22	Samuel Hayden, Jun.	27 15 0	15 0 0			
23	John Stockford,	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 9		
24	Frederick Phillips,	6 0 0	11 5 9	..	..
25	Joseph B. Wolverton,	11 8 6	11 8 6			
26	Robert Parson,	5 10 0				
27	James A. Grandlemire,	50 0 0	50 0 0			
28	E. A. Baskincks,	20 0 0	21 0 0	1 0 0		
29	Ann Lindsay,	5 0 0		..	..	Bal. due late J. Tompkins for work performed.
30	William F. Tompkins,	5 10 0		..	..
31	Robert Stephenson,	50 0 0				
32	John T. Allen,	20 0 0				
33	Marvatus York,	5 0 0				
34	James Hancy,	5 10 0				
35	W. D. Esby,	10 6 6				
36	Reuben Stoddard,	50 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	For work performed.
37	Charles Osk,	50 0 0	50 0 0			Do.
38	Abner Gibson,	100 0 0	100 0 0			For Plans of Bridges.
39	John Stockford,	100 0 0				
40	Ann Chap,					

SUNBURY COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
54	Municipality of Sunbury, 1 Luke Dewitt, 2 Thomas Higgins, 3 William Hayward, 4 John Townsend, 5 John C. Seely, 6 Samuel Boon, 7 Hezekiah Hoyt, 8 Thomas H. Segee, 9 James Burpee, 10 Thomas Wright, 11 Adam Noble, 12 Thomas Lindsay, 13 Arch. McLean, Everett Boone, Sen. John C. Seely, W. E. Hoyt, Samuel Nevers, Solomon Smith, James Burpee, James Burpee, Thomas Wright, Asa Carr, Geo. F. Estabrooks, Grants & balances prior to '60.	£400 0 0 33 15 0 50 0 0 16 0 0 36 0 0 14 6 0 30 0 0 18 1 0 16 0 0 37 17 9 ... 16 0 5 30 0 0 60 1 8 28 10 0 27 0 0 30 0 0 50 0 0 23 0 0 32 0 0 45 0 0 14 10 0 33 1 0 20 0 0	£33 15 0 49 16 7 16 1 0 36 0 0 14 6 6 18 1 0 16 0 0 37 17 9 ... 16 0 5 30 0 0 60 1 8 28 10 0 27 0 0 30 0 0 50 0 0 23 0 0 32 0 0 45 1 8 14 10 0 33 1 0 19 1 0	£0 1 0 ... 0 0 6 0 1 0 ... 0 0 5 0 2 8 ... 0 1 8 0 1 5	£0 3 5	
1854. 587	Jas. Wishart, C. J. Bailey, T. H. Segee, John C. Seely,	10 0 0 15 7 7 13 10 0 12 10 0	10 0 0 15 9 0 13 10 0 12 10 0	0 1 5		

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

65	William Koshay,	£65 0 0	£59 1 0	...	£5 19 0	
66	1 David Parvin, 2 John Currey, 3 John Gannon,	170 0 0	109 10 1	...	60 9 11	
67	1 Jas. B. Perkins, 2 John McGovern, 3 John Corbett, 4 Isaac B. Bonnell, 5 William Golding, 6 Thomas A. McDonald,	319 11 0 90 0 0 105 0 0	309 11 7 ... 97 1 1	... ... ...	9 19 5 7 8 11	
70	1 Daniel Smith, 2 Henry Babbitt, 3 Ebenezer Briggs, 4 Francis Fulton,	105 0 0	78 0 0	...	27 0 0	
71	1 Abraham Wiggins, 2 Hector McLean, 3 William Barton, 4 David Palmer, 5 William Dey, 6 William Perry, 7 Robert Strong,	65 0 0 75 0 0 180 0 0	61 4 6 70 4 1 170 10 8	... ... ...	3 15 6 4 15 11 9 9 4	Arising from defective vouchers.
1859. 80	Grants & balances prior to '60. W. Dey, R. Strong,	8 9 0	7 2 0	...	1 7 0	Amended vouchers.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

74	John Brown,	£150 0 0	£150 0 0	...	14 5 0	
75	John Brown,	90 0 0	75 15 0	...		
76	1 John Wiencek, 2 Joseph Sewall, 3 Clement Robinson, 4 Robert Nixon, 5 John J. Blanchard, 6 Joseph Folan,	100 0 0 120 0 0	100 2 4 100 2 4	£0 2 4		

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
78	Wm. Taylor, Francis Alexandre, Edward Robinsoneau, Daniel Foley, John Karr.	£190 0 0	£109 3 10	...	20 16 2	
79	Wm. Hickson, John Morrison,	120 0 0	120 0 0			
80	Gregorio Arveaneau, James Hendry,	90 0 0	98 0 1	£8 0 1		
81	Wm. Wilson, Louis Ache,	40 0 0	40 6 8	0 6 8		
82	Justinus Savoy, Peter LaBeton, Charles Sougar,	100 0 0	100 0 4	0 0 4		

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

83	James L. Price, Miles McMillan, John Pond, Charles Beils, George S. Weaver, Patrick Fitzgerald, Wm. O'Brien, Sen. Patrick Shinnock, John Glenn.	£40 0 0	£40 0 5	£0 0 5		
84	Bartholomew Stapleton, Finlay McZernott, Robert Ferguson, Alexander Acheson, John Porter,	50 0 0	50 0 8	0 0 8		
85	William Russell, Jun.	140 0 0	174 17 8	34 17 8		
86		66 2 0				
87		72 10 0	71 11 5	...	£0 18 7	

88	Alexander K. McDougall, James McLean, William Parker, James McKie, Robert Jardine, Charles Stewart, McLochin McNaughton, William Dickens, Jun. Alexander Saunders, John Kain, Michael McKendrick, George Whitney, James Fish, William Parker, Bartholomew Stapleton, George Whitney, John McLeod, James Fowler, William O'Brien, John Cain.	114 10 0	113 10 0		£1 0 0	
89		60 0 0	25 0 0	...	35 0 0	
90		12 10 0	13 9 4	0 19 4		
91		150 0 0	124 0 2	...	25 19 10	
92		130 0 0	129 10 6	...	0 9 6	
93		182 10 0	170 9 4	...	12 0 8	
94		10 11 9	25 0 0	14 8 3		
95		261 0 0	283 4 0	22 4 0		
96		45 7 6	...	...
97		89 15 9	89 15 9	...		Work performed.
98		5 3 0	...	...		Work performed.
99		20 0 0	16 9 11	...	3 10 1	
100		20 0 0	20 0 0	...		
101		20 0 0	20 0 0	...		

[till more is granted.
The £35 not sufficient for Contracts, retained

YORK COUNTY.

102	Municipality of York, 1 J. M. Lindsay, Maryland, 2 S. Killean, Kingsclear, 3 N. W. Barker, " 4 Sol. Vail, Manners-Sutton, 5 Wm. Griave, " 6 J. Marshall, Prince William, 7 Samuel Scott, " 8 Thos. Brown, " 9 Mat. Gilman, Dumiries, 10 Wm. Jones, " 11 Asa Dow, Canterbury, 12 J. M. Hartley, Southampton, 13 P. Thomas, Queensbury.	£730 0 0	£42 0 0	£0 3 0		
		42 0 0	53 10 0			
		53 10 0	46 3 0	£0 3 0		
		46 0 0	22 15 0			
		22 15 0	22 15 0			
		22 15 0	15 10 0			
		15 10 0	12 10 0			
		12 10 0	29 0 0			
		29 0 0	35 19 0			
		36 0 0	10 5 0			
		10 10 0	48 0 0			
		48 0 0	54 11 4	1 1 4		
		53 10 0	66 10 0			
		66 10 0				

£0. 1 0 Remitted to Secretary Treasurer.
0 5 0
17s. 8d. short expended last year.

KING'S COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
124	Nevah Keidh,	£20 0 0	£35 0 0	£0 0 0		
	W. C. Perry,					
	Henry Branscombe,					
125	James Stark,					
126	Charles W. Stockton,					
127	James H. Stockton,					
128	J. W. Nowlan,	12 10 0	8 0 0	£0 0 4		
1859.	Grants & balances prior to '60.	26 13 4	26 13 8	£0 0 4		
84	George Harding,					

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

129	John M'Diarmid,	£106 0 0	£37 2 0	...	£68 18 0	
	Reuben Brockway, Jun.					
	E. V. Knight,					
130	James A. Spinney,	67 0 0	67 0 0	...		
	Geo. P. Knight,					
	John Crickett,					
131	John Prescott,	52 0 0	19 0 0	...	32 0 0	
	John M'Diarmid,					
	James Ellis,					
132	J. H. Whitlock,	77 5 0	77 8 2	£0 3 2		
	Stephen M'Curdy,					
	Robert Mowatt,					
133	Lorenze Drake,	97 10 0	98 0 0	0 10 0		
	Phillip Newton,					
	Henry M'Laughlan,					
134	John Gregg,	70 5 0	72 4 3	1 19 3		

135	Henry Smith,	70 0 0	70 1 5	0 1 5		
	Harris Greenlaw,					
	John Thompson,					
136	Arch. M'Bride,	100 0 0	100 0 0			
	J. A. Moore,					
	Wm. Dickey,					
137	John Ludgate,	98 0 0	98 1 4	0 1 4		
	Robert Cockburn,					
	Hiram Hanson,					
138	Nehemiah Hill,	106 0 0	106 5 8	0 5 8		
	Wm. Smart,					
	Peter Smart,					
139	Harrison Gitchell,	15 0 0	15 0 0			
	Rodney Young,					
	Samuel Maxwell,					
140	Robert King, Jun.	40 10 0	40 9 6	...	0 0 6	
	Wm. Kennedy,					
	Peter Morrison,					Work performed.
141	J. Spiney, S. Murray,	5 0 0	...	...	...
142	Benj. Williams,	50 0 0	14 0 0	...		
143	John Ludgate,	14 0 0	14 0 0	...		
144	John Scott,	6 15 0	...	...
145	David Vahl,	12 10 0	...	...
146	John O'Brien,	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	0 10 0	
147	Robert Davis,	5 0 0	5 0 0	...		
148	Hugh Wilson,	16 0 0	14 10 0	...		
149	Wm. Smart,	12 0 0	12 0 0	...		
150	Henry Hitchings,	64 0 0	64 0 0	...		
151	David Campbell,	10 0 0	10 0 0	...		
152	John Reid,	6 0 0	...	...
153	James Simmonds,	7 10 0	...	...
154	Arch. M'Lean,	10 0 0	...	...
155	Wm. Johnson,	23 5 0	...	...	0 0 0	
156	Gideon Prescott,	12 10 0	20 10 0	8 0 0		Work performed. £8 8 9 short-expended last year.
157	John Mawheeny,	10 10 0	10 10 0	...		
158	W. Cassidy,	5 0 0	...	...
159	Robert Ogden,	49 0 0	40 0 0	...		Work performed.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
160	Patrick Curran,	£75 0 0	£73 4 7	...	£1 15 5	Arising from defective vouchers.
161	Rex M. King,	25 0 0				
162	John M'Dermott,	15 0 0				
163	John F. Grimmer,	30 0 0	68 18 1	38 18 1		
164	Colin Campbell,	30 0 0	30 0 0			
165	Wm. McCann,	15 0 0	15 0 0			
166	George Burns,	25 0 0	25 0 0			
167	Samuel Hitchings,	25 0 0	9 19 7	...	15 0 5	
168	Peter Morrison,	27 10 0	27 10 0			
169	James Milligan,	20 0 0	20 0 0			
170	John W. Mann,	15 0 0	15 0 0			
171	Ebenezer Hall,	9 0 0	9 0 0			
<i>Grants & Balances prior to '60.</i>						
1857-58	Cyrus Thompson,	42 0 0	42 0 0			
1859 112	J. M'Diarmid,	3 0 0	3 0 0			
-114	R. Brockway, M. Hall,	68 8 9	70 9 4	2 0 7		

ALBERT COUNTY.

172	John Cleveland, Wm. J. Mitchell,	£91 15 6	£88 10 9	...	3 4 9	
173	Asa Fillmore, Milledge Steeves, John Leeman,	43 0 0	43 1 0	0 1 0		
174	Jonathan Colpitts, Robert Hopper,	25 0 0	25 0 0			
175	Mariner Melton, John Martin,	119 0 0	117 16 0	...	1 4 0	

176	Mariner Steeves,	26 10 0	23 13 6	...	2 16 6	Arising from defective vouchers.
177	James Duffy,	42 0 0	42 0 0		...	Work performed.
178	Daniel Copp,	10 0 0	...		2 3 6	Arising partly from defective vouchers.
179	Wm. Fillmore, James M'Gorman,	72 0 0	69 16 6			
180	John Wilbur,	5 0 0	...			
181	Patrick M'Kinley,	3 10 0	3 10 0			
182	Edwin Copp,	12 0 0	12 0 0			
183	Wm. Tingley,	24 0 0	25 4 0	1 4 0		
184	Thomas M'Clellan,	12 10 0	12 10 0			
185	Hugh Wright,	89 0 0	86 5 3	...	2 14 9	
186	John Barker,	15 0 0	15 0 0			
187	John Barchard, Robert Colpitts, Fred W. Steeves,	142 10 0	142 10 0			
188	Robert Harrison,	10 0 0	10 0 0			
189	John Barchard,	8 0 0	8 0 0			
190	Fred. Babcock,	15 4 6	15 4 6			

KENT COUNTY.

191	Wm. Fitzgerald, Thos. G. Richardson, Peter Daigle, Jun.	£167 16 11	£153 11 11	...	14 5 5	Account not sworn to.
192	James Moreton, Thomas Stevenson, Adam Armstrong, Sen.	201 4 7	191 13 7		9 11 0	
193	Martin Flannagan, James Smith, Michael Muzeroll,	70 0 0	69 8 0	...	0 12 0	
194	S. M. Beckwith, Samuel Jerver, Louis Cornea,	157 15 0	156 6 3	...	1 8 9	
195	John Sheridan,	20 0 0	13 15 0	...	6 5 0	
196	Patrick M'Dade,	15 0 0	...			

KENT COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Comptroller.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
197	James Connors, Andrew Burgess, James McMillan, Francis Votour, Phillip Forrier, Peter L. Daigle,	£109 10 0	£109 10 0			
198		126 0 6	136 0 6	10 0 0		
RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.						
199	James Fraser,	£118 0 0	£118 0 0			
200	James Fraser,	140 0 0	140 0 0			
201	Robert Sinclair,	70 0 0	74 18 0	£4 18 0	...	Short-expended £4 19s. in 1859.
202	Robert Sinclair,	100 0 0	100 0 0			
203	John Marchie, James McMillan, Neil Cook,	62 0 0	62 2 11	0 2 11		
204	John Marchie, James McMillan, Neil Cook,	100 0 0	100 0 0			
205	Richard Doyle, John Doyle, John Culligan,	85 0 0	85 0 0			
206	Richard Doyle, John Doyle, John Culligan,	100 0 0	100 0 0			

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.

207	Arthur McLean, Francis S. Jones, William Evans, Edw. Nesbitt, Edw. Brown, John M. Brown, John Tiner, Sen. McP. Malcolm, Hugh Hairey, Edward Nugent, John Kennedy, John Gillies, James Galt, John Carney, F. S. Jones, Thomas Davidson, Andre Cushing, Wm. Hawkes, John S. Parker, Peter Dewar, A. Menzies, Wm. White, Josiah Adams, A. Moffat, Wm. Thompson, Richard Sands,	£292 7 0	£338 10 5	46 3 5	35 14 1	Arising from defective vouchers.
208		189 14 5	154 0 4	...	...
209		188 0 0	191 13 9	3 13 9	...	
210		31 10 0	31 10 0	...	...	Work performed.
211		15 0 0	...	...	...	Do.
212		14 0 0	...	...	...	Work performed.
213		35 0 0	...	...	...	Do.
214		31 10 0	...	...	...	Do.
215		27 4 4	...	...	...
216		5 0 0	...	...	...
217		40 0 0	...	...	...
218		50 0 0	210 0 0	160 0 0	...	
219		26 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	Work performed.
220		7 0 0	...	...	...
221		10 0 0	...	...	...
222		3 0 0	...	...	...
223		5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
224		5 0 0	4 9 5	...	0 10 7	
1859.	Grants & balances prior to '60.	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...
241	James Staehousses,	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...

Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Eye Roads—Continued.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
225	Charles Thibedeau, Wm. B. Chapman, Gideon Palmer, Wm. Cole,	£133 0 0	£84 18 6	...	20 1 6	[back to be sworn to. Vouchers for £100 4 3, but Account gone
226	Robert Towse, Moore McDonald, Samuel C. Oulton,	105 0 0	...	...	...
227	George Avaru, Robert Carter, John Peacock,	76 5 0	...	...	...
228	James Carrill, Lawrence Niles, Welling Mills,	70 0 0	69 12 6	...	0 7 6	
229	Maximim P. Boudrot, Ferang Galland, Rufus Lutes,	85 0 0	93 9 10	8 9 10		
230	Francis Gallagher, Edmund Harris, John Boyd,	112 10 0	123 3 8	10 13 8		
231	Daniel Keith, James M'Fee,	140 0 0	146 13 7	6 13 7		

YORK COUNTY.

232	Samuel Fleming,	£150 0 0	£150 15 9	£0 15 9		
233	James M. Lindsay,	25 0 0	25 0 0	...		
234	Isaac Kilburn,	115 0 0	87 14 8	...	27 5 4	
235	Asa Dow,	50 0 0	74 1 7	24 1 7		
236	Wm. Jamieson,	25 0 0	...	...
237	John M. Hartley,	40 0 0	35 8 0	...	4 12 0	
238	Benjamin Kilburn,	25 0 0	...	...
239	Matthew Graham,	14 0 0	14 0 0	...		
240	James Johnston,	50 0 0	50 0 0	...		
241	Calvin Goodspeed,	27 0 0	27 0 0	...		
242	Wm. Wilson,	15 0 0	...	...

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

243	Chipman Kinnear,	£5 0 0	£6 4 2	£1 4 2		
244	David J. Boudrot,	17 10 0	18 0 0	0 10 0		
245	Jeremiah Lutes,	25 0 0	25 0 1	0 0 1		
246	John Trites,	25 0 0	25 0 0	...		
247	Rufus Lutes,	15 0 0	15 0 0	...		
248	Francis Gallagher, Edmund Harris,	10 0 0	10 0 0	...		
249	Wm. Hogan,	10 0 0	10 0 0	...		
250	Bye Road Commissioners,	12 10 0	12 10 0	...		
251	Thomas Oulton,	12 10 0	12 10 0	...		
252	Charles Cahill,	20 0 0	20 0 0	...		
253	Strong Allen,	12 10 0	12 10 0	...		
254	Wm. K. Bowser,	5 0 0	5 0 0	...		
255	Charles Siddall,	15 0 0	15 0 0	...		
256	Thomas Cochrane,	15 0 0	15 0 4	0 0 4		
257	John A. Cook,	37 10 0	36 0 0	...	£1 10 0	
258	Rufus Cole,	7 10 0	7 12 6	0 2 6		
259	Anthony Simpson,	19 18 9	...	...
260	G. Palmer,	1 18 9	...	...
261	R. Dobson, Bye Road Commissioners,	21 10 0	21 10 0	...		Work performed. Do.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
262	Wm. McDonald,	£12 0 0	Work performed. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
263	Dom. E. Cornea,	10 0 0	...	...	...
264	Bowdin Chapman,	3 0 0	...	...	...
265	Daniel J. Boudrot,	18 10 0	...	...	...
266	Ambrose Dupuis,	12 10 0	...	...	...
267	Warren Price,	30 0 0	...	...	...
268	Charles Thibedeau, Wm. B. Chapman, Gideon Palmer,	10 0 0	...	...	...
269	R. Towse,	10 0 0	...	...	...
270	Wm. Robertson,	15 0 0	£15 0 0	...	...
271	Commissioner,	20 0 0	...	...	...
272	John Boyd,	5 0 0	5 0 6	0 0 6	...	
1859.	Grants & balances prior to '60.					
159	James Powell,	8 14 0	8 14 0			

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

Amounts comprised in the General Bye Road Warrant of 1860, for which Accounts have not been filed in this Office.

VICTORIA.						
No. 18.	William Morehouse,	...	...	...	£5 0 0	
27.	Regest Thereault,	...	...	...	5 0 0	
33.	John Costello,	...	...	...	10 0 0	
31.	Cyrril Fournier,	...	...	...	5 0 0	
34.	Jean Sergerie,	...	...	...	7 10 0	
36.	Antoine Landre, Junior,	...	...	...	30 10 0	
37.	Thomas M'Cowan,	...	...	...	5 0 0—	£68 0 0
CARLETON.						
53.	Amos Gallop,	...	...	...	...	£100 0 0
QUEEN'S.						
68.	Isaac B. Bunnell,	...	...	...	...	90 0 0
GLOUCESTER.						
77.	Commissioners of Carraquet,	...	...	...	...	120 0 0
NOTHUMBERLAND.						
86.	Commissioners of Chatham,	...	...	...	...	66 2 0
KING'S.						
124.	Commissioners of Havelock,	...	...	...	£20 0 0	
127.	James H. Stockton,	...	...	...	15 0 0	
128.	J. W. Nowlan,	...	...	...	12 10 0	
						47 10 0
CHARLOTTE.						
142.	Benjamin Williams,	...	...	...	£50 0 0	
145.	David Fish,	...	...	...	12 10 0	
152.	John Kidd,	...	...	...	6 0 0	
153.	James Simmons,	...	...	...	7 10 0	
161.	Rex M. King,	...	...	...	25 0 0	
162.	John M'Dermot,	...	...	...	15 0 0—	116 0 0
ALBERT.						
108.	John Wilbur,	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
KENT.						
196.	Patrick M'Dade,	...	...	...	...	15 0 0
SAINT JOHN.						
213.	James Galt,	...	...	...	£35 0 0	
217.	Andre Cushing,	...	...	...	40 0 0	
221.	Josiah Adams,	...	...	...	10 0 0	
222.	A. Moffatt,	...	...	...	5 0 0	
						90 0 0
WESTMORLAND.						
225.	Charles Thibideau and two others,	...	...	...	£133 0 0	
249.	Road Commissioners,	...	...	...	10 0 0	
251.	Charles Cahill,	...	...	...	12 10 0	
268.	Charles Thibedeau and two others,	...	...	...	10 0 0	
269.	R. Towse,	...	...	...	10 0 0	
271.	Commissioner,	...	...	...	20 0 0	
						195 10 0
YORK.						
236.	William Jamieson,	...	...	...	£25 0 0	
238.	Benjamin Kilburn,	...	...	...	25 0 0	
242.	William Wilson,	...	...	...	15 0 0—	65 0 0
						£978 2 0

H.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of all Revenues received and paid by B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

RECEIPTS.

Ordinary Revenue collected at Saint John,—

Import Duties,	£105,577	7	6
Export Duties,	8,879	11	6
Moiety of net proceeds of Seizures,	281	18	0
Auction Duty,	79	4	1
Licences for Distilleries,	20	0	0
From Receiver General of Casual and Territorial Revenue,	11,514	4	10
From Clerk of the Pleas, Supreme Court,	625	5	0
From Sums refunded,	205	16	6

£127,133 2 5

Received from Deputy Treasurers, viz:—

C. Botsford, Campbellton,	46	£263	0	8
D. Stewart, Dalhousie,	48	2,674	12	10
J. Read, Bathurst,	47	2,151	4	2
J. G. C. Blackhall, Carraquet,	49	411	7	0
P. J. N. Dumaresq, Shippegan,	50	555	5	9
R. Sutton, Newcastle,	52	7,656	11	8
J. T. Williston, Chatham,	51	6,219	18	11
H. Livingstone, Richibucto,	53	4,614	11	2
R. Douglas, Buctouche,	54	237	11	6
D. Hanington, Shediac,	56	1,170	1	8
E. Wood, Bay Verte,	55	7	7	8
J. Dixon, Sackville,	57	788	12	8
R. Cole, North Joggins,	58	42	4	4
J. Hickman, Dorchester,	59	382	17	0
A. Weldon, Moncton,	60	1,957	5	4
William Wallace, Hillsborough,	61	497	3	7
James Brewster, Harvey,	62	90	4	2
T. R. Robertson, Fredericton,	64	6,084	2	4
H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock,	63	1,432	1	10
F. Tibbits, Tobique,	65	32	7	0
M. Curran, Grand Falls,	67	82	15	2
V. Hebert, Edmundston,	68	15	9	5
D. W. Jack, St. Andrews,	70	1,574	9	10
J. Grimmer, St. Stephen,	71	1,875	2	9
A. J. Wetmore, St. George,	72	863	19	8
Thomas Moses, Campo Bello,	69	87	3	10
Wm. Maclauchlan, Grand Falls, accu- mulating 3 years, chiefly by salary,	66	253	8	6
Estate of late Deputy Treas. P. M'Phelim,		850	0	0

42,320 15 5

Emigrant Fund—

Duties collected at Saint John,	£39	10	0
Do, Carraquet, (net proceeds,) 21	0	18	0

40 8 0

Carried forward,

£169,494 5 10

			<i>Brought forward,</i>	£169,494	5	10
22. Fredericton Fire Loan—						
Received Interest on Bonds,				241	7	10
Railway Construction—						
Proceeds of 14 Sets of Exchanges, drawn on						
Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. for £125,000						
Sterling, at various rates,			£152,064	11	7	
Transferred to "Dividends Account," London,						
£65,000 Sterling, 8 per cent.			78,000	0	0	
Paid by Baring Bros. & Co. for Interest and Com-						
mission on Debentures 19 Vic. cap. 20,			2,254	6	4	
Fines received from Wm. Scoullar, Esquire, 23			80	0	0	
						232,393 17 11
26. Bay of Fundy Lights—						
Collected at Saint John,			£3,164	3	3	
Received from Saint Andrews,			46	1	8	
Saint Stephen,			98	19	5	
Saint George,			158	11	3	
Campo Bello,			85	9	6	
Sackville,			17	0	0	
North Joggins,			11	14	19	
Dorchester,			11	7	3	
Moncton,			11	9	1	
Hillsborough,			82	10	8	
Harvey,			12	11	9	
						3,699 19 2
27. Gulf Lights—						
Received from Deputy Treasurer,						
Campbellton,			£6	1	6	
Dalhousie,			173	3	9	
Bathurst,			124	0	10	
Carrageet,			15	17	0	
Shippegan,			10	12	0	
Chatham,			330	2	6	
Newcastle,			392	8	0	
Richibucto,			228	9	6	
Buctouche,			84	15	3	
Shediac,			214	4	4	
						1,579 14 3
28. Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund—						
Collected at Saint John,			£994	4	2	
Received from Campbellton,			2	0	7	
Dalhousie,			3	9	6	
Bathurst,			45	12	0	
Carrageet,			1	18	6	
Shippegan,			1	13	1	
Newcastle,			7	17	1	
Chatham,			2	15	2	
Richibucto,			206	17	6	
Shediac,			68	2	2	
Sackville,			3	13	2	
						£1,848 2 11
			<i>Carried forward,</i>	£407,414	5	5

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£1,343	2 11	£407,414	5 5
Received from	North Joggins,	...	2	19 2		
	Dorchester,	...	2	12 0		
	Moncton,	...	1	13 7		
	Hillsborough,	...	22	7 4		
	Harvey,	...	3	13 2		
	St. Stephen,	...	30	15 5		
	Campo Bello,	...	22	3 9		
					<hr/>	
					1,429	7 4
29. Indian Reserve Fund—						
Received from Commissioners,	...	...	...	...	52	19 8
30. Copy Right Duties—						
Collected at Saint John,	...	...	...	...	25	14 6
31. Cape Race Light Impost—						
Collected at Saint John,	...	...	£64	10 6		
Received from Dalhousie,	...	...	1	19 2		
	Bathurst,	...	2	6 7		
	Shippegan,	...	0	2 3		
	Chatham,	...	8	8 0		
	Newcastle,	...	7	18 0		
	Richibucto,	...	7	17 10		
	Buctouche,	...	2	18 5		
	Shediac,	...	7	19 10		
	Sackville,	...	0	1 10		
	Saint Andrews,	...	0	11 2		
	Saint Stephen,	...	3	11 10		
	Saint George,	...	2	16 5		
					<hr/>	
					111	1 10
32. Sinking Fund for redemption of Debentures—						
Received from Receiver General of Casual and Territorial Revenue,	...	...	...	...	778	3 3
Savings Banks—						
At Saint John,	...	...	33	£13,236	11 7	
Restigouche,	...	...	34	857	7 11	
Gloucester,	...	...	35	0	0 0	
Newcastle,	...	...	36	794	17 8	
Chatham,	...	...	37	1,814	7 11	
Kent,	...	...	38	323	15 2	
Shediac,	...	...	39	41	12 3	
Saint Andrews,	...	...	40	789	16 2	
					<hr/>	
					17,358	8 8
Buoy and Beacon Fund—						
At Campbellton,	...	...	46	£6	11 2	
Dalhousie,	...	...	48	51	2 4	
Bathurst,	...	...	47	40	9 5	
Carraquet,	...	...	49	10	2 3	
Shippegan,	...	...	50	9	9 8	
Miramichi,	...	...	51	385	19 8	
Richibucto,	...	...	58	77	6 1	
Buctouche,	...	...	54	27	17 4	
Shediac,	...	...	41 & 56	191	8 9	
Saint Andrews,	...	...	70	15	14 0	
Saint Stephen,	...	...	71	14	12 4	
Saint George,	...	...	42 & 72	81	18 7—	
					<hr/>	
					912	11 8
					<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>					£428,082	12 4

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£428,082 12 4
48. Cash Credit Account—		
Amount received from Commercial Bank 31st Oct. 1860,		2,131 10 0
Received in part of Bonds Fredericton Fire Loan, 22	£383 10 0	
Received for Copper Coin sold,	255 0 0	
		688 10 0
D. Railway Import—		
Interest allowed by Baring Brothers & Co. ...	£127 8 10	
Collected at Saint John,	21,872 15 7	
Do. Out Bays,	7,008 19 9	
Earnings received in 1860,	13,795 2 7	
Balance charged to Interest Account, ...	3,379 5 11	
		46,188 12 8
Cash balance of last year,	£7,489 13 4	
Amount held for Account of Receiver General, ...	2,413 7 2	
Do. do. Deputy Treasurers, ...	26 13 10—	9,929 14 4
		£486,965 19 4

PAYMENTS.

Ordinary Revenue—			
Warrants of Series prior to 1860, ... 1	£4,794 4 9		
Do. do. of 1860, 2	119,602 4 4		
School Warrants, 3	23,539 19 4		
Interest, 4	12,029 10 3		
Drawbacks, 5	3,844 4 7		
		£163,810 3 3	
21. Emigrant Fund—			
Paid Warrant No. 417,			25 0 0
22. Fredericton Fire Loan—			
Paid Interest on Debentures,			666 0 0
23. Railway Construction—			
Paid Railway Commissioners, per Warrants of			
Lieutenant Governor,	£227,000 0 0		
Paid sundry persons under War't No. 56, 1857,	5 15 0		
		227,005 15 0	
25. Dividend Account—			
Balance of 1859 paid off, Sterling, £163 2 5,	£195 14 11		
Do. 1860 on hand in London, £20,485 8 3,	24,522 10 0		
		24,718 4 11	
26. Bay of Fundy Lights—			
Paid Salary of Secretary,	£100 0 0		
Nova Scotia Lights,	258 14 7		
Contingencies,	2,500 0 0		
Salaries,	1,259 5 0		
Grand Manan Light House,	1,000 0 0		
		5,117 19 7	
27. Gulf Lights—			
Paid Warrant No. 40, Salary,	£100 0 0		
90, Commissioners Acc't 1859,	211 2 4		
104, Salary,	62 10 0		
199, Salary,	62 10 0		
381, toward St. Paul & Scattarie,	245 0 0		
		681 2 4	
		£422,024 5 1	
	<i>Carried forward,</i>		

				<i>Brought forward,</i>	£422,024 5 1
28. Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund—					
Paid Warrant No. 447, (1858) balance,	...	...	...	£1 0 0	
849, (1859) " "	...	...	...	16 8 2	
874, " " "	...	...	...	5 0 0	
85, (1860)	...	...	...	50 15 6	
155, " "	...	...	...	59 8 0	
176, " "	...	...	...	38 16 3	
862, " "	...	...	...	26 11 10	
868, " "	...	...	...	37 10 0	
418, " "	...	...	...	26 10 2	
419, " "	...	...	...	34 7 0	
Paid to Commissioners of the Seamen's Hospital at Saint John, ... ..	...	...	...	1,150 0 0	
					1,446 1 11
29. Indian Reserve Fund,					
Paid Sundry Warrants, ... ..	...	...	...	...	109 0 0
30. Copy Right Duties—					
Paid to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	...	...	...	...	18 11 3
31. Cape Race Light Impost—					
Paid into the Commissariat Chest at Saint John,	...	...	...	...	145 0 7
Savings Banks—					
At Saint John, ... ..	...	...	33	£2486 11 5	
Restigoucho, ... ..	...	...	34	250 7 11	
Gloucester, ... ..	...	...	35	8 0 0	
Newcastle, ... ..	...	...	36	98 11 3	
Chatham, .. ..	...	...	37	607 6 11	
Kent, ... ..	...	...	38	55 15 2	
Shediac, ... ..	...	...	39	0 15 0	
Saint Andrews, ... ..	...	...	40	667 13 6	
					4,175 1 2
Buoys and Beacon Fund—					
Shediac, ... ..	...	...	41 & 56	£39 0 0	
Saint George, ... ..	...	...	42 & 72	30 0 0	
					119 0 0
Paid outstanding Cheque, 1st November 1859,	...	...	...	...	200 0 0
D. Railway Impost—					
Dividends paid, ... ..	...	...	...	£58,409 8 11	
Drawbacks paid, ... ..	...	...	...	799 16 3	
					54,209 0 2
Receiver General's balance of 1859 disposed of,				£3,986 13 10	
Deputy Treasurer's do. do.				278 0 5	
					4,265 14 3
Amount of Cash on hand—					
Charlotte County Bank Notes, ... ..	...	...	...	£50 0 0	
Petty Cash in Office, ... ..	...	...	...	1 3 7	
New Cents and expenses thereon, ... ..	...	...	...	209 1 4	
					260 4 11
					£486,965 19 4

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

This Account has been received at so late a period, (20th February) as to preclude a thorough examination previous to its being printed for the Report. It will, however, be subject to future investigation.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

I.

ABSTRACT of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John and Out-Ports, during the year ended 31st October 1860.

No. 15. SAINT JOHN.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£146,412 18 4	1 per cent.	£1,464 2 7
Do.	446,591 4 0	12½ "	55,823 18 0
Do.	50,889 18 4	15 "	7,633 9 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	21,318½ gallons,	2s. 6d.	2,664 16 3
Brandy,	18,148½ "	4s.	3,629 14 0
Gin and Whiskey,	69,620 "	2s. 6d.	8,702 10 0
Rum and Alcohol,	92,157 "	1s. 6d.	6,911 15 6
Malt Liquor,	27,051 "	6d.	676 5 6
Cider,	601 "	3d.	7 10 3
Lemon Syrup,	125 "	1s.	6 5 0
Brown Sugar,	17,864½ cwt.	6s.	5,859 4 9
Crushed Sugar,	473,031 lbs.	1d.	1,970 19 3
Loaf Sugar,	1,074 "	1½d.	6 14 3
Tea,	571,588 "	2d.	4,763 4 8
Coffee,	94,456 "	1½d.	590 7 0
Tobacco,	373,631 "	2d.	3,113 11 10
Dried Fruit,	150,350 "	1d.	626 9 2
Leather,	174,460 "	2d.	1,453 16 8
Calf Skins,	106½ doz.	6s.	31 18 0
Sheep Skins,	187 "	3s.	28 1 0
Common Candles,	5,216 lbs.	1d.	21 14 3
Sperm Candles,	755 "	4d.	12 11 3
Soap,	9,642 "	½d.	20 1 9
Axes,	144 no.	1s. 6d.	10 16 0
Spirits, (proof,) <i>Excise,</i>	1,140 gals.	10d.	47 10 0
			£105,577 7 6
Railway Impost on £874,911 3 4, at 2½ per cent.			21,872 15 7
			£127,450 3 1

No. 16. SAINT ANDREWS.

Ad-Valorem,	£1,180 14 2	1 per cent.	£11 16 2
Do.	3,782 14 3	12½ "	472 16 9
Do.	448 2 9	15 "	67 4 5
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	301 gallons,	2s. 6d.	37 12 6
Brandy,	1,108 "	4s.	221 13 8
Gin and Whiskey,	3,301 "	2s. 6d.	412 12 6
Rum and Alcohol,	2,328 "	1s. 6d.	174 12 0
Lemon Syrup,	1½ "	1s.	0 1 6
Malt Liquor,	1,085 "	6d.	27 2 6
			£1,425 12 0

Carried forward,

£1,425 12 0

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Forward,</i>	£1,425 12 0
Cider,	25 gallons.	3d.	0 6 8
Brown Sugar,	227 cwt. 2 qrs. & 16 lbs.	6s.	68 5 10
Crushed Sugar,	3,404 lbs.	1d.	14 3 8
Tea,	6,225 "	2d.	51 17 6
Coffee,	1,022 "	1½d.	6 7 9
Tobacco,	1,598 "	2d.	13 6 4
Dried Fruit,	1,199 "	1d.	4 12 5
Common Candles,	428 "	1d.	1 15 8
Soap,	618 "	½d.	1 5 9
Leather,	57 "	2d.	0 9 6
Axes,	8 no.	1s. 6d.	0 12 0
			£1,588 14 8
Railway Impost on £8,030 at 2½ per cent.			200 15 0
			£1,789 9 8

No. 17. SAINT STEPHEN.

Ad-Valorem,	£297 18 4	1 per cent.	£2 19 7
Do.	7,923 0 0	12½ "	990 7 7
Do.	987 16 8	15 "	148 3 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	36 gallons,	2s. 6d.	4 10 0
Brandy,	1,447 "	4s.	92 1 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,695 "	2s. 6d.	211 17 6
Rum,	1 "	1s. 6d.	0 1 6
Lemon Syrup,	5 "	1s.	0 5 0
Malt Liqueurs,	30 "	6d.	0 15 0
Brown Sugar,	291 cwt. 1 qr.	6s.	87 8 6
Crushed Sugar,	600 lbs.	1d.	2 10 0
Tea,	4,123 "	2d.	34 7 2
Coffee,	446 "	1½d.	2 15 9
Tobacco,	2,843 "	2d.	23 13 11
Dried Fruit,	850 "	1d.	3 10 10
Common Candles,	1,380 "	1d.	5 17 6
Soap,	2,136 "	½d.	4 9 0
Leather,	244 "	2d.	2 0 8
Sheep Skins,	½ doz.	3s.	0 1 6
Axes,	21 no.	1s. 6d.	1 11 6
			£1,619 6 0
Railway Impost on £14,656 6 8 at 2½ per cent.			366 8 2
			£1,985 14 2

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 18. SAINT GEORGE.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£50 6 0	1 per cent.	£0 10 1
Do.	693 13 0	12½ "	85 9 8
Do.	396 2 10	15 "	59 8 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	165 gallons,	2s. 6d.	20 12 6
Brandy,	149 "	4s.	31 16 0
Gin and Whiskey,	2,739 "	2s. 6d.	341 1 6
Rum and Alcohol,	72 "	1s. 6d.	5 8 0
Cider,	20 "	3d.	0 5 0
Brown Sugar,	84 cwt. 1 qr.	6s.	25 5 6
Crushed Sugar,	1,100 lbs.	1d.	4 11 8
Tea,	3,446 "	2d.	28 14 4
Coffee,	480 "	1½d.	3 0 1
Tobacco,	1,866 "	2d.	15 11 0
Dried Fruit,	268 "	1d.	1 2 4
Common Candles,	1,260 "	1d.	5 5 0
Soap,	1,585 "	½d.	3 6 1
Leather,	169 "	2d.	1 9 10
Axes,	60 no.	1s. 6d.	4 10 0
Candy,	80 lbs.	1d.	0 6 8
			£637 13 9
Railway Impost on £2,390 at 2½ per cent.			59 16 9
			£697 10 6

No. 19. CAMPO BELLO.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£56 19 9	1 per cent.	£0 11 4
Do.	61 9 3	12½ "	7 11 3
Do.	323 19 3	15 "	48 7 10
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Gin and Whiskey,	74 gallons,	2s. 6d.	9 5 0
Malt Liquors,	120 "	6d.	3 0 0
Tea,	85 lbs.	2d.	0 14 2
Coffee,	25 "	1½d.	0 3 2
Tobacco,	50 "	2d.	0 8 4
Dried Fruit,	50 "	1d.	0 4 2
Soap,	20 "	½d.	0 0 10
			£70 6 1
Railway Impost on £1,012 13 2 at 2½ per cent.			27 9 7
			£97 15 8

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 20. CAMPBELLTON.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£213 15 0	1 per cent.	£2 2 9
Do.	1,843 14 8	12½ "	230 9 4
Do.	381 0 0	15 "	57 3 0
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	27 gallons,	4s.	5 8 0
Gin and Whiskey,	275½ "	2s. 6d.	34 8 9
Rum and Alcohol,	1,234 "	1s. 6d.	92 11 0
Lemon Syrup,	22½ "	1s.	1 2 6
Malt Liquors,	117 "	6d.	2 18 6
Brown Sugar,	63 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.	6s.	19 0 3
Crushed Sugar,	61 lbs.	1d.	0 5 1
Tea,	8,387 "	2d.	69 17 10
Coffee,	250 "	1½d.	1 11 3
Tobacco,	4,320½ "	2d.	36 0 1
Dried Fruit,	507 "	1d.	2 2 3
Common Candles,	744 "	1d.	3 2 0
Soap,	3,038 "	½d.	6 6 7
Leather,	1,873½ "	2d.	15 12 3
Axes,	24 no.	1s. 6d.	1 16 0
			£581 17 5
Railway Impost on £4,150 3 4 at 2½ per cent.			103 15 1
			£685 12 6

No. 21. DALHOUSIE.

Ad-Valorem,	£1,588 6 8	1 per cent.	£15 17 8
Do.	11,105 19 8	12½ "	1,388 5 4
Do.	1,172 10 0	15 "	175 17 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	157½ gallons,	2s. 6d.	19 13 8
Brandy,	110 "	4s.	22 0 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,529½ "	2s. 6d.	191 3 9
Rum and Alcohol,	2,948 "	1s. 6d.	221 2 0
Lemon Syrup,	48½ "	1s.	2 8 6
Malt Liquors,	696 "	6d.	17 8 0
Brown Sugar,	246 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs.	6s.	73 17 9
Loaf Sugar,	934 lbs.	1½d.	5 6 9
Crushed Sugar,	2,696 "	1d.	11 4 8
Tea,	27,450 "	2d.	228 15 0
Coffee,	1,963 "	1½d.	8 3 7
Tobacco,	16,220 "	2d.	135 3 4
Dried Fruit,	2,647 "	1d.	11 0 7
Common Candles,	7,013 "	1d.	29 4 5

Carried forward,

£2,556 12 6

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£2,556 12 6
Soap,	17,359 lbs.	½d.	36 8 3
Leather,	7,377½ "	2d.	61 9 7
Calf Skins,	½ doz.	6s.	0 3 0
Axes,	423 no.	1s. 6d.	21 3 0
Cordials,	24½ gals.	2s. 6d.	3 1 3
			£2,678 12 7
Railway Impost on £21,511 3 4 at 2½ per cent.			587 15 7
			£3,216 8 2

No. 22. BATHURST.

Ad-Valorem,	£3,779 12 0	1 per cent.	£37 15 9
Do.	8,738 19 5	12½ "	1,092 7 5
Do.	1,656 10 6	15 "	248 9 7
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	180 gallons,	2s. 6d.	22 10 0
Brandy,	65 "	4s.	13 0 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,163 "	2s. 6d.	145 7 6
Rum and Alcohol,	2,801 "	1s. 6d.	210 1 6
Lemon Syrup,	88 "	1s.	4 8 0
Malt Liquors,	1,575½ "	6d.	39 7 9
Brown Sugar,	384 cwt. 2 qrs.	6s.	115 7 1
Crushed Sugar,	2,206 lbs.	1d.	9 3 10
Tea,	24,095 "	2d.	200 15 10
Coffee,	1,239 "	1½d.	7 14 10
Tobacco,	15,507 "	2d.	129 14 6
Dried Fruit,	2,987 "	1d.	12 8 11
Common Candles,	6,494 "	1d.	27 1 2
Soap,	12,982 "	½d.	27 0 11
Leather,	11,734 "	2d.	97 15 8
Sperm Candles,	36 "	4d.	0 12 0
Calf Skins,	6 doz.	6s.	1 16 0
Sheep Skins,	3 "	3s.	0 9 0
Axes,	96 no.	1s. 6d.	7 4 0
Candy,	248 lbs.	1d.	1 0 8
			£2,451 2 0
Railway Impost on £21,956 9 10 at 2½ per cent.			548 18 2
			£3,000 0 2

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 23. SHIPPEGAN.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£935 0 0	1 per cent.	£9 7 0
Do.	2,380 5 4	12½ "	297 5 8
Do.	149 3 4	15 "	22 7 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	7 gallons,	2s. 6d.	0 17 6
Brandy,	24 "	4s.	4 16 0
Gin and Whiskey,	762 "	2s. 6d.	95 5 0
Rum and Alcohol,	126 "	1s. 6d.	9 9 0
Malt Liquors,	14 "	6d.	0 7 0
Brown Sugar,	6 cwt. 0 qrs. 14 lbs.	6s.	1 16 9
Tea,	5,824 lbs.	2d.	48 10 8
Tobacco,	4,215 "	2d.	35 2 6
Dried Fruit,	40 "	1d.	0 3 4
Common Candles,	331 "	1d.	1 7 7
Soap,	2,706 "	½d.	5 12 9
Leather,	1,280 "	2d.	10 13 4
Calf Skins,	8½ doz.	6s.	2 11 0
Axes,	36 no.	1s. 6d.	2 14 0
Candy,	300 lbs.	1d.	1 5 0
			£549 11 7
Railway Impost on £5,213 lls. at 2½ per cent. ...			130 6 9
			£679 18 4

No. 24. NEWCASTLE.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£3,540 0 0	1 per cent.	£35 8 0
Do.	17,625 3 4	12½ "	2,239 3 1
Do.	2,175 16 8	15 "	326 7 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	463 gallons,	2s. 6d.	57 17 6
Brandy,	540 "	4s.	108 0 0
Gin and Whiskey,	5,144 "	2s. 6d.	643 0 0
Rum,	7,157 "	1s. 6d.	586 15 6
Lemon Syrup,	245½ "	1s.	12 5 6
Malt Liquors,	1,519½ "	6d.	37 19 9
Cider,	10 "	3s.	0 2 6
Brown Sugar,	403 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.	6s.]	121 0 3
Crushed Sugar,	7,973 lbs.	1d.	33 4 5
Tea,	41,239 "	2d.	343 13 2
Coffee,	2,490 "	1½d.	15 11 3
Tobacco,	22,903 "	2d.	190 17 2
Dried Fruit,	3,890 "	1d.	16 4 2
Spermacandles,	72 "	4d.	1 4 0

Carried forward,

£4,718 18 9

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£4,718 18 9
Common Candles,	8,355 lbs.	1d.	34 16 3
Soap,	35,360 "	½d.	73 18 4
Leather,	9,196 "	2d.	76 12 8
Calf Skins,	4 doz.	6s.	1 4 0
Axes,	36 no.	1s. 6d.	2 14 0
			£4,907 14 0
Railway Impost on £37,062 8 4 at 2½ per cent. ...		... ..	926 11 1
			£5,834 5 1

No. 25. CHATHAM.

Ad-Valorem,	£7,729 11 8	1 per cent.	£77 5 11
Do.	25,214 13 4	12½ "	3,151 16 8
Do.	2,957 12 8	15 "	443 12 11
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	400½ gallons,	2s. 6d.	50 1 10
Brandy,	511½ "	4s.	102 7 0
Gin and Whiskey,	4,614 "	2s. 6d.	576 15 0
Rum,	4,369 "	1s. 6d.	327 18 6
Lemon Syrup,	217 "	1s.	10 17 0
Malt Liquors,	2,322 "	6d.	70 11 0
Cider,	7 "	3d.	0 1 9
Brown Sugar,	680 cwt. 2 qrs.	6s.	204 3 3
Crushed Sugar,	12,677 lbs.	1d.	52 16 5
Tea,	61,469 "	2d.	512 4 10
Coffee,	3,534 "	1½d.	22 1 9
Tobacco,	22,631 "	2d.	188 11 10
Dried Fruit,	6,419 "	1d.	26 14 11
Common Candles,	10,636 "	1d.	44 6 4
Soap,	31,374 "	½d.	65 7 3
Leather,	9,175½ "	2d.	76 9 3
Calf Skins,	½ doz.	6s.	0 2 0
Sheep Skins,	1 "	3s.	0 3 0
Axes,	156 no.	1s. 6d.	11 14 0
Shrub,	10 gals.	1s.	0 10 0
Candy,	32 lbs.	1d.	0 2 8
			£6,016 10 1
Railway Impost on £50,894 16 8 at 2½ per cent. ...		... ..	1,272 7 5
			£7,288 17 6

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 26. RICHIBUCTO.

Description.	Valuc.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£7,530 16 8	1 per cent.	£75 6 2
Do.	16,187 12 8	12½ "	2,023 9 1
Do.	1,586 5 0	15 "	230 8 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	255½ gallons,	2s. 6d.	31 18 0
Brandy,	530½ "	4s.	106 2 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,941 "	2s. 6d.	242 13 2
Rum,	4,351 "	1s. 6d.	326 6 6
Lemon Syrup,	30 "	1s.	1 10 0
Malt Liquors,	2,308 "	6d.	57 14 0
Cider,	80 "	3d.	1 0 0
Brown Sugar,	693 cwt.	6s.	207 18 0
Crushed Sugar,	3,136 lbs.	1d.	13 1 4
Tea,	39,779 "	2d.	331 9 10
Coffee,	2,088 "	1½d.	13 1 0
Tobacco,	27,793 "	2d.	231 12 2
Dried Fruit,	2,969 "	1d.	12 7 5
Common Candles,	8,092 "	1d.	33 14 4
Soap,	23,070 "	½d.	48 1 3
Leather,	11,437½ "	2d.	95 6 3
Axes,	96 "	1s. 6s.	7 4 0
Candy,	59 "	1d.	0 4 11
			£4,090 8 11
Railway Impost on £36,568 10s. at 2½ per cent. ...			914 4 3
			£5,004 13 2

No. 27. BUCTOUCHE.

Description.	Valuc.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£1,122 15 1	1 per cent.	£11 4 6
Do.	334 10 0	12½ "	41 16 5
Do.	12 18 4	15 "	1 18 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	91 gallons,	2s. 6d.	11 7 6
Brandy,	68 "	4s.	13 12 0
Gin and Whiskey,	679 "	2s. 6d.	85 7 6
Rum and Alcohol,	939 "	1s. 6d.	70 8 9
Brown Sugar,	19 cwt. 2 qrs.	6s.	5 17 0
Tea,	1,062 lbs.	2d.	8 17 0
Coffee,	124 "	1½d.	0 15 6
Tobacco,	1,250 "	2d.	10 8 4
Common Candles,	320 "	1d.	1 6 8
Soap,	314 "	½d.	0 13 1
			£263 12 6
Railway Impost on £2,052 16 8 at 2½ per cent. ...			51 6 5
			£314 18 11

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 28. SHEDJAC.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£594 17 7	1 per cent.	£5 18 10
Do.	1,386 8 7	12½ "	175 8 3
Do.	193 4 6	15 "	28 10 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	115 gallons,	2s. 6d.	14 7 6
Brandy,	121½ "	4s.	24 6 0
Gin and Whiskey,	951 "	2s. 6d.	120 2 6
Rum and Alcohol,	1,430 "	1s. 6d.	107 5 0
Malt Liquors,	542 "	6d.	18 11 0
Loaf Sugar,	120 lbs.	1½d.	0 15 0
Tea,	5,464 "	2d.	45 10 8
Tobacco,	2,763 "	2d.	23 5 6
Leather,	148 "	2d.	1 4 8
Cordials,	2 gals.	2s. 6d.	0 5 0
			£560 10 5
Railway Impost on £3,612 19 3 at 2½ per cent. ...		... ..	90 6 3
			£650 16 8

No. 29. MONCTON.

Ad-Valorem,	£292 10 0	1 per cent.	£2 18 5
Do.	3,457 17 4	12½ "	432 4 8
Do.	3,028 11 8	15 "	454 5 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	118 gallons,	2s. 6d.	14 15 0
Brandy,	596 "	4s.	119 4 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,705 "	2s. 6d.	214 7 6
Rum and Alcohol,	3,952 "	1s. 6d.	296 8 0
Lemon Syrup,	5 "	1s.	0 5 0
Malt Liquors,	60 "	6d.	1 10 0
Brown Sugar,	276 cwt.	6s.	83 6 0
Crushed Sugar,	3,722 lbs.	1d.	15 10 2
Tea,	14,292 "	2d.	119 2 2
Coffee,	1,620 "	1½d.	10 2 10
Tobacco,	14,149 "	2d.	117 6 1
Dried Fruit,	5,253 "	1d.	21 16 11
Common Candles,	2,331 "	1d.	9 14 3
Soap,	3,511 "	½d.	7 6 3
Leather,	12,145 "	2d.	101 4 3
Axes,	60 no.	1s. 6d.	4 10 0
Candy,	102 lbs.	1d.	0 8 6
			£2,026 5 9
Railway Impost on £11,804 15 2 at 2½ per cent. ...		... ..	295 2 4
			£2,321 8 1

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 30. DORCHESTER.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£62 6 8	1 per cent.	£0 13 8
Do.	808 0 0	12½ "	100 9 8
Do.	897 0 0	15 "	134 11 0
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	137 gallons,	4s.	27 8 0
Gin and Whiskey,	75 "	2s. 6d.	9 7 6
Rum and Alcohol,	389 "	1s. 6d.	29 3 6
Brown Sugar,	48 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs.	6s.	14 10 7
Crushed Sugar,	200 lbs.	1d.	0 16 8
Tea,	3,161 "	2d.	26 6 10
Coffee,	40 "	1½d.	0 5 0
Tobacco,	3,828 "	2d.	31 18 0
Dried Fruit,	525 "	1d.	2 3 9
Common Candles,	160 "	1d.	0 13 4
Soap,	368 "	½d.	0 15 4
Leather,	4,581 "	2d.	38 3 6
Axes,	24 "	1s. 6d.	1 16 0
			£419 2 4
Railway Impost on £2,763 3 4 at 2½ per cent.			69 1 7
			£488 3 11

No. 31. SACKVILLE.

Ad-Valorem,	£767 1 8	1 per cent.	£7 13 5
Do.	3,231 10 8	12½ "	408 18 10
Do.	1,004 16 8	15 "	150 14 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	111 gallons,	2s. 6d.	13 17 6
Brandy,	141 "	4s.	28 4 4
Rum and Alcohol,	115 "	1s. 6d.	8 12 6
Lemon Syrup,	13½ "	1s.	0 13 6
Brown Sugar,	214 cwt. 1 qr.	6s.	64 5 6
Crushed Sugar,	796 lbs.	1d.	3 6 4
Tea,	8,265 "	2d.	68 17 6
Coffee,	292 "	1½d.	1 16 6
Tobacco,	4,211 "	2d.	35 1 10
Dried Fruit,	1,510 "	1d.	6 5 10
Common Candles,	444 "	1d.	1 17 0
Soap,	1,332 "	½d.	2 15 6
Leather,	9,967 "	2d.	83 1 2
Sheep Skins,	1 doz.	3s.	0 3 0
			£881 4 5
Railway Impost on £7,556 10s. at 2½ per cent.			188 18 3
			£1,070 2 8

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 32. COLE'S ISLAND.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£31 1 6	1 per cent.	£0 9 0
Do.	146 17 2	12½ "	18 8 2
Do.	38 10 10	15 "	5 15 8
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brown Sugar,	23 cwt. 14 lbs.	6s	9 12 9
Tea,	396 "	2d.	3 6 0
Coffee,	50 "	1½d.	0 6 3
Tobacco,	610 "	2d.	5 1 8
Common Candles,	160 "	1d.	0 13 4
Soap,	680 "	½d.	1 8 4
Leather,	196 "	2d.	1 12 8
Candy,	20 "	1d.	0 1 8
			£46 15 6
Railway Impost on £369 1 6 at 2½ per cent.			9 4 4
			£55 19 10

No. 33. BAIE DE VERTE.

Ad-Valorem,	£61 2 0	12½ per cent.	£7 12 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Leather,	42 lbs.	2d.	0 7 0
			£7 19 9
Railway Impost on £71 15s. at 2½ per cent.			1 15 10
			£9 15 7

No. 34. HILLSBOROUGH.

Ad-Valorem,	£213 11 8	1 per cent.	£2 2 8
Do.	3,615 2 8	12½ "	451 17 10
Do.	1,061 11 8	15 "	159 4 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Malt Liquors,	28 gallons,	6d.	0 14 0
Brown Sugar,	53 cwt. 3 qrs.	6s.	15 6 6
Crushed Sugar,	4,160 lbs.	1d.	17 6 8
Tea,	4,760 "	2d.	39 13 4
Coffee,	639 "	1½d.	8 19 10
Tobacco,	2,926 "	2d.	24 7 8

Carried forward,

£714 13 3

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£714 13 3
Dried Fruit,	2,193 lbs.	1d.	9 2 9
Common Candles,	1,074 "	1d.	4 9 6
Soap,	808 "	½d.	1 13 8
Leather,	4,456 "	2d.	37 2 8
Calf Skins,	1½ doz.	6s.	0 9 0
Sheep Skins,	1 "	3s.	0 3 0
Axes,	30 no.	1s. 6d.	2 5 0
Candy,	50 lbs.	1d.	0 4 2
			£770 3 0
Railway Impost on £6,180 7 10 at 2½ per cent. ...			154 15 8
			£924 18 8

No. 35. HARVEY.

Ad-Valorem,	£20 8 4	1 per cent.	£0 4 1
Do.	164 18 8	12½ "	20 12 4
Do.	258 8 4	15 "	38 15 3
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brown Sugar,	3 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.	6s.	1 3 9
Crushed Sugar,	224 lbs.	1d.	1 17 10
Tea,	387 "	2d.	3 4 6
Coffee,	82 "	1½d.	0 11 6
Tobacco,	393 "	2d.	3 5 6
Dried Fruit,	171 "	1d.	0 14 3
Common Candles,	70 "	1d.	0 5 10
Soap,	400 "	½d.	0 16 8
Leather,	477 "	2d.	3 19 6
Axes,	12 doz.	1s. 6d.	0 18 0
			£76 9 0
Railway Impost on £613 0 10 at 2½ per cent. ...			15 6 6
			£91 15 6

No. 36. CARAQUET.

Ad-Valorem,	£349 3 4	1 per cent.	£3 9 10
Do.	2,234 5 4	12½ "	279 5 8
Do.	277 15 0	15 "	41 13 3
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	4 gallons,	4s.	0 16 0
Gin and Whiskey,	255 "	2s. 6d.	31 17 6
Rum,	9 "	1s. 6d.	0 13 6

Carried forward,

£357 15 9

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£357 15 9
Brown Sugar,	17 cwt. 3 qrs.	6s.	5 6 6
Tea,	3,740 lbs.	2d.	31 8 5
Coffee,	200 "	1½d.	1 5 0
Tobacco,	3,496 "	2d.	29 2 9
Dried Fruit,	162 "	1d.	0 13 6
Common Candles,	1,348 "	1d.	5 12 4
Soap,	2,944 "	½d.	6 2 8
Leather,	1,406 "	2d.	11 14 5
Calf Skins,	2 doz.	6s.	0 12 0
Sheep Skins,	11 "	3s.	1 13 0
Axes,	60 no.	1s. 6d.	4 10 0
Cordials,	9 gals.	2s. 6d.	1 2 6
			£456 13 10
Railway Impost on £4,704 16 8 at 2½ per cent. ...			117 12 5
			£574 6 3

No. 37. FREDERICTON.

Ad-Valorem,	£1,900 16 8	1 per cent.	£19 0 2
Do.	20,743 10 0	12½ "	2,592 18 9
Do.	4,935 5 0	15 "	740 5 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	1,161 gallons,	2s. 6d.	145 2 0
Brandy,	4,815½ "	4s.	968 2 0
Gin and Whiskey,	8,471 "	2s. 6d.	1,058 17 6
Rum and Alcohol,	14,166 "	1s. 6d.	1,062 9 0
Lemon Syrup,	48 "	1s.	2 8 0
Cider,	100 "	3d.	4 5 0
Brown Sugar,	640 cwt. 2 qrs.	6s.	191 13 0
Crushed Sugar,	25,146 lbs.	1d.	104 15 6
Tea,	28,495 "	2d.	237 9 2
Coffee,	2,316 "	1½d.	14 9 5
Tobacco,	14,041 "	2d.	117 0 2
Dried Fruit,	7,224 "	1d.	30 2 0
Sperm Candles,	165 "	4d.	2 15 0
Common Candles,	362 "	1d.	1 10 2
Soap,	68 "	½d.	0 2 10
Leather,	14,062 "	2d.	117 3 8
Sheep Skins,	32½ doz.	3s.	4 11 6
Cordials,	107 gals.	2s. 6d.	13 7 6
			£7,420 8 1
Railway Impost on £39,702 1 8 at 2½ per cent. ...			992 11 3
			£8,412 19 4

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports—Continued.

No. 38. WOODSTOCK.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£159 11 8	1 per cent.	£1 11 11
Do.	2,589 10 0	12½ "	323 13 9
Do.	1,497 6 8	15 "	224 12 0
	April Quarter not detailed,		195 10 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	140 gallons,	2s. 6d.	17 10 0
Brandy,	589 "	4s.	117 16 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,933 "	2s. 6d.	241 12 6
Rum and Alcohol,	1,953 "	1s. 6d.	153 19 6
Lemon Syrup,	21 "	1s.	1 1 0
Brown Sugar,	97 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.	6s.	29 7 3
Crushed Sugar,	5,329 lbs.	1d.	23 4 1
Tea,	3,218 "	2d.	26 14 8
Coffee,	390 "	1½d.	2 8 11
Tobacco,	2,464 "	2d.	21 0 8
Dried Fruit,	1,887 "	1d.	7 17 3
Common Candles,	80 "	1d.	0 6 8
Soap,	120 "	½d.	0 5 0
Leather,	2,685 "	2d.	22 7 5
			£1,410 19 4
Railway Impost on £6,270 3 4 at 2½ per cent.			178 19 11
			£1,589 19 3

No. 39. TOBIQUE.

Ad-Valorem,	£467 15 11	12½ per cent.	£57 13 9
Do.	273 5 11	15 "	40 19 11
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Gin and Whiskey,	101 gallons,	2s. 6d.	12 12 6
Rum and Alcohol,	146 "	1s. 6d.	10 19 0
Brown Sugar,	1 cwt. 3 qrs.	6s.	0 11 1
Crushed Sugar,	188 lbs.	1d.	0 15 3
Tea,	2,098 "	2d.	17 9 4
Coffee,	227 "	1½d.	1 8 5
Tobacco,	2,267 "	2d.	18 17 10
Dried Fruit,	101 "	1d.	0 8 6
Leather,	800 "	2d.	6 3 4
Axes,	12 no.	1s. 6d.	0 18 0
Candy,	50 lbs.	1d.	0 4 2
			£169 1 1
Railway Impost on £1,121 4 9 at 2½ per cent.			28 1 1
			£197 2 2

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 40. GRAND FALLS.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£73 5 0	12½ per cent.	£9 3 1
Do.	7 15 0	15 "	1 3 3
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	2½ gallons,	4s.	0 10 0
Gin and Whiskey,	434 "	2s. 6d.	54 5 0
Rum and Alcohol,	263 "	1s. 6d.	19 14 6
Malt Liquors,	8 "	6d.	0 4 0
Crushed Sugar,	206 lbs.	1d.	0 17 2
Tea,	175 "	2d.	1 9 2
			£87 6 2
Railway Impost on £178 19 5 at 2½ per cent.			4 9 5
			£91 15 7

No. 41. EDMUNDSTON.

Ad-Valorem,	£53 11 3	12½ per cent.	£6 13 8
Do.	25 0 0	15 "	3 15 0
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Rum,	90 gallons,	1s. 6d.	7 0 0
			£17 8 8
Railway Impost on £95 4 7 at 2½ per cent.			2 7 4
			£19 16 0

K.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Duties collected for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860, shewing the Articles and amount within the same period in 1859.

DESCRIPTION.	VALUE AND RATE, 1860.		DUTIES, 1860.			DUTIES, 1859.			INCREASE.	DECREASE.			
	£	s	d.	per cent.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.			
Ad-Valorem.	£146,412	18	4	11 at 1 per cent.	£1,788	8	6	£1,570	9	6	£217	19	2
Do.	31,416	13	7	6 at 12½	72,724	15	5	55,817	1	6	16,907	13	11
Do.	£446,591	4	0	7 at 15	11,487	6	1	9,898	19	6	1,588	6	7
Wine.	135,178	6	6	2s. 6d.	25,162			3,139	17	3	4	19	0
Do.	£50,889	18	4	4s.	28,158½			5,631	16	1	869	6	1
Do.	25,696	19	3	2s. 6d.	107,478			13,434	9	8	12,360	19	7
Whiskey.	21,318			1s.	141,096			10,582	10	3	10,862	15	6
Do.	3,844			1s.	871			43	10	6	79	3	9
Gin and Whiskey.	18,148½			6d.	37,975			949	8	0	799	11	7
Do.	10,010			6d.	843			10	10	9	11	19	9
Rum and Alcohol.	69,620			1½d.	22,340	cwt.	6s.	6,704	10	10	7,169	0	1
Do.	37,858			1d.	2,128	lbs.		12	16	0	8	4	9
Brandy.	92,157			1d.	547,541			2,288	17	9	1,686	12	0
Do.	48,939			2d.	869,218			7,243	8	9	6,537	13	11
Lemon Syrup.	125												
Do.	746												
Malt Liquors.	27,051												
Do.	10,924												
Cider.	601												
Do.	243												
Brown Sugar.	17,864												
Do.	4,476½												
Loaf Sugar.	1,074												
Do.	1,054												
Crushed Sugar.	473,691												
Do.	74,510												
Tea.	571,588												
Do.	297,630												

Coffee,	Saint John, Out-Ports,	94,456	114,073	1½d.	708	6	7	949	17	7	241	11	0
Tobacco,	Saint John, Out-Ports,	19,517	545,976	2d.	4,549	19	0	4,919	19	10	370	0	10
Dried Fruit,	Saint John, Out-Ports,	373,631	191,012	1d.	796	5	3	730	19	2	65	6	1
Sperm Candles,	Saint John, Out-Ports,	172,345	1,028	4d.	17	2	8	15	6	8	1	16	0
Common Candles,	Saint John, Out-Ports,	150,350	56,298	1½d.	234	14	0	222	6	5	12	7	7
Soap,	Saint John, Out-Ports,	40,762	150,435	½d.	313	8		222	2	3	91	5	10
Leather,	Saint John, Out-Ports,	755	268,370	2d.	2,315	19	1	1,878	16	0	437	3	11
Calf Skins,	Saint John, Out-Ports,	273	129	doz.	38	16	0	35	17	6	2	18	6
Sheep Skins,	Saint John, Out-Ports,	5,216	237	3s.	35	11	0	37	13	6	2	2	6
Axes,	Saint John, Out-Ports,	140,793	1,157	no.	66	15	6	87	10	6	0	15	0
Spirits, (proof.)	Saint John, Out-Ports,	174,460	1,140	gallons,	47	10	0	47	10	0	47	10	0
Do.	Saint John, Out-Ports,	93,810											
Do.	Saint John, Out-Ports,	106											
Do.	Saint John, Out-Ports,	23											
Do.	Saint John, Out-Ports,	187											
Do.	Saint John, Out-Ports,	50											
Do.	Saint John, Out-Ports,	144											
Do.	Saint John, Out-Ports,	1,013											
Do.	Saint John, Out-Ports,	..											
Increase on the above Imports, 1860,		£22,776	11	0	Revenue on Imports, 1860,	..	..	..	..	..	£145,185	13	0
Deduct decrease,		1,396	6	1	do.	..	..	..	..	..	192,905	8	1
Net increase,		£21,380	4	11	Increase, 1860,	..	..	..	..	..	£21,380	4	11

Comparative Statement of Railway Import Account.

Collected in 1860—Saint John on Out-Ports on	£874,911	3	4	£21,872	15	7
Collected in 1859—The Province,	590,549	17	8	7,988	16	3
Increase 1860,	£1,165,454	1	0	£29,161	11	10
	983,965	10	8	24,599	12	9
	£181,468	10	4	£4,561	19	1

The very late period at which many of the Deputy Treasurers' Accounts have been received at this Office, and the imperfect condition of some of them, has made it impossible so subject them to a rigid examination in time for this Report, and they are reserved for further audit.
J. R. FARTELOW, A. C.

L

PARTICULARS OF EXPORT DUTIES ON LUMBER COLLECTED IN THE PROVINCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31st Oct. 1860.

Where collected.	Hardwood Timber, Duties 9d. per ton.		Pine Timber, Duties 1s. per ton.		Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, Duties 1s. per M.		Total Duties.
	tons,	£	tons.	£	£	£	
Saint John,	8,329½	£314 14 3	31,188½	£1,559 8 3	140,109,000	£7,005 9 0	£8,879 11 6
Shippagan,	168 "	6 6 0	"	"	475,475	23 15 5	30 1 5
Moncton,	238 "	8 18 6	"	"	"	"	8 18 6
Dorchester,	20 "	0 15 0	"	"	125,000	6 5 0	7 0 0
Newcastle,	1,049 "	39 6 9	980 "	49 0 0	22,938,750	1,146 18 9	1,235 5 6
Dalhousie,	2,733 "	102 10 1	3,223½ "	161 8 9	5,036,831	231 16 11	515 15 9
Bathurst,	72 "	2 14 0	760 "	38 0 0	3,644,000	182 4 0	222 18 0
Chatham,	777 "	29 2 9	2,556 "	127 16 0	15,549,500	777 9 6	934 8 3
Fredericton,	"	"	"	"	4,000	0 4 0	0 4 0
Richibucto,	50 "	1 17 6	1,320½ "	66 0 9	13,018,250	650 18 3	718 16 6
Buctouche,	115 "	4 6 3	93 "	4 13 0	5,961,910	298 1 11	307 1 2
Shediac,	307 "	11 10 3	"	"	13,959,776	697 19 9	709 10 0
Saint Andrews,	130½ "	4 18 1	"	"	2,141,151	107 1 2	111 19 3
Saint Stephen,	"	"	"	"	5,645,024	282 5 0	282 5 0
Saint George,	147 "	5 10 3	"	"	8,370,000	418 10 0	424 0 3
Sackville,	"	"	"	"	315,000	15 15 0	15 15 0
Harvey,	168 "	6 6 0	"	"	457,427	23 15 5	30 1 5
	14,637½ tons.	£538 15 8	40,136½ tons.	£2,006 6 9	237,769,094	£11,888 9 1	£14,433 11 6

Comparative Statement between 1859 and 1860.

	Hardwood Timber, 9d. per ton.		Pine Timber, 1s. per ton.		Sawn Lumber, 1s. per M.		Total Duties.
	tons,	£	tons,	£	£	£	
Province 1859,	17,924½	£672 3 6	81,583½	£4,079 8 9	283,811,249	£14,190 11 2	£18,942 3 5
Do. 1860,	14,637½	538 15 8	40,136½	2,006 6 9	237,769,094	11,888 9 1	14,433 11 6
Decrease in 1860,	3,287 tons,	£133 7 10	41,452 tons,	£2,073 2 0	46,042,155	£2,302 2 1	£4,508 11 11

The Exports of the same commodities in 1858 were as follows:—

Hardwood Timber, 14,072½ tons, at 9d.	£527 14 2
Pine do. 64,068½ “ 1s.	3,203 8 7
Sawn Lumber, 215,291,942 superficial feet, at 1s.	10,766 16 11
Total,	£14,497 19 8

The non-receipt of a number of the Quarterly Returns of Export Duties from Deputy Treasurers, and the almost total want of the annual recapitulation, has rendered it exceedingly difficult to perfect the above statements. The figures may be relied upon, however, as very nearly correct.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

III.

Statement of Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurers from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

Chipman Botsford,	On all Duties,	£69 13 2
Joseph Read,	do.	200 0 0
Dugald Stewart,	do.	200 0 0
	Savings Bank Deposits,	£4 5 2
James G. C. Blackhall,	On all Duties,	60 12 0
P. J. N. Dumaresq,	do.	72 3 4
John T. Williston,	do.	200 0 0
	Savings Bank Deposits,	44 12 8
Richard Sutton,	On all Duties,	200 0 0
	Savings Bank Deposits,	11 3 1
Henry Livingston,	On all Duties,	200 0 0
	Savings Bank Deposits,	
Robert Douglas,	On all Duties,	80 13 6
Edward Wood,	do.	1 0 8
Daniel Hanington,	do.	120 0 0
James Dixon,	do.	110 17 7
Rufus Cole,	do.	7 4 3
J. Hickman,	do.	51 1 3
Amasa Weldon,	do.	200 0 0
William Wallace,	do.	104 3 9
J. Brewster,	do.	13 19 8
H. E. Dibblee,	do.	158 13 2
T. R. Robertson,	do.	200 0 0
Francis Tibbits,	do.	19 15 0
Michael Curran,	do.	10 1 2
Vital Hebert,	do.	1 19 2
Thomas Moses,	do.	22 14 1
D. W. Jack,	do.	200 0 0
	Savings Bank Deposits,	20 19 3
John Grimmer,	On all Duties,	200 0 0
A. J. Wetmore,	do.	137. 4 1
		<hr/>
		81 0 2 £2,842 0 10

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

N.

Statement of Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurers 31st October 1860.

Chipman Botsford, Campbellton, Ordinary Revenue,	£692	15	2		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...		1	8	6	
					£694 3 8
Dugald Stewart, Dalhousie, Ordinary Revenue,					954 7 8
J. G. C. Blackhall, Caraquet, Ordinary Revenue,	£11	2	4		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...		1	13	6	
					12 15 10
P. J. N. Dumaresq, Shippegan, Ordinary Revenue,					86 3 8
John T. Williston, Chatham, Ordinary Revenue,					1,120 16 0
Richard Sutton, Newcastle, Ordinary Revenue,					567 12 6
Robert Douglas, Buctouche, Ordinary Revenue,					264 4 1
Daniel Hanington, Shediac, Ordinary Revenue,					54 0 4
James Dixon, Ordinary Revenue,					39 4 1
John Hickman, Dorchester, Ordinary Revenue,					1 0 3
Amasa Weldon, Moncton, Ordinary Revenue,					725 10 4
James Brewster, Harvey, Ordinary Revenue,					106 12 3
William Wallace, Hillsborough, Ordinary Revenue,					311 12 9
H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock, Ordinary Revenue,					322 0 8
T. R. Robertson, Fredericton, Ordinary Revenue,					1,537 10 9
Francis Tibbits, Tobique, Ordinary Revenue,					186 18 10
					<u>186 18 10</u>
<i>Carried forward,</i>					£6,934 13 8

					<i>Brought forward,</i>	£6,984	18	8
Michael Curran, Grand Falls,								
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...			1	14 0
Thomas Moses, Welchpool,								
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...			24	0 4
D. W. Jack, Saint Andrews,								
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	£250	3	2	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...			...	11	5	9	
								261 8 11
John Grimmer, Saint Stephen,								
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...			250	19 4
A. J. Wetmore, Saint George,								
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	£364	18	3	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...			...	13	17	11	
								378 16 2
								<u>£7,851 12 5</u>

The Account of J. W. Weldon, late Deputy Treasurer at Richibucto, remains as reported at page 195 of last year's Report.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

O.

BEAR BOUNTIES.

Report upon the Accounts furnished by Clerks of the Peace for the distribution of Bounties for the destruction of Bears and Wolves.

No. 1—GEORGE I. DIBBLEE, York.						
Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£0 10 0
Warrants Nos. 24, 107, and 301,	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0
						£30 10 0
Expenditure, (41 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	30 15 0
						£0 5 0
Due G. I. Dibblee,						
Warrant No. 378, £10, to be accounted for.						
No. 2—A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, Carleton.						
Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£4 13 0
Warrant No. 39,	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
						£14 13 0
Expenditure, (7 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 0
						£9 8 0
No. 3—E. B. SMITH, King's.						
Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£2 5 0
Warrant No. 57* and 61,	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0
						£22 5 0
Expenditure, (41 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0
						£19 5 0
Unexpended,						
* Warrant No. 57 appears in List of unpaid Warrants, page 50.						
No. 4—WM. B. KINNEAR, Saint John.						
Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£1 0 0
Warrant No. 247,	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
						£11 0 0
Expenditure, (7 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 0
						£5 15 0
No. 5—WELLINGTON HATCH, Saint Andrews.						
Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£1 17 0
Warrants Nos. 30, 297, and 426,	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0
						£31 17 0
Expenditure, (29 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	21 15 0
						£10 2 0
Unexpended,						
Warrant No. 404, £100, to be accounted for.						

No. 6—CHARLES J. SAYRE, Kent.

Unexpended 1859,	£2 5 0
Warrants Nos. 91, 215, 249, and 305,	40 0 0
	<u>£42 5 0</u>
Expenditure, (38 Bears,)	28 10 0
	<u>£18 15 0</u>
Unexpended,	£18 15 0
Warrant No. 389, £10, to be accounted for.	

No. 7—S. G. MORSE, Albert.

Unexpended 1859,	£8 15 0
Expenditure 1860, (1 Bear,)	0 15 0
	<u>£8 0 0</u>
Unexpended,	£8 0 0

No. 8—SAMUEL THOMSON, Northumberland.

Warrants Nos. 5, 53, 96, 141, 246, 336, 350, and 390,	£80 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	£4 10 0
Expenditure, (93 Bears,)	69 15 0
	<u>74 5 0</u>
Unexpended,	£5 15 0

No. 9—THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Gloucester.

Unexpended 1859,	£2 15 0
Warrants Nos. 19, 250, and 368,	30 0 0
	<u>£32 15 0</u>
Expenditure, (35 Bears,)	26 5 0
	<u>£6 10 0</u>
Unexpended,	£6 10 0

No. 10—WM. T. WILMOT, Victoria.

Warrant No. 34,	£10 0 0
Over-expenditure in 1859,	£4 5 0
Expenditure to 31st August 1860, (8 Bears,)	6 0 0
	<u>10 5 0</u>
Over-expenditure,	£0 5 0
Warrant No. 354, £10, to be accounted for.	

No. 11—E. B. CHANDLER, Dorchester.

Unexpended, November 1858,	£0 5 0
Warrants Nos. 35 and 335, of 1859,	20 0 0
Warrant No. 332 of 1860,	10 0 0
	<u>£30 5 0</u>
Expenditure 1859 and 1860, (16 Bears,)	12 0 0
	<u>£18 5 0</u>
Unexpended,	£18 5 0

No. 12—T. R. WETMORE, Queen's.						
Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£13 15 0
Warrants Nos. 14, 65, and 251,	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0
						<u>£43 15 0</u>
Expenditure, (30 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	22 10 0
						<u>£21 5 0</u>
No. 13—GEORGE J. BLISS, Sunbury.						
Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£9 10 0
Warrant No. 192,	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
						<u>£19 10 0</u>
Expenditure 1860, (12 Bears, 1 Wolf,)	...	...	...	...	...	9 15 0
						<u>£9 15 0</u>

SUMMARY.

Amount unexpended 31st October 1859,	...	...	...	...	£67 10 0
Less—Over-expended in Victoria and Northumberland,	...	...	...	...	8 15 0
						<u>£58 15 0</u>
Add—Warrants issued in 1860,	...	...	...	...	440 0 0
						<u>£498 15 0</u>
Total expenditure accounted for 1860, (321 Bears, 1 Wolf,)	...	...	...	...	241 10 0
						<u>£257 5 0</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

P.

BUOYS AND BEACONS.

No. 1—ZACHARIAH CHIPMAN, St. Stephen.

In hand December 1859,	£52 16 9
Expenditure in 1860,	£28 10 0
Commission, 10 per cent.	2 17 0
	<u>£31 7 0</u>

Due the Buoy and Beacon Fund, ... 21 9 9

No. 2—JAMES CAMPBELL, St. George.

Received amount of Warrant No. 222,	£30 0 0
Expenditure in 1860,	£25 0 0
Commission,	2 10 0
	<u>27 10 0</u>

Balance in Commissioner's hands 31st Oct. 1860, £2 10 0

No. 3—WILLIAM NAPIER, JOHN FERGUSON, GEORGE SMITH, Bathurst.

Balance in hand December 1859,	£25 13 9
Expenditure in 1860,	£51 3 9
Commission,	5 2 4
	<u>56 6 1</u>

Balance due the Commissioners, £30 12 4

No. 4—M. CRANNEY & GEORGE J. PARKER, Miramichi.

In hand December 1859,	£423 9 9
Proceeds of old Iron and Chain, &c. sold, and Cash 10s.	3 19 2
	<u>£427 8 11</u>

Expenditure in 1860,	£251 0 2
Commission,	25 2 0
Paid Deputy Treasurer John T. Williston, Chatham, in Sovereigns at 24s. 4d.,	147 13 4
Loss incurred on Sovereigns taken by Commissioners at 25s.,	6 1 8
	<u>429 17 2</u>

Balance due the Commissioners 31st Oct. 1860, £2 8 3

No. 5—FRANCIS ALEXANDRE & JOHN DORAN, Shippegan.

Expenditure in 1860,	£15 2 11
Commission,	1 10 4
	<u>£17 13 3</u>

The Commissioners quote a balance due them for over-expenditure in 1859, of 16 17 8

£34 10 11

As no Account for 1859 was received at this Office, it will require further information.

No. 6—R. C. SCOVIL & CHARLES S. THEAL, Shediac.

In hands of Commissioners 1859,	£120	4	0	
Received per Warrant No. 395,	89	0	0	
				£209 4 0
Expenditure to 31st October 1860,	£89	0	0	
Paid Province Treasurer per No. 41, Account B, page 73,	120	4	0	
				<u>£209 4 0</u>

The Commissioners have not charged their Commission on Expenditure, the transactions of the year not being completed.

No. 7—J. MONTGOMERY, D. STEWART & WM. M'GREGOR, Dalhousie.

In hand December 1859,	£26	12	9	
Expenditure in 1860,	£49	13	0	
Commission,	4	19	3	
				54 12 3
Balance due the Commissioners,				<u>£27 19 6</u>

No. 8—FRANCIS M'PHELM, Buctouche.

Balance unaccounted for in 1859, per Report, page 223, ...	£45	5	0	
A further voucher has been received for expenditure in 1859 for £13, which with 10 per cent. Commission, amounts to		14	6	0
				£80 19 0
Not yet accounted for,				<u>£80 19 0</u>

No. 9—SILVANUS POWELL & L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Richibucto.

In hand December 1858,	£311	15	10	
Received from Deputy Treasurer Livingston in 1859,	110	0	4	
				£421 16 2
Expenditure to December 1859,		37	5	3
				£384 10 11
Amount unaccounted for in 1858,		12	0	8
				<u>£396 11 7</u>
Balance due the Fund,				<u>£396 11 7</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

9.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Report upon Accounts furnished by Indian Commissioners from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

No. 1—S. L. BISHOP & JAMES HICKSON, Bathurst.

Short-expended 1859,	£1 1 6	
Warrant No. 140-9,	10 0 0	
		<u>£11 1 6</u>
Expenditure, and Medical attendance 1860,		8 6 1
		<u>£2 15 5</u>
Short-expended,		<u>£2 15 5</u>

No. 2—REV. F. X. LAFRANCE, Dorchester.

Warrant No. 140-7, 1860,		£15 0 0
Over-expenditure 1859,	£0 14 0	
Eleven Indians, 25s. each,	13 15 0	
One Indian,	0 11 0	
		<u>£15 0 0</u>

No. 3—DAVID WARK, Richibucto.

Warrant No. 140-11,		£30 0 0
Distributed to 37 Indians,		£30 0 0

No. 4—W. SALTER & E. WILLISTON, Northumberland.

Warrant No. 97,	£10 0 0	
Do. 140-4,	75 0 0	
Do. 312,	10 0 0	
		<u>£95 0 0</u>

Distributed to 430 Indians for the purchase of Seed, viz:—

At Eel Ground, 105; Little South West, 66;		
Indian Town, 21; South West, 28;		
Burnt Church, 210;	£75 0 0	
Paid to two Indian Chiefs,	10 0 0	
		<u>85 0 0</u>
To be accounted for,		<u>£10 0 0</u>

No. 5—FRANCIS RICE, Little Falls, Victoria.

Warrant No. 216, £10; No. 140-2, £7 10,		£17 10 0
Over-expended 1859,	£4 10 8	
Advanced to Indians in 1859 per Costello's Acc't, 8 0 2		
		<u>12 10 10</u>
Short-expended,		<u>£4 19 2</u>

No. 6—DANIEL HANINGTON, Shediac.

Warrant No. 140-6,		£15 0 0
Paid Reverend F. X. Babinault, who has not accounted,		£15 0 0

No. 7—S. L. TILLEY, Fredericton.

Warrant No. 434, balance of Grant,	£7 10 0
Paid F. Brainard,	£2 10 0
G. M. Campbell, Private Secretary,	5 0 0
	<u>£7 10 0</u>

Warrants 1860 not accounted for.

No. 60. A. C. Hammond,	£25 0 0
272. Reverend J. M'Devitt,	50 0 0
140-1. A. C. Hammond,	12 10 0
5. Dr. Toldervy,	30 0 0
8. F. Gauvercau,	7 10 0
10. Dr. Wm. Bayard,	10 0 0
12. Andrew Barberie,	20 0 0
	<u>£165 0 0</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

R.

INDIAN RESERVE FUND.

Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of the Indian Reserve Fund.

No. 1—JOHN DIBBLEE, Woodstock.

Warrants Nos. 26 and 140-3,	£20 0 0
Stumpage and rent of Land,	24 17 6
	<u>£44 17 6</u>
Over-expended in 1859,	£0 4 0
Expenditure in 1860,	18 18 0
Remitted Province Treasurer,	23 9 8
Commission on Receipts,	2 4 10
	<u>44 16 6</u>
Short-expended,	<u>£0 1 0</u>

No. 2—S. L. BISHOP & WILLIAM NAPIER, Gloucester.

Rent of Indian Land received,	£29 11 8
Postage & Stationery, 12s. 2d., Com'n, £1 9 6,	£2 1 8
Remitted Province Treasurer,	27 10 0
	<u>£29 11 8</u>

No Account received from A. C. Hammond, Tobique.

He had in his hands balance of Account 1858,	£45 17 6
Do. do. do. 1859,	<u>£12 16 3</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

S.

PENSIONS TO OLD SOLDIERS AND WIDOWS.

Report upon Accounts furnished by Clerks of the Peace for distribution of Pensions to old Soldiers and Widows of old Soldiers.

No. 1—GEORGE I. DIBBLEE, York.

Warrants Nos. 67 and 270,	£60 0 0
Expenditure, (6 Widows,) £10 each,	£60 0 0

No. 2—SAMUEL THOMSON, Northumberland.

Warrants Nos. 81 and 313,	£40 0 0
Expenditure, (4 Widows,)	£40 0 0

No. 3—A. K. S. WETMORE, Carleton.

Warrants Nos. 102 and 311,	£20 0 0
Expenditure, (2 Widows,)	£20 0 0

No. 4—WELLINGTON HATCH, Saint Andrews.

Warrants No. 221, 1860, and No. 2, 1861,	£50 0 0
Expenditure 1860, (5 Widows,)	£50 0 0

No. 5—E. B. CHANDLER, Westmorland.

Warrant No. 289, (no Account,)	£10 0 0
---------------------------------------	---------

No. 6—W. T. WILMOT, Victoria.

Warrant No. 322, (no Account,)	£10 0 0
---------------------------------------	---------

No. 7—SAMUEL THOMSON, Northumberland.

Warrants not accounted for 1859,	£40 0 0
Expenditure, Account received 28th Feb. 1860, (4 Widows,)	£40 0 0

No. 8—E. B. SMITH, King's.

Warrant No. 7,	£10 0 0
Expenditure, paid Hannah Whiting,	£10 0 0

Total Warrants issued to the Clerks of the Peace for Pensions payable in 1860 to 20 Widows of old Soldiers, £200.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

INDEX.

Auction Duty,	56
Baring Brothers and Company,	61
Bay of Fundy Lights,	63
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	73, 74
Bank of New Brunswick,	74
Baring Brothers, (Report on)	77
Bear Bounties,	204
Buoys and Beacons,	207
Botsford, Chipman	81
Blackhall, J. G. C.	83
Brewster, James	93
Board of Health,	125
Board of Works,	145
Bye Roads,	159
Casual Revenue,	54, 104
Civil List Fund,	109
Consolidated Revenue,	57
Copyright Duties,	66
Cape Race Light,	67
Commercial Bank,	74
Consolidated Revenues, (Report on)	78
Cole, Rufus	90
Curran, Michael	96
Drawbacks,	53
Distillery Licences,	56
Dividends Account,	63
Deputy Treasurers' Annual Accounts,	81
" Commissions allowed,	201
" Balances in hand,	202
Dumaresq, P. J. N.	84
Douglas, Robert	87
Dixon, James	89
Dibblee, H. E.	94
Duties, Import	183, 198
" Export	200
Emigrant Fund,	58
Emigrant Agent,	129
Export Duties,	200
Fredericton Fire Loan,	59
" " Bonds,	75
Fishery Fund,	111
Fees, (Secretary's Office,)	108
Gulf Lights,	64
Grimmer, John	99
Great Roads, Supervisors,	148
Hanington, Daniel	88
Hickman, John,	91
Hebert, Vital	97
Interest Account,	52
Indian Fund,	66
Import Duties—Abstract,	183
" Comparative Statement,	198

Indian Commissioners,	209
" Reserve Fund,	210
Jack, D. W.	98
Livingston, Henry	87
Lunatic Asylum,	116
Lazaretto, (Tracadie,)	127
Light Houses,	128
Moses, Thomas,	97
Marine Hospital,	127
Maclauchlan, William A.	96
Ordinary Revenue,	4
Penitentiary Accounts,	117
Post Office Accounts,	141
Pensions,	211
Queen's Printer,	130
Railway Construction,	60
Report on "	76
Read, Joseph	82
Robertson, Thomas R.	95
Railway Impost,	102
Revenue—Abstract of,	113
" Comparative Statement of,	114
" General Abstract of,	178
Railway (European and North American) Accounts,	132
School Warrants,	33
Supreme Court Fees,	53
Seizure Sales,	54
Sums refunded,	55
Seamen's Fund,	65
Sinking Fund,	67, 109
Stewart, Dugald	82
Sutton, Richard	86
Smith, William, (Controller,)	108
Special Services,	157
Savings Banks—Saint John,	68
Restigouche,	69
Gloucester,	70
Newcastle,	70
Chatham,	71
Kent,	72
Shediac,	72
Saint Andrews,	73
Treasury Warrants,	6, 9
" " unpaid,	50
" " classified,	51
Tibbits, Francis	96
Williston, John T.	85
Wood, Edward	88
Weldon, Amasa	91
Wallace, William	92
Wetmore, A. J.	100



TREASURY WARRANTS.

List of Warrants drawn on the Treasury between 31st October 1860 and 1st March 1861.

No.	Date.	Names.	Amount.	Service.
1	1860.			
2	Nov. 5,	Ronald E. Smith,	\$100 00	For teaching Charlotte County Grammar School one Quarter.
3	7,	Wellington Hatch,	80 00	Pension of two Widows, Charlotte.
4	" "	William Mills,	109 00	Rent and Contingencies of Training School,
5	" "	Robert Shives,	85 23	Contingencies of Emigration Office.
6	" "	Thomas McPherson,	20 00	For apprehending a Deserter from 63rd Regiment.
7	" "	John Murray,	160 00	Salary as Fishery Warden for St. John.
8	" "	John Dibblee,	40 00	To relieve Indian Widows at Woodstock.
9	12,	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	400 00	To meet expenses Board of Health, St. John.
10	" "	Crawford M. Hutchison,	200 00	For teaching Restigouche Grammar School.
11	" "	James Miller,	200 00	For teaching Northumberland Grammar School.
12	13,	Francis McPhelim, (Commissioner.)	64 00	From Buoy and Beacon Fund, Buctouche.
13	" "	J. F. Roberts,	41 66	For teaching Music five months in Training School.
14	17,	Col. R. Hayne,	100 00	For expenses connected with Militia Drill.
15	24,	E. H. Wilnot, (Registrar.)	600 00	Balance due King's College for Douglas Medal.
16	" "	W. Tilley, J. Mitchell, S. M. Nesbit, J. Cunard, M. A. McGurt, M. A. Raymond, W. H. Ran- kin, L. Miller, & D. O'Connor, \$24 each,	216 00	Towards payment of expenses while attending Training School.
17	" "	Chief Commissioner of Works,	8,000 00	To meet expenses of his Department.
18	26,	Rufus S. Chandler,	930 00	Jury Fees adjourned Circuit Court, County of Kent.
19	1,	William Wallace,	38 90	Jury Fees, November, Common Pleas, County of Albert.
20	" "	Alexander Stuart,	200 00	For teaching the Kent County Grammar School.
21	3,	Chief Commissioner of Works,	3,200 00	Balance due his Department for fiscal year 1860.
22	" "	Wellington Hatch,	200 00	To pay Bear and Wolf Bounties, Charlotte.
23	4,	T. R. Wetmore,	40 00	Do.
24	5,	Edward O'Brien,	20 00	Queen's.
25	" "	Chief Commissioner of Works,	8,000 00	Salary as Usher of Court of Equity, one Quarter.
26	10,	John Bennet,	13 30	To meet expenses of his Department, 1861.
27	12,	Sarah B. Weldon and 5 others, \$24 each,	144 00	School Libraries, St. Stephen and Wickham.
28	14,	Reverend Wm. Ferrie,	150 00	Towards payment of expenses at Training School.
	15,	Samuel D. Berton,	1,200 00	Towards support of African School, St. John, Grant for support of Provincial Penitentiary, 1861.

No.	Date. 1860.	Names.	Amount.	Service.
29	Dec. 15,	Angus McLean,	\$80 00	For teaching a School on Heron Island, 1860.
30	19,	David Tapley,	80 00	Services connected with publishing Railway Report.
31	"	John Bennet,	50 76	School Libraries, 2 Addington, 1 Westfield, & 1 Upper Sussex.
32	20,	John Sivewright,	200 00	For printing and advertising for Chief Superintendent of Schools.
33	24,	Martin Cranney and G. J. Parker, Com'rs,	280 00	Out of Buoy and Beacon Fund, Port of Miramichi.
34	"	Commissioners of Buoys & Beacons, Shediac,	123 00	do.
35	"	N. Beckwith Hart,	200 00	For teaching Victoria Grammar School half year.
36	"	Sergeant Hy. Learing,	20 00	For apprehending a Deserter from 63rd Regiment.
37	"	John Robb,	119 70	Jury Fees, Common Pleas, December Term, Westmorland.
38	"	Col. R. Hayne,	150 00	Expenses connected with the Militia of the Province.
39	26,	W. T. Timins and 4 others, \$24 each,	120 00	Towards paying Training School expenses.
40	"	Samuel Thomson,	40 00	Bear Bounty, Northumberland.
41	"	Hon. James Davidson,	400 00	To pay off liabilities of the Tracadie Lazaretto.
42	27,			
43	1861.	Chief Commissioner of Works,	8,000 00	To meet current expenses of his Department.
44	Jany. 2,	John Ansley,	150 00	Salary as Clerk of Board of Health, St. John, one Quarter.
45	3,	John Jordan, Junior,	291 50	Towards the funds of Simond's (St. John) Agricultural Society.
46	4,	Jacob Kollock,	120 00	Pension for two years, 1860 and 1860, not heretofore drawn.
47	5,	T. A. Robinson and 4 others, \$24 each,	120 00	Towards payment of Training School expenses.
48	"	C. Flood,	80 00	For 5 Photographic Views for London Illustrated Times.
49	"	Wm. H. A. Keans,	968 24	To pay Barnes & Co's Bill for Prize Essays.
50	"	Charles Duff,	640 00	Services & expenses connected with preparing Bankruptcy Act.
51	"	William Parker,	200 00	do.
52	"	John Glasier,	120 00	do.
53	"	J. D. Lewin,	64 00	do.
54	"	John Bellingham,	40 00	do.
55	"	John J. Fraser,	120 00	Expense of Com. to inquire into claims of Messrs. Kinnear and Needham for Revised Statutes.
56	"	D. J. Wetmore,	160 00	For teaching King's County Grammar School half year.
57	"	F. A. H. Stratton,	40 00	To reimburse him amount paid Hon. A. J. Smith investigating Deputy McPhelim's Accounts.

TREASURY WARRANTS.

54	7,	George J. Bliss,	31 80	Jury Fees, General Sessions, January Term, Sunbury.
55	"	H. B. Rainsford, Junior,	42 00	do.
56	"	John Robertson,	100 00	For erecting Oat Mill and Kiln, Springfield, King's.
57	"	John Ward,	4,000 00	Towards support of the Lunatic Asylum.
58	"	Samuel D. Berton,	3,000 00	Towards support of Provincial Penitentiary.
59	"	James McCoy,	200 00	For teaching the Carleton County Grammar School half year.
60	14,	Isaac L. Bedell,	735 00	Jury Fees, Mayor's Court, December, \$35; Oyer and Terminer, January, \$700, Saint John.
61	"	Hon. Robert Gordon,	69 90	Jury Fees, General Sessions, January Term, Gloucester.
62	"	Theops. Desbrisay,	40 00	To pay Bear Bounties in Gloucester.
63	"	George L. Hatheway,	240 00	Salary as Gov't Railway Director, 1 year ending 1st Jan. 1861.
64	"	Thomas B. Wilson,	120 00	do.
65	15,	D. B. Raymond,	47 45	Jury Fees, January Sessions, Victoria, 1861.
66	"	J. W. Duval,	50 00	For teaching African School at Loch Lomond.
67	16,	Rufus S. Chandler,	52 30	Jury Fees, January Sessions, County of Kent.
68	"	James McLaughlan,	27 90	do.
69	"	William Deacon,	180 28	Amount awarded by Com. of House of Assembly, Journals 1856, page 217.
70	19,	Matilda J. Cruikshank & 4 others, \$24 each,	120 00	Towards payment of Training School expenses.
71	21,	Moses M. Sargeant,	69 20	Jury Fees, January Term, Common Pleas, Northumberland.
72	"	H. B. Rainsford,	75 80	do.
73	"	George J. Dibblee,	80 00	Pensions for two Widows of old Soldiers, York.
74	"	Commissioners of Gulf Light Houses,	400 00	Salary of Wm. Hay, Keeper Escuminac Light, for one year.
75	2,	Do.	33 34	Salary of Geo. McConnell, Keeper Miscou Light, for 8 months.
76	"	George J. Dibblee,	40 00	To pay Bear Bounty, York.
77	23,	Rufus S. Chandler,	304 00	Amount of Sheriff Bliss' Account for taking Prisoners to the Penitentiary.
78	"	Chief Commissioner of Works,	1,200 00	Towards erection of a Wharf at Dalhousie.
79	"	M. Bell, R. Jackson, & F. Elliot, Executors,	240 00	For Steam Ferry, Chatham & Newcastle, kept by late R. B. Bell.
80	"	Samuel Thomson,	80 00	To pay Pensions to two Widows of old Soldiers residing in Northumberland.
81	"	William Salter,	160 00	Salary as Fishery Warden for Northumberland.
82	"	Sarah Greenlaw,	40 00	Pension as Widow of an old Soldier in Charlotte.
83	"	A. S. Phair,	60 95	Amount of Adjutant General's Postage to 1st November 1860.
84	29,	John C. Allen,	200 00	For reporting Decisions of Supreme Court during 1860.
85	"	George J. Bliss,	60 70	Jury Fees, January Circuit Court, Sunbury.
86	31,	Edward H. Wilnot,	1,100 00	Amount of University Endowment Fund for Qr. ending this date.

List of Warrants drawn on the Treasury in 1860 and 1861.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Names.	Amount.	Service.
86	Jan'y 31,	Receiver General,	\$1,450 00	Towards payment of the Civil List for Quarter ending this date.
87	" "	Hon. Neville Parker,	800 00	Salary as Judge Supreme Court for Quarter ending this date.
2	" "	Hon. James Steadman,	600 00	Salary as Postmaster General for Quarter ending this date.
3	" "	Hon. W. H. Steeves,	600 00	Salary as Chief Commissioner Board of Works for Quarter ending this date.
4	" "	Beverly Robinson, Esquire,	500 00	Salary as Provincial Treasurer for Quarter ending this date.
5	" "	John Bennet,	300 00	Salary as Chief Sup. of Schools for Quarter ending this date.
6	" "	George Thompson,	150 00	Salary as Clerk to Chief Sup. of Schools for Qr. ending this date.
7	" "	Edward H. Duval,	250 00	Do. do.
8	" "	Thomas W. Wood,	250 00	Do. do.
9	" "	Daniel Morrison,	250 00	Do. do.
10	" "	E. C. Freeze,	250 00	Do. do.
11	" "	William Mills,	75 00	Do. do.
12	" "	John Mills,	75 00	Do. do.
13	" "	Marianne Duval,	300 00	Teacher of Training School
14	" "	William Carman,	100 00	Assistant of Training School
15	" "	Michael White,	275 00	do.
16	" "	William Smith,	150 00	Clerk Supreme Court
17	" "	William Clawson,	200 00	Asst. Clk. Supreme Court
18	" "	William M. Smith,	50 00	Controller, St. John,
19	" "	William Dunlop,	100 00	Clerk to do.
20	" "	Robert Shives,	666 37	Inspector Steamers, St. John,
21	" "	Hon. J. S. Saunders,	462 90	do. Miramichi, do.
22	" "	A. R. Wetmore,	13 20	Emigration Officer
23	" "	Edward O'Brien,	50 00	Clerk Crown Circuits for eight months.
24	" "	John Ansley,	5,000 00	Clerk of the Crown for 13 months and 27 days.
88	" "	James Steadman, Postmaster General,	400 00	Clerk of the Court of Equity for two months.
89	" "	Isaac Woodyard,	2,000 00	Usher of Court of Health, St. John, for one month.
90	" "	Chief Commissioner of Works,	2,000 00	Clerk Board of Health, St. John, for one month.
91	Feby. 5,	do.	200 00	To meet current expenses of his Department.
92	6,	Thomas N. Woodman,		Salary as Secretary to Commissioners Bay of Fundy Lights.

TREASURY WARRANTS.

TREASURY WARRANTS.

93	7,	Ronald E. Smith,	100 00	Teaching Charlotte Grammar School quarter year.
94	9,	Dr. James Robb,	455 00	Bal. of \$800 provided by Law for expenses of Agricultural Board.
95	" "	Provincial Treasurer,	596 97	Amount advanced to Com. Evans for Bridge over Little River, Saint John,
96	14,	Thos. C. Stockton and 6 others, \$24 each,	168 00	Towards payment of Expenses at Training School.
97	16,	William Wallace,	216 75	Amount of account as Commissioner of S. & D. Seamen's Fund, Port of Hillsborough.
98	19,	Bamford W. Duffy,	200 00	For teaching the Albert County Grammar School for half year.
99	" "	Edward Simpson,	58 30	Jury Fees, General Sessions, January Term, Sunbury, 1861.
100	22,	Charles P. Wetmore,	400 00	On account Salary as Clerk House of Assembly current year.
101	23,	Isaac L. Bedell,	402 00	Jury Fees, January Circuit Court, Saint John.
102	" "	Wellington Hatch,	147 00	To pay Bear Bounties in Charlotte County.
103	" "	George J. Bliss,	200 00	On account of Salary as Assistant Clerk of Assembly current year.
104	" "	John McDiarmid,	60 00	Amount expended on Road from Brick yard to Hanson Settlement, Lepreaux.
105	" "	Provincial Treasurer,	1,275 07	Amount paid for Bill, £262 sterling, for purchase of cents from Canada.

DUTIES COLLECTED.

A Comparative Statement of Duties collected from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Jan. 1860, and from 1st Nov. 1860, to 31st Jan. 1861.

	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Railway Impost,	\$20,210 17	\$12,495 07	...	\$7,715 10
Imports,	105,202 97	72,814 29	...	32,388 68
Exports,	8,639 10	8,656 00	\$16 90	
Light-Houses,	3,043 65	2,345 45	...	698 20
Sick & Disabled Seamen's Fund,	972 28	749 33	...	222 95
	\$138,068 17	\$97,060 14	\$16 90	\$41,024 93

Treasury, Saint John, 9th March, 1861.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No Returns from Campbellton for 31st January Quarter, 1861. The amount collected in same Quarter previous year, was \$626 48, which may be added to the above for 1861. B. R.



APPENDIX N^o. 2.

**SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT**

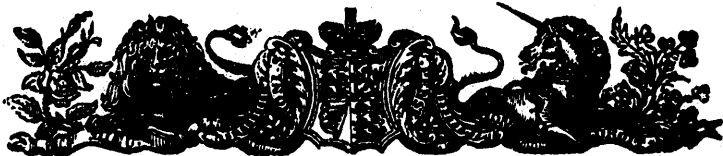
OF

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

OF

PUBLIC WORKS.

1860.



FREDERICTON.

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1861.

GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Fredericton, February, 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In accordance with Section 2 of the Act 18 Vic. cap. 7, establishing a Board of Works in this Province, by which it is required that the Chief Commissioner make an annual "Report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council of all the Great Roads, and any other Provincial Work upon which Public money has been expended," the undersigned has the honor to submit such Report for the year ending 31st October last, and to subjoin (Appendix A) Statements of Expenditure during that period in the order following:—

No. 1.—Statement shewing the amount paid on Government Buildings in Fredericton, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

No. 2.—Statement shewing the amount paid for improving the Inland Navigation during the year.

No. 3.—Statement shewing the amount paid on Great Bridges.

No. 4.—Statement of General Expenditure on Great Roads.

No. 5.—Statement shewing the amount of Special Expenditure on the Great Roads.

No. 6.—Schedule of Warrants on the Provincial Treasury received by the Board of Works.

No. 7.—Statement shewing the amount of Expenditure on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

No. 8.—Statement shewing the total amount of Payments and Receipts by the Board of Works, for the year ending 31st October 1860.

 GREAT ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The expenditure on the various lines of Great Road during the year ending the 31st day of October last, including two Bye Road appropriations, amounts to the total sum of £22,678 5s.

Of this sum £11,892 18 11 has been applied to the erection of new Bridges; £2,180 1 10 to necessary repairs and improvements of old ones, and £8,605 4s. 3d. to erecting and repairing culverts or cross-drains, to renewing and repairing turnpike, to gravelling, and to such other usual labour and attention as appeared most necessary to the good order of these works.

The lines added to the Great Road Establishment by Act of Assembly in 1858, and referred to at page 31 of the last Annual Report, have considerably increased the requirements of this Branch of the Public Service.

The additional Roads have been found to be much out of repair and quite inferior to the other Great Roads. Many of the Bridges are old and unsafe, and will require renewing with the least avoidable delay. They are nearly all built of hemlock or spruce timber, though in many of the localities, cedar could have been obtained with but little, if any, additional cost. Both in rebuilding and in repairing these structures two objects should be prominently kept in view. 1st.—The employment of the most durable materials which may be available. 2nd.—The restriction of the use of plank flooring to as limited extent as the case will permit.

Hemlock and spruce timber will remain sound only from 10 to 14 years, whilst the duration of cedar may be depended upon for at least 50 years. The plank flooring is also a great source of expense, especially when subject to a constant and large traffic. Such a flooring cannot be safely depended on for a longer period than five years. Hence the repairs to planked Bridges form a considerable item in this branch of the annual expenditure.

During the past year thirty eight new Bridges have been erected, comprising a total length of 5,726 feet, of which 584 feet only have been floored with plank. Of these Bridges twenty five are built entirely of cedar, four are composed of cedar and pine, two are entirely of pine, one of spruce and fir, and four of hemlock, as severally stated in the following schedule. In all of these, with the exception of the extent of plank above stated, the roadway ordinarily consists of not less than seven to thirteen inches of the best gravel to be obtained, resting upon a flooring of close laid sound cedar poles, with a layer of fine brushwood interposed.

NAME OF BRIDGE.	Total length.	Length of	Timber employed.
	Feet.	Plank flooring. Feet.	
Atkinson's Brook,	57		Cedar.
Bathurst,	2,500	114	Cedar.
Cook's Brook,	120		Cedar.
Charles Brass' Brook,	50		Cedar.
David Martin's,	100		Cedar.
Duncan's Brook,	24		Cedar.
Ferguson's Brook,	190		Cedar.
Glenelg,	90	60	Cedar, with pine truss.
Greer's Brook,	20		Cedar.
Gordon's Brook,	40		Cedar.
Groom's Bridge,	110	18	Hemlock, with Stone.
Garden's Creek,	183		Cedar.
Haye's Brook,	40	12	Hemlock and Hackmatac.
Haye's Mill,	60	40	Spruce and Fir.
Harding's Brook,	78		Pine.
Indian Brook,	50		Cedar.
John Boyd's Brook,	120		Cedar.
Leveque,	57	22	Cedar.
Little River deCache,	30		Cedar.
Little New River,	86	36	Cedar and Pine.
Milner's Brook,	30		Cedar.
M'Nab's Brook,	36	12	Cedar.
Morton's Brook,	160		Cedar.
Mactaquack,	272	77	Cedar.
Mitchell's Brook,	25	6	Cedar and Pine.
Milliken's Brook,	35		Cedar.
Patterson's Brook,	85		Cedar.
Rafting ground Brook.	60		Cedar.
Shediac,			Partly renewed with hemlock & pine.
Salmon Creek,	150	30	Cedar.
Sullivan's,	65		Cedar.
Sterling's Creek,	50	20	Hemlock.
Seeley's Brook,	40		Pine.
Stoney Creek,	275	38	Cedar.
Thomas Ryan's,	136		Cedar.
Three Brooks,	22	20	Cedar.
Upton,	110	35	Cedar with pine superstructure.
} on St. Francis	65	22	Cedar.
} Road,	105	22	Cedar.
Total feet.	5,726	584	

Before the close of the past year, the claims on this Department were suddenly augmented by the effects of a storm of unusual violence, which on the evening of Saturday the 6th of October, visited the eastern side of the Province, and raged with destructive force for a period of about twenty four hours, comprehending in its range the whole of the Coast from Cape Tormentine to Bay Chaleur, with more or less damage both to private and public property; and delaying the transportation of the Mails for a whole day. Its influence on the tide is reported to have been to raise it at Richibucto higher than ever previously known, and at Miramichi to about 6 feet above the level of the ordinary springs. The extensive Bridges slightly

elevated above the usual rise of water, which intersected the wide and exposed estuaries of Cocagne and Little Buctouche, were consequently swept away, the latter entirely, and the other nearly so. The length of the Cocagne is 1,950 feet, and of the Little Buctouche 1,450 feet. The loss of these Bridges forms the heaviest item of damages to this class of works. Amongst the Bridges which sustained injury may be enumerated those over the Big and Little Aboushagan, respectively 990 feet and 630 feet in length, the Shediac Bridge and others in the vicinity, the Kouchibouguasis and several others; the Little North West, partly destroyed, and on the Road from Chatham to Point Escuminac, those over Little Branch Black River, Horton's Brook, M'Innis' Creek, Dennis' Creek, Aubert's Creek, and Eel River, five in all, were quite destroyed, and several smaller ones more or less injured. The Ferry Slip at Chatham was also so far injured as to be impracticable for horses. But though the storm further extended along the Gulf Coast to Miscou, and along the Bay Chaleur as far as Dalhousie, its effects were more moderate, and have caused no material damage to public property northward of Miramichi.

The total cost of replacing the above enumerated works destroyed, and of repairing those which have been injured, is estimated at about £4,500.

No. 1.

From Saint John to Nova Scotia Line.

132 Miles.

The Railroad is now completed contiguously to this Line of Highway from Saint John as far as Moncton, a distance of about 90 miles, and the Trains have been running the whole distance daily, to regular time, since the first of August last. This portion of the Road has therefore been to a large extent relieved from the heavy traffic to which it has heretofore been subjected, especially during the construction of the Railway.

On the section from Saint John to Hampton Ferry, distance about 22 miles, has been expended £170 11 5 since the first of May last. Of this sum £10 12 6 was applied to the renewal of five small Bridges or Culverts; £22 to the repairs of old Bridges; £45 1 4 to the repair of damage occasioned by the sliding of a portion of the Road into Lawler's Lake, and £92 17 7 in general repairs and improvements required along the Line.

On the section from Hampton Ferry to Hayward's Mills, the Bridge at Morton's Brook, adverted to in last year's Report, has been replaced by a permanent structure, 160 feet in length, 25 feet in height, and 20 feet in clear width. The timber employed is cedar of a large size, and the whole extent of roadway is floored with poles of the same material, and covered with gravel, at a cost of £215. Necessary repairs have been made to the several Bridges at Hampton Ferry, Millstream, Trout Creek, and Salt House; in

addition to the expenses of which the sum of £72 17 9 has been laid out in filling up holes, gravelling, and other requisite labour throughout the line. Though for the ensuing season, no new Bridges will be required on this section, unless as the consequence of an unusual freshet or other casualty, yet the Road is generally in a very defective state, and should receive a proportionate expenditure; after which a small annual outlay may be expected to keep it in good travelling condition.

From Hayward's Mills to the Nova Scotia Line, repairs to Bridges have been made at the ten following places:—Hayward's Brook, Burnham's Creek, Jones' Brook, Perrigo's Creek, Parker's Brook, Steeve's Lake Creek, Robertson's Creek, Memramcook River, Brunell's and at Robb's Stream, at a total cost of £42 6 9. Towards the repairs of the Au Lac Aboideau the sum of £142 10 6 has been paid, being the proportion agreed upon with the Marsh Commissioners, and £125 10 5 has been expended in filling up holes, and otherwise repairing the turnpike, gravelling the same, and in such labour generally as appeared most needed along the line.

No. 2.

From Saint John to Saint Andrews.

66 Miles.

On the eastern section of this Road extending from Saint John to Lepreau River, the sum of £92 15 4 has been expended during the past year. Of this amount £15 7 10 has been applied to the erection of five small Bridges, comprising a total length of 126 feet, built of cedar logs, floored with poles of the same material, and covered with gravel; £22 10s. to the formation of 300 rods of turnpike; £39 18 6 to the gravelling of 736 rods; and the remainder to various necessary repairs.

From Lepreau to Saint Andrews the expenditure for the past year has amounted to £175. In part of which a new Bridge of cedar has been built at Little New River, 86 feet in length, and of 2 feet greater height than the previous Bridge, at a cost of £52 10s. Two small new Bridges of the same material have cost £17 12 6. The several Bridges at Little Pocologan, Magaguadavic, Digdeguash, Bocabec, and Cowley's Mill, have been repaired at a total cost of £11 15s. The sum of £30 has been applied to the formation of 400 rods of turnpike, and £18 15s. to the renewal of 25 cross-drains with cedar. None of the large Bridges on this line is expected to require rebuilding during the ensuing season.

On the whole distance the proportion of expenditure necessary for the reconstruction of small Bridges proved, upon renewed examination, to be greater than was anticipated the previous year. During next season three other small ones should be renewed, the estimated total expense of which will be about £50.

No. 3.

From the Bend of Petitcodiac to Shediac.

15 Miles.

This line of Road having been to a great extent relieved by the Railway from the traffic which it heretofore sustained, only £35 15 6 has been expended on it during the past year; of which sum £35 was laid out in gravelling, and the balance in filling up holes and ruts. None of the Bridges are expected to require renewal during the coming season.

No. 4.

From Dorchester to Shediac.

16 Miles.

The expenditure on this line for the past year has been chiefly for renewing the turnpike, and for gravelling. No new Bridge has been built; but the dilapidated condition of that over the Memramcook River may require its reconstruction during next Summer.

No. 5.

From Shediac to Richibucto.

36 Miles.

A large portion of the Shediac Bridge has been renewed at a cost of £196. The sum of £55 has been expended in repairing the Bridges at Big Buctouche, Weldon's Creek, Howard's Creek, and several others of smaller extent. A sufficient portion of each of the Bridges at Richibucto and Buctouche, to permit the passage of new ships, has been taken up and replaced at a cost of £4 18 6 in one case, and £6 12 6 in the other.

Though a considerable sum has been further laid out in general repairs along the line, yet the Road is far from being improved to the condition which is desirable. As noticed in last year's Report, many parts of the turnpike are low and flat, and much exposed to deterioration by imperfect drainage. More attention than heretofore should therefore be given to this Road during the next season.

The Bridges over the Cocagne and Little Buctouche Rivers, respectively 1,950 feet and 1,450 feet in length, were, as already stated, carried away by the great storm in October last. Plans and Specifications have been prepared, and arrangements made for rebuilding these works during the early part of next Summer.

No. 6.

From Richibucto to Chatham.

40 Miles.

The repairs which have been effected on this line of Road during the past season, have been sufficient to place it in a much better state than its continuation from Richibucto to Shediac. An extent of 906 rods of turnpike

has been renewed, and 282 rods have been improved by gravelling, at a cost of £44 13 9. A large number of small Bridges and cross-drains have been renewed or repaired in the course of the Summer, and other repairs, where found to be most required, have been made along the line.

Several of the Bridges, as before stated, were injured by the severe storm in October last, and a considerable part of that over the Little North West was entirely carried away. All these damages were repaired with as little delay as circumstances would permit. The damage to the Ferry Slip at Chatham, before adverted to, was also repaired, at a cost of £9 19 9.

It has not been necessary to rebuild any of the large Bridges during the last year; but that over Clark's Cove, 198 feet in length, and that over the Kouchibouguasis are becoming too old to be relied on, and may both require partially or wholly renewing next season.

No. 7.

From Miramichi to Pokemouche.

62 Miles.

This line has been extensively repaired and improved during the past season.

Six new Bridges of the smaller class have been erected, the timber used in all of which being entirely of cedar, and in each case without plank flooring. The following is an enumeration of these works with their length and cost:—

Name.	Length.	Cost.
1. Garden's Brook,	40 feet,	£21 11 6
2. Milner's Brook,	30 "	11 14 0
3. Indian Brook,	50 "	13 4 6
4. Little River deCache,	30 "	10 8 0
5. Charles Brass' Brook,	50 "	11 15 0
6. John Boyd's Brook,	120 "	25 0 0

Total, 320 feet. £93 13 0

For the above shewn extent and cost, the six Bridges have been built of wood the best and most durable for the purpose, and in a thorough and substantial manner.

The railing on Tabusintac Bridge has been completed, and the structure in other respects put in good order, at an expense of £89 11 9. Sundry smaller Bridges have been repaired at a cost of £6 0 4.

The sum of £30 12s. has been expended in turnpiking an extent of 689 rods; £30 12s. in gravelling 160 rods, and the balance of the appropriation in general repairs and improvements along the line.

The Bridge over Goodfellow's Brook, and two others of smaller extent, will require renewal, at the total estimated cost of about £40.

No. 8.

From Bathurst to Pokemouche.

51 Miles.

No expenditure has been necessary for the renewal, and but little for the repairs of the principal Bridges on this line during the past season. The outlay has therefore been directed chiefly to the maintenance of the Road in travelling condition, which has been effected at comparatively small expense.

A portion of the gravel covering was washed off the new Bridge at Caraque by the storm in October last, but no other material damage was done to this work.

The Bridges over the Pokeshaw and Waugh Streams have become quite dilapidated by age. The former, which is 520 feet in length and about 30 feet in height, was considerably injured by the gale in October, but was sufficiently repaired to be temporarily safe for public use.

A ferry continues to be the means of crossing the Pokemouche. A Bridge over this River would be a great boon to the inhabitants of the vicinity, as well as to the public generally.

No. 9.

From Bathurst to Belledune.

23 Miles.

Agreeably to arrangements mentioned in last year's Report, the building of the long Bridge over Bathurst Basin, on this line of Road, was let by public competition, on the 27th January last, to Joseph Morrison of Bathurst, for the sum of £2,940, the work to be completed by the 31st day of October ensuing.

Mr. Morrison failed to fulfil his contract within the stipulated time, but succeeded in having the structure sufficiently advanced for public use before the close of the season.

The Bridge over the Tattagouche Stream has been repaired, by raising and replanking the roadway, at a cost of £6. The Road has been gravelled for an extent of about 7 miles, and the remainder of the line has been repaired where most necessary.

The Bridge over Belledune Stream requires new flooring and railing. That over Little Elm Tree Brook is much decayed through age, and will require some repairs.

No. 10.

From Belledune to Metis.

62 Miles.

This line of Road runs parallel with the southern shore of the Bay Chaleur to the Town of Dalhousie, and thence along the right bank of the Restigouche River, through the Town of Campbellton, to the commencement of the Metis

Road on the Canadian frontier, a total distance of 62 miles. The whole extent is in a condition not inferior to that of any other line in the Province.

During the past season a new Bridge, 24 feet in length, over Duncan's Brook, has been built wholly of cedar at a cost of £7.

Six of the old Bridges, as particularized below, have been repaired.

1. At Louison's Brook, by renewing stringers, railing, and covering with cedar and spruce timber, at a cost of £19 7s.

2. At Nash's Brook, by renewing stringers and covering with cedar logs and gravel, at a cost of £21 14s.

3. At Eel River, by blocking up one of the old piers which had become undermined, at a cost of £4 10s.

4. At Campbellton, by filling up holes and repairing other injuries occasioned by the action of the tide, at a cost of £7 2 6.

5. At Garven's, by levelling and covering the roadway with spruce deals at a cost of £25.

6. At Gordon's Brook, by erecting a new breakwater of pine timber and stone, at a cost of £12 10s.

The sum of £54 12 8 has been applied to the renewal of 982 rods of turnpike; £99 0 1 to gravelling an extent of 2,068 rods; £12 2 2 to the repairs of several culverts and the renewal of others; and the remainder of the appropriation to filling up holes and ruts, and to such other repairs as most required attention.

The Bridge over Jacquet River has become much decayed through age and should be renewed, but all the other Bridges are in good condition, and will require but small expense during the coming season.

No. 11.

From Newcastle to Bathurst.

50 Miles.

From Newcastle to Tabusintac, distance about 21 miles, the Road is in good condition. The expenditure on Bridges consists of £44 for the partial renewal of that at Mill Cove, by rebuilding the north end with pine timber, and of £4 for repairing the covering of that at Tabusintac. An extent of 359 rods of the Road has been turnpiked, at a cost of £16 3 2, and 135 rods have been gravelled.

The repairs on the remaining distance to Bathurst have also been material, but before the close of the season that portion of the line was very much cut up and injured by the hauling over it of large quantities of Ship Timber and Spars.

No. 12.

From Fredericton to Newcastle.

102 Miles.

A large portion of the amount laid out on this line of Road during the past year, has been in the erection and repairs of Bridges. That over Cook's Cove, 120 feet in length, has been rebuilt with cedar logs, covered with poles of the same material, at a cost of £100.

Other Bridges, as enumerated below, have received repairs, at a total cost of £284 11s.

Tay's Brook, by new planking; Doak's Bridge, by erecting two new "heaters" and two new "shears" with cedar and stone, at a cost of £201; Boiestown, by building a new "shear" of cedar and stone, at a cost of £23; Abel Pond's, by levelling with gravel at each end, at a cost of £7 6s.; John Pond's, by renewing the covering with spruce plank, at a cost of £2; and Thomas Wilson's, Ferguson's Brook, Glebe Brook, and Wilson's Brook, by renewing the covering with hewn spruce plank, at an aggregate cost of £46 5s.

The corners of the piers of the North West Bridge, which are built of cedar, have been to some extent injured by the floating ice, and without suitable protection would soon sustain serious damage. Arrangements have therefore been made with a view to protect the exposed corners by means of hardwood or juniper fenders, which are to be bolted to the same from low water level to the requisite height.

This is a line of Road passing for a long distance through a country thinly settled, and furnishing a proportionally small amount of statute labour to assist in keeping it in order. The Bridges are also numerous, many of them over large streams, and consequently expensive; and all except those recently built, are composed of hemlock or other equally perishable timber. For these reasons it will require a large yearly expenditure for some time to come to preserve the line in good condition.

No. 13.

From Fredericton to Saint John.

66 Miles.

Material improvement has been made on this line of Road during the past season. On the section extending from Fredericton to the lower line of Sunbury, the amount of £179 2 6 has been expended in renewing and gravelling the turnpike, a large portion of which was done by days' work, under the superintendence of Timothy Killeen. Four of the Bridges have been repaired at a total cost of £27 10s., and the sum of £35 18s. has been laid out in general repairs. No new Bridges have been erected on this section, and none will apparently be required during the coming season.

On the section from Sunbury line, through Queen's County, 182 rods of the turnpike have been renewed and partially gravelled at a cost of £18 1 8; two hills have been improved by cutting down; several culverts have been

renewed, and others repaired, at a cost of £27 18 10, and such other general repairs as appeared most necessary have been made.

On the remaining section extending from Queen's County to Saint John, the small Bridge over Greer's Brook has been rebuilt with cedar timber and covered with gravel. Portions of the Road have also been turnpiked and gravelled, and several culverts and cross-drains renewed.

No. 14.

From Fredericton to Woodstock.

63 Miles.

The two Bridges contracted for early last Winter have been substantially and durably built, entirely of cedar, without any plank flooring, and may be expected to require but little, if any, further expense during the ensuing half century.

There are on this line of Road twenty one of the larger class of Bridges. Ten of these have within the last five years been rebuilt with durable materials, of which, nine consist of cedar timber, and one of a permanent stone culvert and earthen embankment. Should a similar course of improvement be hereafter pursued for an equal period of time, the remaining temporary structures may be renewed in a manner alike durable and exempt from expense during a long series of years. Nearly all the old Bridges have been repaired during the season, and will require more or less attention and expense from year to year until replaced by new ones.

The outlay incurred on different parts of the line for the renewing of the turnpike, putting on gravel, and for other repairs, has been of comparatively large amount.

In the early part of October last, it was unexpectedly discovered that parts of the truss work of Kelley's Creek Bridge had given way. Upon examination the timber in the abutments proved to be so much decayed, that the Board deemed it advisable to have a new Bridge erected immediately, as the only course of safety to the public. The furnishing of the necessary cedar timber, stone, and other materials, was therefore contracted for by public competition, and the building of the Bridge was commenced on the 16th day of October, and finished sufficiently for public use about the 10th of November following.

This work consists of two abutments of 36 feet in height, one of which is 70 feet, and the other 134 feet in length, with an intervening span of 70 feet, making a total length of 274 feet. The cedar timber employed is hewn, the work well bolted together, and the pannels are filled with stone from bottom to top.

Each abutment has two wings, one presented to the up stream side as a protection from the force of the freshet of the Creek downwards; and the other for a like protection from the reverse pressure of the ice and driftwood borne down by the freshets of the main River.

The superstructure, including the truss, consists of pine, and is well and strongly made. The construction was done by days' work, and the total expense was £373, including the value of about 100 sticks of cedar and pine timber which remain on hand, and are intended to be used in the repair of three Bridges a short distance below.

No. 15.

From Woodstock to River du Chute.

40 Miles.

On this line have been renewed the four following small Bridges:—Calkin's Brook, 70 feet in length; Melville's Brook, 85 feet in length; Estabrook's Creek, 50 feet in length; and Kinerson's, 40 feet in length; all of durable materials, at a total cost of £35 10 6.

The Bridge over Big Presqu'ile River, has been thoroughly repaired under the superintendence of Mr. Tomlinson, and is now considered safe for some time. The Little Presqu'ile Bridge has also been repaired by adding two top stringers with a swing-girt underneath; by renewing the railing and covering, and by such other improvement as appeared necessary.

Several of the smaller Bridges have been repaired at an expense amounting to £80 9 1; and the sum of £61 0 6 has been laid out in general repairs and improvements along the line.

The building of the Bridge over M'Cane's Creek, 100 feet in length, the material to be of cedar, was contracted for by James Fenimore, for £35.—He failed to fulfil his contract; but arrangements have been made to have the Bridge completed early in the ensuing Spring. This circumstance will account for a balance of considerable amount, which, as shewn by the Auditor's Report, remains in the hands of the Supervisor.

No. 16.

From River du Chute to Grand Falls.

50 Miles.

No new Bridges have been built on this section during the past year. The sum of £10 19s. has been applied to the repairs of the several Bridges over M'Neal's Stream, Arestook River, and Watson's Creek; £38 12 4 to the re-turnpiking of 244 rods of the Road; £16 8s. to putting on gravel; £45 18s. to improving 92 rods of Road by ballasting and removing rocks, and by "wharfing" with cedar logs where insecure; and the remainder of the appropriation to building culverts and general repairs.

None of the Bridges are expected to require renewing within the current year. Further repairs will be necessary to that over the Arestook River. Though new longitudinal flooring was put on over the old plank in 1855, the whole covering now appears to be quite decayed, and will require to be partially or wholly renewed this year. New covering will be necessary also to three smaller Bridges.

No. 17.

From Grand Falls to Canadian Boundary.

50 Miles.

The three following new Bridges have been erected on this line during the past year:—1. Over Thomas Ryan's Brook, 136 feet in length, wholly of cedar, at a cost of £79 10s.; 2. Over David Martin's Creek, 100 feet in length, wholly of cedar, at a cost of £24 10s.; 3. Over Leveque Stream, 57 feet in length, wholly of cedar, at a cost of £24.

Of the other Bridges the seven following have been repaired:—1. At Grand River, by putting on longitudinal sheathing, to the width of 12 feet, of spruce plank, at a cost of £18 13 7; 2. At Power's Creek, by repairs to covering, at a cost of £2 7 6; 3. At Quisibis, by furnishing to the old portion of the structure one new bent, and otherwise repairing the same, at a cost of £8 15s.; 4. At Green River, by replacing flooring, at a cost of £2; 5. At Little Falls, by repairing approaches; and at two other places, where the Bridges are small, by renewing the roadway with cedar and gravel.

The remainder of the appropriation has been expended in miscellaneous improvements and repairs where most needed along the line.

Several of the Bridges on this section are becoming untrustworthy through age. Arrangements have been made for rebuilding one near the Canadian Boundary, and in the course of the year the same attention with regard to others may be necessary.

No. 18.

From Little Falls to St. Francis.

32 Miles.

During the past year two new Bridges on this line have been built, both of cedar, of the respective lengths of 105 feet and 65 feet, and at the joint cost of £49 10s. Five others have been repaired at a cost of £47 7 6. The remainder of the expenditure has been in renewing the turnpike, putting on gravel, and in general repairs.

The course of this Road is along the left bank of the River Saint John, from the confluence of the Madawaska at Little Falls, to that of the Saint Francis on the frontier of Maine, passing in that extent over much new ground, and intersecting numerous streams and deep ravines, which require Bridges and embankments. The existing works compare unfavourably in character and condition with those of most other Roads in the Province.

No. 19.

From Grand Falls to American Boundary.

3 Miles.

The Bridge over Deep Gully has been improved by putting new railing on the abutments, by flooring the roadway with cedar poles, and covering the same with brush and gravel.

The expenditure in repairs on the turnpike and culverts, and in railing on the hill side, has amounted to £5 12 6.

No. 20.

From Pickard's Store to American Boundary.

5 Miles.

Of the expenditure on this line £5 12 6 has been applied to turnpiking 100 rods; £33 8s. to gravelling 120 rods, and the remainder to general improvements and repairs.

No expense in the erection or repairs of Bridges has been necessary during the past, nor is likely to be required during the current year.

No. 21.

From Florenceville to American Boundary.

9 Miles.

Much improvement has been made on this line during the past Summer. Of the expenditure, the sum of £9 10s. was applied to reducing a hill, by cutting down the summit and removing the material to the adjacent hollow; £13 5s. to removing stone and putting on gravel; £8 to renewing and improving cross-drains, and the balance to filling up ruts and holes, and to such other repairs and improvements as appeared to be most needed.

No expense has been required in the erection or repairs of Bridges.

No. 22.

From Woodstock to Houlton.

11 Miles.

This line of Road is intersected at Richmond Corner, about five miles from the Town of Woodstock and six from that of Houlton, by the line of the "New Brunswick and Canada Railway" now in progress of construction, and intended to be opened for traffic to that Station in the course of the ensuing Summer. In such event, a greatly increased transportation may be expected to be imposed on the common Road.

During the past year no expense has been incurred, either in the rebuilding or repairs of Bridges. An extent of 142 rods of the turnpike has been renewed, at a cost of £17 10s., and 128 rods have been gravelled, at a cost of £20 8 6. The remainder of the outlay has been for temporary repairs, and such improvements as were most necessary to the good condition of the Road.

No. 23.

From Fredericton to Saint Andrews.

78 Miles.

The state of the Road is now better than at any time heretofore, and all the Bridges, with one exception, are in good order. The long approach to Digdegnash Bridge has been finished at a cost of £38, and is deemed a great

improvement on the previous facility at this point. Six other Bridges have been repaired at a total cost of £28 3s.

An extent of 3,128 rods of the Road has been turnpiked at a cost of £147 11s. 6d., and 484 rods have been gravelled at a cost of £20 17 6; 27 new culverts or cross-drains have been made at a cost £16 8 4, and such general repairs as were most required have received attention.

The old portion of the Bridge at Johnstone's cove is so far defective as to require immediate care, and its renewal will probably be necessary in the course of the ensuing Summer.

No. 24.

Waweig to Saint Stephen.

9 Miles.

No expenditure for new Bridges has been incurred on this line during the past or is likely to be called for in the present year. The flooring of that over the Millstream has been repaired, under contract, by planking longitudinally with 3 inch spruce, for the sum of £7 10s. Of the remainder of the grant, £26 15 11 has been laid out in the renewal of 330 rods of turnpike; £1 17s. in gravelling 31 rods, and £5 12 6 in skirting the Road and in minor repairs.

No. 25.

From Roix's to Oak Bay.

16 Miles.

The contract for the "Glanelg Bridge," as mentioned in last Annual Report, has been completed. This work is 90 feet in total length, consisting of two abutments built wholly of cedar timber, filled up with stone, and a king-post truss of pine over the intervening span. The whole expense has been £136 12 6, including the sum of £3 17 6 for extra material and labour.

The flooring and railing of the Bridge over Gilmore's Intervale have been renewed, at a cost of £7 10s., and the sum of £19 15s. has been laid out in ordinary general repairs.

Some of the old Bridges will need repairing, but none are likely to require renewing during the current year.

No. 26.

From Oak Bay to Eel River.

74 Miles.

On the section of this line extending from Oak Bay to the Little Digdeguash River, the chief portion of the last year's expenditure has been for the improvement of the Road formation, consisting of the sums of £170 15 10 for making 899 rods of turnpike, £28 9 8 for gravelling 202 rods, and £11 8s. for removing rocks, making cross-drains, and for ordinary repairs.

A new Bridge of cedar timber has been erected over the Stream known as the "Three Brooks," at a cost of £11 14 5. One of the abutments of the Bridge at Brown's Mill has been rebuilt of stone, and the superstructure repaired by supplying new cedar stringers, flooring, &c. The other Bridges on this section are in good condition.

The section from the Little Digdeguash to Eel River has been materially improved, chiefly by grading and turnpiking, but no new Bridges have been erected during the past season.

No. 27.

From Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen.

17 Miles.

The contract made last year for rebuilding the Upton Bridge on this line has been completed for £99 15s. the sum stated in the Annual Report. The work is 111 feet in length, consisting of blocks of cedar, and superstructure of pine, substantially and durably built.

The sum of £4 has been expended in new covering and in other repairs to the Bridge at Moore's Mills, and £2 12 6 in repairing that at Dunham's Brook with cedar and stone.

An extent of 568 rods of turnpike has been made at a cost of £62 1s. and 368 rods have been gravelled at a cost of £21 19 9. The remainder of the appropriation has been expended in removing stones and in general repairs.

This line is now opened from Saint Stephen to its intersection by the New Brunswick and Canada Railway at Lawrence's, a distance of 13 miles. From thence to Dead Water Brook the Road is yet sufficiently prepared only for winter travelling, but has been much improved during the past year, and as far as completed is in fair condition. The Bridges are all good, except that over the northwest Branch of the Digdeguash.

No. 28.

From Lower Trout Brook to the Town of Magaguadavic.

38 Miles.

The first portion of this Road to the extent of about 5 miles, is yet unprepared for wheeled carriages. From thence to the Upper Falls, a distance of 26 miles, the Road has been much injured by the transportation of heavy loads of timber on wheels, whilst the surface was imperfectly formed, and is consequently in a bad state. For the remaining distance of seven miles to the Town of Magaguadavic, the Road is ordinarily good.

An extent of 228 rods has been turnpiked at an expense of £28 10s., and 1,280 rods have been cleared and graded at an expense of £37 6 8. The Bridge over Milliken's Brook, 85 feet in length, which was destroyed by fire in the early part of the Summer, has been rebuilt of cedar, at a cost of £6 17s. 6d. The sum of £3 2 6 has been laid out in the repairs of other Bridges, and the remainder of the grant in general improvements along the line.

No. 29.

From Salisbury to Harvey.

44 Miles.

Since last year none of the Bridges on this line has required renewal. Those over Ransom's Brook, Decker's Brook, and Petitcodiac River, have been repaired at an aggregate cost of £59.

The sum of £14 19s. has been laid out in turnpiking 138 rods, £52 in putting on gravel on 500 rods, £50 in the improvement at "Breakneck Hollow," made by filling up the large fault known by that name, and the balance of the expenditure in general improvements and repairs.

The Bridge over Bennett's Upper Brook unexpectedly gave way in the month of October last, during the passage of a team loaded with iron; but fortunately no material injury was sustained. Arrangements have since been made for the erection of a new Bridge at this place, to consist wholly of cedar timber. It will be in length 180 feet and in height 40 feet, and is contracted for by John Duffy for the sum of £284.

No. 30.

From Isaac Derry's to Point Wolf.

25 Miles.

Since last year no new Bridges of the larger class have been required on this line. A portion of the covering of that over Salmon River has been replaced and the iron fastening improved at an expense of £5.

The condition of the Road has been materially benefited by the expenditure of the year, which consists of £92 10s. for turnpiking 810 rods; £7 7s. for gravelling 49 rods; £23 for building two culverts or small Bridges, and the balance for repairing culverts, removing rocks, cutting down hills, elevating low places by covering them with brush and gravel, and for such other repairs as most required attention.

No. 31.

From Saint John to Crooked Creek, County of Albert.

73 Miles.

From Saint John to King's County line, a distance of about 51 miles, the sum of £288 11 8 has been expended chiefly in repairs of the Road; of which amount £181 12 11 has been applied to turnpiking 797 rods; £24 15s. 9d. to the preservation of the Bridge over Schoale's Brook in a safe condition, and the balance of the sum allotted for this section, to general repairs along the line.

On the remaining distance extending to Crooked Creek, 841 rods have been turnpiked at a cost of £105 2 6; 50 rods have been gravelled at a cost of £7 10s. and the balance of the sum appropriated has been applied on this section to reducing hills, raising low places, making culverts, and to general repairs.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a new Bridge over Schoale's Brook, the only one expected to be required during the current year.

No. 32.

From Saint John to Quaco.

30 Miles.

None of the Bridges on this line has required renewing during the past year. Those over Mosher's and Wilmot's Brooks have been repaired; the former by wharfing with timber, brush, and stone, and otherwise securing where the abutments had become undermined by the action of the tide; and the other by repairing the abutments with spruce timber, brush, and stone, and by renewing the stringers. In addition to these, six small Bridges have been put in order, at the total expense of £33 13 9. The sum of £29 has been expended in gravelling 116 rods, and the remainder of the grant in general repairs.

The whole of this line of Road is now in fair travelling condition, and the section from the City of Saint John to Loch Lomond is very good.

No. 33.

From Great Road near Hay's to Belleisle.

5 Miles.

This line is comparatively new, the last being the second year only of its establishment as one of the Great Roads, during which the expenditure upon it has amounted to £47 2 6. Of this sum £13 10s. was applied to the erection of a small Bridge over Hay's Mill Brook; £27 to cutting out and grading an extent of 225 rods, and the remainder to draining and other improvements along the line.

Three of the smallest Bridges are expected to require rebuilding during the coming season.

No. 34.

From Scribner's to Belleisle.

25 Miles.

During last year two new Bridges, of the total length of 130 feet, principally of hemlock timber, have been erected on this line at a cost of £72. Two others have been repaired at a small expense, and the remainder of the outlay has been applied to renewing the turnpike, putting on gravel, and to other repairs.

The flat character of much of this line requires the roadway to be raised, portions of it to be gravelled, and the side and leading drains to be cleared out.

The Bridges are all in ordinarily good repair. None is expected to require renewal, or more than trivial expense during the present year.

No. 35.

From Nerepis to Gagetown.

23 Miles.

The only expenditure for Bridges on this line during the past year has been the sum of £6 10s. for the rebuilding of two small ones of pine and hemlock timber. The Road has otherwise been materially improved by turnpiking and gravelling an extent of 682 rods at a cost of £60 14 8. The balance of the appropriation has been applied to cutting down a small hill, repairing cross-drains, and to such other repairs as were most needed.

The Bridges generally are in good condition, with the exception of that over the Otnabog Stream, which is old and requires immediate attention.

No. 36.

From Fredericton to Jemseg.

30 Miles.

From its commencement at a point opposite the City of Fredericton to its termination at the Jemseg, near the outlet of Grand Lake, this line of about 30 miles, runs nearly parallel with the left bank of the River Saint John. In its course through the Parish of Maugerville, it is for a long distance directly exposed to the force of the ice and driftwood and the wash of the current during freshets, so that much of the original roadway has disappeared, and some portions have become so narrow as to be used by the public only at great risk.

A considerable part of the expenditure during the past year has therefore been applied to widening the Road, and to its future protection along the portions exposed to waste, by continuing the process of driving piles in the manner adverted to in previous annual Reports. The additional number of piles driven is 673, including those contained in a jetty or ice-breaker erected at an exposed point with the like view of diverting the force of the current from the Road below. The proprietors of the land along the line, being benefited by these works, are bound by agreement to contribute a portion of the expense.

The small Bridge over Sterling's Brook has been renewed, at a cost of £20; two others have been new floored, at a cost of £17 1s.; and the floating Bridge at Jemseg has been supplied with new flooring, new chain, mooring posts, &c., at a cost of £9 18 6.

No new Bridge, or more than trivial expense for the repair of Bridges, is likely to be required during the current year.

Further expense will be requisite on the bank of the River Saint John, at Maugerville.

No. 37.

From Jemseg to Finger Board.

29 Miles.

This line of Road has been very much improved during the past year. An extent of 434 rods of the turnpike has been renewed, and portions have been gravelled, at a total cost of £39 4 6.

The northern approach of the Bridge over Summerville Millstream has been repaired, and the covering and railing of this Bridge will require renewal during the coming season. All the other Bridges on this line are in good order.

No. 38.

From Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine.

40 Miles.

The past year's expenditure on this Road has been exclusively in repairs, of which £5 8s. only was applied to Bridges. The sum of £33 11s. has been laid out in turnpiking 180 rods, and in gravelling 82 rods, and the balance in such ordinary general repairs as appeared to be most required.

As no expense is expected to be necessary for the renewal, and only a small amount for the repair of Bridges during the current year, the usual grant will be quite sufficient to keep the line in good travelling condition.

No. 39.

From Fredericton to Kent County Line.

56 Miles.

On the section of this line extending from Fredericton to Queen's County, a distance of nearly 40 miles, the sum of £89 9 10 has been expended, of which £24 12 6 has been laid out on the four following Bridges:—1. At Little River, by repairing wing with timber and stone, and gravelling one end, at a cost of £14 10s.; 2. At Salmon Creek, by renewing covering and railing, at an expense of £6 5s.; 3. At Newcastle, by renewing covering, and by repairs to approach, at a cost of £3 2 6; and 4. At Burpee's Millstream by gravelling and other small repairs.

The sum of £42 17 3 has been applied to turnpiking 391 rods; £13 3 3 to skirting, making, and repairing cross-drains and filling holes; and the remainder to general repairs.

On the remaining section extending to the County of Kent, a new Bridge has been erected over Watson's Brook, 150 feet in length, wholly of cedar timber, at the cost of £65; and another over Sullivan's Creek, 65 feet in length, also of cedar, at the cost of £14 19s. A part of the planking of the Bridge over Gaspereau River has been renewed. An extent of 100 rods of the Road has been turnpiked, at a cost of £10, and gravel has been laid on 200 rods, at a cost of £4. The sum of £5 14s. has been applied to reducing a hill and to repairing cross-drains, and the remaining expenditure to ordinary repairs.

No. 40.

From Kent County Line to Richibucto.

44 Miles.

No part of the last year's expenditure has been employed, either in the renewal or repair of Bridges, but exclusively in the general improvement of the Road, by turnpiking 223 rods, at a cost of £65 5s., and in the repairs most needed as far as the remainder of the £150 appropriated would permit.

As no expense is expected to be called for in any way for Bridges during the current year, the whole appropriation may be employed in continuing the same course of perfecting the condition of the Road; which, though ordinarily good from Richibucto as far as Pine's, still requires from thence to Queen's County, a large outlay in order to make it equal to that of other Great Roads.

No. 41.

From Tilley's Landing to Little River.

12 Miles.

During the past year a new Bridge has been erected on this line over Ferguson's Brook, 190 feet in length, built of cedar timber, floored with poles of the same material, and covered with gravel, at a cost of £57 5s.

The sum of £39 6 6 has been expended in the repairs of Bridges, principally of that over the water-way known as the "thoroughfare."

The remainder of the grant has been laid out in improving the landing at which the Road commences, in making and repairing turnpike, removing stones, and in general repairs along the line.

No. 42.

From Sussex Vale to Upham.

12 Miles.

No expenditure, either for the renewal or repairs of Bridges, has been necessary on this line during the last year. An extent of 291 rods of turnpike has been made, and portions of the same gravelled, at a cost of £29 11 8. A large number of cross-drains has been renewed, others have been repaired, and the line is now in a fair condition.

None of the Bridges is likely to require expense during the current year, that over Spear's Brook excepted, the abutments of which may need repair or partial renewal.

No. 43.

From South West Bridge to Gaspereau River.

26 Miles.

The southern end of this Road, commencing at the Gaspereau Bridge, is now opened for travelling, a distance of 6½ miles, and is in good condition. During the past Summer an extent of 372 rods on this end have been turnpiked, at a cost of £90 4 2.

On the northern end, the forest has been cut out a width of 20 feet, the ground cleared of trees, stumps, roots, and stones, and levelled or graded ready for turnpiking, for a distance of about seven miles, of which 853 rods, or $2\frac{2}{3}$ miles were done last year, at a cost of 2s. 1d. per rod.

No. 44.

From Bailey's Brook, by way of Douglas Valley, to the Church on the Nerepis Road.
40 Miles.

This line is one of those recently placed on the Great Road Establishment, and has been one year only under the direction of this Department.

It leaves the Great Road, No. 13, already described, at Bailey's Brook, about two miles below Fredericton, and proceeding southerly, a distance of about 8 miles, crosses the Rusiagonis at Peabody's Mills, and at 18 miles reaches the Northwest Oromocto at Hartt's Mills. From thence it continues in the same general direction, crossing the South Oromocto, proceeding up the Back Creek Valley and down that of Douglas Stream, until it reunites with No. 13, where known as the Nerepis Road, and near the Church at that point.

From Bailey's Brook to Peabody's Mills, the land along the line is not settled. On this distance, of about 8 miles, an extent of 1,274 rods was cleared of trees and levelled during the past Summer, and much outlay will yet be required in order to make this part of the line available for carriages.

Between Hartt's Mills and the Church, 592 rods have been turnpiked, at a cost of £54 7 2; a distance of about 3 miles has been straightened and improved, at a cost of £34 4 3; six of the Bridges have been repaired at a cost of £79 13 2; and the balance of the expenditure has been for new cross-drains, and other improvements and repairs on different parts of the line.

No. 45.

From Chatham to Point Escuminac Light House.
40 Miles.

This line commences on the Great Road from Richibucto to Chatham, at about 8 miles from the latter, and leads down the left or northerly bank of Little Black River, a distance of 4 miles, where it crosses the main Stream. Proceeding eastwardly, a further distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, it crosses the Bay du Vin River, and thence successively M'Innis', Dennis', and Auberts' Creeks, Eel and Portage Rivers, and the succeeding plains, to the Light House on Point Escuminac.

During the past season an extent of 698 rods of this line has been turnpiked, and portions of the same gravelled, at a cost of £50 2 6. The five Bridges respectively over Cameron's, M'Innis', Dennis', and Auberts' Creeks, and Eel River, have been repaired at a total cost of £40 16s. The remainder of the appropriation has been applied in making cross-drains and general repairs.

The Bridges on this line which were destroyed by the storm in October last, (page 6,) been already enumerated, the probable cost of replacing which, and of repairing others on the same line which were injured, is included in the general estimate of the damage occasioned by that casualty.

No. 46.

From the Salisbury & Harvey Road, near Coverdale River Bridge, to the same near M'Latchey's Bridge.

26 Miles.

The course of this line is from near Coverdale River Bridge, in the Parish of Coverdale, along the right bank of Petitcodiac River, crossing the Turtle Creek and the several smaller streams, Stony Creek inclusive, until it reunites with the Salisbury and Harvey Road near M'Latchey's Creek. The new Road has all been formed and turnpiked, and passes for the whole distance through a well cultivated and valuable agricultural district.

During the past season the Bridge over Stony Creek has been rebuilt; and in order to relieve the steep approaches occasioned by the high banks on either side, has been raised 12 feet higher than the previous Bridge. By this improvement, teams are enabled to cross with much more ease and with heavier loads than heretofore.

Two small Bridges have been repaired at a cost of £7 1s. An extent of 1,051 rods of the turnpike has been renewed, and such other repairs and improvements along the line as were most required have been made.

No. 47.

From Robert Hopper's to Elgin Corner.

18 Miles.

This, as one of the lines recently added to the list of Great Roads, has been one year only under the supervision of this Department. During that time, the small Bridge over Miller's Brook has been rebuilt, 104 feet in length, at a cost of £14; and that over Steeves' Brook, 74 feet in length, at a cost of £8. The three following Bridges have been repaired:—1. Over Colpitt's Mill Brook, by the erection of two new abutments, replacing the covering and other repairs, at a cost of £17; 2. Over Pollet River, by sundry small repairs, at a cost of £3 10s.; and 3. Over Barchard's Brook, by replacing one abutment, renewing bolts, and improving the covering, at a cost of £4 12 6. An extent of 334 rods has been turnpiked, at a cost of £29 12 3, 323 rods have been skirted and otherwise improved, at a cost of £24 4 6; and the sum of £11 10 9 has been laid out in sundry other repairs.

The Bridge over Pollet River is old and much decayed, and should be rebuilt during the ensuing season.

No. 48.

From Great Road No. 1, near Teakle's Mills, to Elgin Corner.

12 Miles.

The route of this line is from Great Road No. 1, by way of Teakle's Mills, in King's County, along the right or northern bank of Salmon River, thence by way of George Jouah's, Stevens', and the Midland Settlement, to Elgin Corner, in the County of Albert.

That portion of the line extending from the boundary between the two Counties to Stevens' Corner, so called, a distance of about 5 miles, runs principally along the side of a steep hill, on which the roadway has heretofore been so narrow as to allow teams to pass each other only with difficulty. In order therefore to sufficiently widen the roadway where necessary, the sum of £37 10s. has been expended in blasting rocks, and in other labour.

The balance of the outlay has been applied to renewing the turnpike, and to general repairs along the line.

No. 49.

From Shediac to Cape Tormentine.

40 Miles.

The route of this line is from the Dorchester Road at Shediac, by way of the Scadouc Bridge at Scovill's Mills, the Railway Station and the Acadian Settlements, to Aboushegan River; thence continuing along the shore of Northumberland Strait, crossing the Tedish, the Big and Little Shemogue, and other small streams, to Cape Tormentine.

The line has been for the last year only under the control of this Department.

Several of the Bridges, and especially those over the Big and Little Aboushegan Rivers, were damaged by the great storm in October; but were promptly repaired, so that the public suffered but slight inconvenience. Of the whole expenditure of the year, the large proportion of £134 8 8 has been absorbed by the repairs of Bridges. An extent of 311 rods of the turnpike has been renewed, at a cost of £15 13 2; the sum of £51 9 6 has been laid out in gravelling, and the remainder of the expenditure in general repairs.

The probable necessity of renewing the Bridge over the Scadouc River within a short time, was intimated in the Annual Report of 1858. The arrangements for this purpose have recently been made, and the work placed under contract, with the view that the new Bridge may be available to the public at an early period of the ensuing Spring.

No. 50.

From Great Road No. 1, at Salisbury Corner, to Great Road No. 39, at Salmon River.

50 Miles.

This line of Road is comparatively new, and has been for the last year only under the supervision of this Department. It commences at the Great

Road near the Railway Station at Salisbury Corner, in the County of Westmorland, from whence it proceeds northerly, crossing the North River and Hoar's Brook, and takes in its course the upper part of Butternut Ridge, New Canaan, and the heads of Cumberland Bay and Grand Lake, to its junction with the Fredericton and Richibucto Road at Salmon River.

By means of the Bridge over the last named River, now in progress of construction and hereinafter more fully noticed, this Road will also have a northern extension by Road No. 43, communicating with Road No. 12 at Doak's Bridge on the South West Miramichi.

The new Bridge over Canaan River, described in two previous Annual Reports, is upon this line. The Bridges over Hoar's, Wilson's, and Alward's Brooks, have severally been repaired, at a total expense of £14 8s. An extent of 480 rods has been turnpiked, which, including sundry repairs, amounts to a further expense of £84 15 3.

Of that portion of the line extending from the north fork of Canaan River to Salmon River, a thorough survey was made in November last, by Duncan M'Lean, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor of the District, who marked out and located the distance intervening between existing Roads. He reports that a considerable part of the wilderness land on the route is of a good quality for settlement, and favourable for the construction of the Road. The distance as ascertained by him from the north fork of Canaan River to the new Bridge on Salmon River is 31 miles and 74 rods, of which 10 miles and 182 rods are yet unopened.

No. 51.

From the Town of Chatham, on the south side of the Miramichi River, to Newcastle.

5 Miles.

This short line is one of those recently placed on the List of Great Roads. It was described at page 41, in the Annual Report for 1858. As there stated, it has only one Bridge, which is 200 feet in length. This is now so far injured by age that it will shortly require to be rebuilt.

No. 52.

From the Great Road in the Parish of Addington, County of Restigouche, to the Quatawamkedgwick River.

38 Miles.

This line is a continuation of the Great Road No. 10, previously described as far as its termination at Glenlivett, opposite the Metapedia on the Canadian frontier, from whence it proceeds along the "Flatlands," so called, on the bank of the Restigouche River, to the Upsalquitch, a distance of 9 miles, and thence southwesterly to the mouth of the Quatawamkedgwick, a further distance of 29 miles.

During the last year a small new Bridge of cedar timber, 60 feet in length, was erected over Rafting Ground Brook, at a cost of £12 10s., besides a

small expenditure for the repair of Bridges. The sum of £32 10s. was applied to turnpiking 302 rods; £181 13s. to cutting down hills, grading, and to "wharfing" sidelong places, or cross-slopes, and the remainder of the outlay to minor improvements and repairs.

No. 53.

From the Great Road in the Parish of Inkerman, County of Gloucester, to Shippegan Harbour.

9 Miles.

This line leaves Great Road No. 7, near Pokemouche Ferry, and running northeasterly, crosses the South Branch and main Pokemouche Rivers, terminating at Shippegan Harbour. Its position and character are described at page 43, of the Annual Report for 1858.

No part of the last year's expenditure on this line having been required for Bridges, the whole amount of £64 has been laid out exclusively on the improvement and repairs of the roadway.

No. 54.

From the River St. John, northward of the Tobique River, to Campbellton.

132 Miles.

This line of Road, explored and surveyed by Messrs. Garden and Ferguson in the year 1854, was placed on the Great Road establishment in the Legislative Session of 1859, and in the month of November following came under the charge of this Department. Its length as an unbroken line is equalled by that of one other only upon the list of Great Roads.

It commences at a site, selected as the most convenient for a ferry, on the left bank of the River Saint John, situated northward of the mouth of the Tobique River. From thence it proceeds towards the last named River, and follows the general course of the right or northern bank of the same, for a distance of 53 miles. Here it first crosses the branch called the Nictor or Little Tobique River, and recrosses the same at the distance of 73 miles, and near the outlet of Nictor Lake. At the distance of 102 miles it crosses the southeast branch of the Upsalquitch, and after diverging northwesterly by the right or eastern bank of that River for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, returns to its general course, and unites with Great Road No. 10 at about one mile from Campbellton, and at a total distance of 132 miles from the River Saint John. Some distance at either end of this line has been partially opened, but the intervening space for about 100 miles remains in a wilderness state. This comprises the widest extent of ungranted land in the Province, and a large proportion of it is of the best quality and well adapted for settlement. Other particulars of interest relative to this line are supplied in the description of the same at page 44 of the Annual Report for 1858.

The expenditure heretofore applied, tending to the opening of the whole Road, has been at its two extremes. During the past year a small sum only has been laid out for the general repair of the western or Tobique end.

No. 55.

From Jouett's Ferry, opposite the City of Fredericton, along the eastern side of the River Saint John, to Carleton County Line.

54 Miles.

The course of this line from its commencement at the mouth of Nashwauk to its termination, is through a populous country well advanced in cultivation, with other evidences of industry and growing importance. As stated in a previous Annual Report, there are upon it ten Bridges, of which the principal are the Nashwauksis, 234 feet in length; the Keswick, 252 feet; the Mactaquack, 208 feet; Pennington's, 230 feet, and the Nackawikak, 294 feet.

The new Bridge over the Mactaquack, as signified in last Annual Report, has been completed. It consists of one span of 77 feet between abutments of timber 29 feet in height, having an approach on the eastern end, supported by two timber blocks, to the extent of 60 feet, and completed to the further extent of 270 feet by an earthen embankment.

The abutments are formed of hewn cedar well tied and bolted throughout, and the pannels are filled with stone from the bottom to the full height. Each abutment has both a down-stream and an up-stream wing or fender, built in the same manner and of the same material as the body of the work. The span is crossed by two side trusses, each consisting of nine pannels 8 feet in height, sustained and stiffened by queen posts and duplex braces, the whole formed of good white pine timber. The work is in all respects well and faithfully done.

The several Bridges over Curry's, Cliff's, Pennington's, and Hoyt's Brooks, have been repaired, at a total expense of £37 4 9.

No. 56.

From the Upper Line of York County, on the east side of the River Saint John, to Whitehead's, in the County of Victoria.

65 Miles.

This line is a continuation of No. 55, also through country abounding in good soil, more or less cultivated, and in an advancing state of improvement. A large proportion of its course is however over broken and irregular ground, especially in the Parishes of Brighton and Peel. It passes over 19 Bridges, of which the principal are those crossing Shaw's Creek, the Becaguimec River, Buckwheat Brook, the Little and Big Shiktehawk, and the Munquart Rivers.

During the past year the Bridges over Shaw's Creek and the Little Shiktehawk have been rebuilt; the former of which is 160 feet in length and 18 feet in height; and the latter 140 feet in length, comprising abutments respectively 80 feet and 55 feet in extent, with two intervening blocks of 16 feet each. Both works are substantially and durably built of cedar timber. Several other Bridges have been repaired, and the remainder of the expenditure has

been applied to such general improvements as were most required at various places along the line.

Contracts have been made for the erection of the seven new Bridges enumerated below, with sufficient time to afford the Contractors the opportunity of providing during the Winter, the necessary materials for completing their engagements early in the ensuing Summer :—

NAME OF BRIDGE.	Length. Feet.	Height. Feet.	Materials.	Contract Price.
1. Hatheway's Brook,	110	14	Cedar.	£24 10 0
2. Musquash Brook,	120	9	Do.	22 0 0
3. Big Shiktohawk,	140	12	Do.	57 10 0
4. Rideout's Brook,			Do.	12 10 0
5. Hayden's Brook,	80	13	Do.	21 0 0
6. Gray's Pond,	90	13	Do.	21 0 0
7. Pokiok,	80	13	Do.	21 0 0

Three separate sites on the Tobique have also been surveyed, and Plans prepared, with the view to the erection of a Bridge over that River.

No. 57.

From Kingston, on the south side of Richibucto River, to James Pine's.

22 Miles.

This line leaves the Great Road from Shediac to Richibucto at Kingston, and passes upwards along the south side of the Richibucto River, a distance of nearly 5 miles, where it crosses the Saint Nicholas at Alexander Robinson's. From thence it continues nearly parallel to the course of the former River, crosses Indian House Creek, and Coal Branch, and unites with the Fredericton and Richibucto Road, (No. 40.) at James Pine's.

This is one of the several lines which have been under the charge of this Department only during the past year. Within this period material repairs have been effected. An extent of 1,361 rods has been turnpiked, including a large proportion which also required stumping and levelling, at an average cost of 1s. 10½d. per rod.

The six following Bridges have been repaired, at a total expense of £48 0 6:—1. At Child's Creek, by increasing the height with hemlock and pine timber, and by renewing and levelling the gravel roadway, at a cost of £7 5s.; 2. At Wheaton's Brook, by renewing the covering with timber, brush, and gravel; 3. At James Pine's, by partly renewing the covering; 4. At Saint Nicholas River, by renewing 120 feet of the railing, and other repairs, at a cost of £14 5s.; 5. At Coal Branch, by repairing covering and railing, at a cost of £13 10s.; and 6. At Lewis's Creek, by slight improvements, at a cost of £1. The remaining expenditure has been for the repairs of cross-drains, and for other improvements.

No. 58.

From Moore's Mills, in the County of Charlotte, to the Oak Bay & Eel River Road.
9 Miles.

This line connects Great Road No. 27, at Moore's Mills, by way of Shearman's Mill and the Baillie Settlement, with Great Road No. 26, at M'George's Corner. As one of those recently placed on the Great Road list, it has been under the charge of this Department during only the last year. Within this period no expense either for the reconstruction or repair of Bridges has been incurred, the only two on the line being as yet in a serviceable state. An extent of 818 rods has been turpiked, and portions of the same gravelled, at an expense of £38 10 9. The balance of the expenditure has been laid out in drainage, in the removal of rocks, and in other necessary labour, by which the line has been placed and maintained in good order.

NEW ROADS.

At the last Session of the Legislature, applications were made to the House of Assembly for the establishment as Great Roads, of eighteen existing or proposed new Lines, which were severally referred to this Department for the Report of the Chief Commissioner.

During the recess the Board have by personal inspection and from other sources within their reach, obtained such information with regard to the position, general course, extent, and condition of each of the lines proposed, as will enable the Legislature to judge of its importance and of the practicality of placing the same upon the Great Road Establishment.

These lines, distinguished in order from A to R inclusive, are as follow:—

A

From the Court House in Woodstock to River D'Chute.

81 Miles.

The course of this Road is from Great Road No. 15, at the Court House, Woodstock, northwesterly about 2 miles, northerly about 8 miles, and generally westward of north for the remaining distance of 26 miles, where it reunites with No. 15, near the discharge of River D'Chute. The principal streams which it crosses are the Little and Big Presqu'île, and the Guisguît. Over the second of these, distant about 20 miles from the Court House, is a Bridge about 270 feet in length, of inferior construction, which has become frail and requires to be rebuilt. The first 27 miles of the Road are made and in a good state, but in some places much narrower between the fences than the legal width. The remaining distance of 4 miles has been some years since cut out, but during subsequent neglect has again grown up with bushes.

Much of the line is about equi-distant from the boundary of Maine and the River Saint John. As far as it is opened it is much travelled, and intersects

one of the most dense and flourishing interior settlements of the Province. As a Great Road of communication it is easier for traffic than that along the bank of the main River, and is several miles shorter in distance.

B

From Jones' Mill Creek, in the Parish of Greenwich, through the Counties of King's, Queen's, and Sunbury, to Perry's, on the Nerepis Road.

28 Miles.

This proposed line was examined by the Honorable James Brown, in the latter part of October last, whose Report is as follows:—

“The proposed line from Perry's, in the County Sunbury, through Queen's, and thence to Jones' Mill Creek in King's, will commence at the Nerepis Road, a short distance from Perry's; thence extend through the Victoria Settlement in the County of Sunbury, to the Queen's County Line, thence through the Clone's Settlement to the Church in Jerusalem, and thence to Jones' Mill Creek, at the River Saint John, in the County of King's, the estimated length being 28 miles.

“The district through which it is intended to pass is generally fit for cultivation; a large proportion of the soil is good, and much of the land settled. Some of it is stony, and from Jerusalem to the River Saint John, especially, much of the distance is hilly. A careful exploration, in the first place, is therefore absolutely necessary, in order to lay out the Road in the proper place. The Settlements above named have Bye Roads through them, but how far any of them might be made available in the construction of the proposed line as a Great Road can be determined only after careful exploration. It has been urged, in my hearing, as the chief reason for constructing this line of Road, that it would very much shorten the travelling between Fredericton and Saint John. This is a great mistake; the distance would be about the same, if not greater.”

C

From the Post Office at Harvey Corner, in the County of Albert, to the Albert Quarries.

3 Miles.

This Road leaves the Great Road No. 30, at Harvey Corner, so called, in the Parish of Harvey, and runs down the right bank of the Shepody River about one and a half miles, from whence it crosses a sand-bar which connects the main land with Mary's Point, and passes through the centre of the latter to the Albert Quarries, a total distance of about 3 miles.

The course of the line is through a well-settled farming district, and is already made for the whole distance. It has no Bridge of importance. It is much used, especially in connection with the business of the Quarries.

D

From the Great Road at Kouchibouguac, by way of Point Sapin, to the Great Road at Escuminac.

30 Miles.

The distances of the points proposed to be connected by this Road are as follow:—From the Great Road No. 6, at the north end of Kouchibouguac Bridge, to Tweedie's, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence to the north end of Point Sapin, 17 miles, and thence to Escuminac, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Between the Kouchibouguac and Point Sapin the Road is only partially made, and would require a considerable outlay to complete it sufficiently for public use. From Point Sapin to Escuminac there is no practicable carriage road. Following the course of the Gulf Shore the distance to the Light House is about 10 miles.

If the proposed line be placed on the Great Road establishment, it should be thoroughly explored and permanently located previously to any expenditure for its construction.

E

From Chatham, by way of the southern bank of the South West Miramichi and of Cain's River, to the Fork of the latter, and thence to Great Road No. 43, leading to Salmon River.

63 Miles.

The first part of this line coincides with that of Great Road No. 51. The distance from Chatham along the southern or right bank of the South West Miramichi to Stewart's, Indiantown, is about 22 miles by a waggon road; thence to the Forks of Cain's River, about 15 miles by a line cut out; from thence to Sabbie's River, about 7 miles by a waggon road; from thence to the "Horse Shoe" on Cain's River, about 5 miles by a line cut out; and from thence to Great Road No. 43, about 14 miles over ground not yet surveyed. The whole distance is about 63 miles.

The following is a Report on the line from William Parker, Esquire:—

This Road "begins in the Town of Chatham, and following to a great extent the courses of the River, crosses Clark's Cove, Crocker's Cove, Flett's Cove, Foley's Cove, Barnaby's River, and Clark's Brook, to Stewart's, Indiantown, 22 miles from Chatham. This section is a good waggon Road all the way. The Bridges over the Streams and Coves noted are in a good state of repair, with the exceptions of those over Clark's Cove and Crocker's Cove. The former of these is very nearly rotted down, and the latter is very little better. The cost of a cedar Bridge at Clark's Cove would be £150; at Crocker's Cove £40.

"From Stewart's to the Forks of Cain's River, the distance is 15 miles. This section is cut out and levelled with the exception of the last two miles, but little has been done in the way of turnpiking. There are no Bridges of any size on this section—the Brooks being small and easily spanned.

“From the Forks the Road leads up the easterly side of Cain’s River, crossing Cold Brook, Salmon Brook, and Sabbie’s River at the Mill Establishment of T. W. Underhill, Esq. This section is 7 miles, and is a good waggon Road all the way. The Bridges at Cold Brook and Salmon Brook are tolerably good. The one over Sabbie’s River requires to be built; estimate of cost £80.

“From Underhill’s Mill to the ‘Horse Shoe’ on Cain’s River, the distance is 5 miles. This section is cut out, but no turnpiking has been done. From the ‘Horse Shoe’ to the Gaspereaux Road, the line has not been located. The difficulty in the way is ‘Six Mile Brook,’ which has very high banks, and no suitable place has been found to cross that stream. The route of travelling is to cross the Cain’s River at the ‘Horse Shoe,’ and follow the Road opened up at the north side, and recross the River at the Gaspereaux Road. I made no examination of Six Mile Brook, but from enquiries I am lead to believe that a proper place can be found where that stream can be crossed. An exploration would therefore be necessary, and the line located from the Horse Shoe up the south side of Cain’s River, crossing Six Mile Brook and connecting with Gaspereaux Road. This section would be about 14 miles, and the only difficulty is Six Mile Brook, which no doubt can be overcome by an exploration.

“You will at once see that it would make materially against this line of Road if the Cain’s River has to be crossed at the ‘Horse Shoe,’ and re-crossed opposite the Gaspereaux Road. In order to avoid this, and form a connection on the south side with that Road, an exploration will be necessary, and the line marked out over the 14 miles already referred to.”

F

From Dawson Steeves’ to the Albert Mines.

4 Miles.

This Road commencing near Dawson Steeves’, on the Great Road No. 29, leading from Salisbury to Hopewell, runs in a northwesterly direction, a distance of about 4 miles, connecting the Village and Works of the Albert Mines with the Town of Hillsborough.

These Works are prosecuted by a Company whose enterprize has within five years caused a Village of importance to spring up in their neighbourhood. During the last season the quantity of coal or asphalt raised from the Mines, and shipped from the Company’s Wharf at Hillsborough, was 15,000 tons, of the estimated value at the place of shipment, of \$225,000. The total produce of oil from this coal will be about 1,500,000 gallons, which at 80 cents per gallon, would be in value equal to \$1,200,000. Only a part of the mineral is converted into oil in this Province, yet in the mining and manufacturing processes together, employment is given to a large number of people, and the great benefit, both to industry and property, flowing and likely to flow from the working of these Mines, is manifest.

On the proposed Road there is no Bridge of importance, and the line is formed and turnpiked the whole distance.

G

From the Finger Board to D. P. Sherwood's Mills.

10 Miles.

The proposed Road is situated in the Parish of Norton, in the County of King's. It leaves the Great Road No. 1 at the Finger Board, so called, and at the distance of about 10 miles in an easterly direction reaches D. P. Sherwood's Mills. Much of the country over which it passes is rough and hilly. The Road is in a practicable state for about 5 miles, and the remainder of the distance is opened, but much inferior. There are eleven Bridges on the line, but chiefly very small.

II

From Oromocto to Gagetown.

28 Miles.

The proposed line is that known as the "front Road," leaving Great Road No. 13, at the Village of Oromocto, and following the western side of the River Saint John, by way of the Sunbury Court House and Burpee's Mill, to the lower Baptist Meeting House in upper Gagetown, and diverging thence by way of Dingee's Mill, to the Shire Town of Queen's County, the whole distance being estimated at 28 miles. The Road is all formed, and has been long in public use. It is with slight exception in good order, and can be so maintained at a moderate expense.

I

From Indiantown in the Parish of Derby, to the North West Miramichi near M'Kendrick's, thence down the north side of that River, to the Great Road from Fredericton to Newcastle.

20 Miles.

This line commences on the Great Road last named, at the place known as Indiantown, a short distance below the discharge of the Renous River, and from thence takes a northerly direction to M'Kendrick's Mills, on the North West Miramichi River, an estimated distance of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence upwards along the right bank of that River to Matchett's Ferry, crossing which it returns by a course nearly parallel to the opposite bank of the same River, reuniting with the Great Road eastward of the North West Bridge, the total estimated distance being about 20 miles.

The following is a Report in detail from William Parker, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor of the District:—

"I made an examination of the line of Road from Indiantown in the Parish of Derby, to the North West River, connecting with the line of Road from 'Matchett's Ferry' to Newcastle, and now report 'the probable distance, and its state and condition.'

“ You will notice by the enclosed plan, that the new line commences at the Post Road from Newcastle to Fredericton, near Robert Jardine's. From thence it pursues a northerly course, crosses ‘Lake Brook,’ and intersects the Road to ‘Matchett's Ferry’ at M'Kendrick's Mills. The probable distance is seven and a half miles through a level forest country, and will require only one small Bridge, viz. at ‘Lake Brook.’

“ In consequence of cedar land intervening in the direct route from one point to the other, the line was varied as marked on the plan, in order to make it suitable for the future settlement of the District, to cross ‘Lake Brook’ where the banks were low, and to secure dry land for a good permanent Road.

“ A grant of £61 was expended this year on the southwest end, in cutting out the Road twenty feet wide, clearing off all roots, stones, &c., and levelling where required. A distance of 622 rods was opened up in this way through a thick forest, at a mean price of 1s. 10d. per rod. There was also a small grant of £25 expended on the north end three years ago, and 224 rods cut out twenty feet wide. From M'Kendrick's Mills the Road leads up the southerly bank of the North West River to ‘Matchett's Ferry,’ thence down the north side of the River, crossing ‘Little Mill Stream,’ ‘North West Mill Stream,’ ‘M'Kay's Cove,’ ‘Oxford Brook,’ and forms a junction with the Great Road from Newcastle to Fredericton, near the North West Bridge.

“ This last distance is about 12 miles, and is a waggon Road all the way from its intersection of the Great Road near the North West Bridge to M'Kendrick's Mills.

“ The principal Bridges are those over the Streams already noted. There are a few smaller ones not necessary to refer to particularly. Those over ‘Little Mill Stream’ and ‘North West Mill Stream’ have been recently built, and are therefore in good condition, the one at ‘M'Kay's Cove’ has only been built a few years, but the one at ‘Oxford Brook’ should be rebuilt the ensuing year. The cost of a cedar Bridge at this Brook would not exceed £30.

“ Some of the culverts and small Bridges are out of repair, and will require attention next year, and there are portions of the Road requiring to be turn-piked, and additional culverts put in to carry off the water; beyond this the Road is in a tolerable state of repair.

“ From the tracing on the plan you will at once see that the new line from Jardine's to M'Kendrick's Mills, will form a connecting link between the Post Road at Indiantown, and the Road at Matchett's Ferry, and when opened up there will be a continuous line from the Great Road near the North West Bridge in the Parish of Newcastle, up the north side of the North West River, through the most thickly settled portion of Northesk, through to the South West River, and intersecting the Post Road near the westerly line of the Parish of Derby.

“ That you may have a correct idea of the importance of this Road, considered in its whole connection, I would observe, that from its starting point in the Parish of Newcastle, to Matchett's Ferry, it passes through some of the most important Settlements on either branch of the Miramichi River. I would particularly notice the ‘ M'Kay Settlement ’ below the North West Mill Stream, and the ‘ Whitney Settlement ’ above. This district of country for beauty of natural scenery—the quality of the soil—well cultivated farms, and the general appearance of prosperity, is second to no rural district in our County, and it must ever command a prominent position in our agricultural operations, from year to year.

“ At M'Kendrick's, where the new line strikes the North West River, there is a large Mill Establishment, and it is the centre of the trade and business on the south side of the River. The Road through to Indiantown passes through a tract of good land, well adapted for settlement, and from enquiries made of me, as Deputy Surveyor, I have no doubt the vacant land will soon be located all along the line.

“ I would also remark, that the well known North West Meadows—the great hay producing district, is in close proximity to this Road, lying immediately above Matchett's Ferry. When the Road is opened through to Indiantown, this great hay depot can be reached from any point of the compass, and its stores distributed, as the wants of the County may require. A few miles above the hay district, on the Sevogle River, a quarry of lime stone has been discovered, (the only one yet known in our County,) of superior quality and inexhaustible in quantity. Our lime heretofore has been manufactured from imported stone, and as a consequence its use as an article of manure has been confined to the farming districts near the Towns of Chatham and Newcastle. By means of this quarry, lime will come into more general use, and will be a mine of wealth to the farming districts remote from the lime manufactories in the Towns. When increased facilities are furnished for the transit of this article, not only will the Parish of Northesk have lime in abundance, but by means of this Road from Indiantown to the North West River, the inhabitants of the upper Parishes on the South West Branch will have a ready communication to the lime quarry.”

J

From Chatham, crossing the head waters of Barnaby's River, and thence through the Counties of Kent, Queen's, and King's, to the Great Road between Sussex and Saint John.

90 Miles.

No survey or exploration has been made consecutively across the country by the route described as that of the proposed line. The total distance would be upwards of 90 miles, through portions of the four Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Queen's, and King's. At least two-thirds of that distance will be through a wide central tract as yet unsettled, and further exploration is necessary to determine whether the line as indicated may not unfavourably

intersect the barrens known to occupy much of the summit level separating the sources of streams flowing oppositely into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and into the River Saint John.

The following is Deputy Parker's Report relative to the proposed line :—

“There is no line of Road from Chatham, across the head waters of Barnaby's River, to Salmon River. An exploration was made some years ago by Commissioners Crocker and Goodfellow, but according to their Report no suitable line could be found. A Road has been opened up from the Town of Chatham, crossing the Napan River, through the Welfield Settlement, to Black River. This distance is about 10 miles. The Bridges across the Napan and Black Rivers are small and in a tolerable state of repair, and the Road is turnpiked all the way. A continuation of the Road has been marked out from Black River, crossing Vondy's Brook, to the ‘High Landing’ on Barnaby's River, a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of which are cut out. A tracing of this Road is given on the Plan.

“There has been a good deal of interest manifested to have a Road explored and opened up from Chatham to the Salmon River, and the prevailing opinion is that a good line may be found by the necessary exploration. The frequent surveys I have been called upon to make on the head waters of the Barnaby and Sabaas Rivers, in defining the boundaries of timber berths, has made me pretty well acquainted with these localities, and I have no hesitancy in saying that a good line of Road may be found throughout. If considered advisable it may be extended from the ‘High Landing,’ which would make available the $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles already located. The country is wonderfully level, and there are as fine tracts of land for settlement on the route as can be desired. The only difficulty would be to avoid these stretches of barren that make in from the Kouchibouguac and the head waters of the middle branch of Barnaby's River, which no doubt can be done by the necessary exploration in locating the line.”

K

From Richmond Corner to Eel River.

14 Miles.

This line leaves the Great Road between Woodstock and Houlton at Richmond Corner, and lies exclusively in the Parish of Richmond, in the County of Carleton. It runs in a southerly direction through land chiefly settled and of good quality, for the whole extent of about 14 miles to Eel River, the north western boundary of the adjacent County of York. Much of the line is in the vicinity of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, with which it communicates at Richmond Corner.

L

From the Bridge at Thompson's on the Nashwauksis, along the Royal Road, thence through Cardigan, Hamtown, Pidgeonville, Boydville, Stanley, via Nashwauk, passing the Miramichi, towards the Restigouche.

This line leaving the Great Road No. 55, near the mouth of the Nashwauksis, on the eastern side of the River Saint John, taking in its course a part of the Royal Road, and passing through the places enumerated, would reach Stanley in the probable distance of about 25 miles. From thence the course indicated is through country chiefly unsettled, and the greater part of which has never been surveyed or explored.

M

From William Smith's, in Geary, by way of Hartt's Mills and the southwest side of the Oromocto Lake, to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

50 Miles.

The proposed line leaves the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint John at William Smith's, in Geary, and proceeds in a westerly direction by way of Ralph Seeley's; thence crossing the South Branch of the Oromocto River, it takes in its course Hartt's Mills, John M. Nason's, and the intervening country, to the southwest angle of Oromocto Lake; and thence continues to the Dumbarton Station of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

The first 19 miles of the Road are already made, through settled country, and are in good travelling condition. The succeeding 8 miles to Hardwood Creek, including a Bridge over that stream, were opened during last season. From thence, for a distance of about 16 miles, the line is not definitely surveyed. For the remaining distance of about 12 miles, it will probably coincide with Great Road No. 23.

There is much ungranted land of good quality on the central portion of the route above indicated; and settlement is already advancing in that direction.

N

From the Town of Magaguadavic, by way of the lower Bridge and John Dewar's, to the Roix Road.

6 Miles.

The following is the Report of the Honorable James Brown on this line, dated 19th November last:—

“It is, as far as I can judge, about 6 miles long, and in tolerable condition as a Bye Road the most of the way. The greater part of it is level, or nearly so; but it passes over several unavoidable hills. There is on it, or near it, much good material for road-making; and some of it, passing through wood-land, requires skirting. There are thirteen or fourteen families settled near it, besides those who inhabit that portion of the Town of Saint George which lies on that side of the River. The lower Bridge over

the Magaguadavic is on this line of Road, which is the principal cause of the application to put it on the Great Road establishment, this Bridge being required to unite the two portions of the Town, and at the same time the most difficult on the River to construct and maintain. This Bridge is being repaired just now under the direction of Mr. Benjamin Williams."

O

From Great Road No. 1, at the Bend, by way of the Maclauchlan Road, to Great Road No. 57, near the Richibucto River.

30 Miles.

The first 12 miles of the proposed line, extending from the Bend to the Cocagne River, are in travelling order. The abutments of the Bridge over that River, built 4 years ago, are good, but the covering is defective. From thence onwards there are only 2 miles turnpiked, and but little other labour has been performed. Bridges of 100 feet and 180 feet in length respectively, will be required over the South Branch and main Buctouche Rivers, and four intermediate Bridges of about 50 feet each. The land is generally favourable for the construction of the Road, with the exception of one swamp, of about 2 miles in length, between the Cocagne River and the South Branch of Buctouche.

P

From Tracey's Mills, by way of Israel Smith's, through New Maryland, to Fredericton.

22 Miles.

This line leaves the North West Oromocto River at Tracey's Mills, and proceeds by a northerly course through the principal Settlements of New Maryland, in the County of York, to Fredericton. It is connected also with the Settlements on both sides of the North West Oromocto, by a Bridge over that River. There are no other Bridges of magnitude on the line.

The Road has been for many years practicable for loaded teams. Much of it is good, and the material favourable for the improvement of the remainder.

Q

From the Latta Farm on Salmon River, in the County of Queen's, to Great Road No. 37, at the Den, (so called.)

34 Miles.

The following is in substance the Report of John Robertson, Esquire, of Cambridge, on this line:—

Its course from the Latta Farm is chiefly along the eastern shore of the Grand Lake, and through a settled district. The first 6 miles are not in a bad state, and the dry soil of this part of the line is favourable for its improvement. The succeeding four miles are swampy, without suitable drainage, and in a bad state. The remaining 24 miles are in good condition, with the

exception of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles between Cumberland Bay and Young's Cove. A portion of the line to the extent of about 200 rods is liable to be overflowed in the Spring, an inconvenience which can be avoided, by diverting the Road in that situation further from the margin of the Lake.

There are three Bridges of the larger class on the line:—

1. That over Red Bank Stream, which, including the approaches, is 320 feet in length, and 25 feet in height from the bed of the stream to the top of the roadway. It was built 14 years ago on four blocks of pine and hemlock timber. The stringers, covering, and railing, are now in a dangerous state, and will require renewal early in the ensuing Spring. The width of the water-way is 130 feet. The approaches are on bents, built 13 years ago, which are still sound, and with trifling repairs are likely to remain so for some years longer. The whole original cost of this work was £150.

2. Over Cumberland Bay Creek, 363 feet in length including approaches, on 17 bents, built six years ago in a faithful manner, of the best pine and haematack timber, and not likely to require repairs for at least ten years hence. The total cost £130.

3. Over Wasson's Brook, 130 feet in length, built five years ago. The abutments, covering, and railing, are wholly of pine timber, and cost £30. It is not probable that repairs will be necessary during the ensuing ten years.

There is no Bridge over Coal Creek, which is a cause of much inconvenience and sometimes heavy loss of property. The situation may be deemed favourable for the construction of a Bridge on pile bents, as there is no current or run of ice in the Spring. The width of water-way is 320 feet, and the approaches will be 160 feet in extent. The depth of water in the main channel is 10 feet, and in the north channel 5 feet. The height of the Bridge above low-water should be 20 feet.

The small Bridges have all been built anew within the last few years, and these as well as the culverts are all in good condition.

R

From Cody's, through the Hibernian Settlement, by way of Brown's, to Great Road No. 32, near Quaco.

15 Miles.

The following is the Report of John Jordan, Junior, Esquire, relative to this line:—

“The general course of this line from Cody's to Quaco, in Saint Martins, is about east-north-east, and the length of Road 15 miles. It is generally in a passable state, except some broken culverts and bad ruts, which render it rather rough, and none of the Road having been thoroughly made and gravelled, it becomes in Spring and Fall very soft and muddy.

“Taking the Bridges in rotation towards Quaco, the first is about a mile and a quarter from Cody's.

"1. This crosses one of the branches of the Black River, commonly called Hayne's Brook, is 40 feet long, recently built of cedar and pine timber, with stone approaches, and is substantial and good.

"2. A small Bridge within a quarter of a mile of the first, 30 feet in length, repaired last Summer with spruce timber, and is in good condition.

"3. This Bridge is within a mile of the Hibernian Settlement, crossing the western or main branch of the Black River. It is in length from bank to bank 300 feet. The stream is 100 feet wide, but the ground on each side is low and liable to be overflowed, consequently the Bridge requires to be the full length above named between the high banks at the ends. It is all spruce timber, old and much dilapidated, and requires to be rebuilt.

"4. Across the Gardner Creek, 132 feet in length, was built in 1855 of squared spruce timber, and is yet good and substantial.

"5. Over a branch of the Ten Mile Creek, 54 feet in length, very old, of spruce timber, and requires to be rebuilt.

"6. Crossing another branch of the Ten Mile Creek, is 66 feet long, was built in 1854 of spruce timber, and with some trifling repairs would last several years longer."

BRIDGES BUILT BY THE BOARD OF WORKS.

No. 1.

Bathurst Basin Bridge.

The new structure at this place was fully explained and described in last year's Annual Report. The contract for its erection was entered into on the 27th January 1860, with Mr. Joseph Morrison of Bathurst, for the sum of £2,940; the work to be completed on or before the 31st October, following. The Bridge having not been finished, as already mentioned, within the time specified, it cannot be fully completed before the ensuing Spring. It was, however, early in November sufficiently advanced to be available for public use in the meantime. The material used by the Contractor is of the best description, and the work, so far, has been well and faithfully performed.

The following is the Report of Mr. George Wilson, the Inspector, dated 28th December last:—

"I beg leave to lay before you the following Report of the present state of the work of the new Bridge across the Basin at Bathurst.

"Of the handrailing remain to be finished, 1,000 feet on the lower side, and 1,930 feet on the upper side, but the material for the same, within a small quantity, has been supplied. No part of the finished railing has been painted.

"Two spans remain to be kneed with 14 knees each, the material for which, including the iron, has not been supplied.

“The whole of the fenders are yet to be put on, but nearly sufficient timber is on hand, and in part prepared. None of the iron has been supplied.

“There is sufficient iron on hand for about one-half the unfinished railing.

“I estimate the expense of completing the work, including the supply of necessary materials, in a satisfactory manner, at about £125 to £150.

“The height of the Bridge throughout, averages about 9 inches higher than required by contract, and the work as far as finished, is well executed and according to agreement.

“The Bridge has been used by the public for upwards of a month, and is in a sufficiently complete state to be safe for traffic with ordinary care.”

No. 2.

Maetaquack Bridge.

The erection of this Bridge was contracted for with Mr. John Kilburn, of Douglas, in the County of York, in February last, for the sum of six hundred and fifty pounds, the work to be completed on or before the 1st day of October following.

The structure consists of one span of 77 feet, having on the left an abutment of 45 feet in length, and on the right an abutment and timber approach of 80 feet, the latter extended and completed by an earthen embankment of 270 feet in length. The span is crossed by two side trusses of nine pannels each, 8 feet in height, having a width of 16 feet between them. They are strengthened by queen posts, 18 feet in height, and arch braces. The width between the railing of the approaches is 18 ft. 9 in., and on the top of the embankment 20 feet.

The abutments are built with wings or fenders both up and down stream, at angles of 45 degrees with the face of the work, and carried up with a batter of 1 in 12 to the height of 19 feet; the purpose of the up-stream fender being to resist the lateral pressure of the ice and driftwood borne down by the Spring freshets of the River Saint John. For the remaining height of 10 feet, the abutments are carried up vertically. The timber used for both the abutments and wings is exclusively cedar, flattened, and hewn to a fair face, the whole being thoroughly ballasted with stone and well bolted with best iron. The trusses and handrails are of white pine, and the swing girts and floor timbers of tamarac. All the materials furnished are of the best quality, and the workmanship has been faithful.

No. 3.

Salmon River Bridge.

This Bridge is over Salmon River, near the confluence of the Gaspereau River, in Queen's County, at the termination of the proposed Great Road leading from Salisbury Corner, in the County of Westmorland, through New Canaan, to the Fredericton and Richibucto Road, and uniting both of

these Roads with Great Road No. 43, leading to the South West Miramichi at Doak's Bridge.

A careful examination of the stream was made in September last, and the site of the new structure determined; agreeably to which a design and specification were prepared. On the 15th of October, a contract was entered into with Mr. Alexander Thompson for the construction of the work, for the sum of £520.

The total length of the Bridge is 220 feet, consisting of two abutments of 20 and 32 feet respectively, two spans of 64 feet each, and one of 16 feet, with two intermediate blocks of 12 feet each. The clear height above the bed of the River is 19 feet, and the width between the railing is 20 feet. The abutments are to be built with wings on the up-stream side, and the blocks or piers with heaters or ice-breakers; the timber above low water level is to be of sound hewn cedar, well fitted and bolted, and the pannels are to be filled with stone from the foundation to the top. The 64 feet spans are to be crossed by substantial queen post trusses, 19 feet in height, of white pine, with swing girts of the same material or tamarac. A substantial handrailing of like materials is to extend from end to end of the whole structure. The roadway over the abutments will be finished with gravel 12 inches in depth at the sides, and 18 inches at the centre, and substantially connected with the Road at either end. The spans will be covered with 3 inch pine or tamarac plank. Both the trusses and railing are to be framed from scantling accurately sawn to dimensions without planing, and are to be painted with three good coats of approved mineral paint.

The whole is to be satisfactorily finished on or before the 31st July next.

No. 4.

Bennett's Upper Brook Bridge.

The Bridge at this place having in the month of October last, as before stated, unexpectedly given way whilst a team loaded with iron was passing over it, arrangements were forthwith made for its reconstruction. The total length will be 180 feet, comprising two abutments with one intervening span of 20 feet. The height of the finished level will be about 40 feet above the bed of the ravine. The material will be cedar timber, and the roadway will be covered with gravel. The work has been undertaken by contract for the sum of £284, to be finished on or before the 1st July next.

No. 5.

Little Buctouche Bridge.

In consequence of the destruction of the Bridge at this place by the storm in October last, a design and specification were prepared for a new structure, and a contract has been made with Mr. P. King, of Moneton, for the erection of the same, for the sum of £1,500.

The total length of the work will be about 1,450 feet, and the roadway is to be two feet higher than that of the previous Bridge. Beginning at the

northern end the construction will be arranged as follows:—1. An abutment or solid causeway 274 feet in length; 2. Two spans of 40 feet each with an intervening or channel block of 26 feet; 3. Nine blocks and nine spans in alternate succession, of 16 feet each; 4. A southern abutment or solid causeway of 782 feet in length.

The foundations are to be prepared by levelling up all holes with logs. After which a flooring of spruce poles, each 30 feet in length, and not less than 5 inches in diameter at the small end, is to be laid closely, evenly at the ends, and transversely to the line of the Bridge, as the first course of each part of the solid work. Upon this are to be laid successive courses of sound hemlock or spruce logs, in four equi-distant lines longitudinally, and 10 feet from centre to centre transversely, to the height of ordinary low water. Above this level the timber is to be of cedar, except where otherwise specified, and laid in like manner. In the channel block is to be provided a close laid flooring of cedar poles, affording a clear depth below the top of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, to be filled and levelled with stone. In all other parts of the solid work a like flooring is to be provided for a clear depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of stone. Upon this is to be laid by hand a sufficient coat of brush, to be succeeded by a covering of good shore gravel, not less than 7 inches in depth at the sides, and rounded to not less than 13 inches at the centre. The roadway will be 18 feet in clear width between the handrailing.

The forty feet spans are to be bridged by six equi-distant stringers of good sound pine, each 14" x 10," stiffened to the extent of five feet at each end, by projecting timbers 12" x 10" and by tamarac knees, well bolted and secured to each stringer and to the solid work of the block. The covering will be four inch pine or spruce plank.

The sixteen feet spans have each six equi-distant cedar stringers covered with cedar flooring, and finished with brush and gravel in conformity to the roadway over the abutments and blocks. A substantial handrailing of cedar or pine is to be erected and thoroughly secured for the whole length of the structure. The work is to be satisfactorily completed, including painting as specified, on or before the 14th day of September next.

No. 6.

Cocagne River Bridge.

A design and specification for this work were prepared concurrently with the same arrangements for the Little Buctouche Bridge, last described. The general character of both works, the materials employed, and the details of construction are so nearly similar as to render unnecessary a separate description. The difference is chiefly in the lineal extent and in the number and spaces of the sub-divisions, which for the Cocagne Bridge, are as follows:—

	North abutment or solid causeway,	988 feet.
	Four spans and four blocks of 18 feet each,	144
Channel.	{ Span,	43
	{ Block,	23
	{ Span,	43
	{ Block,	23
	{ Span,	24½
	{ Block,	26
		182½
	Thence six spans and six blocks of 18 feet each,	216
	Southern abutment or solid causeway,	419½
		Total, 1,950

The construction of this Bridge was contracted for by Mr. John Duffy, for the sum of £1,940; the work to be satisfactorily completed on or before the 14th day of September next.

No. 7.

Scadouc River Bridge.

The length of this Bridge is 664 feet, including one central span of 50 feet, and two spans on the western side of 30 feet each. It crosses the estuary formed by the junction of the Scadouc with Shediac Harbour, where there is but slight current and a rise of tide not exceeding from 4 to 6 feet.

The large local traffic at this point, chiefly in connection with the Railway terminus, required that the new Bridge should, if possible, be available for public use at the earliest opening of the Spring. A design and specification were therefore prepared, with the view that it should be sufficiently advanced for the public accommodation on or before the 15th day of April next, and be satisfactorily completed prior to the 1st June following; and a contract to this effect has been made with Mr. S. J. Welling, for the sum of £449 15s. A surplus quantity of hemlock logs originally provided for the Railway works and lying near the place could be commanded for expediting the work of the Bridge, whilst a more durable timber could not be readily procured.

These considerations determined the choice of the material for the block work. The logs will be of hemlock, not less than 10 inches in diameter at the small end. The foundation of the old work being sound to the level of half-tide, the new work will be carried up from this line to the requisite height, varying from 7½ to 11½ feet. An increase of the clear height under the central span, for the convenience of the navigation, is obtained by giving an inclination to portions of the roadway on each side. The roadway over the block work is provided for by a close flooring of hemlock logs, not less than 9 inches in diameter at the small end, sufficiently covered with brush, and finished with gravel 7 inches deep at the sides, and rounded to 13 inches at the centre, the whole secured laterally by pine curb-pieces 12 x 10, well bolted to the work below.

The 50 feet span is bridged by two side trusses 8 feet in height, sustaining two swing girts and five equi-distant lines of stringers.

Each of the 30 feet spans is bridged by five equi-distant stringers, the outside ones being trussed by bent beams, which sustain a central swing girt, relieving the strain on the remaining stringers.

The covering of the spans will be 4 inch pine or tamarac plank.

The material for the trusses and handrailing will be white pine or tamarac, accurately sawn to dimensions, so as to be framed without planing, the due protection of all which by painting is provided for and included in the contract.

No. 8.

Grand Falls Bridge.

The new work at this place was fully specified in last year's Annual Report. The construction is now complete and the Bridge open for public use.

On the 30th day of November last, John Wilkinson, Esq., Civil Engineer, proceeded to the Grand Falls, with the view to make a careful and thorough examination of the whole work, including a test of the strength of the Bridge itself, in order to ensure the future safety of the travelling public.

Mr. Wilkinson's Report is as follows:—

“ Office of Public Works, 8th December 1860.

“ SIR,—Information having been received from Mr. Tomlinson, superintending the construction of the new Bridge at Grand Falls, that he was preparing to load the same in such manner as would afford a satisfactory test of its strength; on the 30th ult., at your request, I proceeded to the place in order to inspect such test and its result, as well as otherwise to report generally upon the character of the work.

“ The immediate object of loading the Bridge was permanently to adjust the cables to the anchorage, in order to close up the masonry connected with the latter before the season should be too far advanced. The platform was therefore only temporarily laid for this purpose.

“ The intention of Mr. Tomlinson in the first instance was to apply a load of 100 tons, in addition to the permanent weight of the suspended structure. The latter consisted of the cables, the suspension rods, the main transverse beams, and the 4 inch plank of the floor. The intermediate transverse beams, the trussed railing and their appurtenances were not added, but in point of weight were according to his estimate fully equalled by the temporary staging, extra plank, and other materials, as well as the men, horses, and sleds employed without interruption upon the work.

“ He commenced the deposit of the stone on the platform about the 12th ult., by hauling it in sleds from the waste material quarried on the eastern bank of the River, first to a scale, prepared for the purpose, on the eastern approach of the Bridge, adapted to weigh one ton at a time. Here the stone was carefully weighed and removed, ton by ton, to the suspended roadway,

on which it was laid in equal quantities on each side, first on the eastern and then on the western end, the central portion being loaded the last. It was so piled on the sides as to leave a sufficient way for a single horse and sled freely to pass from end to end at all times, as well as for the convenience of the workmen in continuing without intermission the completion of the cables and their attachments.

“After the deposit of 58 tons equally distributed in the manner described, the roadway became so encumbered that any additional material would have impeded the necessary passage of teams, as well as the free movements of the workmen, for which reasons Mr. Tomlinson desisted from increasing the load until the arrival of some one authorized to inspect the result. Having waited until the 26th ult., when the advanced state of all other parts of the work and the lateness of the season, rendered it necessary that the trussed railing and the platform should be permanently attached and completed, he commenced removing the load westward off the Bridge, by sleds, in the same manner in which it had been brought on. At the time of my arrival therefore the removal had been going on six days, and but a few tons remained on the platform, but sufficient to shew the manner in which the whole had been laid and distributed. The stone which had been hauled off was also pointed out to me, from a view of which, I had no reason to doubt the correctness of the total weight above stated. Mr. Tomlinson further explained that each ton from the scale was purposely made over weight, so that the exact weight of the whole could not be less than 60 tons.

“In a statement prepared by me, at your request, last year, it was assumed that the greatest incidental load to which the Bridge could probably at any time be subjected would be about 132 tons, and that adding 35 tons for the permanent weight suspended, the gross maximum load equally distributed would be 167 tons. The proportion which this would bear to the breaking strain of each of the several parts executed according to specification was shewn to be as follows,—

On the Cables as	...	...	...	1 to 5
Suspension Rods,	...	...	...	1 to 4½
Anchor Irons,	...	...	...	1 to 7½
Transverse Beams,	...	...	...	1 to 3½

“With confidence in the materials and workmanship Mr. Tomlinson was therefore justified in his intention of subjecting the Bridge to a test of 100 tons, had time and circumstances permitted. Nevertheless, the test actually imposed much exceeds that which may be deemed necessary, or is usually applied to the Bridge of an ordinary highway, even in comparatively populous countries. The maximum test in France is stated to be equal to about 41lbs per superficial foot of platform, imposed during 24 hours. In the case of the Grand Falls Bridge, the test applied was a dead weight of about 45lbs. per superficial foot of platform, imposed during ten days, increased in the meantime both by the operations of the workmen and the continual transit of passengers, horses and vehicles, not only of those connected with the

works, but occasionally others from the neighbouring settlements, permitted to avail themselves of the temporary privilege. No trace of weakness in any part of the structure was observable as the effect of this ordeal.

“Without a reasonable doubt of the accuracy of the facts above stated, I can have no hesitation in certifying the generally substantial character, faithful construction, and redundant strength of the Bridge. It may therefore be deemed superfluous to extend this report by reference to minute details. In some of these Mr. Tomlinson found it expedient to make slight deviations from the design, for the more convenient and perfect execution of the work, which he satisfactorily explained, and which appeared to be judicious.

“The wire for the cables being found to be somewhat smaller than the specified size, a proportionately increased number of wires has been introduced, so as to afford the intended sectional strength. The number of wires specified for each cable was 931. The number used is 1030 of equivalent weight.

“To each of the suspending rods a rigorous test was applied before attaching the same to its position. After being forged and completed in all its parts it was subjected to a tension of $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and in this state struck forcibly several blows with a sledge hammer. Under this treatment five instances of imperfect welding were detected, but no fault in the material. The welding in each of these cases was carefully perfected, and exposed to a repetition of the test. The maximum strain to which each suspension rod is assumed to be liable is $2\frac{3}{4}$ tons.

“To give stability to the platform during exposure to violent winds, guys formed of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch wire rope, with efficient fastenings and adjustments, will be diagonally attached to the same at one quarter of the span, and anchored to the precipice on each side.

“It was explained to me by Mr. Tomlinson that much tedious labour connected with the masonry of the towers and with the anchorage of the cables is unavoidably not apparent in these works. The hard igneous character of the only suitable stone found in the vicinity, proved to be a cause of much waste in procuring blocks of the requisite dimensions, free from defects; and for the same reason such blocks when obtained, were dressed with difficulty, and after much labour had been bestowed would not unfrequently fracture under the tool and become useless.

“The stone made use of has, however, in the finished work, a neat, strong, and appropriate appearance. There are from three to five through or bond stones distributed through the height of each tower, and not more than two stones on each side in each course. Between the base and capping, a height of 20 feet, are fifteen courses in each tower. The cap stones of the eastern towers are formed of single blocks. Those of the western consist of two blocks. On all these the cast iron bed-plates, appropriately planed, are accurately levelled and leaded in position, supporting the rollers, saddles, and their permanent load, with due freedom of self-adjustment under changes of temperature. To protect these parts from the spray of the Falls in Summer,

and the accumulation of snow and ice in the Winter, Mr. Tomlinson has provided for each tower a covering of wood, incased with tin, painted the color of the masonry, and so designed as to have the effect of a neat finish formed of a single block of stone.

“The same difficulty of the refractory quality of the rock had to be contended with in sinking and preparing the anchor pits at each end of the Bridge; a few inches per day being sometimes the greatest progress that could be made. The eventual perfection of the anchorage is however proved by the absence of any visible disturbance after the severe test to which it has been exposed. The several anchorages have been permanently protected from the weather by housings of masonry designed by Mr. Tomlinson, in character with the other masonry of the Bridge.

“The cables have been charged first with “elastic paint,” and afterwards covered with cotton cloth, saturated with white lead and oil, previous to serving. But the serving, and also the trussed railing, with the exception of the iron work, will require further protection by painting at a favourable time during the ensuing Summer.

“Notwithstanding the strong and reliable character of the work, it is desirable that horses and carriages should be restricted to a walking pace in passing over this as over other Suspension Bridges on the same principle.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. WILKINSON.

The Hon. W. H. STEEVES, Chief Commissioner.”

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

GRIMROSS CANAL.

In the Session of 1853, an appropriation of £3,000 was made by the Legislature, for the purpose of excavating a passage or Canal through the small Peninsula in the County of Queen's, known as Grimross Neck, in order to complete the Steam Boat navigation between the Creek running in front of Gagetown and the Main River Saint John.

In the same year Messrs. Wilkinson, Hatheway, and Goodfellow, were appointed Commissioners, who, after examining the vicinity of the proposed work, agreed upon a site, which was surveyed by Mr. Wilkinson, and a plan of the survey was prepared shewing the particular line with a section of the same.

Though considerable interest in this work has continued to be manifested both by a large portion of the inhabitants of Queen's County and their representatives in the Legislature, yet it has remained in suspense until last year, during which the necessary plans and specifications were prepared, and tenders invited with a view to its execution. The contract has been taken by Mr. Amos Keith, for the total sum of £2,721, consisting of £2,398

for the excavation, and £323 for a Jetty below the River entrance of the Canal, both works to be satisfactorily completed on or before the 1st day of September next.

Further information on the subject is given in a Report by Mr. Wilkinson. (Appendix B.)

The work has been in progress since October last and is already far advanced.

DREDGING MACHINE.

On the 20th day of March last, Captain Barker proceeded to the Washdemoak Lake, where, during the Winter, the Dredge had been secured, and on the 22nd commenced the necessary repairs to the same. The long continued action and strain of the machinery had so weakened the hull, that it was found necessary to attach strengthening beams beneath the deck, and also under the engine. This required the machinery to be raised about 18 inches. The hull of the Dredge and the scows were caulked and otherwise repaired as much as necessary to insure their efficient working. The machinery also required considerable outlay. The chain to which the buckets are attached was so worn and broken that its renewal was indispensable, and several of the buckets were also replaced.

These repairs were completed by the 2nd day of May, and on the day following the Dredge re-commenced operations, and on the 16th of the same month finished the channel at which the work had been suspended on the previous Summer.

During this period were removed 243 scow loads, containing 6,075 cubic yards of material.

The Dredge was then removed to the Oromocto Shoals, and on the 23rd of May was employed in extending the channel made during the two previous seasons. The work was continued here until the 28th September; at which date 39,275 cubic yards of material had been excavated since the commencement in May.

The new channel cut at these shoals is about half a mile in length and about 100 feet in width.

Early in November the Dredge was removed to the Harbour of Saint John, and on the 6th of that month was employed to deepen the Ferry landing on the Carleton side, but from the inclemency of the weather it was found inexpedient to continue the work. The machine was consequently secured in one of the slips at Carleton for the Winter.

A considerable outlay will be necessary to put the Boat and Machinery in efficient order before resuming work in the coming season. A Report with return of quantities by Captain Barker for the past year is appended. (B.)

SAINT JOHN RIVER.

The works on this River during the past year have been principally in continuation of the improvements made the previous season, and have been conducted under the supervision of the same persons, Thomas C. Atherton and Stephen Glasier.

Mr. Atherton has, besides further improving the channel at Meductic Falls, applied a portion of the outlay at Betts' Rapids, Shaw's Rocks, and Cronk's Island, by blasting and removing such rocks and boulders as impeded the passage at those places. The total amount expended by him is £230 10s.

The expenditure under Mr. Glasier's direction amounts to £106 9s. This was incurred at Bear Island Bar, by deepening the channel and removing a portion of the old dam.

Special Reports of these improvements will be found in the Appendix. (B.)

SOUTH WEST MIRAMICHI RIVER.

The continuation of the improvement in this River during the past season, has been under the supervision of the former Commissioner, Mr. Robert Swim.

The work was commenced at a place known as Duff's Bar, about five miles below Boiestown, and continued downwards.

A particular description of the character and extent of the improvements effected will be found in Mr. Swim's Report. (Appendix B.)

LIGHT HOUSES.

The new Light House on Swallow's Tail on the Island of Grand Manan, as specified in last year's Annual Report, has been completed and put in successful operation. The light was first shewn on the evening of the 7th July last, and has been continuously exhibited from sunset to sunrise since that time with satisfactory effect. From the Keeper's Monthly Returns, it appears that no less than 433 vessels anchored in view of the Station within a period of three months after the first exhibition of the light. Other information relative to this, and the several Lights of the Bay of Fundy, is supplied in the Report of Mr. Woodward, the Chief Superintendent, hereto appended. The Report of the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence for the past year is also appended, under Letter C.

In the month of May last, John Wilkinson, Esquire, proceeded to Richibucto to examine the Coast at that place, with a view of selecting a suitable site for a proposed Light House. Three different sites indicated as eligible by the figure of the Coast in relation to the approach from seaward, were visited and examined. The most projecting sand point, southward of the entrance of the Harbour, appeared to Mr. Wilkinson the most favourable position. It is low and would require a proportionally high Building, but the land may be deemed valueless for any other purpose. The next eligible, or central site, being on Richibucto Head, would require a less elevated

Building, and from the close neighbourhood of inhabitants probably less expense of maintenance ; but the land would require to be purchased. Plans and Specifications are sufficiently advanced, with a view to placing the work under contract early in the ensuing Spring.

Application has been made also for the the erection of Beacon Lights on Fox Island, and a floating Light in Napan Bay, both at the entrance or inner Bay of the Miramichi River. The necessary enquiries have been instituted in relation to the expediency of these works, and of the sites indicated, and also as to the probable first cost and expense of maintenance.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

An unusual claim upon the attention and responsibility of the Board of Works, relative to the condition of this Building and of the outbuildings and grounds connected with it, arose during the past Summer, preparatory to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Upon examination of the several apartments and of the building generally, it was found that the expenditure heretofore from year to year had been scarcely adequate to preserve the whole in a sufficiently habitable state, as a residence for the family of the Lieutenant Governor for the time being ; that many serious defects, especially in the roof, had through reluctance to incur any avoidable expenditure, been only temporarily or partially repaired, whilst the main evil continued to be aggravated by time. In particular, the room which it was deemed most suitable to appropriate exclusively to the use of His Royal Highness, had fallen nearly into a ruinous state through the defects adverted to, and had for a long time been closed as uninhabitable. The efficient restoration of this room in an appropriate and permanent manner, as well as the several other apartments necessary for the accommodation of His Royal Highness and suite, was accomplished with every regard to economy consistent with the occasion. But the interior finishing and furniture generally required renewal, and the expenditure at this time was only in brief anticipation of that which under ordinary circumstances would have been to a great extent inevitable.

The repairs were extended in an efficient manner, to the several contiguous buildings. The fencing of the grounds was generally repaired and in part renewed, the portions surrounding the lawn and fronting the public road being painted. The gates of the public entrance, which, including the posts, had become entirely decayed, were replaced by substantial wooden gates with posts of stone. The improvements included the introduction of gas for the more convenient and effective lighting both of the approaches and of the principal rooms of the interior of Government House.

The Council Chamber, the Hall of the Assembly, and other rooms of the Legislative Buildings were, at the solicitation of a Committee of gentlemen, resident in the City of Fredericton, temporarily placed under their care to be used for the public entertainment of His Royal Highness and suite, on the evening previous to his departure. Necessary repairs however, were made by this Department, and new carpets supplied to the rooms of the Supreme Court, and to the Speaker's and Clerks' rooms in the House of Assembly. The decayed wooden columns supporting the portico of the principal entrance were replaced by substantial new ones; and these and the whole exterior of the building thoroughly re-painted. An account of the expenditures in relation to the foregoing particulars, including expenses otherwise devolving on this Department on the same occasion, are submitted in the Statement No. 7. Appendix A.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It was deemed expedient to defer offering for contract the intended new wing of this building, during the continuance of the high price of the principal material required in its construction, which prevailed during the Summer. In the meantime the labour of the inmates of the Asylum has been made available for the excavation of the foundation, and plans and specifications are in readiness with a view to placing the work under contract early in the ensuing season.

Information relative to the general condition of the buildings, the benefit of recent improvements, the repairs which have been made during the past, and others which are called for during the current year, is supplied in the Report of the Medical Superintendent, under letter E of the Appendix.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

During the past year the buildings of this Institution have been supplied with lightning rods; and the defective steam boiler has been replaced by a strong one of the tubular construction. The cost of these works, and an estimate of the expense of further necessary repairs, are stated in a Report from the Secretary, hereto appended, under letter F. To this is subjoined a certificate by Mr. W. M. Smith, of the strength and quality of the new boiler.

All the foregoing is respectfully submitted.

W. H. STEEVES,
Chief Commissioner.

Appendix A.

No. 1.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount paid on Government Buildings in Frederickton, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1. On Legislative and other Buildings, exclusive of Government House.

Aitken, T.	...	...	£13	6	2
Armstrong, T.	...	...	1	1	1
Akerley, S. A.	...	...	3	10	0
Allen, T. G. & H.	...	...	7	8	4
Barrett, J.	...	...	31	18	9
Barker, S.	...	...	11	9	1
Brayley, J. W.	...	...	53	8	5
Carrick, J. W.	...	...	0	1	3
Chestnut, R. & Sons,	...	...	3	1	6
Chadwick, A. J.	...	...	4	4	3
Casey, D.	...	...	3	0	0
Cooper, W.	...	...	0	7	6
Central Fire Insurance Co.	...	...	50	0	0
Dunn, R.	...	...	18	14	3
Duncan, A. B.	...	...	6	13	2
Eggar, J.	...	...	10	0	0
Elliott, D.	...	...	0	12	6
Foster, S. K.	...	...	0	13	6
Gas Company,	...	...	5	19	11
Gabel, J. R.	...	...	0	7	6
Miller, A. P.	...	...	3	3	0
Maxwell, J.	...	...	1	10	0
Morgan, W.	...	...	0	10	0
M'Donald, J.	...	...	1	11	10
M'Murtrie, R.	...	...	5	5	0
O'Brien, E.	...	...	2	5	0
Payne, R. H.	...	...	1	12	0
Perkins, C. P.	...	...	1	2	6
Perley, G. A.	...	...	1	18	0
Rutter, T.	...	...	17	14	0
Reilly, J.	...	...	0	19	6
Ross, J.	...	...	1	16	3
Smiler, C. P.	...	...	5	0	6
Stewart, T.	...	...	1	7	4
Wilby, R.	...	...	2	12	6
Winters, R.	...	...	2	18	6
Wright, A.	...	...	0	18	9
Williams, Annie	...	...	1	0	0
Williams, Mrs. T.	...	...	2	13	9
Williams, T.	...	...	69	6	2

£351 1 9

Forward,

			<i>Forward,</i>	£351 1 9
2. On Government House.				
Akerley, S. A.	...	...	£11 14 2	
Allen, T. G. & II.	...	...	5 13 6	
Barrett, J.	...	...	9 10 9	
Campbell, G. M.	...	...	3 16 1	
Carter, J.	...	...	1 12 6	
Chestnut R. & Sons,	...	...	6 6 10	
Coz, Asa	...	...	0 1 7	
Duncan, A. B.	...	...	8 5 2	
Davis, J.	...	...	2 0 6	
Davis, D.	...	...	1 2 6	
Ellott, D.	...	...	0 3 9	
Estey, W. S.	...	...	4 1 9	
Friel, W. II.	...	...	0 12 6	
Gabel, J. R.	...	...	3 11 6	
Hams, J. L.	...	...	19 16 5	
Hasland, J.	...	...	2 12 6	
Jackson, S.	...	...	1 4 4	
Kertson, R.	...	...	0 12 0	
Leonard, W.	...	...	47 13 0	
Lemont, M.	...	...	7 12 6	
Miller, A. P.	...	...	11 10 4	
McDonald, J.	...	...	8 18 0	
McKee, S. II.	...	...	0 10 0	
Macpherson, A.	...	...	0 7 6	
Neill, J.	...	...	0 16 6	
Pattison Geo. & Co.	...	...	3 1 5	
Russell, J. (Tinman,)	...	...	0 11 8	
Rutter, T.	...	...	3 14 9	
Taylor, W. P.	...	...	14 8 0	
Told, George	...	...	1 4 3	
Stewart, T.	...	...	2 5 6	
Scott & Sutherland,	...	...	0 17 10	
Welch, A.	...	...	1 17 6	
			<hr/>	
			188 6 7	
			<hr/>	
			£539 8 4	
			<hr/>	

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 2.

STATEMENT shewing the sums paid for Improving the Inland Navigation
from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

R. Swim, Miramichi River,	£200	0	0
J. Sturgeon, "	2	10	0
T. C. Atherton, Saint John River,	282	9	4
Stephen Glazier, "	113	12	8
John Emmerson, Madawaska River,	50	0	0
Expenses of Repairing and Working the Dredging Machine,	1,511	17	3
Bonnell & Freeman, Grimross Canal,	£2	15	0
John Wilkinson, "	1	10	7
		4	5
A. Day, Landing at Indiantown,	£201	7	2
T. T. V. Smith, "	4	15	0
		206	2
		2	2
		£2,370	17
			0

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 3.

STATEMENT shewing the amount paid on Great Bridges from 1st November
1859, to 31st October 1860.

Grand Falls,	£5,742	19	6
Bathurst Bason,	1,771	11	5
Mactaquack,	466	15	9
Garden's Creek,	382	7	6
Stoney Creek,	404	11	0
Caraquet,	300	0	0
Morton's Brook,	215	0	0
New Canaan,	256	15	10
Sackville,	163	6	8
Patterson's Brook,	109	2	6
Presqu'isle,	91	2	11
Tobique,	16	17	6
Hampton Ferry,	3	1	8
Shiktehawk,	0	17	6
Shaw's Creek,	0	16	3
Oromocto,	303	10	4
Aboideau, St. John,	28	4	4
		£10,257	0
			8

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 4.

STATEMENT shewing Payments to Supervisors for the General Expenditure on Great Roads from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

Armstrong, J. ...	£123	12	10	Kilburn, J. ...	£182	7	2
Avard, A. ...	200	0	0	King, R. ...	50	0	0
Burpee, J. C. ...	200	0	0	Menzies, A. ...	125	0	0
Burpee, J. ...	321	0	0	Moore, G. ...	175	0	0
Burnett, G. ...	413	14	6	Morton, G. A. ...	260	0	0
Bubar, J. ...	500	0	0	M'Callum, A. ...	170	0	0
Brait, W. ...	175	0	0	M'Callum, H. ...	175	0	0
Curry, G. W. ...	475	0	0	M'Clelan, T. ...	200	0	0
Charters, S. C. ...	486	0	0	M'Dougall, A. K. ...	312	14	0
Covert, J. S. ...	389	2	7	M'Millan, J. ...	625	0	0
Crocker, R. ...	591	17	6	M'Rae, J. ...	200	0	0
Cottrell, T. ...	50	0	0	Nasc, P. Jun. ...	97	16	9
Campbell, D. B. ...	60	0	0	Oulton, G. ...	125	0	0
Dow, Asa ...	220	15	2	Pratt, J. ...	120	17	10
Fournier, F. ...	200	11	9	Parker, W. ...	100	0	0
Fitzgerald, W. ...	300	0	0	Piers, H. ...	100	0	0
Gervin, T. ...	150	0	0	Robertson, J. ...	155	5	8
Gibson, A. ...	150	0	0	Read, J. A. ...	200	0	0
Gross, S. ...	227	10	0	Robinson, T. ...	250	0	0
Gallop, A. ...	275	0	0	Smith, S. ...	90	0	0
Hatheway, G. L. ...	160	16	0	Steeves, F. W. ...	200	0	0
Hazen, C. ...	147	10	3	Steeves, M. ...	175	0	0
Hitchings, H. ...	150	0	0	Tibbits, F. ...	25	0	0
Hoyt, W. E. ...	216	5	0	Wilson, G. ...	325	14	8
Hagarty, J. ...	137	10	0	Woods, F. ...	120	0	0
Jordan, J. Jun. ...	491	2	6	Welling, J. ...	116	5	6
Kelly, W. M. ...	482	2	4				
					£11,970	12	0

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 5.

STATEMENT shewing Payments for Special Expenditures on the Great Roads from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

Curry, Z. J.	£5	3	9	Repairing Bridge in Douglas.
Davis, J.	20	5	0	Services on three Bridges.
Grant, David	2	0	0	Repairing Woodstock Road.
Grant, D. L.	4	10	0	Services at Nackawikak Bridge.
Hovey, A.	5	0	0	Services on Miramichi Road.
Kilburn, Isaac	6	16	3	Repairing Sutherland's Bridge.
Do.	5	12	6	Do. Indian Creek Bridge.
Do.	3	10	0	Repairs on Woodstock Road.
Killeen, Timothy	117	7	3	1859.—Turnpiking and gravelling Woodstock Road.
Do.	143	0	0	1860. Do. do. part below Fredericton.
Long, W. H.	2	10	0	Labour at Burdon's Bridge.
Matthews, A.	53	12	8	Timber for protection of Maugerville shore.
M'Devitt, H.	20	4	7	Repairs on Marsh Road near Saint John.
M'Leod, A.	45	1	4	Repairing Road near Lawlor's Lake.
Atherton, G. R.	2	14	0	Teaming, Douglas Valley Road.
Rainsford, W.	2	0	0	Covering Bridge near Spring Hill.
Sloot, James	4	0	0	Repairing Cliff's Bridge.
J. Little	6	0	0	Surveying Road in Kent County.
S. Powell	1	5	0	Richibucto Gully.
	£450	12	4	

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 6.

SCHEDULE of Warrants on the Provincial Treasury received by the Board of Public Works from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

	1859		231	June 5	£1,000 0 0
1	Nov. 2	£1,000 0 0	235	18	2,000 0 0
9	8	1,250 0 0	255	26	1,000 0 0
21	24	1,000 0 0	281	July 7	3,000 0 0
37	Dec. 17	1,000 0 0	300	16	2,000 0 0
	1860		319	26	2,000 0 0
55	Jan. 7	2,000 0 0	327	Aug. 1	1,000 0 0
87	Feb. 4	1,000 0 0	331	9	3,000 0 0
93	15	1,000 0 0	346	Sept. 3	3,000 0 0
118	Mar 23	1,000 0 0	355	10	2,000 0 0
197	May 12	1,500 0 0	371	21	1,000 0 0
206	18	1,000 0 0	379	Oct. 2	1,000 0 0
			385	11	1,000 0 0
386	Lunatic Asylum, ... ..			...	251 0 0
387	New Canaan Bridge—Bye Road,			...	174 0 0
406				22	250 0 0
344	Sunbury Bye Roads,			Sept. 3	57 0 0
	York Bye Roads, 1859, ... ..			...	365 0 0
					£35,847 0 0

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 7.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Expenditures on the occasion of the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Repairs and Improvements at Government House and other Public Buildings in F ^o ton,	£1,330 1 1
Fitting up and Furnishing the Rooms occupied by the Prince and his Suite, and the Interior generally throughout Government House, including Carpets and other Furniture in the Rooms of the Supreme Court, and in other Public Apartments,	2,469 19 4
Repairs and Improvements to Stables and other Out-houses within the Grounds of Government House, including new Cedar and Pine Fencing, Painting, &c.,	381 15 7
Introducing Gas into Government House, Lamps in front of Building, Gasaliers, and other necessary Fittings,	348 18 6
Expenses of Members of the Legislature to Fredericton to present the Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,	324 16 6
Expenses in connection with Rose Hall, used as a temporary residence for his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	112 12 3
Expenses at the Chipman House in Saint John, including Entertainment, and Erection of the Arch at the Gate,	1,337 17 10
Expenses at the Walker House, in Saint John,	83 1 0
Expenses of Conveyance of the Volunteer Companies of Militia from different parts of the Province to Saint John and Fredericton,	401 9 6
Paid Messrs. Hatheway & Small for use of Steamer "Forest Queen,"	250 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Conveyance of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Saint John to Fredericton and back, including Entertainment on board of Steamer; also, Table Furniture, which was afterwards sold,	368 19 0
Coach Hire at Saint John,	62 15 0
Coach Hire at Fredericton,	83 5 0
Advanced His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	250 0 0
Advanced City of Saint John towards expenses incurred at Carleton at embarkation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,	100 0 0
	£7,905 8 7
Amount paid previous to 31st October 1860,	£7,025 9 6
Amount paid since 31st October 1860,	879 19 1
	£7,905 8 7

Office Public Works, 16th February, 1861.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 8.

STATEMENT shewing the Total Payments by the Board of Works, including the amounts of the several foregoing Statements, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 7; and the Total Receipts from Warrants on the Treasury, as per Schedule No. 6, and from other sources, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

RECEIPTS.				
From Warrants on Treasury, as per Statement No. 6,	£35,847	0	0	
Rents from Brick Buildings in Fredericton, namely—				
Wetmore's House, from J. Sutherland, ...	£9	0	0	
J. M'Clusky, ...	9	5	0—	£18 5 0
M'Aloon's House, from Mrs. M'Glinchey, £12	0	0		
M. Noonan, ...	10	4	0	
M. Slavin, ...	0	12	6—	22 16 6
M'Sorley's House, from P. M'Garrigue, ...			6	10 0
Martin's House, from R. Lucas, ...			25	0 0—
Proceeds of old Iron from J. A. M'Lauchlan, Esq.				1 2 6
Net proceeds of old Lead from Gov. House, from T. R. Barker, Auctioneer,				2 5 10
" Arch at Chipman's Hill, St. John, from T. Hanford, do.				0 8 3
On account of Furniture and articles sold by T. R. Barker, do.				91 10 0
Undrawn last year on Warrant 403,	£8	14	0	
Balance on deposit at Central Bank last year,	10	0	11—	18 14 11
				£36,033 13 0
Balance due the Province, carried forward,				44 9 9
				£35,989 3 3

PAYMENTS.				
No. 1.—Public Buildings,				£539 8 4
H. B Rainsford, wood for Legislature,	£43	17	6	
P. M'Garrigue and M. Manning, sawing do.	9	2	6	
H. Fairweather, Coals for Legislative Council,	8	11	6	
				61 11 6
On Account of Grindstone Island Light House,	£19	5	0	
" Swallow Tail do.	1	0	0	
" Richibucto do.	8	8	0—	28 13 0
No. 2.—Inland Navigation,				2,370 17 0
3.—Great Bridges,				10,257 0 8
4.—Supervisors,				11,970 12 0
5.—Special Expenditures,				450 12 4
Sunbury Bye Roads, by W. E. Hoyt,				57 0 0
No. 7.—Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,				7,025 9 6
Travelling expenses of Board,				120 17 2
Advanced Hon. J. Brown,				26 9 3
" Hon. S. L. Tilley,				4 19 6
Printing and Binding,				24 13 7
Office Contingencies,				50 15 10
Maps with last Report,				44 5 9
On Account of Salaries,				487 10 0
Advanced on account of Steamer Arabian,	£1,759	1	3	
" " " Westmorland,	500	0	0—	2,259 1 3
Paid on Account of Lunatic Asylum,				251 1 7
" Brick Buildings in Fredericton,				8 5 0
				£35,989 3 3

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

Appendix B.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

1. GRIMROSS CANAL.

Report of J. Wilkinson, Civil Engineer, relative to the proposed Canal at Grimross Neck.

Office of Public Works, Fredericton, 7th Sept. 1860.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I beg leave to lay before you the following statement, relative to the proposed Canal at Grimross Neck.

A full Report on this subject was made to the Government under date of 22d February 1854, by Commissioners appointed in the previous Summer to carry into effect the intention of the Legislature in making an appropriation of £3,000 for the construction of the work. This Report is inserted in the Appendix of the Journal of the House of Assembly, p. cclxxix. for the year 1854, to which, and to the plans which accompanied the same, I beg leave to refer.

As suggested in that Report, to which I subscribed as one of the Commissioners, I still consider that a cut, excavated in a proper direction, sufficiently capacious to be available at all times for the largest River Steamboats at their ordinary speed, leaving the banks to assume their natural slope without artificial protection, would be the most economical as well as the most efficient plan of accomplishing the desired object.

The site and direction of the cut were maturely considered, and are shown upon the plans referred to, with particular sections of the same, in such manner that the quantity of material to be removed can readily be estimated.

With a view to the protection of the adjacent land from waste, it was, after due examination of the locality, and the consideration of various plans and suggestions, deemed to be ultimately the most economical, as well as permanent, to employ a substantial pitching of stone, resting on a foundation of piles, and rising from the level of permanent low water, at a batter of 1 in 3, to the height of the highest freshets, with a backing of good compact gravel, two or three feet in depth, simultaneously carried up: the whole as shown in the design submitted.

The expense of this mode of protection faithfully executed, including the piling, would, according to our estimate, exceed £2,500, thus absorbing the chief part of the appropriation of the Legislature.

By omitting this expenditure, and confining the work solely to the excavation and sufficient removal of the material necessary to a navigable channel of sufficient capacity and permanency, the following would be the quantities:—

	Cubic Yards.
Total excavation above low water or ordinary summer level,	24,273
Total excavation of a prism, 8 feet in depth, 70 feet in breadth at the surface, and 54 feet at the bottom, below the last-named level, and between the water of the main River on the one side and Gagetown Creek on the other, distance 1,167½ feet,	21,438
Excavation under water of the main River,	2,985
The same under water of Gagetown Creek,	2,250
Total, under water,	5,235
Total quantity of material,	50,946

The quality of the material appears to be that of a light alluvial deposit, above permanent low water; and beneath this level, it is supposed to consist of clay and sand, more or less compact.

The skill and experience of the contractor will suggest the most economical method or methods of excavating and removing the material, which should be so accomplished as to ensure the permanency of the navigable channel; for which object the material should be so deposited as not to be liable to be again troublesome, either from the wash occasioned by steamboats, or the force of wind, or as a cause of injury to adjacent lands.

As an auxiliary work, a jetty, at right angles to the main River, extending about one hundred feet from the same, immediately below the entrance of the cut, should be erected for the permanent diversion of a sufficient volume of water, especially during freshets, from the main River into the new channel, in order to maintain the depth of the latter by a current of sufficient force and volume.

The expense of such a work may be stated at £250.

The *maximum* quantity of land liable to waste without protection is estimated at 12 acres.

Assuming the last two items should amount to £600, the sum of £2,400 would remain out of the legislative appropriation to meet the expense of excavating and removing 50,946 cubic yards of material, being at the mean rate of 11 3-10 pence per cubic yard nearly.

I have, &c.

J. WILKINSON, *Engineer*.

The Hon. W. H. STEEVES, Chief Commissioner.

2. DREDGING MACHINE.

Report of James M. Barker, of the work performed by the Provincial Steam Dredge, during the Year 1860.

Fredericton, N. B. December 1860.

SIR,—Having closed my labours with the Provincial Dredge for the year 1860, I have the honor to lay before you a detailed statement of work performed at “Washademoak,” “Oromocto Shoals,” and at “Saint John Harbour,” shewing an excavation of 6,075 cubic yards at Washademoak, 39,275 yards at Oromocto Shoals, and 175 yards at Saint John Harbour.

On the 22nd of March, commenced repairing Dredge, consisting of raising the deck, placing new beams across, replacing machinery, and raising all the latter eighteen inches. This service was attended with a very heavy outlay, but having the assistance of competent workmen, the vessel, as regards the hull and foundation for the machinery, is in a most efficient state, and will not require any further outlay for several years, with the exception of being re-caulked in the Spring, which will require an expenditure of at least one hundred and sixty dollars.

The nature of the material excavated at the Oromocto Shoals, was such as to destroy the chains, running gear, and buckets, more in three months than ordinary digging in mud or clay would in one year; the material excavated being a sharp, gritty substance, acting on the machinery like emery. Owing to this a considerable outlay will be required on the injured portion of the machinery; and should it be determined to place the "Dredge" on the Shoals in the coming season, I would respectfully recommend that at least one thousand dollars be added to the estimate of repairs, as for reasons before alluded to, continual repairs will be required for chains, running gear, and buckets.

My operations with the Dredge commenced at the Washademoak on the 3rd of May, and continued until the 16th. This cut, in my opinion, will meet all the requirements of the public.

We removed and commenced operations at the "Oromocto Shoals" on the 23rd of May, and continued until the 29th day of September. Owing to the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the continued repairs required consequent upon the nature of the excavation, much interruption was unavoidable.

This cut is half a mile in length and from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet in width, the excavation from six to seven feet in depth, all a sharp, gritty sand. There is considerable difference of opinion in the public mind as to the permanency of this work, but I would respectfully submit that with the present excavation, you will be able to ascertain, positively, what effect the ice and water may have upon it, and thus be better prepared for future operations. Should the present excavation remain permanent, I am of opinion that to complete the channel, so as to leave twelve feet in depth, (at low water) and one hundred and twenty feet in width, would require an outlay of at least four thousand dollars.

From the Oromocto Shoals we removed to the Harbour of Saint John, and commenced operations on the 6th November, but owing to the inclemency of the season, I was unable to perform the work satisfactorily, and as we were able to work but one tide each day, it was thought expedient, owing to the very heavy outlay, to suspend further operations at this place until the month of March next.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. BARKER, *Master.*

A detailed Statement of work performed by the Provincial Dredge during the Summer of 1860.

WASHADEMOAK.

Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards per day.	Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards per day.
1860.			Forward,	86	2,150
May 3	3	75	May 9	32	800
4	20	500	10	28	700
5	25	625	11	25	625
7	10	250	14	22	550
8	28	700	15	32	800
			16	18	450
Forward,	86	2,150			
Total at Washademoak,				248	6,075

OROMOCTO SHOALS.

Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards per day.	Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards per day.
1860.			Forward,	542	13,550
May 23	10	250	June 28	19	475
24	21	525	29	11	275
25	24	600	30	11	275
26	20	500	July 2	19	475
28	24	600	3	19	475
29	20	500	4	16	400
30	24	600	5	21	525
June 1	21	525	6	7	175
2	18	450	7	12	300
4	20	500	9	17	425
5	20	500	11	16	400
6	18	450	12	7	175
7	21	525	13	19	475
8	21	525	14	17	425
9	17	425	16	14	350
11	18	450	17	17	425
12	17	425	18	18	450
13	14	350	19	12	300
14	20	500	20	12	300
15	21	525	21	17	425
16	12	300	23	17	425
18	15	375	24	8	200
19	7	175	25	9	225
20	15	375	26	16	400
21	15	375	27	15	375
22	20	500	28	15	375
23	17	425	30	15	375
25	16	400	31	16	400
26	18	450	August 1	14	350
27	18	450	2	12	300
Forward,	542	13,550	Forward,	990	24,500

OROMOCTO SHOALS—Continued.

Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards per day.	Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards per day.
Forward,	980	24,500	Forward,	1,265	31,375
August 9	9	225	Sept. 5	20	500
10	16	400	6	12	300
11	7	175	7	19	475
13	7	175	8	13	325
14	11	275	10	18	450
15	12	300	11	19	475
16	15	375	12	16	400
17	16	400	13	2	50
20	8	200	14	15	375
21	19	475	15	18	450
22	3	75	17	15	375
24	19	475	18	18	450
25	11	275	19	18	450
27	17	425	20	13	325
28	18	450	21	16	400
29	17	425	22	16	400
30	18	325	24	12	300
31	19	475	25	17	425
Sept. 3	19	475	26	14	350
4	19	475	27	15	375
			28	10	250
Forward,	1,265	31,375			
Total at Oromocto Shoals,				1,571	39,275

SAINT JOHN HARBOUR.

1860.				
Nov. 7.	3 Scow Loads per day.		75 Cubic Yards per day.	
10.	4 " " "		100 " "	
Total,	7 Loads.		175 Cubic Yards.	

JAMES M. BARKER.

Recapitulation.

Washademoak,	248 Loads,	6,075 Yards.
Oromocto,	1,571 " "	39,275 " "
Saint John Harbour,	7 " "	175 " "
Total for the year 1860,	1,821 Loads,	45,525 Yards.

JAMES M. BARKER, Master.

3. RIVER SAINT JOHN.

Report of Thomas C. Atherton, Commissioner for improving the River Saint John at Meductic Falls and vicinity.

Southampton, December 9th, 1860.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following statement of the character and extent of the improvements of the navigation of the River Saint John, as far as placed under my superintendence, during the past season.

These improvements are in continuation of those reported by me for the previous season, and are situated at Meductic Falls, and at Betts' Rapids and Shaw's Rocks in the same vicinity.

Preparations were made for resuming the work as early as the state of the water would permit. During the first week, with a force of seven men, the boats and breakwaters previously in use were repaired and launched. These in the second week were removed upwards to Betts' Rapids, where, by aid of which, a force of nine men succeeded in removing five large boulders from the channel, and in reducing the tops of three or four ledges near the shore, so as greatly to increase the facility of navigation, both to steamers and tow-boats. At the same time, six men, with a competent foreman, were employed in removing the dangerous boulders called Shaw's Rocks, who succeeded in making the site of these obstacles smooth and perfectly safe.

In the third week, the party at Betts' Rapids, with the boats and breakwaters, were removed to the Meductic Falls, and the number of men augmented to fourteen, which increased force succeeded in widening and deepening the channel, on the right side by reducing the ledges, and on the left by removing the point at the Falls, and thus straightening the passage for steamers.

Whilst this work was proceeding, five men and one pair of horses were employed in clearing a channel on the left side of Cronk's Island, so called, where a material improvement at a small expense has been effected, including repairs to the tow-path.

In the course of four or five succeeding weeks, about fifty boulders, say varying from one quarter of a ton to three tons in weight, were removed from the Meductic Falls, and as many more from Betts' Rapids, Shaw's Rocks, and the channel at Cronk's Island. But others yet remain, the removal of which is desirable, in particular the removal of some very large boulders at the head of the Falls, which obstruct the free passage of the current down the channel, and cause the water to spread over the bar. The point of the ledge on the right of the channel at the foot of the Falls should be further reduced.

During the period of low water, the channel immediately above the Naka-wickak, is greatly obstructed by boulders, and the tow-path generally is in much need of attention.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS C. ATHERTON.

Report of Stephen Glasier, Commissioner for improving the Navigation
of the River Saint John at Bear Island Bar.

Fredericton, 16th January, 1861.

SIR,—Having been authorized by you further to improve the navigation of the River Saint John, at Bear Island Bar, during the past year, I have to report that the sum of one hundred and six pounds nine shillings has been expended in deepening the channel and removing a portion of the Bar from the point below on the east side, and also a portion of the dam.

I would recommend a further sum to be expended in like manner.

From observation upon the improvements made, I find that steamers can run to Woodstock with fifteen inches less water than in any previous year; and there is no doubt that a judicious expenditure of a further sum would materially improve the navigation in that part of the River.

I have, &c.

STEPHEN GLASIER.

The Hon. W. H. STREEVES, Chief Commissioner Board of Works.

Report of Robert Swim, of the improvement of the South West
Miramichi River, during the year 1860.

Miramichi, 26th November, 1860.

SIR,—At the period of the year which I considered the most judicious for continuing the improvements in an efficient manner, I commenced at Duff's Bar, five miles below Boiestown. This bar was directly in the course of the channel, and, as a consequence, turned the direction of the channel to nearly a right angle to its general course, which made it a great impediment to the navigation. I deemed it advisable to make a raft channel through the bar, and, if possible, change the general flow of the water to the channel thus made. This I accordingly did, and, at the lowest time of the season, obtained a depth of six inches of water. From the way in which ice-jams form in this part of the river, and the force with which they tear along when impelled by a spring freshet, I have no doubt that, from the direct course the new cut will give, they will rush through it, and will thus deepen and make it the principal channel. If the action of the ice-jams be not such as is anticipated, a further deepening of the channel through the bar will be required. In this vicinity I also removed four large rocks by blasting.

Ten miles further down, I improved Wilson's Bar, by means of the plough and scraper, and increased the depth of water from 4 to 8 inches. Near this place, the channel runs close by an island; and a number of overhanging trees gathered quantities of drift-wood, which impeded the navigation. These were all removed, and a clear passage made throughout. Two miles further down, I deepened the Quaw Leach Bar from 4 to 8 inches; Souter's Bar, 1 foot; another bar in this neighborhood, 6 inches; and the bar at Nelson's Island, 6 inches. The increased depth of water on these bars was obtained by means of the plough and scraper. The other bars improved in

this way were below the Doak Bridge, namely: John Arbo's Bar, Dunphy's Bar, Bergen's Bar, and Polly Arbo's Bar.

By reference to my report for 1859, you will observe that I named several rapids, in which there were sunken rocks that required to be attended to this year, viz: Bartholomew's Rapids, Gray Rapids, Black Rapids, Harris's Rapids, Underhill's Rapids, and Mahoney's Rapids. All these sunken rocks were blasted and removed this year, and also a great many others, not directly in the channel, but which interfered with raft-running, timber-driving, and boating, by gathering slabs and other rubbish around them. In addition to the work done in this way in those places already named, the labour was considerably increased by the following circumstance:—An unusually large quantity of lumber was driven down, when the river was very low. A great deal of horse-work was therefore required, and in twitching the logs from the bars and beaches, very many stones were loosened, and several dragged into the channel. These had to be removed, as well as other obstructions made in this way, involving additional time and expense.

A range of rocks a short way below the head of the tide, known as Dillon's Rocks, is a notable obstruction to the navigation, the direction of the current being directly over it, and sweeping into the bend below. I blasted nine large rocks here, some of which required from five to six charges, and reduced them to at least two feet below their former height.

The foregoing is a statement of the kind and extent of work performed, which was done in a thorough manner, and the time employed, divided amongst the different places noted in the way I considered the most advantageous and economical. When a rise in the river occurred, so as to interfere with deepening bars, or blasting sunken rocks, I turned my attention to those rocks already referred to, which were not in the direct track of navigation, but which formed impediments for the reason already stated. By this means, the men could be employed to advantage, and the work continued from day to day.

You will please notice that no work was done above Boiestown this year. In my report for 1859, I recommended the sum of £50 for this portion of the river, and would again direct your attention to the reasons therein set forth. In addition to these, I would observe, that in this district of country all the communication is by water; and the improving of the tow-path would be a great boon to the inhabitants, and also to those doing business on the river.

From Boiestown to Doak's Bridge, a sum of £60 should be expended in blasting rocks, and in increasing the depth of water on some bars. From the bridge to the head of the tide, a grant of £50 can be expended to good advantage in improving bars not yet deepened.

I am convinced it would be advisable in any future expenditure in deepening bars, to let the work to public competition, the depth of water to be obtained and the character of the work to be stated in writing. In this

way, more work could be done for the same amount of money; and there is no reason why it should not be done in as satisfactory a manner as under the present system.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT SWIM.

HON. W. H. STEEVES, Chief Commissioner Board of Works, Fredericton.

Appendix C.

LIGHT HOUSES.

1. Report of I. Woodward, Superintendent of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

LIGHT HOUSE COMMISSION,

Saint John, New Brunswick, January 21st, 1861.

SIR,—I had the honor of reporting to you on the 14th of July last, that the Light House Station at the Swallow's Tail, Grand Manan, was illuminated on the night of the 7th of that month.

I have now to report that it has been in continued operation, nightly, since that time, showing a good light. Since first lighting, an additional Lamp and Reflector has been placed in the Lantern, for the benefit of vessels going to the western part of Long Island Bay, in the direction of Drake's landing, making 5-6ths of the circle lighted, instead of three quarters, as at first.

The amount of the Construction Account for this Station, by the Commissioners, which Account and the Vouchers were sent to the Auditor General on the 10th November last, is £1,279 10 5. A small amount may be required next season for completing the accommodation, of which a slight Bridge to connect the point on which the buildings stand, with the headland on the main Island, will be a part.

The Keeper reports, in his Monthly Returns, that in the month of September, 241 vessels anchored in the Bay within the Light Station, in October 103, and in November 89; to all these, principally fishing vessels I presume, the Light would be a great benefit in weather sufficiently clear.

I have also to report that the work done at Grindstone Island this season, to complete that Station, is now included in the Construction Account, sent to the Audit Office, amounting to £641 11s. adding to which the amount paid by your Department of £360 3 10, and the cost of the Lamps and Reflectors borrowed from Partridge Island Station £150, the value at the Station is £1,151 14 10.

The Steam Whistle as a Fog alarm, put in operation last Spring at Partridge Island Light Station, was continued during Fogs until the 1st of December, after which period it was not considered essential, as Fog rarely

occurs during the Winter ; there has not been any this season since that date, neither are there any Passenger Steamers running.

The sounding of the Whistle at the Island, is considered by all interested, as a very important aid to secure an entrance into, as also an exit from this Harbour during Fog.

The Chamber of Commerce of this City, passed a Resolution on the 18th of September last, after it had been in operation over four months, expressive of their opinion, as follows :—

“ Resolved, That the President be empowered to address a communication to T. T. Vernon Smith, Esq. giving our full approval of the system of the Fog alarm by Steam Whistle. The one on Partridge Island having proved itself efficient and useful, and all we expected.”

The Captains of all the Passengers Steamers, their Pilots, the Pilots of this Harbour, the Harbour Master, the Masters of the Steam Tugs, and experienced Ship Masters sailing from this Port, have signed a lengthy certificate of the utility and efficiency of the Steam Whistle, and as superior to any thing heretofore adopted as a warning to vessels approaching the land during fog.

The cost of the Steam Whistle, with the erection of the building, procuring water, &c. was £465 16 11. Expense of working it to the 1st November last, £62 1 9. To keep it in operation will not probably exceed £150 for the year, a sum small indeed as compared with the importance of the object as a security to life and property.

It was found in working the Whistle, that a greater consumption of Steam had taken place than was contemplated by the Engineer who constructed it. The Commissioners of Light Houses have now in construction, a Dome or Steam Chest, to be placed on the Boiler reaching as high as the Whistle, to which it will be attached, instead of the present small pipe connecting it with the Boiler ; this will increase the steam space, make the Whistle more efficient, and add to the security of the Boiler. It is estimated that it will cost about £50.

The Light Stations were all visited by me during the past season, and were found in good order as far as the same could be kept by the persons in charge ; the Keepers and Assistant Keepers discharging their duties with care and attention.

The pointing with cement of the granite wall around the Light Tower at the Gannet Rock, to preserve that important and costly work, as reported to you in July last, as being requisite, was done in the month of August.

The sills of the Light Tower at the Head Harbour Station, reported by me at the same time as the foregoing, as being defective from decay of the wood, were not repaired, as no immediate necessity existed, but it ought to be done the coming season.

The Lanterns and Lighting apparatus of several Stations will require repairs or new ones very soon. The Lanterns of the two Light Houses at the Machias Seal Islands Station, as also the Lamps and Reflectors were,

when originally put up in 1832, of an inferior description and too small. The Reflectors were only tinned, not silvered, and after a wear of twenty eight years they have necessarily become deteriorated. The same may be reported of the Lantern and Lighting apparatus at Cape Enrage Station, although only in operation twenty years, being inferior when placed there.

The Reflectors at Point Lepreaux Station placed in 1831, at Head Harbour in 1829, at Gannet Rock in 1831, and at Saint Andrews in 1833, are of the same inferior description. It would be desirable that the Reflectors at least, should be conformed to the shape and material of those used at the present time, and I would respectfully recommend that a new set of silvered copper Parabolic Reflectors, of the same description as those in the Lantern at the new Light Station at the Swallow's Tail, should be placed in the Lantern at the important Station at the Gannet Rock the coming season; and at the other Stations named, the improvements and alterations should be made as soon as opportunity and the convenience of the service may permit.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. WOODWARD,

Superintendant of Light Houses, Bay of Fundy.

The Hon W. H. Steeves, Chief Com. Board of Works.

Commission of Lighthouses, Saint John, N.B., May 5, 1860.

SIR,—In accordance with your request of the 2d instant, I herewith enclose you a description of the Light Houses recently erected on Grindstone Island and Grand Manan, and have marked on the tracing the position of the Light House on the Swallow's Tail, Grand Manan.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

I. WOODWARD.

HON. WM. H. STEEVES, Board of Works, Fredericton.

I add survey of the ground purchased from Mr. Small: 6½ acres for £40. The Deed is now at Saint Andrews for record. When received, will send it to your Department.

I. W.

DESCRIPTION OF LIGHT HOUSES RECENTLY ERECTED ON GRINDSTONE ISLAND AND GRAND MANAN.

No. 10. *Light House Station at Grindstone Island, in Chignecto Bay.*

Latitude, 45° 43' 13" N.; Longitude, 64° 37' 25" W.

Erected in 1859; Lighted, October 20, 1859.

Octagonal Tower of wood, painted white.

Iron Lantern.

Four Catoptric Lamps, with 22-inch Reflectors.

Focal Plane of Light, 60 feet above high water.

Fixed White Light, visible from N.E. by E. round by the North to E. by S., or 315° of the circle.

No. 11. *Light House Station at Swallow's Tail, on the Island of Grand Manan, Bay of Fundy.*

Latitude, $44^{\circ} 45' 50''$ N.; Longitude, $66^{\circ} 44' 00''$ W.

Erected in 1859; Lighted, 7th July 1860.

Octagonal Tower of wood, painted white.

Iron Lantern.

Ten Catoptric Lamps, with 20-inch Reflectors.

Fixed White Light, visible or lighting five-sixths of the circle, from S.W. round by the South to N.W.

Focal Plane of Light, 148 feet above high water.

I. WOODWARD, *Superintendent of Light Houses.*

Saint John, N.B., May 4, 1860.

TABLE SHOWING THE LIGHT STATIONS IN THE BAY OF FUNDY,

Erected and supported by the Province of New Brunswick, by Funds received from a Tonnage Duty levied on Ships and Vessels arriving at Ports in the Bay of Fundy in the said Province.

No.	LIGHT STATIONS.	When Erected.	Number of Lamps and Reflectors.		No. of Keepers.	Height of Light above high water.		North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Cost of Building when erected.	Keepers' Salaries.	Expenses for 1860, exclusive of Salaries.	
						FEET.							
1	Partridge Island,.....	1791	16		2	45° 14' 20"	61° 03' 50"	£120 0 0	£165 0 0	£281 16 7	7	Fixed White Light.	
2	Beacon,	1828	4		1	45 15 00	66 03 36	1400 0 0	100 0 0	47 5 2	2	"	
3	Head Harbour,.....	1820	8		1	41 57 40	66 53 55	456 2 11	100 0 0	21 15 2	2	"	
4	Point Lepreaux,	1831	10		1	45 03 50	66 27 01	579 9 6	100 0 0	29 11 1	1	Fixed, 2 Lights, 25 ft. apart vertically.	
5	Gannet Rock,	1831	8		2	44 30 40	66 42 50	860 6 9	210 0 0	134 10 8	8	Flash Light.	
6	Macbias Seal Islands,...	1822	16		2	44 39 03	67 06 10	716 19 3	166 0 0	86 16 7	7	Two Light Houses, fixed Lights.	
7	Indian Point,.....	1833	1		1	45 01 10	67 04 00	200 0 0	50 0 0	15 5 0	0	Fixed Light.	
8	Quaco,.....	1825	6		2	45 19 33	65 31 55	401 13 11	146 0 0	36 16 5	5	Revolving Light.	
9	Cape Enrage,	1840	6		1	45 36 00	64 46 40	600 0 0	100 0 0	36 10 0	0	Fixed Light.	
10	Grindstone Island,	1869	4		1	45 43 13	64 37 25	1151 14 10	100 0 0	42 18 7	7	Fixed Light.	
11	Swallow Tail,	1860	10		1	44 45 50	66 44 00	1279 10 5	*25 0 0	30 1 2	2	Fixed White Light.	

* For three months.

2. Report of the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

Miramichi, 19th January, 1861.

SIR,—We beg to enclose Accounts of the expenditure during the past year for the support of the Lights on Escuminac and Miscou, amounting, with commission, to £212 2 1.

During the past year a supply of colored Chimneys was obtained from Britain for Miscou Light, which, with the other improvements made in ventilating the Lanthorn, have increased the brilliancy of the Light very greatly. An Iron Tank has also been procured, the cost of which exceeded our expectations.

The expenditure of Oil during the past year, at both Lights, was greatly below what was used the previous year.

We are glad to be able to report that the Lights continue to give general satisfaction, and we have every reason to believe that the Keepers faithfully discharged their duty.

As the expenditure for Chimneys was a heavy item in the expenditure of last year, and as we know of nothing being required but for the ordinary supplies for the coming year, we trust there will be a considerable reduction in the Account as compared with the past year.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

JOHN HARLEY,
GEORGE KERR,
RICHARD HUTCHISON,
Commissioners

The Hon. W. H. Steeves, Chief Com'r. Board of Works, Fredericton.

Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence erected and supported by the Province of New Brunswick.

LIGHT STATIONS.	When erected.	No. of Lamps and Reflectors.	No. of Keepers.	Height of Light above high water.	North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Cost of Building when completed.	Keepers' Salaries	Expenses for 1860, exclusive of Salaries.	
Point Escuminac.	1841	8	1	70	47° 4' 30"	64° 50' 30"	£1700	£100	£57 6 10	Fixed White Light.
Miscou Island,	1856	8	1	76	48° 1' 0"	64° 32' 0"	2200	125	154 15 3	Fixed Red Light.

Appendix D.

INTERCOLONIAL COMMUNICATION.

Statement of movements of Steamer "Arabian" during season of 1860 ;
also, memorandum of business.

TRIP.	DATE SAILED FROM QUEBEC.	TRIP.	DATE SAILED FROM SHEDIAC.
1	Saturday, May 5.	1	Saturday, May 12.
2	Monday, " 21.	2	Monday, " 28.
3	" June 4.	3*	
4	" " 18.	4	Monday, June 25.
5	" July 2.	5	" July 9.
6	" " 16.	6	" " 23.
7	" Aug. 10.	7	" Aug. 20.
6	" " 27.	8	" Sept. 3.
9	" Sept. 10.	9	" " 17.
10	" " 24.	10	" Oct. 1.
11	" Oct. 8.	11	" " 15.
12	" " 26.	12	Tuesday, Oct. 30.

* Left Quebec on time Trip 3 down, proceeded as far as River du Loup, and then came into collision with the wharf, on Tuesday, June 5. Had to put back to Quebec for repairs, which cost \$1,000, independent of services of whole crew, and took 10 days to get ready for sea again.

Also made an excursion to Prince Edward Island from Chatham and Richibucto, during Prince of Wales' visit.

Deduct 2-13ths from amount of Contract.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

DOWN.

From	To	Dalhousie.	Bathurst.	Miramichi.	Richibucto.	Shediac.	Total.
Quebec, . . .		40	27	28	21	123	239
Dalhousie,	4	23	12	27	66
Bathurst,	6	5	20	31
Miramichi,	26	69	95
Richibucto,	25	25
Total, . . .		40	31	57	64	264	456

UP.

From	To	Richibucto.	Chatham.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Canada.	Total.
Shediac, . . .		39	77	13	31	67	227
Richibucto,	40	4	8	10	62
Chatham,	21	48	38	107
Bathurst,	2	33	35
Dalhousie,	63	63
Total, . . .		39	117	38	89	211	494

NOTE.—The above is independent of Excursion to Prince Edward Island; and the word "Canada" in the "Up" statement means all the Ports from Dalhousie to Quebec.

FREIGHT.—Down—Equal to 10,000 Barrels. Up—Equal to 2,000 Barrels.

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1860.

THOS. LEACH, Purser "Arabian."

Appendix E.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Report of the Medical Superintendent.

Last year I reported to you the erection of partially covered and partially floored enclosures for the use of patients, in Summer to protect them from the heat of the sun, and in Winter from storm. They answer admirably the purpose intended. In them, the poor invalids breathe the fresh air and exercise at pleasure, with the greatest advantage to their health and comfort, when it would be quite improper to allow them to be at large on the grounds.

At the same time, I called your attention to the fact, that many of the rooms in the main centre Building are now unfit for use, from dampness, owing to the plaster having been put on the brick; and stated that they would require to be studded, lathed, and plastered anew. That work, however, has been deferred, believing that it could be done more conveniently and economically when the new wing is being built.

Also in the same Report, I referred to the state of the fence enclosing the grounds, and afterwards, on the spot, invited a personal inspection of it, and obtained your permission to make the alteration and improvements suggested. Before proceeding with the erection of the fence, it was necessary to build stone walls, and to remove large quantities of earth. This preparatory work has been proceeded with, as far as other more pressing claims upon our labour would permit, and is in a considerably advanced state, so far, that early in the Summer, at the latest, we hope to be able to proceed with the alterations and erections of the fence.

The furniture in the best halls, as I stated last year, is far from being what is desirable either in quantity or quality, but nothing has been added since date of last Report. I would earnestly ask your liberal consideration of this matter, and a grant of money to supply the deficiency.

Mr. Quinton has attended to such repairs in the Carpentry department as were needed, and his Account for labour and materials, amounting to £6 4 3, is herewith forwarded.

Mr. Hopkins has made the necessary repairs in Mason work, and his Account is also enclosed, amount £5 15 9.

During high winds, more or less slates are blown off the roof. Mr. Crosby has furnished the materials required to replace them, and has had the work done for the last year, and his Account you will receive, amounting to £1 13 11.

These repairs have been done under my supervision, and to my entire satisfaction, Mr. Graham checking the labour.

Similar repairs will probably be required during the year 1861, and in addition I would recommend a careful examination of the gutters along the cornices, to ascertain if there are any leaks that may be destroying the wood work on which the roof rests, and if so—as I suspect there may be—have them thoroughly repaired.

The putty in some of the windows is perishing, and the cement in many places is falling out. One of the patients, a Carpenter, with one of our indoor employees, have done a large amount of work this Autumn, in restoring putty to windows, and replacing cement around window frames in the lower story, but the upper windows still require repairs.

In September last, the water from Carleton Water Works was introduced into the Asylum. The arrangement which the Commissioners have made, includes a supply for barn and piggery, but to neither have the pipes yet been laid; we are therefore paying for a privilege of which we cannot avail ourselves, in consequence of not having pipe. I have enquired and ascertained that a pipe of sufficient size can be laid to both of these buildings—our opening and closing the trenches—for, say £25, and the plumbing work would cost about £5. Considering that the advantages would be so great, and that the cost would be comparatively so small, I beg strongly to recommend that the pipes should be laid down early in the Spring.

It is cause of deep gratitude, a sincere expression of which I would desire to make on the part of the insane, that the Government have provided £2,000 towards the completion of the north wing.

Preparatory to that work being proceeded with in the Spring, the excavation for the cellar and foundations has been made during last Summer, by the labour of men employed in the Institution, assisted by the patients, and as the house continues to be much over-crowded, it is hoped that the new wing will be in readiness for occupancy, at latest, by the end of August 1862. In the meantime, it will be difficult to accommodate all applicants for admission, as we have hitherto done.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN WADDELL, *M. D.*

Provincial Lunatic Asylum, St. John, Dec. 31, 1860.

Appendix F.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Report of the Secretary of the Provincial Penitentiary.

Saint John, December 27, 1860.

SIR,—During the year ending 31st October last, there were eight hundred and sixty eight feet of Lightning Rods placed on the buildings connected with the Provincial Penitentiary, at a cost of £43 8s. the Accounts for which I am now directed to submit to the Commissioner of the Board of Works for payment.

The Steam Boiler was found to be so unsafe, that in September last, a Tubular one was contracted for, and is now being placed, for greater security against fire, in a small building erected for the purpose, outside the walls of the building used for workshops. I now beg to hand you the Accounts connected with the same, shewing an estimated expenditure of \$1,642.40, and it will be necessary to provide for the immediate payment of these Accounts.

The repairs necessary to the palisade fence and southern end of the granite Building referred to in my Report of 1st February last, as requiring an expenditure of about one hundred and forty pounds should be made during the current year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*

Hon. W. H. STEEVES.

Saint John, December 18, 1860.

SIR,—I have tested the Boiler manufactured by Mr. T. Ranton, for the Penitentiary, to the pressure required by agreement made by him, viz. 120 lbs to the square inch, and the Boiler stood the test satisfactorily.

I inspected the making of this Boiler in all its stages, and consider it completed in accordance with the Specification.

I remain your obedient servant,

W. M. SMITH.

S. BERTON, Esquire, Secretary, Provincial Penitentiary.

ERRATA.

Page 14, line 9 from bottom, for "ballasting," read blasting.

" 14, " 14 " " 50 miles," " 33 miles.

" 50, " 16 " "exception of the," read exposed.

Statements shewing Supervisors employed by Board of Works on Great Roads in the Years 1858, 1859, and 1860, together with other information, as required by an Address of 21st February, 1861.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Fredericton, 25th February, 1861.

SIR,—I beg to submit for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Statements herewith marked A, B, and C, shewing the number and names of Supervisors employed by the Board of Public Works for the years 1858, 1859, and 1860; the amount of money advanced to each Supervisor; the remuneration received by each, whether by Commission or by a rate per day; the number of rods turnpiked; the amount expended by days' work or by private contract; the amounts expended in building and repairing Bridges, and the amount of extras paid on each.

These Statements are made up from the Supervisors' Returns and other information in this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. STEEVES.

The Honorable S. L. TIZLEY, Provincial Secretary.

A.—1858.

SUPERVISORS.	Amount Expended.	Commission and Supplimentence.	No. of Rods Turnpiked.	Amount expended by Days' Work.	Amount expended by Private Contract.
J. Armstrong,	£100 0 0	10 per ct.,	875	..	..
G. Burnett,	245 0 0	do.	700	..	..
D. B. Campbell,	75 0 0	do.	..	..	..
A. Gallop,	258 12 9	do.	..	..	..
A. Gibson,	150 0 0	do.	101	£14 2 6	Temporary repairs in Spring.
James Burpee,	230 0 0	do.	107 1	7 18 9	..
J. C. Burpee,	125 0 0	do.	916	5 5 0	..
G. W. Curry,	650 0 0	do.	1023	35 17 9	..
S. C. Charters,	400 0 0	do.	602	96 5 0	Gravelling and other temporary repairs in Spring.
John S. Covert,	262 15 6	do.	..	7 11 9	..
R. Crocker,	500 0 0	do.	753	64 19 8	..
T. Cotterell,	25 0 0	do.	77	5 5 0	Filling ruts, &c.
Asa Dow,	203 0 0	do.	550	22 0 0	£24 15 6 Purchase of plank for repair of Bridges.
Wm. Fitzgerald,	225 0 0	do.	933	..	..
F. Fournier,	200 0 0	do.	434	1 15 0	..
J. Grimmer,	175 0 0	do.	1197	25 4 5	..
S. Gross,	200 0 0	do.	320	4 0 0	Repairs in Spring.
T. Gervin,	150 0 0	do.	1000	..	..
G. L. Hatheway,	160 0 0	do.	960	..	..
Henry Hitchings,	50 0 0	do.	825	9 0 0	..
Charles Hazen,	140 0 0	do.	2280	9 17 6	..
John Jordan, Jr.,	605 0 0	do.	291	279 6 7*	..
Wm. M. Kelly,	687 17 9	do.	869	47 2 0	..
J. Kilburn,	110 0 0	do.	825	15 0 0	..
George Moore,	100 0 0	do.	542	9 16 4	..
A. Menzies,	85 0 0	do.	..	..	..
T. McClellan,	275 0 0	do.	1210	10 0 0	..
H. M'Callum,	150 0 0	do.	..	43 12 0	..
A. M'Callum,	100 0 0	do.	1570	24 14 0	..
J. M'Millan,	250 0 0	do.	1381	0 10 0	..
A. K. M'Dougal,	716 13 8	do.	230	8 7 9	..
Philip Nase,	222 16 0	do.	..	3 15 0	..
George Oulton,	150 0 0	do.	500	8 0 0	..
Henry Piers,	75 0 0	do.	27	9 5 0	..
James Pratt,	165 0 0	do.	609	21 12 6	..
John Robertson,	100 0 0	do.	485	40 10 0	..
John A. Reed,	150 0 0	do.	855	..	..
J. Welling,	215 0 0	do.	..	..	..
George Wilson,	780 0 0	do.	5909	63 9 6	..
George Morton,	420 0 0	do.	440	..	..
				£9,881 15 8	

A.—1858.

Bridges built, costing £20 ea., and upwards.	Contract Price.	Extras Paid.	Amount paid for repairing Bridges.
..	..	..	£13 10 0
..
..	..	..	91 3 5
..	..	..	14 17 6
..	..	..	17 15 4
..	..	..	1 10 0
Brayson's Creek,	£60 0 0	} 10 0 0	73 12 0
Siga's Stream,	190 0 0		50 15 0
Duripeau Stream,	27 0 0		43 7 9
..	..	..	216 12 0
Brown's Brook,	64 0 0	..	75 0 0
..
..	..	..	14 7 3
..	..	..	1 9 6
..
M'Raes',	85 0 0	..	7 10 0
Gaspereau,	43 15 0	} ..	..
Big Cove,	36 0 0		9 4 0
..	..	..	4 10 0
..	..	..	15 17 6
Howard Brook,	25 0 0	..	31 9 2
Greystone,	97 5 0	..	23 0 0
..
..	..	..	4 15 9
Church Creek,	20 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
..	..	..	2 0 0
..
..	..	..	6 10 0
..	..	..	47 6 0
Stewart Brook,	176 9 9	} ..	30 2 9
Burnt Church,	71 14 0		42 14 3
..	..	..	12 3 0
Sunken Island,	24 15 0	5 5 0	55 8 0
..	..	..	7 5 9
..
..
..	..	..	19 0 0
Sweeney's Brook,	162 10 0	} ..	81 6 9
Elliot's Brook,	103 12 6		135 17 8
Cleveland's Brook,	95 0 0		..

[Renous River. by days' work.
Fifteen Bridges repaired—that over

*Of this amount. expended by days' work, £135 12 11, which was laid out near the City of Saint John, in brushing, stoning, gravelling, and otherwise improving the Turnpike, John Jordan, Senior, being employed as foreman.

[by days' work, included.
Bridge over Bathurst Basin, £59 1 9,

B.—1859.

SUPERVISORS.	Amount Expended.	Commission and Sup'tendance.	No. of Rods Turnpiked.	Amount expended by Days' Work.	Amount expended by Private Contract.
J. Armstrong,	£175 13 9	10 per cent.	195	..	..
J. C. Burpee,	350 0 0	do	2320	..	..
J. Burpee,	338 0 0	do	519	£12 12 6	..
George Burnett,	218 13 10	do	476	65 3 0	..
George W. Curry,	757 10 0	do	269	59 17 6	..
S. C. Charters,	371 11 6	do	918	47 0 0	..
John S. Covert,	649 10 10	do	..	20 7 6	..
R. Crocker,	312 0 0	do	741	41 17 6	..
T. Cotterell,	75 0 0	do	129	4 15 0	..
D. B. Campbell,	75 0 0	do	761	..	..
Asa Dow,	456 10 11	do	854	28 2 6	..
F. Fournier,	275 0 0	do	625	37 8 0	..
W. Fitzgerald,	280 0 0	do	..	..	..
T. Gervin,	150 0 0	do	291	..	..
A. Gibson,	230 0 0	do	488	50 5 6	..
Samuel Gross,	230 3 0	do	1670	12 0 0	..
Charles Hazen,	207 12 0	do	3554	..	..
Henry Hitchings,	150 0 0	do	811	7 19 0	..
John Jordan, Jr.	840 0 0	do	1517	252 8 9	..
William M. Kelly,	584 7 5	do	736	96 17 6	..
J. Kilburn,	210 0 0	do	2560	21 0 0	..
George Moore,	100 0 0	do	215	15 3 1	..
George A. Morton,	275 0 0	do	969	26 11 3	..
A. Menzies,	118 3 9	do	..	..	..
A. M'Callum,	125 0 0	do	540	47 17 9	..
H. M'Callum,	250 0 0	do	2035	..	..
T. M'Clellan,	450 0 0	do	659	9 12 6	..
A. K. M'Dougall,	304 12 2	do	2880	3 15 0	..
J. M'Millan,	400 0 0	do	733	..	..
P. Nase,	365 0 0	do	133	18 12 6	..
G. Oulton,	125 0 0	do	344	2 17 6	..
J. Pratt,	125 0 0	do	147	5 2 6	..
H. Piers,	130 0 0	do	..	..	..
W. Parker,	175 0 0	do	..	..	..
J. Robertson,	165 0 0	do	275	11 0 0	..
T. Robinson,	125 0 0	do	788	20 18 10	..
J. A. Reed,	200 0 0	do	920	..	..
George Wilson,	615 0 0	do	..	42 1 9	..
Francis Woods,	75 0 0	do	400	3 12 6	..
John Welling,	105 0 0	do	100	4 7 0	..
G. L. Hatheway,	290 0 0	do	..	..	..
A. Gallop,	400 0 0	do	249	4 5 0	..
£11,854 9 2					

B.—1859.

Bridges built, costing £20 each, and upwards.	Contract Price.	Extras Paid.	Amount paid for repairing Bridges.	
Merritt's Stream,	£65 5 0	..	..
Crozier's Stream,	95 0 0	..	..
Nelson's Brook,	25 10 0	..	20 17 0	
Alder Brook,	39 10 0	less 5 12 6	89 8 9	[days' work included. Bridge at Davidson's Cove, £7 10s. by
..	..	..	23 0 6	
Irving Brook,	29 0 0	..	..
Quisibis,	313 0 0	..	45 12 6	
Remo Therault,	75 0 0	..	..
..	..	..	117 0 0	[contract.
Eastey Creek,	125 0 0	39 7 0	..	Driving piles at Maugerville, by private
Trout Creek,	42 0 0	8 0 0	..	[mediate necessity after freshet.
Arbo's Brook,	73 0 0	..	52 2 6	By days' work, in consequence of im-
..	..	..	52 2 11	
..	..	..	5 8 0	
..	..	..	71 5 0	
Boulis Brook,	25 0 0	..	63 0 0	Of which £28 15s. by days' work.
..	..	..	225 1 2	
..	
..	..	..	2 16 0	
..	..	..	10 10 0	
..	..	..	1 5 0	
Jones's Brook,	20 0 0	..	19 6 6	Of the amount expended in days' work, £189 1 8, was laid out in brush-
..	..	..	53 4 4	ing, stoning, gravelling, and otherwise improving the Turnpike near the City of Saint John, John Jordan, Sen. being employed as foreman.
Bartibog,	210 0 0	..	38 9 10	Of which, £11 5s. by days' work.
..	
..	..	..	3 9 3	Including £2 8 3, by days' work.
Barbarie's Mill,	28 10 0	..	61 18 9	
..	
..	..	..	28 10 0	
..	..	..	1 5 0	
German Brook,	29 8 0	..	..
Saw-mill Creek,	195 10 0	..	1 8 0	By days' work.
River de Cache,	44 15 10	..	20 13 10	
..	..	..	92 5 0	
Nase's,	170 0 0	2 10 0	48 10 0	By days' work; required immediately
Steven's,	38 0 0	..	..	[after freshet.
..	..	..	4 11 0	
..	..	..	36 6 8	
..	..	..	9 16 7	
..	
Blair's Mill,	26 0 0	20 0 0	..	
Sherwood's Mill,	21 17 6	..	..
..	
..	
Salmon Creek,	21 0 0	..	1 0 0	
Teague's Brook,	108 0 0	..	..
Grand Ance,	45 0 0	..	92 12 6	
Elm Tree,	75 2 6	..	..
Lord and Foy's Brook,	109 0 0	..	..
Queen's Bridge,	59 0 0	..	..
..	..	..	10 0 0	
..	
..	..	..	5 6 6	

C.—1860.

SUPERVISORS.	Amount expended.	Commission and Sup'tendance.	No. of Roads Turnpiked.	Amount expended by Days' Work.	Amount expended by Private Contract.
J. Armstrong,	£123 12 10	10 per cent.	632	..	..
A. Avar,	200 0 0	do	311	..	..
J. C. Burpee,	200 0 0	do	472	£11 5 0	..
J. Burpee,	321 0 0	do	415	10 16 9	..
Geo. Burnett,	413 14 6	do	201	25 10 1	..
J. Bulbar,	500 0 0	do	..	31 0 0	..
W. Brait,	175 0 0	do	1361	..	..
Geo. W. Curry,	475 0 0	do	344	22 11 6	..
S. C. Charters,	456 0 0	do	106	46 7 5	*£50 0 0
John S. Covert,	350 2 7	do	..	..	*196 10 0
R. Crocker,	591 17 6	do	103	61 15 0	..
T. Cotterell,	50 0 0	do	330	0 11 6	..
D. B. Campbell,	60 0 0	do	291	0 10 0	..
Asa Dow,	220 15 2	do	145	12 15 0	..
F. Fournier,	200 11 9	do	60	17 12 6	..
W. Fitzgerald,	300 0 0	do	..	11 5 0	..
T. Gervin,	150 0 0	do	223	..	..
A. Gibson,	150 0 0	do	262	34 0 0	..
S. Gross,	227 10 0	do	130	8 0 0	..
A. Gallop,	275 0 0	do	60	29 17 6	..
G. L. Hatheway,	160 16 0	do	1750	..	..
Charles Hazen,	147 10 3	do	701	28 10 4	..
Geo. Moore,	175 0 0	do	568	..	..
H. Hitchings,	150 0 0	do	1046	1 15 0	..
W. E. Hoyt,	216 5 0	do	592	2 15 0	..
R. King,	50 0 0	do	313	14 7 3	..
J. Haggerty,	137 10 0	do	450	..	..
John Jordan, Jr.	491 2 6	do	797	174 8 10	..
Wm. M. Kelly,	482 2 4	do	1265	94 18 11	..
I. Kilburn,	†182 7 2	do	2084	28 0 0	..
George A. Morton,	*260 0 0	do	250	9 10 0	..
A. Menzies,	125 0 0	do	300	0 10 0	..
A. M'Callum,	170 0 0	do	..	17 0 0	..
H. M'Callum,	175 0 0	do	400	5 5 0	..
T. M'Clellan,	200 0 0	do	874	13 19 0	..
A. K. M'Dougall,	312 14 0	do	659	1 6 3	..
J. M'Millan,	625 0 0	do	1284	..	..
J. M'Rae,	200 0 0	do	608	..	..
P. Nase, Jr.	97 16 9	do	30	14 10 0	..
George Oulton,	125 0 0	do	180	1 4 8	..
J. Pratt,	120 17 10	do	225	6 17 6	..
William Parker,	100 0 0	do	..	..	..
Henry Piers,	100 0 0	do	41	..	..
J. Robertson,	155 5 8	do	434	15 12 6	..
J. A. Reed,	200 0 0	do	810	..	..
T. Robinson,	250 0 0	do	899	5 15 6	..
S. Smith,	90 0 0	do	80	..	..
F. W. Steeves,	200 0 0	do	460	12 5 0	..
M. Steeves,	175 0 0	do	1051	12 10 0	..
Francis Tibbits,	25 0 0	do	..	..	..
George Wilson,	325 14 8	do	..	16 0 0	..
F. Woods,	120 0 0	do	182	..	..
J. Welling,	116 5 6	do	30	0 5 0	..
Total.	£11,970 12 0				

† Supervisor Kilburn expended in addition to the amount above stated, the sum of £373 in the erection Report. The materials were provided by public competition, and the construction was done by days'

C.—1860.

Bridges built, costing £20 each, and upwards.	Contract Price.	Extras Paid.	Amount paid for repairing Bridges.	
..	..	..	£131 8 8	£19 11 5 by days' work after great storm 6th October last, including £4 allowed Mr. Avar extra personal expenses on same occasion.
Salmon Creek,	£65 0 0	..	1 10 0	
Ferguson's Brook,	52 15 0	£4 10 0	63 19 0	
{ Shiktehawk,	..	..	22 0 0	Of which £17 by days' work.
{ Shaw's Creek,	191 0 0	..	43 0 6	
{ Thomas Ryan's,	79 10 0	..	55 6 0	By days' work.
{ David Martin's,	24 10 0	..	42 6 0	By days' work.
..	..	..	..	*Removing foundation of old piers and protecting new ones of Sackville Bridge by Hugh Gallagher.
Sterling's Creek,	20 0 0	..	26 19 6	*This amount expended for driving piles in bank of River St. John in Mau-gerville, at 5s. 6d. each.
Cook's Brook,	100 0 0	..	254 11 0	
..	..	..	7 10 0	
..	..	..	1 4 0	
{ Leveque,	21 0 0	..	54 8 9	Of which £7 15s. by days' work.
{ Long's,	24 0 10	..	262 11 0	This expense includes part renewal of Shediac Bridge.
{ Rice's,	25 10 0	..	19 0 0	Of which £10 by days' work.
..	..	..	65 1 0	
..	..	..	80 9 0	Of which £18 1 9 by days' work.
..	..	..	27 10 0	Of which £12 10s. by days' work.
Upton Brook,	99 15 0	..	6 12 6	Do. £4 do.
..	..	..	45 3 0	
..	..	..	79 13 2	
..	..	..	14 8 0	Mr. Haggerty was allowed £37 10s. out of this Grant for superintending New Canaan Bridge.
..	..	..	56 9 6	
..	..	..	52 8 3	*This amount includes the repairing of 6 Bridges, 4 of which were by contract & 2 by days' work, viz. that at Hampton Ferry cost £27 17 9, & that over Bellisle cost £79 12 2; Mr. Morton charges for personal services, 21 days at 15s. per day.
..	..	..	21 0 0	By days' work.
..	..	..	135 9 2	
Glenelg,	132 15 0	3 17 6	0 10 0	
Little New River,	52 10 0	..	7 10 0	
..	..	..	11 15 0	
..	..	..	17 4 0	
Six Small Bridges,	93 13 0	..	95 12 1	
..	..	..	91 18 6	Of which £7 2 6 by days' work.
..	..	..	40 16 0	
..	..	..	5 8 0	Of which £1 10s. by days' work.
..	..	..	3 2 6	By days' work.
Groom's Creek,	62 0 0	..	3 0 0	
..	..	..	5 0 0	By days' work.
..	..	..	2 17 6	
..	..	..	3 3 0	
..	..	..	25 2 6	Of which £3 10s. by days' work.
..	..	..	6 0 0	

of a new Bridge over Kelly's Creek, under circumstances noticed at page 13 of the present year's annual work. Mr. Kilburn has not yet been settled with for his services.

NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT
OF
SCHOOLS
FOR
NEW BRUNSWICK.

WITH AN APPENDIX.



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1861.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Fredericton, Feb. 12, 1861.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before the three Branches of the Legislature, my Report on the state of the Schools of New Brunswick, during the year 1860.

I have also given copious extracts from the Reports of the District Inspectors, and several statistical Tables.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BENNET.

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.

REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,
*Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In submitting the Ninth Annual Report on the state of the Common, Superior, Training and Model Schools in New Brunswick, it affords me sincere pleasure to be able to state that, upon the whole, considerable progress has been made in our educational affairs during the past year.

The appended statistics, which have been compiled with care, exhibit an increase in nearly every particular in which an increase is desirable, and a falling off only where a falling off is equally satisfactory. A large addition has been made to the number of trained teachers in active employment; whilst the number of the untrained has suffered an almost corresponding diminution. The whole teachers employed, and the whole schools in operation, exceed in number those of the preceding year; at the same time, we are presented with a gratifying feature, in the fact of a more liberal local provision being made for their support, as well as in an increased registration of pupils attending the schools. It will be seen that new school-houses have been built, and old ones repaired, as well as the foundation laid of several new libraries. Additional Teachers' Institutes have also been formed, leaving only a very few Counties in which these useful organizations do not exist. These and other satisfactory results which have been obtained, will more plainly appear from an examination of the statistical tables, and from the copious extracts made from the local Reports. The tables are not yet as complete as I hope in another year to make them; but, imperfect as they are, they furnish the best means of forming a correct opinion of the working of our school system, of the success which has hitherto attended it, and of the obstacles which still impede its progress. In order to set these matters in the clearest light, I shall make a few references and remarks.

ABSTRACT TABLES A AND B.

These tables, which contain a summary of the statistics for the winter and summer respectively, indicate a slow, but gradual advance, as well the latter upon the former, as both on the corresponding terms of the preceding year. It will be seen that, along with the increase of trained teachers, we have also an increase in the number of schools, —a very satisfactory result, and confirmatory of an opinion I ventured to express in my last Report, that the people would rather dispense with a school altogether for a time, than employ men any longer in a service for which they had received no special preparation. In the winter, as shown by Table A, there is an increase of 80 in the number of trained teachers, with a decrease of 63 in that of the untrained; and again in summer, as will be seen by Table B, the increase and decrease under the same heads are respectively 85 and 62,—showing, in connection with other information furnished by the master of the Training School, that the whole of these teachers, with few and gradually diminishing exceptions, had been formerly engaged in the school service, and that they have been recently endeavoring, by attendance at the Training School, to qualify themselves more and more for the discharge of their duties. These figures also afford proof, if proof were still needed, of the growing demand for teachers who have passed through a course of training. To this I may add, as confirming the inference now drawn from these figures, that, while a great many applications have been made at the Education Office during the year for trained teachers, with offers of salaries which a few years ago would have been thought extravagant, *not one* has been made for either male or female teacher of the lowest rank. Surely such considerations as these will not fail to have their proper influence with the young men of talent in the Province, in inducing a number of them to embrace a service in which they will find ample scope and a fair remuneration for their talents, with prospects of promotion not inferior, and with means of self-improvement superior, to those of the sometimes envied clerks, whom the long-hours system, not yet everywhere discontinued, condemns to give up almost all their waking moments to their masters' service.

With 14 additional schools in the one term, and 23 in the other, and so large an increase in the number of trained, and therefore more highly-paid teachers, (the latter circumstance is sometimes overlooked in calculating the cost,) it was to be expected that an increased expenditure would be the result; and, accordingly, we find an increase on the previous year of £583 from the public funds, with an increase of local

contributions of £815. As an offset to this enlarged expenditure, there is shown an increase of 1,091 pupils in the winter term, and of 1,656 in summer, making the mean increase on the year 1,373. The other columns indicate a gratifying increase in almost every particular, with the exception of the average attendance, which is not so satisfactory as could be desired.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

In 1859, the mean number of Superior Schools in operation was 13; in 1860, 15; increase, 2. During the past year, the total expenditure on account of salaries to the teachers of these schools was £2,063 10 7, of which £907 12 4 were drawn from the public chest, and the balance, or £1,154 18 3, was made up in local contributions, raised either by voluntary subscription, tuition fees, or assessment, and in all cases certified to have been paid in cash to the teachers. The attendance of pupils at these schools is larger, and more regular than at any others of which this Department has account. The average number to each school is about 56, with an average daily attendance of 36. The remainder of the tables from which the results are derived, is also satisfactory, as showing that a greater number of pupils than formerly is found learning the higher branches of instruction, including Latin, in the study of which 34 are engaged.

These facts afford convincing proof to my mind that Superior Schools were really wanted, and that they are properly appreciated by the people who are making such exertions to maintain them. Wherever they are established, there is good reason to believe that they are at once creating and satisfying a taste for that higher kind of instruction which cannot be found in the ordinary Parish Schools. In all that relates to the houses, furniture, and apparatus, there is little more to be desired. We have also the testimony of the Inspectors, that the teachers are all well qualified for their work; that most of them are men of tried worth, of good scholarship, and with the professional ability which is derived from experience. Another gratifying feature in connection with these schools, and one that must exert a very salutary influence upon the minds of the pupils, is the fact, that the teachers have more permanent engagements than is unhappily the case with so many teachers of the other schools. I may also add, that seven of the Superior Schools have recently had libraries established in connection with them, the money value of which may be seen by a reference to Table D; but their moral value no statistics can adequately indicate.

It is worthy of remark, that additions will be made to the number of

Superior Schools, as soon as qualified men can be found to take charge of them. Within the year, I have had a comparatively large number of applications for teachers of superior attainments, whose salaries would range from four to five hundred dollars each, per annum, without being able to supply them. The Provincial Training School is, no doubt, an excellent institution, and the more efficient it can be made, the better for the educational interests of the country; but, apart altogether from the circumstance of its present term of attendance being too short, it was never designed to embrace the preparation of teachers for our Grammar or Superior Schools. For the necessary supply of such teachers therefore, we must look chiefly to the University of New Brunswick, and to other Educational Institutions of high standing in the country.

Judging from the past, it may, I think, be fairly inferred, that the future of these schools will satisfy all reasonable expectations. But, in order to render them as successful as possible, every obstacle to their progress should be taken out of the way, and every practicable inducement held out for their encouragement. Good as have been the results obtained from those already in operation, I cannot help regarding the indiscriminate establishment of them in every parish, but more especially in parishes where the Grammar Schools are located, as rather a disadvantage, both in an economical and educational point of view. And yet there are instances in which both kinds of schools are in successful and harmonious operation in one and the same parish. Here is a difficulty; and, to meet it, I would suggest that the law be so amended as to give the Board of Education the power to determine whether a Superior School may or may not be established where a Grammar School already exists. And, by way of encouragement, I think that a great additional impulse would be given, and a simple act of justice done, to all our teachers and scholars alike, if the scholarships in the University, which under the law relating to that institution, are now confined to pupils of the Grammar Schools, were thrown open to competition by boys from all schools without distinction.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

I have given whatever I could of my time and attention to this institution, during the past year; and it is probable that my visits, and the suggestions which I have been able to throw out, may have, in some degree, contributed to the improvements which have certainly taken place.

A change has been made in the female department, which will, I trust, continue to prove beneficial. The female student-teachers have

for some time labored under the disadvantage of having no Model School attached to this branch of the institution. Now, however, in addition to their special duties as *pupils*, they take their places in turn, and perform a proportionate share of the work as *teachers* in the Model School connected with the other department, where they have much better opportunities of improving in the art of teaching and school management than they ever before possessed. The good effects of this arrangement are already visible, in the easy and self-possessed manner in which some of these young persons conduct the exercises of the different classes intrusted to their direction.

It should be observed that this department has recently been furnished with new desks and chairs, after the most approved pattern, improving very much the appearance of the room, and adding greatly to the comfort of the students.

An improving feature may also be noticed in connection with the male department. Students used formerly to confine their attention to a degree beyond what was desirable to the study of those branches on a knowledge of which, it was supposed, their classification mainly depended. Since, however, candidates for license have been given to understand that their position as teachers will be made to depend upon their skill in teaching and school management, as well as upon their literary attainments, no difficulty has been experienced in securing their hearty co-operation in the work of the Model School; and, as one improvement generally leads to another, to this circumstance, coupled with arrangements before noticed, may be ascribed the success and improving prospects of the Model School itself. If a large and regular attendance be the true test of the value of any school, (and no one doubts it,) we may safely conclude that the Model School is, as far as it is itself concerned, fairly meeting this test; for a more regular attendance can hardly be expected or desired than is presented by the daily register of that school.

To my mind, however, there is no feature among the whole so gratifying as the fact, that, of all the candidates presenting themselves for admission, about one in every six was rejected on the ground of incompetency. I heartily rejoice that so much moral courage has been displayed in the discharge of an obvious but disagreeable duty.

But, after all, the institution is not what I should like to see it. The present term of twelve weeks, as has been often pointed out in former Reports, is much too short for the accomplishment of the important objects aimed at, and should be extended to at least six months,—an

arrangement which might, I think, be carried out without any addition to the expenditure, but with great advantage to the service. The furniture is not so suitable, nor the library so extensive, nor the apparatus so complete, as these important requisites should be in a provincial institution. But, last and worst of all, are the buildings. The house appropriated to the female department, besides being unfavorably situated, would not rank, notwithstanding the repairs already referred to, as a first-class school-room in many of the rural districts. The Model School-room is large enough; but that is nearly all that can be said in its favor; while the two adjoining class-rooms are very unsuitable to their present purposes.

Now that private enterprise all over the Province is doing so much to take away the reproach too long and justly attaching to us on account of our inferior school-houses, I do sincerely trust that the day is not far distant, when the Legislature, impressed with the importance of improving the character of the Training School, and following the examples set us in this respect by our neighbors in Canada and Nova Scotia, will appropriate a sufficient sum for the erection and furnishing of a building which will be at once commensurate with the object in view, and in keeping with our position as a people.

LIBRARIES.

If the Training School be considered as the foundation of our system of public instruction, the establishment of the District School Library may be regarded as its completion. In the former, are trained and prepared the teachers whose duty it will be to distribute with a liberal hand their own stores of information to their pupils, who again will find in the public library the means of prosecuting to almost any extent the studies begun at school. The importance of this part of our system must be felt and acknowledged by every one who chooses to reflect upon it. To confer upon our children the power of reading, and, if possible, a relish for it, is a duty which will not be questioned; but to confer such power and relish, and at the same time refuse or neglect to supply the means for their proper exercise, seems not only an act of positive cruelty, but a senseless waste of time and labor. Reading-power, like water-power, is mainly valuable in its practical application to some useful purpose. The power of reading, and the correct use of it, are profitable in a pecuniary, and beneficial in a moral point of view. By reading may be acquired the information which, duly reflected on, and rightly directed, will enable a man to improve at once his mind and his circum-

stances; and as a means of profitably and pleasantly spending a leisure hour, reading has no equal which is at the same time so available.

To the teacher, as well as to the pupil, the importance of the library can hardly be overrated. To a teacher of an active and inquiring mind, (and there are many such in the Province,) I know of no want so great as the want of books; and it is not to be expected that the teacher out of his slender means can supply this want to the extent that is desirable. It is only, therefore, by the school library, established by the joint action of his supporters, that we can hope to see his wants and wishes in this respect fully satisfied. But here it may be proper to remark, in order to prevent any misapprehension, that the term "school libraries" does not imply that the libraries in question are intended for the exclusive use of teachers and their pupils. They are, in fact, public libraries designed for the benefit of the general population, and for convenience are placed in connection with the schools, and their management confided to the school authorities.

It may, I think, be safely assumed that libraries will be established in number and extent proportioned to the intelligence of the people. Wherever intelligence is found, there also is found the desire for more light. This being so, I have good hopes for the future success of our public libraries. The intelligence of the people of this Province is by no means inconsiderable, and I have every reason to believe that it is growing every day. Of this fact, our experience in establishing libraries during the past year is a satisfactory proof. It will be seen by Table D, that 25 new libraries have been formed, and an addition made to one formerly established, numbering in all 1,677 volumes, or an increase in last year of 731. The total amount expended on this account was £203 10 6, of which £67 16 10 are paid out of the public funds.

These libraries embrace popular works in the various departments of human knowledge, and, amongst others, no inconsiderable number relating to the science and practice of agriculture. This circumstance affords a cheering prospect that the time is not far distant, when the farmer will be brought through these agencies to study more closely than heretofore the mysteries of his occupation; and that the result of all will be the improved cultivation of both mind and soil.

NEW TEXT BOOKS.

The propriety of introducing agricultural instruction into the schools has lately been under the consideration of the Board of Education; and I trust that ere long a work on this subject will be added to our

authorized set of school-books. I may also add that an arithmetic suited to the decimal system of computation has been prepared, and will shortly be published.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The state of the school-house is, generally speaking, a pretty certain index to the state of education, as well as to the estimation in which it is held, in any community. It is true, that in the poor, sparse, back-settlements, where the people are left, and just because they are left, to their own resources, we shall look in vain for a large, well-furnished, or well-ventilated school-house, notwithstanding, perhaps, their earnest desire for a better state of things; but when we find, as we still occasionally do, the school-house the only, or almost the only, shabby building in the neighborhood, we are forced to believe that there, at all events, the advantages of education are neither correctly understood nor appreciated. On the other hand, when we see the people combining to erect school-houses which strangers may admire, and they themselves regard with some degree of honest pride, we may fairly conclude that the education of their children has assumed in their minds all the importance due to the magnitude of the interests involved.

I refer with great pleasure to the progress made in the construction of school-houses during the year. In 1859, the number of new school-houses reported was 54; this year, again, we have 57; or 111 in the short space of two years. Some of these buildings, as I can testify, are not only suitable as school-houses, but elegant as public edifices, far outstripping, as I have been assured, anything which their projectors thought it possible a few years ago to realize.

It is, however, deserving of especial notice that the improvements now going forward in the matter of school-houses are chiefly confined to the rural districts. The reason is obvious. The erection of such superior buildings as those just referred to, is due to the improving circumstances of the people, and to the spread of juster notions in regard to education than formerly obtained; but the erection of school-houses of some sort or other is a matter of absolute necessity, if schools are to be maintained in the rural districts at all. Not so, however, in the cities and towns where buildings may be rented, and where, accordingly, we find that nearly all the school-houses in use are merely hired rooms. Now, with the mere abstract principle of renting, there is, perhaps, but little fault to find. A rented school-room may be as comfortable and as suitable as one built or owned by the public; but, wherever the hiring is done by

the teacher, (and this is the most common, as it is the worst, feature of the practice,) there is a great probability that from motives of economy a room of an inferior description will be preferred. And such is the fact, as Trustees and Inspectors have again and again testified. Small, close, low, ill-ventilated rooms are generally in use in those very places—as, for instance, in the crowded parts of the City of Saint John—where large and airy apartments are most wanted. But the mischief does not stop here. The rent of these rooms is nominally paid by the teacher, but in reality, by the parents of the pupils, in the shape of additional tuition-fees. When, therefore, to the tuition-fees thus increased is added the expense of books, stationery, and other school-requisites, it is not surprising to hear that many poor children in Saint John never enter school at all. Besides those whom poverty thus keeps in ignorance, there must be in all such cities a large number to whose parents the education of their children is a matter of indifference. The consequences are sad, but only such as may be expected. Children thus growing up in ignorance almost necessarily grow up in idleness; and the descent from ignorance and idleness to vice and crime is easy and natural. And those who know how difficult it is, even under the most favorable circumstances, to keep their children in the ways of honesty and rectitude, will read with pain, but with no surprise, of the extent of juvenile depravity in that city, and of the crying necessity for the establishment of schools to reclaim from vice those whom it had been a wiser economy to have kept at first from going astray. I shall heartily rejoice at the establishment and success of the proposed Reformatory School; but cannot help thinking that had the money, which this benevolent object will require, been expended years ago in opening Free Schools for the education of the poor and friendless, such an outlay would have rendered a Reformatory School in our time all but unnecessary.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It has been seen that we have good reason to rejoice at the general progress made during the year. Strange as it may seem, this is more particularly true of the rural parts of the Province. In the cities and towns, notwithstanding the facilities afforded by the density of the population for any benevolent combination, the improvements do not keep pace with their daily increasing necessities. Notwithstanding the increased attendance of pupils at the Common and Superior Schools, and every allowance being made for those under instruction at the Grammar, Denominational, and Private Schools of the Province, there must be a large

number, certainly some thousands, attending no school and receiving no school-instruction whatever. In neglecting to educate this large number of children we are incurring a double loss. We lose, in the first place, the benefits which might otherwise be derived from the exercise of so many minds now running to waste; for it has long been known that those who exercise their minds to any good purpose are exactly in proportion to those who exercise them at all. Of course, it is not meant to be asserted that all minds are equal, or that all would receive the same advantage from the same instruction. All kinds of fruit will be ripened by the sun, but only when so placed as to receive the full influence of his beams. An intervening wall may easily occasion and account for all the difference between two plants of equal promise, one of which, from its being on the sunny side, has been brought to perfection, and the other been stunted in its growth. But the position of the plant does not depend so much upon itself, or upon the sun, as upon another something, which may be called opportunity. Now, the object of education is nothing more than the proposal to throw down this wall of partition, and thereby afford the people the opportunity of participating in the light of intelligence to such an extent as shall qualify them, and, if possible, predispose them to discharge with propriety the social and relative duties of life.

But, in the second place, we are losers every year to a large amount, incurred in the detection, prosecution, and punishment of crime which is the direct result of our neglect to educate in knowledge and virtue. The gaol is filled, while the school-house is deserted. It seems here and there to be forgotten, that prevention is better than cure, and that school-masters and school-mistresses are the cheapest, as they are the most effective police.

What is the cause of this state of things? On reflection, I think it will be found to be of a two-fold character: either poverty or indifference. But, to wait till the poor become rich, and able to educate their children as the public interests require they should be educated, is as reasonable as, before crossing a river, to wait till the waters run past; and you may as well ask the dumb to sing as the indifferent to cast off their apathy. Now, every child deprived of instruction through the operation of either of these causes, or of both combined, is just another, and very forcible argument, why every friend to humanity and social order should cheerfully and heartily unite upon a subject affecting so vitally the best interests of the Province. No town or district can well afford to allow its children to grow up in ignorance. The present

means required for their education would, in less than a single generation, be far more than repaid by the accumulated wealth added to the common stock, by the superior intelligence and industry conferred by a good education. We do well to wish our wild lands settled and improved by immigrants; we do well to use every legitimate means to induce such immigrants to come among us; but where is the wisdom of "wishing more men from England," and neglecting the children born within our gates?

Irregular attendance is another hindrance to the progress of education. The evil is occasioned in the rural districts by the necessity of employing the young people in the labors of the farm; but the same evil exists in the towns and villages, without, perhaps, such a valid excuse. However occasioned, it is deeply to be deplored. Irregularity produces a double mischief. By it, not only is the pupil deprived of much instruction that he might otherwise receive, but he is in danger of losing the opportunity of forming those punctual and regular habits, which are much more important to his future success than any amount of mere knowledge. But, while thus injuring himself, he injures, at the same time, his classmates, who, from a necessity of the case, are more or less retarded in their studies by his absence. If parents, with whom, in a great measure, the fault lies, will but reflect on what a loss they are incurring, and must incur, while this evil is unchecked, I have such faith in their intelligence and common sense as to induce the hope, that another year will witness a great improvement in the matter of attendance.

These are some of the obstacles which still oppose our progress, and for which the most effective remedy would, in my opinion, be found in the general adoption of the principle of assessment,—a principle which has been once and again recognized by the Legislature. The success which has attended the adoption of this principle in Canada and elsewhere, should influence us to make the experiment upon a larger scale than has yet been tried. That success, however, is due in some measure to the municipal institutions on which, in Canada, the school system is engrafted. If, therefore, one or more of our incorporated Counties or Towns, with all the necessary machinery for carrying out details already existing, would but take advantage of the principle of assessment now on the Statute-book, and the same precisely as that succeeding so admirably in Canada, I am persuaded that the result would be so successful, that we should, in a very few years, see every other County in the Province copying the bright example. Meantime, let the friends of education take courage from

past successes, and press on to yet greater triumphs. We are still far from the goal, but we are moving in the right direction. If our drawbacks still seem numerous, it is only because public attention is more steadily directed to the great question of education than formerly. If the course of our educational ship be still impeded by rocks on the one hand, or shoals on the other, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are all marked on the chart, and that ordinary vigilance, with God's blessing, will safely guide the vessel through.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN BENNET.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

I. COUNTIES OF KING'S, ALBERT, AND WESTMORLAND.

INSPECTOR DUVAL.

Saint John, January 1, 1861.

SIR,—During the year just closed, I have made two complete tours of inspection. The following tabular statements will show the number of schools in operation in each of the three Counties, and the classification of the teachers:—

FIRST TOUR OF INSPECTION, 1860.

King's County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	14		Female Teachers, 1st Class,	28
“ 2d “	16		“ 2d “	12
“ 3d “	20		“ 3d “	9
	—		“ Unlicensed,	3
	50			—
				52
Total				102

Westmorland County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	7		Female Teachers, 1st Class,	22
“ 2d “	11		“ 2d “	7
“ 3d “	35		“ 3d “	15
“ Unlicensed,	4			—
	—			44
	57			
Total,				101

Albert County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	7		Female Teachers, 1st Class,	10
“ 2d “	3		“ 2d “	5
“ 3d “	11		“ 3d “	5
“ Unlicensed,	1			—
	—			20
	22			
Total,				42

Total number of Male Teachers in the three Counties,	..	..	129
“ Female Teachers “	..	..	116
			—
Majority of Male Teachers,	..	..	18

Of these, there were, in King's County—

Male Teachers, trained,	37,	Female Teachers, trained,	43 = 80
“ untrained,	12,	“ untrained,	10 = 22
			—
			102

In Westmorland County—

Male Teachers, trained,	17,	Female Teachers, trained,	30 = 47
“ untrained,	40,	“ untrained,	14 = 54
			—
			101

In Albert County—

Male Teachers, trained,	11,	Female Teachers, trained,	16 = 27
“ untrained,	12,	“ untrained,	3 = 15
			—
			42

Trained Teachers in the three Counties : Males, 65 ; Females, 89 = 154
 Untrained Teachers “ Males, 64 ; Females, 27 = 91

Total, 245

SECOND TOUR OF INSPECTION, 1860.

King's County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	11	Female Teachers, 1st Class,	27
“ 2d “	17	“ 2d “	11
“ 3d “	23	“ 3d “	12
“ Unlicensed,	3	“ Unlicensed,	1
—			
54		51	
			Total, 105

Westmorland County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	6	Female Teachers, 1st Class,	15
“ 2d “	9	“ 2d “	5
“ 3d “	27	“ 3d “	15
“ Unlicensed,	2	“ Unlicensed,	1
—			
44		36	
			Total, 80

Albert County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	5	Female Teachers, 1st Class,	6
“ 2d “	5	“ 2d “	5
“ 3d “	13	“ 3d “	7
“ Unlicensed,	1	“ Unlicensed,	1
—			
24		19	
			Total, 43

Total number of Male Teachers in the three Counties,	122
" Female Teachers " 	105
	—
Majority of Male Teachers,	17
Of these, there were, in King's County—	
Trained Male Teachers, 39, Trained Female Teachers, 43 =	82
Untrained " 16, Untrained " 7 =	23
	—
	105
In Westmorland County—	
Trained Male Teachers, 16, Trained Female Teachers, 19 =	35
Untrained " 29, Untrained " 16 =	45
	—
	80
In Albert County—	
Trained Male Teachers, 10, Trained Female Teachers, 14 =	24
Untrained " 14, Untrained " 5 =	19
	—
	43
Trained Teachers in the three Counties: Males, 65; Females, 76 =	141
Untrained Teachers " Males, 59; Females, 28 =	87
	—
Total,	228

It will be seen from the above statistics, that there were 17 more schools in operation during my first tour of inspection than there were in the second. It must not be inferred from this that there was any diminished interest in the subject of education; but the engagements with the teachers of the first term were made during the winter, when the juvenile population was comparatively at leisure, while the engagements for the second term were made in the summer, when all available help was required on the farm.

Nothing is more common than to hear complaints of the number of females that are employed as teachers, from which it is argued that the educational interests of the Province are seriously injured. The general impression is, that three-fourths of our teachers are women. I confess that I have no sympathy with those who feel alarmed at the employment of females as the instructors of youth, even though their numbers were as great as is generally supposed. There are positions, unquestionably, where the services of male teachers are absolutely needed, especially where mathematical instruction is required. But it is my impression, that, taken as a whole, our female teachers are quite as efficient as our male teachers: that is, they are as intelligent, have naturally as much aptness for teaching, and as much tact for government. There are, undoubtedly, many females employed who are poor, inefficient teachers; but then it must be allowed that the same remark may be made with reference to many of the male teachers also. In fact, so many distinct qualifications are requisite to make a thoroughly efficient

teacher, that it is no matter for surprise, that they are not found more frequently blended in one individual. I am aware that many persons of intelligence and experience form a different estimate of the value of female teachers from that which I have expressed above. While I feel that I ought to listen candidly to their opinions, it is equally my duty honestly to record the convictions of my own mind.

With regard to the *number* of female teachers employed, the above tables will show how erroneous the general impression is: instead of there being a large majority of females employed, they are in a minority. During my first tour of inspection for the year 1860, there were 129 males teaching, and 116 females, being 13 fewer women than men; and, in my second tour, there were 122 male teachers and 105 female teachers, being 17 men more than women. I find, by the last Annual Report, that, throughout the Province, the female teachers were in a minority, there being, in 1859, 456 males employed, and 367 females: 89 more male than female teachers. Yet, we are told, the legislation for the last few years has ruined our schools, by flooding the country with female teachers.

Last year, I had to report 26 new school-houses erected, or in the course of erection, in the district under my care. Some of these, from various causes, are not yet finished; the rest are completed—many of them in a comfortable manner—and have been occupied during the year. I have to report, this year, in addition, 21 others that are finished, or being constructed, in the following places:—

Albert County.

Elgin, 1

King's County.

Kingston,	1	Sussex,	3
Hampton,	1	Stuholm,	3
Springfield,	1	Hammond,	1
Westfield,	1	Norton,	1
			—12

Westmorland County.

Dorchester,	1	Shediac,	1
Sackville,	2	Moncton,	2
Westmorland,	2		— 8

Total, 21

Several of these will be very commodious and creditable buildings. I find that, in most places where good new school-houses are erected, the inhabitants of surrounding neighborhoods are excited to emulation, and resolve upon having good school-houses also; so that the unsightly, unhealthy, and incommodious huts that yet exist will soon vanish, or, in some cases, will remain as mementos of the past, by which we may register the improvements that have been made.

Among the new school-houses referred to, I may mention those of—
Sharp Settlement, Studholm, where a very beautiful house is being erected at a moderate cost.

Baie Verte.—Opened just previously to my last visit, but not then finished. The ground is only 40 feet by 60 feet; the building, 30 feet by 24 feet—14 feet between the floors. Cost of ground, £3 10 0; of the building, £65, including painting. It was stipulated that each proprietor should provide desks and seats for his own family, but that they should be uniformly of a prescribed pattern.

Upper Sussex.—Superior School. Dimensions as recommended by the Board of Education; the proprietors, however, regret that they did not build a larger house. The ground, which was given, may be valued at £7 10 0; the building, with fixtures, cost about £130. The tops of the desks are of birch-wood, varnished. A separate chair is provided for each pupil. It is fitted up for the accommodation of 40 scholars. There are several good maps, and a good supply of black-boards. A library has also been provided, and nothing spared to make the house thoroughly comfortable.

Upper Norton.—Superior School-house; an elegant two story building. There is an acre of ground attached, which was given by Elijah Baxter, Esq. The house is 45 feet by 25 feet; the lower room is 12 feet in height, the upper, 11½ feet. Great care has been taken to have every out-door accommodation. The fixtures and fittings are to be of a superior character. Every attention is paid to ventilating and warming the house. The situation is elevated and healthy, commanding a beautiful view of the Kennebecasis and surrounding country. The building is near completion, under the direction of Archibald Campbell, Esquire, architect, of Saint John. The proprietors hope that pupils from a distance will find it worth their while to attend this institution. It is proposed to erect a boarding-house immediately in the vicinity, for their accommodation. The new bridge across the Kennebecasis will connect this school-house with the Passakeag station. The estimated cost of this school-house is about £400.

The particulars of the dimensions and cost of the above houses are given, as they may probably furnish suggestions to others who may be about to build.

There are, at the time of writing this Report, only two schools in the District recognized as "Superior Schools"—Moncton and Sussex; but there are several others which the teachers fully hope will merit that distinction; and I have no doubt that their claims will be allowed by the Board after due examination.

With a view of awakening a more lively interest in the subject of education, I have lectured at the following places: Springfield Point, Creek Road, (Springfield), Hammond Vale, Sackville, Westfield, and Millstream. The attendance was generally good, and the animated discussion which in some instances followed the lecture evinced the interest that was felt in the subject.

It will be seen that in some cases I have visited schools taught by

unlicensed teachers. Probably, the duties of my office scarcely required me to do so, but I thought that at least such information would be gained as would furnish the Board, more accurately, with particulars as to the number of pupils under instruction. I have found in some cases worthy, intelligent individuals, laboring on under a misconception that they would, without difficulty, obtain the Provincial money. I have explained to them their actual position, and recommended them to avail themselves of the benefits of the Training School. In other cases, I have felt it my duty to discountenance persons who, before entering upon the responsible duties of a teacher, needed much instruction themselves.

The King's County Teachers' Institute continues to hold periodical meetings, at which considerable interest is manifested. The meetings are felt to be, generally, both agreeable and instructive. I attended a meeting at Hillsborough, on the 6th October, for the purpose of forming an institute for Albert County. Seven young men attended, and resolutions were adopted to carry out the contemplated object. As there is not a large number of schools in the County, it may not be very easy to maintain the institute in a healthy and vigorous state; but I trust that sufficient interest will be felt by the teachers to overcome the difficulties that may be met with.

Assessment for the support of schools will not remove every evil that opposes improvement, but I am persuaded it will operate more effectually to that end than any other measure that could be devised. With this conviction strongly impressed upon my mind, I have advocated the principle both in my lectures and in private circles. I have no doubt that assessment will be the plan ultimately adopted; but what progress the subject is at present making in the public mind, I cannot say with any certainty. * *

The trustees have generally rendered me valuable assistance in the way of information, and, in many cases, have accompanied me to the schools. This would have been more generally the case, but from the necessity that has been felt by them, during most seasons of the year, to apply themselves industriously to their own private affairs.

EDMUND HILLYER DUVAL,

Inspector of Schools, South-Eastern District.

JOHN BENNET, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Schools.

II. COUNTIES OF QUEEN'S, CHARLOTTE, AND SAINT JOHN.

INSPECTOR MORRISON.

SIR,—Since my appointment to this office, I have made one complete tour of inspection of the schools in my District. Owing to the shortness of the time at my disposal, and my desire to see the state of every school under my care, during the summer term, my examinations have been less searching than they will be at my future visit.

I have found 13 new school-houses, occupied for the first time, which have been built at an expense of \$7,156. Those at Saint Stephen, Grand Manan, Lancaster, Hampstead, and Johnston, deserve to be particularly mentioned, as highly creditable to the parties by whom they were erected. These edifices having, with a single exception, been constructed upon the plans issued by the Department, are commodious and well ventilated, while the windows are so arranged, that the light is diffused over the whole room.

Although many new and very comfortable school-houses are scattered over the Southern District, yet a still greater number of old school-houses remain, which are utterly unfit for occupation; and it does appear strange that people living in affluence, and possessing great material wealth, will continue to expose the health of their little ones to injury by sending them to sit all day in such places; breathing impure air, and in winter exposed to sudden and violent changes of temperature. In nearly all of these school-houses the benches are narrow and without backs; while they are so high that the children's feet cannot rest upon the floor.

In the morning the teacher comes into such a place, with his breast heaving with high hopes of usefulness. He sees his pupils enter fresh, happy, and vigorous, and go cheerfully to their lessons; but towards noon they grow restless in their uneasy position, now and then straightening up their little bodies, in the vain attempt to resist the pernicious effects of the school-furniture; their jaded countenances and flushed cheeks, with the teacher's own throbbing temples, and aching head, convince him that, to endeavour to impart knowledge to children under such circumstances is a hopeless task.

But the injuries inflicted by unsuitable school furniture remain long after the causes which produced them have ceased to act. The lateral curvature of the spine, the elevated shoulder, and the prominent scapula, so common among our ladies, are due to these alone. It is indeed true that girls are more affected by these deformities than boys, but it is only because the jumping, climbing, running, and wrestling of the latter enable them to overcome diseases to which so many of the weaker sex succumb. How much of beauty, symmetry, comfort, and health is sacrificed in our school-houses, and how much of deformity, disease, and premature death is the result of the mistaken economy of parents. This is not a matter of uncertain or doubtful occurrence, but the inevitable consequence of the wretched policy pursued in furnishing our school-rooms.

If one fourth of the time usually occupied by school exercises were spent by our boys in military drill, and by our girls in well regulated gymnasia, certainly, many of the physical injuries inflicted upon our youth, and much consequent suffering would be avoided. The military exercise is well adapted to correct the injury done to the spine by sitting in an uncomfortable position; besides it gives to the body a freedom of motion and a gracefulness seldom acquired by any other means.

Many people of this District do not properly appreciate the duties of a

teacher. They think that his whole business is to teach their children to read, with some instruction, perhaps, in arithmetic, and whoever engages to perform these duties for the least money, is the person most likely to be employed, without reference to his intelligence or character. Such parents forget that these services, though of considerable importance in themselves, are far from being the most important functions of a teacher. They forget that to him belongs the noble task of exciting in the minds of their children a taste for the beauties of nature, and of raising their mental perceptions from natural objects to their great origin; that as their intellects become expanded so as to be able to comprehend facts and principles hitherto unintelligible to them, it is the part of a faithful teacher to lead them to new springs of intellectual enjoyment from which they may drink more and more copiously through eternity; and that he is sure to give their mind a bias which will greatly influence their conduct in the transactions of this life, and their destiny in the world to come.

If the Parish school teachers then exert so great an influence over our children for good or evil, we should be more careful in the selection of them, and not permit the consideration of a few pultry shillings to rob our children of their natural right, and ourselves of our greatest rational enjoyment.

In the City of Saint John there is but one public school-house, while there are 36 public and 16 private schools, whose teachers pay annually, for school-accommodation alone, the sum of \$3,310. This money, in addition to a salary for each teacher, is paid by the inhabitants, thus making education so expensive, that many parents cannot afford to send their children to a respectable school at all; and so a large number of young persons, who would otherwise make useful members of society, are denied even the rudiments of that education which alone fits a man to occupy his proper position in life, and which should be free to every child in our Province.

If the schools in towns and populous districts were classified, and kept in suitable buildings, a much higher standard of excellence would be attained in them, at less expense than is at present incurred; for a teacher can manage 100 children of nearly equal attainments, more easily than he can 50, when some are learning the primary branches, and others mathematics and classics.

The Trustees of the City of Saint John, have very wisely resolved to sanction the engagement of no third class teacher. If I could say the same of Portland, Saint Stephen, Saint Andrews, and Saint George, the schools in those parishes would be much better.

The following table shews the number and class of the teachers who have been employed in this District during the year:—

Saint John,	Males,	20	1st Class.	15	2nd Class.	12	3rd Class.	4	Unlic'd.
"	Females,	32	"	9	"	12	"	12	"
Charlotte,	Males,	11	"	10	"	16	"	0	"
"	Females,	27	"	14	"	41	"	6	"
Queen's,	Males,	9	"	15	"	19	"	0	"
"	Females,	19	"	4	"	12	"	0	"

Several of these teachers had closed their schools before I visited them, and many others whose schools I have visited, and who are included in this Report, have sent in no returns. The whole number of pupils registered in the common, and in the separate schools in this District is 12,334.

Of the licenced teachers enumerated in the above table, one hundred and two waste their time and that of their pupils in the vain attempt to teach reading, spelling, and arithmetic, mechanically. Day after day they go through their exercises, seemingly without making the slightest effort to excite in their pupils a thirst for knowledge, and without endeavouring to arouse any of their latent energies. It is truly melancholy to see the best interests of so many children, naturally bright and intelligent, committed to the care of such teachers.

Too little attention is paid to the manner in which children begin to learn to read. They are permitted to go through lesson after lesson, without having their minds once directed to the meaning of the author; then the books are closed, and they are required to spell some of the longest words. The inevitable result of this system is, that persons so taught are able to spell detached words of six or seven syllables, while they cannot spell words of three letters when combined into sentences. This the pupils might readily be taught to do were they required to perform exercises in writing from dictation.

The progress of pupils, while learning to write, is very much retarded by the frequent change of teachers. Since writing is chiefly a process of imitation, and since it often happens that the new teacher condemns the system of his predecessor, we can scarcely wonder that so few excel in the art of penmanship. If the Board of Education would order for the use of our schools, a supply of printed copy-books, and if teachers were prohibited from using any other, I think a great improvement would shortly appear in this department of education. Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's copy books are the best with which I am acquainted, and since they can be obtained for seven cents a piece, I hope they will be supplied to our book-agents.

Errors analogous to those which are committed by many teachers while attempting to impart a knowledge of reading and spelling, are if possible still more fatal when they come to teach arithmetic. I consider mental calculation one of the most important, as well as the most enlivening exercises of a school; and either from the ignorance or indolence of the teachers, this subject is wholly neglected. Hence many children of considerable natural ability, spend years with such teachers, without attaining to any respectable proficiency in arithmetic; and discover when too late that they have been cheated out of their education, by being committed to the care of inefficient teachers.

In the entire District I found 94 schools without black boards, 108 without maps, and only 4 with globes. I think that every respectable school, and particularly every Superior School should be furnished with black boards, wall-maps, and globes, without which it is obvious that the teacher must be greatly hindered in the work of imparting instruction in an interesting manner.

The Superior Schools in Saint John, Portland, Lancaster, Wickham, Saint

Stephen, and Carleton, are in a satisfactory state, and contribute very much to the benefit of the communities in which they are situated. That in Petersburg having failed to come up to the standard required, has, for the present, been discontinued as such.

I regard the Training and Model Schools as a most important branch of the educational system of our country. But in order to secure the greatest possible amount of usefulness, they should be kept in suitable buildings, supplied with comfortable furniture, and the original design of the institution should be kept more steadily in view.

I have already stated that there are 102 schools in this District which are of a very inferior description. Of these, 61 are kept by trained teachers, of whom 21 are of the first class, 29 of the second, and 11 of the third; and the remaining 41 are taught by untrained teachers of the third class; and doubtless these numbers would be greater, had I been able to visit those schools which were not inspected, for reasons marked on my returns.

Now these figures show that other tests than that of literature should be applied to candidates for license; and that while they attend the Training and Model Schools, their time should be occupied in learning the art of teaching, rather than in remedying any defects which they may discover in their own education.

Of the 61 trained teachers who are thus bringing odium on the service, 50 are of the first and second classes. Some of these are really intelligent persons, and they would be useful in other occupations, but they have certainly mistaken their profession, and they will never succeed as teachers. This state of things tends very much to shake the confidence of the people in the present classification, and I think that the interest of the service and justice to the many faithful and industrious teachers who labor successfully in their profession, demand that those who are a reproach to it should be removed.

There is now abundance of material, in the country, from which all our schools might be supplied with good teachers. All we want is proper encouragement, and this cannot be obtained so long as there are so many young females rushing into the service (and leaving it almost as soon) without proper preparation, and regardless of the weighty responsibilities attached to their new position. These persons will agree to teach for a mere trifle, in addition to their board and the Government allowance, and will, perhaps, display considerable energy while their new-born zeal bears them up, but presently this gives way, and their schools are neglected; the people become disgusted, and the children are kept at home. So matters get worse and worse till the end of the term, when the teacher is dismissed, only to be replaced by another of the same stamp, and a similar scene is acted over again.

Now, if committees and parents, instead of withdrawing their children from such teachers, would visit the school once or twice a week, the evil would be much less; the flagging energy of the teacher would be revived, the children would see that their parents attached some importance to their progress, causes

of complaint would be less frequent, and the whole machinery of the village school would work more harmoniously.

I am happy to find that the principle of direct taxation for the support of schools is gradually commending itself to the people of this District; that several new school houses have been built by its operation, and that a number of others are approaching completion, while a few are being built by voluntary contributions. But without general taxation our schools will continue to languish, and fall far short of their value. With it better school-houses would be built, better teachers would be employed, and a sound common school education would be within the reach of every child in the Province.

In each County in my District, a Teacher's Institute is in successful operation. I look upon these institutions with very great interest; for in them, the different methods of managing schools are freely discussed; ideas, new perhaps to some of the members, are advanced; essays upon important subjects connected with their profession are read, and the teachers return to their work with renewed energy and zeal.

If a fund were established by the Legislature, from which teachers, who have labored long and successfully in their profession, might draw a small annuity, the trifling additional expenditure would be well repaid, as it would be the means of retaining many useful persons in the service who are now likely to leave it, because they cannot reserve any portion of their earnings for future necessity, and who will exchange the business of teaching for some other profession in which a competence, in case of sickness or disability, is at least possible.

I cannot conclude this Report without acknowledging the great kindness which I have experienced at the hands of Trustees and other friends of education, and I am much pleased to find, that so many prominent and influential men are to be found who take a lively interest in this subject.

DANIEL MORRISON,

Inspector of Schools for the Southern District.

JOHN BENNET, Esquire, Chief Sup't. of Schools.

III. COUNTIES OF SUNBURY, YORK, CARLETON, AND VICTORIA.

INSPECTOR FREEZE.

SIR,—In compliance with the requirements of the School Act of this Province, I have the honor to submit the following Report of Schools of the Western District.

From the exceedingly short period in which I have been engaged in the duties of an Inspector, it will not be in my power to lay before you so full, nor yet so accurate a statement, with regard to statistics and other matters, as I would desire.

My labours, as you are aware, began during the latter part of June last, but from various causes, over which I had no control, but little could be done until

the beginning of August, thus necessarily cramping me with regard to time, in completing my circuit before the setting in of winter, in preventing me from convening public school meetings so necessary in establishing libraries, and otherwise giving an impetus to the cause of education, in those localities more especially not visited by the Chief Superintendent.

My object in this report is to lay before you as full and as accurate a statement of the present condition of the schools of this District, as my information will admit, and at the same time to make such practical suggestions as I deem may be useful to many who are engaged in imparting instruction to the youth.

In this District there are 5,712 pupils on the school registers, having an average attendance of 3,038. In addition to these, in the schools and institutions not coming under the head of common schools, there are 500 students, making in all 6,212 children receiving instruction in this District.

The common schools in operation during the last term, numbering 186, are taught by 100 male and 90 female teachers, (4 of the latter being assistants,) 60 of whom are of the first, 27 of the second, and 106 of the third class; 99 are trained, and 91 are untrained.

Four first class male teachers are engaged in teaching Superior Schools, all of which are in an efficient condition, and so far as I could learn are giving entire satisfaction. Of the common schools 39 may be considered good, 64 medium, and the rest inferior. There are 38 schools with black boards, 56 with maps, and 5 with globes.

Defects in teaching, &c.—As these schools are mostly elementary, the defects chiefly occur in teaching the elementary branches.

I observe that with many teachers the alphabet presents obstacles too great to be surmounted, and ere the child has learned its letters, it has acquired a monotonous droning sound that often goes, apparently unobserved by the teacher, along with the pupil, through all his succeeding lessons. This error prevails very greatly, but with a slight effort on the part of the teacher, it may be easily made to disappear. I have invariably striven to remedy this evil wherever I found it to exist.

The reading exercises of many of the schools are often well performed, but in by far too many, a want of correct punctuation, absence of inflection, and a whining dronish tone are observable; the first two, too frequently arise from a want of care on the part of the teacher, while the pupil is beginning to learn to read, but the last named defect may be traced to the droning habit the child has acquired while learning the alphabet. So serious are these defects and so common, that I have frequently required the pupil to read word by word after me, until he could pronounce free from droning.

In arithmetic, occasionally, a teacher is found who imparts to his pupils a thorough knowledge of notation and numeration, and from this as a starting point, leads them forward, understandingly, through all the primary and fundamental rules; but not so all; for quite frequently are schools to be found, in which not the first idea is imparted of the above named principles, nor a

reason assigned to the pupils for the operation of their sums. It is to be hoped for the future, that there will be practised more oral and mental arithmetic, both of which being so necessary in the development of the reasoning faculties of the child.

I find less deficiency in spelling, and even writing is taught in many schools with a good deal of skill; but in the more advanced studies, such as English grammar, geography, history, &c. entirely too much dependence is placed upon the text book, and by far too little oral instruction is imparted.

If teachers wish to be successful in giving instruction on these and kindred subjects, they must learn to converse familiarly with their pupils, and shadow forth the lessons they expect them to learn, as well as review carefully what they have learned.

If a more general use of the black board could be obtained, many of these defects would speedily disappear, for the exercises of which I have spoken, could be explained thereon with ease and clearness.

Many teachers evidently, either do not know the advantages arising from the use of the black board, or do not understand how to use it, for it is seldom brought into requisition.

While I feel it my duty to point out these defects in the common schools, and to make such suggestions as I have, I am free to admit that there are some teachers to whom these remarks will not apply, they stand as honorable exceptions, the labours of whom are having a salutary effect upon the communities in which they are engaged.

School Houses.—In all our school system, to me nothing is more astonishing than the wretched condition of most of the school-houses in this District. How parents whose homes are the scenes of comfort, happiness, and delight, will submit to allow their children to be punished year after year, by being compelled to sit for hours each day in a building in which there is the absence of every comfort, rather than spend a little time and money in the erection of a house to which it would be the delight of the children to go on account of the comfort and pleasure they would there enjoy, is hard to conceive.

I believe that I am warranted in saying, that two out of every three of the school-rooms now in use in this District are unfit for the purposes to which they are applied. It is gratifying to know, however, that a spirit of improvement is abroad, that wherever a new building is to be erected in the more populous districts, for school purposes, a desire is manifested to erect a good one, and thus gradually the old buildings are disappearing, and new ones on an improved plan are substituted. Several new school-houses are now in course of erection, most of which will be ready for occupation during the winter term.

School Libraries.—This most useful branch of our school service seems almost entirely neglected, notwithstanding the very liberal inducements offered by the Government. Out of all the schools in this District, only eleven have procured a Parish school library. I expect, however, by calling public school meetings, and using such other means as will be in my power, to increase that

number. I hope in this to have the influence and co-operation of all the trustees and teachers.

School Books.—Much complaint is made by teachers in different localities, that the proprietors will not furnish the necessary supply of class books, and thereby the pupils are retarded in their studies. In this complaint there is some truth; but in most instances, I have reason to believe, if the proper course were pursued by teachers in making their wants known personally to parents, and explaining to them the absolute necessity of such books, they would be furnished.

The want of a proper supply of class books often causes great inconvenience to the teacher, not unfrequently have I found pupils in the Third or Fourth Book of Lessons, through the want of suitable class books, when they should have been in the first or second, thus causing great annoyance to the teacher and doing an injury to the pupils.

In a few instances I have found the authorized set nearly or wholly discarded, other works being introduced, either from the inconvenience of obtaining a supply, or because in the judgment of the teacher an improvement had been effected. In all cases of this kind I have endeavoured to show the necessity and advantage of uniformity of books in our common schools.

School Furniture, &c.—It will be seen by reference to my synoptical reports, that a large proportion of our schools is yet without suitable furniture and school apparatus; a few have been furnished with globes, from the use of which the pupils are deriving a very great advantage; it is desirable that a more extended use of them may be had in our common schools,—but in the absence of which, black boards and maps should be invariably found in every school.

I regret to have to report that in 152 schools of this District no black boards are used, and in 134 there are no maps, proving too plainly that there yet remains much to be accomplished in improving the common schools of this Province.

In most of the new houses and in those recently repaired the desks are arranged after the more modern style, adding greatly to the convenience of the teacher and comfort of the pupils. It is to be hoped that, through the influence of teachers and others interested, that the old furniture of our school rooms will be speedily removed, and desking, &c. introduced, arranged on the modern system, in order that a uniformity, in this respect, may be obtained.

School Districts.—Not a little annoyance is occasioned in many localities from a want of a correct division of school Districts and location of school-houses. It not unfrequently happens that the school room is situated at or near one end of the District, and often close beside the road in some dreary or lonesome spot, without regard to play grounds or the happiness of the pupils, while in other Districts two houses have been erected, others again being entirely destitute, thus producing much dissatisfaction and causing trouble among neighbours; but it is gratifying to know that the Trustees are making every reasonable effort to remove these local difficulties, and that they are fast disappearing from the catalogue of complaints.

Superior Schools.—During the summer term there have been taught in this District, as before stated, four Superior Schools, all of which are under the management of very competent men, whose success, as practical teachers, has been fully tested, and whose tact in directing the affairs of their schools may be seen by the order preserved and the system upon which they are conducted. I regret to report that the Superior School of Queensbury, York County, has been discontinued. Mr. Robert Hallett, under whose labours it has been conducted so successfully, being unable, on account of ill health, to continue it. The Superior School in Richmond, formerly taught in quite an inferior school-house, you will be glad to learn, is to be removed in a short time to a new and spacious building, fitted up expressly for the Superior School. It is a subject of regret, however, that the proprietors of school Districts, desirous of establishing Superior Schools, so often fail to meet the requirements of the school law and regulations, and yet press their claims with so much earnestness, expecting to have their school recognized as a Superior School simply on the ground of having made the effort and complied with a few points in the law. A Superior School should be in character what its name implies, showing a marked distinction between it and the ordinary common school, and thereby become a feeder to institutions of a higher grade.

Teachers' Institutes.—But one organization among the teachers of this District, thus far, has taken place. In Carleton County a Teacher's Institute has been recently formed, from which good will arise if care be taken to have it properly conducted. It would be well if greater encouragement could be extended to such associations, and every licenced teacher required to be present at every regular meeting of the Institute.*

Teachers' Difficulties.—Under this heading a volume might be written, for many and various are the difficulties with which teachers have to contend. Some of these are brought on themselves through inexperience or incompetency, but by far too many are brought about by the apathy of parents. I will not attempt to point out all, but content myself with a few of the leading difficulties of the teacher, among which may be named the irregular and often non-attendance of pupils, want of punctuality, tardy, and often non-payment of school fees, want of books, &c. In addition to these, is the almost constant changing of schools, which too frequently arises from the caprice of some one or more of the proprietors, uncomfortable school-rooms, inconvenient furniture and apparatus, and occasionally from unruly and ungovernable children. And in many instances he is expected to travel from house to house for his living, or to carry out the system of "boarding round," so called. In the face of all these difficulties, unless he is in possession of a large degree of patience, it would be unreasonable to expect a very favourable result from his labours, if indeed he continued in the business. Nor can he hope to see these speedily removed, until the principle of assessment is adopted for the support of schools. I have reason to believe that this principle is gradually gaining ground, and the

* Since this was written, an Institute has been formed in York, with reasonable prospects of success.

day will soon come when the people will demand it. You will be better able to judge of the condition of the schools in this District, by the following notice of each County.

Sunbury.—The schools of this County, with a few exceptions, are in a prosperous condition. It stands first in the character of its schools among the Counties of the District, having comparatively a larger number of first class teachers than that of any other. It has but one Superior School, taught in Maugerville by a gentleman of much experience. Of the other schools, 8 are taught by first, 5 by second, and 7 by third class teachers; of whom 16 are trained, and four untrained. From the interest recently manifested in this County in the cause of education, much may be expected in the future. The County, being small, requires but few schools, but out of the number engaged, there are less third class and untrained teachers in proportion to the number required than in any County in the District, yet, strange as it may appear, there are neighbourhoods even in this County, that employ persons as teachers who are disqualified by law, and could not gain an admittance into the training school, so limited are their acquirements. Four of the school-houses in which schools were taught are log, the rest frame buildings, and in comparatively good condition. Three school-houses have been quite recently built, two of which were occupied during the summer term, the third will be ready for use during the ensuing winter. Although there is still room for improvement in the schools of this County, yet it may be said to occupy an enviable position among the Counties of the Province with regard to its common schools.

York County.—This County contains 82 schools, taught by 48 male and 34 female teachers, (two of the latter are assistants,) of whom 27 are of the first, 15 of the second, and 40 of the third class; 51 being trained, and 31 untrained. York has two Superior Schools, both of which well sustain their former character; yet it is somewhat astonishing that a County like York, possessing so many and great advantages, should employ so large a number of untrained and third class teachers. It is true that because a teacher is untrained, it will not follow that he is incompetent, for in justice to that class, I must admit that I occasionally met with an untrained teacher tolerably well qualified, but this is rather the exception than the rule. Four new school-houses have been built in this County during the year. It is gratifying to know that improvement is manifesting itself in many school Districts in the County. Where it becomes necessary to build or repair a school-house a decided improvement is made, and what is of more importance, the incompetent teacher most generally has to give place to one every way his superior.

Carleton County.—In number as well as in quality, the schools are not equal to those of York County. You will observe by my former Reports that in this County there are 60 schools taught by 25 male and 37 female teachers, (two of the latter being assistants,) of whom 21 are of the first, 6 of the second, and 35 of the third class; 31 trained, and 31 untrained. In this County there is but one Superior School. Many of the Schools of this County were vacant,

inasmuch as my visit took place about the close of the summer term. It will be observed that there are not so many trained teachers in this County as in either York or Sunbury in proportion to the number of schools, owing probably in part to the distance from the Training School, and partly to the facility with which they hitherto obtained license, without attending that institution. There are in Carleton some very efficient teachers whose schools are prospering—while at the same time there are others wholly unfit to teach, and should be required to attend the Training School immediately or abandon the business of teaching. Two new school-houses are building in this County, and will be occupied during the ensuing winter. The school-houses of Carleton are inferior, many of them not fit for use in the winter season. If the educational improvements of this flourishing County would keep pace with its agricultural developments, I doubt if many of the sister Counties would surpass it either in the number or excellence of its schools.

Victoria County.—The majority of the schools of this County, as you are aware, are French,* all of which, with one exception, are taught by third class teachers. There are but two English schools to be found above the Grand Falls, a distance of more than 70 miles, although many of the French teachers are engaged in teaching English, but, as may be expected, not yet with marked success. A very great uniformity prevails in these schools; most all the pupils can read, and but little else is taught. Writing and arithmetic are studied to a certain extent, and even an attempt is made to teach grammar and geography, but not with much prospect of being at all successful. Parents seem satisfied if their children can read passably, and seldom continue them at school longer than while they are learning this branch. The pupils are small, but orderly. Schools taught mostly in private houses, and of course by untrained teachers. The English schools of this County, with the two exceptions before named, are at and below the Grand Falls. A school has been started quite recently at the mouth of the Tobique, under the management of a gentleman well qualified for the position. A new house also has been provided, with furniture and apparatus second to none in this District; it has every prospect of being a flourishing and useful school. Except this, and one or two others, the English schools of Victoria are inferior.

I have thus given you a hasty sketch of the observations that I have been enabled to make while visiting this District, and would, in conclusion, beg to tender to the trustees, and other friends of education, many of whom accompanied me in my visits to the schools, and gave me all desired information, my sincere thanks; and also my grateful acknowledgments for the uniform kindness manifested at the Education Office. I am, &c.

JOHN BENNET, Chief Superintendent of Schools.

E. C. FREEZE.

* The Superintendent of Schools in Maine, speaking, in his last Report, of the French people, their teachers and schools, on the American bank of the River Saint John, says—"And yet it was obvious that their provincial neighbors, across the river, are better cared for in some respects, than they. More is done by government for their roads and their schools. It is quite worth our while to inquire whether we can afford to leave our own portion of this people with less facilities for education, and less of general advantages, than are enjoyed across the boundary."

IV. COUNTIES OF KENT, NORTHUMBERLAND, GLOUCESTER, AND RESTIGOUCHE.

INSPECTOR WOOD.

SIR,—In my Report to the Department already forwarded, I gave my views of the state of each school visited, carefully giving honour to whom honour was due, and pointing out defects where they existed, with my efforts and suggestions as to their remedy.

It now becomes my duty to give a more general view of the whole.

Premising the fact that I have as yet made but one complete tour of the District since my appointment, and that therefore any features of improvement to be reported, are due rather to the exertions of my predecessor than to my own, I observe, that besides the two Superior Schools reported last year, and which I am happy to say still retain their high character, three others have grown up during the Term ended 30th of September last,—one at Bathurst, one at Kingston, Richibucto, and more recently, a third at Napan; the conditions of the Statute and of the Provincial Board having been satisfied in each case.

Of these Institutions, I entertain high hopes. Those at Bathurst and Kingston deserve honorable mention, and it is to be hoped that in a short time the one at Napan will claim a place in the same category. These schools, aided as they are by the practical sympathy of the people, and therefore commanding teachers of superior qualifications, are already exemplifying the wisdom of the law under which they have been established. Among many more general results, they may be expected to turn out students prepared to enter our University.

Some progress has also been made during the last year in the erection of school-houses :

1 in Caraquet, Gloucester; 1 in Blackville, Northumberland, by Alexander M'Laggan, Esq.; 1 in Nelson; 1, a small one, in Ludlow; 1 in Palmerston, Kent, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Pelletier; 5 in the Parish of Richibucto— one by L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., one by Mr. E. Powell, a third by Mr. Alex. Girvan, a fourth built by Messrs. Jardine, a fifth in the French Village; 1 at Bass River; 1 at Mill Creek, Buctouche.

Several of these are after the Provincial model, and reflect much credit on the parties through whose instrumentality they have been erected.

I have found also in the service an increased number of accredited First Class Teachers,—a *prima facie* evidence of advancement.

Subjoined is a list of the schools in operation in the Northern District, during the year ending September 30, 1860:—

5 Superior Schools.	22 First Class, taught by Females.
9 First Class, taught by Males.	3 Second Class, “
13 Second Class, “	46 Third Class, “
66 Third Class, “	

Total, 163

About 20 of these were not visited, being found vacant,—some as a matter of accommodation in the season of planting; others from illness of teachers; and a few having completed their term before my arrival at the locality.

The above classification, however, is by no means a perfect one. Viewing the schools examined, as regards merit and efficiency, they would stand thus: 17 good, 50 average, and the rest inferior.

Those in the first rank of this arrangement are conducted by intelligent and judicious teachers, who understand in different degrees the nature and laws of mind, and are influenced by an honorable ambition to excel, and a commendable zeal for the best interests of those entrusted to their care.

The second rank called *average*, embraces a pretty wide range as to the qualifications of their teachers. Among these are many, who under favourable circumstances would doubtless have arrived at eminence; and who yet, under the fostering hand of the Board, and with additional attention and co-operation on the part of the people, will we hope in future reports, attain a different standing.

The class entitled *inferior*, are pretty generally in the case of untrained teachers, many of whom lead their scholars through the same mechanical routine in which they themselves were moulded by the teachers of the last generation; reminding one of the crustaceous little animal of the Fable, who walked backwards because his mother and grandmother had always done so. Some were found to have made not the slightest effort to explain lessons, define words, or impart really useful information in connection with the school lessons; and thus, awakening no thought in the pupil, his exercises were perfectly lifeless, making a rather grotesque commentary on the word Education.

In these instances I have felt it my duty, as well to the Department as to the parents and children whose dearest interests were involved, to bring the teacher if possible to feel his responsibility; and pointing him to the requirements of the Law, and the Regulations of the Board as regards the duty of mental and moral culture, I have urged the necessity either of personal effort, or of abandoning the occupation. This plain dealing, I am happy to say, has not to my knowledge, been ill received or unavailing.

Of the schools which have come under my inspection, 33 were chiefly or purely French. Two of these are under the management of First Class teachers, who have French and English almost equally at command; but a large majority of the teachers have much to learn of their own language before they will be able thoroughly to teach it. I am exceedingly anxious to secure increased efficiency in these schools; and the only way to do this, and give intelligence to the French population, is in my opinion to encourage the cultivation of the vernacular tongue, and give an intellectual cast to the school exercises. Much of what has been done hitherto, seems to have been mere parrot work. Children have been taught to read words, but no adequate means have been used to enable the reader to attach ideas to the sounds uttered.

Thus the little instruction having excited no interest, has been forgotten, when on leaving school, books have been laid aside. This is especially true, as regards the broken English taught in this way.

There are peculiar difficulties to meet here, but I confidently expect at least partial success, as the result of continued, well directed effort. Two or three Tablets of well arranged First Lessons in Reading, would greatly facilitate the work both of teacher and pupil. I shall now refer to the more prominent defects in the mode of teaching certain Branches.

And here I remark that *Reading*, as still practised in many of our schools, is too rapid and indistinct, with little attention to pause, emphasis, or inflexion. The following remedy which I have adopted, and which I have very often exemplified for the benefit of the teacher, has I trust been serviceable.

Let the teacher, presuming he is competent, train his class to read with a subdued, but firm and distinct voice, simultaneously after himself; not word by word, which leads to a repulsive monotony, but by clauses, pausing only when the sense admits of a pause. This method is practical. It gives the pupil, even in the early stages of his progress, an opportunity of copying exactly the teacher's manner, his distinctness of articulation, and his observance of those other conditions which would be attended to in order to bring out with clearness and force, the meaning of the passage read. It is also animating. The scholar feels he is not alone; he has his classmates at the same work with himself, and his teacher helping him in a way that he can follow, and therefore appreciate. Taken in connection with reading individually, in the usual way, this reading in concert, is an agreeable change. Finally, while it gives vastly more practice in reading, and in no way can good reading be acquired without a great deal of practice, time is gained by this mode for explanation, and spelling or writing from dictation.

It may be said that the mere manner of reading is of less importance than training the mind to understand what is read. But why separate things so fitly conjoined? The one is necessary to the other. And since the understanding of the lessons depends so much on ability to read correctly, and since reading forms so considerable a part of the school exercises, the reader and more efficient the mode adopted, the better. This is properly the work of the Training School.

Arithmetic too claims a passing remark. Asking for slate exercises I have been told, "My scholars have a great abhorrence of arithmetic, sir." Such a result is traceable to one cause only. When this branch is skilfully taught it will ever be a success, and perhaps no part of the school exercises will be more cheerful and interesting. But for want of tact and method, instead of being a source of pleasure, it sometimes becomes a loathing and disgust.

Here is an illustration. Previously to his knowledge of the relative value of the different places of numbers, and without any instruction in notation, in the nature of the rule, or the use of the table, the young candidate for arithmetic is perhaps presented with a formidable array of figures as an example

in addition. The child left chiefly to his own resources naturally resorts to some mechanical means in the process of adding, and continuing this mode his whole course is rendered difficult and perplexing. Hence it often happens that scholars are found as far as Practice and Interest who are utterly deficient in the first rules.

But when classes are well drilled in preliminary exercises, and when the work required is not in advance of the power such drilling has given, where the process is gradual, and every step practised and dwelt upon till it becomes easy, a good foundation is laid in the fundamental rules; and when in their subsequent course scholars are accustomed to explain their work and give a reason for every step taken in the solution of a question, a good deal of mental power is gained. Thus, those schools generally rank highest in which arithmetic is skilfully and generally taught.

In some of the schools taught by first and second class teachers, I have been disappointed to find the study of grammar and geography confined to a very few; and I have strongly advised that the advantages to be derived from these studies should be made as general as possible. As soon as children can read tolerably well, they may with advantage begin to distinguish the parts of speech, or learn easy lessons in geography, and form some acquaintance with maps. If books are scarce much may be accomplished by a little oral instruction daily, in connexion with their reading lessons for the one study, and a map or black board for the other. These branches are required to be taught, and must occupy a part of the teacher's time. But the drilling necessary for two or three pupils would suffice for a large class.

In other schools when neither of the branches just referred to has been introduced, it is to be regretted that not unfrequently a large proportion of the scholars are subjected to the penance of holding a book during the whole of school hours; and this is continued for several months. If the teacher and parents who are satisfied with such a course aimed directly at giving a rooted dislike to books and the school-room, they would surely deserve the credit of choosing the readiest means to that end.

To break up this stultifying, not to say cruel process, I want to see every child from the commencement of his course provided with a slate, and have daily more or less of exercise on it, first in the formation of letters and figures and afterwards transcribing a small part of his reading lesson. This, with drilling in tables, and suitable exercises in arithmetic, will give a pleasing variety, and will not necessarily retard progress in reading.

Here I would observe that by the wise regulations of the Board, teachers are not only required to look after the general neatness and order of the school-room, and by this means render it as attractive as possible; but "so to vary the exercises and tasks" as to render them interesting and availing also. While, however, the reflective teacher feels the propriety and importance of these observances, he has learned that no charm of the school-room is so potent as that of a mild and kindly manner, and an habitual cheerfulness of temper on his part.

Trusting that in all future Reports marked progress may be recorded, with due thanks to trustees and other friends of education for their kind co-operation, I conclude this brief Report.

THOS. W. WOOD.

JOHN BENNET, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Schools.

REPORT OF TRAINING AND MODEL SCHOOL FOR 1859.

Saint John, December 31, 1860.

SIR,—I beg leave respectfully to submit for the information of the Honorable Board of Education, the Annual Report of the Training and Model Schools, for the year 1860.

In the Report of last year it was stated, that much that is desirable has yet to be secured to the Training school. This is still true and must always continue so in a greater or less degree. Perfection is not attainable, but being constantly aimed at, it may be gradually approached. The training of teachers, though very simple in theory, is found, even under the most favourable circumstances, to present many difficulties in practice; yet I have satisfaction in being able to state, that encouraging progress has been made during the year.

The regulation permitting the female teachers to attend for practice in the art of teaching at the Model School, in which girls are now admitted as well as boys, is found to work very satisfactorily. Besides the advantages of the arrangement to scholars, who thus receive much additional instruction, and to the female teachers, to whom an opportunity is afforded for practice and improvement in school management, as well as in teaching, their presence and beneficial influence in the school-room are felt and acknowledged by all.

The Model School, which may now be called our *workshop*, has greatly improved in numbers and efficiency. The number in attendance at the beginning of the year was 45, at the close 80. The regularity of the attendance, which may be regarded as a proof of the lively interest taken by the scholars in their studies, as well as of the returning favour of the public, who thus show their approval of the methods of instruction and discipline employed, is something remarkable, the average daily attendance being 96 per cent. of the whole number on the monthly register.

The teachers generally, now engage earnestly in the instruction and management of the classes in the school room; and much of the prosperous condition of the Model School must be ascribed to the zeal which they manifest in their endeavours to acquire skill in the important business of teaching, in order to fit themselves for their future employment; perhaps also with a view to their classification, at the close of the term. It is now well understood from the addresses of our efficient Chief Superintendent, on his visits to the Institution,

that in the awarding of Licenses more than the usual weight will be given to the report which is made of the students' skill as teachers. The success of the Model School affords an advantage of a twofold nature; it supplies a good practising school for the teachers in attendance, without which no Training School can be complete, and a proof that the method of instruction and discipline in use are such as are approved by the people.

The Terms in 1861 commence as follows:—

The Spring Term, January 17th. Summer " April 11th.	|	The Autumn Term, August 1st. Winter " October 11th.
--	--	--

The examinations of teachers and candidates for licenses are held in the last week of each Term.

The course of study pursued is substantially the same as last year.

The numbers during the year 1860, are as follows:—

For the Term commencing January 17,	10	young women;	6	young men: total,	16
" April 11,	13		10		23
" August 1,	28		17		45
" October 24,	19		7		26
—					
Number admitted in 1860,	70		40		110
" in attendance from 1859,	23		8		31
Attended for re-examination,	15		11		26
" examination only,	7		6		13
—					
Total number in 1860.	115		65		180

Examinations were held on January 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th.

" " April 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th.

" " June 28th, 29th, 30th.

" " October 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th.

At these Examinations there were present,—

In January,	...	24	young women;	8	young men: total,	32
April,	...	12		13		25
June,	...	22		12		34
October,	...	35		18		53
—						
Examined in 1860,	...	93		51		144
Number not examined,	...	4		4		8
" now present,	...	20		8		28
—						
Total number in 1860,	...	117		63		180

At the preparatory examinations of candidates for admission, 133 were present. Of these 110 were admitted and 23 rejected. The results of these examinations indicate an improvement in the character of the instruction given at many of the schools in the country; and also, that the chief defects arise from the imperfect manner in which the lowest branches are taught. With a view to aid in remedying this evil I have endeavoured to impress upon the pupil teachers the great importance of making *reading with intelligence* the basis of all their instruction to their pupils.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the new map of the Province from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary. This is an acquisition highly prized by the students.

The visits of the Chief Superintendent during the year have been productive of much benefit to the Institution; and I am happy to take this opportunity of returning thanks for several valuable suggestions which have been carried out practically with good results.

Statistics of the Provincial Training School, 1860.

TEACHERS AND CANDIDATES.—Males, 63; Females, 117: Total, 180.

COUNTIES.		
Carleton, - - - -	7	Albert, - - - - 8
York, - - - -	15	Kent, - - - - 15
Sunbury, - - - -	2	Northumberland, - - - - 4
Queen's, - - - -	14	Gloucester, - - - - 1
Charlotte, - - - -	21	Restigouche, - - - - 2
Saint John, - - - -	48	Hants, N. S. - - - - 1
King's, - - - -	26	Brome, C. E. - - - - 1
Westmorland, - - - -	15	
Licensed Teachers, - - - -		69
Candidates, - - - -		96
Pupils, to attend two or more terms, - - - -		15
		180
Natives of New Brunswick, - - - -		164
England, - - - -		4
Ireland, - - - -		5
Scotland, - - - -		2
Nova Scotia, - - - -		3
Canada, - - - -		1
United States, - - - -		1
		180
Baptists, - - - -		43
Episcopalians, - - - -		41
Methodists, - - - -		32
Presbyterians, - - - -		28
Roman Catholics, - - - -		34
Congregationalists, - - - -		2
		180
Under 20 years of age, - - - -		103
Over 20 years of age, - - - -		77
		180
Average age 21½ years.		

MODEL SCHOOL.—Number enrolled, 98; average attendance, 64.

WILLIAM MILLS.

The Chief Superintendent, &c.

APPENDIX TO SCHOOL REPORT.

APPENDIX No. 2.--TABLE A.

Shewing the Number of the Teachers, Male and Female, their Class and Compensation, as the whole Number of Pupils, Male and Female, and

ALBERT.

PARISHES.	TEACHERS.										No. of Schools.	Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.				
	SEX AND CLASS.					COMPENSATION.										
	Trained.		Male.			Female.			Provincial.				Local.			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1			2	3		
Alma,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	£32	10	0	£41	7	6	12	64
Coverdale,	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	51	5	0	54	1	0	4	89
Elgin,	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	67	10	0	112	14	0	6	110
Harvey,	6	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	95	0	0	146	12	8	7	230
Hillsborough,	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	28	15	0	39	15	0	3	83
Hopewell,	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	74	7	6	94	17	1	6	185
	18	10	1	4	10	6	3	4	349	7	6	489	17	3	28	781

CARLETON.

Brighton,	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	£58	11	10	£80	8	4	4	144
*Kent,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	0	0	24	15	0	2	60
Northampton,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	5	0	22	14	0	1	24
Peel,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	11	8	5	0	0	1	24
*Richmond,	4	6	2	2	4	1	2	2	128	1	5	186	14	7	10	315
Simonds,	4	5	1	1	3	1	3	1	106	19	7	169	18	6	9	244
Wakefield,	7	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	114	2	1	141	15	0	10	270
Wicklow,	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	16	8	127	17	6	6	175
Woodstock,	16	10	1	2	9	1	8	1	233	15	0	310	10	0	18	545
*Superior School, Kent,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	10	0	40	0	0	1	45
* Do. Richmond,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	0	0	30	0	0	1	63
	31	34	8	8	16	10	2	23	825	13	3	1139	12	11	63	1909

CHARLOTTE.

Campo Bello,	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	£55	11	8	£61	5	0	5	150
Dumbarton,	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	33	7	4	42	10	0	4	80
Grand Manan,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	12	6	33	10	9	2	75
Lepreaux,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	5	0	26	5	0	1	19
Pennfield,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	10	10	13	0	0	2	30
Saint Andrews,	11	9	2	2	1	5	2	8	223	1	4	272	11	3	20	597
Saint David,	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	50	2	6	78	7	6	6	135
Saint George,	9	6	1	4	4	1	2	3	161	17	6	210	5	0	15	527
Saint James,	4	4	2	1	2	3	3	3	75	2	8	93	16	8	8	207
Saint Patrick,	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	61	1	8	74	16	0	5	132
Saint Stephen,	8	11	2	2	3	1	1	10	215	5	5	343	19	6	19	701
West Isles,	1	5	1	3	1	1	1	2	57	5	10	64	5	0	6	161
	49	44	6	16	15	17	7	32	988	4	3	1314	11	8	93	2814

APPENDIX No. 1.--TABLE A.

provided for in the Term ending 31st March 1860; together with the Number of Schools, the Number in the Various Branches of Instruction.

MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	PUPILS.														
Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.														
Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arith'm'e.		Common N. Work.	Grammar.	Geog'ry.	History.	B. Keep'g.	Geometry.	Mens'n.	L. Surv'y.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.				
29	8	24	3	29	64	53	38	40	6	17	15	6	...	...	...	1	...	
44	6	36	3	54	87	83	60	68	13	31	42	7	...	...	...	...	...
74	7	45	4	82	130	113	99	88	...	23	32	11	1	4	4	...	...
113	26	79	12	94	221	192	159	142	9	67	79	44	7	1	2	1	2	...	
47	1	35	...	56	78	73	50	49	12	23	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	5	98	8	87	179	160	126	138	73	54	46	16	1	1	...	...	...	9
381	53	317	30	402	659	674	532	525	113	215	246	94	9	6	6	1	2	1	9

81	10	45	8	71	138	134	94	103	6	17	52	9	2	...	...	...	1	...
25	1	32	2	36	55	55	41	40	10	8	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	2	7	1	16	24	20	18	18	...	6	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	2	9	3	14	23	23	14	14	4	6	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	37	112	23	168	299	278	239	119	...	58	99	46	15	2	1	...	...	5
108	17	108	11	128	229	206	157	132	38	68	36	31	1	1	1	...	...	...
129	18	105	18	157	254	234	157	150	10	63	81	31	4	1	...	...	...	...
82	8	76	9	99	163	142	107	102	33	31	35	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	15	280	33	339	486	446	365	330	206	196	256	132	21	1	1	...	1	31	
17	7	17	4	30	45	40	30	27	...	16	16	8	2	1	1	1	1	2	
27	10	26	...	30	63	60	52	58	...	21	60	21	6	3	4	1	...	4	20
853	127	817	112	1082	1779	1638	1274	1093	305	490	653	312	51	8	8	2	1	12	53

82	14	45	9	76	141	116	95	77	6	21	31	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	6	22	9	39	66	61	50	33	10	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	5	31	2	50	73	65	45	29	15	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	6	...	14	16	16	14	9	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	6	8	2	12	30	30	18	14	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
299	20	258	20	392	546	507	413	398	166	182	223	87	14	...	8	...	3	20	
68	5	51	10	81	127	122	82	79	28	30	25	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
252	51	200	24	330	481	433	363	328	56	96	93	70	27	12	8	...	1	4	
102	9	78	18	105	208	190	148	120	17	34	43	14	1	2	2	...	1	...	
62	9	52	9	82	128	117	73	64	19	20	22	8	1	...	3	...	...	...
362	44	268	27	444	688	627	476	441	42	133	227	59	30	6	3	...	5	6	6
87	10	63	1	111	127	118	100	86	21	13	19	14	3	...	...	...	...	...
1421	179	1083	131	1736	2631	2402	1879	1678	330	550	716	266	78	20	24	...	6	16	26

GLOUCESTER.

TABLE A.

PARISHES.	TEACHERS.										No. of Schools.	Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.
	SEX AND CLASS.					COMPENSATION.						
	Male.		Female.			Provincial.		Local.				
Bathurst,	6	1	1	1	5	£76	12	1	108	8	4	234
Beresford,	6	1	3	...	3	80	11	5	99	5	0	233
Caraquet,	4	...	4	...	...	44	10	8	64	10	0	151
Inkerman,	1	1	1	...	...	37	10	0	45	2	3	65
New Bandon,	1	7	1	3	4	82	13	1	109	15	0	272
Saumarez,	1	...	1	...	...	11	5	0	28	0	0	57
Shippegan,	2	...	2	...	...	30	0	0	40	0	3	65
	5	27	1	3	15	363	2	3	495	0	7	1077

KENT.

Carleton,	1	1	...	1	1	£33	15	0	£80	5	0	88
Dundas,	6	...	...	5	1	78	15	0	96	7	6	136
Richibucto,	6	4	...	1	5	115	4	2	164	0	8	330
Palmerston,	1	2	...	2	1	36	5	0	42	6	6	81
Weldford,	3	5	...	1	3	90	8	4	134	15	0	271
Wellington,	2	5	...	2	1	56	2	11	83	15	3	200
	13	23	...	1	12	405	10	5	601	9	11	1106

KINGS.

Greenwich,	7	...	2	...	1	£83	19	2	109	18	9	154
Hammond,	4	1	1	...	1	61	5	0	68	5	0	160
Hampton,	2	3	...	2	4	138	15	0	170	7	8	325
Havelock,	3	2	...	3	1	55	6	3	65	14	6	134
Kars,	2	...	1	...	1	28	15	0	30	15	0	47
Kingston,	10	...	1	1	6	142	13	9	169	2	6	246
Norton,	7	1	1	1	3	92	5	5	125	17	9	279
Springfield,	10	3	1	2	1	146	10	5	167	1	10	294
Studholm,	8	1	1	2	1	120	3	4	141	3	0	250
Sussex,	13	2	2	1	6	205	6	3	259	2	0	470
Upham,	3	...	2	...	1	63	15	0	63	15	0	99
Westfield,	6	1	1	2	1	87	1	8	88	0	0	171
	81	14	9	14	22	1225	16	3	1459	3	6	2629

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick,	...	1	...	1	...	£11	5	0	£15	0	0	47
Blackville,	...	3	...	2	...	31	5	0	38	0	0	85
Blissville,	1	1	...	1	...	35	0	0	42	0	0	64
Chatham,	7	7	2	2	3	188	8	9	254	18	8	621
Derby,	...	4	...	1	...	10	12	6	14	0	0	30
Glenol,	...	4	...	3	...	34	5	0	42	9	7	121
Hardwicke,	1	2	...	2	1	37	7	6	47	10	0	61
Ludlow,	2	1	1	1	1	44	4	5	61	11	0	112
Nelson,	2	5	...	1	3	80	0	0	96	3	0	213
*Newcastle,	8	5	1	2	4	184	9	7	253	17	11	588
Northesk,	2	4	1	1	3	74	7	6	101	7	6	148
*Superior School, Newcastle,	...	1	...	...	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	51
	23	35	5	7	21	756	5	3	991	17	8	2141

Continued.

MALE.		FEMALE.		PUPILS.																
NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.																				
Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithm'c.	Common N. Work.	Grammar.	Geog'y.	History.	B. Keep'g.	Geometry.	Mens'n.	L. Surv'g.	Navig'n.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	
107	2	120	5	132	220	217	138	132	59	29	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	10	121	7	140	203	192	147	142	32	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	1	61	...	84	151	103	74	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	20	6	25	65	57	47	41	...	12	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
137	5	119	11	166	269	245	186	174	38	37	10	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
28	2	24	3	40	57	57	50	20	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	1	25	2	38	65	49	41	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
532	21	490	34	625	1030	920	696	601	120	91	48	12	3	2	3	...	...	2	...	...
52	1	34	1	51	79	69	54	44	...	8	8	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	69	...	95	122	111	86	67	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	12	144	8	240	308	301	256	226	89	106	111	38	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
33	1	43	4	59	81	73	60	59	...	9	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	7	123	6	135	262	249	164	150	31	21	28	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	3	99	1	138	190	164	109	96	88	23	17	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
550	24	512	20	730	1042	967	729	642	173	173	180	68	6	3	...	...	...	4	...	...
84	7	55	8	91	151	126	103	101	25	38	47	37	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
90	11	52	7	67	134	126	94	85	12	25	39	17	10	5	6	...	...	...	4	...
157	12	144	12	168	316	284	234	219	74	100	117	49	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
76	16	38	4	65	129	126	90	88	4	27	18	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
15	10	18	4	21	47	41	36	32	6	19	15	10	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
124	11	104	7	134	243	237	202	192	73	98	110	64	4	1	3	...	4	4	...	...
187	14	121	7	142	256	250	212	192	37	79	92	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	22	122	21	158	284	266	227	207	48	63	74	48	6	1	5	...	...	1	18	...
93	36	95	26	97	246	237	214	183	31	66	45	37	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	42	198	24	227	429	383	344	276	48	74	65	46	8	2	8	1	3	5	...	...
51	4	40	4	57	99	82	70	67	7	22	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	16	64	11	88	166	150	125	101	4	38	71	14	7	1	3	...	...	2	...	...
1242	201	1051	135	1315	2500	2308	1951	1740	370	649	712	373	52	12	36	1	7	18	18	...
18	8	16	5	12	47	44	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	2	30	8	50	85	62	36	27	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	1	38	1	28	52	52	42	35	10	14	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293	22	279	27	360	579	557	445	404	118	180	76	46	9	...	8	...	...	6	12	...
10	3	15	2	13	30	30	25	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	1	51	10	54	98	91	72	66	7	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	25	1	41	58	52	42	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	8	43	13	56	105	98	66	52	16	17	25	7	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
98	10	95	10	121	205	195	162	118	32	15	53	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...
806	11	252	19	330	539	499	415	360	123	89	114	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
64	2	73	9	78	148	133	92	75	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	4	13	2	29	51	51	51	51	...	46	41	18	...	4	9	...	...	7	11	...
1032	72	930	107	1172	1992	1864	1489	1280	316	875	323	79	22	7	22	...	...	15	23	...

QUEEN'S.

TABLE A.

Table with columns: PARISHES, TRAINED, UNTRAINED, SEX AND CLASS (Male, Female), COMPENSATION (Provincial, Local), No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg. s.

RESTIGOUCHE.

Table with columns: Parish, Trained, Untrained, Sex and Class, Compensation, No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg. s.

SAINT JOHN.

Table with columns: Parish, Trained, Untrained, Sex and Class, Compensation, No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg. s.

SUNBURY.

Table with columns: Parish, Trained, Untrained, Sex and Class, Compensation, No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg. s.

Continued.

Table with columns: MALE (Under 16, Over 16), FEMALE (Under 16, Over 16), Average Attendance, and various branches of study.

Table with columns: MALE (Under 16, Over 16), FEMALE (Under 16, Over 16), Average Attendance, and various branches of study.

Table with columns: MALE (Under 16, Over 16), FEMALE (Under 16, Over 16), Average Attendance, and various branches of study.

Table with columns: MALE (Under 16, Over 16), FEMALE (Under 16, Over 16), Average Attendance, and various branches of study.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS, AS EMBODIED IN TABLE A,

COUNTIES, PARISHES, AND TEACHERS' NAMES.	TEACHERS.						Whole Number of Pupils on Registers.
	Rel. Denomination of Teacher.	Trained or Untr'd.	Class of Licence.	COMPENSATION.			
				Provincial.	Local.		
Carleton.							
Richard Ahern, Kent, ...	E	T	1	£37 10 0	£40 0 0		45
Ivory Kilburn, Richmond, ...	P	T	1	30 0 0	30 0 0		63
Northumberland.							
John Hardie, Newcastle, ...	P	U	...	25 0 0	25 0 0		51
Queen's.							
Thomas Leonard, Petersville, ...	E	T	1	37 10 0	37 10 0		44
Henry A. Vradenburgh, Wickham, ...	B	T	1	25 0 0	25 0 0		34
Restigouche.							
William Crocket, Addington, ...	P	T	1	37 10 0	37 10 0		103
Saint John.							
Robert Aitkin, Portland, ...	P	T	1	37 10 0	37 10 0		84
Charles H. Tucker, St. John, No. 1, ...	E	T	1	37 10 0	112 10 0	}	99
Thomas Moore, do. Assistant, ...	...	T	2	15 0 0	...		
Daniel Morrison, St. John, No. 2, ...	P	T	1	46 17 6	64 8 3		44
Sunbury.							
George Stewart, Maugerville, ...	P	T	1	30 0 0	30 0 0		39
Victoria.							
H. Thaddens Stevens, Andover, ...	B	T	1	25 0 0	25 0 0		40
Owen McLaughlan, Grand Falls, ...	R	U	3	35 0 0	35 0 0		46
Westmorland.							
James G. McCurdy, Moncton, ...	P	T	1	37 10 0	37 10 0		45
York.							
Nathan Smith, Douglas, ...	B	T	1	26 0 0	26 0 0		47
Robert Hallett, Queensbury, ...	B	T	1	30 0 0	30 0 0		52
				512 17 6	622 18 3		836

FOR THE TERM ENDING 31st MARCH 1860.

MALE.		FEMALE.		Av'go Attendance.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.													
Under 10.	Over 10.	Under 10.	Over 10.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Bookkeeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Survey'g.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.
17	7	17	4		33	45	40	30	27	16	16	8	2	1	1	1	1	1
27	10	26	...	30	63	60	52	58	21	60	21	6	3	4	1	...	4	20
32	4	13	2	29	51	51	51	51	46	41	18	...	4	9	...	...	7	11
16	10	17	1	18	39	39	35	26	10	10	4	4	4	2	...	1	1	...
9	9	13	3	25	28	28	26	24	20	16	12	4	5	2	...	...	2	25
61	2	34	6	95	98	98	70	55	40	40	20	6	3	2	1	1	3	12
53	10	18	3	44	77	81	74	71	45	41	32	4	7	6	6	...	8	6
83	11	3	2	77	99	99	99	55	90	90	75	10	14	4	4	6	8	30
26	3	7	8	28	44	44	38	36	31	31	32	8	11	4	3	3	3	5
12	5	15	7	25	39	38	33	31	22	18	17	2	3	6	1	1	2	4
23	3	14	...	16	40	40	29	35	20	17	10	2	2	2	...	...	1	4
28	2	15	1	35	46	40	35	30	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	4	4	1
40	5	...	...	32	45	45	40	40	22	35	14	4	...	7	...	...	6	6
24	4	17	2	20	47	47	31	36	13	24	12	4	5	6	2	2	6	4
22	7	19	4	30	52	52	40	40	29	29	18	4	4	6	2	1	3	8
473	92	228	43	537	813	802	683	615	435	478	313	63	69	64	24	20	59	139

APPENDIX NO. 1.--TABLE B.

Shewing the Number of the Teachers, Male and Female, their Class and Compensation, as the whole Number of Pupils, Male and Female, and

ALBERT.

PARISHES.	TEACHERS.											No. of Schools.	Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.	
	Trained.		SEX AND CLASS.						COMPENSATION.					
			Male.			Female.			Provincial.	Local.				
			1	2	3	1	2	3						
Alma.	1	2	...	2	1	...	£36	5	0	£48	10	0	3	109
Coverdale.	6	1	...	1	2	1	79	7	6	122	7	6	7	196
Elgin.	1	5	1	...	4	...	71	5	0	108	15	0	6	158
Harvey.	6	2	1	2	3	1	107	10	0	141	0	0	8	257
Hillsborough.	7	2	2	...	1	2	125	12	6	163	15	0	9	303
Hopewell.	10	3	2	1	2	5	165	4	2	233	5	4	13	388
	31	15	6	4	14	10	585	4	2	817	12	10	46	1411

CARLETON.

Brighton.	...	1	...	...	...	1	£8	15	0	£8	15	0	1	35
Kent.	1	1	1	...	1	...	30	0	0	51	0	0	2	72
Northampton.	1	2	...	...	2	...	56	5	0	88	19	0	3	90
Peel.	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	9	2	11	10	0	1	31
*Richmond.	5	3	2	1	3	...	92	18	1	125	1	10	8	222
Simonds.	4	5	2	...	1	...	93	2	6	122	5	0	9	251
Wakefield.	6	4	1	1	3	3	126	14	4	157	12	6	10	286
Wicklow.	1	5	...	...	2	1	57	1	8	64	15	0	6	179
Woodstock.	11	10	...	1	3	9	248	10	7	302	0	0	19	580
*Superior School, Richmond.	1	...	1	...	...	...	30	0	0	30	0	0	1	62
	31	31	7	3	15	14	754	16	4	961	17	4	60	1808

CHARLOTTE.

Campo Bello.	6	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	£73	11	10	£96	5	0	6	195
Dumbarton.	1	3	1	1	...	2	51	11	11	77	10	0	4	104
Grand Manan.	1	3	...	...	1	...	36	5	0	55	0	0	4	164
Lepreaux.	3	...	...	...	8	...	48	2	6	53	10	0	3	98
Pennfield.	2	1	1	1	...	...	42	10	0	55	6	3	3	111
Saint Andrews.	9	7	1	1	1	4	186	7	2	255	5	0	16	566		
Saint David.	4	5	...	...	2	4	92	2	8	106	5	0	9	244
Saint George.	11	4	2	5	2	1	209	17	7	266	10	6	15	532		
Saint James.	5	2	...	1	...	3	87	2	6	113	15	0	7	244		
Saint Patrick.	5	1	1	...	3	1	73	11	10	80	18	4	6	178		
Saint Stephen.	9	13	2	2	2	3	265	16	8	380	18	9	22	918		
West Isles.	2	5	...	...	3	...	78	6	8	107	13	9	7	159
	58	44	8	12	12	24	1245	6	4	1548	17	7	102	3513		

APPENDIX NO. 1.--TABLE B.

provided for in the Term ending 30th Sept. 1860; together with the Number of Schools, the Number in the Various Branches of Instruction.

PUPILS.															
MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.										
Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithm'c.	Common N. Work.	Grammar.	Geogr'y.	History.	B. Keep'g	Geometry	
1	2	1	2		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
60	11	29	9	52	87	73	57	56	6	22	24	6	1	...	...
93	14	80	9	107	178	164	115	120	15	52	57	20	...	...	...
78	9	66	5	91	157	143	104	83	17	16	18	1	3	2	3
117	30	107	3	117	241	196	151	149	9	54	70	46	5	2	4
150	17	123	13	167	287	256	216	198	37	99	102	44	4	4	2
176	27	167	18	203	324	328	268	258	63	122	81	54	4	5	3
674	108	572	57	737	1274	1160	911	864	147	375	352	171	18	13	12

17	1	17	...	20	35	30	18	17	8	8	4	...	...	...	...
28	3	36	5	35	72	58	40	34	...	16	16	9	1	1	1
40	7	34	9	62	79	72	16	44	12	22	30	16	...	...	...
12	...	18	1	15	28	27	25	25	...	10	10	6	...	...	...
107	5	104	6	121	194	184	127	137	7	34	53	14	3	...	2
123	7	113	8	153	233	224	143	132	44	49	52	32	1	1	1
129	14	132	11	171	258	251	178	165	38	71	85	43	10	4	2
79	8	80	12	94	143	133	86	73	29	29	31	11	1	...	...
257	13	261	49	326	501	488	382	342	168	194	220	96	17	7	...
28	4	28	2	29	62	59	56	57	...	15	56	18	4	4	2
820	62	823	103	1026	1607	1536	1115	1026	305	453	558	245	37	17	5

107	10	72	6	114	179	160	116	102	31	35	57	7	1	...	...
48	2	43	11	54	87	80	65	60	24	14	19	1	...	...	...
81	9	71	3	105	150	139	89	63	38	23	26	2	6	...	...
40	...	54	4	61	85	69	46	41	43	23	36	12	...	...	...
49	3	52	7	65	91	91	67	51	7	14	37	...	...	...	...
314	2	238	12	351	475	453	346	328	167	110	171	77	4	11	10
118	12	106	8	139	216	219	145	149	31	25	21	3	...	...	...
255	22	230	25	322	432	384	308	268	48	76	80	63	12	3	2
124	9	100	11	120	239	228	147	137	23	32	51	17	1	...	...
83	7	77	11	105	151	152	117	103	19	33	26	11	...	3	3
459	61	359	39	553	876	806	596	569	76	175	292	116	14	11	6
80	9	61	9	101	137	125	96	100	37	19	21	1	...	...	...
1758	146	1463	146	2070	3118	2906	2138	1971	544	579	837	310	38	25	21

GLOUCESTER.

TABLE B.

Table with columns: PARISHES, SEX AND CLASS (Male/Female), COMPENSATION (Provincial/Local), No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg's. Rows include Bathurst, Beresford, Caraquet, Inkerman, New Bandon, Saumarez, Shippegan, and Superior School, Bathurst.

KENT.

Table with columns: PARISHES, SEX AND CLASS, COMPENSATION, No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg's. Rows include Carleton, Dundas, Palmerston, Richibucto, Weldford, Wellington, and Superior School, Richibucto.

KING'S.

Table with columns: PARISHES, SEX AND CLASS, COMPENSATION, No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg's. Rows include Greenwich, Hammond, Hampton, Havelock, Kars, Kingston, Norton, Springfield, Studholm, Sussex, Upham, and Westfield.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Table with columns: PARISHES, SEX AND CLASS, COMPENSATION, No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg's. Rows include Alnwick, Blackville, Blissville, Chatham, Derby, Glenelg, Hardwicke, Ludlow, Nelson, Newcastle, Northesk, and Superior School, Newcastle.

Continued.

PUPILS.

Table with columns: MALE (Under 10, Over 10), FEMALE (Under 10, Over 10), Average Attendance, and NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT (Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithm'c, Common N. Work, Grammar, Geog'y, History, B. Keep'g, Geometry, Mens'n, L. Surv'g, Navig'n, Algebr., Other Branches). Rows include 137, 126, 109, 20, 138, 28, 23, 24, 605, 61, 40, 27, 172, 126, 102, 35, 563, 78, 71, 128, 103, 19, 120, 133, 138, 164, 279, 121, 151, 1505, 64, 30, 351, 35, 55, 52, 49, 101, 267, 62, 28, 30, 1188.

QUEEN'S.

TABLE B.

Table with columns: PARISHES, TEACHERS (Trained, Untrained, Sex and Class, Compensation), No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.

RESTIGOUCHE.

Table with columns: Parish (Coleborne, Dalhousie, Durham, Superior School, Addington), Teachers, Compensation, Schools, Pupils.

SAINT JOHN.

Table with columns: Parish (Lancaster, Portland, Saint John, No. 1, No. 2, Saint Martins, Simonds, Superior School, Portland, Do. St. John, 1, Principal, Do. do. Assistant, Superior School, Lancaster), Teachers, Compensation, Schools, Pupils.

SUNBURY.

Table with columns: Parish (Blissville, Burton, Lincoln, Maugerville, Northfield, Sheffield, Superior School, Maugerville), Teachers, Compensation, Schools, Pupils.

Continued.

Table with columns: PUPILS (MALE, FEMALE, Average Attendance, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Common N. Work, Grammar, Geography, History, B. Keep'g, Geometry, Mens'n, L. Surv'g, Navig'n, Algebra, Other Branches).

Table with columns: PUPILS (MALE, FEMALE, Average Attendance, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Common N. Work, Grammar, Geography, History, B. Keep'g, Geometry, Mens'n, L. Surv'g, Navig'n, Algebra, Other Branches).

Table with columns: PUPILS (MALE, FEMALE, Average Attendance, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Common N. Work, Grammar, Geography, History, B. Keep'g, Geometry, Mens'n, L. Surv'g, Navig'n, Algebra, Other Branches).

Table with columns: PUPILS (MALE, FEMALE, Average Attendance, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Common N. Work, Grammar, Geography, History, B. Keep'g, Geometry, Mens'n, L. Surv'g, Navig'n, Algebra, Other Branches).

VICTORIA.

TABLE B.

PARISHES.	TEACHERS.												Nc. of Schools.	Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.
	Trained.	SEX AND CLASS.						COMPENSATION.						
		Untrained.			Male.			Female.			Provincial.	Local.		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3				
Andover,	3	1	1	2	1	1	£41	3	9	£54	10	0	3	95
Grand Falls,	1	3	1	1	1	1	44	11	8	95	10	0	4	135
Madawaska,	3	3	1	2	1	1	32	13	2	34	10	0	3	56
Perth,	3	2	1	2	1	1	22	10	0	25	0	0	2	40
Saint Basil,	3	3	1	3	1	1	33	15	0	37	0	0	3	86
Saint Francis,	3	1	1	1	1	1	30	18	0	46	0	0	3	75
Saint Leonard,	8	1	1	6	1	1	86	17	6	100	16	8	8	151
	125	1	1	17	1	1	292	9	1	393	6	8	26	638

WESTMORLAND.

Botsford,	2	13	3	9	3	3	194	3	9	208	11	9	15	443
Dorchester,	10	10	3	10	5	2	239	17	1	322	10	0	20	582
*Moncton,	9	7	1	4	8	3	190	6	3	273	0	0	16	477
Sackville,	5	3	2	1	1	2	84	9	7	112	15	6	8	247
Salisbury,	7	3	1	2	4	2	130	6	3	157	7	0	10	273
Shediac,	5	6	2	1	6	1	143	5	7	178	15	6	11	309
Westmorland,	7	3	2	2	3	2	152	10	0	209	5	0	10	403
*Superior School, Moncton,	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	10	0	37	10	0	1	50
	46	45	7	11	35	21	1172	8	6	1499	14	3	91	2784

YORK.

Canterbury,	3	1	1	2	1	1	£53	10	0	£60	0	0	4	135
*Douglas,	9	3	1	5	5	1	109	16	3	133	12	6	12	371
Dumfries,	2	1	2	1	1	1	48	15	0	86	15	0	3	73
Fredericton,	11	9	3	1	3	8	253	16	1	390	2	6	18	664
Kingsclear,	5	1	1	1	1	1	60	14	7	65	15	0	6	181
Manners-Sutton,	4	1	2	1	1	1	53	17	1	56	10	0	5	146
New Maryland,	2	2	1	1	1	1	21	19	7	28	6	8	2	55
Prince William,	4	3	1	1	2	1	74	1	3	85	16	3	7	264
*Queensbury,	5	3	2	5	1	1	80	16	8	115	0	0	8	228
Saint Mary's,	5	4	1	4	1	3	104	15	10	147	5	0	9	275
Southampton,	1	2	1	1	1	1	31	16	1	51	0	0	3	72
Stanley,	2	1	2	1	1	1	46	5	0	49	7	6	3	117
*Superior School, Douglas,	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	0	0	26	0	0	1	51
* Do. Queensbury,	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	10	0	30	0	0	1	41
	53	31	15	14	21	14	983	13	5	1324	10	5	82	2673

Continued.

PUPILS.														
MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.									
Under 10.	Over 10.	Under 10.	Over 10.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithm'e.	Common N. Work.	Grammar.	Geogry.	History.	B. Keep'g	Geometry
1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
48	8	36	3	50	66	67	58	46	...	16	19	11	2	...
73	4	57	1	92	125	96	76	69	21	38	35	21	2	8
15	9	30	2	35	31	19	17	10	...	3	4	1	...	6
21	3	14	2	31	40	39	28	23	...	1	1	...	...	3
48	...	38	...	50	55	49	40	23	...	2	6	...	...	3
30	...	41	4	50	69	50	27	21	...	...	...	8	...	2
79	...	69	3	99	140	119	78	49	8	4	...	2	...	...
314	24	285	15	407	526	439	324	246	29	64	65	43	4	8

226	36	152	29	229	398	379	245	226	4	10	29	10	1	...
317	18	231	16	364	548	465	356	315	60	123	116	56	3	...
199	15	249	14	295	454	429	353	285	123	89	103	55	3	1
127	8	96	16	147	228	219	158	177	48	75	80	38	10	1
98	21	132	22	151	262	258	177	171	43	64	93	38	14	...
164	12	121	12	194	300	257	186	183	33	71	68	51	15	2
178	37	152	36	201	332	322	257	232	32	112	119	77	27	2
47	3	...	...	29	50	50	45	42	...	30	35	14	6	10
1356	150	1133	145	1610	2572	2379	1777	1631	343	574	643	339	79	5

62	10	50	13	71	131	125	89	68	13	8	22	5	2	...
182	13	164	12	211	349	330	235	196	...	112	111	47	20	12
29	10	25	9	40	72	70	56	46	...	21	21	23	5	3
355	4	284	21	416	585	544	458	427	171	277	281	189	9	2
79	11	83	8	88	150	149	126	107	43	38	65	34	1	...
74	5	65	2	75	110	110	78	78	7	19	13	20	...	1
25	3	23	4	32	55	48	35	30	7	8	18	12	...	2
123	9	117	15	135	219	199	114	104	27	31	53	23	2	...
121	9	92	6	99	193	183	128	113	6	32	40	12	2	2
135	5	132	3	152	265	213	182	150	47	85	102	31	2	1
26	4	33	9	43	71	61	56	48	15	28	22	17	2	...
58	3	49	7	45	109	111	86	63	...	19	16	2	2	...
26	2	17	4	25	51	49	40	40	...	16	31	12	16	5
51	3	16	1	23	41	38	33	23	...	22	22	22	3	6
1316	93	1150	114	1460	2401	2230	1716	1493	336	716	817	449	66	33

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS, AS EMBODIED IN TABLE B,

LOCALITY OF SCHOOLS, AND TEACHER'S NAME.	TEACHERS.										Whole Number of Pupils on Registers.	
	Native of.	Rel. Denomination of Teacher.	Trained or Untr'd.	Class of Licence.	Months.	COMPENSATION.						
						Provincial.		Local.				
Carleton.												
Ivory Kilburn, Richmond, ...	N. B.	P	T	1	6	£30	0	0	£30	0	0	62
Gloucester.												
Robert Pool, Bathurst, ...	S.	P	T	...	4½	27	1	8	27	10	0	39
Kent.												
C. B. Pitblado, Richibucto, ...	S.	P	T	...	5	31	5	0	31	5	0	58
Northumberland.												
John Hardie, Newcastle, ...	N. B.	P	T	...	6	25	0	0	25	0	0	50
William King, Glenelg, ...	N. S.	E	T	1	1	4	13	2	4	15	0	44
Queen's.												
Henry A. Vradenburgh, Wickham, ...	N. B.	B	T	1	6	25	0	0	25	0	0	40
Restigonche.												
William Crocket, Addington, ...	S.	P	T	...	6	37	10	0	37	10	0	92
Saint John.												
Robert Aitkin, Portland, ...	S.	P	T	1	6	37	10	0	40	0	0	126
Charles H. Tucker, St. John, No. 1, ...	N. S.	E	T	1	6	37	10	0	162	10	0	
Thomas Moore, Assistant, do., ...	...	...	T	2	...	15	0	0	...	...	0	
M. Allan Wall, Lancaster, ...	N. B.	E	T	1	3	18	15	5	20	15	0	42
Sunbury.												
George Stewart, Mougerville, ...	I.	P	T	1	6	25	0	0	25	0	0	41
Westmorland.												
James G. McCurdy, Moncton, ...	N. S.	P	T	1	6	37	10	0	37	10	0	50
York.												
Nathan Smith, Douglas, ...	N. B.	B	T	1	6	26	0	0	26	0	0	51
Robert Hallett, Queensbury, ...	N. B.	B	T	1	3½	17	10	0	30	0	0	44
Table B, Superior Schools, 1859, ...	...	...	...	...	...	395	4	10	532	0	0	834
	...	...	...	...	...	429	18	7	466	13	7	808
Increase, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£65	6	5	26
Decrease, ...	...	...	...	...	...	£34	13	9	...	...	...	...

FOR THE TERM ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

MALE.				FEMALE.		Av'ge Attendance.	PUPILS.													
Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.																
Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Bookkeeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Survey'g.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	When Established.						
28	4	28	2	29	62	59	56	57	15	56	18	4	4	2	1	...	4	20	1858	
24	...	13	2	30	39	39	32	25	24	24	12	...	3	5	...	...	1	...	1860
35	6	13	4	54	54	54	50	52	44	41	14	2	4	11	...	...	14	20	1860
30	4	14	2	24	50	50	50	50	43	40	20	...	4	9	...	...	7	5	1858
28	2	12	2	28	40	30	28	30	9	18	5	1	3	7	...	...	2	12	1860
14	9	12	5	25	40	34	34	28	24	20	14	6	8	3	1	2	2	8	1860	
53	3	32	4	72	92	92	60	45	24	24	12	3	4	6	2	2	5	12	1858	
67	6	22	3	47	93	93	73	73	56	56	28	8	4	...	5	...	8	4	1858	
113	7	3	3	90	119	100	120	80	120	80	45	12	10	10	...	...	12	75	1858
29	...	8	5	26	40	38	36	31	19	30	18	...	9	2	...	...	2	5	1860
17	2	19	3	24	39	39	37	30	25	21	28	2	4	5	1	1	6	...	1858	
47	3	...	...	29	50	50	45	42	30	35	14	6	...	10	...	2	6	6	1858
26	4	17	4	25	51	49	40	40	16	31	12	16	5	5	2	2	6	4	1859	
21	3	16	1	23	41	38	33	23	22	22	22	3	6	6	2	...	2	9	1858	
532	53	209	40	526	810	765	694	606	472	498	262	63	68	81	14	9	78	*180		
499	78	201	30	545	784	732	673	559	425	416	294	69	56	61	22	17	69	...		
33	...	8	10	...	26	33	21	47	47	82	...	...	8	20	...	...	9	...	
...	15	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	...	...	8	8	...	...

* Of these, thirty-four are studying Latin.

ABSTRACT OF

COUNTIES.	Number of Parishes. Trained. Untrained.		TEACHERS.									Number of Schools.	Whole Number of Pupils on Registers.
			SEX AND CLASS.						COMPENSATION.				
			Male.			Female.			Provincial.	Local.			
			1	2	3	1	2	3					
Albert,	6	31	15	6	4	14	10	6	6	£585 4 2	£817 12 10	46	1,411
Carleton,	9	31	31	7	3	15	14	3	20	754 16 4	961 17 4	60	1,808
Charlotte,	12	58	44	8	12	12	24	11	35	1245 6 4	1,548 17 7	102	3,513
Gloucester,	7	7	27	3	4	15	..	..	12	398 17 1	498 1 8	34	1,210
Kent,	6	18	15	1	1	8	12	2	8	415 11 7	540 1 0	33	1,132
King's,	12	85	21	11	19	22	29	12	13	1,332 15 4	1,598 5 2	106	3,091
Northumberland,	11	35	28	6	8	26	10	1	12	772 2 10	999 5 8	63	2,389
Queen's,	10	56	14	8	15	18	15	3	11	880 10 10	1,075 14 4	70	1,857
Restigouche,	4	7	5	..	1	9	..	..	1	159 1 2	187 10 0	12	395
Saint John,	6	82	14	18	16	14	26	10	12	1,321 7 11	2,093 11 11	95	3,920
Sunbury,	6	17	4	4	3	2	5	2	5	280 13 7	310 10 6	21	593
Victoria,	7	1	25	1	1	17	..	..	7	292 9 1	393 6 8	26	638
Westmorland,	6	46	45	7	11	35	21	4	13	1,172 8 6	1,499 14 3	91	2,784
York,	12	53	31	15	14	21	14	1	19	983 13 5	1,324 10 5	82	2,673
	114	527	319	95	112	228	180	55	174	10,594 18 3	13,848 19 4	841	27,414
Abstract of Table B, 1859, .. .. .	..	442	351	92	116	248	141	40	186	10,264 9 1	13,465 4 6	818	25,758
Increase, .. .. .	..	85	..	3	..	..	39	15	..	£330 9 2	£373 14 10	23	1,656
Decrease, .. .. .	..	..	62	..	4	20	..	..	12	..	..	..	..

TABLE B.

MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.																
					Under 16.	Over 16.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Bookkeeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.
674	105	572	57	737	1,274	1,169	911	864	147	375	352	171	18	13	12	1	3	12	36		
820	62	823	103	1,026	1,607	1,536	1,115	1,026	305	453	558	245	37	17	5	2	2	18	65		
1,758	146	1,463	146	2,070	3,118	2,906	2,138	1,971	544	579	837	310	38	25	21	3	1	11	55		
605	21	588	46	730	1,126	1,036	770	705	127	103	76	32	7	6	12	..	..	1	..
563	39	501	29	716	1,093	1,041	808	774	184	234	239	114	6	6	12	..	..	34	24
1,505	174	1,268	144	1,494	2,911	2,633	2,127	1,902	455	677	773	352	33	18	25	5	..	22	6		
1,188	83	1,012	106	1,024	2,248	2,085	1,750	1,494	395	452	518	124	34	15	38	..	4	17	28		
864	111	787	95	952	1,735	1,589	1,190	1,070	227	586	450	207	51	29	29	1	5	16	21		
212	10	162	11	236	344	331	217	161	8	35	30	12	3	4	6	2	2	5	12		
2,129	93	1,593	105	2,298	3,512	3,078	2,436	2,171	640	1251	1206	765	98	53	42	12	3	43	157		
264	21	276	32	348	544	524	386	361	105	158	150	107	9	9	11	2	1	11	13		
314	24	285	15	407	526	439	324	246	29	64	65	43	4	8	6	3	2	5	2		
1,356	150	1,133	145	1,610	2,572	2,379	1,777	1,631	343	574	643	339	79	5	29	9	11	18	31		
1,316	93	1,150	114	1,460	2,401	2,230	1,716	1,493	336	716	817	449	66	33	29	5	2	20	104		
13,568	1,135	11,563	1,148	14,108	25,011	22,967	17,565	15,869	3848	6327	6714	3270	483	241	276	45	37	233	554		
12,454	1,116	10,839	1,149	14,228	3,759	21,216	16,503	15,074	3298	5635	6488	2912	470	204	254	60	41	234	..		
1,114	19	724	..	..	1,252	1,751	1,062	815	550	692	226	358	13	37	22	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	1	..

TABLE C.
Amount Drawn on the Chief Superintendent's Schedules, for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

COUNTIES.	COMMON SCHOOLS.		SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.		TOTAL, 1860.	TOTAL, 1859.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	Term Ending 31st March 1860.	Term Ending 30th Sept. 1860.	Term Ending 31st March 1860.	Term Ending 30th Sept. 1860.				
	Albert,.....	£349 7 6	£585 4 2	..				
Carleton,.....	758 3 3	724 16 4	£67 10 0	£30 0 0	1,580 9 7	1,498 5 4	82 4 3	..
Charlotte,.....	958 4 3	1,245 5 4	..	..	2,238 10 7	2,201 0 5	..	£37 15 10
Gloucester,.....	363 2 2	371 15 5	..	27 1 8	761 19 4	711 0 0	50 19 4	..
Kent,.....	405 10 5	384 6 7	..	31 5 0	821 2 0	801 17 9	19 4 3	..
King's,.....	1,225 16 3	1,332 15 4	..	..	2,558 11 7	2,528 0 10	30 10 9	..
Northumberland,.....	731 5 3	742 9 8	25 0 0	29 13 2	1,528 8 1	1,484 0 0	44 8 1	..
Queen's,.....	756 10 2	855 10 10	62 0 0	25 0 0	1,720 1 0	1,883 19 3	..	154 18 3
Restigouche,.....	142 10 0	121 11 2	37 10 0	37 10 0	439 1 2	450 16 3	..	11 15 1
Saint John,.....	1,281 14 5	1,212 12 11	136 17 6	108 15 0	2,739 19 10	2,447 13 11	292 5 11	..
Sunbury,.....	216 8 0	255 13 7	30 0 0	25 0 0	427 1 7	594 17 3	..	167 15 8
Victoria,.....	251 0 10	292 9 1	60 0 0	..	603 9 11	464 16 6	138 13 5	..
Westmorland,.....	1,109 15 8	1,134 18 7	37 10 0	37 10 0	2,319 14 3	2,257 18 3	61 16 0	..
York,.....	1,029 12 1	940 3 5	56 0 0	43 10 0	2,069 5 6	1,921 19 11	147 5 7	..
Table C, for 1859,.....	£9,639 0 4	£10,199 13 5	£512 7 6	£395 4 10	£20,746 6 1	£20,162 11 0	..	..
Increase,.....	9,476 17 6	9,834 10 6	421 4 5	429 18 7	20,162 11 0	..	..	..
Decrease,.....	£162 2 10	£305 2 11	£91 3 1	..	£583 15 1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	£34 13 9	..	..	..	..

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

TABLE D.
SCHOOL LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

LOCALITY.		VALUE.			VOLUMES.
COUNTY.	PARISH AND PLACE.	LOCAL.	PROVINCIAL.	TOTAL.	
Carleton,.....	Superior School,.....	£5 0 0	£2 10 0	£7 10 0	60
Do.	Mrs. Smith's School,.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	94
Do.	Upper Woodstock, ..	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	30
Do.	Woodstock,.....	1 15 6	0 17 9	2 13 3	20
Do.	Additional to Miss Jacob's School, 1859,.....	5 17 0	2 18 9	8 18 3	71
Charlotte,.....	Jacksontown,.....	7 16 0	3 18 3	11 14 8	128
Do.	Mr. Glennon's School,.....	6 4 0	3 2 0	9 6 0	81
Do.	Mr. W. H. Gaffney's School,.....	5 3 0	2 11 6	7 14 6	36
Do.	Mr. O'Grady's School,.....	5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	50
Gloucester,.....	New Brandon,.....	5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	40
Do.	Janeville,.....	10 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	232
Do.	Superior School,.....	6 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	77
Do.	Mrs. Jenks' School,.....	8 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	46
Do.	District No. 4,.....	8 1 0	4 0 6	12 1 6	40
Do.	Do. No. 5,.....	5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	50
Do.	Superior School,.....	3 10 0	1 15 0	4 5 0	60
Northumberland,.....	Boiestown,.....	5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	29
Do.	Blackville,.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	27
Do.	Miss Shaw's School,.....	4 10 0	2 5 0	6 15 0	63
Do.	Wickham,.....	3 0 0	1 0 0	4 10 0	41
Queen's,.....	Superior School,.....	3 0 0	1 0 0	4 10 0	41
Do.	Mr. Murray's School,.....	8 14 2	4 7 1	13 1 3	110
Restigouche,.....	Addington,.....	3 12 6	1 16 3	5 8 9	48
Do.	Campbellton Superior School,.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	20
Do.	Fiat Lands,.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	20
York,.....	Prince William,.....	5 9 4	2 14 0	8 4 0	45
Do.	Maguadavic,.....	10 0 0	5 0 8	15 0 0	112
Do.	Keswick Ridge,.....	5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	50
Do.	Mr. Denton's Commercial School,.....	5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	50
Do.	Mr. Barnes's School,.....	5 0 0	2 10 1	7 10 4	49
Do.	Superior School,.....	5 0 3	2 10 1	7 10 4	49
Do. ....	.....	£135 13 8	£67 10 10	£203 10 6	1677
Do. ....	.....	77 10 8	38 19 8	116 18 6	940
Do. ....	.....	£213 12 8	£106 16 4	£320 9 0	2023
Do. ....	.....	£57 14 8	£28 17 4	86 12 0	731
Abstract of Libraries established in 1859,.....					
Total in 1859 and 1860,.....					
Increase in 1860 over 1859,.....					

* Not yet drawn from Treasury.

TABLE E.
Number and Classification of Teachers now for the first time Licensed, as well as Advanced, during the Year 1860.

TERMS.	Trained Pupil Teachers.						Trained Teachers advanced upon re-examination.				Untrained Teachers, Sex and Class.			Whole Number Licensed and Advanced.				
	Male.			Female.			Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Total.			
	Sex and Class.		Total.	Sex and Class.		Total.	Sex and Class.		Total.	Sex and Class.		Total.	Sex and Class.		Total.			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Winter,	3	2	2	8	5	9	22	29	1	3	...	4	11	2	13	22	24	46
Spring,	4	4	2	3	5	2	10	20	4	...	...	5	1	1	2	15	12	27
Summer, .....	...	5	3	4	7	5	16	24	1	4	...	6	4	2	6	17	19	36
Autumn,	1	7	6	10	17	5	32	46	...	1	2	4	3	...	3	18	85	53
	8	18	13	39	34	21	80	119	6	8	2	19	19	5	24	72	90	162

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

TABLE F.

Amounts Drawn on Provincial Treasury, or to be Drawn, for the Parish School Service, for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

Amount paid on Superintendent's Schedules, per Table C, viz:—			
Common Schools,	£19,838 13 9		
Superior Schools,	907 12 4		
			£20,746 6 1
Salaries,—			
Chief Superintendents, viz:—late Chief Superintendent, £51; the present			
Chief Superintendent, £219,	£300 0 0		
Clerk, or Assistant,	150 0 0		
Four Inspectors,	980 5 8		
Allowance to Clerk, or Assistant,	30 0 0		
			1,460 5 8
Travelling Expenses, &c., Chief Sup't, to 12th October 1860, per Warrant 398,	£76 10 4		
Balance of do. then late Chief Superintendent, from 31st Oct. 1859, to 1st Feb. 1860, including 20s. to Chas. Hartt, and 50s. to James White,	23 1 10		
			99 12 2
To S. R. Miller, for Great Road Maps, Stationery, &c., Educational Publications, for Office, per Warrant 432,			65 1 3
This sum on School Libraries established during the year 1860, per Table D, of which only a part was drawn within the Fiscal year,	£67 16 10,		54 1 6
Postages, &c., to Inspectors, viz:—			
Inspector Campbell,	£6 19 8		
		NOT DRAWN.	
Mr. Bennet, when Inspector,	£2 2 6		
Inspector Duval,	8 16 3		
Late Inspector McLauchlan,	3 6 3		
Inspector Morrison,	4 6 8		
Inspector Wood, £3 7 1, and travelling expenses to meet Inspectors at Saint John, July 1860, £5 6s,	8 13 1		
Inspector Freeze,	0 6 0		
			27 10 9
			34 10 9
Telegram Tolls to Education Office,	£2 7 10		
Printing Bills and Advertising,—			
"Saint Croix Herald," 12s 6d; Woodstock "Sentinel," 12s 6d,	1 5 0		
"Westmorland Times," 21s 3d; "Colonial Presbyterian," Subscription and Advertising, 1859, £3,	4 1 3		
"Tribune," Freeze and M'Innes,	2 6 0		
To O'Brien for service at Office to 31st October,	7 17 6		
Paid Carriage of Books to Miramichi,	1 8 9		
Door Lock, 6s 9d; Dunn, for Sled to furnish Wood for office fires, 12s 6d,	0 19 3		
Broom, 2s; Woodrow, for advertising Training School Meeting, 6s; Freight Books for Mr. Napier from Saint John, 3s 9d,	0 11 9		
			20 17 4
Special Grants for Schools,—			
E. Phillips, £20; Jane F. James, £20,	£40 0 0		
E. A. Lawrence, £17 10s; J. L. P. Gibbs, £10,	27 10 0		
Rachel Martin,	20 0 0		
			87 10 0
Training and Model Schools,—			
Salaries of Master and Assistants,	£418 15 0		
Rents of Buildings, &c.,	94 7 4		
			513 2 3
Pupil Teachers, for Board allowance, £666 10s, less £2 returned to Treasurer from W. D. Jones, of Saint Stephen,			
			664 10 0
Printing,—			
Amount paid James Hogg for Blanks, &c., paid Dec. 6, 1860,	£11 7 0		
"Royal Gazette," for printing 3,000 Reports of 1859, including Lithographing 9,000 Plans for School-houses, and sundry Blanks,	324 0 10		— 335 7 10
			£24,081 4 6

TABLE G.

Moneys Granted on Account of the undermentioned Educational Institutions, for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860, shewing from what sources derived.

	LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.	RENT OF LANDS.	TOTAL.
University of New Brunswick,—			
From the Crown, £1,111 2 0	£1,100 0 0	£350 0 0	£2,561 2 0
Collegiate School,—			
Derives from the University, .. 350 0 0	..	..	..
Madras Schools,	400 0 0	..	400 0 0
Academies,—			
Wesleyan, Male and Female, each, 300 0 0	600 0 0	..	..
Baptist Seminary,	250 0 0	..	..
Milltown Academy,	200 0 0	..	..
Madawaska Academy,	75 0 0	..	1,125 0 0
Roman Catholic Schools,—			
Fredericton,	150 0 0	..	..
Saint John,	150 0 0	..	..
Carleton, Saint John,	60 0 0	..	..
Portland,	30 0 0	..	..
Memramcook,	150 0 0	..	..
Saint Stephen,	100 0 0	..	..
Saint Andrews,	75 0 0	..	..
Chatham,	50 0 0	..	..
Woodstock,	37 10 0	..	..
Bathurst,	22 10 0	..	825 0 0
Varley School, Saint John,	100 0 0	..	..
Commercial School, Saint John,	50 0 0	..	..
Two Free Schools, Saint John, in charge of the Rev. George Armstrong,	50 0 0	..	..
One Free School, Saint John, in charge of the Rev. William Armstrong,	17 10 0	..	..
African School, Saint John,	75 0 0	..	292 10 0
Free School, Loch Lomond,	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
Infant School, Fredericton,	50 0 0	..	..
Pool School, Fredericton, paid Rev. John Medley, Grammar Schools,—	50 0 0	..	100 0 0
Albert,	100 0 0	..	..
Carleton,	100 0 0	..	..
Charlotte,	100 0 0	..	..
Gloucester,	100 0 0	..	..
Kent,	100 0 0	..	..
King's,	100 0 0	..	..
Northumberland, Chatham, £100 0 0 } " Newcastle, 50 0 0 }	150 0 0	..	..
Queen's,	100 0 0	..	..
Restigouche,	100 9 0	..	..
Saint John,	150 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Sunbury,	100 0 0	..	..
Victoria,	100 0 0	..	..
Westmorland,	100 0 0	..	*1,400 0 0
School on Heron Island, Restigouche,	20 0 0	..	20 0 0
	£5,312 10 0	£400 0 0	£6,823 12 0

* The whole of this amount was not drawn during the year.

PROVINCIAL PARISH SCHOOL BOOK ACCOUNT FOR 1860.

AGENTS.		At Debit of Agents, Dec. 31, 1860.		Supplrs. Chubb & Co.	Amount of Sales.	Commission and Expenses.	REMARKS, TRANSFER OF STOCK, &c.	Paid Chief Super't.	At Debit of Agents, Dec. 31, 1860.		
Baird, W. T.	Woodstock,	£79	0	54	..	..	Part of Stock destroyed in Fire, Spring, 1860.	..	£129	9	24
Beek, H. S.	Late of Fred'ton,	1	6	4½	..	0	..	..	1	6	4½
Beveridge, Benj.	Andover,	27	11	9	£9	10	..	..	24	17	0
Bonnell, W. F.	Gagetown,	19	17	14	13	5	..	..	20	10	14
Byron, Luke	Campo Bello,	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	11	3	6
Calhoun, George	Hopewell,	54	10	6	4	0	..	..	4	0	0
Clinch, P.	Saint Andrews,	52	5	1	..	..	By Amt. transferred to Mr. Ingraham, March 13, 1860, £17 4 7½.	..	54	10	6
Colpitts, John S.	Late of Elgin,	41	10	5	..	..	..	..	35	0	5½
Fenwick, A.	Stuholm,	10	8	9	..	..	..	..	41	10	5
Foster, Samuel	Kingston,	41	14	5	16	2	..	..	20	11	3
Hill & Robinson,	Saint Stephen,	42	15	24	1	8	..	..	40	6	2
Ingraham, John	Saint Andrews,	..	..	..	23	14	By this Acct Damage Inv. Books, Dec. 50, £10. To this Amt., Stock of Mr. Clinch, £17 4 7½.	1	21	15	10½
Keswick, W. J.	Buctouche,	11	13	11	15	4	..	..	32	9	14
Knight, Giles	Carleton,	6	18	0	..	..	..	..	11	13	11
Lochary, Neil	Saint Andrews,	9	12	44	..	..	..	..	10	12	0
Miller, Robert T.	Douglastown,	1	17	6	..	..	..	..	9	12	4½
Low, Davis P.	Chatham,	42	7	11	..	..	..	..	1	17	0
Miller, S. K.	Fredericton,	75	4	8	9	10	..	..	42	7	11
McCurdy, J. G.	Moncton,	23	19	9	..	0	By Stock supplied to several Ag'tes, £12 9 6.	..	65	8	2
McMillan, Miles	Doucetown,	10	12	6	7	14	To Amount of Stock supplied, 1860, £6 4 0. Supplied by Mr. Miller, £7 12 6; by Mr. Sargeant, 12s. 9d.	0	23	19	9
McKendrick, Alex.	Campbellton,	4	3	9	..	5	..	..	9	2	4
Murray, James	Sackville,	43	6	4	..	..	..	..	15	9	3
Napier, William	Bathurst,	39	11	5	10	2	..	..	43	6	4
Pierce, J. A.	Chatham,	43	6	0	8	6	..	..	37	11	4
Prescott, Charles	Bate de Verte,	23	11	0	..	..	..	..	43	6	0
Rice, Mr.	Madawaska,	3	15	0	..	..	..	..	23	11	0
Robb, Alexander	Dorchester,	111	10	8	5	0	..	..	3	15	0
Sargeant, Moses	Newcastle,	134	19	0	8	12	By Books to Mr. Kendrick, 12s. 9d.; to W. S. Smith, £3 12 6.	4	106	10	5
Seelye, A., Estato,	Oromocto,	11	13	2½	..	3	..	..	122	1	4½
Smith, W. S.	Dalhousie,	7	18	10½	..	..	To Stock of Mr. Sargeant, £3 12 6.	..	11	13	2½
Smith, Rufus	Salisbury,	33	2	14	..	..	..	..	31	5	14
Steeves, R. E.	Hillsboro,	21	3	0	..	..	..	..	25	10	14
Taylor, A. B.	Saint George,	8	14	5	..	..	..	..	21	3	9
Wark, Hon. D.	Richibucto,	47	8	7	..	0	..	..	8	14	5
White, Gilbert	Late of Belleisle,	5	6	7	..	2	..	..	51	2	3
Beverly, Charles	Fredericton,	1	2	6	..	0	Supplies, Mr. Miller, 18s. By this Amt. to late Super't, per Acct. paid for '59, War't 28, 20s.	10	5	6	7
		1,084	1	6	£224	5	..	..	0	11	0
					£121	17	3½	£14	6	0½	
					£99	0	3	£1,185	10	5½	

NOTE.—A large amount of Stock will never be available to the Fund, owing chiefly to its unsaleable character. A few sums are lost through the failures of the parties, others are disputed. There are a few unadjusted Accounts from which something will be realized to the Fund.

INDEX.

The Italic *a* indicates Appendix.

Abstract Tables A and B, 6, *a* 12, 24
Albert County, 17, 18, *a* 2, 24

Books, New-Text, 11
Books, School, 30
Book Account, *a* 31

Counties,

Albert, 17, 18, *a* 2, 14, 26
Carleton, 32, *a* 2, 14, 26
Charlotte, *a* 2, 14, 26
Gloucester, *a* 4, 16, 26
Kent, *a* 4, 16, 26
King's, *a* 4, 16, 26,
Northumberland, *a* 4, 16, 26
Queen's, *a* 6, 18, 26
Restigouche, *a* 6, 18, 26
Saint John, *a* 6, 18, 26
Sunbury, *a* 6, 18, 26
Victoria, *a* 8, 20, 26
Westmorland, *a* 8, 20, 26
York, *a* 8, 20, 26

Gloucester County, *a* 4, 16

Inspectors' Reports,

Mr. Duval's, 17—22
Mr. Morrison's, 22—27
Mr. Freeze's, 27—33
Mr. Wood's, 34—38

Kent County, *a* 4, 16

King's County, 17, 18, *a* 4 16

Libraries, 10, 29, *a* 27

Northumberland County, *a* 4, 16

Queen's County, *a* 6, 18

Reports, Inspectors', 17
Training Master's, 38
Restigouche County, *a* 6, 18

Superintendent's Report, 2—16
School Houses, 12—29

Saint John County, *a* 6, 18
Superior Schools, 7, *a* 10, 22
Sunbury County, 32, *a* 6, 18

Tables A, *a* 2—13

B, *a* 14—25

C, *a* 26

D, *a* 27

E, *a* 28

F, *a* 29

G, *a* 30

Training School, 38

Victoria County, *a* 8, 20

Westmorland County, 17, 18, *a* 8, 20

York County, 32, *a* 8, 20

MADRAS SCHOOL.

Forty first Report of the state of the Madras School,

Incorporated by the name of the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick.

Over forty years have elapsed since the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick were incorporated with the object of promoting Education amongst the children of this Province, and the retrospect of the past is not only cheering and gratifying to the friends of the Institution, but should act as an incentive to greater efforts to diffuse and spread the advantages of Education, and fulfil the benevolent designs of the founders of the Corporation.

By the returns for the year ending 30th June 1860, there is a small decrease as compared with the previous year, in the average number of Scholars in attendance at the various Schools under the control of the Board, notwithstanding the School at Saint Andrews being again in operation, and the buildings in Carleton being put in repair. The Schools in which the greatest falling off is observed, are the Central and Portland, and this is to be attributed, not to want of zeal or any neglect on the part of the Teachers, but may in both cases result to the cause reported by Mr. Rynd of the Central School, viz., the prevalence during the past Winter in this City and its suburbs of the small pox, and the dread of contagion naturally leading many to withdraw their children from the Schools. This fearful epidemic being now nearly eradicated, the Schools are again gradually obtaining their former complement, and the return of the last quarter shews a slight increase over the corresponding quarter of last year. The Reports from the Local Committees, in nearly every case are of a very favourable nature, and the constant supervision made by the occasional and unexpected visits of the members of the Visiting Committee, is productive of great service.

SAINT JOHN.—Central School.

The number of boys in attendance at this School, by the Return of the Quarter ending 30th June, was 221, and of girls 204, being seventeen less than the corresponding Quarter of last year; the reason for this decrease has already been alluded to, and the fact that the decrease in the number of pupils in attendance in one Quarter alone, viz., the Quarter ending March 30th last, was eighty seven, and the subsequent increase is full confirmation, that to this reason alone the diminution was attributable, and not to any want of confidence in the capabilities or attention of the Teachers. The School is still under the control of Mr. Rynd in the male, and of Miss Vickery in the female department, and at the examinations both in December and June, the aptness and proficiency of the pupils in the various branches taught, were very marked and afforded much gratification to the members of the Board and visitors present, and shewed that any scruples as to the usefulness and efficiency of these Schools, and the attention and assiduity of both Miss Vickery and Mr. Rynd, and their conscientious and faithful discharge of their duties as Teachers in the most important School under the control of the Board, would by a personal examination be at once removed. This School, in common with the other Schools, was for some time put to much

inconvenience by the want of books. The necessary supply first ordered by the Board being lost at sea, and the ship containing the second supply was obliged to put back, and detained for several months before her arrival in Saint John.

PORTLAND.

This School continues in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Middlemore, and the number of pupils in attendance on the 30th June last was, boys 163, and girls 141, divided into six classes in each department. This School still continues to merit the approbation of the Board, and although the return of the last Quarter shews considerable decrease as compared with the same Quarter in the preceding year, yet the fact that in the same Quarter the number of new pupils admitted was 79, boys 44, and girls 35, is within itself a gratifying proof, that such decrease was attributable to temporary causes. The Local Committee on 23rd July, write as follows:—"The Rector and Church Wardens of Saint Luke's Church, Portland, beg to report to the Secretary of the Madras Board, that the grant of £100 so kindly made for the repairs of their School-houses in this Parish, has been expended on the same, and the building is now in a thorough state of repair. They have also great pleasure in stating that the School taught by Mr. and Mrs. Middlemore, is in a very flourishing condition, and that great credit is due to the Teachers for the very efficient manner in which their duties have been discharged."

CARLETON—(SAINT JOHN.)

In the Report of the Board last year, the diminution of the pupils in the Schools in this place was adverted to, and also that the chief cause therefor, (the dilapidated state of the buildings) having been removed, a fair expectation might reasonably be entertained of these Schools regaining their former footing. The returns of the past year shew that this hope has been realized, and on the return of the last Quarter, the number of boys in attendance was 120, and of girls 56, shewing an increase during the year of nearly fifty. During the Quarter ending in June, many of the inhabitants in Carleton whose boys attend the School, being engaged in fishing, withdraw them to assist in their business, but it is pleasing to find, that some fully appreciate the advantages of the School, as Mr. Ritchie reports that many who were thus obliged to leave, when unemployed, occasionally attend the School. These Schools still remain under the charge of Mr. Ritchie and Miss Peters, and their management continues to give every satisfaction.

FREDERICTON.

To the statements contained in former Reports as to the efficiency and flourishing condition of these Schools, but little can be added, except that the same satisfactory state still continues. The number in attendance in the male department during the last Quarter was 161, and in the female department 105, and divided in each into seven classes. The Rev. C. Lee, after the semi-annual examination in June, wrote as follows:—" * * * * *
* * * I am happy in being able to report favourably concerning the present condition, both of the male and female departments. In the former at this season of the year, the attendance has been much reduced on account of many of the older boys being required by their parents in Agricultural purposes. * * * The state of the female department is in all respects most satisfactory. The quietude and well maintained order of the School are seen at a glance, and the proficiency of the pupils, in read-

ing and writing in particular, highly creditable to the efficient care of their instructress. The attendance is larger than in the other department, though affected lately by sickness. It is much to be wished, that parents in general, were more sensible of the losses arising to their children from irregular attendance. I am satisfied, Mr. Moore is doing all in his power towards the reduction of this evil as existing among those in connection with this School."

SAINT GEORGE.

In consequence of the late Teacher having removed from the Province, this School is now vacant, but as the usual grant is continued, and the Local Committee using every exertion to obtain an efficient Teacher, it is to be hoped that before a long period this School will be re-opened.

SAINT ANDREWS.

This School which has been organized only during the past year, is now in full operation, and presents a very promising appearance. Its present condition appears from the following report of Rev. Mr. Donald, presented at the meeting of the Board on the 25th of August last:—

"The undersigned, one of your Committee for visiting Schools, visited that of Saint Andrews on the 25th of June, 1860. He found this School in a very satisfactory state. It is taught by Miss Charlotte S. Hooper, who was appointed to it in August, 1859, and seems well adapted for the situation.—The number of pupils on the roll is 53—34 boys and 19 girls, and present on the day of visitation 33—20 boys and 13 girls. Your visitor examined several of the classes and was much pleased with the style of reading, which was much superior to anything he has yet witnessed in any of your Schools which he has visited. Accentuation and attention to pauses are particularly remarkable. Much attention is evidently here given to these points in good reading. Orthography and explanation of words are also well attended to, as evidenced by the aptness of the pupils in these branches. There was also a very fair acquaintance with Geography manifested by the pupils. Arithmetic and English Grammar, so far as the pupils were examined, seem to be well and successfully taught.

"Most of the pupils present on the day of visitation commenced to learn their letters with the present Teacher, and she has much credit in the degree of progress they have made under her tuition, notwithstanding the amount of sickness that prevailed among children during last Winter in the Town and neighbourhood. Upon the whole, this School seems, under its present management, deserving of your patronage."

Rev. Mr. Ketchum writes:—" * * * As the Rev. Mr. Donald lately visited and examined the School, for the purpose of reporting its condition to the Board, I shall not trouble you with any lengthened Report. I would only beg to say that it continues to improve in every respect, and is in a very satisfactory state * * * Many children read most intelligently in the New Testament, who only a few months since were ignorant of their letters, and but for the School, would have been running about in ignorance and vice. In fact, the School is likely to become the greatest blessing to the community. I anticipate a large addition to our number after the vacation, as the advantages of the system are becoming generally known, and the strange prejudice which existed against the School is wearing away."

CHATHAM.

At the end of June last year, the number of Scholars was 52, and at the end of June 1860, the number was, boys 42, and girls 19, and being an increase on the average attendance during the past year. Mr. Smith still continues in charge of this School, and also to have the satisfactory approval of the Local Committee. At the end of the last Quarter, Rev. Mr. Bacon writes:—"The Quarterly Examination was held on the 30th instant, which was not very numerously attended, being Saturday, and no notice having been given of it, which, however, enabled the Examiners to form a more correct opinion of the efficiency of the Scholars, than when they are prepared expressly for the occasion. I am happy to say, that they acquitted themselves as usual, to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees. All the senior class read with great propriety, and one in particular could, I think, scarcely be surpassed. We are sadly in want of suitable Maps to hang on the wall, to which the eye of the pupil might be directed while being instructed in Geography." The practice of the Local Committee of sending, in addition to the formal certificate, a short report of the state of the School at the end of each Quarter, might be imitated with advantage by other Committees.

SHEDIAC.

The attendance on the Register of this School, as shewn on the 30th June was, boys 26, and girls 8. This School was visited on the 10th August last, by Rev. Mr. Scovil, a member of the visiting Committee, without any previous notice, and although he found but few in attendance, yet they acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. Mr. Scovil also reports that Mr. Simpson, who is in charge, is a young man of intelligence and apparently well qualified to impart instruction, but the want of requisite School apparatus, and the few pupils under his charge, are very discouraging to his exertions. Mr. Scovil, also, in his report, alludes to the dilapidated state of the School-house, and the apathy of the inhabitants in regard to its state. In several places this, it is to be regretted, is often a cause of complaint. Whilst this Board, in accordance with its Charter, applies the funds, both general and special, to the providing suitable and competent Teachers, and the requisite books and apparatus, it cannot be said that it is too much to require these localities, where not only these means are furnished free of charge, but also houses built; to keep the buildings in repair, a slight subscription occasionally asked for, would be sufficient for that purpose, and be lightly felt by the community; but too often the parties interested are negligent and careless, and the building is suffered to fall into decay, and the Board is then asked to direct the funds, barely sufficing for these more legitimate purposes, to remedy their faults. The evil will and can only be remedied by withdrawing the Schools from such places, and establish them where the inhabitants displaying more energy and a just appreciation of the benefits of this system, would gladly accept the slight burden of providing or keeping a suitable building in repair.

GAGETOWN.

The number of Scholars in attendance were, boys 21, and girls 15. Rev. Mr. Neales writes, that while regretting that the Local Committee cannot speak as highly as they would wish of the attainments of the pupils, they are still favourably impressed with the Teacher's zeal and general efficiency, and that Mr. Reid appears desirous of conscientiously fulfilling his engagements with the Society, but has many difficulties in carrying out the Madras system in its integrity, one reason being the irregular attendance, especially at seed time and harvest, of the Scholars.

CLIFTON.

This School, the last under the control of the Board was, as appears by the Report of the Visiting Committee embodied in the General Report of 1859, found in an efficient and satisfactory state, and recommended for continued support. The Returns this year shew a small decrease in the attendance during the past year, but the Rev. W. E. Scovil, on behalf of the Local Committee, reports, "The School continues to afford satisfactory evidence in the progressive improvement of the Scholars, that the Teacher has been assiduous as well as capable." Mr. David J. Wetmore still has charge of the School.

The average number of pupils in attendance at all the Schools for the year ending 30th June, as appears by the respective returns, is 1381, as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Saint John, (<i>Central</i>),	248	188	436
Portland,	168	150	318
Carleton,	77	57	134
Fredericton,	164	107	271
Saint Andrews,	25	15	40
Saint George,	28	17	45
Chatham,	32	23	55
Shediac,	18	5	23
Gagetown,	20	13	33
Clifton,	15	11	26
	795	586	1381

The following Schedule exhibits the number of Children in attendance at the Schools under the Madras System during the last ten years:—

In 1851, the number attending	1313
1852, " "	1491
1853, " "	1524
1854, " "	1374
1855, " "	1510
1856, " "	1588
1857, " "	1529
1858, " "	1135
1859, " "	1427
1860, " "	1381
	14,272

And the number in previous years 39,922, making the whole number since the first establishment in 1819, 54,194, or a yearly average of over 1300. It will be thus seen that the Schools still keep beyond the average, notwithstanding the competition of other Schools and systems, and it may well be doubted, if under any other system, such a sound and practical Education can be obtained at so cheap a rate.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES W. WELDON, *Secretary*.

Saint John, N. B., October 6, 1860.

The Appropriation Committee of the Madras Board beg leave to report that they have attended to that duty, and would beg to recommend the following sums:—

Saint John, (Master and Mistress,)	...	...	£190	0	0
Portland,	“	“	90	0	0
Carleton,	“	“	80	0	0
Fredericton,	“	“	90	0	0
Chatham, (Master,)	...	...	25	0	0
Saint Andrews, (Master and Mistress,)	...	...	30	0	0
Saint George, (Master,)	...	...	33	0	0
Shediac,	“	“	20	0	0
Gagetown,	“	“	25	0	0
Kingston School at Clifton,	...	...	20	0	0
			<u>£603</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Which they respectfully submit to the consideration of the Board.

July 2, 1860.

W. SCOVIL,
WM. WRIGHT,
JOHN V. THURGAR, } Committee.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick in Account with their Treasurer, for the Year ending 1st July 1860.

DR.

Cash paid—

SAINT JOHN CENTRAL SCHOOL.

To R. Rynd, year's salary as Teacher to 31st March 1860,	£120	0	0
Assistant Teacher, do. do. do.	30	0	0
Miss Vickery, Female School, do.	70	0	0
	<u>£220</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Incidentals.

To Renewal Insurance Central School-house, ...	£7	10	0
Repairs to School-house, and taking down Stoves, ...	13	2	2
Brooms, and cleaning and Whitewashing Rooms, ...	4	7	6
Water Rate paid, ...	2	0	0
Ground Rent of School Lot one year, ...	32	10	0
Interest on Bank loan one year, ...	33	0	0
Books, Prizes, Medals, &c., ...	13	1	0
Cordwood, cartage, and cutting, ...	13	1	0
	<u>118</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>

CARLETON.

To J. Ritchie, year's salary as Teacher to 31st March, 1860,	£50	0	0
Miss Peters, do. do. do. ...	30	0	0
Repairs of School-house, &c., ...	110	9	8
Stoves for School-house, and putting same up, ...	7	11	10
Insurance of School-house, ...	2	10	0
	<u>200</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>

Carried forward,

£539 3 2

MADRAS SCHOOL.

47

Brought forward, £539 3 2

PORTLAND.

To R. Middlemore and Wife, salaries to 31st March, 1860,	£90 0 0	
Repairs of School-house, £100. Insurance, £50, ...	102 10 0	
		192 10 0

FREDERICTON.

Mr. and Miss Moore, salaries to 31st March, 1860,	90 0 0
---	-----	--------

SAINT ANDREWS.

Salaries of Master and Mistress, 3 Quarters to 31st March, 1860,	22 10 0
--	-----	---------

SAINT GEORGE.

Salary to A. B. Tayte, to 31st March, 1860,	33 0 0
---	-----	--------

CHATHAM.

Salary to G. T. Smith, to 31st March, 1860,	25 0 0
---	-----	--------

SHEDIAC.

Salary to R. H. Simpson, to 31st March, 1860,	20 0 0
---	-----	--------

GAGETOWN.

J. Reid, year's salary to 31st March, 1860,	25 0 0
---	-----	--------

CLIFTON.

Mr. Wetmore, Teacher's salary to 30th April, 1860,	20 0 0
--	-----	--------

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Clerk's Salary, £20, and Conveyancing fees, ...	£21 19 6	
Treasurer's Salary, £20, and Postages, 2s., ...	20 2 0	
		62 1 6

LAND ACCOUNT.

John V. Thurgar, Esquire, letting premises at auction,	1 0 0
--	-----	-------

SPECIAL FUNDS.

By Special Funds distributed as follows, per Account received,—

King's County Fund, ...	£255 15 6	
Queen's do. ...	46 0 9	
Westmorland do. ...	18 16 6	
		£320 12 9
Less—Amount due by York County Fund, £32 16 9	46 13 4	
“ Due by Westmorland do.,	79 10 1	
		241 2 8
By Balance in hand this date, ...	...	126 3 8
		£1,397 11 0

CR.

Cash Received.

By Balance from last year's Account, General Fund, ...	£106 10 11	
Do. do. do. Special Funds, ...	241 2 8	
		£347 13 7
Legislative Grant for 1859, ...	...	400 0 0
		£747 13 7

Carried forward,

Brought forward,

£747 13 7

LAND ACCOUNT.

Cash from John A. Sheek, on account of land sold him, ...	£32	9	0
from John M. Bickford, " " ...	34	0	0
from Richard M. Bickford, " " ...	80	0	0
from J. H. Wilcox, " " ...	42	10	0
from George Campbell, " " ...	7	18	6
from John Manning, " " ...	30	0	0
from H. Cummings, " " ...	42	10	0
from James S. Campbell, " " ...	4	0	0
from John M'Carron, " " ...	11	10	0
from Robert Nisbet, " " ...	15	10	0
from Daniel K. Campbell, " " ...	6	5	8½
from James Forbes, " " ...	6	5	8½
from John Forbes, " " ...	6	5	8½
from William Hicklin, " " ...	3	2	0

 322 6 7½

INTEREST MONIES RECEIVED.

By Mrs. Gale, 1 year's Interest on Mortgage, ...	£21	0	0
Joseph Fairweather, " " ...	18	0	0
John M'Kay, " " ...	9	0	0
M. Robinson, " " ...	6	0	0
W. Hicklin, " " ...	6	18	0
S. M'Knight, " " ...	9	0	0
James Milligan, " " ...	28	10	0
John M'Carron, " " ...	3	4	0
John A. Sheek, " " ...	5	5	11½
Richard R. Bickford, " " ...	10	16	0
John M. Bickford, " " ...	5	10	10
John Oakes, " " ...	3	14	5
Michael M'Dermot, " " ...	1	9	7
Patrick M'Dermott, " " ...	2	2	0

 130 10 9½

RENTS RECEIVED.

To Mrs. Hunter, on account of Rent to 1st May, 1860, ...	£106	10	0
Samuel Holsted, 1 year's " " ...	24	0	0
John Tilton, " " ...	11	0	0
A. C. O. Trentowsky, " " ...	10	0	0
James W. Street, Saint Andrews, " " ...	24	7	6
James Boyd, " " ...	11	2	6
Robert Robinson, " " ...	10	0	0

 197 0 0

 £1,397 11 0

E. E

WILLIAM WRIGHT, *Treasurer Madras Board.*

Saint John, 30th June, 1860.

The above Account, sworn to before me at the Annual Meeting of the Madras School Board, at Saint John, N. B., this third day of July, A. D., 1860.

JOHN V. THURGAR, *Chairman,*
Church Warden of Trinity Church.

The following Reports of the Visiting Committee were not presented to the Board until after the General Report was prepared, and are added by way of Appendix:—

GAGETOWN SCHOOL.

Your Committee visited the above named School on 3rd September last, and found on the roll 45; average attendance 22, and present on day of visit 17. This School is presently, and has for the last four years, been taught by Mr. James Reid, a first class Teacher. The pupils are divided into four classes. The first or highest class made a pretty good appearance in reading, spelling, explanation of words, geography, mental arithmetic, and arithmetic on slate, as far as interest; their knowledge of English grammar was deficient—ages 11 and 12. The second class made a poor appearance in reading, spelling, and explanation of words; had no knowledge of English grammar, a smattering of geography, and in arithmetic were in different stages of progress up to interest—ages 10 to 13. The third class read and spelled very imperfectly, and had no knowledge of English grammar, geography, or arithmetic—ages 5 to 10. In lowest class, reading and spelling pretty good for their state of progress. The writing of all the classes manifested a great amount of carelessness. On the whole, this School is not in so efficient a state as is desirable, probably arising partly from the irregular attendance of the pupils, and partly from the want of energy in the Teacher. The Local Board visit the School Quarterly, but your Committee are of opinion, that more frequent visiting, and a more vigilant superintendence, might have a good effect in securing a more regular attendance on the part of the pupils, and somewhat more energy on the part of the Teacher. Fees, at the rate of 10s. Quarterly, are charged, but some are taught gratuitously. The building is the property of the Board, and is much in want of repairs, especially the foundation wall, the roof and the inside plastering. It is also much in want of paint. Your Committee recommend you to call on the Local Board to put the building in a proper state of repair.

Respectfully submitted by

W. DONALD, }
W. SCOVIL, } Committee.

Saint John, N. B., October 8th, 1860.

To the Madras Board, Saint John.

Saint John, N. B., November 3rd, 1860.

Your Committee have, since last meeting, visited the aftermentioned Schools:—

CLIFTON SCHOOL

was visited on the 15th October, and afforded your Committee much satisfaction. It is taught, as formerly, by Mr. Wetmore, and manifested marked improvement in every department. Not only are the common branches taught efficiently, but your Committee found pupils being instructed in algebra, Euclid, practical geometry and navigation, and exhibiting a very intelligent acquaintance with these branches. Your Committee consider this School as one of the best taught and best conducted under your patronage. Not only is the intellectual training of the pupils well attended to, but considerable attention is also paid to their physical development. There were on the roll 24, present 23.

App. No. 3.—7

PORTLAND SCHOOL

was visited on the 22nd October. There were on the roll 120 boys and 130 girls, and of these the average daily attendance is 70 boys and 90 girls.— There were present on the day of visitation 56 boys and 77 girls. This School is still taught by Mr. and Mrs. Middlemore, who seem very laborious and painstaking Teachers. Your Committee have to report, as formerly, that music here forms a prominent branch of Education, and is taught scientifically. The pupils exhibited a fair acquaintance with the theory of music, and sang several pieces with considerable taste. They made a tolerably good appearance in reading, spelling, etymology, English grammar and geography, though not so good as might be expected from the industrious labours of the Master and Mistress. This may be partly accounted for, from the irregular attendance of the pupils. The writing is clean and pretty good. The pupils are in different stages of progress in arithmetic as far as mensuration. The ages are from 14 downwards.

CARLETON SCHOOL,

male and female, was visited on the 23rd October. The female department is still under the charge of Miss Peters. She seems most conscientious and industrious, and spares no labour, yet the irregular attendance of the pupils, and it is to be feared, the carelessness of parents in domestic training, counteract the labour and industry of the Mistress, so that the result is not what might be expected, and what is to be desired. The pupils read well, spelled tolerably, but were shy and backward on being examined on the subject of the lesson, and explaining words. They have some little acquaintance with geography and English grammar, and are at different stages in arithmetic. The writing is clean, but not so carefully executed as it should be. There were on the roll 70; average daily attendance 50, and present on the day of visit 45. Several of the most advanced Scholars were absent.

The male department is still taught by Mr. Richey, a veteran in School teaching. Here the spelling is good, but the reading rather deficient, as also explanation of words. Only a few know any thing of English grammar and geography, and their knowledge of these branches is by no means great. In arithmetic there was a pretty fair exhibition. On the whole your Committee consider the range of studies in this School too limited, and the number learning English grammar and geography fewer than should be. Mr. Richey is a very laborious Teacher, and quite competent, but he complains very much of the irregular attendance of the pupils, none of them averaging six months attendance during the year. There were 61 on the roll on the day of visit, of whom 41 were present. The average daily attendance is about 45. The building is now in excellent repair, both outside and inside. The girls' Schoolroom is particularly clean and tidy, and every thing in order.

Respectfully submitted by

W. DONALD, } *Committee for*
W. SCOVIL, } *visiting Schools.*

MOUNT ALLISON LADIES' ACADEMY.

Sackville, N. B., December 26, 1860.

Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose a copy of the Returns of the Ladies' Academy for the year ending November 1860, a duplicate of which was enclosed last Mail with other papers to your office. You will observe by the Returns the continued increase of Schools, but I wish, if you will allow me, to bring to your notice more particularly the Ladies' Branch. During the year 1859 we became uncomfortably crowded, and found it necessary to make some additional room for our pupils. The Trustees consented to my enlarging the building on the condition that the debt, already pretty large, should not be augmented. We determined finally to erect a wing fifty five feet by twenty five on each end of the building, which would afford room for about forty additional boarders, with larger school rooms, new music and painting rooms, and an enlarged dining hall, and would also very much improve the architectural appearance of the building. The estimated cost of the whole was about £1,200.

One of the wings is now completed, at a cost of about £600; £200 of which Mrs. Allison and myself have raised by special efforts, and we have subscribed in the neighbourhood about £250, leaving a debt of about £150.

In the meantime the part to be erected is much needed, especially the school room accommodation. One class now recites daily in a bed room, and we are otherwise much restricted for room. Did the Board of Trustees think it advisable to raise the charges for tuition (now very low,) and if this would not diminish the number of students, we might hope to realize our wishes from the profits of the School; but the charges being so very moderate in comparison with the efficiency of our staff of Instructors, and the high salaries which we are obliged to pay them, we cannot hope to save more than will pay our annual interest, and keep the buildings in tolerable repair. While meditating upon these subjects, now pressing heavily upon me, we were favoured with a visit from the Honorable J. Howe, who has made himself familiar with the working of our School, and also with our wants. Mr. Howe has not only afforded us the encouragement and counsel which he is so admirably qualified to impart, but has also intimated his intention of bringing our wants before the Government of Nova Scotia, with the object of securing a special grant to enable us to complete our contemplated enlargement.

The very kind offer of Mr. Howe very naturally awakened the hope that the Government which you have the honor to conduct, might be disposed to afford us some assistance also. I feel much delicacy in making such a request from a Government already bestowing such liberal aid. If such a fortunate coincidence could have occurred as a simultaneous visit from Mr. Howe and yourself, it would have greatly enhanced our happiness, and probably have resulted in the realization of our wishes. I have thought that possibly we might make some return for a special grant, by educating four or six students free, with the prospect of becoming Teachers.

We are now educating a few at reduced rates who expect to become Teachers.

I might add, that if it is consistent with your views, and the other important interests which claim the attention of your Government, to afford us even a limited assistance, that your kindness would, I am certain, be highly appreciated by our Church, who already sympathize so heartily with the present Government of the Country.

I beg, dear Sir, that you will excuse this intrusion upon your attention and valuable time, and impute my earnestness to the real interest I feel in promoting the welfare of our common country.

I beg to remain your's very respectfully,
J. ALLISON.

Return of the Mount Allison Ladies' Academy, from Nov. 1859 to Nov. 1860.

1.—BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Reverend J. Allison, A. M., Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Belles-Lettres, and Languages.
Mrs. M. L. Allison, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, Natural Science, and Mathematics.
Miss Laura C. Knight, Assistant Teacher of Languages.
Miss Maggie Burbige, Assistant Teacher of Mathematics.
Miss Ellen Chapman, Teacher of English Branches.
Miss Jane E. Miller, Teacher of Oil Painting and Water Colors.
Miss Alice C. Barnes, Teacher of Crayoning and Pencilling.
Miss Maude Cronyn, Teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music.
Mr. Edward Ambuhl, Professor of Piano, Organ, and Vocal Music.

2.—BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Reverend W. B. Boyce, President of Conference.
Rev. H. Pickard, D. D. M. Wood, Esquire,
Rev. J. Allison, A. M. Hon. J. J. Rogerson,
Rev. J. Snowball, Hon. J. H. Anderson,
Rev. M. Pickles, Hon. C. Young, L. L. D.
Rev. E. Botterell, S. Fulton, Esquire,
Rev. J. M' Murray, W. H. Harrison, Esquire,
Rev. C. Churchill, J. F. Allison, Esquire.

3.—No. of weeks in which the Institution is in Session yearly—Forty two.

4.—No. OF PUPILS ON LIST.

AGES.					
From 8 to 10	From 10 to 12	From 12 to 15	From 15 to 18	Over 18	Total.
4	15	50	55	40	164

5.—Average daily attendance—Ninety five.

6.—Receipts and Expenditures—See Financial Statement.

7.—Salaries of Teachers—See Financial Statement.

8.—No. of Classes—From thirty to forty daily.

9.—No. OF PUPILS IN

Oriental Painting.	
Water Colors.	13
Wax Flowers.	15
Wax Fruit.	20
Mono-Chromatic.	26
Crayon.	13
Oil Painting.	30
Drawing.	19
Vocal Music.	30
Instrumental Music.	100
Logic and Rhetoric.	95
Mental & Moral Phil.	15
Greek.	23
Latin.	15
German.	30
French.	25
Astronomy.	76
Geology.	30
Natural Theology.	28
Botany.	16
Zoology.	32
Chemistry.	26
Natural Philosophy.	34
Physiology.	28
Trigonometry.	14
Geometry.	11
Algebra.	11
Arithmetic.	40
Universal History.	80
English History.	40
Penmanship.	35
Reading.	125
Physical Theology.	36
Geography.	58
Analysis.	40
English Grammar.	39
	60

10.—TEXT BOOKS USED.

Elementary.

Spelling—Sargent's Standard Speller, Martin's Orthoepist.

Geography—Morse, Mitchell, Warren.

English Grammar—Bullion & Greene's Analytical.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic and Book-keeping—Davis, Thomson, Fulton, and Eastman.

Algebra—Davies and Davies Bourdon.

Geometry and Trigonometry—Davis Legendre.

Belles-Lettres.

Composition and Criticism—Quackenbos, Parker, Kames.

Rhetoric and Logic—Newman, Whatley, and Campbell.

History—Pinnock's, Goldsmith, Wilson, White.

Dictionaries—Webster's unabridged Dictionary, Worcester's Comprehensive.

Languages.

Latin—Bullion's Grammar, Reader, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Crook & Schem's Dictionary, Smith's Classical Dictionary.

Greek—Bullion's Grammar, Reader, Homer, Pluto, Anabasis, &c., Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, Dunbar's.

French—Fasquellis Course, DeFiva's Readers, Racine's Works.

German—Woodbury's Course, Adler's Readers, Schiller's Works.

Mental and Moral Sciences.

Upham, Reid, Abercrombie, Wayland, Paley, Watson.

Natural Sciences.

Sprague's Natural Phil'phy, Turner's Chemistry, Grey's Elements Chemistry.

Cutler's Physiology, Paley's Natural Theology, Wood's Botany.

Agassiz and Gould's Zoology, Olmstead's Astronomy.

Music.

Piano—Beyers, Richardson's Method.

Melodeon—Zundel, Carhart.

Organ— do. do.

Thorough Bass—Czerny, Burrowes, and Woodbury, &c. &c. &c.

11.—SIZE OF BUILDINGS, &c.

The main Building is 110 feet by 45, three stories high from the foundation; one wing has been added 55 feet by 25, and four stories high; also a wing 55 feet by 30 for a Kitchen, Servants' apartments, Wash Rooms, &c.

The buildings has four School rooms, two large and two smaller ones. Eight music rooms, and two large and well lighted rooms for painting. Accommodation is furnished for eighty pupil boarders, with rooms for Teachers and Servants.

The Institution now possesses thirteen instruments of music in good condition, and the painting rooms are supplied with a variety of excellent copies. The School is provided with all the furniture and apparatus essential to a first class Academy.

J. ALLISON, *Principal*.

Mount Allison, Sackville, Dec. 1860.

MOUNT ALLISON LADIES ACADEMY.

SACKVILLE, N. B.

REV. JOHN ALLISON, A. M.,
MRS. M. LOUISA ALLISON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

FACULTY.

Rev. J. Allison, A. M.,	<i>Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Belles-Lettres, and Languages.</i>
Mrs. M. L. Allison, A. M.,	<i>Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, and Mathematics.</i>
Miss Laura C. Knight,	<i>Assistant Teacher of Languages.</i>
Miss Maggie Burbige,	<i>Assistant Teacher of Mathematics.</i>
Miss S. Ellen Chapman,	<i>Teacher of English Branches.</i>
Miss Jane E. Miller,	<i>Teacher of Oil Painting and Water Colors.</i>
Miss Alice C. Barnes,	<i>Teacher of Crayoning and Pencilling.</i>
Miss Maude A. Cronyn,	<i>Teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music.</i>
Mr. Edward Ambuhl,	<i>Professor of Piano, Organ, and Vocal Music.</i>

MARINER WOOD, Esquire, *Treasurer*.

The Fall Term of fourteen weeks commences November 1st, 1860.

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition in Elementary Branches, \$36 75 per Term, payable always in advance. Tuition for Day Pupils, \$5 35 per Term.

LANGUAGES.				PAINTING.			
		per Term.				per Term.	
French,	£0	6	8	\$1	35	Oil Painting,	£2 0 0 \$8 00
German,	0	6	8	1	35	Mono-Chromatic,	1 0 0 4 00
Latin,	0	6	8	1	35	Poly-Chromatic,	1 0 0 4 00
Greek,	0	6	8	1	35	Drawing,	1 0 0 4 00
						Water Colors,	1 0 0 4 00
						Oriental Painting,	0 10 0 2 00
						Grecian Painting,	0 10 0 2 00
SCIENCES.				INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.			
Natural Sciences,	£0	6	8	\$1	35	Piano,	£2 0 0 \$8 00
Moral Sciences,	0	6	8	1	35	Melodeon,	2 0 0 8 00
Algebra,	0	6	8	1	35	Organ,	2 0 0 8 00
Higher Mathematics,	0	6	8	1	35	Thorough Bass,	2 0 0 8 00
						Vocal Music,	0 6 8 1 35
						Use of Instruments,	0 13 4 2 75
WAX.							
Wax Fruit,	£1	6	8	\$5	35		
Wax Flowers,	1	6	8	5	35		

The Academy is thoroughly furnished with Instruments of Music, and every facility for imparting a finished education. The situation is rural, and exceedingly healthy; and no pains or expense is spared to promote the comfort and welfare of the pupils.

GRADUATING COURSE.

English Grammar,	Book-keeping,	Geology,
Analysis and Parsing,	Algebra,	Astronomy,
Geography,	Geometry,	French,
Reading,	Trigonometry,	German,
Penmanship,	Anatomy and Physiology,	Latin,
Physical Geography,	Natural Philosophy,	Greek,
English History,	Chemistry,	Mental Philosophy,
Universal History,	Zoology,	Moral Philosophy,
Critical Reading,	Botany,	Logic and Rhetoric,
Arithmetic,	Natural Theology,	Evidences of Christianity.

A Diploma is given to those who complete the above course.

It is the constant aim of the Teachers of this Institution to make the recitations prompt and thorough, and their time is constantly devoted to the improvement of their pupils. The advantages resulting from the study of Mathematics and Ancient Languages in securing mental discipline must be obvious to all; and it is found by experience that ladies have equal ability with the gentlemen in acquiring a thorough knowledge of these studies.

In the above course, Latin or Greek may be substituted for either of the modern Languages.

Report on the state of the University of New Brunswick.

To His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the "educational state of the University," and of the Collegiate School, for the Year 1860.

PROFESSORS.

The Reverend Edwin Jacob, D. D., Professor of Classical Literature, Moral Philosophy, and Metaphysics.

James Robb, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

W. Brydone Jack, D. C. L., Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.

J. Marshall d'Avray, Esquire, Professor of Modern Languages & Literature.

RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Names.	County.	Remarks.
George Rogers,	York.	
William Walker,	King's,	Scholarship.
Henry L. Sturdee,	Saint John.	
William E. Scovil,	King's.	
William S. Nealis,	Queen's,	Scholarship.
A. Willard Smith,	Charlotte,	Librarian Scholarship.
J. Allan Jack,	Saint John.	
James P. Sheraton,	Saint John,	Scholarship.
Edwin N. Sharp,	King's.	
George Walker,	King's.	
Robert Matthew,	Saint John.	
Reginald H. Starr,	Nova Scotia.	
Lucius Allison,	Saint John.	
William P. Ritchie,	King's.	
William Hamilton,	Restigouche.	
Robert Caie,	Kent.	
Alexander Hughson,	King's.	
William Thomas Wilkins,	Saint John,	under Section 19.
John M'Lean,	Carleton,	Scholarship.
Alexander R. Ferguson,	Saint John.	

NON-RESIDENTS.

T. Barclay Robinson,	York.	
George F. Burpee,	Sunbury,	Scholarship.
William C. Lee,	York,	Scholarship, $\frac{1}{2}$ year.
Edward S. Medley,	York.	
Thomas L. Harrison,	York.	
William A. Fairweather,	Saint John.	
A. Rankin Bedell,	York.	
J. Delaney Robinson,	York.	
James Colebrooke Carter,	York.	
John M. Straton,	York.	
George N. Babbit,	York.	
Alfred Atherton,	York.	
Charles A. O'Connor,	York.	
John Cadwallader,	York,	Scholarship, $\frac{1}{2}$ year.
G. Frederick Fisher,	York,	under Section 19.
Graham H. E. Manners-Sutton,	York.	

Total number of Students for the year 1860. 37

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on—

Thomas Barclay Robinson,
George F. Burpee,

George Rogers,
William Carleton Lee.

The Professors who had charge of the several Departments of instruction under the Reverend Principal of King's College, continue to devote themselves with the greatest zeal and energy to the performance of their duties in the University; their high attainments, and great skill and experience in educating, leave almost nothing to be desired in their respective departments; while I cannot allow to pass the present opportunity of placing on record my high appreciation of the frank and cordial manner in which these gentlemen have co-operated with me from the beginning, in giving effect to all the arrangements introduced by the Senate, and my acknowledgment of the very efficient aid which I have always received from them, in season and out of season, by council or otherwise, in carrying on the practical work of the Institution. amid the difficulties necessarily incident to its reorganization.

The attention of the Senate will be directed immediately to the Department of Ancient Languages and Literature, in the mode of conducting which important modifications are required.

The Students belonged to the Church of England, Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodist, Roman Catholic, Free Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist Churches; their attention to College Regulations, and their diligence in pursuing their studies, have been worthy of the highest commendation, and their general deportment has been such that no case has occurred calling for the exercise of discipline since I entered upon the duties of my office.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master,

George Roberts, Esquire, A. M.

Second Master,

Reverend Charles G. Coster, A. M.

Assistant Teacher,

Mr. Joseph Smith.

Total number of pupils for the year 1860, 92

Of these, there were in Greek, 28; Latin, 67; Mathematics, 40; French, 35; Natural Philosophy, 30.

The average age of the pupils was upwards of 14 years.

Three Masters devote all their time to teaching in the School, and the University Professor of Modern Languages gives the pupils daily instruction in French. The Masters are experienced Teachers, zealous and laborious, and the Institution continues to maintain the high reputation which it has had for many years; the Senate moreover have under consideration a plan for the organization and arrangement of the several Departments of the School, which will, it is believed, add very materially to its efficiency and general usefulness.

Respectfully submitted.

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. HEA, *President.*

Income and Expenditure of the University for 1860.

The University of New Brunswick in Account Current with E. H. Wilmot, Registrar and Treasurer.
1860.

		Dr.					
		To paid Salaries, viz:—					
Dr. Hea, President,							
Quarter to 30th September,	...	...	...	...	\$500	00	
Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	...	500	00	
							\$1,000 00
Rev. Dr. Jacob,							
Quarter as Principal to 31st March,	...	...	...	...	\$500	00	
Do. do. 30th June,	...	...	...	...	500	00	
Do. Professor of Divinity to 31st March,	...	...	...	...	50	00	
Do. do. 30th June,	...	...	...	...	50	00	
As Principal from 1st July to 10th September,	...	...	...	...	388	13	
As Professor from 10th July to 30th September,	...	...	...	...	65	75	
Quarter as Professor to 31st December,	...	...	...	...	300	00	
							1,853 88
Dr. Robb,							
Quarter to 31st March,	...	...	...	...	\$300	00	
Do. 30th June,	...	...	...	...	300	00	
Do. 30th September,	...	...	...	...	300	00	
Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	...	300	00	
							1,200 00
Dr. Jack,							
Quarter to 31st March,	...	...	...	...	\$300	00	
Do. 30th June,	...	...	...	...	300	00	
Do. 30th September,	...	...	...	...	300	00	
Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	...	300	00	
							1,200 00
J. M. D'Avray,							
Quarter to 31st March,	...	...	...	...	\$120	00	
Do. 30th June,	...	...	...	...	120	00	
Do. 30th September,	...	...	...	...	120	00	
Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	...	120	00	
							480 00
E. H. Wilmot,							
One year to 31st December,	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00
Samuel Fleming,							
Quarter to 1st March,	...	...	...	...	\$60	00	
Do. 1st June,	...	...	...	...	60	00	
Do. 1st September,	...	...	...	...	60	00	
Do. 1st December,	...	...	...	...	60	00	
One month to 31st December,	...	...	...	...	20	00	
							260 00
Henry Wandlass,							
Quarter to 31st March,	...	...	...	...	\$40	00	
Do. 30th June,	...	...	...	...	40	00	
Do. 30th September,	...	...	...	...	40	00	
Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	...	40	00	
							160 00
Lawrence Neville,							
Two Quarters to 31st March,	...	...	...	...	\$20	00	
Three do. 31st December,	...	...	...	...	30	00	
							50 00
							\$6,603 88
							<i>Carried forward,</i>

	<i>Brought forward,</i>					\$6,603 88
George Turner's Estate,						
From 1st January to 22nd May,						15 76
Rev. Charles G. Coster,						
One year as Examiner, to 30th June,						20 00
Rev. Charles Lee,						
One year as Examiner, to 30th June,						20 00
To paid Scholarships, viz :—						
George F. Burpee, half year to 26th January,						30 00
W. C. Lee, do. 25th June,						30 00
W. Walker, do. 18th July,					\$30 00	
Do. do. 18th January,					30 00	
					—————	60 00
W. S. Nealis, do. 18th July,					\$30 00	
Do. do. 18th January,					30 00	
					—————	60 00
J. P. Sheraton, do. 1st March,					\$30 00	
Do. do. 1st September,					30 00	
					—————	60 00
A. W. Smith, Librarian, Quarter to 16th April,					\$25 00	
Do. do. do. 16th July,					25 00	
Do. do. do. 16th October,					25 00	
Do. do. do. 16th January,					25 00	
					—————	100 00
Frederick L. Dibblee, old balance, 5 months to September 1855,						25 00

Library, and Philosophical Apparatus.

To paid—

April 14.	Charles S. Beverley, binding,					\$1 65
	26. Gunnison's Express, 8s. 3d. May 29, do. 4s. 6d.					2 55
July 20.	Little, Browne & Co. draft \$49 10, Books,					49 85
Aug. 27.	David Biges, Exchange, £9 10 10 Stg. do.					46 86
Sept. 10.	Gunnison's Express,					1 35
	25. S. R. Miller, Books,					33 30
Oct. 19.	Cudlip & Snider, freight and duty on Books,					3 70
Nov. 10.	Do. do Apparatus,					22 80
Dec. 31.	Thomas Rutter, Bookcase,					35 00
	S. R. Miller, Books,					3 25
	Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. Text Books,					184 26
	Do. Library Books,					55 70
	E. S. Ritchie, Apparatus,					139 65
	Premium draft on Boston, \$380 @ 1½,					5 70
					—————	585 63

Incidental Expenses.

To paid—

April 13.	James Agnew, work and materials,					\$23 03
	21. Thomas Aitken, cases for papers,					8 25
June 6.	Thomas Rutter, work,					1 56
	15. F. W. Hatheway, coal for Library,					14 00
July 26.	Samuel Fleming, allowance for Fuel,					160 00
	31. Leonard Weeks, work,					13 15
	J. J. Virtue, hauling coal,					1 20
Aug. 21.	J. & A. McMillan, new Minute Book,					8 00
	Registrar's expenses to Saint John, and Room for meet- ing of Senate,					15 28
Sept. 3.	James Agnew, work and materials,					216 98

Carried forward, \$461 45 \$7,610 27

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$461 45	\$7,610 27
Sept.	15.	Leonard Weeks, Painting and Papering,	131 31	
		J. W. M. Ruel, copying Statutes, Minutes, &c.	10 00	
		B. R. Jouett, Surveyor, running lines,	14 00	
	24.	Andrew Inches, copy of plan,	4 00	
	25.	James Agnew, work and materials,	69 31	
Oct.	2.	T. G. & H. Allen, stove for class room,	13 37	
	6.	A. N. Block, work and materials,	231 11	
		Mathew M'Leod, Esq. travelling expenses attending two meetings of Senate,	26 00	
	17.	S. K. Foster, Paper hangings,	9 60	
		George Whittaker, do.	5 70	
	19.	Cudlip & Snider, freight and duty on Iron Bedsteads,	27 01	
	25.	George Thomas, Bell hanging,	45 10	
		Alexander P. Miller, Painting, &c.	103 51	
		W. R. Witham, colouring walls,	13 50	
Nov.	10.	Cudlip & Snider, freight and duty on Grates,	12 20	
	22.	C. P. Smiler, painting,	40 46	
Dec.	10.	Leonard Weeks, glazing,	19 75	
	19.	Alex. P. Miller, painting, &c.	198 20	
		Alexander N. Block, work and materials,	53 28	
		George A. Perley, materials,	5 00	
		R. Chestnut & Sons, do.	46 20	
	31.	S. A. Akerly, do.	2 45	
		Thomas Stewart, do.	1 86	
		J. W. M. Ruel, engrossing,	8 06	
		W. Cadwallader, Porter's clothes,	28 01	
		S. R. Miller, Stationery,	25 25	
		James Agnew, work and materials,	353 16	
		Samuel Fleming, work, &c.	42 25	
		S. Barker, materials,	7 00	
		John M'Donald, Paper hangings,	58 48	
		Francis Collins, do.	27 50	
		George Nixon, do.	20 00	
		Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. do.	20 00	
		Martin Lemont, Lamps, &c.	19 21	
		Wesleyan Book Room, Printing and Advertising,	21 50	
		John Graham, do.	10 65	
		Royal Gazette Office, do.	37 26	
		James Hogg, do.	28 45	
		G. W. Day, Advertising,	4 50	
		Geo. E. Fennety, do.	2 70	
		Chubb & Co. do.	23 20	
		Cudlip & Snider, freight and duty,	8 75	
		Horsfall & Sherraton, Floor Cloth,	20 25	
		W. H. Adams, Fire Proof Safe,	148 00	
		Freight and cartage of do.	2 75	
		R. Thompson, materials,	1 88	
		Union Line Steamers, freight,	9 83	
		T. G. & H. Allen, Stoves and Pipe, &c.	53 49	
		Buckley & Bankroft, Iron Bedsteads, &c.	207 00	
		Dr. Hea, travelling expenses,	226 20	
		Do. Postages, Telegraphs, Truckages,	38 95	
		Premium draft on Boston, \$220, @ 1½	3 30	
		Postages for the year, \$4.60. Searches Record Office, 40c.	5 00	
		George C. Hunt, Chemicals,	18 95	
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			3,026 02	

Carried forward.

\$10,636 29

				<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$10,636 29
				<i>Plate Fund.</i>	
Oct. 17.	To paid R. Thompson for Forks,	...	...	...	\$30 00
Dec. 31.	Do. do. Sundries,	...	...	...	5 50
	Do. Horsfall & Sherraton, do.	...	...	...	1 43
					<u>36 98</u>

Douglas Medal Fund.

July 10.	To paid Shrieve, Brown & Co., for Gold Medal, Draft on Boston, \$37, @ 1½,	...	...	...	\$37 55
	Postages to and from Boston,	...	...	...	0 40
	Gunnison's Express, carriage of die,	...	...	...	1 25
					<u>39 20</u>

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

To paid Salaries, viz :—

George Roberts,	Quarter to 7th April,	...	...	...	...	\$200 00
	Do. 7th July,	...	...	...	...	200 00
	Do. 7th October,	...	...	...	...	200 00
	Do. 7th January,	...	...	...	...	200 00
						<u>800 00</u>

Rev. Charles G. Coster,	Quarter to 31st March,	...	...	...	...	\$100 00
	Do. 30th June,	...	...	...	...	100 00
	Do. 30th September,	...	...	...	...	100 00
	Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	...	100 00
						<u>400 00</u>

Joseph Smith,	Quarter to 31st March,	...	...	...	...	\$50 00
	Do. 30th June,	...	...	...	...	50 00
	Do. 30th September,	...	...	...	...	50 00
	Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	...	50 00
						<u>200 00</u>

Incidental Expenses.

To paid—

April 11.	George Roberts, expended by him,	...	...	...	\$2 25
June 20.	Rev. C. G. Coster, Prize Books imported,	...	...	...	36 00
27.	Mrs. Rodgers, cleaning School Room,	...	...	...	18 60
Aug. 23.	Thos. A. Armstrong, work,	...	...	...	3 00
Dec. 10.	Leonard Weeks, glazing 16s., do. 5s.,	...	...	...	4 20
10.	James Agnew, work and materials,	...	...	...	14 76
31.	Mrs. Rodgers, cleaning School Room,	...	...	...	18 60
					<u>97 41</u>

\$12,209 90

To balance in hand carried down, 637 60

\$12,847 50

1860.

CR.

Jan. 1.	By amount on hand per last Account,	...	...	...	...	\$1,174 50
Mar. 5.	Draft on Receiver General,	...	...	...	\$1,111 10	
Aug. 17.	Do. do.	...	...	...	1,111 10	
Oct. 1.	Do. do.	...	...	...	1,111 10	
Nov. 1.	Do. do.	...	...	...	1,111 10	
						<u>4,444 40</u>

Carried forward, 85,618 90

						<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,618 90
Mar.	5.	Do.	Provincial Treasurer, balance for 1859,			\$1,400 00	
Aug.	17.	Do.	do.			1,100 00	
Oct.	1.	Do.	do.			1,100 00	
Nov.	1.	Do.	do.			1,100 00	
							<u>4,700 00</u>

Rent Roll.

By received from—

Jan.	27.	William Dunbar, 1 year,	\$10 00
	31.	John Grannan, on Account,	47 61
Feb.	14.	Charles Fisher, one year, 2 lots,	23 40
Mar.	24.	Wm. Scully, one year, pasture lot,	10 00
	"	Do. half year, town do.,	13 25
	27.	F. M'Manus, do. do.	15 25
	"	W. Broderick, do. do.	24 25
	"	H. Jennings, do. do.	15 25
April	2.	W. Broderick, one year, pasture lot,	8 00
	27.	Do. one year, Needham lot,	8 00
	13.	James O'Leary, half year,	15 00
	23.	John Grannan, on Account,	44 00
	30.	Thomas Stewart, one year,	40 00
May	16.	Thomas Segee, stumpage on logs,	120 00
June	2.	Edward Fletcher, do. lathwood,	7 50
	5.	John Hand, one year,	20 00
	25.	Martha Boon, one year,	15 00
July	17.	Michael M'Grath, one year,	51 00
	"	Henry M'Grath, to September 1859,	40 00
Aug.	3.	Edward Corbett, on Account,	20 00
	31.	Peter Haining, stumpage,	2 00
Sept.	3.	Edward Elliott, 3 years,	84 80
	17.	Hugh Owens, on Account,	8 00
	25.	W. Scully, half year, town lot,	13 25
	27.	F. M'Manus, do. do.	15 25
	"	A. Jennings, do. do.	15 25
Oct.	2.	John Hand, do. do.	10 00
	16.	Mrs. W. Witham, on Account,	22 00
	18.	Wm. Watts, on Account,	60 00
	20.	Hugh Owens, do.	8 00
	22.	Hugh Doherty, 10 years in 5 acres, Bliss lot,	5 00
	27.	Thomas Connolly, 1½ years,	39 75
	"	C. Connolly, on Account,	10 80
Nov.	7.	W. Broderick, half year, town lot,	24 25
	8.	Jeremiah Hanlan, 1 year,	54 00
	9.	John Grannan, do.	61 00
	17.	C. Broderick, do.	28 26
	"	Samuel Fleming, do.	16 00
Dec.	26.	Edward Corbett, on Account,	20 00
	27.	W. Dunbar, one year,	10 00
	31.	N. Cameron, to March,	14 00
	"	Lawrence Neville, one year,	20 00
			<u>1,089 13</u>

Rent Redemption.

Nov.	13.	By received on W. C. Tredwell's Mortgage,	360 00
			<u>360 00</u>
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$11,768 03

		<i>Interest.</i>	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$11,768 03
<i>By received from—</i>				
Mar.	26. N. Cameron, 1 year,	...	...	\$24 00
April	12. Estate of C. J. Peters, on Account,	...	...	180 00
May	22. Lawrence Hughes, 1 year,	...	...	7 20
June	27. W. C. Tredwell, 1 year,	...	...	48 00
"	28. Thomas Pickard, Junior, Mortgage, 1 year,	...	...	60 00
Aug.	25. N. Cameron, 1 year,	...	...	24 00
"	25. L. B. Rainsford, 2 years,	...	...	96 00
Nov.	1. W. B. Phair, do.	...	...	96 00
"	13. W. C. Tredwell, on Account,	...	...	40 00
"	29. P. Donnelly, 3 years,	...	...	72 00
Dec.	15. Michael Yerxa, on Account,	...	...	160 00
"	27. W. Dunbar, 1 year,	...	...	12 00
"	31. I. & T. Murray, 1 year,	...	...	120 00
				\$939 20

Library Fund.

By received from Students for Books sold,	...	\$101 06	
Do. do. Annual Subscriptions,	...	18 00	
			119 06

Plate Fund.

By received from Students, annual Subscriptions,	9 00
--	-----	-----	------

Dilapidations.

By received from Students,	12 20
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

\$12,847 50

1861.

Jan. 1. By amount brought down, in hand,	\$637 60
--	-----	-----	-----	----------

E. H. WILMOT, Registrar.

I attest and declare that the within written Account is a correct and true Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the University of New Brunswick for the past year.

E. H. WILMOT, Registrar.

January 1861.

[The fractional part of the cents are omitted in printing the above Accounts.]



APPENDIX N^o. 4.

FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON.

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1861.

Fredericton, 21st February, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature, the Report of the Provincial Board of Agriculture for the year 1859-60.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROBB, M. D., *Secretary.*

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Secretary.*

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

1860.

MEMBERS.

ANDREW BARBERIE, Esquire,

JOHN A. BECKWITH, Esquire,

Hon. A. E. BOTSFORD,

HENRY E. DIBBLEE, Esquire,

JOHN FERRIS, Esquire, M. P. P.

ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire,

GEORGE D. M. KEATOR, Esquire,

GEORGE KERR, Esquire, M. P. P.

JOHN LEWIS, Esquire, M. P. P.

HUGH M'MONAGLE, Esquire,

CHARLES PERLEY, Esquire, M. P. P.

JAMES A. PIERCE, Esquire,

JOSEPH READ, Esquire, M. P. P.

JOHN H. REID, Esquire,

JAMES ROBB, Esquire, M. D.

JAMES G. STEVENS, Esquire,

Hon. D. WARK,

Rev. A. V. G. WIGGINS, D. D.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE KERR, Esquire, M. P. P., CHAIRMAN.

JAMES ROBB, Esquire, M. D., SECRETARY & TREASURER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD,

THE SECRETARY,

Hon. A. E. BOTSFORD,

JOHN A. BECKWITH, Esquire,

ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire.

BYE-LAWS OF THE BOARD.

1. The Minutes of the preceding Meeting shall be read before any other business is taken up.

2. When any member intends to speak, he must stand up and address the Chairman; if more than one rises, the Chairman is to determine who shall speak.

3. When any member is speaking, no member shall be allowed to speak, or otherwise interrupt him, unless it be to speak to order.

4. When any motion is put by the Chairman and an amendment is moved thereto, no amendment to such amendment shall be put, and in all cases the question shall be first taken on the amendment.

5. When any question is called for and a decision demanded, the members voting in the affirmative shall rise.

6. When a question is decided by vote, the number of both the affirmatives and negatives shall be inserted in the Minutes; and also the members' names, if desired.

7. After the question has been actually put by the Chairman, no member is to speak upon the question before voting.

8. After a question is propounded no member shall speak more than once, until every other member who desires to speak has spoken.

9. Every member of the Board has a right to require that the question or motion in discussion, be read at any time of the debate.

10. When a question is under consideration no motion shall be received, unless for the purpose of amending, postponing it to a certain day, or to adjourn.

11. No member shall stand while another is speaking.

12. When any subject is being debated, if any member rises to speak to another subject, any member may, but the Chairman should call him to order.

13. When the question of order is raised, it must be decided before the subject under discussion is proceeded with.

14. All motions, except those of adjournment, or postponing to a certain day, shall be put in writing; and any motion, with leave of the Board, may be withdrawn at any time before amendment or decision.

15. Meetings of the Provincial Board may be called at any time by three or more members signifying in writing to the Secretary the time, place, and object of such meeting.

15. Not less than a fortnight's notice from the date thereof shall be given of the same, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to send notice of any such meeting to each member of the Board.

16. The Chairman shall preside over the meetings of this Board, enforce a strict observance of the rules, determine all questions of order that may arise, appoint all Committees and Officers not otherwise provided for, shall have the right to vote on all questions as any other member, and announce the decision of the Board on every question upon which a vote has been taken, which shall be decided by a majority there present.

17. The Secretary shall keep a full and impartial record of the proceedings of the Provincial Board, shall preside as Chairman *pro tem.* at the annual meetings preparatory to the election of a Chairman, give notice of all meetings of the Provincial Board, correspond with the County Agricultural Societies, and conduct such other correspondence as may be requisite to further the objects of this Board; and prepare an annual Report of its proceedings, with a digest of the Returns of the several local Agricultural Societies with such statistics as they may be able to collect, accompanied with such suggestions and recommendations as the interests of Agriculture may appear to require, together with a detailed Account accompanied by Vouchers, of the expenditure, ready to be laid before the Provincial Board.

ERRATUM.

In the Table of Temperatures given at page 10, the lowest temperatures for Saint John and Fredericton respectively, ought to have been -17° and -38° F. Never before the present year, (8th Feb.) was it known to reach -27° F.

PREFACE.

By the Act establishing a Provincial Board of Agriculture, it is required that the Board shall prepare an Annual Report of their doings, a digest of the Returns of the several Agricultural Societies, with such Statistics as they may be able to collect, accompanied with such suggestions and recommendations as the interests of Agriculture may appear to require, together with a detailed Account of the Expenditure.

Accordingly, this has been done; and it is hoped that allowance may be made for the imperfections of a first Report, and one which has been written under considerable disadvantages.

The Secretary's Report is a brief exposition of the principles of agriculture which seem to be most needed in the country, and most appropriate at the commencement of the operations of the Board. This is followed by an Abstract of the Minutes of last Session of the Board, and of the proceedings of the Executive Committee in connection with the importation of Stock.

The operations of Societies are chiefly embodied in the Tables of Income and Expenditure. These forms may yet be extended or otherwise improved; but such as they are, they exhibit more fully and distinctly than has yet been possible, the operations of the County and District Societies which receive the public aid.

The Statistical Returns and Reports from the Societies were often uncertain, irregular, and incomplete; so much so, in fact, as to impair materially the value of any Abstract that might be made of them; but, seeing that the Provincial Census is about to be taken, it was thought better to omit them altogether for the present, and to start from the Census Returns as a basis for the Returns by Societies, which would thereafter be regarded as annual approximate estimates for the years intervening between each decennial Census.

After a perusal of the Returns of the County Societies, the conviction has forced itself upon my mind that these agencies have done and are capable of doing very much for agriculture; but a continuous and a firm supervision is required, not only to see that the public grant is faithfully applied, but that the regular operations go on systematically from year to year, that shows and ploughing matches are regularly held, that improved stock and implements are steadily introduced, and that written accounts are given of the methods pursued in regard to the production of prize crops or cattle. The annual publication of the Report of the Secretary of this Board, and of such other Essays as may be had will assist in this; but perhaps the supply of more complete forms, and the peremptory exaction of all of them by the Board, will furnish the means of keeping the Societies in the right track, and of enabling the Secretary to publish before the close of each year such a comparative statement of the doings in the various Counties, that the earnest will be encouraged and the laggards shamed into more wholesome action. The public will thus take greater interest in the details of improved husbandry, and the stimulus of official and general superintendence will make every one strive to do their best, not only for their own credit and profit, but for that of their District or County, and of the Province at large.

From the Societies' returns it also appears that there is now a fair representation of most of the established breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and fowls in the Province, and that the Societies are assisting steadily in keeping up this state of things. It seems to be admitted that the common

stock of the country is gradually improving under the influence of the imported animals, and it is notorious to all that the operation of importing pure bred horses or stock from Great Britain on public account, is a most expensive operation; under the circumstances therefore, it would seem desirable perhaps to import them from the United States or from Canada, or to establish the Breeding Farm suggested by the late Agricultural Commission, or to offer aid by means of prizes or bounties to private breeders, who with this reasonable encouragement, will apply themselves to the study of the principles of breeding, and to the business of making up a native breed between the imported and the native breeds, or else maintain a succession of pure bred animals for sale in the country.

At the same time it is obvious that if the crops and general management of the farm do not advance in an equal ratio, it is of little use to try to maintain improved breeds of stock, which almost invariably require more succulent food and better shelter than the coarser ones, especially when young.

I am satisfied that there is also a steady and continuous improvement going on slowly and silently but certainly, in rotation and cropping. The crop of roots, other than potatoes, is gradually becoming more general, and its importance is better understood. Turnips are now thoroughly established in New Brunswick, and those who have gone farthest in this direction are most satisfied with the results. The establishment of this crop marks an era in the history of practical agriculture in this Province.

Moreover, as regards the subject of Implements, I would take the liberty of recommending very strongly, that special care be taken that a full selection of the latest and best inventions in this way be brought before the agricultural public, on the occasion of the contemplated Exhibition. There is nothing that will satisfy a farmer so well as letting him see and judge for himself, in regard to the things in question. Manufacturers in this and even in adjoining countries, might be invited to send a selection of them by way of introducing them to the farmers of New Brunswick.

It would be well also to have a public trial of them in action wherever it was possible; in the case of ploughs and implements drawn by horses, they ought all to be tested by the Dynamometer, and one ought to be expressly provided by the Board for the occasion. Dynamometers are of different kinds, but the principle is the same in all. They are of the nature of spring balances interposed between the horse or power applied, and the weight or resistance made by the implement which is being tested. The instrument thus measures the force required to draw the plough, harrow, cultivator, threshing-machine, or whatever it may be.

In this way, certain implements which to the eye seem very much like others may be found to require much more force of team to work them; and saving of force means saving of money. A plough for instance, is sometimes found to require a draught twice as great to work it, as another of almost exactly equal weight. The practice of measuring and testing by exact methods, cannot be too strongly urged upon all concerned.

Prize Essays on the Agricultural history and condition of two of the Counties are appended, and it is hoped that ere long we may have similar Reports on every one of the Counties of the Province. On the present occasion, five Essays were sent in; and the Judges, viz. Hon. James Brown, J. Bennet, Esquire, and the Secretary of the Board, decided in favour of Rev. Dr. Wiggins and James Stevens, Esquire.

J. R.

REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.—The pleasant aspect of this portion of the North American Continent seems greatly to have impressed its first discoverers. When Jacques Cartier in 1534 touched our northern shore—and it was the first part of the Continent actually landed upon,—he was struck with the amenity of the climate, and the fertility of the soil. He speaks with delight of the majestic pine trees, and elms and cedars; he praises the grapes and strawberries and many other fruits and flowers of pleasant odour; the air was warm and pleasant, reminding him of *la belle France*; there were flocks of pigeons and song birds in the air, and the waters abounded in salmon.

When Champlain discovered, on St. John's Day, in the year 1604, the noble River now called the St. John, he recorded with rapture the beauties of its scenery which he surveyed for 30 leagues. He was deeply impressed with the calm beauty of its meadows and islands clad with verdure, the luxuriance of its groves of oak, beech, walnut, and grape vines, the fertility of its soil, the abundance of fish and game of all kinds, its mines of copper, coal and iron.

M. Latour's fish weirs at St. John were often burst in those early days by shoals of fish,—as they are even now occasionally.

M. Denys commends the oysters of Shediac, and as for Cocagne, he found the wild game so plentiful there that his whole ship's crew were surfeited with them for eight days together. What with geese, brant, duck, plover, snipe, woodcock, pigeons, hares, partridges, grouse, salmon, trout, mackarel, smelt, oysters, and such like fare, the very dogs, he says, were not able to move;—and the country was as pleasant, he adds, as the cheer was good.

These good things were well enjoyed by the natives, and by the French signiors and *habitans* who first occupied the country. Even for the Loyalists, game was an important resource; and the moose, the cariboo, the deer, and the salmon, were great part of their daily food. But gradually fishing and hunting came to be a recreation rather than a necessity of life. The trade in wood superseded the traffic in peltry, and it left enough to stock a more varied table withal, and to encourage the new business of agriculture.

The choice trees of the brave old woods having been culled and sold away, many others were consumed by fire, and a virgin soil allured the husbandman to more extended and continuous effort. Thus we are progressing, and thus the foundations of civil society are laid. Manufactures and commerce collect men into villages and towns, and markets are established for the farmer. The rivers of the country, which were the first highways, are replaced by roads, and at last the iron rail, the work of man, rivals the river and even outstrips it, as a convenient line of intercommunication. The city and the country thus become bound in one, and neither time nor distance avail longer to obstruct the industry of man. If our railway has cost a million or more, what would we not have paid for the St. John River,—a road for one half of the year intersecting the whole Province, and a river for the other,—ready to bear and float huge rafts of lumber from its sources to the sea.

The capital of the country has hitherto been chiefly invested in lumbering or ship building, and those concerned have the best right to choose in that particular, but the charms of rural life will always secure a large number of

rotaries. The labour of the majority in this country will always be applied more or less to farming, and the complete severance of farming and lumbering will not be wholly effected for some considerable time. One of the great advantages of agriculture is the certainty of its profits, even if they are small; and it is this element of certainty which is the charm of the occupation to many minds. When lumbering and farming are mingled together, this calm assurance and placid contentment is jeopardized, and too often the farm itself is forfeited.

The charm of farming here also, where every man owns the land he cultivates, is that he is his own master, and his labour is all expended for himself and for his children, while his stake in the country gives him the dignity and the pride of a free man and a landlord.

In the neighbouring State of Maine, where the soil is worse and the climate no better than ours, there were by the last Census 28,000 farms, the value of which was estimated at \$80,000,000, or on an average \$3,500 to every farmer. The productions of these farms were valued at \$20,000,000, equal to an average income of over \$600, exclusive of house rent and fuel, and interest money.

In this Province, the agricultural property, according to the Surveyor General, exceeds in value the aggregate amount of all other property in the Province, but it will be impossible to appraise it until after the Census of this year.

Climate.—If the climate of the sea coast of New Brunswick be typified by that of Saint John, and the climate of the interior by that of Fredericton, the contrast of the two may be summarily indicated by the subjoined data arranged in a tabular form, for the sake of brevity and perspicuity.

Points of comparison.	Coast.	Interior.
Mean annual temperature,	41.89° F.	42.42° F.
Maximum for the year,	88.00	98.00
Minimum "	17.00	38.00
Maximum monthly mean,	62.43	66.76
Minimum "	20.52	14.79
Extreme range for the year,	105.00	136.00
Mean monthly range,	41.91	51.97
Mean moisture,	39 inches.	37 inches.
Extreme highest,	?	42 "
Extreme lowest,	?	32 "
Saint John River open for navigation,	always.	218 days.
Average duration of Summer, ... ..	...	204 "
Average period of growth of crops, ... ..	...	110 "

The climate of the Gulf Shore is intermediate between that of Saint John and of Fredericton.

A higher mean temperature and a smaller range than ours are generally preferred by farmers; still, the climate on the whole is pleasant, and few natives of the country would change it for that of England, where, as Mr. Barberic said, he shivered over coal fires in his great coat in the month of July last. Undoubtedly, the last summer was an exceptional one in England, for, according to the same authority, August reminded him of October on the Restigouche. The whole of this last season in New Brunswick was as fine and pleasant as man could wish,—warm, dry, and serene; and the abundant crops are a further testimony in its favour.

A climate like this is peculiarly conducive to energy and forethought of character, and is hardly to be surpassed for actual salubrity by any climate in the world.

Agriculturally, the winter's frost and snow greatly benefit the soil of New Brunswick. Frost is the chief natural agent for pulverizing minerals and soils, while snow protects the roots of grasses from frost. But it is the bright light and the great heat of the sun during summer which favour vegetation, while the prevailing dry westerly wind enables the farmer to make hay in as many hours as it takes days in Great Britain.

The fogs of the Bay of Fundy belong to the sea, rather than to the land; that is, they appear during summer upon the line of the coast, and are hardly seen where the roar of the sea wave is not heard. They are unknown in the interior, and never occur along the New Brunswick shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Extremes of temperature are always lessened by the neighbourhood of salt water, and places on the seaboard are on that account better adapted for grain crops. The cereals of the Counties on the Gulf Shore are unrivalled. True it is that the summer fogs of the coast of the Bay of Fundy render the culture of Indian corn difficult; but in the valley of the Saint John generally, this valuable grain is always safe on good soils.

The prevailing weather of the interior of the Province is clear and steady, with a bright blue sky and a light westerly wind.

Changes, which are generally completed in a few days, are indicated by a light breeze, or *weather-breeder*, from the south or southwest, with clouds and warmth. The barometer now begins to fall, and an easterly wind with rain or snow sets in; after a time this passes by the north, and the dry westerly surface current is re-established. These changes are not due to local causes; they are of the nature of revolving storms, and are incident to the general circulation of the atmosphere over the American continent.

The clear weather and the cloudy weather are however generally first indicated in the west.

Agricultural Capabilities.—Of the twelve million acres of arable land in the Province there is hardly one million cultivated, and the whole population might be sustained on the produce of one of the fourteen Counties, if the land in it were made properly productive.

There cannot be any doubt that New Brunswick is a desirable field for Immigration. The productive capabilities of the country have been certified by Professor Johnston as very great. The acreable returns are large, the price good, and the demand permanent.

"There can be no doubt" says R. Jardine, Esquire, Chief Railroad Commissioner, in a letter to the writer, "that spring wheat can be raised in this Province advantageously.

I travelled the past autumn from Shediac to Restigouche, and along the whole road I saw fields of wheat all apparently of excellent quality, and grown on land evidently poorly cultivated. With proper cultivation, clearing, and manuring, there is no reason why large crops of wheat, more than enough for the whole Province, might not be raised in this section of the country.

Oats are a sure crop in all parts of the Province, and where fairly treated, improve in weight and quality.

The soil and climate of New Brunswick cannot be surpassed I believe, for grass pasture and green crops, and these are the raw materials from which beef, pork, butter and cheese are made.

It falls upon the Board therefore, as having in charge the agricultural interests of the Province, to devise means whereby the produce of our farms may be so increased as to supply our wants."

It is doubtful whether when wheat can be imported at so low a figure as it is that we can expect altogether to exclude it. Every increase of the facilities of travel with Canada and the Western States tends to perpetuate this state of things. Wheat can be raised in these places at less expense than here, the land is everywhere available for it, and the surplus is unlimited. For the same reason, the marsh lands of Nova Scotia will continue for some time to send us fat cattle and other stock. But there is a valley in New Brunswick parallel to, and in a geological and an agricultural sense, very like the valley of the Annapolis River and the Cornwallis Marshes; that is the valley of the Kennebecasis and of the Petitcodiac. Let us hope soon to hear good accounts of our friends in King's, Westmorland, and Albert. These Counties are now occupied in great part by active, thriving farmers, who consider the value of their freeholds to be already more than doubled by the opening of the Railroad; and, there are many other parallel and equally extensive valleys farther inland still open for settlement:—Of these, that of the Tobique River, one hundred miles in length, is to be considered as the queen. It may be considered the prolongation of the Arestook Valley, which is said to have increased its population by twelve thousand during the last nine years.

In the Report of the Agricultural Commission of 1857 it is stated that the import of farm produce into this Province amounted to about £500,000; this is somewhat less than one third of the value of the whole amount of imports for that year. It is to be hoped that the deficiency above adverted to, though great, is *progressively* diminishing, and that it will eventually disappear. It seems hardly right that New Brunswick should be paying an annual tribute of more than £50,000 to Nova Scotia, and more than £20,000 to Prince Edward Island, for such articles as New Brunswick itself ought to produce.

In order that farmers as well as legislators may have their attention specially called to this subject, we herewith subjoin an Abstract of the value of Agricultural imports, as declared at the Custom House in the year 1859. The export of corresponding articles is hardly worth naming, unless the supply of provision to the large mercantile fleets of this Province be regarded as such.

The great amount paid for wheat, corn, and butcher's meat, is not so much to be wondered at, all things considered; but that we should have to pay away more than £16,000 annually for potatoes seems rather unexpected, inasmuch as very large quantities of potatoes were exported from Bangor in the course of last year.

ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTED IN 1859.

(From the Custom House Returns.)

	Sterling.		Sterling.
Ashes,	£2,011	Barley,	2,177
Barley	230	Hops,	497
Bread,	1,441	Meal, Corn, and Rye Flour,	17,669
Beans and Peas,	1,526	Meal, Oat and Pease,	2,160
Bran,	2,471	Malt,	236
Cider,	142	Potatoes,	13,580
Apples and Pears,	6,763	Turnips,	349
Flour, Wheat,	233,685	Carrots,	745
“ Buckwheat,	218	Onions,	1,726
Wheat,	9,240		
Corn,	5,713		<u>£311,134</u>
Oats,	8,555		

	Sterling.		Sterling.
Horses,	£2,402	Meats, Fresh,	£523
Cattle,	11,723	Sheepskins, undressed,	1,700
Calves,	120	Tallow and Soap Grease,	11,390
Sheep,	3,881	Wool,	182
Hogs,	28		<hr/>
Butter and Cheese,	6,777		£97,798
Fowls,	4		311,134
Hides,	4,731		<hr/>
Leather,	12,585	1-5)	£408,532
Sheepskins, tanned,	443		81,786
Calfskins,	825		<hr/>
Lard,	588	Cur.	£490,618
Meats, Salt,	39,896		<hr/>

Markets.—In a country where settlers are necessarily a good deal scattered, and remote from towns, there would seem to be a poor chance of a market for their produce; but owing to the lumber business, the more remote the settler is from towns, the more likely is he to find a market at the lumber camps: thus there are winter markets almost everywhere where there are clearances. But as the logs are removed the difficulty begins, and the farmer himself often goes logging, so as to consume his own produce; and this lumbering within one's own means is not altogether to be decried. None of the British Provinces have better roads on the whole than New Brunswick has, or more water-frontage, or a more admirably distributed river-system. The Railroads made and projected will however do more for farming than most other devices; and among other things we may soon expect to see agencies generally established for concentrating and selling country produce in a wholesale way. Already the system has begun, and a ready money market at all times is rapidly changing the face of things. The settler is no longer the slave of the merchant; he has redeemed his farm; and the seller and buyer of produce and logs can meet on equal terms. A cash market is now the rule and not the exception.

On the subject of forestalling markets, which had been thought to hinder agricultural interests, Mr. Jardine writes as follows:—

“Forestalling is the name that was given in times long gone by to the intervention by the trader between the producer and consumer. If any other man than the miller or baker bought wheat from the farmer, he was branded as a forestaller, and the act was constituted a crime. If the farmer, instead of retailing his butter, cheese, poultry and beef in the public market on the market day, sold them to the poulterer or dealer in provisions, both buyer and seller were liable to be fined. It appears to me that these laws were enacted in favour of the residents in towns, as against the farmers. The citizens thought it for their interest that all provisions should be exposed for sale in one convenient place, and as they had the power they enacted laws accordingly.

It is not so clear that it was for the interest of the farmer to waste his time in retailing his produce, and pay a tax in the shape of market dues besides. Be this as it may, the laws against forestalling have been in most countries modified or repealed, and I am of opinion that the interests of society would be best served, if people were allowed to sell and buy as it suited them.”

Labour.—The question of labour is always an important one to the farmer as well as to the manufacturer. The larger profits of commerce and the more dashing game of the lumberman, all of which involve much capital and a monopoly of the floating labour of this country; these stand in the way of the farmer. The labour market of the States also, where the demand is generally very great, will enhance the wages of farm servants, so that some have doubted whether

agriculture can compete with the commercial man and capitalist, but still it is true that the demand exceeds the supply, and thousands more are wanted. It is grievous indeed that industrious laboring men can exist unoccupied anywhere when the demand for them is so great here and the reward so certain. The land is one of the chief resources of this Province, but it lies dormant without labour. It is dead or unproductive capital, and the sooner it is rendered productive the better for all concerned. The terms on which land is now offered are such that almost any man may get one hundred acres for himself payable in his own labour on roads to benefit himself. If he have a family he ought certainly to have from £25 to £50 at call; with that, success is certain,—that is with common industry and prudence.

Some have doubted whether hired labour will pay on a farm here; of course in many places it will not; but no one ever pretended to doubt that a laboring man with boys of his own need have the slightest hesitation in settling here.

Boys are our "peculiar domestic institution," and no man can be called poor who has them; for as already said, he can get the land for his own labour, and the boys will help him to till it at lower rates than any others. We do not appeal to the larger capitalists exactly; they can find investments of a different kind for a time, as money is always dear in a new country—and they are sure to become farmers at last; but the appeal is made without hesitation to men of small capital, and to all healthy industrious men everywhere, who want a homestead and a freehold on British soil. Let such come to New Brunswick, and become farmers.

Immigration.—Health and assured independence to all whose labour is their capital; these are the terms which New Brunswick can offer to Immigrants. Most of the present settlers began with nothing but their strong arms and willing minds, and most of these men are now independent; many are rich. Their homes are the abodes of plenty and rustic comfort; they have good teams to drive, good homespun to wear, and no man can make them afraid. If the winter is cold, fuel is abundant; if snow falls, it mends the roads; if frost comes, it bridges the river. There is leisure in winter for much rational enjoyment; there is time to work, and there is time to play; if the farm is their only master, it is also their best friend; in their old age they enjoy the fruits of the labour of their youth, which no one can take from them. Their sons and their daughters are settled around them, not wanting in honesty, affection, or virtue. Can they, if servants of any other master, look forward to more satisfactory realities at the last?

The great idea of late seems to have been that the path of fortune tended westward; and certainly there are great tracts of farming land in Kansas, Illinois, and Minnesota, which have been vaunted and advertised by the Railroad Companies and other interested parties, in a way which may fairly be styled extravagant, and which has even allured for a time some of our own farmers; but there is a reverse to the picture which they offer, and which it would be well to glance at before looking so far from home.

"It would be well," says the *Saint John Freeman*, "for such persons to read carefully the following statement respecting the conditions of the settlers in Minnesota, described as one of the most highly favoured of the Western regions. It is taken by the *New York Tablet* from a memorial of the people in which they pray for a law securing to them at least a homestead:—

'We have before us a memorial to the President and people of the United States, signed by several citizens of Minnesota. This memorial is drawn forth by the recently

issued proclamation of the President for the sale of large tracts of land in Minnesota and other States and Territories, in October and November of this year.

The memorialists, with a majority of those living in that portion of the West, are settled on lands belonging to the United States. They set forth that they went to that part of the country with the hope that by a few years of labour, economy, prudence, and deprivation, they could pay for enough land to make homes for themselves and their families. In this they have been disappointed. Many of them have raised enough produce and stock, which if they could have sold, or could now sell at fair prices, would enable them to pay for their lands; but they have no market at home, and no railroads to carry it abroad. If they wish to exchange their produce for necessary articles, they must carry it from five to fifteen miles to find a store, and when there they must give ten bushels of wheat to buy a pair of boots, and four bushels of corn to buy a yard of coarse woollen cloth. Salt, iron, glass, and nearly all manufactured articles, must be brought from distant places, and while they have to pay double price for these, they can get but one quarter of the ordinary value of their grain. They go to that part of the country generally without means, and when they take possession of the land they have no houses, no roads, no bridges, no fences, no barns, no seed, no market. If, after getting their families into half tenantable houses, they raise more than enough the first year to supply their bare necessities, the nearest mill is twenty miles distant, and the nearest store, ten. On account of the scarcity of teams, they have often to carry their grain and other produce a part or all of the way to the mill and market on their backs, and to bring back their flour, salt, nails, and cloths, in the same way. Tea, sugar, molasses, spices, and the like, they go without for years, or use them only as a medicine, or on special occasions. They wear pantaloons made out of corn-sacks, and old moccasins and boot-legs for foot coverings. They use leather hinges, and wooden latches, and glass enough barely to do their in-door work.

These men are neither indolent nor profligate. They have worked late, and they have worked early, and have used as much frugality and prudence as any class of people in the Union, yet they are not able to pay for their lands. There are twenty thousand people in Minnesota settled on Government lands, who cannot pay for their claims without disposing of all else that they possess, and there are ten thousand of them who cannot pay for their claims on any conditions. They have built houses, cleared land, and cultivated the soil; they have built fences, and dug wells, and made bridges and roads, and, in some cases, school-houses, but after the 15th day of October, anybody who has two hundred dollars or a land warrant, can buy their improvements and their claims from the Government, and turn them out of doors.

No people in any part of New Brunswick could, with truth, make any statement such as this. No prudent, intelligent, industrious settler, who has been blessed with good health, finds himself at the end of years of toil, at the mercy of the State, or of creditors—in want or in danger of want. A few years of patient exertion makes the New Brunswick settler independent, the owner of his own farm, and stock, and buildings, and crops."

In Kansas also, at the present moment, thousands are actually on the verge of starvation on account of the drought, and the emigrant need not direct his attention to that quarter for some time to come.

Mr. Caird of Baldoon, the *Times'* Agricultural Commissioner, and a very high authority in England, has published not long ago a very flowery account of farms and farming in Illinois; but it will be seen that the circumstances of prairie farming are entirely unsuited to those who have only a small capital, or such as are chiefly sought for as settlers on Crown land in New Brunswick. He thus gives the probable Dr. and Cr. of 100 acres of land for two years in Central Illinois:—

Dr.			
Cash price of 100 acres, sterling,	...	...	£200 0 0
Contract price of fencing, breaking, sowing with wheat, reaping and threshing, and building a labourer's cottage, and stable and shed,	...	...	250 0 0
Capital invested in the purchase of four horses, implements and harness,			110 0 0
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£560 0 0

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£560	0	0
Second year, wages of two men, horse-keep, taxes and accounts,		200	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£760	0	0
	Cr.			
First crop wheat, 2,000 bushels at 3s. 6d., £350; second crop Indian corn, 5,000 bushels at 1s. 8d., £416,		£760	0	0
		<hr/>		
Surplus after second crop, besides the value of land and stock.		£6	0	0

But there are other circumstances to be taken into consideration. The salubrity of these Western States is very doubtful. The rate of mortality is nearly double that of New Brunswick. The prairie lands are the seat of malarious disease, and where that prevails there can be no great enjoyment of life. This Province has no such drawback. It is an exceedingly healthy climate, entirely free from fever and ague, and probably as salubrious as any British Colony. The diseases of Illinois are referred to in the subjoined notice of personal observations in Illinois by W. C. Lindsey, as published in the *Toronto Leader* :—

“The official statistics of Canada and the United States shew the value of life to be nearly seventy per cent. less in Illinois than in Canada. The annual mortality per thousand of the population stands thus :—

Illinois,	13.6
Upper Canada,	8.0

This difference in the chances of life in Illinois and Canada are mainly accounted for by the great number of diseases which malaria produces. A medical man, who has given me his name with liberty to use it, assures me that the number of deaths in the State of Illinois where he lived a long while, from malaria, is astonishing. He says that nearly all the diseases there, are the effects of malaria. The typhoid which prevails results from malaria. The prairie ague debilitates the system, and renders it an easy prey for the conquest of other diseases. The typhoid which prevails, results from malaria; and an ague subject not unfrequently dies of pneumonia (lung fever) in the spring. Congestive chill is as sure to prove fatal on the third attack, as apoplexy. The congestion commences in the capillary vessels, and extending to the veins, causes the patient to present a blue appearance; the blood fails to return to the heart, and death ensues. In some parts of Illinois, he says—and on this point his testimony is corroborated by that of another gentleman who was present at the conversation of which I am giving the result—the ague returns with as much regularity every year as the sun does every day. Farmers prepare to meet it; they do what they must before it comes; and prepare to bear the annual shake as best they may. The ague is not diminishing, the medical man in question thinks, in Illinois, where his experience has been long and *serious*; for he has undergone the ordeal himself; and it is frequently of such intensity as to prove fatal through the medium of congestive chill, pneumonia, typhoid, or some other disease induced by the debility which it generates.

Since my other letter (August 10th) was written, I have had an opportunity of conversing with another physician, on the subject of the prairie ague and its fatal effects. He fully confirms what the other physician told me, regarding the congestive chill. He goes further, or rather adds something additional, by way of explanation. He says he has known strong men, after only two or three days of prairie ague, to be seized with congestive chills; and those are just as likely to succumb under the paroxysm as the most emaciated. He confirms the statement that the third chill is always considered fatal; though he mentioned two cases in which he had been able to break the disease after the occurrence of two chills: one of a strong man suddenly attacked, the other of a lady in a delicate situation. Ague, says this physician, is more general at present than last year, in consequence of the lowness of the Mississippi.”

The same subject is continued under date of Mendota, Illinois, August 11, 1859 :—

"I left Burlington this morning by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—first ferrying across the Mississippi—and arrived there between two and three o'clock this afternoon. The distance is some 120 miles. The road for some distance from the starting point, runs along the side of a swamp, on the margin of the river, some four or five miles wide. The prairie, nearly all of which in the vicinity of the road is under cultivation, and a large proportion of it is or has been under crop this year,—is little else than one continuous flat. Scarcely any rolling land occurs; and in the entire distance of 120 miles *we did not cross more than one stream of any kind*. The farmers depend for water upon two sources; what are called sloughs, which with very few exceptions, dry up at certain seasons, and wells. The water in the sloughs, however well it may serve the purposes of cattle, cannot be wholesome for man. The drinking of it is one of the causes of ague. I heard, the other day, of a farmer who sold out an Illinois farm on account of the difficulty of obtaining good water. In this neighbourhood it is readily procured by sinking wells.

The sloughs, before mentioned, produce malaria, in the process of drying up. Every body I find here is only too familiar with the reputation of the congestive chill, and its certain fatality in the third paroxysm. A clergyman who is lecturing here to-night on "War and Prophecy," tells me that he has known numerous instances of this disease. It is liable to occur at any season of the year; and the strongest are frequently cut off in a few days. A friend of his, who lived farther north than this point, in Illinois, was attacked with it last November, one night after supper. He hurried to bed; but it was to the bed of death; he expired at the end of eight days. One gentleman who evidently wished to make light of this terrible disease, told me that the doctors were in the habit of putting down to congestive chill nearly all sudden deaths that occur; and for his part he was not prepared to admit any difference between it and fatal disease of the heart; with which, in point of fact, it has no sort of connection or similarity. But if doctors are in the habit of frequently reporting sudden deaths from congestive chill, the fact is, to say the least of it, an unpleasant one for the dwellers on these prairies."

Again under date Sandoval, August 13 :—

"The bottom land of the Grand Prairie may boast a soil of undoubted fertility; but it is wanting in two most important elements of civilization—wood and water. Not a tree is to be seen; not a stream occurs for hundreds of miles; not a drop of water is to be had but what the sloughs present; and this is necessarily of the worst quality. Besides, this source fails every year, leaving malaria behind it; with the whole train of diseases of which malaria is the father; fever and ague, bilious fever which occurs in the fall, the terrible congestive chill, and what is called "winter fever," being, according to some doctors, a compound of lung fever, bilious affection, and erysipelas. I met here a man from the east who had had terrible experience of these classes of diseases. Twelve years ago, being somewhat feeble in health, he was travelling in the hope of obtaining relief by fresh air, in new scenes. It was in the fall of the year when he arrived in this neighborhood; and he was attacked with bilious fever, by which he was confined for an entire year, at the end of which time—he is not a large man—he was reduced to 96 lbs. weight, including the chair and pillows on which he sat. That, he said, accounted for his being here. The sickly season, he says, regularly recurs every fall, on the drying up of the waters, about the latter end of August or the beginning of September. Ague was formerly universal; it was the current opinion that no stranger could escape it. And whenever a large quantity of prairie is broken up, this disease assumes its former intensity. On the lowering or the drying up of the few rivers that occur—my informant named only two—the diseases which diffused malaria produces, never fail to make their unwelcome appearance. One of the signs of the coming sickly season presented itself in the thick fog which I mentioned in my last. There was a repetition of it in a modified form, last night; and it is regarded as the sure precursor of disease. When fogs occur every night in succession, or every alternate night, for some time, the poisonous effects of the malaria soon begin to develop themselves.

The want of timber on these extensive prairies is severely felt by all who have been accustomed to have at their command an abundant supply for all purposes. I have only met one man, who, with an experience of hard-wood land and prairie, declared his prefer-

ence for the latter; while I have met numerous instances to the contrary. Yesterday, (Aug. 11) for instance, I had a conversation with a farmer, who was born on timbered land in Indiana, and who, coming into this State, settled on prairie land near Dixon. He says that if a prairie farm be properly fenced—say, in addition to a ring-fence, it be divided into 20 acre fields—it will cost about as much as it would to bring a wood-farm into cultivation: and I am satisfied that his statement can be shewn to be correct, from data furnished by the advocates of prairie over hard-wood farming. But, as a matter of fact, the prairie farms, he assured me, are not generally fenced so that they can be worked to advantage. It frequently happens that the owners of a section of land—a mile square—combine to make a ring-fence around the section: thus the four farms are held in common. Now, every one who knows anything of farming in England prior to the passing of the General Enclosure Act, is aware of the disadvantages of common fields, even under the old four-fold system. But those disadvantages were as nothing compared to those which result from fencing farms in common in this State. Under the four-fold system, a field of—say 1,000 acres—would only be cropped with grain every alternate year. Wheat would follow a dead fallow; as peas or beans would follow clover or rye-grass. Valuers determined the quantity of stock which each farmer was entitled to put into the field in the year in which grain was not grown; and there were no crops to be injured by cattle or sheep. But look at farming in common here. Four farms occupy a square mile. One farmer does not get his corn into the ground in time to permit of its ripening early, or he is not able from sickness or other cause—and the time for gathering it is identical with the sickly season—to reap as soon as his neighbour. In that case one of two serious inconveniences must follow: either his neighbours' cattle—supposing them to be turned into the common field—will destroy his corn; or the fall grazing will be lost, by the frost blasting vegetation before the corn is reaped. If the farmer has a ring-fence round his own quarter section, without a division of his farm into suitable fields, the same difficulties will occur, in a modified form. And if he fences as he ought to fence, the old Indiana farmer is right in saying the cost, with other expenses incidental to prairie farming, will equal that of clearing woodland.* Upon the whole, and after a trial of both, he said he would prefer woodland. A prairie farm is more convenient to work than a wood farm, for some years, owing to the absence of stumps; and other things being equal, it would for the same reason produce more grain—an acre of prairie land presenting a larger surface capable of bearing grain than an acre of woodland covered with stumps.†

* In a work entitled "ILLINOIS AS IT IS," by Mr. Fred. Gerkard, published at Chicago in 1857, we find among the most extravagant eulogiums of Illinois, the following statement: "In building board fences, iron posts and pine boards are made use of, and constructed in such a manner that two posts and three boards constitute a panel. The cost would be, for boards and hauling, \$1.15 per rod; and the boards for 320 rods of fencing, the amount for 40 acres, would cost \$368. About 700 posts at 11 cents each, would cost \$77. For putting up the fence the cost would be—for digging post-holes and setting posts, \$18; for nails, \$19; for nailing, \$14; making the whole cost of fencing 40 acres, \$307." This is over \$13 an acre—equal to the cost of clearing and fencing a wood-farm—and the lot has only a ring-fence round it. Divide it into fields of 10 acres, as a 40 acre farm ought to be, and add the cost of erecting buildings in a country where lumber costs \$16 to \$18 per 1,000 feet, and an accurate idea of the facilities of prairie farming will then be obtained.

† Transactions Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, 1839.

Settlement.—The following estimate of the advantages offered by settling on new land in this Province, was prepared by a practical man, and published last winter in the *St. John Freeman*. It was addressed to the working men of the City who were about forming an Association for the purpose of settling on Crown Lands:—

"From my own experience and observation, and this too I find agrees with almost every other person's, I have no hesitation in saying, that the first crop obtained from new land will pay all expenses for clearing, fencing, seeding, and harvesting.

For example, take one acre for oats:—

Allow ten days for chopping, clearing, fencing, and completely preparing for								
crop, at 5s. per day,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2 10 0
Four bushels oats for seed, at 2s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
								£3 0 0
								Carried forward,

				<i>Brought forward,</i>	£3 0 0
Harrowing in crop, man and horse one day, ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Grass seed and clover, ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Harvesting, two days, at 5s. a day, ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Thrashing, ...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0
					£4 15 0

PRODUCE.

35 bushels of oats, at 2s. 6d. per bush., (I have often known 50 and 60 bush. produced from the acre.) ...	...	...	...	...	£4 7 6
Straw, ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
					£5 7 6

It may therefore be seen, that allowing labour at 5s. per day, the acre will give a profit of 12s. 6d. to the new settler the first year, beside being fit for pasture or hay the next and succeeding years without one farthing expense; or, in other words, the labourer will be paid 5s. per day for his labour, 12s. 6d. for a bonus, and have an acre of meadow land instead of an acre of forest.

In this calculation I have put the price of clearing the land at the highest rate. I never knew more than 60s. paid, and I have frequently known it done at 45s. and 50s.

Then take another view, which is the course usually adopted, that is, take two crops before seeding down, (some take three or four,) and the statement will be as follows:—

For clearing, same as before, ...	...	...	...	...	£3 0 0
Seed for two years, ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Harrowing, two years, ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Grass and clover seed, ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Harvesting, two years, ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Thrashing, two years, ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
					£7 0 0

PRODUCE.

35 bushels each year, 70 in all, ...	...	...	...	...	£8 15 0
Straw, two years, ...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
					10 15 0
Profit, ...	...	...	...	...	£3 15 0

It will by this be seen the gain on one acre in two years is £3 15s., besides having the land (as before) for pasture or meadow thereafter, and which for such purposes is worth 20s. per year.

I have taken oats as an example, but most other crops, such as buckwheat, barley, &c. will leave the same result. Wheat, when it escapes the weevil, leaves a much larger profit. The produce of an acre (requiring much the same labour and expense) will be worth £10 instead of £5 7 6, the produce of oats.

In root crops, such as turnips, carrots, potatoes, &c. much more labour is required; but in return a much more valuable harvest is obtained, and a corresponding profit is realized.

Then let us take another (and more extensive) view of the matter. Suppose a new settler begins and clears four acres per year, (and this he can well do,) for ten years, he will have in all a farm of forty acres cleared; he will also, besides paying himself 5s. per day for his labour, make as follows:—

The first year 12s. 6d. an acre on four acres, ...	...	...	...	...	£2 10 0
Second year, 62s. 6d. an acre on the first four he cleared, and 12s. 6d. on the second four, ...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0

THIRD YEAR.

Third year he will lay down to meadow four acres, at 20s.	...	...	£4	0	0
Four acres he will make 62s. 6d. per acre,	...	...	12	10	0
Four acres he will make 12s. 6d. per acre,	...	...	2	10	0

Profits for third year, £19 0 0

and so on from year to year, increasing to the end of the ten years.

By this process you will perceive he will have made a large sum of money in the ten years; but as houses, barns, &c. must go up as his crops increase, most, if not all, of the first ten years' profits will be absorbed in that way. At the end of that time, however, he will have a farm of forty acres of cleared land, with good buildings which will be worth from £300 to £400. This, bear in mind, is besides allowing 5s. a day for his labour, which we will suppose is all consumed in support of himself and his family. It is true he may have very little money, but he has yearly been largely adding to his capital in the shape of improvements. He should not forget that every tree he has felled, and every perch he has cleared, has made him a richer man. This is no mere visionary calculation. I can name many persons who have far exceeded it. It is true I know of very few who have amassed great wealth by farming; but I never knew a single instance where a man failed, if he attended to his farm alone, and used moderate economy and reasonable industry. It is quite within my own recollection, (and I am only 37 years old) since persons whom I could name came to this Province and settled on new farms, without 50s., and are now worth £1000, and some even £2000.

In making a further comparison between a new settler and a labouring man in town, it should not be forgotten that the former makes *no lost time*. His farm is always before him with plenty of work; he need never be idle;—while the latter frequently loses one or two days out of the week, hat in hand, in search of employment. Another point in favour of the country over the town, for a poor man, is complete freedom from taxation. While this may, at first sight, appear to be a very small matter, a little reflection will shew that it is often formidable to the poor labourer. I believe the City taxes on labourers to be about 20s. each; besides this, I hold the labourers pay their proportion of the water tax, (if not directly) at least indirectly, by increased rent of their rooms. It is, in fact, on the same principle as other taxes, where the consumer must pay. Place water tax at 20s. and you have 40s. per year; this sum will be from 2 to 3 per cent. on his earnings, which is at least formidable to the man who finds it difficult from day to day to provide meat for his family. If any other proof were required, I might refer to the number who are yearly locked up in gaol because of their inability to meet this demand. In the country, on the other hand, taxes are a mere nothing. I can state this from the sums levied on me. In one Parish where I have a farm of 400 acres, with a good house, large barn, and say 30 acres cleared, the tax is 2s.; in another Parish where I have 900 acres of land, the tax is 2s. 1d.; and this may be taken as a fair average. The highest I pay is in one Parish where I have 1000 acres, upon which is levied 5s., and in three Parishes in which I have respectively 1760, 620, and 500 acres, I have never been called on for one farthing.

In the above I have merely referred to the *financial* benefits to be derived from changing town for country. In a moral point of view, I consider the difference vastly greater. I have only referred to the produce of land in the above, and not to profits on horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. &c. which are considerable.

P. S.—I have just thought of an instance where a young man went into the woods on a new farm, (within my recollection) who died some two years ago, and whose estate was valued and appraised by his executors at over £4000. *He made it by farming.*"

Elements of Agriculture in Schools.—The great German chemist, Liebig, one of the highest authorities on such matters, has declared that the very best thing which the State can do in the interest of agriculture, is to diffuse an elementary knowledge of the subject through the agency of the schoolmaster. He argues that the principles alone should be taught, while the *trade* is to be learned in the usual way, by serving an apprenticeship to it. A young man,

as is well known, whose mind is imbued with the principles of any art, will readily master the technical part of it; while one who is a master of the latter, may be incapable of using new facts as a basis of reasoning, or of comprehending principles and their applications.

The principles which chemistry offers to the farmer are of the same nature as those which she offers to the metallurgist or the calico-printer: they are not very complex, nor is the language in which they are expressed very difficult; they require some effort of the mind, of course, but the gain therefrom is great and obvious.

In a certain sense, agriculture is a manufacture, that is, the farmer must find certain raw materials, and place them under such circumstances that by virtue of the forces exerted upon them by nature, these materials may be worked up into the desired forms. The products of the farmer's industry are chiefly crops and cattle. The former have, in the course of nature, to be made from earth, air, and water; while cattle are to be fabricated out of air, water, and crops.

In the wisdom of providence it has been ordained that the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms of nature, should intertwine and harmonize one with another. There is an interchange of matter from one to the other, while the balance remains the same; and there is at the present moment neither more nor less in the actual amount of the one or the other than there was five thousand years ago. This circulation implies a movement however, and a transfer of each one of the several elementary particles of the fabric of a plant and of an animal. If we follow the circuit, we shall find that, from the mineral kingdom as a starting point, these elements pass into the fabric of plants; from thence into that of animals, and thence back again to the original starting place. By operations extending over a year or more, the fabric of a plant is built up, and afterwards used as food for animals; being assimilated unto their nerves, flesh, skin, and bones, endowed with powers of motion and sensation as well as those of growth and reproduction, which even the plant possessed after its own fashion. But animals waste and decay even while they live; and this waste during life, and decay after death, implies a restoration to the mineral kingdom of those elements which had long before been gathered from it indirectly, through the medium of the crops which had been consumed as food.

This statement, which is not fanciful, but true even in the details, rests upon data derived from chemistry, and a right apprehension of it underlies all profitable agriculture. If the force of this fundamental truth was properly appreciated, it would do much even for the poorest settlers; that is, it would help them to sustain the fertility of their fields, and to renovate those which are exhausted.

As regards agricultural matters, the chemist begins by examining the composition of air, water, and soil, together with the materials which the farmer incorporates with the soil under the name of manure: then he does the same for his crops; lastly for the parts of animals, and for their excretions. Now the result of these independent operations is, that animals, plants, manures, and soils, consist mostly of the same elements, though combined in different proportions, and both crops and cattle are considered to be formed from earth, air, and water, which constitute the elemental food of plants and animals everywhere.

Such knowledge will brighten the eye and sharpen the intellect of the farmer, who thus finds an ever-living interest in the subject of his daily toil. It will give him the key to vast storehouses of pleasant reading in the evening, and

pleasingly occupy his mind during the monotonous labour of the day. And there will be no end to it as long as he lives; for the study of nature is inexhaustible, and the profit to be derived from the mastery of natural laws is unimaginable. Agriculture is the most complex and intricate art, and it seeks for aid from all the sciences. Those who speak of its want of dignity, are those who least understand the art or the science of it. Labour and honest industry are at all times respectable, but labour directed by intelligence is a permanent source of dignity and self-respect. Where difficulties in business, as in morals, come upon us, it is always best to fall back upon first principles: without them we err, and may be irretrievably ruined: principles, however, are not a substitute for labour, any more than labour can be a substitute for knowledge; and, as I have elsewhere said, where the natural resources of a country are to be developed, it is the soundest policy of its rulers to operate first upon the mental capabilities of the young. Liebig affirms that the boy who has been taught at school, even superficially, the conditions on which the fertility of the soil depends, and who has been taught that he who uselessly wastes those conditions is guilty of an offence against the poor, against himself, and against society, will in after life take every means to collect and economize them with vigilance and sacred care.

If cattle are to be reared and fattened by the produce of the fields, and if the field is only productive of crops when such and such elements are actually presented to the growing plants, common sense must lead every one to desire for information on the nature of these different ingredients, and intelligently to apply this knowledge in the daily routine of business; and the poorer he is, and the poorer the farm is, the greater is the necessity for the right understanding of the principles just referred to.

Instead of discussing at much length, in this First Report of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, the details of practice—a field where the writer has little right to intrude—it is thought better to explain and enforce some first principles, for the use of those who want information, concerning the most likely means of sustaining or increasing the fertility of the soil on which their bread is to grow and their labour to be spent. Some hard words must be used, but unless a farmer will try to master the language of his art there is no hope of success: for fuller explanations he must fall back upon such works as Johnston's Lectures, or other Treatises on Chemistry applied to Agriculture.

Earth, air and water together, constitute the globe on which our destiny has been cast. These inanimate or lifeless matters contribute all that is required to make up the bodies of animals, as well as the fabric of plants. The principle of life, which is common to both plants and animals, is always resident in a structure of complex chemical composition. Although earth, air and water constitute the material portion of plants and animals, they are not themselves elements, as was at one time supposed. They are made up of various elementary or simple substances.

Air.—About one quarter of the air is oxygen, and three quarters of it is nitrogen; both are well known gases. Besides these, it also contains in the form of gas or vapour, small quantities of water, carbonic acid, and ammonia. These compounds themselves are made up of the gases oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, together with carbon, the pure part of charcoal.

Such as it is, the atmosphere is always acting *chemically* upon plants and animals, and that as positively as it affects them mechanically. The substances above named, viz. *oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbonic acid,* and

ammonia, are the *atmospheric* elements, or food of plants: when dry, they constitute nearly 99 per cent. of them; and, being themselves invisible, when a plant is decomposed by fire, or burnt, they mingle with the atmosphere again, and disappear. Now, although these substances all exist in the atmosphere, and this atmosphere is everywhere present, they cannot be always absorbed, or taken in by plants, unless the other conditions of growth are properly adjusted. The duty of collecting and preparing these materials for the use of animals has been assigned to plants, and the art of the farmer is seen in his adjustment of the conditions required for the growth of such crops as are to feed his cattle and himself.

Water.—From the surface of the ocean and the land, water is constantly evaporated, and after existing as vapour in the atmosphere, is again condensed, and flows back again to the ocean, from whence it chiefly came. During this circuit it passes into the fabric of plants and animals, of which it constitutes on the average, more than half of the whole weight. It is the chief solvent and vehicle of the food of plants. It enters into them both by their roots and leaves, bearing with it the dissolved matters, and, after evaporation, leaves them behind to be worked over and incorporated into the materials of the plant itself.

The composition of pure water has been already adverted to, but it is rarely found pure. The impurities of water are derived from the atmosphere or the soil, and they vary to some extent; but these, so called, impurities, really constitute the *mineral* food of most plants. On the average, there are about four or five grains of them in every gallon of water.

The supply of water which is naturally available for any crop, is chiefly determined by its geographical position. Some districts of the earth are rainless deserts; some places have too much, and others have a just and moderate supply. As a general rule, the vertical depth of the rain or snow which falls at any place on the earth, diminishes as we pass from the equator towards the poles.

In Cuba, there falls ninety inches per annum: in this Province, between thirty-six and forty, and at London, twenty-four inches annually.

The surface of this Province, it will be found, receives annually on every square foot, more than three cubic feet, or nearly twenty gallons of water; and on every square acre of surface, 871,200 gallons.

The whole area of the Province is said to be 27,620 square miles, or 17,676,800 square acres. On this surface there falls annually not less than 15,399,028,160,000 gallons of water to supply the crops, and to fill the springs, rivers and lakes of the country.

If we suppose that only one fourth of the above amount passes into the roots or leaves of plants to bring them their food, the large amount of, say 4,000,000,000,000 gallons will be required for that purpose; and, if as is estimated, there are only twelve millions of acres of the surface of the Province available for cultivation, that area of surface under crop would still require 2,613,600,000,000 gallons.

But there is reason to think that the water in the rain gauges, set for the purpose of collecting rain or snow, does not really exhibit the whole amount of what comes from the atmosphere. Soils in fact, absorb vapour and condense it all the while from the air. This power of collecting vapour is a very important one, and varies a good deal as the soil itself varies. One thousand grains of dry earth spread over a surface of fifty square inches, will in three days absorb from twenty to one hundred grains of vapour from the atmosphere,

Plants also absorb watery vapour, particularly at night, from the air, by means of their leaves and green surfaces, and they also allow it to pass off again by the same organs during the day. A full sized stalk of Indian corn will thus give off daily between one and two pints of water; and so do all plants in proportion to the extent of their green surface. An acre of corn would thus exhale about 230,000 gallons of water in the course of the growing season. Whatever solid substances are found in plants must have entered them in a state of solution in water or in air, as no mere *powder* can enter the pores of their leaves or roots.

Soils.—The earth or globe itself is made up of *rocks*, and rocks are generally mixtures of *minerals*, while minerals again are mostly *salts* or compounds of *acids* and *bases*. Thus we unlock cells within cells until we reach the *ultimate elements*. The rocky framework of the earth has, by air and water, and by frost and fire, become broken up and reduced to powder, and partially dissolved and decomposed, and distributed over the rugged surface of the rocks below. The lower part of sand, or clay, or gravel, remains as it was left, but the upper part has since become mixed with fragments of plants and animals in various stages of decay and decomposition like the earthy minerals themselves. The lower layer is the subsoil, the upper one is the true or *arable soil*. The rocks have not always or even generally yielded the materials of the soil or subsoil which rests directly over them, although they have often largely contributed thereto. As a rule it may be said that our upland soils have not been derived from the subjacent rocks, but from the rocks of districts placed to the north of them, even where seas or gulfs now intervene. Thus we find the remains of Labrador rocks on Prince Edward Island; and both Gaspé and Labrador have contributed something to the soils of New Brunswick.

The *intervales* or valley soils again are derived from the rocks farther up the river, together with the wash or settlings from the upland soils both in the neighbourhood and farther up stream. The marsh soils at the head of the Bay of Fundy, are chiefly derived from the wash of rocks borne onwards and left by the tide.

A mixture sufficiently fine, of, say ninety per cent. of sand and clay, five per cent. of soluble minerals, and the same of well decayed mould, may be regarded as a fair soil: but fineness of texture is almost as important as composition. A fine powder aided by heat, will rapidly dissolve, where a coarser one, in colder water, is virtually insoluble; and the elements of compounds are always more free to obey their natural affinities when they do not strongly cohere together.

A common classification of soils here is into *intervale*, meadow, and upland soils; but these phrases, like the words sand or gravel, indicate texture rather than composition. Marsh and *intervale* represent fine sediment deposited from quiet water, and the high prices which they bring illustrate the importance of minute subdivision of the mineral matters of the soil. They also exhibit the good effect which follows from irrigation by river water, and a top dressing of mineral matter. The analysis of marsh mud gives little indication of its great fertility: in fact, the similarity of the nature of the constituents of arable soils all over the world, is very remarkable. The same soil that bears pine or hardwood, will carry waving fields of grain, or heavy beds of turnips or potatoes. The soils of the torrid zone might be replaced by those of our own country, and still the vegetation of the tropics would be fed from the same materials that are while sustained the maple or the elm.

The mineral acids found in soils are chiefly *phosphoric*, *sulphuric*, and *hydrochloric* acid; and the bases with which they occur are *potash*, *soda*, and *lime*. These, with *silica* and *alumina*, are the most important mineral elements of the soil; and silica, alumina, and lime, are always the most common. Granite, a complex rock, may have yielded most of the above. The mineral elements just spoken of are more or less soluble in water, and thus they are found in spring and river water everywhere, and in the water of the soil in small quantities. In the drainage water of a well tilled field in England, there has been found five grains of mineral acids, and nine grains of the alkalis or earths in one gallon.

Professor Johnston divided the soils of this Province into five qualities, as follows:—

No. I.	50,000 acres,	will produce	2½ tons	of hay,	or 50 bushels	oats per acre.
No. II.	1,000,000	“	2 tons	“	40 bushels	“
No. III.	6,950,000	“	1½ tons	“	30 bushels	“
No. IV.	5,000,000	“	1 ton	“	20 bushels	“
No. V.	5,000,000	“	“	“	“	“

In illustration of the composition of the soils of this Province, we may also quote the analysis of such as were selected as types by Professor Johnston.

No. I. Is an upland soil taken near Woodstock; II. Is from Mr. Gray's island intervale land; III. Is from the intervale at the mouth of the Keswick River; IV. Is from the pine plains of Salisbury, in Westmorland; V. Is from the clay upland of Napan, in Northumberland:—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Organic matter,	4.75	4.20	4.16	3.38	3.99
Oxides of Iron,	10.98	6.09	5.43	2.81	7.11
Alumina,	3.46	4.42	4.78	5.04	7.58
Carbonate of Lime,	0.31	0.33	0.41	0.39	2.33
Sulphate of Lime, (Gypsum,)	—	0.32	—	trace	trace
Carbonate of Magnesia,	0.21	0.53	0.73	0.73	2.93
Salts of Potash and Soda,	1.98	1.02	0.96	0.19	0.24
Phosphoric Acid,	0.27	0.17	0.12	—	0.14
Insoluble siliceous matter,	78.29	83.26	83.49	88.23	75.70
	<u>100.25</u>	<u>100.34</u>	<u>100.08</u>	<u>100.77</u>	<u>100.02</u>

To these we may add the composition of red mud from Nova Scotia, as given by Professor Dawson:—

Silica,	87.	Soda and Potash,	.928
Phosphoric acid,	.090	Lime and Magnesia,	2.195
Sulphuric acid,	.073	Alumina and Iron,	3.945
Carbonic acid,	1.580	Organic matter and moisture,	2.000
Chlorine,	.095	Loss,	2.094
			<u>100.000</u>

Plants and Animals.—In plants and animals there are some compounds which properly make up their solid fabric; others, like blood or sap, are circulating in tubes or vessels; while others again, like starch or fat, remain stored up within minute cells or chambers. In analysis, a plant or animal is not examined as a whole, but each one of the above is separated and examined by itself. The operations required to separate the one from the other are not difficult, and constitute what is called *proximate* analysis, and the products are

called *organic principles*. The complete decomposition of these is called *ultimate analysis*, and the products are termed *ultimate elements*.

The organic principles are sometimes divided into those which serve as food for animals, and those which do not. The former are called the *alimentary*, and the other *non-alimentary principles*; but the latter do not concern us at present. The organic elements of crops are chiefly—

1. *Starch, sugar, gum, oil, and woody fibre* : 2. *Albumen, fibrine, and caseine*.

Woody fibre preponderates in plants generally, more particularly in their stalks or stems, but it is not fitted to be aliment for animals. The other principles occur chiefly in seeds, and in such roots as are cultivated for food. These are all prepared by plants from materials derived from the mineral kingdom, and they are so prepared in order that they may become the nutriment of animals. As plants collect the elements of honey or sugar, which is to become the food of bees, so do they prepare many other matters for the use of other animals, which the latter work over and condense for the use of man. The one lives for the other.

The raw material of the food of plants is derived partly from the atmosphere, and partly from the soil. Carbonic and phosphoric acid, with ammonia, potash, and lime, seem to be the chief elements of this food of plants, and these being absorbed, are transformed into the organic elements mentioned above.

The organic elements of animals are—

1. *Albumen, fibrine, caseine, and gelatine* : 2. *Fat*; and of these the first series always preponderate.

From what has now been said, it appears that silica and alumina (sand and clay) are the principal elements of soils; woody fibre and starchy substances abound in plants; while flesh and fat are characteristic of animals. Plants, as they grow, consume the soluble matters of the soil, and leave the sand and clay behind them; animals also in their growth reject the woody fibre of plants, and appropriate their starch and oily matters rich in carbon, the albuminous matters rich in nitrogen, and the mineral matters rich in phosphate of lime and potash. The latter are required for the bones of the body; the albumen and fibrine become flesh; while the oil becomes fat, and the starch, gum and sugar are consumed in maintaining the heat of the whole living frame. If you burn a bit of sugar or starch over a fire it will disappear, after having become itself hot for a time; so in the living body, the starch of the crops is consumed at the expense of the air which enters the lungs; its elements are returned to the atmosphere from which they had originally come, and the heat which attends all slow combustions, is distributed generally throughout the body. The whole of the materials of the animal body are, of course, returned after death; but daily, during life, the equivalent of the food consumed is expelled from the body under the name of the *excretions*; and if these were collected and placed in the soil, the same materials would in this way be replaced, which had been taken away by the crops which were consumed in feeding the animals whose excretions are thus restored. If this was faithfully done, there need never be any exhaustion of the soil, for the same materials, like a metallic currency, would go the same round for ever.

Crops and Cattle.—When a given weight of any crop or a piece of any animal substance is well dried and weighed again, the loss of weight represents the water which has disappeared in drying: when the remainder is burnt and the

ash weighed, we may learn the proportion of mineral and of organic matters at the same time. In the annexed Tables we have given some of the results of these operations, and of the analysis of the organic and mineral portions also:—

AVERAGE ELEMENTARY COMPOSITION OF CROPS.

	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.	Nitrogen.	Water.	Ashes.
Clover Hay,	37.3	3.8	30.0	2.0	21.0	5.9
Oats,	40.1	5.1	29.1	1.8	20.8	3.1
Rye,	39.1	4.8	36.0	1.5	16.6	2.0
Wheat, (grain)	39.4	5.0	37.1	3.0	14.5	2.0
Peas,	42.5	5.7	36.6	3.8	8.6	2.8
Potatoes,	10.6	1.3	10.8	0.3	75.9	1.0
Turnips,	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.1	92.5	0.6
Woody fibre.	50.0	5.0	42.0	—	—	3.0

The ashes or *earthy* elements of a crop from one acre of land are given in the Table subjoined. I give also the analysis of hardwood ashes, in order to shew how the fertility of burnt land is to be explained, as well as the use of ashes as a manure:—

Mineral Elements.	Wheat.	Oats.	Turnips.	Beech wood.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	per cent.
Potash, } Alkalies, {	25.70	42.26	201.68	15.83
Soda, } Alkalies, {	1.87	17.91	39.21	9.79
Magnesia, } Earths, {	7.18	10.66	21.54	11.29
Lime, } Earths, {	10.19	15.99	107.68	63.37
Phosphoric acid, } - - - - -	19.65	14.90	62.00	3.07
Sulphuric acid, } - - - - -	5.90	6.29	78.82	1.31
Silica, - - - - -	102.65	109.65	14.24	1.32
Oxyd of iron, - - - - -	1.51	9.27	6.29	.79
Common salt, - - - - -	.35	.11	68.54	.23
Totals, - - - - -	175.00	228.00	600.00	100.00

AVERAGE PER CENTAGE COMPOSITION OF ANIMAL MATTERS.

	Water.	Organic Elements.	Mineral Elements.	Totals.
Human body, - - - - -	75	18	7	100
Horse, - - - - -	71	25	4	100
Pig, - - - - -	45	52	3	100
Blood, - - - - -	79	20	1	100
Milk, - - - - -	87	12.5	0.5	100
Eggs, - - - - -	74	24.5	1.5	100
Urine, (cow) - - - - -	92	4	4	100
Fæces, (human) - - - - -	73	25	2	100
Dung, (farm) - - - - -	79	14	7	100
Guano, - - - - -	10	59	31	100
Bones, (horse) - - - - -	22	9	69	100

The body of man has the following composition :—

Water,	-	-	-	-	-	116 lbs.
Organic elements,	-	-	-	-	-	28
Mineral matters, (as before)	-	-	-	-	-	10
						154 lbs.

The carcase of a horse may be thus represented :—

Water,	-	-	-	-	-	600 lbs.
Organic matters,	-	-	-	-	-	216
Mineral do.	-	-	-	-	-	34
						850 lbs.

The composition of a pig when fat, and lean, may be thus shewn :—

		Fat.	Lean.
Water,	-	45	60
Flesh,	-	15	17
Fat,	-	37	21
Mineral matters,	-	3	2
		100	100

Applications to Practical Agriculture.—We may now apply some of the foregoing principles to the subject of the exhaustion and renovation of land.

Forest land has, for centuries, been occupied by trees, which are *perennial* plants, with absorbing root and leaf surface in nearly equal proportions. During a very long time the leaves have been collecting food from the atmosphere, and the roots from the soil and subsoil. The available food of plants had been thus collected and concentrated in large quantities, but, in one day, by the hand of man, these are rendered back; the atmospheric food going again to the atmosphere, and the mineral food to the soil. The latter is added to the store actually in the soil, and, as much is thus offered to the first crop sown in the new soil, and in the right condition, so, much is appropriated and much is made of it. Such is the cause of the fertility of new land. It does not depend upon the mere presence of the alkalies, and lime, and the phosphates and silicates. These elements must have been in the finest powder so as to be easily dissolved and brought into a condition favourable to their assimilation by plants.

If you leach a portion of the burnt soil, you will procure from it at once in the water a notable quantity of the alkalies, potash and soda, in combination with carbonic and silicic acid. The weakest acid, in the same way, will take up lime, phosphates, and silicates; in fact, most of the surface materials (except sand) will be soluble in rain water containing carbonic acid. After burning, moreover, clay becomes easily decomposed, and will supply potash and other alkalies, while its texture will have become more open to air and moisture, and its power of absorbing ammonia from the atmosphere increased. It will also be observed, that the ashes of the burnt wood, bushes and branches, have all been added as a top dressing to the new soil.

But this very abundance and solubility of the elements which tells so powerfully on the first few crops, entails, notwithstanding the retentive power of soils, a certain waste of the available materials by the drainage water of the soil.

The heavy crops of annuals taken from the new land soon absorb what the rains leave of the soluble and available elements collected by the trees. These elements, in the shape of hay and oats, are likewise sold to consumers at a distance, and what the settler himself consumes is ill economized. Thus the available elements are merely taken from one part of the forest or the atmosphere to be replaced in another—anywhere in fact but where it is the settler's interest to have them. Perhaps he foresees exhaustion, and as he has more land to operate on, and the stumps cannot be cheaply extracted, he crops the land until it refuses to be cropped, and, when the stumps are rotten, the land is in no sense like what it was at first. Farming now only begins, and the crops are soon found to be not quite satisfactory, partly because the elements of fertility derived from the rest, or from the animals pastured, are again removed instead of being consumed and collected and returned to the land. Thus there is a progressive exhaustion of the land, and starving of the crops.

Supposing that our theory of the fertility of new land and of its rapid exhaustion is correct, how are we to proceed in attempting to renovate and improve its condition? Now, so obscure and difficult is this branch of the subject, that at present there are rival schools of chemists who dispute as to whether the apparent failure of crops is to be best remedied by a supply of elements such as those derived from the atmosphere or such as those supplied by the minerals in the soil. Working farmers here have some jealousy of agricultural chemists altogether. This arises from the former trusting most to moving and mixing the soil, while the latter would chiefly amend its composition: but, let them both shake hands, and share their experience with each other: agriculture will best prosper and profit by their alliance and action in the common cause. Undoubtedly the proper *composition* of the soil is its first and most necessary quality; but, the same ingredients may be present in an active, or in an inert condition; and a crop may fail, either, because there is no food for it in the soil, or because the food which exists in the soil is really locked up for a time, until art or nature has found the key. Both sterility and fertility may have very various causes. The "practical" man sometimes boasts that his way is the only way to cure sterility, and the agricultural chemist has at times a fashion of blowing his own trumpet; but, both may be right, or both may unwittingly be wrong. Agriculture is the most complex of sciences,—but, as an art, that which is permanently profitable is certainly right.

The amount of mineral matter removed from the soil by any single crop, rarely exceeds 500 pounds per acre.

The actual quantities of the soluble mineral matters removed from an acre of land by a crop of wheat of thirty five bushels of grain, and two tons of straw and chaff, has been calculated by Professor Way, as follows:—

	1 crop.	20 crops.
Silica, - - - - -	170 lbs.	3,400 lbs.
Phosphoric acid, - - - - -	30	600
Sulphuric acid, - - - - -	8	160
Lime, - - - - -	16	320
Magnesia, - - - - -	10	200
Potash, - - - - -	40	800
Soda, - - - - -	3	60
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	277	5,540
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Johnston estimates that one ton of each of the following substances in its undried condition, removes from the soil its mineral matters to the extent here mentioned :—

Potatoe tops contain 26 lbs. of ash.	Wheat straw contains 220 lbs of ash.
Turnip " " 48 "	Oat " 140 "
Hay contains 135 "	Barley " 110 "
Pea Straw contains 100 "	Rye " 60 "

Application of principles to renovation of Soils by action on Soil.—This progressive general deterioration of cleared lands is taking place at the present moment in this Province, in Canada, and in almost every State of the Union. There is a general reduction of the acreable rate of produce all over the country, and it is only the great influx of labour to the new land, which prevents it being more commonly noticed.

Professor Johnston quotes and compares the average produce of crop in bushels per acre for New York, Ohio, and Canada, with that of New Brunswick, as follows :—

	Canada West.	Ohio.	New York.	N. Brunswick.
Wheat, - - - -	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush.	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ bush.	14 bush.	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush.
Rye. - - - -	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Barley, - - - -	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	16	27
Oats, - - - -	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	33
Maize, - - - -	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buckwheat, - - - -	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	28
Potatoes, - - - -	84	69	90	204
Turnips, - - - -	—	—	88	389
Hay, - - - -	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

The above Table seems to be very flattering to this Province; but it may, perhaps be also regarded as one of the proofs of the deterioration of the soils elsewhere, due to a more prolonged course of spoliation. The returns were very much greater in olden times than they now are. In England, the same causes produced the same results; but for more than half a century the yield per acre has been increasing, and the present rates of produce may be understood from a glance at the subjoined Table of Seeds and Produce :—

	Weight.	Seed per acre.	Produce per acre.	A good Crop.
Wheat (per bushel) - - -	60 to 64 lbs.	1 to 2 bush.	30 to 50 bush	36 bush.
Barley, " - - -	50 to 56	3	30 to 60	48
Oats, " - - -	38 to 44	3 to 4	40 to 100	60
Rye, " - - -	60	2	30 to 50	32
Peas, " - - -	60	2	30 to 40	34
Beans, " - - -	60	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	30 to 50	40
Rape, " - - -	—	6 to 8 lbs.	12 to 20 tons	—
Linseed, " - - -	64	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	40 stone of flax	18
Hay per cubic yard, old meadow, - - -	{ 1 to 2 cwt. according to size and age of stack. }	—	20 to 40 cwt.	30 cwt.
Turnips, - - - -	—	2 to 4 lbs.	12 to 30 tons	20 tons.
Mangold Wurzel, - - -	—	6	20 to 40	30
Carrots, - - - -	—	7	8 to 20	14
Parsnips, - - - -	—	5	6 to 12	10
Potatoes per sack, - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.	7 sacks	6 to 10	8
Sainfoin, - - - -	—	—	20 to 40 cwt.	30 cwt.
Rye-grass (Italian) per bush.	18 lbs.	3 bushels.	3 or 4 cuttings	—

The resources, and the population, and the capital of England, are, of course, infinitely greater than those which we can command, but, the problem there, as here, is to convert inorganic elements into crops, and crops into cattle, as quickly as possible at the lowest price, or, at the greatest profit to the operator.

Accordingly, we may turn to England for an example of successful practice, and try to read the lesson aright. The actual methods, at all events, by which the farmer succeeded in raising such crops, and paying a heavy rent besides,—these methods, or their principles, in view of our own particular case and circumstances, are worthy of our examination. Some of them relate to the soil, others to the crops and stock, and others again to the manures. Let us first advert to the operations on the soil, of which the first is drainage.

Drainage.—The western or elevated side of Great Britain is as it were the arena on which the warm vapours brought by the prevailing winds from the Atlantic and the Gulf Stream meet with the lower temperatures of the more elevated land; thus they are condensed, while rains and mists obscure the sun and keep the soil wet for great part of the year. Where sandy soils occur no great harm is done, but where clay lands receive this load of moisture, cultivation becomes difficult and unprofitable. The remedy is drainage. Deep drainage and pipe tiles were explicitly declared to be the best and only effectual treatment. The cost of the improvement was about £5 an acre, but Parliament has largely aided in the operation, and all are now satisfied with the result. The farmer gets better crops, the landlord gets better rent, and such public money as has been borrowed is safely returned to the Treasury.

The drainage of heavy land in this country, as in others, is urgently desired. Its advantages are very numerous, but the following may be specially adverted to: It allows water to circulate or to pass downwards in wet weather without remaining on the surface, there to evaporate and chill the land. In ordinary weather it slowly brings atmospheric and mineral food towards the roots of the crops, and in droughts it allows water from below to rise upwards by capillary attraction; that is to say, the effect of drainage is to dry the soil in wet weather, and to keep it moist in a drought. But it also deepens the soil and raises its temperature at a time when heat is most wanted, and it allows the farmer to begin his labours several days earlier in the spring, and to keep at them several days later in the fall. These few days are all that this climate wants for farming purposes. The objection to tile drains is the expense; but it is well always to aim high. Open drains, or brush drains, or pole drains, may be tried by the poorest; stone drains are better, but pipe drains are *the right thing*. It is said that in the United States, two-inch pipes at three feet deep can be laid at about thirty three cents per rod; and at thirty three feet apart, 1,320 feet will lay an acre. If the demand existed here, it could probably be done at the same rate. Those who have means of doing so, ought to give the tiles a trial; and if a few farmers were to agree about it, operators would be found who would carry on the works continuously. One intelligent thorough drainer was looking for such work last summer.

Sub-soiling.—Undoubtedly drainage helps to deepen the soil, but that is more directly done by sub-soiling, which means lifting the soil by an appropriate plough or combination of ploughs, until the land is loosened from ten to twenty inches below the surface. It may be done on grass land or on stubble land, and, of course, extends very greatly the area of mineral pasture for the roots of crops. Like most other mechanical operations however, it rather influences the condition than the composition of the soil; and tillage can hardly be called a sub-

stitute for manure, nor is manure a substitute for tillage. It certainly supplies a large amount of *mineral* food for the crop, and although that is great part of the fight, it is not all that is wanted.

Paring and Burning.—Another method for the renovation of old and foul pasture land is paring and burning. This is an old English practice, and one extensively pursued on the continent of Europe, where it is considered to be very effective in renovating pasture land. The surface or sod is turned up with the spade or plough, the sods set on edge to dry, and when dry, piled into heaps and slowly burned to ashes by the aid of dry brush. This operation serves a very excellent purpose, at least when the soils contain clay. Its advantages are—

- 1st. It cleans and renders the soil porous and absorbent.
- 2nd. It converts inert vegetable matter into available ashes.
- 3rd. It converts inert mineral matter into soluble and effective forms.

Phosphoric acid and potash are thus presented to the young crop; in fact, it yields a top dressing of ashes, and in a degree resembles the effects of “a first burn,” so that a crop of turnips may be raised without other manures.

These seem to be all the operations practicable upon the soil itself, so far as the direct supply of food for plants is concerned, but they do not directly add any of the *organic* elements of plants to the store which already exists. The implements by which these operations are to be effected have all been improved in a corresponding degree, and steam has been applied, in many cases, and found to be a cheaper form of power than horses. There are half a dozen sorts of ploughs, and also horse-hoes, clod-crushers, rollers, cultivators, and scarifiers, which bring the land into better tilth than the old system of ploughing.

Manures.—It is matter of every day observation that cropping causes sterility, and that manures bring back fertility; and the thing or things taken away thus seem to be returned. Any soil which by manuring will profitably carry crops may be called fertile; that is, it either contains all the elements of the crop, or it will enable the plant to find them. Mechanical operations on the soil are of no avail if the requisite things are not there; and not only must they be there, but they must be in the state of finest powder so as to dissolve in water, and this water must be free to flow downwards in wet weather, and upwards in a drought. These are a few of the conditions of fertility; it is therefore not an abstraction, or a vague mystery, but means a *supply of available food for plants*. To manure a crop, means to feed it artificially—to *hand-feed* it. We know what the elements of food are, when we know the composition of the body fed. There are a dozen or more different substances which constitute the food of plants; and they are, as far as the plant is concerned, of equal intrinsic importance or value in use, although they are not of equal commercial value. Some can always be had for little money while others are rare, and expensive because they are rare. Ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash, are those last referred to; the first (a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen) is got from the atmosphere, or from decaying plants and animals, or from substances (like smelling salts,) prepared from them; and the two others are what are called *mineral* matters. Lime is in some respects like potash, and much cheaper. *General* manures yield all the elements of a crop, while *special* manures supply only one or two; thus farm yard dung is a general manure, while salt or plaster are special ones.

Liquid Manures.—An objection is made by farmers here to some manures that they lose their influence in a season, and tell only on a single crop; but one of the great objects which the English farmer has in view, is to get a *quick* manure. He did not succeed in finding one which was at the same time both quick and lasting in its effects; accordingly, he prefers getting it back in the shape of a heavy crop at once, and thus he can replace it with interest. Like the merchant, he desires a speedy return for his investments. He uses soluble manures largely, and but for the expense, would prefer to use all of them in the liquid form. By repeated dressings with liquid manure, farmers get half a dozen cuts of heavy grass in a single season, and that with the aid of a Scotch sun only.

The difficulty in the case of liquid manures, is the labour involved in collecting and distributing them; but where the barns are at a higher level than the fields, something may be done in this way even here; and in many places, the irrigation of light grass lands could be effected at no great outlay, and with much advantage. Nitrogen, one of the most important elements of the animal frame and of manure, is destined to pass out of the body chiefly in the urine, and thus that excretion has a very high value; in fact, the commercial value of most manures is gauged by the proportion of nitrogen which they contain. What shall we say therefore of those who take no pains to save and economize the liquid manure that is thus made on the farm? Its paramount importance should never be overlooked, and it ought to be always retained either with the manure or in separate pits for the purpose.

Farm Yard Manure—Has always been and will ever be the mainstay of the farmer. It represents or ought to represent the crops consumed on the farm. These have mostly passed through the body of animals, and acquired thereby a disposition to ferment and decompose. This fermentation liberates the materials of the plant, and renders them again soluble and available for growing crops. Such fermenting materials, moreover, act like yeast or leaven, and when mixed with hay, straw, bog earth, sawdust, and the like, will cause them also to ferment, and become available as food for plants.

The composition of farm yard manure may be thus stated, although, of course, it is very variable:—

Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Organic elements,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Mineral matters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
									100

The organic elements, viz. carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, during fermentation, become carbonic acid, water, and ammonia,—substances which are directly available for feeding crops. The mineral matters, viz. phosphates, sulphates and chlorides of the alkalies and earths, being liberated during the process, are again ready for a new round of field crops. Dung in thus fermenting or undergoing slow combustion, more particularly if stirred and loosened, tends to allow the carbonate of ammonia to escape into the air; but this result may be prevented by covering it with fresh liquid dung, which cools the mass, or by adding plaster, or earth, or bog earth, which will absorb the gases.

The management of dung has been carefully studied in England, and it ought to be well understood here. Some rules and results may be adduced.

1. *The best quality of dung should be made that is possible.*—The analysis of dung tends to show that it varies in nature very greatly according to the food of the stock ; and here is the estimated value, in money, of the manure from one ton of food :—

1. Cotton-seed cake, - - -	\$27.86	12. Clover hay, - - -	\$9.64
2. Rape cake, - - -	21.01	13. Meadow hay, - - -	6.43
3. Linseed cake, - - -	19.72	14. Oat straw, - - -	2.90
4. Linseed, - - -	15.65	15. Wheat straw, - - -	2.68
5. Beans, - - -	15.75	16. Barley straw, - - -	2.25
6. Peas, - - -	13.38	17. Potatoes, - - -	1.50
7. Oats, - - -	7.40	18. Mangels, - - -	1.07
8. Wheat, - - -	7.08	19. Rutabagas, - - -	.91
9. Indian corn, - - -	6.65	20. Common turnips, - - -	.86
10. Malt, - - -	6.65	21. Carrots, - - -	.86
11. Barley, - - -	6.32		

The article at the head of this list is prepared from American cotton seed ; and if there be a semblance of truth in the above results, it is a cattle-feed of great importance. The Table, at all events, shews a very great difference in the value of manure from roots, and that from grain or oilcake. Cotton seed meal can be readily got from the United States ; and by the kindness of Mr. Goodale, some of it is now being tested in this Province.

2. *The manure made by the Stock ought to be properly collected.*—To understand the importance of this point, we must have an idea of the money value of the manure of different stock. It is estimated that the actual value of a cow's excretions for one year is about £8 ; that of a horse, £6 or £7 ; that of a pig, £1 ; and that of a sheep, something less.* If these values be multiplied by ten, it will be easy to see the loss incurred by not collecting or preserving them. English farmers arrange the flooring of their barns so as to receive all the solids and liquids of house-fed animals, in pits or trenches under the stables where the stock are fed, or they allow it to accumulate in close yards appropriated to the stock. They never willingly allow it to be wasted, or scattered about where its virtues are likely to be lost. In this country it is too often left in wild pastures, or wet straw yards ; or it is wasted in woods, swamps, brooks, and highways, where it profits not. It would be wrong to counsel the purchase of extraneous manures under such circumstances. No man ought to buy manures, until he has collected all that is or might have been made on his own farm. Theoretically, stall feeding and manure cellars are best ; but they necessarily involve labour, and that may or may not be conveniently had here. The solid excretions are best collected by keeping the stock as close together at all times as possible ; and by the free use of sawdust in the stables, and bog earth in the enclosed yard. By these absorbents we save the liquids, which are the best half of the manure ; while at the same time, the absorbents themselves become manures, and double the gross amount of the pile.

All manures whatever should be made under cover, and the preparation and management of a suitable pit or cellar for manure ought to be looked upon as one of the first duties of a farmer.

3. *The powers of manure ought to be carefully preserved.*—Farm yard manure ought not to be kept too long, nor be much fermented before it is put on the land ; when *fire-fanged* it is inert and almost useless, and the heat required for the young seed has been spent. Stables and manure heaps ought never to

* Stockhardt's Field Lectures, p. 94.

have any smell. This is prevented either by using some means of arresting fermentation, or by absorbing the gases as they come off. Cold and tight packing will arrest putrefaction, and the absorbents recommended are dry bog earth, sawdust, earth, or plaster, but not lime. The use of sawdust in stables cannot be too much recommended. By using it as a part substitute for straw, much more of the latter may be cut up and fed to stock, while the sawdust itself, owing to its absorbent nature, can soak up all the liquid excretions, and so keep the stable clean and free from smell. Bog earth, when dried by a few months exposure to the air, is in very general use, and by liquid manure it can be fermented; so that we may double or treble the available supply of manure when wanted.

4. *Farm dung ought not to be exposed to rain or any cause of washing; if dung be thus exposed, the best of it is soon removed. The waste from thus allowing dung to be leached may be understood from the subjoined analysis of one gallon of the water draining from dung heaps:—*

Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,383 grs.
Organic matters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Mineral	"	-	-	-	-	-	518
							70,000 grs.=one gal.

5. *When dung is hauled on to the land, the sooner it is earthed over the less loss there will be.*

Green Manures.—This name is applied to crops ploughed under by way of renovating the land. Old sward and clover after-math, are constantly thus used; but the phrase is generally applied to crops that are ploughed under while they are in full flower. In Canada, it is considered that the growth of wheat in the ordinary rotation can hardly be effected without this ploughing under of clover, and rolling of light soils.

Broad leaved plants absorb much more from the air than the narrow leaved grasses can do in the same time; and if they have deep roots, as clover has, they bring up much mineral matter from the subsoil. Thus they largely add to the surface soil when ploughed under, and their decay proceeds with rapidity.

In England, it is now unusual to grow a crop for green manuring only. The available soil is all required for food for stock; and when the crop is fed, it yields meat as well as manure. In this country, it may be used to great advantage to bring up old lands, where there is no manure to be had, and no money to pay for it. Eel grass, sea weed, and waste weeds, twigs, and herbage of all kinds, might be called green manures; but they are more effective when used after composting with lime and other things. Buckwheat or clover, or oats may be used; but red clover is probably the best for ploughing under, because part of it may be removed for soiling, and the remainder, with the very bulky roots, ploughed under. It is said that at the end of two years, it leaves in the ground a weight of dried roots equal to half of all the hay cut from the land in that time. This practice is now general in Upper Canada and Ohio, and should be tried here.

Composts—Are mixtures of mineral, vegetable, and animal substances, and their composition varies according to the fancy or the resources of the farmer. It is to be recollected that the remains of plants and animals must be made to putrefy and decay before they can again become food for crops; and, although

tan bark or nut shells *may* be made to decompose, still, the cost of effecting it may be more than the product is worth.

As a general rule, liquid and solid excrements are used as the ferment to induce decomposition, and a good deal of handling and turning is required. Lime, potash, or soda ash, however, will do nearly as well; and Dana says that one cord of spent ashes with three of bog earth, makes the best compost for light, worn out lands, when applied at the rate of four cords to the acre. Nevertheless, there ought to be on every farm an appropriate spot to which may come all the slops of the house and barn and privies, which are to be there mixed with dry bog earth, sawdust, mussel mud, fish refuse, spent ashes, marl, mud, or plaster, long straw, road scrapings, herbage, and such like, in proportion to the ferment. These are to be made into a heap, covered over with earth, and left until decomposition has fully set in, when they are again to be worked over and laid on the land. In places near the sea, eel grass and sea weed, with lime, and mussel mud, or the like, make excellent materials for composts. Fish offal and bones may also be made serviceable. Fish bones contain about 48 per cent. of phosphoric acid, one of the most useful elements that can be given to the land.

Here follows the testimony of a practical man, who has found the good effect of composting lime with bog earth, &c. John Ferris, Esq., M.P.P. for Queen's County, thus writes:—

“I have in different ways for the last ten years tried the application of what is generally called swamp mud as a fertilizer of the soil, and have come to the conclusion that when used in its natural state, it has proved beneficial in a small degree on clayey soil; but when piled in heaps in the fall and mixed with lime, I have found it to be equal if not superior to barn manure, for every purpose to which it may be applied. In my opinion, the land to which it is applied retains for some time a considerable quantity of the manure, and meadow land is greatly benefited by it.

When applied for the purpose of raising wheat, the lime is of great utility in connexion with it, for the purpose of checking the growth of weeds; and the oftener it is mixed and turned before being used, the better it is.

I have also tried it after laying in the barn yard during the winter, and piled for a time in the spring, and it answered very well. I would give as my opinion, that a manure can be manufactured that will answer all purposes, at a cost not exceeding the benefit derived from it; and swamp mud and ashes can be used with considerable success. In trying slip manure, obtained from the market slip, as a top-dressing for meadow land, I was quite successful, but the expense was too great to justify me in continuing the practice.

Lime when used singly, I found to be of great benefit; but the quantity required was too great, according to the benefit derived. In connexion with the above, I would state that lime is of little benefit on gravelly land, but on loamy soil it answers very well.”

Extraneous Manures.—The following Table will shew the supposed value of some manures, and the number annexed expresses the number of pounds which it would take to produce the same effect as 100 pounds of farm yard manure:—

Farm yard manure,	-	-	100	Seaweed,	-	-	-	80
Cow dung,	-	-	125	Potatoo tops,	-	-	-	75
“ urine,	-	-	91	Pea straw,	-	-	-	45
Horse dung,	-	-	73	Straw,	-	-	-	140
“ urine,	-	-	16	Rapeseed,	-	-	-	8
Sawdust,	-	-	250	Guano,	-	-	-	2½
Green grass,	-	-	80					

From the above, it will be seen that there are many better fertilizers than farm yard dung; and that if it is to be supplemented on the farm, the convey-

ance of a few pounds of guano or superphosphate, for instance, will be much cheaper than that of a hundred weight of dung.

The portable manures which are chiefly sold in England are guano and bones, and the amount now annually expended there on these fertilizers has been estimated as follows :—

Guano,	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,500,000
Nitrate of soda,	-	-	-	-	-	1,125,000
Bones,	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000
Superphosphates,	-	-	-	-	-	2,100,000
Coprolites,	-	-	-	-	-	1,885,000
Sulphate of ammonia,	-	-	-	-	-	750,000
Other articles,	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Total,						\$20,056,000

Our Customs' returns for 1859, shew an import of guano only to the value of \$2,322. If, as is said, the Peruvian deposits of guano are to be exhausted in fifty years, New Brunswick will have but little to do with the result.

The manufacture of artificial manures now employs a large amount of capital; and bones, blood, and offal, enter largely into them. The prices vary from £5 to £10 sterling per ton, and this is determined by the per centage of nitrogen or phosphorus which they may contain.

Guano.—Peruvian guano, the best of the portable manures, is worth about £13 sterling per ton. Bad guano is not worth buying at any price. The quality of guano is apt to vary, and should always be guaranteed by the dealer. It may be roughly ascertained by weighing a bushel of it, which ought not to exceed 73 pounds, and it ought to be dry; then burning 100 grains of the fine dry powder over a clear fire, in an iron spoon, when, if the ashes are quite white, and do not weigh more than one third of the original weight, the article may be generally relied on. The ash when placed in dilute muriatic acid, ought mostly to dissolve without effervescence, and leave of insoluble residue not more than one or two grains in weight. Guano should be finely powdered, sifted, and mixed with five or six times its weight of mould or fine soil. The direct contact of guano with seeds will destroy them; and it is always best to use it with farm yard manure, plaster, or bone dust. One hundred weight of guano will thus replace eight tons of the former. The same quantity of guano applied in spring, is an admirable top-dressing for grass lands. For roots, three or four hundred weight may be used; with potatoes, one half ought to be applied at planting, and the other at the second earthing.

The value of guano may be well understood, when it is known that it represents the well decomposed remains of whole generations of seals and sea-fowls which have accumulated for ages, and been preserved from loss by the virtues of a hot and *rainless* climate.

Bones.—The chief amount of the mineral matter in the food of animals is appropriated to the growth of their bones, and after death, it may be most easily recovered from them. Bone consists of an intimate union of two parts of phosphate of lime or "bone earth," with one of cartilage, a substance rich in nitrogen. The fertilizing powers of bones chiefly depend upon their nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Bones are applied in various ways. They are ground, or burnt, or fermented, or steamed, or acted on by sulphuric acid, with a view to making them soluble. When ground bones are placed in the earth, rain water dissolves the bone earth, and decay liberates nitrogen; but burnt bones,

of course, can yield none of the organic elements. Steaming bones, or permeating them with urine, or dissolving them in vitriol, hastens decomposition, and allows them to be more quickly removed from the soil. Vitriolized bones are often sold by the name of "superphosphate." Fine bone dust must always maintain its value and position as a fertilizer; but when treated with steam, urine, or acid, it acts more quickly and efficaciously on the young growth of turnips, when they are most in danger from the fly. Four or five hundred weight, or half that quantity with ten or twelve loads of dung, will be a good dose for an acre of roots. Vitriolized bones should be mixed with four or five times their own weight of fine mould, before being placed in the drills for turnip seed; and when used for a top dressing for grass or grain crops, they ought to be applied before rain.

Blood Manures.—The idea of making use of blood as an element of manure was a happy one, and at the present day it enters largely into the composition of "artificial." One of the best of these is made by mixing it with ground bones, and then adding sulphuric acid. After ten minutes stirring, the mixture is run out; when it speedily cools, dries, and hardens. Many thousands of gallons of blood are thus used up every day; and for wheat and turnips, the product is most useful.

The money value in Great Britain, of the constituents of manure, is shewn in the following Table, taken, partly, from "Cameron on the Food of Plants":—

Organic matter, - - - -	£0	10	0	Stg.
Nitrogen, (insoluble) - - - -	56	0	0	
Ammonia, - - - -	56	0	0	
Phosphoric acid, (soluble) - - - -	46	0	0	
Phosphoric acid, (insoluble) - - - -	14	0	0	
Superphosphate of lime, (soluble) - - - -	28	0	0	
Phosphate of lime, - - - -	7	0	0	
Sulphate of lime, - - - -	1	10	0	
Sulphate of ammonia, - - - -	15	0	0	
Nitrate of soda, - - - -	15	0	0	
Common salt, - - - -	1	5	0	
Alkaline salts, (chiefly soda compounds) - - - -	1	10	0	
Salts of potash, (except the nitrate) - - - -	14	0	0	

Lime—Is the cheapest available alkali or alkaline earth which the farmer can use, and it seems to be very generally deficient in our soils. When added to clay soils, it liberates potash and soda from them. On peaty soils, it neutralizes acids, and hastens the decomposition of the organic matter. It fixes carbonic acid, and it assists in fixing the ammonia of the atmosphere, while it preserves crops generally from insects and disease. When lime is added to fresh drainings from the stables it preserves their nitrogen, but, when added to putrid drainings it always gives rise to loss.

The English practice is to apply lime once in every rotation at the rate of 100 bushels per acre. It is best used on lands that are dry, and rich in vegetable matter. It is a special manure, and cannot be a substitute for the universal ones; but on light soils, after being composted with bog earth, is always useful as top dressing. The farmers of Kent and Northumberland speak very highly of the use of lime; but Mr. Keator, of King's County, seems to be less sanguine. He says that Mr. Joseph Fowler, of Little River, has a kiln on his farm, and can afford to sell lime at 3s. per barrel, but that the labour involved almost forbids its use. Mr. Purves, who has also a kiln on his farm, and can sell lime at 5s. per hogshead of four bushels, doubts whether the use of it will

pay. Mr. D. Smith, who has a kiln also, is of the same opinion as the foregoing. Doubtless, there are some circumstances in these cases which require special study. Mr. Purves used the lime on the inverted sod previous to sowing with barley; and from the land he took a very heavy crop of barley, then two crops of hay at two tons per acre, and mowed the aftermath each year, when the grass, as he says, made but poor pasture. Perhaps it would have been better practice, as Mr. Keator remarks, to have pastured instead of cutting the grass a second time. The organic matters of the soil had, in fact, been worked up into the preceding crops. The great principle here concerned is to *drain and dung first, and lime afterwards*. It is also to be considered, when the estimated price of lime delivered is high, whether the money might not be better applied for bone dust or guano.

Gypsum.—The same general principles apply to *gypsum* or *plaster*, a compound of 80 per cent. sulphate of lime, and 20 of water; it is not a substitute for organic matters, but on dry land aids marvellously in quickening and increasing their action. Its effects as top dressing on clover, buckwheat, peas, and grasses, are very great. In Mr. Keator's hands, plaster on light land has proved very useful with manure, but of little avail without it; a result which was to be expected. Mineral manures always do best in association with organic matters or mould.

Ashes.—The ashes of hardwood are too hot and alkaline for direct use, and it is best to use them after leaching. Leaching removes most of the alkaline carbonates and silicates which are soluble in water; but leaves the less soluble phosphates, silicates, and carbonates, which gradually become available. Leached ashes are particularly useful as top dressing for grass on clay soils. Peat ashes consist chiefly of lime, and coal ashes of burnt clay; but the ash of sea weed is very rich in alkalies.

Salt—Is best when used in composts with lime or ashes; under these circumstances, it probably gives rise to the soluble carbonate of soda, and the chloride of calcium, highly useful as food for plants. The presence of the above substances in the soil, disposes the crop more actively to absorb organic manures, and in this way may *seem* to exhaust the soil; but crops can only be had at the expense of the organic and inorganic materials of the soil, and the operation is a legitimate one.

Classified list of Manures.—It is the business of chemistry to indicate principles or facts which the farmer himself must apply; accordingly, a list of substances capable of being used as manure is now given, from which a selection may be made, at the judgment of those whom it may concern:—

I. NITROGENIZED MANURES. (Forcing.)

a. *Substances containing ammonia.*

Ammoniacal salts, Peruvian guano, soot, putrid animal substances, for instance, blood, flesh and wool, ammoniacal liquor of gas works, putrid urine, putrid liquid manure, sewerage water, short dung, particularly sheep and horse dung.

b. *Nitrogenized matters which pass easily into putrefaction.*

Wool, hair, skin, bones dissolved, steamed, finely powdered, or fermented, rape dust, oil cakes of all kinds, fresh urine, fresh liquid manure, night soil.

c. *Nitrogenized matters which decompose with difficulty.*

Half-inch and quarter-inch bones, woolen rags, long dung.

d. *Substances containing nitric acid.*

Chili saltpetre, nitre earth, compost heaps.

2. PHOSPHATIC MANURES. (Grain or seed-forming.)
Bone ash, coprolites, American and other sorts of guano, fresh bones, bone dust, animal matters of all descriptions, rape cake, all sorts of oil cake, human excrements, farm yard manure, wood ashes, leaves, straw, peat and coal ashes, some marls and limestones.
3. MANURES CONTAINING MUCH POTASH.
Urine, wood ashes, leaves and green manures, composts and road manures, burned clay, some kinds of marls.
4. MANURES CONTAINING SODA.
Common salt, nitrate of soda, urine, soap-boiler's waste.
5. CARBONACEOUS MANURES.
Common farm yard dung, straw, leaves of trees, green manures, sea weed, saw dust, tanner's waste, peat, and vegetable remains of all kinds.
6. CALCAREOUS MANURES.
Burnt lime, shell sand, marl, gypsum, coal and peat ashes, gas lime.
7. MANURING MATTERS CONTAINING SULPHURIC ACID.
Sulphuric acid, gypsum, coal ashes, peat ashes.
8. SILICIOUS MANURES.
Coal ashes, peat ashes, straw, sand.

Crops and Cropping.—Whatever may be said of the fitness of our soil or climate for certain cereal annuals, or grain crops, there is no doubt that they can produce heavy and certain crops of perennial grasses. Such was the case in England also, before her soils began to regain fertility. Under these circumstances, English farmers concluded that *their* true policy was to feed as large a number of cattle as possible. Thus, it was argued, they would have both meat and manure,—food for themselves and food for the crop; and, if grain crops had exhausted the soil for cereals, animal manures would bring them up again. This was done accordingly; and instead of natural pastures, bare fallows, and white crops only, new grasses and fallow crops were cultivated expressly as food for cattle; so that, while the breadth of the grain field was gradually diminished, the return of grain itself was notably augmented. A new round of cropping began to prevail in the most advanced districts; and the principle of a longer rotation of crops was fully recognized, and was adopted in Norfolk and other improving districts, from whence the practice spread all over the country.

Under the new system, the grain crop occupies only one fourth of the whole area of the farm; while two fourths are in grass, and one fourth in roots. The grass, and roots, and straw, are all consumed on the farm; and every acre of grain gets the manure made from the produce of nearly three acres. It is no wonder therefore, that the yield of grain is greater than when the land sown to it was more considerable.

Rotation.—A certain number of crops following in a certain order on the same ground, constitutes a rotation. Crops differ considerably as regards the amount of some of their constituents; plants with broad leaves draw more upon the atmosphere, while the cereals by their roots, absorb chiefly from the soil. Wheat absorbs much phosphoric acid, clover and peas but little. Turnips by their leaves absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere, while grain crops seem to derive it mostly from the soil. A good rotation *economizes* the constituents of the soil and of the manure, and with the least labour maintains a supply of food at all seasons, for the stock. The rule, therefore, is to let green crops follow grain crops; or to alternate the different varieties of each series, one with the other.

The usual course in New Brunswick is, on new land, first—roots, second—oats, and third—grass, indefinitely. On sod land, a common rotation is oats, roots manured, wheat, hay, hay, hay, and pasture. Another is oats, roots manured, wheat, roots manured, barley, three crops of hay, and then pasture.

Mr. Price, of Ludlow, writes that the usual rotation in his district is, on new intervale land, turnips, potatoes, wheat with grass seeds; on old land, several successive crops of oats, then roots manured, then wheat and grass seeds, hay being always cut as long as it will grow. On new upland, Mr. Price reports that the usual rotation is oats or wheat, and potatoes, then pasture. Old upland, he adds, generally requires manure with each successive crop. The abundance of new land is the only excuse for repeating grain crops.

A good rotation followed in Maine is—corn, roots, cereals, hay, and pasture. In Western Canada the favourite course on wheat land is roots, wheat, and clover, the latter being ploughed under.

The improved rotations are all based on the principle of *never taking two grain crops in succession*, and any deviation from this is hardly ever to be justified. The English rotations offered for consideration are as follows:—

Years.	4 course.	5 course.	6 course.	7 course.	8 course.
1	Clover,	Grass,	Grass,	Grass,	Clover.
2	Wheat,	Grass,*	Oats,	Grass,	Wheat.
3	Turnips,	Oats,	Potatoes,	Oats,	Turnips.
4	Barley,	Turnips,	Wheat,	Potatoes,	Oats.
5		Barley,	Turnips,	Wheat,	Beans and Pease.
6			Barley,	Turnips,	Wheat.
7				Barley,	Mangolds.
8		*or Potatoes.			Barley with seeds.

The economizing of the mineral constituents of the soil by the alternation of such crops as draw at different rates upon the existing supply in the soil, is believed by Liebig to be the chief cause of the benefits which attend upon a good rotation, but nevertheless, it is impossible not to give great weight to the results of Mr. Lawes' experiments. Mr. Lawes, who is both a practical English farmer and a practical chemist, claims that he has established that the benefit really arises from the so called green or *fallow* crops bringing from the atmosphere or conserving on the farm, more substance rich in nitrogen than is yielded to them in manure. He asserts that direct mineral manures should always be used with the green or fallow crops, which will thus collect available nitrogen for the increased growth of cereal grains; and that this increased growth of saleable produce is only attainable, whether by manures, fallow, or rotation, provided there be an accumulation of available nitrogen within the soil itself.

Turnips.—The success of the improved Norfolk rotation was based upon the use of turnips sown in drills, and fed in great part to sheep, folded on the field for a great part of the winter. In this way wool and mutton were largely produced, and the land was at the same time manured, and fitted to carry wheat crops. This system of folding cannot be pursued here to any extent; but in a well ventilated root house, turnips can be stored for the winter months, and fed out when sliced, or pulped, or boiled, to stock of all kinds, even to horses. Boiled turnips, it is said, do not communicate any taste to the milk or butter of cows fed upon them. Thus a great addition is made to the resources of the farm for feeding stock; more cattle may thus be kept, and much

more manure accumulated. Both the mechanical and the chemical influence of the turnip crop on the land is very great; for in the first place, thorough loosening and cleaning of the land is required; and in the second, the bulk of the crop seems to be derived chiefly from the atmosphere by the leaves, and from the subsoil by the roots. Manures containing nitrogen seem to have less effect on this crop than those which contain phosphoric acid, while with grain crops it is the reverse. Thus the turnip crop rests the land, as it were, or leaves the nitrogen in it for the succeeding grain crop, and by means of the cattle fed upon it, brings in a large supply of the same useful element.

Turnips, both Swedish and common, do best on light friable soils; they ought to have not less than twelve tons of manure, and they may thus be successfully grown at the rate of twenty tons per acre. Bone dust and guano alone will suffice for the purpose, but the best application of all is a mixture of bones, guano, and good old dung. These will carry the turnip crop most quickly and safely over their first or critical stage of growth.

Mangolds or *Field Beets*, which keep better during winter than turnips, and carrots, as well as parsnips, should enter more extensively into regular field culture here. Not only do these crops give a large return per acre, but, for winter feed, they are much preferable to dry hay or straw; or rather, with the latter and a little oil cake, twice as many head of cattle may be wintered, and the supply of manure more than doubled: *In fact, there is no better way of increasing the productiveness of the soil—than to grow clover and turnips or other roots in every rotation, and to feed them in the barn or yard.*

The growth of roots is rapidly increasing in this Province, more particularly along the seaboard, where they are used for fattening stock, increasing the manure heap, and consequently the all-important wheat crop. On some farms on the Gulf shore, they are grown to the extent of 4,000 to 5,000 bushels. For the use of those who require information on the culture of turnips, we add the directions of an old-country farmer, Mr. Gray, of Oak Park, who says in answer to the President of the Agricultural Society of Saint John:—

“Land intended for turnips should be ploughed in the fall, especially if it has any portion of clay in its composition. It has thus the benefit of the winter's frost, which renders it friable and easier worked in the spring. The number of spring ploughings and harrowings will depend on the nature of the soil, which must be thoroughly pulverized and cleaned, every clod broken, and every weed gathered off. It is then drilled up into ridges of from 26 to 30 inches, according as the land is level and clear of stones or otherwise. Well prepared manure is then put into the drills, and seed sown, (at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre) as soon as possible.

It is of great importance that the operations of drilling, manuring, covering the manure, and sowing, should be carried on in as rapid succession as possible. Seed sown on the evening of the day that the manure is applied and covered, will vegetate under the most unfavourable circumstances; whilst if it is delayed for only twelve hours, it will either not vegetate at all, or so partially and feebly as to render it useless as a crop. So soon as the young plants show their rows distinctly, the grubber or cultivator should be passed between the rows, and the stripe of surface left between its operation and the line of plants should be taken off by the hand-hoe. This gives an effectual check to the first growth of weeds, and renders the subsequent weeding comparatively easy. When the plants have got to some size and begin to crowd each other, they should be singled out to a distance of from ten to fourteen inches, according as the crop is likely to be a bulky one or otherwise. Moist weather is the best for this operation; but it should not be delayed more than eight days beyond the proper stage, even though the weather should be unfavourable. While the thinning is going on, the earth should be removed from the roots of the plants left, so that only the tap root shall have a hold of the soil. At least one hand hoeing will be necessary after this, and as much cultivation between the rows as there is leisure for up to

the time that the plants begin to meet their leaves across the drill, when the drill plough may be passed lightly between the rows, so as to form a channel for the surface water to run off; but without putting any earth up to the bulbs."

Grasses.—Grain crops here complete the round of their existence in one hundred or one hundred and ten days, and as their root and leaf surface is but small, they must be highly fed; but grass crops are perennial, and their roots grow and spread much longer in the ground, so that they can carry a crop of herbage for several seasons. If they are cut for hay, the land gets or ought to get the produce back again. Too often, however, the hay is sold away, and the seeds, if they are gathered, are carried off the farm. The price of good grass seed is at least double that of wheat, but the system of taking successive crops of grass seed from land without manuring, top-dressing, or seeding anew, is a grievous error. It is spending the capital of the farmer, and not the interest only. When grass is pastured, more particularly by sheep, there is a fair return, and, if the surface pastured be not too great, the fertility of the land will improve: that is to say, the ordinary excretions of the stock pastured will replace the food consumed. One sheep, it is said, will in one day manure ten or twelve square feet of surface, but with milk cattle the return is only "in spots about," and it is very much less than the crops consumed. The land yields the crop, and the crop yields the milk by transformation of its elements in the organs of the cow; but, the milk is sold as butter or as cheese, and does not generally revisit the land again. The composition of milk has been already given, and it is estimated that a cow removes on an average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of bone earth from the soil in one month: The inference is easy,—*Repluce it.*

The art of getting good upland hay or pasture, is to have the land in a high state of fertility from the first, which it cannot be after several grain crops have been taken and sold off the land—and to sow a good *variety* of grasses.

As regards the kind of grasses to be sown on mowing land, we believe that timothy, red-top, and fox-tail, with clover, will give as good and sure returns in this climate as any others. A good deal has been said about mixtures of other kinds, and there are some hundreds of them in all; but theory and practice are at one in regard to the value of the above, especially the timothy; and while no grass seems better suited for our soils, no climate can be better than ours for its continued growth and for its cure. With a good mowing machine, a light horse-rake, and a few squares of cotton for throwing over the cocks in case of rain, nothing more seems to be wanted. The average yield of hay in New Brunswick, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre; that of New York State is 96 tons for every hundred acres. It has recently been remarked (Maine Report for 1859.) that the small tubers at the base of the stalks of timothy, are of great importance to the plant, and that they ought neither to be nibbled by sheep nor swine, nor mowed too closely. This point is not yet fully settled, and it seems to be quite worthy of investigation. For dry pastures, fox-tail is recommended instead of timothy or with it, and Swedish clover has been introduced of late as a substitute for red clover on heavy soils. Its flower is accessible to the honey bee also, which the flower of red clover is not. If it does well in Sweden, it ought to do well here, and it ought to be thoroughly tried by the Societies.

Attention is likewise directed to the Italian rye grass imported this year by Mr. Barberie. It is sown broadcast with manure, as an early forage plant, and is much used as soiling for stock. If made into hay it will, like clover hay, form an admirable winter feed for sheep.

In a letter to Mr. Pierce, Mr. Barberic adds—

“ I forgot to mention when I wrote you a short account of my doings on my arrival, that I had purchased some Italian rye grass, in order that some of our farmers may have an opportunity of trying the experiment, and testing its quality and applicability to our soil and climate. I was induced to make this purchase by observing the growth on the estate of Sir Charles Tempest, in Yorkshire, of a field of this grass. This was about the 20th July. At this time Sir Charles told me he had taken two cuts of three feet at each cutting, and that he expected the third cut would yield as much as either of the former cuts, making the enormous yield of nine feet in one season. At that time the grass on the third growth was from six to seven inches. I was also informed by a gentleman in Bradford, that he likewise cut six feet in two cuts, and expected the third in like manner. It may be sown singly or mixed, the latter is probably the better way, if you want clover or other grass the next year. And the Italian grass is an annual, and consequently you must sow it every spring. The mixed grasses will remain for your next year's crop, if you so desire. It requires as a matter of course good rich soil if you expect a large yield, and be assured it will not deceive you. In England immediately they make the first cut, they pass the cart with the liquid manure, and give the ground a complete sprinkling of that valuable stimulant, which acts like a charm. I wish to call the attention of our farmers to this article.”

In a few years the value of this new grass will be fairly tested, but it is perhaps hardly right to expect as good crops here as in Yorkshire, unless we cultivate them as they do in Yorkshire; if we do not, it is apt to take on the habit of common rye grass.

Stock Husbandry.—Feeding.—We have already shewn that all plants and animals whatever, including crops and cattle, consist essentially of water, gaseous or organic substances, and mineral salts, derived from the soil.

Plants, which form the food of animals, yield not only the ultimate but the proximate elements of the animal fabric; that is to say, the manufacture of flesh begins, as it were, in the plants which form the food of animals.

Neglecting the water, which constitutes so large a portion of both plants and animals, we learn that there are four distinct principles in the food of farm stock; the first is rich in carbon—*starch*; the second in hydrogen—*oil*; the third in nitrogen—*fibrine*; and the fourth in phosphorus—*bone earth*. Starchy matters are consumed for the *heat* which they evolve; the oil is stored away as *fat*; the fibrine appears as *flesh*; and the bone earth is chiefly employed in building up the *skeleton*. Now although this is the regular order of things, yet if the food be scanty or the labour excessive, or the cold of the atmosphere extreme, the fat and the flesh will be consumed as well as the farinaceous elements of the food; and in due course of time, the animal will exhibit all the points of its *skeleton* in full relief, and it will *handle* like a barrel in a bag of parchment.

It has been established that the food of farm stock is chiefly transformed into flesh, heat, and dung, although some kinds of it yield proportionally much more of the flesh-forming than of the heat-giving principles; and this is an important consideration, for the latter are almost altogether given off by the lungs into the atmosphere, while the former re-appear in the excretions; thus the richer the food is in nitrogen, the richer the manure will be, and the practical measure of the value of food and manure generally, is the proportion of nitrogen or phosphorus which they contain. Such are the views now held by the chemical counsel of English farmers, and by these principles their practice is chiefly directed.

The elements of any cultivated crop will do for food, but some answer better for special purposes than others. Oilcake, lintseed, and cornmeal, abound in

fatty matters ; grains are rich in flesh elements ; roots abound in bone earth ; while all of them contain a large proportion of the heat-giving elements. But it is proper to remark that the addition of *salt* to the ordinary elements of crops is required for healthy growth ; and it has been demonstrated that milk cows, for instance, fed on potatoes alone, could not be kept in condition without the addition of about two ounces of salt *per diem*. This is more than is required under ordinary circumstances ; but one hundred grains a day will not be too much for grown stock, and half or quarter of that quantity for steers and calves.

The subjoined Table will afford the data required for calculating the value of crops as applied to the feeding of farm stock ; it exhibits the theoretical and the practical value of the different kinds of food for stock, and will be useful for reference. The theoretical value is calculated from the proportion of water and nitrogen which the substances contain, while the practical value is derived directly from experiments in feeding :—

NUTRITIVE EQUIVALENTS.

Crops.	Theoretical.	Practical.	Crops.	Theoretical.	Practical.
English Hay,	100	100	Potatoes,	319	200
Red Clover Hay,	75	90	Beans,	23	54
Green Clover,	311	430	Peas,	27	54
Rye Straw,	479	500	Indian Corn,	70	52
Oat Straw,	383	200	Buckwheat,	55	64
Carrot Tops,	135	—	Barley,	65	61
Swedes,	676	300	Oats,	60	71
Mangolds,	391	400	Rye,	58	55
Carrots,	382	250	Wheat,	55	52
White Beets,	669	—	Oilcake,	22	43

Another view of the relative value of crops, may be had from the following Table, which shews the

AVERAGE OF ORGANIC SUBSTANCES IN COMMON CROPS.

Organic Elements.	Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Indian Corn.	Peas.	Potatoes	Turnips.	Hay.
Water, - - - -	15	16	12	12	14	75	86	16
Starch, - - - -	42	37	40	40	42	15	7	4
Gum & sugar, - - -	19	6	14	6	6	2	2	12
Nitrogenous substances, -	15	16	13	17	24	2	1½	7
Oil, - - - -	2	6	3	9	2	½	½	23
Woody fibre, - - -	15	15	16	14	9	4	2	30
Mineral matters, - -	2	4	2	2	3	1½	1	8
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The causes which retard the fattening of animals are, first, a *sparing supply of food*, under which condition the air that enters the lungs consumes or burns up the fat and the flesh of the body itself. Food is the fuel which by its consumption generates the power of the living body, *its vital force* ; but if food be not supplied, the furnace and the engine themselves will be burnt up. An animal, therefore, will die, if the daily waste of its body be not repaired by the food ; and as a general rule it may be said that in animals life goes out like a lamp without oil, when the waste amounts to about two fifths of the original weight.

Second, *active exercise* increases the waste. As a fire burns away more rapidly when urged by bellows, so the vital power is sooner exhausted by muscular effort, which quickens the action of the lungs and heart.

Third, *disease* causes waste, because the appetite being gone, the fat and flesh of the body itself are drawn upon and consumed.

Fourth, *cold* causes waste of the body and of the food. When an animal is in a cold yard or barn, the heat of its body internally remains about 110° F. as in warm weather; but more fuel must be consumed to maintain that temperature, and food or fodder is the fuel required. Cattle and sheep consume about one fourth more in equal times, in winter than in summer.

If these causes of waste are recognized as the true ones, it follows that an abundance of succulent food, warmth, and rest, will be most conducive to the fattening of stock. Cold is the only cause of waste which is apt to be overlooked: and the exposure of cattle during the long, wet nights of spring and autumn, or during the storms of winter, is very much to be reprobated. Barns are gradually improving in the Province, but many farmers still have them altogether too open; if fodder is scarce, boards and battens are cheap enough. The sight of frozen manure at the heels of his cattle, would rather startle an English farmer; but many *farmers* here rather consider that such cold keeps the stock healthy. There is a mean in all things; and in this case, the mean lies between an ill-ventilated stable which provokes a tear by its pungent effluvia, and one so open that the sight of the sufferings of the gaunt creatures caged therein affects the beholder much in the same way.

As regards the *length* of the New Brunswick winter, there is nothing very formidable in that for the cattle, if they are properly cared for. The Scotch farmer feeds his cattle in-doors from November until the middle of May, and that is what is required here also. Old-country farmers, in fact, prefer keeping their fattening stock in-doors altogether. Thus they sooner come into condition; and more manure is got in the sheds, or cribs, or boxes, where they always remain.

The art of fattening stock is not unlike the art of forcing crops; that is to say, in both cases you try to get as much and as rich food as is possible, digested in the shortest possible time. Now, as fineness of texture in soils was found to be almost of as much importance as fitness of composition, so here also, the operation of digestion is greatly accelerated by bringing the food of stock to a fragmentary condition, and even by partially cooking or softening it before it is fed out to them. Peas and grains ought to be bruised, or cut up in the sheaf and soaked in water with salt; hay, clover, and straw, ought to be cut up; roots ought to be sliced or crushed, and boiled or steamed. Salt and water ought to be freely supplied, and oilcake or cotton-seed cake given at times to prevent the scouring that is apt to appear when the proportion of green and watery food has been too great. Winter food for cattle ought to be both mixed and moistened before use.

Grain bruisers, chaff cutters, root slicers, also boilers and steamers, ought to be found on every farm, where the owner can afford to purchase them. They are as useful in the barn as coffee mills and coffee pots in the kitchen. Roots and oil cake are the great modern additions to the list of cattle food. Roots have been in use for more than fifty years; but, although ten years ago oil cake was little known, either as a food for cattle or for crops, the English *import* (in addition to what is made there) now amounts to nearly 100,000 tons a year. One of the very best of the new kinds of portable food is undoubtedly fresh cotton-seed cake; but it ought to be seen that this is always made from

the kernel and not from the whole seed : in fact, until a shelling machine was used with the seed, neither the oil nor the cake was likely to come into favour.

From what is known and proved on the subject of stock feeding and its application to the renovation of land, we are justified in drawing the conclusion that on farms where the cattle are fed out of doors during summer, and where straw forms their principal food during winter, we do not get one fifth part of the dung which may be got from proper feeding within doors. In the increased manure thus got there is the means of doubling the produce of the land, and at the same time of improving its condition. From this increased fertility of the land again, the forage crops will be largely increased, and thus the stock will not only be better fed, but their number at the same time may be greatly increased.

Breeding.—The great guiding principle here is to select such animals for breeding, as with fewest defects, exhibit in the highest degree the points or qualities which it is desired to perpetuate. *Like begets like.* The qualities required may differ in different places ; and the breeder himself must see that the operation, whatever it is, is a profitable one for himself.

In cattle we want fine bones, with much flesh and fat, early maturity, and if possible, good milking properties.

In horses, good temper, docility, and bottom, are desired for all ; but for draught purposes, a large, powerful frame ; and for road work, a lighter weight with vigorous muscles, flat, sinewy limbs, easy in action, and quick withal. In sheep we especially desire a good digestive system, and an indolent, quiet disposition, which disposes to easy and early fattening, together with a large carcase and a heavy fleece. Fine mutton, however, and long, fine wool, seem to be hardly compatible.

In pigs, we also seek an easy temper and a good digestion, early maturity, a bulky body, and slender bones. The established breeds are such as profess to embody most if not all of these qualities ; although, of course, they cannot embody opposite ones, yet a breeder tries to combine the best selection of points in the same animal, according to his own fancy and to the wants of his individual locality.

The conditions under which he operates have reference to the temper, the health, and condition of the male and female parents, and to the feeding of the progeny. The parents, while combining the points desired, must not be very unlike in their general characters ; and the progeny derived from them must by good treatment and generous food be allowed to develop the good qualities which were thus naturally or artificially implanted in them.

Improved breeds of Stock.—The principles of breeding are derived from the practice of the most successful improvers of stock, and from the accumulated stores of physiological science. We can but allude to them in this paper, which is not a methodical treatise on the principles of agriculture, but only upon such points as seem of special interest to the farming population of this Province ; and who, from the want of agricultural books and journals, may not have access to any plain statement of the principles on which the great advance of agriculture in Great Britain within the present century, has been shewn to rest. Much money has been spent in importing stock into this Province, and generally, the process has been a very expensive one ; but so it necessarily has been everywhere, and time as well as money must be freely expended before the desired object can be attained. The improvement of pigs and sheep already is very note worthy.

There are many farmers in New Brunswick who, because they occasionally meet with an animal of unknown pedigree with good points, straightway assert that the *country breed* is good enough for all purposes, and that imported animals are too tender, or apt to degenerate, or the like. To those who entertain such opinions, a few words of explanation may be given on the part of the Board of Agriculture, which, without pledging itself in favour of any one breed of animals, yet, at the outset of its operations, urges upon all Societies concerned in agriculture, the importance of testing the varieties of the so called *established breeds*, and of gradually replacing the coarser native stock by them, or by some intermediate breeds which shall show themselves especially fitted to the circumstances of the country.

After the process of breeding from animals possessing the desired points has been effected, the progeny will be improved, but this cross or grade animal, if bred from indiscriminately, will be uncertain as to the character of the progeny again derivable from it. They may or they may not have the points of the sire, but if the operation of breeding between animals having the characteristic points for several generations has been carefully conducted, the points become permanent, and the breed is established. Unless this selection however has been properly made for four or five generations, the produce remains uncertain. A good cross *may* reproduce one like himself, but individuals of established breeds *will* do so. Grade bulls are seldom safe.

A few years thus suffice to make great changes in the breeds of stock : Suppose that a pure male is served to country animals of the other sex, (and that is obviously the shortest way), the first produce is half bred ; the second will be three fourths ; the third seven eighths ; and the fourth will be almost entirely pure. There seems to be some doubt as to the system of breeding in and in, but on the whole, it is safe practice not to put pure males to their own progeny ; nor ought there to be any cross breeding on the side of the males, or any great dissimilarity in the sexes.

When the reform in English farming began, the native breed of sheep in Leicestershire were selected for improvement by Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley Grange, and so well did Mr. Bakewell understand the matter, that it is said he could have effected any change in the form of sheep short of putting their heads over their tails.

When Bakewell began, it was generally believed that a fair quality and a large yield of mutton could not be associated with corresponding conditions of the fleece ; it was also supposed that if the weight of the carcass was to be increased, it would be best done by making a larger framework of bones ; and in no case was a sheep thought to be rightly fit for the market before its fourth year. These views are now considered to be entirely heterodox. Bakewell made up a breed of sheep which, with small bones, carried a heavy load of mutton and a thick fleece, and which were ready for the butcher before their second year. These were great results ; and corresponding improvements were effected by others, in the breeds of cattle and pigs ; and thus the character of Great Britain came to stand as high for stock husbandry, as for any other branch of agriculture or of art.

In no country has the breeding of horses been carried to such perfection as in England. This has been in great part owing to the national habit of riding on horseback, rather than in wagons or light carriages, as is the case in America. Hunting and racing, moreover, are the great national sports of England ; and the old stock of horses has, by a liberal infusion of Arab blood, and by other means, been brought *very near* to perfection. Mr. Rarey pub-

lily asserted in New York, not long ago, that the best English thoroughbreds are, in point of shape, endurance, size, and beauty, fully two hundred years in advance of the best horses of the Arabian desert of to day.

Horses.—The horses of the Province are beginning to acquire a high character, and the Societies are mostly alive to the necessity of continuing the strain of pure blood. Of late years we have had most of the English and American stocks imported, and there is a great number of fine colts now on hand which command good prices. The lot imported by the New Brunswick Society consisted for the most part of heavy draft horses, but the importation last season by the Board was of the New England and Canadian breeds—light, active, muscular roadsters or driving horses of all work. A cross with the Black Hawk on a large Messenger mare is one which highly commends itself, and which we hope soon to see here. These New England horses, originally of English stock, now command very high prices; but the *Maine Farmer*, while advocating an American Stud Book, says, that if you desire to buy a horse, every one offered to you will be a Messenger, or Morgan, or Black Hawk; and some of them will be *full blood* of all three; while another facetious writer says that “every chunk of a horse with a little pony smartness and a heavy mane and tail, is a full-blooded Morgan, and if of a chesnut color, Green Mountain Morgan. Every good horse is rated a Black Hawk, though he might with equal propriety be styled a black crow. Every long legged, rangy gray is a Messenger, and the rest are Hambletonian, Abdallah, or something else. We Yankees are never short for names; we always have grandiloquent titles for our smart men, and illustrious pedigrees for our smart horses.”

The Morgan horse seems to be very nearly all that is wanted for a roadster; but two distinct breeds are wanted for the country, viz. a roadster and a heavy draft horse, and they must be bred, each of their kind.

As regards *Horned cattle*, the established British breeds fully sustain their character here: that is, most of them are good for meat, milk, and early maturity. Scotchmen however generally vaunt the Ayrshire stock,—and certainly they give most milk for their food,—while Englishmen uphold the Durham or Devon blood. The *hardiness* said to be required for this country may be got by crossing the cows with imported bulls—as is the practice; but if stall feeding be followed in winter, with oilcake and roots, bruised grain and chopped hay or straw, there will be no great *hardiness* required. If hardiness means a capability of getting fat and giving milk on a course of bramble bushes and thistle tops, at temperatures below the freezing point, that quality may never ultimately be established.

As regards *Sheep*, the English breeds are remarkable for their precocity combined size and excellence of flesh, together with weight of fleece. Their early maturity is the result of breeding, and feeding on turnips and oilcake. The Southdown sheep are short-wooled, small, averaging 126 lbs. at fifteen months. The mutton is excellent; they often produce twins, and their fleece averages 6 lbs.; it is well fitted for this country. The Hampshire Downs are rather larger, and their fleece averages 6 or 7 lbs. The new Leicesters are long-wooled sheep; their fleece averages 7 lbs., and the carcass at fourteen months averages 140 lbs.; they seldom have twins. The Cotswolds are hardy, long-wooled sheep, often twinning, soon coming to maturity, and yielding for the food, the most wool and mutton; average weight, 180 lbs.; fleece 7½ lbs. The Lincolnshires are large, long-wooled sheep, which form more mutton and less fat than the Leicesters. Yearlings, it is said, sometimes weigh 71 lbs. to

the quarter; the fleece will average $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The Oxfordshire Downs are ready for market at thirteen or fourteen months. They average 140 lbs. with a fleece of from 7 to 10 lbs. The Cheviot or Northumberland breed are destitute of horns; they weigh about 16 to 18 lbs. per quarter, and the fleece 4 lbs.

Sheep are esteemed in England to be very important manure-makers for the farm, whether they are folded in the turnip field or fed in sheds. Their manure is considered to be worth their food, which it may be. If sheep are wintered, they command good prices in the spring. A sheaf of oats cut up and mixed with clover hay and salt, forms the best winter feed; but lintseed or cotton-seed meal, will expedite the fattening and improve the manure.

The breed of sheep in this Province has greatly improved of late years; many fine rams have been introduced, and the flocks of the River Counties are, many of them, remarkably good. Dogs and bears are much complained of, and it would be well for the Board to consider how far these nuisances might be abated by means of legislation.

Mr. Perley of Woodstock, and Mr. J. H. Reid of Fredericton, have established a character as regular breeders; they use the new Leicester and Cotswold stock. Mr. Perley's cross between these two breeds, makes excellent mutton, and the fleece sometimes cuts 10 or 11 lbs. Mr. Reid has recently imported a very fine Cotswold ram from Canada, and he keeps up a considerable stock of ewes of that kind. Mr. Smith of Crock's Point, and Mr. Morrison of Rockburn, in York, and Mr. Miles of Maugerville, are favourably known for their Oxfordshires and Southdowns, and Grades.

The sheep of Mr. Barberie's importation were not in good condition, owing to the tedious and stormy passage which they underwent; but time is required to know their value as a breeding stock. The loss of the fine Lincoln rams is greatly to be regretted, as that breed is said now to be the favourite in England, for mutton and wool combined.

Mr. Brait of Kingston, Kent, in a recent communication says, that neither Leicesters nor Devons are adapted to Kent; that the wool of the Leicester though long, is far too coarse to be useful, and that Devons and Southdowns are only calculated for the butcher's benefit. What is wanted, he says, is a sheep with a heavy, fine fleece, and of a moderately large size, so as to give fair fleece and fair mutton.

The establishment of wool depots and of cloth mills, will greatly aid in establishing this important branch of husbandry here. The Factory near St. John, already has sent much woolen goods to market, and we shall hope soon to hear that our import of woolens has greatly diminished. Certainly, no branch of stock husbandry is better adapted to our circumstances, or more profitable than sheep farming.

On reviewing the subject which forms the groundwork of the foregoing paper, addressed by the Provincial Board of Agriculture, at the outset of their operations, to all who are interested therein, the following conclusions may be accepted as of general application:—

1st.—There is no specific remedy or antidote for the evils of exhaustion, and of that diminished productiveness which are complained of here; but reliance must be placed upon the dissemination of the great principles of agriculture, which, with a due regard to economy and to local circumstances, are to be applied and made use of, in the assurance that *the same good results will follow here, which have attended their application elsewhere.*

2nd.—The case of New Brunswick is not a peculiar one ; but one which is common to all countries where land is comparatively cheap, while labour and capital are dear. Trade and manufactures draw capital away from agriculture, and enhance the price of labour, but, *for men with slender means and stout hearts a farm is the safest investment.*

3rd.—As a preliminary to the cultivation of the soil, the cultivation of the mind is required ; and this is to be best effected by the inculcation of right principles upon the young. *A short and easy summary of fundamental principles should be distributed.*

4th.—Young and old are to be enlisted in the cause, and stimulated by all honorable motives to a friendly competition with one another, by means of Societies, Clubs, and other local agencies, aided by a central organization which shall analyse and publish results, and secure, at proper intervals, a general Exhibition of the agricultural wealth of the Province. *Encouragement and superintendance are both required.*

5th.—While avoiding all unnecessary dictation or control, those Societies which receive public aid, should, under supervision of the Central Board, be brought into a definite and systematic course of action, more particularly as regards the encouragement and trial of new and improved breeds of stock, crops, manures, implements, and methods of tillage. *Detailed Reports, Forms and Schedules from the Board will best effect this.*

6th.—Continuous attention ought to be given, in the case of prizes at the local and general Shows, to the necessity for using numbers, measures, weights, and dates, and for stating in writing, the methods adopted in securing the results for which rewards are bestowed. Farm Records and Farm Accounts are specially to be commended. *Premiums, like Patents, are not to be granted for things, but for the disclosure of methods.*

7th.—Root crops and broad-leaved plants, which derive their nourishment in great part from the atmosphere, rather than by exhaustion of the soil, will afford a greater weight of food for stock from the same breadth of land than any others. *The grain crop ought to hinge upon the root crop, and Swedes and clover or buckwheat ought to appear in every rotation.*

8th.—The keeping of stock is to be chiefly regarded as a source of manure, without which the fertility of the land cannot be sustained ; but, no more should be ploughed than can be kept fully manured. *It is better to improve the quality than to extend the area of the land under cultivation.*

9th.—An improved breed requires improved feeding to sustain it ; and, as it is wrong to cultivate more land than can be thoroughly manured, so it is equally wrong to keep more cattle than can be maintained in prime condition. *What is worth doing at all is worth doing well.*

10th.—As comminution and mixing of the soil, and warming it by drainage, materially aid the nutrition of the crops sown in it, so the cutting or grinding, and cooking or steaming of such crops, fed out in comfortable barns, tend greatly to promote the growth and fattening of stock on the farm. *Supplement labour by means of improved implements, and economize fodder by housing stock in warm stables.*

Respectfully submitted,

J. ROBB, M. D.

Secretary Provincial Board of Agriculture.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

Pursuant to notice in the Royal Gazette, by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, the Members elect of the Provincial Board of Agriculture met at 10 A.M. on Tuesday 21st February 1860, in the large Committee Room of the House of Assembly; and the Board continued to sit and adjourn from day to day until 2nd March, when it adjourned until 21st of March.

Throughout the above period the Board continued to meet in the morning in the Committee Room, and at 7 P.M. in the Room of the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly. The Meetings were open to the public, and much interest was exhibited in the proceedings of the Board. The afternoons were occupied in Committee business.

February 21.—The first day was occupied with a scrutiny of the nominations and appointments of the Members who presented themselves.

The Chair was occupied by Dr. Robb, and Rev. Dr. Wiggins acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

As final result, it appeared that the Members duly appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, under provisions of 22 V. c. 10, were—

Charles Perley, Esq. James Robb, Esq. M.D. Hugh M'Monagle, Esq.

The Members duly returned as Delegates by the County and District Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, were—

James G. Stevens, Esq. for Charlotte, Robert Jardine, Esq. Saint John, Hon. A. E. Botsford, Westmorland, Hon. David Wark, Kent, James A. Pierce, Esq. Northumberland, Joseph Read, Esq. M.P.P. Gloucester,	{	Andrew Barberie, Esq. for Restigouche, John A. Beckwith, Esq. Victoria, Henry E. Dibblec, Esq. Carleton, John H. Reid, Esq. York, Rev. A. V. G. Wiggins, D.D. Sunbury, George D. M. Keator, Esq. King's.
---	---	--

February 22.—Dr. Robb presided. It was announced that the Members nominated by the Executive Government on account of invalid elections by the Societies, were—

John Ferris, Esq. M.P.P. for Queen's, John Lewis, Esq. M.P.P. for Albert.

The Member elected, according to law, by the Board, was—

George Kerr, Esquire, M. P. P.

On ballot, Mr. Kerr was also elected first Chairman of the Board; and after the Chairman had taken the Chair, Dr. Robb was, on ballot, elected as Secretary, and the organization of the Board was in this way completed.

Resolutions were passed—

1. To thank Dr. Wiggins for his services as Secretary;
2. To request transfer of Societies' Returns from Office of Provincial Secretary to that of Board;
3. To appoint a Committee to prepare a Form for the Agricultural Department of the Provincial Census, as desired by the Honorable Attorney General, viz :—Messrs. Wark, Wiggins, and Keator;

4. To appoint a Committee to draw up Bye Laws for the Board, viz :—Messrs. Robb, Botsford, and Dibblee ;
5. To appoint a Committee to Audit the Accounts of the Agricultural Societies for past year, viz :—Messrs. Beckwith, Barberie, M^cMonagle, Stevens, and Jardine ;
6. To appoint a Committee to consider propriety of holding a Provincial Exhibition, viz :—Messrs. Pierce, J. H. Reid, Botsford, Keator, Dibblee, Barberie, and Stevens ;
7. To appoint a Committee of Finance, viz :—Messrs. Kerr, Stevens, Pierce, Lewis, and Dibblee ;
8. To appoint a Committee to report a place of meeting for the Board, viz :—Messrs. Reid, M^cMonagle, and Beckwith ;
9. To appoint a Committee to report amendment and consolidation of Laws affecting Agriculture, viz :—Messrs. Barberie, Botsford, J. H. Reid, Jardine, and Stevens.

February 23.—Committees were appointed to consider and report—

1. On the best way of improving the Farm Stock of the Country, viz :—Messrs. M^cMonagle, Perley, J. H. Reid, Botsford, Wiggins, Keator, and Barberie ;
2. On the best way of publishing the proceedings of the Board, viz :—Messrs. Pierce, Stevens, and Wark ;
3. On such regulations as may guide the Board in their appropriation of moneys to the Societies, viz :—The Law Committee.

February 24.—Reports were handed in from the Committees—

1. On the Census ;
2. On the County Accounts ;
3. On a proposed Exhibition ;
4. On importation of Stock ;
5. On Printing ;

All of which were ordered to lie upon the Table.

February 25.—This day was occupied with a discussion on the proposed Exhibition, and it was finally Resolved—

1. That it be held at Sussex Vale, in King's County, and opened to the public on Tuesday 1st October 1861 ;
2. That a Committee be appointed to prepare an outline or preliminary plan of the same, viz :—Messrs. Robb, Jardine, M^cMonagle, Botsford, Stevens, J. H. Reid, and Barberie.

February 27.

1. The Committee on Bye Laws gave in a Report, which was finally adopted ;
2. The Report of Census Committee was reconsidered ;
3. A Committee was appointed to prepare Rules concerning the election of future Delegates ;
4. The subject of a Stock-Farm, as recommended by the late Agricultural Commission, was discussed, and ordered to stand over till next Annual Meeting.

February 28.—It was Resolved—

1. To recommend to the Legislature to appropriate a sum not exceeding £2,500 for the importation of Stock, to be sold under regulations prescribed by the Board, and returnable within four years on repayment of purchase money, if a Stock-Farm should within that time be undertaken by the Board ;
2. To appoint a Committee to draw up the plan of such importation, and the conditions of sale ;
3. To appoint a Committee to report on a permanent location for County Shows and Fairs ;
4. To appoint a Committee to report on the subject of improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery ;
5. To authorize Secretary of the Board to call upon public officers and private individuals in name of Board, for information bearing on Agriculture ;
6. To postpone opening of Exhibition of 1861, until Wednesday 2nd October ;
7. To adopt first Report of Committee on Revision of Laws.

February 29.—It was Resolved by the Board—

1. To adopt the Report of Committee on Finance ;
2. To adopt the second Report of Audit Committee ;
3. To adopt second Report of Census Committee ;
4. To adopt Report of Committee on Imported Stock, and to print Mr. Jardine's letter to Chairman ; and which are as follow :—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Importation of Stock beg to Report that, should a Grant be made by the Legislature for that purpose of £2,500, the following Stock be imported during the ensuing Season, viz :—

		<i>From the United States.</i>			
Two Horses of Morgan, or Messenger, or other established breeds,				£600	0 0
		<i>From Great Britain.</i>			
<i>Durham Cattle,</i>	Six Bulls and four Heifers,	...	...	500	0 0
<i>North Devons,</i>	Three Bulls and two Heifers,	...	...	200	0 0
<i>Ayrshires,</i>	Three Bulls and two Heifers,	...	...	150	0 0
<i>Longwooled Sheep,</i>	Twenty Rams and ten Ewes,	...	...	250	0 0
<i>South Downs,</i>	Two Rams and four Ewes,	...	...	50	0 0
<i>Swine,</i>	To the value of	...	...	100	0 0
				£1,850	0 0

The Committee are of opinion that the amounts named would be sufficient to purchase and import choice animals, if bought from farmers at farmers' prices.

The Committee recommend that the Horses to be purchased should be not less than four years old, and known to have good breeding qualities.

The Bulls should be yearlings, and the Heifers two years old and in calf.

The Committee recommend that an Agent should be sent to make these purchases, and take charge of the importation.

On arrival, the Stock should be sold at Auction in Saint John, after twenty days' notice in the Newspapers, and an intimation in writing, to the President of each Agricultural Society.

Sale should be to the highest bidder for cash, with a bond in double the purchase money (except by permission of the Board to relax this condition) that the Stock so sold shall be kept in the Province, as under:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| The Horses for life, | The Rams and Bulls for four years, |
| The Heifers for ten years, | The Swine for three years. |
| The Ewes for six years, | |

Also, should the Board at any future time be empowered to establish a Breeding Farm, such Stock should on demand be returned to the Board on repayment of the cost.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JARDINE,
A. V. G. WIGGINS,
HUGH M'MONAGLE,
CHARLES PERLEY.

Fredericton, 29th February, 1860.

LETTER FROM MR. JARDINE.

GEORGE KERR, Esq.

Fredericton, 28th February 1860.

Chairman of the Provincial Board of Agriculture.

SIR,— * * * * *

A Breeding Farm having been recommended by the very able Agricultural Commission, no doubt after mature deliberation, I have some hesitation in expressing a difference of opinion; but as I have not been able to see how such a plan could be worked out so as to afford benefits commensurate with its expense, I will proceed to state the mode by which I think Stock in the Province can be improved at the least cost, and in a way which will rather encourage than interfere with private enterprise.

Before doing so, permit me to lay down some general principles on which, in my opinion, our operations should be based to ensure success.

First,—It being a fact that all the best breeds of Stock having been, not found, but made by a judicious system of selection and good treatment, it follows that, without equal care, such breeds if introduced here would sooner or later fall back to what they sprang from; therefore to insure permanent good from the introduction of such improved breeds, it will be necessary to induce those who get them to improve the present ordinary treatment.

Second,—As it is probable that not one of the present breeds, whether of horses, cattle, sheep, or swine, is precisely adapted to our climate and soil, it should be our object to make breeds for ourselves, to suit ourselves. This, it appears to me, can be most economically accomplished by putting the males of the best foreign breeds to selected females of the breeds we have. By proper treatment and the periodical introduction of pure bred males, we might soon have stock equal if not superior, for our uses, to any known breed.

Third,—As we cannot hope to induce farmers to improve their treatment of cattle otherwise than by shewing them that it will *pay* to do so, model breeding farms must be established in each farming district in each County, at which farms it must be proved, in the sight of all the neighbourhood, that it pays better to keep six good cows than twelve poor ones; that growing animals should be maintained at the top of their condition from the day of their birth; that without proper shelter it takes perhaps one quarter more of food to maintain the heat necessary to life, and that the difference of the products of a good breed well treated, and a common breed with common usage, whether in labour, meat, milk, or wool, will make the intelligent farmer a rich one.

Fourth,—As it is not within the means of the Province to do all this at the public expense, and yet as permanent improvement cannot be expected until it is done, we must look to the intelligent and patriotic, who have been blessed by Providence with the means, to devote themselves, each in his locality, to the task of proving that judicious farming will pay, as without that living proof, legislation and lecturing will be alike unavailing.

* * * * *

Taking the above data as a basis, I propose that the duty of importing Stock should be laid on the Provincial Board.

* * * * *

As arrangements for this year's operations have probably been already made by many of the Societies, I would not lessen the grants to Counties this year, but ask a special

appropriation from the Legislature, of two thousand pounds, with which to commence operations. * * * * *

The principal hindrance to the importation of Stock by County Societies and private breeders has been, that as they could not afford to send a person to select and ship, they could not depend on getting what they wanted, and at the cheapest rates. This will be avoided by the above method.

All who desire to improve their stock will thus have an opportunity to do so; and the progeny from such importations will soon find its way through the Province.

I am your obedient servant,

R. JARDINE.

February 29.—It was Resolved by the Board—

5. To appropriate £30 in sums of Fifteen Pounds, Ten Pounds, and Five Pounds, respectively, for the First, Second and Third best Essays upon the Agricultural History and Condition of any one or more of the Counties of the Province.

The said Essays to be lodged with the Secretary of the Board on or before the 31st October next.

Each Essay to be distinguished by a motto only, while the author's name and address is given in a sealed envelope attached to the Essay, and labelled outside with the same motto or mark which is upon the Essay itself.

Any one or all of the above premiums may be withheld for sufficient reasons, as the Judges may decide; and the Board reserves the right of publishing in its Annual Report to the Legislature or otherwise, such of the Prize Essays as may seem proper for that purpose.

In the Report of the Secretary with reference to this subject, it is suggested "that the facts, figures and opinions of the writer might be conveniently grouped together under such heads as—

1. General Introduction;
2. Geographical or Topographical description of County;
3. Physical features, Geological features;
4. Rocks, Soils, Natural products;
5. Population, Towns, Villages, Settlements;
6. Pioneers, Individual cases;
7. Markets and Communications;
8. Farming Statistics, Land, Crops, Labour, Manures;
9. Immigration and Emigration;
10. Influence of Agricultural Societies and Exhibitions;
11. Advantages, Difficulties;
12. Suggestions, and General conclusion.

Essays and Reports upon the Agriculture of different Counties are considered to be among the best means of bringing the true condition of these different Districts before the public. Much has been done in this way by the Highland Society of Scotland, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Canadian Board of Agriculture, and the State Societies in the United States. It is hoped that in the course of a few years we may have such Reports upon every one of the Counties in this Province. Without full and accurate Reports and Statistics there can be no safe legislation.

The Secretaries and Officers of County and District Agricultural Societies are especially invited to prepare and send in an account of the Agricultural condition of their own particular localities. Much useful information is known

to be embodied in the Annual Reports of Societies which are now scattered, but of which files may remain with the respective Societies.

The task of tracing the gradual progress of each County from the state of hunting grounds to that of smiling fields and well tilled farms, is a most interesting one, and if the present generation pass away without engaging in it, the thread of the narrative may be broken, and the story pass into oblivion.

No battles are more full of interest than those of man with nature; no triumphs more noble than those which are won by civilization over barbarism; and no monuments seem more praiseworthy than those which are dedicated to the cause of Agriculture.

Each man may in his own sphere contribute something to the general result; and with a little effort and industry, the history of local progress among us may yet be recovered from oblivion. If the difficulties of the past have been overcome by the strong arms and patient endurance of the early settlers of this Province, there are surely no obstacles before us now which can be considered more serious than those which *they* encountered and subdued; let us therefore not prove degenerate, but by the example of their efforts, and by the aid of the foundations laid by them, press ever forward, until the products of our fields sustain and clothe the population of the country; and those of the forest and the mine, the factory, the sea, and the ship-yard, become our proper sources of wealth rather than the means of mere subsistence."

March 1.—It was Resolved—

1. To institute enquiries concerning Lime and Gypsum in this Province;
2. To adopt Report of Committee on Laws, as amended; and which is as follows:—

"In reference to the Rules and Regulations under which the Board will sanction the appropriation of public moneys to the several County and District Societies, we recommend—

1. Strict adherence to the requirements of the Law for the encouragement of Agriculture, 17th Vic. Cap. 22, viz:—That the declaration required by such Act, Section 1, be made by at least forty members, showing the amount paid by cash subscribers; that the same be transmitted to the Secretary of the Board before the first day of December, and that the sum of at least fifteen pounds be raised by every Society.

2. That the Treasurers of each Society shall, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of said Act, 17th Vic. Cap. 22, prepare a detailed statement of the Income and Expenditure of their respective Societies; which Account shall be duly audited by two members of said Society and approved of by them, and which Account shall also be sworn to by said Treasurer as per form in said Act given, or such other form as may be prescribed by the Board; and said Account shall also be accompanied with original vouchers for all items of expenditure. That the said Account shall be a detailed Account Current, showing the balance in hand at date of previous accounting, all receipts and disbursements subsequent to that period, with the numbers of all items under proper classification; and that the said original vouchers of items of expenditure shall be numbered in conformity with numbers which shall be inserted in said Account Current. Also, that said Society shall furnish a list of the sale of stock, seeds, and implements, signed by the person making such sale; and likewise a list of office-bearers; and shall also show what amount of seeds, implements and stock have been sold by private sale, and what by auction.

3. That a copy of the Bye Laws of such Society be filed with the Secretary of the Board, in accordance with Act 22nd Vict. Cap. 10, Sec. 14.

4. That the appropriation of any portion of the annual grant to which the several Counties may be entitled, and which may hereafter remain undrawn for one year, be not authorized by the Board.

5. That Bonds be given by the respective Treasurers of Societies to Her Majesty the Queen, in the sum of £200 for the due accounting of moneys in hand belonging to the Society of which he is Treasurer.

6. That Schedules and Forms be prepared, together with full directions to each Society of what is required of them, embodying the foregoing requirements, which shall be sent to every County and District Society.

7. That each Society shall transmit to the Secretary of the Board each year, on or before the 15th day of November in each year, a Report of its operations for the past year, together with an estimate of the actual state of the land, crops, implements, stock, culture, and domestic manufactures in the District or County, according to Section 9 of said Act, and as near as may be to the form therein given, or such other form as from time to time may be prescribed by the Board.

* * * * *
Respectfully submitted. JAS. G. STEVENS, *Chairman.*"

NOTE.—The regulations for the future election of Delegates to the Board, are embodied in the amended Act which was passed by the Legislature, as recommended in foregoing Report.

3. It was also resolved to receive the Report of Committee on permanent location of Shows; which Report is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to report upon the propriety of the County and District Societies locating permanently their Fair Grounds, beg to Report as follows:—

The first thing to be accomplished in rendering Shows popular, is to make them attractive. This may be done by having judicious arrangements for disposing of the animals in such a way that they may stand in classes, and the spectators know exactly where to look for each class; and wherever it is compatible, the providing a track where the movements and action of horses may be witnessed, and the draft power of oxen tested, and by a suitable building where the domestic manufactures and the products of the soil may be agreeably disposed as well as protected from the weather.

These objects cannot be accomplished without their being a permanent site where the cattle and other stock may be exhibited; as it is always preferable to have the entire show as much within a limited area as possible. We would therefore suggest that the Secretary of this Board recommend to the Presidents of the different local Societies, by Circular or otherwise, that they lay this matter before their respective Societies at as early a day as possible, and recommend it to their favourable consideration.

J. D. M. KEATOR,
J. H. REID,
J. A. BECKWITH.

March 1st, 1860."

It was also Resolved—

4. To adopt Report of Committee on Printing;
5. To appoint a standing Executive Committee, to consist of the Chairman of the Board, the Secretary, and three others to be elected from year to year;
6. Not to entertain any claims from Agricultural Societies for money due before 1st January 1859;
7. To adopt Supplemental Report of Committee of Audit, concerning Sun-bury Society;
8. To authorize the Secretary to certify to the Lieutenant Governor, that the Board had sanctioned the appropriation of £1,339 6 3 to Agricultural Societies named in Schedule; and that the Board would sanction the other appropriations recommended by the Audit Committee, on fulfilment of conditions required by the Law;
9. To publish an official abstract of proceedings of Board as soon as possible;
10. To appoint a Committee to report on subject of Immigration.

March 2.—Resolutions were passed—

1. To adopt Report of Finance Committee ;
2. To receive Report of Committee on reorganization and consolidation of County Societies, and to recommend the same to the favourable consideration of all concerned.

Here follow the remarks and suggestions of the Committee, as to the management and workings of County Societies and their Branches :—

“ From our experience, we believe the true interests of the agricultural portion of our population, as well as the intention of the Legislature in granting money to County Societies, can only be fairly and legitimately carried out by having one Society in each County, and one only. The Law at present sanctions or recognizes as many as four Societies, (or Branches,) in any one County, upon such Societies respectively raising forty subscribers and paying in £15 ; that then, and in such case, each Society (or Branch) is entitled to draw three times that amount by Warrant from the Provincial Treasury, not exceeding in any one County in the whole, the sum of £200. These Societies being thus divided and sub-divided, cannot effect the same amount of good, nor can such insure the same harmonious working as if united in one. It has been known to excite a spirit of antagonism, instead of fostering unanimity and a proper feeling for energetic action, emulation, and an honorable as well as laudable desire to meet in fair competition. This subject only requires to be well considered by farmers, and they will at once see the necessity of unity, which is strength. The system and object of these divisions and branches may be obviated, and every requirement met, now sought to be obtained by the Branch Societies, in this way :—

Let there be but one Society, one general Subscription List. Let the Office-bearers consist of one President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and Secretary, together with, say seven (or more if you please) of a Committee of Management for the year, whose duty it shall be to meet when occasion requires, to conduct any business that may be required of a special nature during the year, and to attend Shows, &c. These Officers to be annually elected at the Term the General Sessions of the Peace is holden in the County, by the Members of the Society who have paid their subscriptions the preceding year. Let the County be divided into Districts—as many as conveniently can, not exceeding four; (if necessary) to be determined by a majority of the members present, due notice being given previous to such meeting. Let each District have its Annual Show or Fair, commencing at No. 1, and so on, until the whole have been gone through with, the Premiums to be the same in each; any District may compete, and intermix as much as possible, but no Animal or Article to obtain a second Prize in any other District the same year. These District Exhibitions will bring people together, if conducted on the above plan, and will secure unity and free intercourse; and all being conducted on the same scale of Premiums and Prizes, and all on an equal footing, no one has cause for complaint.

It may also be added, that where contiguity and other facilities will allow, if the inhabitants of two Counties were disposed to join as one Society, for Agricultural Shows, &c., it would be desirable so to alter the Law as to meet the case.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee;

A. BARBERE.”

It was also Resolved—

3. To appoint Mr. Perley as Agent to purchase Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Great Britain ;
4. To appoint Mr. M'Monagle as Agent of the Board for the purchase of Horses in the United States ;
5. To recommend the Executive Government to appoint an Agent to accompany Mr. Perley, with a view to promote Immigration into New Brunswick ;

6. To designate certain subjects to be written upon by Members of the Board, with a view to their future publication in whole or in part ; as follows :—

Drainage,	}	Mr. Jardine.
Saving and application of Manure,		}
Home Markets ; Forestalling,	}		J. H. Reid.
Sheep Farming in New Brunswick,		}	Mr. C. Perley.
Pure Bred Stock,	}	
Grade Cattle or Cross Breeds,		}	J. A. Beckwith.
Breaking and Training of Horses,	}		Mr. Stevens.
Settlement of Wild Lands,		}	Rev. Dr. Wiggins.
Renovation of Old Lands,	}		Mr. Ferris.
Root Crops,		}	Mr. Keator.
Composts,	}		Hon. D. Wark.
Lime and Gypsum,		}
Domestic Manufactures,	}	
Agricultural Education,		

It was also Resolved—

7. To designate certain subjects to be written upon by Gentlemen named, not being Members of the Board ;
8. To designate certain subjects on which information was to be sought for, by means of Circulars issued by the Secretary. These Circulars are as follows :—

In addition to the Statistics contained in the last Census Reports, or sought for in the Schedules of the next one ; in addition to the data contained in Johnston's Report, in the Reports of the New Brunswick Society, and in the Report of the late Agricultural Commission, information is still desired by the Provincial Board of Agriculture upon some points, such as those mentioned below. Accordingly, replies to any one or all of the subjoined queries, to be addressed to the Secretary on or before 31st October next, are respectfully solicited from Societies or individuals.

J. R.

1. Does immigration into your District proceed, and at what rate ?
2. Has there been much emigration from your District ; to what extent, and why ? Where do the Emigrants go ?
3. What special Agricultural difficulties does your District labour under ?
4. What special advantages does your District possess ?
5. Are new Settlements forming or old ones extending ?
6. Would you suggest any measures to favour settlement of Wild Lands, and spread of Farming ?
7. What soils do you find to be most available ? Can you name any localities of Lime, Plaster, or Marl ?
8. What crops do you find to be most profitable ?
9. What is the condition of Wheat culture in your District ?
10. What is the condition of Corn, Potatoe, and Clover culture ?
11. What extent of Draining has been done in your District, and how has it paid ?
12. What natural manures do you possess ?
13. Have you tried imported Manures to any extent, and with what results ?
14. What can you afford to pay for Lime or Plaster for Manure ?
15. Does any special branch of farming take the lead in your County ?
16. What are the chief products sold from your Farms ?

17. What amount of imported Farm stuffs are required by your County ?
18. Do you know of any remedies for the Wheat rust, the Wheat fly, or the Potatoe rot ?
19. Are Manures generally composted, or not ?
20. Is the importance of warmth to Cattle recognized as a substitute, so far, for food ?
21. How does Lumbering influence Agriculture ?
22. Do Gardens extend ? Do Apples thrive in your District ? Have the grafted kinds been profitable ?
23. Can you offer any information concerning the use of imported Manures on land ?
24. How does Bee culture succeed with you ; what difficulties have you with it ?
26. Can you suggest any special object of encouragement to the County Societies, or to the Provincial Board of Agriculture, or to the Legislature ?
26. Can you offer any suggestions as to Provincial Exhibitions ?
27. Can you offer any specimens of Farm Accounts Current, showing the profit or loss of the business ?
28. Have you seen many new or improved implements of value introduced into your District ? What are they ? Will they pay ? What others would you wish to see introduced ?
29. How many Reaping or Mowing Machines do you know of in your County ?
30. What breeds of Cattle prevail in your District ?
31. What is your experience of pure breeds and crosses ? What variety of Horse, Cow, Ox, Sheep, and Pig, do you consider best for your County ? Do long or short-wooled Sheep do best with you ?
32. Are there any local diseases of Stock, or remedies ?
33. Do Wolves, or Bears, or Dogs affect you much ? Would you suggest any change of the Law concerning Wild Animals or Dogs, as affecting the Farmer ?
34. What demand is there for Farm labour ?
35. What has been the influence—good, or bad—of Agricultural Societies on agriculture ? Are there any Farmer's Clubs, and what results ? What is most wanted in your opinion to advance the Agriculture of your District ?
36. Do you think that Agricultural teaching can be introduced into the Common Schools of the country ?
37. What rotation of crops prevails in your District ? What improvements in it would you suggest ?
38. Can you quote many individual instances of prosperity from land culture ?
39. Does culture of Turnips or Mangolds increase ? What do you think of them as compared with Potatoes or Hay, as food for Stock ?
40. Does Drainage pay in your locality ? What kind of Drains are cheapest and best ?
41. Have you tried deep and subsoil Ploughing, and with what results ?
42. Do you know of any disease affecting the Grasses ?
43. Have you tried Field Peas, and with what result ?
44. Does it serve best to plough in Manure in Spring, or Fall, or to use it as top-dressing ?
45. Are Agricultural Journals read in your District ?
46. Are there any Agricultural Libraries ?
47. Have you used Guano or Bone Dust, and with what results ?

48. Have you tried Green Manures as a means of restoring land?
 49. Have you used Hay, Straw, and Turnip-cutting Machines, and with what results?
 50. Have you used Linseed cake, and with what results?
 51. Are Manures generally made under cover? Is liquid Manure saved?
 52. What is the average clip of Wool with you?
 53. Do you make, or can you furnish any Meteorological observations or facts concerning Climate as affecting Agriculture?

It was also Resolved by the Board—

9. Not to audit any other Accounts or claims from Societies for 1860, until next Annual Meeting;
 10. To leave over the subject of Agricultural Education at the present time;
 11. To thank Chairman and Secretary;
 12. To adjourn until 21st March 1860.

J. ROBB, *Secretary.*

ADJOURNED MEETING.

March 21.—The Secretary reported—

1. That on the day following the last meeting of the Board, the Chairman and he had waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and submitted a brief account of the proceedings of the Board; that His Excellency had evinced much interest in the same, and was pleased also to express a hope, that the operations of the Board would materially further the cause of Provincial Agriculture.

2. That applications for grants for 1859 had been made from various Societies, and also for 1860; whereupon

Resolved, That the claims for 1859, so rendered, be remitted to the Audit Committee; that such further claims for 1859 as may yet come in be disposed of, according to Law, by the Executive Committee; and that all claims for 1860 stand over until the next annual meeting of the Board.

3. That the Exhibition Committee had prepared an outline of the proposed Exhibition for 1861, in its four departments, viz:—

AGRICULTURAL,	INDUSTRIAL, and
HORTICULTURAL,	NATIVE, or NATURAL;

with a Sketch of the Classes of Objects for which the Board should offer Premiums, so that the attention of all concerned might at once be turned towards the subject, and the Exhibition rendered as creditable as possible to the country. The outline just offered was recommended to be printed and distributed by way of notice to Farmers, Manufacturers, and all such as would be likely to make contributions towards the proposed Exhibition; whereupon

Resolved, That the outline above referred to be printed in the Appendix to the Pamphlet previously sanctioned by the Board; and that the following be adopted as the Preliminary Notice of Objects for which Premiums shall be offered at the Great Provincial Exhibition to be held at Sussex Vale on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th October 1861:—

I.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Cattle—Durham, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire, or others.

Sheep—Leicester, South Down, or others.

Swine—Large, Small breeds, or others.

Horses—Blood, Harness, Saddle, Draught.

Poultry—Hens, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese.

Dairy, &c.—Butter, Cheese, Hams, Sugar, Starch.

Grains—Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Corn.

Seeds—Pea, Bean, Turnip, Carrot, Mangold, Parsnip.

Roots—Turnips, Carrots, Mangolds, Parsnips, &c.

Implements—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Drills, Rollers, Crushers, Fan-ners, Reapers, Mowers, and Horse Rakes. Horse powers and Thrashing Machines, Hay, Straw, and Root Cutters, Pulpers, and Washers, Stumping and Draining Machines, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Carts, Churns, Presses.

Ploughing.

II.—HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Green House Plants, Bouquets, Wreaths, Roots, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Honey, Bees and Wax, Wine, Pickles, Preserves.

III.—INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Paintings, Drawings, Photographs.

Sculpture, Lithography, Engraving, Dentistry.

Gold and Silversmiths' work, Carvers' and Gilders' work.

Printers', Bookbinders', and Lithographers' work.

Models in Architecture, Ship building and Engineering.

Ladies' Work in Wool, Cotton, Linen, Silk, Hair, Grass, Straw, &c.

Cabinet Work, Musical and other Instruments.

Carpenters', Joiners', Coopers', and Turners' work.

Carriage and Sleighmakers' work.

Cutlery, Metals, Machinery, Implements, and all other Manufactures in Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead and Tin.

Tanners', Shoemakers', Saddlers', and Trunkmakers' work.

Furriers', Clothiers', and Hatters' work.

Painters', Soapmakers', and Candlemakers' work.

Woolen, Cotton, and Linen Goods.

Manufactures in Stone, Marble, Brick, Draining Tiles, &c.

Fish salted, dried, pickled, preserved; Oils.

Indian Work in Stone, Wood, Bark, Hair, Leather, Beads.

IV.—NATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Collection of Live Animals, Birds, &c.; Stuffed Animals, Birds, &c.; Shells and Fossils; Woods, Dye Stuffs, Grasses, and Seaweeds; Minerals, Ores, Paints, Fuels, Oils; Rocks, Clays, Building Stones.

Mr. Beckwith submitted final Report of the Audit Committee, which was received and adopted; whereupon *Resolved*, That the Secretary be authorized to certify to the Lieutenant Governor, that the Board had sanctioned the appropriation of £295 5s. to Agricultural Societies named in the Schedule, including a sum of £72 to the Simonds (Saint John) Society.

The Board adjourned *sine die*.

J. ROBB, *Secretary Prov. Board Agr.*

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

On the part of the Executive Committee, a statement is now offered as to proceedings connected with the importation of Stock.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES.

Hugh M'Monagle, Esquire, who had been appointed by the Board at their meeting of 2nd of March last, as their Agent for the purchase of Horses in the United States, proceeded upon his mission on the 27th of the same month. He was furnished with a draft for £600, for the faithful expenditure of which a Bond to the Crown was executed by him. He was also furnished with written instructions, and with introductions to official and other persons.

The subjoined extracts from Letters to the Secretary of the Board will shew what was done :—

Portland, Maine, April 11, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Since my arrival here on the 29th March, I have been busily engaged travelling over Maine, examining their different favourite stock Horses and their produce, comprising the Messenger, Drew, Tiger, and Eaton stock, all of which are good families of road Horses; to see which I had to pass through the Towns of Auburn, Lewiston, Winthrop, Waterville, Augusta, Bangor, Exeter, and Dexter, and have succeeded in purchasing two Colts at the following prices, viz :—Dexter Messenger, 4 years old, colour gray, fifteen and a half hands high, weighs 1,136 lbs., is broken to single harness, and trots fast for a Colt of his age; price \$500. The second is a bay or brown Drew Horse, 5 years old; stands over fifteen and a half hands high, and very stout built; weight not known, but in my opinion will weigh 11½ cwt. He is a Colt of general good form, and I think will move very well; price \$230.

It is now my intention to go to Vermont and get a Morgan, if I can find one of suitable form, at a price within my reach; if not, I shall go to Canada or elsewhere. I cannot say at what time I shall arrive in Saint John, but think before the first of May.

I remain your obedient servant,

HUGH M'MONAGLE.

Boston, April 25th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—In addition to the two Horses named in my former letter, I have purchased two more for the Province, viz :—Charley, bred in Canada near Quebec, got by an American trotting horse out of a Canadian mare; colour bay, 8 years old, fifteen and a half hands high; also, Morgan Hawk, bred in Berlin, Vermont, got by the Peck horse, he by Vermont Blackhawk, out of a Morgan mare; 7 years old, colour dark or dapple bay, fifteen and a half hands high. It is my intention to put the Vermont horse on the *Admiral* for Saint John, to-morrow morning, and also the Quebec horse at Portland, if I can get him on board there. The two purchased in Maine, I will take from Bangor over land via Saint Stephen, that being the nearest and cheapest route for them. It will probably be the last of next week before I arrive at Saint John with the two last named Horses; however, the necessary notice can be given as soon as possible after receiving this. The two last Horses purchased cost \$600 each.

Yours truly,

HUGH M'MONAGLE.

From the day of landing until the day of sale, that is, from the 4th until the 18th of May, the Horses imported by Mr. M'Monagle were kept in Saint John, when they were sold at public auction. The Committee in charge of the sale consisted of Messrs. Jardine, M'Monagle, Keator, and the Secretary; and the buyers were required to execute Bonds to the Crown, in terms of the Report of Committee of 29th February last.

In a subsequent communication from Mr. M'Monagle, he refers to the very high prices asked for favourite stock Horses in New England. He saw several which were such as he should have desired to bring, but which could not be had for less than \$1500, \$2000, or \$4000: in conclusion, he adds, "we have four horses instead of two, three of which are descendants of the most valuable breeds in the States; the fourth is a *trotter*, possessing good points. All of them have fair size, good action and form, together with speed and docility, which are the main essentials in Stock Horses."

Dexter, (Messenger) Horse,	bought at \$500,	sold at £56 10s.
Charley, (Canadian)	" 600,	" 71 10s.
Hawk, (Morgan)	" 600,	" 106 10s.
Tiger, (Drew)	" 230,	" 56 10s.

The total charges against the Horses amounted to £619 15s. and credits £307. (See Account.)

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTERRUPTED BY THE LUNG-MURRAIN.

It is much to be regretted that circumstances have in great part defeated the designs of the Board in regard to the importation of pure bred cattle, and caused the postponement of that object for a season. This requires some words of explanation.

In the instructions prepared by the Executive Committee for the guidance of the Agent who was to purchase in England, reference was made to a mysterious disease of recent introduction there, termed the Contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and if it was reported on good authority to exist there, he was desired to make no purchase of cattle for the Province, but he was to try to see the disease, and to take information concerning its symptoms, and such points of practice as were likely to be useful here.

About the same time it was also rumored that a new kind of cattle distemper had broken out near Boston, and the attention of all concerned in agriculture was directed to the subject. A Commission was dispatched by the Government of the State of Maine to ascertain the facts, and not long after, a special Session of the Legislature of Massachusetts was convened for the purpose of taking such precautions as the case required.

Mr. Goodale, Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, and a Member of the Commission, politely forwarded to the Secretary of the Provincial Board a copy of their Report, and no doubt was left on the minds of the Committee of the existence of a virulent and contagious disease, at no great distance from our borders.

The people of the State of Maine were cautioned by their Government, and directed "to adopt, without delay, all necessary regulations to prevent the passage of infected cattle through their limits, and for the arrest and detention for examination and observation of cattle coming from quarters where the cattle disease exists, and to cause immediate notice of all cases of infection of cattle, or of such arrest and detention, to be given to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture."

The Secretary of the Provincial Board wrote a Circular on the subject to the farmers of New Brunswick, and addressed the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who was pleased to issue a Proclamation directing the local authorities to take such action as seemed to be required under the circumstances.

From the Maine Report it appeared that the disease alluded to had been introduced into Massachusetts "by means of cattle imported from Holland by Winthrop W. Chenery, Esquire, of Belmont, and which arrived on the 25th of May 1859. Two of the four animals thus imported died soon after arrival; one was noticed to be ill about the 20th of June, and died in nine days after,—the fourth is yet living. Some time in August another cow in Mr. C's herd became sick, and died in about a fortnight, and in the course of the two subsequent months he lost about thirty head of cattle by the disease. Veterinary surgeons were called in from time to time, and the mortality was, at first, ascribed to want of proper ventilation; which was, undoubtedly, a serious cause of aggravation, but the true nature of the disease was not discovered until November, when Dr. E. F. Thayer, a skilful veterinary surgeon, on visiting the herd, at once, and unhesitatingly, pronounced it to be the disease known in Europe as pleuro-pneumonia;—and here we may remark that this name appears to be an unfortunate one, inasmuch as it conveys to those familiar with the term, a false as well as a true idea of its character; true, in that both the lungs and pleura are diseased, and false, because this disease differs essentially from pleuro-pneumonia proper, as hitherto known both here and abroad, and in both men and in brute animals, and which is a less fatal disease, and is not contagious.

Mr. Chenery's farm is so situated that very little communication has existed between his cattle and those of others, but on the 29th of June, the very day on which the cow died which Mr. Chenery believes to have been the first victim of the disease; (the death of the first two he ascribes to injuries sustained during the voyage;) he sold three Dutch calves to Curtis Stoddard, a young farmer of North Brookfield. On their way thither in the cars, one was noticed to falter; soon it became quite ill, and Mr. Leonard Stoddard, father of Curtis, took the calf home with him to care for it, and placed it in a barn in which he kept forty head of cattle. It grew worse, and in a few days the son took it back, and in about ten days it died. In about a fortnight the disease appeared in the herd of Leonard Stoddard, and one after another of his animals sickened and died. In November, and for reasons independent of the disease, young Stoddard sold the larger portion of his herd, reserving nine of the most valuable animals. This sale scattered eleven in various directions, which carried the infection *wherever they went*, and one of them is said to have infected more than two hundred others. Without a single failure the disease followed these cattle.

A yoke of oxen from the herd of Leonard Stoddard was employed in a team of twenty three yokes gathered from various quarters to move a building from Oakham to North Brookfield. One pair of these oxen has, since then, so changed owners that it has not been traced, and nothing is known of its fate, *but in every other instance it is known* that the animals took the disease.

Without dwelling upon numerous other cases in which contagion can be traced with equal distinctness, it is sufficient to say, that no case is known to have occurred where communication with diseased cattle cannot be traced; and it is believed that nowhere in Europe has there been an opportunity of obtaining so convincing evidence of its contagious nature as in Massachusetts.

As with all other contagious diseases, both among men and brutes, some individuals are found to be less susceptible to the contagious influence than others, and some are not affected by it at all; and doubts have arisen in the minds of several European writers on this point, the weight of opinion being, however, very strongly in favour of its contagious nature; but we submit that

the facts in Massachusetts are such as to *prove it beyond a reasonable doubt*. We find the disease to be not only contagious, but insidious and deceptive, malignant and fatal."

There is reason to think that at first the new disease was confounded by some with a much more malignant murrain, called the Rinder-pest, or Steppe-murrain, which affects the cattle of the eastern plains of Austria, and which is pursued and followed up with relentless rigour by the authorities of these Counties, who maintain a military *cordon* around the infected districts. And no wonder; for in one year (1856) it there destroyed upwards of 25,000 cattle, or 90 per cent. of all that took it.

The pleuro-pneumonia or lung-murrain, is much less decidedly infectious; but it is very fatal, and few of the beasts attacked by it ever thoroughly recover. It prevails in Holland and adjoining countries, and from thence in 1841 passed into England, where it has prevailed more or less ever since. It has also passed into Africa, and into Australia, carrying terror and loss along with it everywhere. In 1847 it was first observed in New Jersey: but little alarm was created in the United States, until the Belmont cases in 1859. These were evidently much exaggerated by close and badly ventilated stables, and the virulence of the contagion thus apparently increased.

The Massachusetts Legislature made a large money grant to enable Commissioners to kill and confine infected animals, and by every means to limit the spread of the disease. Fortunately, it did not spread into any of the British Provinces, and it is now reported as extinct in New England; but it is said that it has cost the State of Massachusetts directly or indirectly, by the charges of the special Session, a sum of not less than \$200,000.

Such is a brief outline of the history of the pleuro-pneumonia in America during the Summer of 1860, but it continued to spread without creating so much excitement in Great Britain, though still giving rise to very considerable mortality.

In the month of August last, an Agent sent by the Norwegian Government purchased a number of cattle of the Ayrshire breed,—heifers, cows, and bulls. The purchases were made principally near New Cumnock and Old Cumnock, the highest part of Ayrshire. Several of the animals got prizes at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Dumfries. As the importation of cattle from Great Britain as well as from other countries where pleuro-pneumonia was known to exist, is prohibited in Norway, special permission was granted for the occasion by a royal decree, which also contained precautionary measures against the introduction of animals infected with the said disease. The Agent had his attention particularly directed to the importance of only purchasing animals which could not be suspected of having been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia. All the bought animals were said to be in perfectly healthy condition, and they were examined by veterinary surgeons; but neither on that occasion, nor upon a new examination which took place after the arrival of the cattle in Norway, were the symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia discovered in any of the animals. Nevertheless, in the commencement of November, pleuro-pneumonia broke out in the herd at the Royal Agricultural College, where the said animals were stationed. Since then, the disease has continued to spread in the herd, attacking animals of Norwegian origin as well as the newly imported Ayrshires; so that up to the date of the latest news, 20th December, thirty out of the sixty head constituting the herd of the establishment, have died or been killed.

The foregoing statement is taken from a recent *Scottish Agricultural Journal*, the Editor of which adds, that it is now known that animals of other herds exhibited at Dumfries, have since died of pleura. "The inference is, that some of the animals purchased for Norway were either infected in the show-yard, or that the disease had been in the herds from which the animals were purchased. The result of this experiment must be most unfavourable to breeders of superior cattle of all kinds. Foreigners will naturally act with more caution, or indeed avoid purchasing animals in this country; thus lessening the demand and lowering the value of the famed breeds. It is now unavailing except as a guide for the future, to reflect on the manner in which the Norwegian Government obtained their Ayrshires. Had an Agent been employed in this country to assist the gentleman sent from Norway, and the purchases only made by the resident Agent in Scotland, he would have used precautions as to the purchase of animals, by which he might have enforced redress legally under the circumstances which have occurred. We have often felt surprised that foreigners in purchasing stock in Great Britain, do not always secure the assistance of a person resident in the country, to assist them in purchasing. Many foreigners seem to have little confidence in our system of commercial transactions; and their own observation and experience in purchasing in their own country, prove comparatively useless to them when they come among strangers, and especially when purchasing privately."

MR. BARBERIE'S MISSION.

Charles Perley, Esquire, of Woodstock, was appointed by the Board at their meeting on 2nd of March last, and every one hoped that the Board would be able to secure the benefit of his well-known experience and judgment in the selection of cattle, sheep and pigs in Great Britain; but unfortunately, domestic circumstances forced him reluctantly to forego the mission. His decision was made known on the 28th of April, and, at their meeting in Saint John on the 18th of May, the Executive Committee agreed to request A. Barberie, Esquire, of Dalhousie, (who at the ballot had been placed next to Mr. Perley,) to accept the responsibility of importing the stock required.

On the 26th of May Mr. Barberie left home, and reached Fredericton on the 29th, where he received instructions in detail, and executed a Bond for the faithful expenditure of the public money placed at his disposal, amounting to £75 currency, and £1,300 sterling, in a credit draft on Glyn, Mills & Co. of London. Mr. Barberie sailed from Quebec on the 2nd of June, and reached Liverpool on the 14th. On the 25th of August he again left Liverpool, and reached Halifax on the 6th of September.

Acting upon the discretionary power given under his instructions, and by direct advice from the Executive Committee, communicated to him while in England, Mr. Barberie decided that it was more prudent not to purchase horned cattle at all, in case he should thereby be the means of bringing the cattle distemper into this Province. This decision was not come to without great anxiety and regret, but events have fully justified the prudence of the measure; and the Agent of the Norwegian Government, who did not share these apprehensions, and bought freely in the same markets, when the Agent of this Board was present, has been the means of introducing that disease into the herds of his native country.

Mr. Barberie's proceedings in England will be best understood from the following extract from his letter to George Kerr, Esquire, Chairman of the Provincial Board of Agriculture:—

“On my arrival in Liverpool, I put myself in communication with Richard Wright, Esq. M. P. P., informed him of my mission, and requested his advice and assistance to facilitate me in procuring a ship either at Liverpool or any other convenient Port, where a ship suitable might be procured, and proceed direct to Saint John, New Brunswick. I received the greatest kindness and attention from Mr. Wright, but at that time he had no information of any vessel bound in that direction, but promised to let me know if any could be procured. Remaining a few days at Liverpool, I turned my attention to visiting the cattle-market, and going into the country examining stock and farms. I also visited several farms in Cheshire, and especially the Model Farm of Mr. Littledale, where no expense has been spared either in means or science, to test the newest and most approved methods of high farming and dairy produce. Deep and thorough draining, combined with liquid manures, composts, &c., shewed plainly what the soil was capable of producing under such treatment. His Byre contained ninety cows of the short-horned breed, the largest and most beautiful specimens I ever saw. This gentleman does not breed or raise stock from his cows, but finds it more profitable (situated as his farm is, within convenient reach of a large and populous Town) to sell the calves while young, and also to dispose of the milk, very little butter or cheese being made on the farm. In consequence of my instructions requiring me not to purchase stock in the event of the disease pleuro-pneumonia being known to exist in Great Britain, but to inform myself by all ways and means as to its actual existence, I at once made every enquiry of such as were best qualified to give me a fair and candid opinion on that most important subject. On visiting the cattle Markets and Stations where stock was constantly arriving from all parts of the Kingdom as well as foreign, I had an excellent opportunity of gaining information; and although on my first arrival and for a few weeks afterwards, I had not sufficient knowledge of the disease or of the premonitory symptoms at that time to enable me to detect at once the animals affected, still, from what I was told by the butchers, I was suspicious that the disease did exist, as they informed me that it was quite common to find the lungs of the slaughtered animals quite gone, or in a rapid state of decomposition. This led me to examine and enquire more carefully; and in my selections of such stock as I intended to purchase from what I considered healthy locations, I always reserved to myself the right to abandon in a given time without prejudice. This enabled me to prosecute my enquiries, and at the same time select the animals from healthy herds and locations. After having proceeded to London to arrange with my Bankers, I proceeded from thence to Scotland, calling and stopping by the way, examining the most favourable agricultural Counties and Districts, stock-breeders, &c. My first enquiries were—Have you any disease of any kind amongst your herds, or do you know of the existence of any in the neighbourhood? The answer was almost invariably—Not in my herd, but my neighbours have lost many; it was not troubled my stock. One would attribute it to bad feeding—scarcity of provender which prevailed the past spring, and the unprecedented cold, wet, backward weather, one month later than usual. This was the general reply; whilst no one denied that pleuro-pneumonia was frequent, and actually on the increase, but few would admit their own herds to be affected by it. After spending ten days in Scotland, during which time I visited the most of the agricultural districts in Ayrshire, Stirlingshire, Perthshire, and West Highlands, I returned by steamer to Liverpool, and made every exertion to get a ship from thence to Saint John, as I had not at that time abandoned the horned stock. I wrote circulars to the principal mercantile houses in Liverpool, such as I knew had controul over Saint John ships, and requested to be informed if any were disposed to contract to take out, say 24 head of horned cattle (young animals,) about 30 to 40 sheep, and say, 18 pigs, and to provide fittings and water, provender and care to be provided by myself. I only got one party to consent to take stock at all, and the sum demanded was £500 sterling, as above stipulated. This sum I considered far beyond reason, or what we could afford to pay; as in fact, after paying freight, there would be such an inconsiderable sum left to purchase with, that I found I would be obliged to limit the number, and reduce them to insignificance. Still, I did not despair of getting a more favourable offer, which I afterwards did from a house in Glasgow. A few days afterwards I received a letter from our Secretary, enclosing me the Proclamation issued by His Excellency in Council, preventing the importation of live stock into our Province, unless under certain inspection or regulations requiring satisfactory certificates of the healthy

condition of the animals when shipped, and that no disease of a contagious character existed at the Port of shipment in Great Britain. Upon receipt of this, I immediately called on a veterinary surgeon of high standing in Liverpool, to know if, in the event of my shipping stock from that Port, he could furnish me with the desired certificate; to which he replied, that he could not, nor could any honest man, as he himself had animals then under his care, that had the pleuro-pneumonia in its most contagious form, and that it was prevalent in almost every County in England, in certain localities; that cattle for slaughter were coming to the market every day, affected with the disease; that the pens, and cribs, and trucks on the railways, were contaminated; and that although I might purchase in healthy localities, there was great risk and danger of their coming in contact with animals being conveyed in trains, or by the cribs being infected through the means of diseased animals, the most fertile medium of contracting disease. This opinion (which I have in writing,) I must say caused me to waver in my former desire to complete my purchase as far as my limited means would admit. Desiring to inform myself still further, I attended the Exhibition of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, held at Dumfries on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd August; there I met gentlemen farmers from all parts of England and Scotland. This was the great Scottish Agricultural Show. There all England and Scotland met in honourable competition, and a grand affair it was, well worthy of those who so nobly represented it. Having attended the Show, I left with a friend with the intention of visiting Edinburgh to consult Professor Dick, of the Royal Veterinary College. The next day, having previously consulted a veterinary surgeon at Dumfriesshire, (whose certificate I hold) and having seen for myself, and satisfied myself that the disease pleuro-pneumonia was quite prevalent in Dumfriesshire, and in other agricultural districts and Counties that I had visited in Scotland, I fortunately met with Mr. Rutherford, a young veterinary surgeon who had recently obtained his diploma at Edinburgh, who hearing that I was from New Brunswick, informed me that Professor Dick had been applied to (by some persons residing in Saint John,) to recommend or induce some professional gentleman in the veterinary line to go to Saint John, and that the Professor had recommended him (Mr. R.) In this way we soon became acquainted, and he kindly proffered his services to go to Edinburgh, and introduce me to Prof. Dick. To this young gentleman I personally owe a debt of gratitude for his kindness on that occasion, and through whose introduction to the Professor and other members of the profession in Edinburgh, I was most kindly received and every information afforded me, and the symptoms and different stages of the disease pleuro-pneumonia, so thoroughly and simply explained, (the diseased lungs being produced) that I was enabled thereafter to detect an affected animal upon examination. I had a proof of this on my return to Dumfriesshire. I went with a friend, a scientific farmer, to see a herd of Ayrshire cattle. After examining the herd of cows, (very superior) I observed a single cow standing afar off. This may be regarded as a true symptom of the disease (pleuro-pneumonia.) The animal on first being affected, separates itself from the herd; or it may be from the inactivity of the affected, and its disinclination to move about, feed, or ruminate, that the herd in search of food leave their unfortunate companion. Be that as it may, the affected animal is found alone, and so I observed the one in question; the owner stating positively to me that he had no disease in his herd, but admitted that it was on the next farm. I found the owner very anxious to draw our attention to another field, where he said he had some fine young animals. I insisted on going to examine the cow in question, and remarked to my friend, that from the lesson I had got in Edinburgh, I strongly suspected that cow had the disease. He concurred with me, and said "it looked very like it." On approaching the cow, we found her standing with her legs drawn under the body; hind legs slightly crossed; back up, and rounded; ears drooped; a short, dry, husky cough, with that peculiar *hoose*, which when once heard can scarcely be mistaken. The animal showed great reluctance to move; and when compelled to do so, began to grate her teeth and grunt. When the air was passing out of the lungs, the moving about appeared to increase the pain as well as the hoosing and cough, and there appeared a little frothy phlegm dribbling from the mouth; this cow was even approaching the second stage. I asked the owner what was the matter with the cow? He said she had only a "wee bit weed," which signifies a cold, or inflammation; and he directed a man to take her to the byre, and prescribed a mixture of mustard, sulphur, pepper, and salt, and that she would

be all right in the morning. He said he did not trouble himself about the disease, although it was on the adjoining farm, and his neighbours had lost a great many cattle this spring and summer; but he thought it was more from starvation, and cold wet weather, than any other cause. I mentioned the symptoms the next day to a veterinary surgeon, and he concurred with me, that it was a decided case of pleuro-pneumonia; adding that he fully expected the disease would communicate from the adjoining farm, as he had been attending his neighbour's herd, and that the malady had proved very fatal, destroying the greater part of his stock. In Lanarkshire, the disease has been very fatal the past spring and summer, especially in the vicinity of Edinburgh; and Professor Dick told me that a Bull exhibited at the Dumfries Show had the disease; this from his own personal observation. Time and space will not permit me to enter into the history of the fatal malady; which may be likened unto the potato disease, so much written about, and yet so little understood. The general opinion amongst professional men is, that the disease, pleuro-pneumonia, is decidedly contagious; whilst Professor Dick inclines to the belief that it is an epidemic. Be that as it may, I was fully sensible of the heavy responsibility of my position; and the dread of by any chance introducing such a disease into our Province, was sufficient to induce me to make up my mind at once to abandon the horned cattle. I was the more confirmed in my decision, or rather the correctness of it, on returning to Liverpool; as from my frequent visits to the cattle Markets and Stations, where animals were arriving daily for slaughter, I could at once detect the disease; and strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the moment the disease manifests itself, if the animal is fit for the butcher, thither it is speedily transported; and I have frequently seen them at the railway stations and on their way to the slaughter-house, the poor animals breathing partly through their mouths and partly through their nostrils, and a stringy, frothy fluid constantly dribbling from the mouth. I have seen the lungs in different stages of the disease, hanging in the butchers' shambles; proofs which cannot be mistaken. The disease arises from a variety of causes, and the symptoms do not in every case present the same character. The constitution of the animal, as well as its food, care, and treatment, has much to do with the way in which the disease begins, and manifests itself, as well as its after progress. It may attack the animal suddenly, and its effects be so rapid, as to run its course in spite of all treatment. It sometimes comes on slowly and subtly, the animal not appearing very ill; at the same time, the lungs are gradually becoming diseased beyond recovery; and it often begins with violent purging, with quick loss of flesh, much weakness, and a mopish, languishing gait, scarcely able to move about; or at least, little or no desire to do so. I saw nearly a whole herd of cows in this state, with the most violent purging I ever beheld. They were miserably poor; and upon enquiring the cause, the owner, who was a breeder of no small note, attributed it to his having been scarce of provender in the springing out, coupled with the extreme cold, wet, backward season. Still, he would not admit that pleuro-pneumonia was in his herd, but acknowledged that his neighbour had lost nearly the whole of his stock. I was afterwards told that the same individual who so strenuously denied the disease, had lost a number of his animals up to that period; and from what I saw, I have little doubt that a number more would follow. Another feature of this most insidious disease is, that it may remain latent in the system for months, waiting as it were, for some exciting cause, and then all of a sudden, breaking out with such rapidity as to defy all treatment, and sweeping its victims off before the owner is aware of its existence. A highly respectable farmer in the Carrick district, (Ayrshire) whose statement I took in writing, informed me that he had on one occasion purchased at a Fair, twenty head of cattle early in the season, for the purpose of grazing them for the market; that they all appeared healthy and well, and so continued for nearly three months, when all of a sudden the disease broke out, and with such virulence and rapidity that 14 out of the 20 died; the remaining six he lost no time in sending to the butchers. Many farmers, and especially stock-breeders, more careful than others, examine their herds twice a day. A gentleman in Perthshire, who had as fine a herd of short horns as I had met with anywhere, told me he made it his invariable practice to examine his herd most minutely, twice in twenty four hours; that the disease pleuro-pneumonia was in the locality, and a number of cows had died of it; that he did not know what moment his own might be affected; he has detected it in one of his cows, but by prompt aid and careful watching, he has thus far averted its progress. As to the treatment, various remedies are used; but when once

seated, it appears to baffle the skill of the best veterinary surgeon. The gentleman above alluded to gave me his remedy, which he said had had the desired effect on such of his herd as he had applied it to. It was as follows: two pounds nitre to one of tartar emetic, or two pounds to one of the above mixture dissolved in lukewarm water; give one to two tea-spoonsful twice a day; one will do for a young animal. This, he assured me, if administered on the first symptoms appearing, (which is easily known by the breathing or hoosing in the throat) had averted the further progress of the disease. All with whom I conversed on the subject, as well professional men as farmers, concurred in the opinion that the cold, wet, backward spring, and continued wet weather, had fanned the disease into existence, and that I would run too great a risk this season if I attempted to export cattle to New Brunswick. There was a great loss of horned cattle last spring in Great Britain. The spring was protracted at least one month behind the usual time; this caused provender to be scarce, and very high in price, and in some localities food was not obtainable at all at any price. One farmer in Ayrshire, told me he had sold 300 tons of straw, at the rate of £6 sterling per ton, in consequence of the scarcity of hay; and generally speaking, I found both in England and Scotland, that the common stock of the country were in very poor condition; so much so, that outside of some particular breeders, our own New Brunswick stock would compare favourably with them; and if our own people would only bestow the same feed and care on their stock as the English and Scottish farmers do, that we would have just as fine stock, as good and as profitable as our Fatherland can boast of. I repeat again, that *outside* of particular breeders, on an average, our own Province in its different Counties, can on any fine summer's day turn out as good horned cattle in every way, as the mother country. We labour under a mistake, when we suppose that we can procure animals of as pure breeds from common farmers in the old country, at farmers' prices, or as one farmer would sell to another. This is not the case. If you want a pure bred animal, no matter of what kind or breed, you must go to a breeder who makes it his business, and who keeps the breed pure. I tested this most fully, having travelled days amongst farmers to select; and I solemnly affirm that in the very vicinity outside of the best breeders, you really find the most indifferent animals; mixtures of all kinds, all sorts, and all colours; coarse, ugly animals. This seems strange, but it is nevertheless true; and why? Because these high and thorough breeders never allow the farmers in the same locality to have the use of any of their male animals, not even if they were to pay the most exorbitant price for a service. For instance, Colonel Townley's celebrated Bull "Butterfly"; farmers would readily give 30 guineas for a service of this animal, and the groom told me he would not allow even a limited number at that rate. Every male is under lock and key, and there remains. I should think there were fifty or sixty Bulls of the short horned breed, perhaps more, at that gentleman's establishment; but the prices asked were fabulous, at least to our conception. 150 guineas for a calf four months old; 500 guineas for a two year old heifer; 1,200 guineas for the Bull "Butterfly," and so on. I could not procure a pure bred short horned two year old heifer in calf, from any known breeder in England, under 50 guineas; even indifferent specimens were held at 40 guineas; year old bulls from 75 to 100 guineas. In Scotland, the short horns are bred with great care, and I think much better adapted to our climate, inasmuch as they are not forced to the same degree as in England; they can be procured at a cheaper rate also. I had decided on purchasing there, three short horned heifers and two bulls bred by the Messrs. Geikie, near Blairgowrie in Perthshire; the heifers for about 30 guineas, the bulls 25 guineas each. They were well bred, pure animals, not forced, and appeared firm and bardy. I attended a sale of short horns on the estate of Mark Stewart, Esq., Southwick. It was from this gentleman's herd that the Restigouche Agricultural Society procured through their agent, Alexander M'Cain, Esquire, in 1857, a very superior short horned bull, then two years old, called "Canrobert," and at present owned and in possession of Adam Ferguson, Esq., Athol House. After viewing the herd, and such as were in the Catalogue for sale, all attending were furnished with tickets to partake of luncheon at twelve o'clock. This over, (and a grand affair it was) a very numerous attendance from various parts of England and Scotland proceeded to the sale ring. The mother of Mr. Ferguson's bull, (which made it more interesting to me) an aged cow 13 or 14 years old, was amongst the number first offered, and was struck off at 60 guineas; and wherever the pedigree of the sire of this bull (Baron of Ravensworth) came in question, they all com-

manded extra prices. From 50 to 80 guineas was the range of two year old heifers in calf. A few inferior ones were below that; but one in particular, of the same line as the bull above mentioned, brought the extraordinary price of 270 guineas; calves of this year, 20 to 24 guineas. One got by the sire of Mr. Ferguson's bull was knocked off at 40 guineas. Strange to say, that Mr. Ferguson's bull last spring, was offered to a farmer out south from Restigouche, for the sum of £30 currency, and it was considered too much; so the sale was not completed, and the bull is still on hand, having served the time prescribed by the Rules of the Society. Had the same animal been at the sale where he was bred, and the same care bestowed on him as on others of the same herd, I have no doubt 300 guineas would have been obtained for him. If you purchase good stock in Britain, you have got to pay a good price. The expense is as much to import an inferior animal as a superior one, and it would be great folly to go so far and bring no better home than we already have in the country. I had with much searching and pains selected three very good Ayrshire heifers, and four bull stirks. The best I saw was on the Earl of Eglinton's estate, and I regretted very much being compelled to abandon such an opportunity as was offered me by his Lordship's factor. Generally speaking, I was very much disappointed with the Ayrshire stock. They have got the fashion of breeding very fine of late, so that there is actually two distinct classifications of the Ayrshires, the large and the small. The fanciers of the latter contend that they are more profitable, easier kept; and although they do not give as much milk as the larger ones, they can keep two on the food that one would consume, and that the milk of the two exceeds what one of the large ones would produce. I did not go in for the small breed myself. Several breeders had been putting on the West Highland Bull, as was easily traced by the black muzzles and horn tips,—heifers, 15 to 20 guineas; bull stirks, 20 to 25 guineas. They also use the short horned bull, and the first cross is considered the best, even over the pure breed; produces a greater quantity of milk, and a larger amount of beef. I met with several farmers and stock breeders that had large herds crossed in this way, always preserving the breed pure at the same time to cross on, as they do not go beyond the first cross.

Having, for the reasons before stated, abandoned the horned stock, I resolved to purchase a few sheep and pigs. Of the former I obtained 17 tups of the long-wools, and 13 ewes; of the Southdowns, 2 tups and 2 ewes, (shearlings), making in all 34 which were shipped, besides a pair of very superior Leicester breed, for which I was to pay 30 guineas, but by some delay or oversight they did not get forward to Liverpool in time, and the ship sailed without them; and considering the unlucky fate of the lost ones on the passage, it is fortunate they were left with the breeder, as being in high condition and very bulky and heavy, there is little doubt but they would have been amongst the lost ones destroyed by the gale the ship encountered two days after leaving port. Of pigs I selected the large and small Yorkshire breeds, which are considered the best in England; they are of the prize animals at the late shows. I saw the sire and dam of both breeds exhibited. The large breed attain at two years, with proper keep and care, the great weight of 14 cwt., the ordinary or average weight being from 10 to 14. The small breed will average six, but often attain seven hundred at 18 months and two years. The small are considered the most profitable;—very small bone, and so easily kept, that for breeding purposes the great study is to keep them down in flesh, as they almost appear to live upon air. I chose them young for two reasons: First, over three months or four months, they would cost 15 guineas each; at six to eight weeks 5 guineas is demanded; 5 guineas being readily obtained the moment they are ready to take off the sow: secondly, at a more advanced age they become too bulky to handle, and would be so heavy and fat as to endanger their lives on the voyage. Of the large I obtained four boars and six sows—(one sow lost on passage); of the small, four pair; in all 18. Having concentrated the pigs and sheep at Liverpool, (with the exception of the pair of Leicesters before named) I arranged for their passage in the first class ship *Annabella*, Capt. Smith, then just arrived in Liverpool, and to discharge and sail direct to Dalhousie. I did not deem it necessary to remain myself on expenses to see the animals shipped, as I left all in the hands of a faithful and trusty agent, and I knew that Capt. Smith would do all in his power to make every thing secure and comfortable. The 34 sheep and 18 pigs were shipped on the 12th September, having been carefully placed in the large fore cabin of the ship, which was fitted up for the purpose, and pens constructed to keep them from injury, and a man accustomed to stock employed

especially to attend them, necessary provender and water being provided. Before the ship got clear of the channel, she encountered (Capt. Smith and Mate report) one of the most severe gales of wind they ever remember to have experienced; sudden changes of wind, and a heavy cross sea, which lasted for 48 hours. The ship several times was thrown on her beam ends, and shifted cargo; the sheep were thrown completely up and over the pens; and in attempting to save and secure them, one man was very seriously hurt, and the man in charge had a narrow escape. Only for the extraordinary exertions of Capt. Smith, and help of his men, it is not likely that even one sheep would have been left alive; as it was, I regret to say that 13 perished in that gale. The ship also met with the severe gale that was experienced in the Gulf on the 6th October. Only one sheep suffered on that occasion, which I observed the moment I went on board on the arrival of the ship in the harbour, and I immediately took it on shore and nursed it carefully for two or three days, when it died; the body, after skinning, appeared very much bruised, and from the effects of which the animal died. The ship had a passage of 26 days. It unfortunately happened that the very prime of the sheep became the victims of the disaster; all my splendid Cotswolds, three rams and two ewes, costing £43 10s. delivered in Liverpool, were lost. These and the Lincolns were the principal sufferers; being large and heavy, they could not stand the bruising they encountered during the gale. The Captain told me, which was confirmed by the man I had in charge, that they skinned and quartered one of the shearling tups, (Cotswold's), and weighing the quarters they produced 150 lbs. The sheep as a lot were allowed by good judges in Liverpool to be most superior. The Southdowns, which are the highest priced sheep in England, I had two pair of, (all shearlings,) stood the voyage remarkably well; the shortness and thickness of their fine wool was a protection, and they escaped injury. They are from the celebrated breeder Jonas Webb, Esq., and cost £15 each delivered in Liverpool. They were all taken down to Shediac, and there sold at auction, together with the pigs, by order of the Executive Committee. Considering all things, and the short time allowed to recruit after a long voyage, the prices ranged very satisfactory, and those who attended the sale seemed duly to appreciate the fine properties of the sheep and pigs, and to make due allowance for a perilous voyage. Had the fourteen lost ones been there, I hesitate not to say that a lot equal to them had never been landed in any of the Colonies of North America. The sales amounted to £244 13 9, including some 50 bushels of Italian rye grass. I was induced to purchase the rye grass from what I had seen growing in England, and was therefore desirous that our farmers should have at least an opportunity of testing its qualities and adaptation to our climate. In England they take three cuttings in one season, of three feet each cut. It is much used for soiling, and also makes most excellent hay. It may be sown alone at the rate of two and a half to three bushels to the acre, or it will mix well with clover or other grass, which will survive it the succeeding season. As it is an annual, a certain portion of the first sowing should be left for seed. I have no doubt if sown on good ground, that two profitable cuts might be taken with us at one season, by giving a slight dressing of compost or liquid manure after the first cut;—at all events it is worth the experiment.

The sheep and pigs were insured, but only in the ordinary way; that is, in case of total loss or stranding of the vessel, as no Insurance Office would take the risk in any other way, as may be seen by the applications for insurance; and although the animals insured were actually killed by the perils of the sea, as much so as if the ship had been dashed to pieces on a rock or a lee shore, and the protest of the Captain and Mate, &c., was duly prepared and forwarded, still the Insurance Company contend that they are not liable. I at first thought and was led to believe, that the insurance was against all accidents, except caused by sickness or natural death; but the answers to the applications will fully show that none could be effected in that way; and unfortunate as it is, there is no help for it. A large shipment to Australia was lost in the same way, I believe with the same gale. I may add, it was nothing but a continued succession of gales on the English coast, the past season.

On my first arrival in England, I found stock of all kinds unprecedentedly high. This may be easily conceived, when beef was varying from 10d. to 1s. per pound in the markets; mutton the same; and the great number of foreign cattle daily coming into England, manifested plainly that the markets could not be supplied by their own people. The sudden rise in freights also put it out of my power to get a ship to convey stock, even at the most extravagant freight. The continued cold, wet weather, threatening

and actually destroying the crops, seemed to throw a gloom over the whole country. I had no pleasure, but the utmost labour and fatigue in visiting the various agricultural districts that I passed through; and after I returned to my hotel after climbing walls, over hedges and ditches for days, cold, wet, tired and uncomfortable, I often said, what would I not give for even one day of fine New Brunswick atmosphere, warmed, lightened, brightened, and cherished by the genial rays of our summer sun; but there was no summer there the past season, and so I blot the same out of my existence. I did not enjoy one summer's day in 1860.

The expenses attending this mission are of necessity the same as if the whole amount ordered were actually obtained, save and except transport and freight. This experience may however be of some service in guiding the future operations of the Board in ordering Stock on Provincial account. First then in order, the Stock should be selected early in the season, not later than the month of April, that being the time breeders generally divide their stock, and distribute their surplus animals: A contract should be made for freight with some ship early in the season, that would be likely to sail for St. John in ballast, which is often the case from Ports in the North of England or in Scotland, and if applied for in time could be got very reasonable. From my association with gentlemen farmers and breeders both in England and Scotland, I am satisfied that many of my acquaintances could be got upon whom the utmost confidence could be placed, and who would readily undertake at a reasonable commission to select and forward whatever animals were ordered, and of the best and purest breeds; and by having a ship at a given point, and at a given time, ready to take them in, it would vastly facilitate the undertaking, and be a great saving in expense. These are subjects well worthy the serious consideration of the Board.

Whilst on this mission, I did not omit the important subject of Immigration; and although I was not authorized to make any offers or arrangements for the transport of such as might offer, I was nevertheless anxious to know what could be effected. I was told by a highly respectable architect in Yorkshire, that if I could offer any reliable scheme of settlement, so as to insure the parties that they would get land for immediate location, or even employment for a limited time with assurance of land to settle upon, that he could in a very short time furnish me with 30 or 40 able-bodied men, both married and unmarried. He said he knew plenty desirous of emigrating, if they only had the means of doing so. In Scotland I was told that I had only to advertise, and that I would get plenty ready to embark.

I had but little opportunity of gaining information in the science of Agriculture, the wet, rainy season seemed to forbid it; and therefore I have not much to offer: indeed it would spin this Report, already too long, to an unreasonable length. Still, I must notice one subject which I saw practically tested, and which the wet season gave an excellent opportunity of judging, and proving the superiority and advantage of such a course; a system that no farmer should neglect; I mean thorough draining. No farmer that has any pretensions to that honorable name, should neglect draining,—deep draining, by means of tiles or pipes. These pipes are sunk at a depth of four feet, and at distances (the drains,) according to the nature or requirement of the soil. As well high grounds as low are subjected to this process, and no farmer considers his meadow or pasture complete without it. It is simple, and not expensive; the pipes are made of clay and formed in a simple mould, the whole machinery of which would not cost £15. Once mixed and cast in the mould, they are burnt in kilns as bricks are, and are then fit for use, the hole of the pipe being from one to two inches diameter. It is surprising what a jet of water will flow from one of these small pipes. The pipes are laid end to end with great care at the bottom of the drain, which is made level, and the ends placed fair, and as close as they can be put, and simply covered up with the earth previously excavated. I was disposed to dispute the point, that the water could not possibly get into the pipes so as to carry off all that might offer. I was obliged however to yield this after examination, and being fully satisfied from ocular demonstration. The distance of the parallel drains from each other, differ according to the nature of the soil, but are generally from 15. to 20 feet apart; up hill and down dale, the fields are all subjected to this process.

The Account Current, as well as a detailed account of all my travelling expenses, I have transmitted to the Secretary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. BARBERIE.

SALE OF STOCK.

The Executive Committee of the Provincial Board determined to hold the sale at Shediac, which is now very accessible from Saint John by Railway; this was not the original plan of the Board, but we incline to think that on the whole, the place of sale was acceptable to the public at large.

The Committee of Sale consisted of Messrs. Jardine, Botsford, Wark, Barberie, and Keator, who all attended, and directed the business.

The sale which took place on 31st October, was well attended by farmers, representatives of Societies, and others. The bidding was spirited, and the prices high, as the following list is proof:

SHEEP.—LEICESTER TUPS.					
No. 1—	Henry Peters,	Kent,	...	...	£5 5 0
2—	J. G. Stevens,	Charlotte,	...	...	9 0 0
3—	J. F. Allison,	Sackville,	...	...	8 15 0
4—	R. C. Scovil,	Shediac,	...	...	9 16 3
EWES.					
5—	Charles Burpee,	Sunbury,	...	...	6 17 6
6—	Rufus Chandler,	Kent,	...	...	6 0 0
7—	Hoyt Forster,	King's Co.	...	...	7 15 0
8—	Do.	Do.	...	...	7 5 0
9—	J. G. Stevens,	Charlotte,	...	...	7 15 0
10—	Hoyt Forster,	King's,	...	...	8 2 6
11—	Charles Burpee,	Sunbury,	...	...	7 7 6
SOUTH DOWN RAMS.					
12—	J. A. Morrison,	York,	...	...	14 0 0
13—	Rufus Chandler,	Kent,	...	...	14 15 0
EWES.					
14—	J. A. Morrison,	York,	...	...	7 10 0
15—	Do.	do.	...	...	10 0 0
NORTH DEVON TUPS.					
16—	Rufus Chandler,	Kent,	...	...	6 5 0
17—	R. Jardine,	Saint John,	...	...	5 2 6
EWES.					
18—	H. Peters,	Kent,	...	...	4 0 0
19—	H. M. Monagle,	King's,	...	...	3 0 0
LINCOLN TUP.					
20—	Charles Burpee,	Sunbury,	...	...	12 17 6
					£160 8 9
PIGS—SMALL YORKSHIRE.					
No. 1—	A. Barberie,	Restigouche,	...	...	£2 5 0
2—	J. Hickman,	Dorchester,	...	...	5 0 0
3—	Rufus Chandler,	Kent,	...	...	3 0 0
4—	W. J. Weldon,	Shediac,	...	...	5 2 6
5—	R. Jardine,	Saint John,	...	...	3 0 0
6—	Robert Watson,	Charlotte,	...	...	2 2 6
<i>Carried forward,</i>					£20 10 0

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£20 10 0
LARGE.			
No. 7—H. Peters,	Kent, ... ..	...	1 15 0
8—Charles Burpee,	Sunbury, ... ..	...	4 5 0
9—W. J. Weldon,	Shediac, ... ..	...	1 15 0
10—A. Barberie,	Restigouche, ... ..	...	4 15 0
11—Judge Ritchie,	Saint John, ... ..	...	5 15 0
12—John Harper,	Carleton Co. ... ..	...	4 12 6
13—J. A. Morrison,	York, ... ..	...	7 0 0
14—Rufus Chandler,	Kent, ... ..	...	3 5 0
15—H. Peters,	do. ... ..	...	4 15 0
16—W. J. Weldon,	Shediac, ... ..	...	1 17 6
17—Julius Inches,	York, ... ..	...	9 10 0
			£69 15 0
		Pigs,	160 8 9
		Sheep, ... ..	...
		Total,	£230 3 9

The Italian rye grass seed sold at various prices—one bag selling as high as £3 7 6. The bags contained a little over eight bushels.

The prices paid in England for the whole lot purchased by the Agent of the Board, were as follows:—

4 Devon Rams,	...	...	...	...	£24 0 0
3 Do. Ewes,	...	...	...	...	9 0 0
6 Leicester Rams,	...	...	...	...	31 10 0
4 Do. Ewes,	...	...	...	...	21 0 0
4 Lincoln Rams,	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
4 Do. Ewes,	...	...	...	...	11 0 0
4 Southdowns, 2 Rams and 2 Ewes, delivered in Liverpool,	...	...	...	...	60 0 0
3 Cotswold Rams,	...	...	...	...	31 10 0
2 Do. Ewes,	...	...	...	...	10 10 0
					£208 10 0
4 Boars, large Yorkshire,	...	...	...	...	£17 17 0
6 Swine,	...	...	...	...	25 4 0
3 Boars, small Yorkshire,	...	...	...	...	15 15 0
2 Swine,	...	...	...	...	15 15 0
2 others,	...	...	...	...	8 8 0
					82 19 0
Add 50 bushels Italian Rye Grass Seed,	...	...	...	...	14 7 0
					£305 16 0 Stg.
		Total,	...	...	...

Submitted on behalf of Executive Committee.

J. ROBB, *Secretary.*

CARLETON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the absence of complete statistics for this year, the following is offered as an example of the Returns in Schedule C, for the year 1860; it is printed in advance of the Returns for the incoming year, partly to shew the kind of information that may be collected in such Schedules, and partly to give an idea of the agricultural condition of one of our River Counties at the present time.

OFFICERS OF SOCIETY.

President, Henry E. Dibblee; *Secretary*, James Edgar; *Treasurer*, James Grover.
Vice-Presidents—J. Harper, J. Bell, Wm. Edgar, A. K. S. Wetmore, H. Cowperthwaite, G. Clowes, T. Stephenson, J. D. Ketchum, H. Harrison, B. P. Griffith.

ABSTRACT OF AUDITED ACCOUNT.

		<i>Income.</i>					
Balance from last year,	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$392.00
Subscriptions paid,	...	...	...	...	...	...	147.25
Provincial Grant,	...	...	...	...	...	...	400.00
Other Assets,	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.05
Total,							\$996.30
		<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Premiums,	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$179.50
Seeds imported,	...	...	...	...	...	...	228.66
Stock do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	120.00
Charges of Management,	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.05
Other Charges,	...	...	...	...	...	...	304.00
Balance,	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.09
Total,							\$996.30

JAMES GROVER, *Treasurer.*

ESTIMATE OF CROPS FOR 1860.

WHEAT—(White Bald), 12,000 bushels, at \$1.50; 600 acres. Not nearly so much sown as would be but for weevil, which has been very destructive, but is now not nearly so bad; culture increasing; best remedy for weevil known is sowing early; soil well adapted for it; and if weevil disappears, will become one of most important crops.

OATS—(White Poland), 312,837 bushels, at 40 cents; 10,470 acres. Standard crop; very sure; no diseases; mostly used for horses, &c.; not great deal ground into meal.

BARLEY—(Common Bearded), 17,024 bushels, at 80c.; 450 acres. Rising in popular favour; soil well adapted for it, and heavy crops raised; no diseases.

RYE—(Summer), 15,570 bushels, at \$1; 380 acres. Of late years, coming much into favour and use; breadth sown increased very much since failure of wheat crop, and is likely to increase; no diseases known.

BUCKWHEAT—(Grey, Rough), 262,964 bushels, at 40c.; 8,400 bushels. Very much grown and used; pretty sure crop, but sometimes affected by blight; grey of late years coming more into use.

CORN—(Large Yellow), 18,312 bushels, at \$1; 350 acres. Mostly grown on intervalles; affected only by frost, and shortness of seasons; considerable quantity grown on uplands; but is, in back settlements particularly, liable to be killed by late or early frosts.

PEAS & BEANS—(Canada Pea), 14,326 bushels; peas \$1.20, beans \$2.50; 280 acres. Peas grown pretty extensively; no diseases.

GRASS SEED—(Timothy), 500 bushels, at \$3. Many farmers grow for their own use; not much grown for sale.

HAY—(Timothy and Clover), 25,143 tons, at \$9; 20,350 acres. Crop short on account dryness of Spring and Summer.

POTATOES—(Christics, Early Blues, Scotch Earlies, Jacksons), 212,400 bushels, at 40c.; 1,060 acres. Have been much affected by rot or rust; seem gradually recovering; not as large crops raised on that account, as formerly, but larger than in recent years.

TURNIPS—(Swedish), 147,012 bushels, at 25c.; 490 acres. Growth increasing; Farmers beginning to grow on old land, but yet mostly grown upon new; soil and climate exceedingly well adapted to their growth; fly troublesome; remedy, thick sowing.

OTHER ROOTS—3,150 bushels. Carrots grown to a small extent; Mangold Wurtzel still less; trouble in cultivating and keeping clean, chief drawback.

APPLES—4,250 bushels, at 40c. to \$1. Orchards increasing in number and extent; soil and climate well adapted to growth; difficult to get data concerning them.

ESTIMATE OF STOCK, CULTURE, &c.

CATTLE—12,144. Improving in quality, but great room for improvement yet; blood introduced from abroad of late years has been chiefly Devon, Durham, and Ayrshire; butter production of Carleton large and important

HORSES—3,624. Very superior; great attention paid to them and their improvement; blood introduced has been English racehorse, Canadian, Morgan and Messenger.

SHEEP—18,470. Improving much; breeds introduced have been chiefly Leicester and Cotswold; great numbers bought for New England markets, which has thinned them out.

PIGS—9,297. Improving; blood imported, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex; Pigs raised, chiefly crosses of these with native breeds. (See "Pork.")

POULTRY—50,000. Hen fever never very prevalent here.

BEE HIVES—250. Bee culture of late years much increasing; seems profitable.

MAPLE SUGAR—55,800 lbs. Manufacture on the increase.

WOOL & CLOTH—115,196 yards cloth. Wool principally made up at home, and at great cost; Manufactories needed.

PORK—11,598 barrels. Production increasing, and now nearly supplies local demand; very little imported.

MANURE & COMPOSTS—(little data). Little attention paid saving manures properly, and preparing composts; information needed.

FARM BUILDINGS—Condition steadily improving; materials and construction superior to design.

IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY—Steady improvement. Mowing and Reaping Machines, Horse Rakes, Cultivators, &c. being introduced.

PAST SEASON—Early part very dry, affecting hay crop; latter part harvest wet. Autumn very dry; fine, open and mild; heat during whole season moderate; less rain fall than usual; Autumn much longer than usual.

LAND cleared during year—3,267 acres.

USUAL ROTATION—Oats; Roots; Barley; Rye, Wheat, or Buckwheat; Grass; Pasture; in many parts very little regularity.

JAMES EDGAR, *Secretary.*

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF SOCIETIES WHICH

No.	SOCIETY.	INCOME.				Total.
		Balance.	Subscrip'ns.	Grant.	Other Assets	
1	Elgin,	..	£15 15 0	..	..	..
2	Harvey,	£15 19 7	19 0 0	£15 0 0	..	109 19 7
3	Carleton,	..	41 10 0	..	£66 10 0	108 0 0
4	Wakefield & Brighton,	261 2 5	59 0 0	100 0 0	111 6 5	531 8 10
5	Charlotte,	86 9 1	15 5 0	45 0 0	104 3 5	250 17 6
6	Saint Croix,	116 5 6	15 15 0	..	17 2 0	149 2 6
7	Saint George & Pennfield,	83 9 6	16 15 0	45 0 0	43 2 3	188 6 9
8	Saint Patrick,	51 19 11	..	45 0 0	12 11 0	109 10 11
9	Gloucester,	20 0 11	16 15 0	60 15 0	14 11 3	112 2 2
10	Carleton, (Kent)	5 8 8	18 17 6	108 15 0	22 11 0	155 12 2
11	Kingston, do.	12 16 7	17 5 0	57 15 0	182 10 6	270 7 1
12	Central, (Kings's)	16 15 2	16 10 0	46 10 0	10 9 8	90 4 11
13	Sussex & Studholm,	9 16 3	15 15 0	72 0 0	6 2 8	103 13 11
14	Union,	60 19 4	16 10 0	..	50 9 1	127 18 5
15	Upham & Hammond,	32 11 8	15 0 0	40 15 0	26 1 8	114 8 4
16	Northumberland,	112 19 4	22 1 3	78 10 0	105 1 5	318 12 0
17	Alnwick,	4 4 3	21 10 0	61 10 0	15 15 10	106 0 1
18	Ludlow, Blackville, & Blissfield,	60 17 6	9 15 Bal.	57 0 0	101 10 10	229 3 4
19	Queen's, County,	50 13 10	15 0 0	45 0 0	138 11 7	249 5 5
20	Grand Lake,	..	16 15 0	50 10 0	..	67 5 0
21	Restigouche,	..	36 13 4	150 0 0	120 3 8	315 17 0
22	Saint John & Golden Grove,	136 11 7	57 17 2	106 0 0	..	300 8 9
23	Simonds,	..	32 12 9	94 0 0	..	126 12 9
24	Sunbury,	46 9 7	15 0 0	18 0 0	36 8 6	115 18 1
25	Victoria Central,	39 5 0	28 10 0	85 10 0	67 0 2	220 5 2
26	Botsford & Westmorland,	5 19 4	18 5 0	47 0 0	8 19 0	80 3 4
27	Dorchester,	44 5 6	15 0 0	45 0 0	65 18 4	170 3 10
28	Sackville & Westmorland,	150 9 1	39 0 0	100 0 0	63 16 1	353 15 2
29	York, Stanley & Southampton,	..	95 10 6	150 0 0	202 4 8	448 1 2
30	Queensbury, (York.)	27 10 1	17 10 0	..	101 13 7	146 13 8

RECEIVED THE PROVINCIAL GRANT FOR 1859.—AUDITED.

EXPENDITURE.							BALANCE.	
Premiums.	Seeds.	Imple-ments.	Stock.	Manage-ment.	Others.	Total.	For.	Against.
..
£28 13 4	..	21 3 3	..	18 2 2	..	67 18 9	42 0 9	..
..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	98 0 0	..
58 10 4	166 9 11	..	..	29 2 9	..	254 3 0	280 5 10	..
20 3 9	..	..	£3 0 0	32 17 0	..	56 0 9	194 16 9	..
43 8 9	10 2 6	..	..	20 1 6	..	73 12 9	75 9 9	..
23 12 3	42 16 3	..	..	12 19 5	..	79 7 11	108 18 10	..
16 3 3	11 1 1	..	..	11 10 10	..	38 15 1	70 15 10	..
71 11 0	30 19 10	..	..	17 11 4	..	120 2 2	8 0 0	..
10 2 6	42 11 3	..	..	32 13 11	..	85 7 8	70 4 6	..
17 18 9	115 12 7	..	..	15 2 1	70 12 11	219 6 5	42 11 1	..
32 18 2	..	..	..	14 5 5	..	47 3 7	51 0 8	..
..	5 5 0	..	64 15 2	4 17 2	..	74 17 4	28 16 7	..
..	66 2 9	& Impl'ts.	..	8 0 9	..	74 3 6	53 14 11	..
30 0 1	14 19 2	..	..	19 14 0	..	64 13 3	49 15 1	..
79 16 4	104 15 9	& Lime.	23 17 6	41 6 7	..	249 16 2	68 15 10	..
63 16 0	22 18 3	..	..	15 12 7	..	102 6 10	3 13 2	..
48 5 10	135 19 9	& Impl'ts.	..	11 8 6	..	195 14 1	33 9 3	..
..	..	92 16 6	32 5 0	2 10 0	0 17 10	128 9 4	120 16 1	..
..	58 17 5	& Impl'ts.	..	5 10 0	..	64 7 5	2 17 7	..
59 4 9	48 10 0	..	60 18 3	35 8 9	140 6 9	374 8 6	..	58 11 6
118 17 6	..	..	..	20 0 0	38 10 8	177 8 2	123 0 7	..
70 19 6	..	..	..	22 0 0	32 8 3	125 7 9	1 5 0	..
..	..	..	86 12 7	6 10 6	..	93 3 1	22 15 0	..
20 0 0	15 12 6	62 16 0	10 0 0	5 14 0	61 16 2	175 18 16	44 6 3	..
31 10 0	46 11 3	..	..	16 18 3	..	94 19 6	..	14 16 2
25 14 6	79 0 3	..	..	23 17 9	..	128 12 6	41 11 4	..
57 10 1	75 9 3	..	43 9 9	9 13 9	..	186 2 11	167 12 3	..
104 13 0	..	..	111 8 11	16 12 6	208 18 10	441 13 3	6 7 11	..
..	..	..	49 18 0	2 10 0	15 2 0	67 10 0	79 3 8	..

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF SOCIETIES WHICH

No.	COUNTY & DISTRICT.	INCOME.				
		Balance.	Subscriptions.	Grants.	Other Assets.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Albert, Elgin,		63 00	189 00	96 27	348 27
2	Harvey,	168 15	60 00	228 00	...	456 15
3	Carleton, County,	392 00	147 25	400 00	57 05	996 30
4	Charlotte, County,	230 60	70 00	183 00	578 23	1061 83
5	St. Croix,	301 95	76 00	189 00	18 00	584 95
6	St. George & Penfield,	435 73	79 00	201 00	220 08	935 81
7	St. Patrick,	283 18	60 00	180 00	80 53	603 71
8	Gloucester, County,	81 80	68 50	201 00	69 52	420 82
9	Kent, Carleton,	280 90	68 00	226 40	70 20	645 50
10	Kingston, &c.	170 22	70 00	207 00	620 24	1067 46
11	King's, Central,	172 26	62 00	198 00	151 59	583 85
12	Sussex & Studholm, with } Campbellton & Norton, }	115 24	72 00	189 00	105 42	481 66
13	Union,	214 97	69 50	198 00	38 85	521 32
14	Upham & Hammond,					
15	Northumberland, County,	275 17	148 82	264 75	432 32	1121 06
16	Alnwick,	14 63	105 00	258 00	66 49	444 12
17	Blackville & Derby, 2 years,	348 30	82 87	...	...	431 17
18	Ludlow, Bl'kville, & Blissf'd,	133 85	96 00	219 00	147 43	596 28
19	Queen's, Grand Lake,	11 12	102 15	306 45	289 97	709 69
20	Restigouche, County, ... ..	...	200 00	440 00	52 05	692 05
21	Saint John, County,	419 12	181 00	512 00	85 60	1197 72
22	Golden Grove,	76 18	46 00	...	...	122 18
23	Simonds,	6 00	139 65	288 00	...	433 65
24	Sunbury, County,	91 00	199 00	180 00	29 86	429 86
25	Victoria, Central,	177 25	103 00	342 00	190 44	812 69
26	Westmorland, Botsford & Westmorland, ... ..	...	72 00	219 00	227 85	518 85
27	Dorchester,	166 27	61 00	180 00	334 62	741 90
28	Sackville & Westmorland,	670 45	164 00	409 00	244 40	1487 85
29	York, Central, with Stanley & Southampton,	25 58	346 85	676 00	401 95	1450 38

RECEIVED PROVINCIAL GRANT FOR 1860.—NOT AUDITED.

EXPENDITURE.							BALANCE.	
Prem'ms.	Seeds.	Imple-ments.	Stock.	Manage-ment.	Other.	Total.	For.	Against.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
46 33	61 17	...	160 40	6 00	2 50	276 40	71 87	...
153 55	...	62 95	34 00	14 40	25 50	290 40	165 75	...
179 50	228 66	...	120 00	64 05	304 00	896 21	100 09	...
141 00	561 68	10 10	...	60 53	69 55	842 86	218 97	...
193 00	...	...	90 94	36 60	...	320 54	264 41	...
151 50	220 08	...	...	22 00	18 43	412 01	523 80	...
97 50	69 00	...	...	12 00	19 83	198 33	405 38	...
183 60	71 65	49 37	...	30 00	13 60	348 22	72 60	...
119 30	135 00	...	...	30 00	9 20	293 50	352 00	...
95 50	434 51	...	103 50	46 20	284 70	964 41	103 05	...
143 76	...	...	340 23	73 48	1 50	558 97	24 88	...
275 40	...	...	...	16 00	169 55	460 96	20 70	...
147 25	...	...	101 39	14 00	44 05	306 69	214 63	...
324 43	31 42	...	36 00	61 35	554 19	1007 40	113 66	...
148 00	100 52	75 10	...	30 00	31 72	385 34	53 76	...
117 00	...	...	...	...	20 60	137 60	293 57	...
168 43	49 95	122 75	...	42 00	2 00	381 13	215 15	...
37 50	...	267 77	82 30	11 12	208 30	606 99	102 70	...
350 25	57 60	...	...	50 00	464 60	922 45	...	230 40
324 00	47 23	...	333 61	...	274 40	979 24	218 48	...
198 00	...	...	...	20 00	36 00	254 00	...	131 82
350 00	...	...	75 33	...	40 75	466 08	...	32 43
167 22	...	...	367 50	6 00	20 00	486 40	13 46	...
118 00	171 63	349 94	...	22 25	22 95	684 77	127 92	...
153 75	211 75	...	...	40 00	83 28	488 78	30 07	...
108 00	381 95	...	91 50	20 00	23 50	624 95	116 95	...
245 25	285 27	...	111 80	38 75	154 50	835 57	652 28	...
205 50	42 20	21 80	681 00	56 80	798 02	1805 32	...	354 95

TREASURER OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE IN ACCOUNT WITH BOARD.

1860.		Dr.					
Feb. 29.	Members' pay, ... ..	...	...	£86	5	0	
Mar. 31.	Treasurer of New Brunswick Society, ... ..	...	...	10	0	0	
1861.							
Feb. 26.	Secretary's Salary, ... ..	...	...	150	0	0	
"	Stationery, Postages, Telegraphs, &c. ... ..	...	...	19	6	0	
"	Premiums awarded on Essays, ... ..	...	...	25	0	0	
						<u>£290 11 0</u>	
1860.							
May 18.	Cost and Charges of Horses, ... ..	...	...	£619	15	11	
1861.							
Feb. 7.	Do. Sheep, &c. ... ..	...	...	888	10	2	
26.	Advertising and conducting Sales, ... ..	...	...	18	13	2	
						<u>1,526 19 3</u>	
27.	To Balance of Stock fund returned to Prov. Treas.	£1,024	14	6			
"	Balance in Central Bank to credit of Board,	42	18	7			
						<u>1,067 13 1</u>	
						<u>£2,885 3 4</u>	
1860.		Cr.					
Mar. 31.	Cash from Treasurer New Brunswick Society,	£49	7	10			
April 7.	" R. Jardine, from N. B. Society,	83	11	9			
1861.							
Feb. 9.	Warrant for Board,	200	0	0			
						<u>£333 9 7</u>	
1860.							
Mar. 27.	Warrant for Horses,	£600	0	0			
May 29.	Do. Cattle,	1,400	0	0			
18.	By Mr. M'Monagle's Account,	307	0	0			
1861.							
Feb. 7.	Mr. Barberic's Account,	244	13	9			
						<u>2,551 13 9</u>	
						<u>£2,885 3 4</u>	
						<u>£42 18 7</u>	

(E. E.)

Audited and approved.

J. ROBB, *Treasurer*
*Provincial Board of Agriculture.*J. A. BECKWITH,
A. E. BOTSFORD.

February 27th, 1861.

APPENDIX N^o. 5.

ANNUAL RETURNS

OF

TRADE AND NAVIGATION

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

FREDERICTON.

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1861.

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *Saint John, N. B.*, 13th May, 1861.

To His Excellency The Honorable J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor, Commissioner of Customs, &c. &c. &c. of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I herewith have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the annual Returns of Trade and Navigation for the Province of New Brunswick, for the year ending 31st December 1860, which have been compiled for the Imperial Blue Book, and for the information of the Legislature.

Accounts No. 1 to 6 refer to the Vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which have been engaged in the carrying trade of this Province during the past year. The tonnage of the vessels cleared in 1860 is less than in 1859 by 83,178 tons, but exceeds that of 1858 or 1857, and is less than that of 1856. The tonnage employed in carrying cargoes from this Province to Great Britain in 1860, was 339,468 tons, which in carrying capacity, including deck loads, would be equal to about 580,000 tons of wood. The tonnage employed in the same business in 1859, was 435,709 tons, in 1858, 313,478 tons, in 1857, 388,089 tons, and in 1856, 441,711 tons. During the first four months of 1860, 8 Steamers, 11,049 tons, belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Company, visited Saint John, and took cargoes of deals for Liverpool, clearing for that Port via Portland, and their tonnages are of course included in the tonnages cleared for Great Britain, as stated above. None of these Steamers have visited the Province since then. Of the total tonnage employed last year in carrying our staple article of export to a British market, nearly 32 per cent. belonged to foreigners; in 1859 the foreign tonnage employed in this trade was 43 per cent; in 1858 it was 30 per cent; in 1857 it was 35 per cent; and in 1856 it was nearly 35 per cent. The extent therefore to which foreign tonnage has competed with British, including British Colonial, in the carrying trade between New Brunswick and the United Kingdom, (which in reality is the principal carrying trade of the Province, as it exceeds the total tonnage cleared to all other places,) has been on an average for the last five years 35 per cent per annum, still leaving 65 per cent to British shipping. At Saint John the foreign tonnage which carried cargoes to the United Kingdom in 1860 was composed of 59,232 tons of United States' shipping, and 3,764 tons belonging to Hamburg, Bremen, Prussia, and Norway. The register tonnage of foreign vessels is taken in New Brunswick as the official tonnage, while in Great Britain the tonnage of foreign vessels is ascertained and computed by the officers of Customs according to the British Registry Act.

At Saint George, Saint Andrews, and Saint Stephen, all the foreign tonnage employed in the carrying trade to the United Kingdom last year belonged to the United States. At the Ports on the North shore of this Province, the foreign tonnage employed in this trade belonged principally to Foreign Europe.

Of the foreign tonnage carrying cargoes from the Province to Great Britain, United States' vessels secured by far the largest share, while Norwegians

secured the second best share. The other foreign tonnage, belonging to Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, Sweden, Mecklenburgh, Hamburgh, and Bremen, was comparatively small. At Miramichi and Shediac the Norwegians appear to have monopolized the most of the carrying trade from these Ports.

Of the total British tonnage employed between New Brunswick and the United Kingdom, the British Colonial tonnage secured the principal share. At Saint John a large portion of the carrying trade to Great Britain is secured by vessels belonging to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which generally return to the United States with cargoes of coal, iron, &c., and then come to this Port again to carry deals and timber to England.

It will be noticed that the tonnage entered inwards from the United States is very much larger than the tonnage cleared for that country, and the tonnage entered from the United Kingdom is very much less than the tonnage cleared for there. This is owing to vessels, in the majority of cases, making the round voyage from New Brunswick to the United Kingdom, from thence to the United States, (carrying cargoes across the Atlantic both ways,) and finally returning to this Province in ballast.

During the latter part of 1860, 8 vessels, 2,603 tons, cleared from Saint John for Eastport, U. S., with cargoes of deals, &c., although in reality they were bound for the United Kingdom, and finally went there. The tonnage of these vessels is of course included in the clearances to the United States, as I can only recognize them officially as bound to that country. This plan of clearing for a foreign country, before going to England, was adopted to avoid the necessity of complying with the requirements of the Deck Load Law, which prohibits vessels from carrying deck loads from British North American Ports to the United Kingdom between the 1st September and the 1st May. Since the equalization of the duties on Foreign and Colonial timber in England, a British Colonial clearance has lost its value, as Foreign and Colonial deals are placed on the same footing, and no disadvantage now attaches to either ship or cargo in England by reporting from a foreign country, while there is no restriction in the United States on vessels carrying deck loads of timber to England at any period of the year. By adopting this method of evading the Deck Load Law, the Master does not incur the penalty. In the Saint Croix River, which separates part of New Brunswick from Maine, there is now no inducement for vessels to clear from Ports on the British side, while there is a double advantage in loading and clearing on the American side, where the cargo escapes the payment of the New Brunswick export duty, and the ship can carry a deck load to England at any time, when the River is open. This gives the shippers there an advantage over those at the other Ports in the Province, in the shape of reduced freights, &c. At the request of the Imperial authorities in London I have fully reported to them my views on the subject, and have recommended certain alterations in the Deck Load Law, with the view of adapting it to the altered circumstances of the case, and my report is now under the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade. Previous to submitting my views in this matter to their Lordships, I submitted them to the Chamber of Commerce of Saint John, and they were approved of by that body.

In making up these Returns of Shipping now submitted, every time a vessel arrives or clears from, or to, Ports outside the Province, the tonnage and number of men are inserted, so that a Steamer trading frequently to one particular Port, swells up the tonnage entering and clearing at that Port, and would give a very erroneous idea of the number of mariners actually

engaged in the trade of the country. For instance, the American Steamers "Eastern City" and "Admiral" run between Saint John and Boston, and during last year the "Admiral" made 36 trips, and the "Eastern City" 34 trips. In these shipping returns therefore they represent 70 vessels, 47,260 tons, 1,508 men, whereas in reality there are only 2 vessels, 1,347 tons, and 53 men employed. The Steamer "Emperor" also made in 1860 four trips to Portland and 144 to Nova Scotia, representing 52,096 tons, 1,776 men;—the tonnage of the vessel making up these figures is only 352 tons, 12 men.

At Saint Andrews the American Steamer "Queen" enters and clears during the season nearly every day, either from or to Eastport or Calais, two American Ports in the same River with Saint Andrews. Last year she made 272 trips, equal to 51,780 tons, 2,176 men;—in reality this amount of tonnage and men was represented by one vessel, 199 tons, 8 men. This accounts for the apparently large tonnage cleared at Saint Andrews, viz. 60,272 tons. At Dalhousie, the Port where the Steamers "Arabian" and "Lady Head" enter and clear, from and to Quebec, on their way to Shediac and Pictou, the tonnage is also increased. Last year the Steamer "Arabian," of Canada, measuring 334 tons, 29 men, made 11 trips from Quebec to Shediac, touching at Dalhousie, Bathurst, Miramichi, and Richibucto, leaving Quebec on her first trip on the 5th May, and arriving there on her last trip on the 4th November. The Steamer "Lady Head," of Canada, 140 tons, 20 men, made last year 12 trips from Quebec to Pictou, touching at Dalhousie and Miramichi.

At Shediac the tonnage is also much increased by the frequent trips of the Steamer "Westmorland," of Saint John, 192 tons, which carries mails, passengers and freight between Shediac, Prince Edward Island, and Pictou. Last year the Steamer "Lord Seaforth" took her place for a month at the commencement of the season, and occasionally during the Summer, when the "Westmorland" laid by to clean boilers. Between these two Steamers the line was kept up from Shediac to Pictou, touching at Bedeque and Charlotte Town in Prince Edward Island, two round voyages per week from 4th April to 15th December, making altogether 73 trips.

The total amount of tonnage clearing from New Brunswick is always in excess of the tonnage entered, owing to the new tonnage built in the Province for the foreign trade, clearing for the first time, without having been entered inwards.

During last year timber and deal freights from New Brunswick to the United Kingdom have ruled high, and the ship-owning business has been remunerative in this country. This is rather against the Province generally than otherwise, as the principal part of our carrying trade is performed by vessels not owned in the Province, and the high freights have been against the shippers who had timber and deals to send forward to a market. The rates of freight on deals from Saint John to Liverpool, (which are generally the lowest rates given in the Province) have ranged from £3 10s. sterling per standard in the early part of the season, to £5 10s. in the latter part of it. In the middle of Summer £4 sterling was about the prevailing rate. In July they ranged from £3 15s. to £4 15s.

The Navigation Laws were repealed on the 1st January 1850, and the following rates of freight on deals from Saint John to Liverpool for each year since 1848, will shew how they have fluctuated during the last 13 years:—

Latter end of June 1848,	...	...	£4	0	0	sterling.
Latter end of May 1849,	...	...	4	0	0	
July 1850,	...	...	2	18	0	
July 1851,	...	...	3	0	0	
July 1852,	...	...	3	3	9	
July 1853,	...	...	4	0	0	
July 1854,	...	...	4	2	6	
July 1855,	...	...	3	13	0	
July 1856,	...	...	4	3	0	
July 1857,	...	...	3	5	0	
July 1858,	...	...	3	11	3	
July 1859,	...	...	2	16	0	
July 1860,	...	...	3	15	0	up to £4 15 0.

Freights to London, the Clyde, and the Bristol Channel, are generally a shade higher than the above mentioned rates, and freights to small Irish Ports are still higher. The Liverpool rates (although the lowest) may be taken generally, as a criterion, as to the rise and fall of freights to the United Kingdom. It will be seen that the rates fell immediately after the repeal of the Navigation Laws, but soon rallied again, from which it might be inferred that the repeal of these Laws had not any very great permanent effect on freights between North America and the United Kingdom; but that the rates have been in a great measure influenced by other circumstances, such as the scarcity or abundance of shipping, the quantity of wood requiring conveyance, and the cotton and grain freights from the United States.

When the Navigation Laws were repealed on the 1st January 1850, the trade and commerce of the country was in a very depressed state, and had been so for the two previous years. After the repeal of these laws the commerce of the country gradually expanded until 1854, after which period it declined to a considerable extent.

During this last winter some of our large vessels have fortunately succeeded in obtaining highly remunerative freights in the Southern cotton ports of the United States of America; as owing to certain local difficulties having occurred in these States, British vessels were preferred by the shippers of cotton to United States' shipping.

The Coasting trade of this Province is still closed against foreigners, although the carrying trade between any two British Colonies, or between the Colonies and Great Britain, is now, and has been for the last eleven years, entirely free and open to vessels of all nations. So far as this Province is concerned, scarcely any foreigners have availed themselves of the privilege of the carrying and passenger trade between this and the neighbouring Colonies.

Our vessels are still precluded from carrying freight between Ports in the United States of America, either on the Atlantic coast or between any Ports of the United States on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Should any change take place in the policy of these States, by which our vessels could obtain the same privileges which have been extended to their vessels by the British Government, viz. the Coasting trade and the registry of British ships in their Ports, this Colony would immediately feel the beneficial influence of such a measure, and it, no doubt, would greatly conduce to the prosperity of the Province.

Account No. 7 relates to the New Shipping registered, &c. in New Brunswick during the past year. The total amount, viz. 100 vessels, 41,003 tons, exceeds that of the previous year by 7 vessels, 2,673 tons, which increase was

probably owing to a slight improvement in the prices obtained for new vessels in the English market during the latter half of the last year. Of the whole quantity built, 29,923 tons were built to class in the 7 years' A 1 grade; 4,529 tons to class in the 4 years' A 1 grade; and 6,551 tons were built without reference to Lloyd's survey or classification, and were nearly all single decked vessels. Of this last description, 25 vessels, measuring 4,995 tons, were over 100 tons, and averaged each about 200 tons, and were built for the foreign trade; and 30 of them, measuring 1,556 tons, were small vessels, averaging 52 tons, intended for the inland and coasting trade.

The 7 years' vessels are essentially copper fastened, and are built of hachmatae, pitch pine, and other wood of a hard and durable nature, and are iron kneed before proceeding to sea, and if over 600 tons register are diagonally strapped with iron on the frame. The 4 years' vessels are built principally of a softer description of wood, such as spruce, white pine, &c., and are frequently called in England *soft wood ships*.

The term "classed at Lloyd's 7 A 1," means that the vessel has been built to satisfy all the requirements of the regulations adopted by Lloyd's Committee, both as regards the hull and the outfits, and will be retained on the first letter for 7 years. The 4 A 1 vessels are retained on the first letter for 4 years. A vessel built for a particular grade, at a place where the services of a Surveyor of Lloyd's could be procured, such vessel not being surveyed while building, would have one year deducted from her grade. The letter A refers altogether to the hull, and the figure 1 refers altogether to the outfits, including rigging and ground tackle. New vessels built in this country are frequently classed here 7 A; and when they arrive in England, their additional outfits, such as chains and anchors, are furnished, when they obtain their full classification of 7 A 1. The freight on these extra chains and anchors to this country, as also the import duty on them, is thus saved. A Colonial vessel built similar to those for the 7 A 1 grade, would be entitled to one year's additional classification if she was built under a shed; and if thoroughly copper fastened, instead of essentially, besides being built under a shed, she would even be entitled to another year's classification, making her classification 9 A 1, which is the highest grade a Colonial vessel can obtain at Lloyd's.

The value of the 7 years' two decked ships in the English market during the last year, ranged from £8 to £9 sterling per ton, although three decked vessels were worth £9 15s. 4 years' ships were worth about £7; and those not built for classification might be fairly averaged at £6 per ton. As nearly three fourths of the total quantity built were 7 years' vessels, £8 sterling per ton might be taken as a fair average for the total quantity built in the Colony during 1860. The quantity of new tonnage built last year, viz. 41,003 tons, would represent about 43,000 tons old or Carpenter's measurement, (which is the tonnage by which vessels are usually bought and sold,) and estimating them at £8 sterling per ton, it would make their total value equal to £344,000 sterling, without the first freight home to England, which was equal last year to about 15s. per ton, after paying disbursements. The new shipping built in this country is generally considered as a staple article of export of the Colony, as the vessels are nearly all intended for sale out of the country. The outfits for these vessels, such as rigging, chains, anchors, &c., as also the pitch pine, oak, and fastenings, are all included in the account of imports, but do not appear in any account of exports. In comparing our imports with the exports, the value of the new ships should be included in the exports.

During last year 9 new vessels, measuring 7,710 tons, proceeded to England from the Port of Saint John, (which includes Musquash) without being registered in this country, but provided each with a Governor's Pass, under the provisions of the 98th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. By adopting this plan of applying for a pass, on the ground that the owner is resident in England, and consequently unable to make the requisite declaration of ownership here, the future purchaser of the ship has the opportunity of changing her name before registry, a privilege which is generally considered of much importance in effecting a sale. The 34th section of the Act alluded to provides that no change shall be made in the name of any registered ship.

Account No. 8 shows the amount of New tonnage registered &c. in this Province during each of the last 36 years. It will be seen that the fluctuation in this branch of trade have been great; the smallest quantity of new tonnage built in any of these years was in 1829, 8,450 tons, and the largest quantity in 1854, 99,426 tons. The total quantity built in these years was 1,317,289 tons, or an average of 36,591 tons per annum. Of the tonnage shewn in this table, that built from 1825 to the 9th September 1835, was measured under the old or Carpenter's measurement, the calculation of which was based on the outside length and breadth of the vessel, without reference to depth. Under this law the tendency was to build vessels narrow and deep, so as to carry large on a small tonnage. From 1835 to 1st May 1855, the shipping was measured under a new Act, which is now known as the late Registry Law, the calculations of which were based on internal measurements. Under this Act the tonnage of vessels was reduced to some extent, and a better model introduced, as the tonnage was in proportion to the carrying capacity. From the 1st May 1855, the present Law has been in operation, and the tonnage of vessels has been still further reduced. The ship is now divided into sections, and the number of cubic feet in each is ascertained; the results are added together, and the total number of feet is divided by 100 to obtain the tonnage. This system is extremely favorable to the ship-owner when paying his tonnage dues for lights, docks, wharfage, &c., as by adopting this division of 100 the tonnage is much less than the actual carrying capacity of the vessel. A ship measuring 1000 tons below deck would carry about 1,770 tons of pine timber, which is a bulky article, or upwards of 2,000 tons dead weight.

According to the view hitherto taken by the authorities in London of the Deck Load Law, a vessel is not allowed to carry cargo in the poop from the 1st September to the 1st May, but by extending the poop deck the whole length of the vessel, and making a spar deck of it, the space under the spar deck may be filled with cargo. Partially to meet this view of the law, several two decked vessels have been converted into three decked vessels, thereby enabling them to carry cargoes above the main deck during all seasons of the year. The question of allowing cargo to be carried in the poop during the winter months, has been brought by me before the proper authorities, with the view of their reconsidering their former decision.

Under the late Registry Law a vessel had to be registered at some port, at or near to which some or one of the owners resided, but under the present law a British subject may have his vessel registered at any registering port in the British dominions, without reference to his place of residence.

It will be seen by Return No. 10, that the quantity of shipping registered in the Province does not increase much. On the 31st December 1860, it amounted to 825 vessels, 147,083 tons; many of these vessels being small

schooners, registered principally at Miramichi and Saint Andrews. At Saint John the tonnage is much increased by woodboats, which are chiefly used for internal navigation. The tonnage registered in New Brunswick last year averaged 178 tons to each vessel, although many of those registered at Saint John exceed 1000 tons, and one on the list measures 2,377 tons. Averaging the value of the shipping, old and new, registered in the Province, at the low figure of £5 sterling per ton, it would make it £735,415 sterling.

Account No. 11 shews in detail the number of New Ships building on the 1st January 1861, with an estimate of the total quantity that will probably be launched during this present year, viz. 90 vessels, 41,100 tons. Should the prospect of selling new ships in Liverpool remain as unfavorable as they have been at the commencement of the year, and the interest on money continue high in England, the quantity put afloat this year may probably fall short of the above estimate by 5,000 tons or more. During last year the ships that were sold realized some advance over the prices obtained in the previous year; and it is generally considered that shipbuilders have done a fair business in 1860.

As New Brunswick is peculiarly a shipbuilding country, and has long been noted as such, the return shewing the quantity of new tonnage built in this Province for a series of years, is looked upon by many as a tolerably fair index of the progress and fluctuations of this precarious business in all those countries where it has been carried on to any extent. I may also add that some of the fastest sailing ships afloat have been built in this Province.

Account No. 12 refers to the number of Emigrants or Passengers who have arrived in New Brunswick from the United Kingdom between the 1st January and the 31st December 1860, and who have paid the duty or head money of 2s. 6d. each. At Saint John the number was 315, and at Caraquet 8, making 323 arrivals in the Province during the year, so far as is officially known. This return does not shew the actual number of Emigrants who may have arrived in the Province during the year, as the law only required head money to be levied on Passengers from Europe, and not on those who may have arrived from any of the neighbouring Colonies, or from the United States. Emigrants intending to settle in this Province, who may have landed first at Halifax, Boston, or Portland, and then arrived here by Steamer or other conveyance from those places, or from any of the other neighbouring Colonies, would of course escape the head money, and would not appear in this return. The number of Emigrants who have arrived by these indirect routes during last year must have been considerable, and is estimated by the Emigration Officer at 126, while he estimates the whole arrivals (of emigrants) in the Province at 542 souls. In the absence of any official or authentic information on the subject, this is probably as correct an estimate as could be formed under the circumstances. No account is kept officially of the number of general passengers or travellers arriving in the Province, but the number must be large, as at Saint John alone there are two Steamers arrive each week during the season from the United States, well filled with passengers, besides a Steamer from Nova Scotia four times per week. At Saint Andrews and Ports on the North shore, passengers are constantly arriving in Steamers during the summer season.

A new Passenger Act has recently been passed by the Legislature, which abolishes head money or duty, and in lieu thereof makes certain provisions against infirm paupers, idiots, or other helpless immigrants, becoming a burden on the Province.

Account No. 13 shews the gross amount of Revenue in currency collected

in the Province during each financial year from 1837 to 1860 inclusive. The financial year now ends and has ended for some years past on the 31st October. The amount of revenue collected for 1860, as shewn in this return, viz. £208,331 1 10 currency, is taken from the Provincial Treasurer's account of Revenue collected from the various sources hitherto included in his annual Abstract, viz. Import Duties, Export Duties, Railway Impost, Casual and Territorial Revenue, Supreme Court Fees, Auction Duty, Seizures, Distillery Licences, Emigrant Duty, Light House Duty, Seamen's Hospital Dues, and Buoy and Beacon Dues. The revenue from these sources shews an increase on 1860 over the previous year, of £14,950 0 10, and is the largest revenue ever collected in the Province. In 1854, when the revenue was nearly as large as in 1860, the Railway Impost (which commenced on the 14th April 1856) was not in operation. In the Provincial Secretary's Report on the Finances of the Province, he remarks that a more satisfactory statement of the Revenue and Expenditure would be obtained were the Post Office Revenue and all other special funds paid into the Treasury, and the whole expenditure defrayed by Warrant instead of, as at present, the balances only of the Casual and Territorial Revenue appearing in the Treasurer's Accounts of Receipts: the Post Office Revenue does not appear at all, only the amount necessary to meet the deficiency being entered in the Treasurer's Accounts as a payment. Under such an arrangement as that proposed, the Secretary states the Revenue of last year at £221,258 12 11, which includes the Post Office Revenue, Fishery Fund, Sinking Fund, Indian Reserve Fund, and Copyright Duties. The last mentioned fund is remitted to England, for the benefit of the authors concerned. For the purpose of comparison with previous years, however, the Revenue as made up by the Treasurer, is the correct amount, as the sources from which it was received were the same as in previous years.

Account No. 14 shews the amount of Import and Export Duty in currency, including the Railroad Impost, collected at each of the Ports and Inland Revenue Stations in the Province, in 1860. As regards the relative amount collected at each of the Ports, (excluding Saint John) the principal ones stand as follow, viz: 1st, Fredericton; 2nd, Chatham; 3rd, Newcastle; 4th, Richibucto; 5th, Dalhousie; 6th, Bathurst; 7th, Moncton; 8th, Saint Stephens; 9th, Saint Andrews; 10th, Woodstock. Of the total amount received in the Province from these sources last year, upwards of 71 per cent. was collected at Saint John. A large portion of the dutiable goods consumed in the up river country, of course, pays duty in Saint John, and the dutiable lumber cut from that country pays the export duty also at this port, where it is shipped for a market.

Account No. 15 shews the quantity of the different kinds of wood on which export duty was paid last year. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease last year on the deals and battens of 44,994,000 feet, and on the timber of 37,824 tons. A large portion of the lumber exported to the United States from this port was free of export duty, being cleared as the produce of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the River Saint John or its tributaries.

Account No. 16 gives the names and other particulars of the Steamboats registered in New Brunswick on the 31st December last. In addition to these, three new boats have since been added to the list, viz. the "Heather Bell," and the "Antelope," built here, and the "Gazelle," built in Maine; all the three being intended for the River trade.

No. 17 is an Account of General Imports into the Province during 1860,

shewing their quantities and values, as also the amount of duty in sterling paid on each article. This Account is compiled from the Merchants' entries inwards, which contain the value of the goods at the places from whence they were imported, as appear by the invoices which are required to be produced at the Treasurer's Office when the duty is paid. Nova Scotia agricultural produce, which is free, and for which no entry is required, is valued officially.

The value of British goods was converted into currency up to the 1st November last, by adding to the sterling amount one ninth only for the difference of exchange, and the duty was charged accordingly on this reduced amount. Since the 1st November however, the premium on Bills at the rate of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been added in addition to the exchange, so that duty is now charged on the sterling amount of the invoice, with the addition of one fifth and one twelfth of a fifth for exchange and premium. The values of the imports would appear much larger than they are, in this return, if freight, insurance, and other charges, were added to their original cost. The article of haberdashery exceeds in value any of the other importations, amounting to £336,802 sterling, and producing £45,790 stg. revenue. This includes all kinds of cottons, woollens, silks, velvets, &c. It is nearly all of British manufacture, with the exception of some cottons and other dry goods, of comparatively small value, manufactured in the United States of America. The importations of haberdashery from Nova Scotia came from Liverpool to Halifax by Steamers, and from there to Windsor by rail, and Steamer to Saint John. A large portion of the importations of haberdashery from the States also came from England by Steamers *via* Boston or Portland. In 1859 the value of haberdashery imported was £338,938 stg.; duty, £45,813 stg. In 1858, £212,693; duty, £24,645; and in 1857, £267,314; duty, £29,909. A small portion of haberdashery is annually exported to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and other places, on which drawback equal to the amount of import duty is allowed. Last year it amounted to £28,332 stg. in value, and was exported principally to the neighbouring Colonies.

The next most important article in point of value is flour, the value of which last year was £230,864 stg., and in quantity 198,323 barrels, or nearly a barrel for every inhabitant of the Province. In 1859, 205,356 barrels were imported; in 1858, 226,649 barrels; and in 1857, 153,515 barrels. Our agricultural importations for last year (which was not by any means a bad one for the crops in the Province generally) may be classed as follows:—Flour and meal of all kinds, bread, beans, peas, and pot barley, £253,139 sterling; grain of all kinds, bran, and horse feed, £30,518 stg; vegetables, including potatoes, £14,225 stg; meats, viz. salted, cured, and fresh, including poultry, £32,659 stg; butter, cheese, lard, and eggs, £14,077 stg; animals, including horses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, and pigs, £18,340 stg; apples, pears, and plums, £9,231; malt, £342; hay, £253; amounting altogether to £372,784 sterling, or £447,341 currency, for agricultural produce. A limited portion of the above was subsequently exported, such as beef and pork for ships' stores; also some of the oats, eggs, &c., which were imported from Prince Edward Island by Steamer and Rail.

Our sugar and molasses importations amounted to £72,460 stg; tea and coffee, £61,209 stg. The quantity of tea entered for home consumption was upwards of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for each inhabitant of the Province, estimating the population at 230,000. The value of tobacco, snuff and cigars imported was £21,795 sterling. Our importations of spirits, wine and cordials amounted in value to £50,684 sterling. In addition to this, 874 gallons alcohol were

manufactured in Saint John, and paid excise duty, amounting to £42 4 4 currency, being at the rate of 10d. per proof gallon; and 7 gallons whisky also paid duty of 2s. 6d. per gallon, having been manufactured in the County of Saint John. The quantity of smuggled spirits and wine seized at Saint John last year amounted to 2,059 gallons, and it is probable that the quantity successfully smuggled into the Saint John district would be equal to as much more. In addition to this, it is probable that the quantity smuggled into all the other ports and districts in the Province would not fall short of 4,000 gallons. The quantity of spirits, wine, &c., entered for home consumption last year was 297,444 gallons, which, with the quantity manufactured in the Province, and the quantity smuggled, would be equal to nearly one and one third gallons for every man, woman and child in the Colony. The foregoing figures have no reference to the importations of ale and porter, of which there were 38,112 gallons entered for home consumption, besides a large quantity made in the City of Saint John, where there are four breweries in operation. There is also a brewery in Saint Andrews. In addition to the quantities of liquors above mentioned, 14,552 gallons of cider were also imported.

Account No. 18 shews the General Exports of the Colony during 1860. The principal article in the list is sawn lumber, which includes deals, battens, boards, and scantling, and of which there was exported last year 273,943,000 feet. In 1859 the quantity was 323,927,000 feet; in 1858, 237,423,000 feet; and in 1857, 270,470,000 feet. The next most important article in the list is pine timber, of which there was exported last year 39,291 tons; in 1859, 76,002 tons; in 1858, 71,453 tons; and in 1857, 86,926 tons.

Our principal articles of export for last year may be classed as follows:— Produce of the forest, value £662,589 sterling; produce of the mines and minerals, including coal oil, £82,404 sterling; produce of the fisheries, £78,002 sterling; to which may be added new ships, £344,000 sterling. A small portion of some of the articles included in the values above named was not the produce of New Brunswick, such as pig iron brought from the Londonderry Mines of Nova Scotia to Saint John for shipment to Liverpool; also some of the boards shipped to the United States were entered outwards as the produce of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the River Saint John or its tributaries; these boards were all brought down the River Saint John.

Among the productions of the mines the article of Albert coal may be mentioned as the most valuable, of which there were exported last year 14,022 tons to Boston and Portland, for the purpose of manufacturing a fine description of burning oil, commonly known as Albertine oil. This coal is probably the most valuable in the world, and is sold at the wharf at Hillsborough at \$15, or £3 2s. sterling, per ton. It produces upwards of 100 gallons of crude oil, or about 75 gallons refined oil of the most superior quality per ton. A Company was organized some years ago in Saint John for manufacturing Albertine oil from this coal, and up to the present time it has not only supplied the New Brunswick market, but has exported considerable quantities to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Canada, and the United States. Another Company was recently organized here for the purpose of manufacturing burning oil from shale or schist, which is found in great abundance in Albert County. In consequence however of the immense quantities of well oil having been discovered in the United States, and the Government of that country having recently imposed under their new Tariff a duty of 10 cents per gallon on coal oil, instead of 15 per cent ad valorem

as formerly, this Company, after investing a large amount of capital, has been under the necessity of abandoning the manufacture of oil for the present. The values of the oils exported by these two Companies are included in the amount stated as the produce of the mines.

Gypsum, building and grind stone are also exported to the United States in considerable quantities from Albert and Westmorland Counties.

During last year the prices realized in Liverpool for deals, which is our staple article of export, were higher than those of either of the three preceding years, although the high freights in 1860 were probably equal to the difference in price, leaving to the shipper very little benefit, if any, from the increased prices obtained. The price of deals in Liverpool last year ranged from £8 10s. to £9 15s. sterling, per standard, making an average throughout the year of £9 4 2. In 1859 the prices ranged from £7 10s. to £9, making an average of £8 2 10; in 1858, £6 12 6 to £8, making an average of £7 5 7; and in 1857, £7 to £8 10s., making an average of £7 11 7 sterling, per standard.

The export trade of deals and timber in 1860 from this Province was not considered to have been a profitable one for the shippers, although it may probably have been so to the working lumberers and others, who were engaged in procuring the article, and bringing it to a market.

The abrogation of the differential duty on foreign timber in England took effect on the 8th March 1860, but the change produced no perceptible adverse influence on last year's business, as the season was so far advanced before the change was made, that the production of foreign wood could not be much increased, and it will consequently require the experience of this year's business to ascertain to what extent the equalization of the duty on foreign and colonial timber will affect our trade. Some of the principal shippers however are of opinion that it will suffer to a certain extent. A great deal also depends upon the rates of freight which may be current during the season. At present the rate from Saint John to Liverpool is £3 15s. sterling, with the prospect of not being lower for some time. A considerable amount of American tonnage is now in the Saint John Harbour.

Account No. 19 shews the values of our Imports and Exports from and to the various Countries and Colonies with which we trade. Our imports from the United Kingdom are about the same in value as in the previous year. For many years past the values of our exports to that country have exceeded considerably the values of our imports, while with the United States it has been quite the reverse. Our imports from Canada have not varied much in extent during the last four years, while our exports to that Colony have gradually increased from £884 in 1857, to £9,363 in 1860. The Albertine oil shipped from New Brunswick to Canada, was sent *via* Portland, and consequently appears as an export to the United States.

The imports from Prince Edward Island in 1857 were valued at £15,611, and exports to that Colony in the same year at £9,957. They have gradually increased until last year they reached £27,812 imports, and £18,274 exports.

The imports and exports from and to the United States again shew an increase over last year, and by reference to Account No. 22 it will be seen how rapidly the trade with the adjoining Republic has increased during the last 33 years. In 1828 the imports were valued at £123,662, and exports at £18,084 sterling, while in 1860 they had risen to £688,217 for imports, and £248,378 for exports.

In 1828 the exports from New Brunswick to the States were in the proportion of 14½ per cent. in value to the imports from the same place, while in 1860 they had risen to 36 per cent. of the imports.

The Imperial duties ceased in New Brunswick on the 1st April 1848. The duty on molasses, grain, flour, meal, and salted meats, ceased on the 3rd November 1854. The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States came into operation on the 12th November 1854, and was to remain in force for 10 years, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties had given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same either at the end of the 10 years, or at any time afterwards. It will be noticed that our exports to the States have rapidly increased in value since the date of the operation of the Treaty.

Account No. 20 shews the value of the Imports and Exports at each of the Ports in the Province during 1860. Of the total value of the imports into the Province, viz. £1,446,740 sterling, nearly 77 per cent was imported into Saint John; and of the exports, which (without the value of the new shipping) amounted to £916,372 sterling, nearly 61 per cent was exported from Saint John.

The value of the exports, along with the estimated value of the new vessels, making £1,260,372 sterling, still fall short of the value of the imports by £186,368. This may partially be accounted for by the fact that large quantities of provisions and other goods are imported into Saint John for the purpose of being sent up the River for the inland parts of the State of Maine, thus appearing as imports but not as exports. There are also large quantities of provisions, tea, sugar, &c., annually shipped out of the Province as ships' stores, without appearing in the returns as exports. It may also be stated, that at the close of last year there was a heavy stock of deals accumulated at this Port, ready for shipment, as soon as tonnage could be obtained at such rates as would warrant their being sent forward. The quantity on hand was estimated at 57 million feet, valued at £114,000 sterling, besides 10 million feet logs.

Accounts Nos. 21 and 22 shew the total value of our Imports and Exports from and to all countries, and from and to the United States of America, during the last 33 years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WM. SMITH,

*Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws,
and Registrar of Shipping.*

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

No. 1.—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at all the Ports

COUNTRIES.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.		
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom, Brit. Possessions,—	122	69,629	1,960	91	40,990	1,270	213	110,619	3,230	2	468	20
Cape of Good Hope, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney & Sark,	..	..	..	2	1,117	36	2	1,117	36	..	..	..
Gibraltar, Malta, Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Ed. Island, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, Antigua, Jamaica, Turks' Island, Barbadoes, Saint Kitts, British Guiana, Ascension,	3	470	27	..	..	..	3	470	27	..	..	..
France, Spain, U. States of America, Cuba & Porto Rico, St. Pierre Miquelon, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Brazil, Cape de Verde Isl'ds, Uruguay, Saint Martin, Saint Thomas, Madeira,	141	16,453	1,813	26	2,118	146	167	18,571	1,959	..	..	..
Total,	2,030	252,619	12,942	639	144,377	5,437	2,669	396,996	18,379	370	102,629	3,006

No. 2.—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels Cleared at all the Ports

United Kingdom, Brit. Possessions,—	463	231,772	6,866	..	..	..	463	231,772	6,866	192	107,696	2,822
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney & Sark,	3	431	27	..	..	..	3	431	27	..	..	..
Gibraltar, Malta, Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Ed. Island, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, Antigua, Jamaica, Turks' Island, Barbadoes, Trinidad, British Guiana,	78	8,338	870	55	6,258	659	133	14,596	1,529	..	..	..
France, Spain, U. States of America, Cuba & Porto Rico, St. Pierre Miquelon, Naples, Saint Thomas, Chili,	33	2,844	171	..	..	..	33	2,844	171	..	..	..
Total,	2,018	351,591	14,689	571	77,830	3,926	2,592	429,721	18,615	653	223,713	7,222

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

in the Colony of New Brunswick, from each Country, in the Year 1860.

	FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
	IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
	33	12,270	388	35	12,747	408	124	70,097	1,950	124	53,269	1,658	248	123,366	3,638
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,117	36	2	1,117	36
	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	470	27	..	..	..	3	470	27
	2	532	18	2	532	18	..	..	..	5	1,991	55	5	1,991	55
	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	16,453	1,813	26	2,118	146	167	18,571	1,959
	2	595	18	2	595	18	8	744	44	26	4,497	199	34	5,241	243
	3	1,351	38	3	1,351	38	158	14,426	1,043	62	6,650	392	220	21,076	1,435
	..	..	..	..	..	..	930	73,526	4,014	150	31,806	1,267	1,080	105,132	5,281
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	95	6	..	..	..	1	95	6
	3	462	23	..	..	..	3	462	23	..	..	..	3	462	23
	7	807	45	1	212	8	7	807	45	1	212	8	8	1,019	53
	1	107	6	..	..	..	2	302	13	..	..	..	2	302	13
	1	144	6	1	440	14	1	144	6	1	440	14	2	584	20
	..	..	..	1	311	12	..	..	..	1	311	12	1	311	12
	2	445	20	4	1,636	53	6	2,066	82	2	445	20	10	4,692	135
	2	217	16	10	3,081	113	12	3,295	129	10	3,081	113	17	5,838	191
	639	72,996	3,830	256	47,597	1,810	895	120,593	5,640	522	145,491	4,504	1,528	320,453	12,213
	7	952	48	..	..	..	7	952	48	..	..	..	7	952	48
	2	183	10	2	183	10	4	366	20	..	..	..	6	565	36
	1	292	10	2	536	19	3	528	20	..	..	..	3	828	29
	..	..	..	1	316	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	..	..	..	3	2,099	55	3	2,099	55	..	..	..	3	2,099	55
	1	585	16	2	567	24	2	567	24	..	..	..	2	567	24

	1	83	5	..	..	..	1	83	5	..	..	..	1	83	5
	..	..	..	1	578	17	1	578	17	..	..	..	1	578	17

	1	311	13	1	311	13	..	..	..	1	311	13	1	311	13
Total,	358	132,154	3,810	728	234,783	7,716	2,400	355,248	16,848	997	276,531	9,247	3,397	631,779	20,095

in the Colony of New Brunswick, for each Country, in the Year 1860.

	..	..	..	192	107,696	2,822	655	330,468	9,688	..	..	..	655	330,468	9,688
	..	..	..	3	431	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	431	27
	..	..	..	78	8,338	870	55	6,258	659	133	14,596	1,529	..	..	..
	..	..	..	33	2,844	171	..	..	..	33	2,844	171	..	..	..
	..	..	..	139	9,969	792	71	9,010	601	210	18,979	1,393	..	..	..
	..	..	..	663	32,788	2,458	393	61,536	2,556	1,056	94,324	5,014	1	106	7
	..	..	..	2	262	10	3	457	17	664	32,953	2,465	395	61,798	2,566

	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	611	29	..	..	..	5	611	29
	..	..	..	1	189	7	17	2,627	126	..	..	..	17	2,627	126
	..	..	..	4	1,444	45	4	1,444	45	..	..	..	4	1,444	45
	..	..	..	2	870	26	2	870	26	..	..	..	2	870	26
	63	11,899	498	509	122,486	4,732	1,042	108,922	7,423	118	12,925	608	1,160	181,847	8,031
	..	..	..	2	425	16	10	3,163	124	..	..	..	16	3,163	124
	..	..	..	2	109	16	8	629	44	..	..	..	8	629	44
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	98	6	..	..	..	1	98	6
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	188	7	..	..	..	1	188	7
	..	..	..	2	1,917	42	3	3,019	68	..	..	..	3	3,019	68
Total,	65	12,161	508	718	235,874	7,730	2,671	575,604	21,911	639	89,991	4,434	3,310	665,595	26,346

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

No. 3.—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels of each Nation, arrived at all the Ports in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the Year 1860.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ARRIVED.						TOTAL.		
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.			
British—United Kingdom, ...	84	47,238	1,719	141	58,904	1,918	225	106,142	3,687
Colonial, ...	1,946	205,381	11,223	498	85,473	3,520	2,442	290,854	14,743
American, (U.S.) ...	368	102,161	3,886	255	93,877	2,555	623	196,038	6,441
French, ...	...	...	...	2	199	16	2	199	16
Prussian, ...	1	199	10	12	3,980	133	13	4,179	143
Norwegian, ...	1	269	10	78	28,213	925	79	28,482	935
Holland, ...	...	...	...	2	990	31	2	990	31
Swedish, ...	...	...	...	4	1,835	66	4	1,835	66
FREE TOWNS—Hamburg, ...	...	...	...	1	1,248	29	1	1,248	29
Bremen, ...	...	...	...	1	411	12	1	411	12
Mecklenburg, ...	...	...	...	2	1,109	31	2	1,109	31
Russian, ...	...	...	...	1	292	11	1	292	11
Sardinian, ...	...	...	...	997	276,531	9,247	3,397	631,779	26,095
Total, ...	2,400	355,248	16,848	997	276,531	9,247	3,397	631,779	26,095

WM. SMITH, Controller, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

No. 4.—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels of each Nation, Cleared at all the Ports in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the Year 1860.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	CLEARED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
BRITISH—United Kingdom, ...	225	107,653	3,509	...	...	...	225	107,653	3,509
Colonial, ...	1,792	244,121	11,176	574	77,830	3,926	2,366	321,951	15,102
American, (U. S.) ...	549	185,163	5,968	65	12,161	508	614	197,324	6,476
French, ...	2	199	16	...	...	...	2	199	16
Prussian, ...	13	4,179	142	...	...	...	13	4,179	142
Norwegian, ...	79	28,404	921	...	...	...	79	28,404	921
Holland, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish, ...	2	990	31	...	...	...	2	990	31
FREE TOWNS—Hamburg, ...	4	1,835	65	...	...	...	4	1,835	65
Bremen, ...	1	1,248	29	...	...	...	1	1,248	29
Mecklenburg, ...	1	411	12	...	...	...	1	411	12
Russian, ...	2	1,109	31	...	...	...	2	1,109	31
Sardinian, ...	1	292	11	...	...	...	1	292	11
Total, ...	2,671	575,604	21,911	639	89,991	4,434	3,310	665,595	26,345

WM. SMITH, Controller, &c.

No. 5.—Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels Entered

PORTS.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.		
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John,	1,265	170,213	7,561	261	70,589	2,414	1,529	240,802	9,975	118	58,430	1,834
Campbellton,	25	1,829	139	2	142	10	27	1,971	149	..	..	..
Dalhousie,	47	7,374	684	32	6,056	247	79	14,030	931	1	269	10
Bathurst,	55	8,075	680	23	4,403	179	78	12,478	859	1	74	6
Caraquet,	21	1,170	95	14	810	70	35	1,950	165	..	..	..
Shippegan,	15	1,290	91	8	576	36	23	1,866	127	..	..	..
Newcastle,	21	4,358	149	31	11,878	399	52	16,236	548	2	306	16
Chatham,	116	12,160	706	46	13,414	556	162	25,574	1,262	..	..	..
Richibucto,	59	8,826	594	29	6,252	237	88	15,078	821	2	295	11
Buctouche,	10	1,242	57	18	3,245	127	28	4,487	184	..	..	..
Shediac,	65	12,549	827	40	8,320	383	128	20,869	1,210	..	..	..
North Joggins,	11	1,053	62	3	281	17	14	1,334	79	2	48	4
Sackville,	32	2,921	182	..	..	..	32	2,924	182	2	42	4
Dorchester,	8	727	46	..	..	..	8	727	46	1	128	6
Moncton,	12	512	54	..	..	..	12	512	54	..	..	..
Hillsborough,	40	3,576	214	74	6,849	388	144	10,425	602	3	128	8
Harvey,	15	943	65	7	830	41	22	1,773	106	..	..	..
Saint George,	46	1,200	110	30	5,364	180	76	6,564	290	10	1,036	43
Saint Stephen,	21	2,288	112	7	3,522	100	28	5,810	212	2	324	12
Saint Andrews,	97	5,210	338	8	1,011	47	105	6,221	385	224	41,512	1,948
Welchpool,	9	3,356	107	2	143	12	11	3,499	119	2	37	4
Fredericton,	17	1,444	69	1	92	4	18	1,536	73	..	..	..
Total,	2,030	252,619	12,942	639	144,377	5,437	2,669	396,996	18,379	370	102,629	3,906

No. 6.—Total Number Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels Cleared

Saint John,	1,071	201,006	7,611	352	61,050	2,519	1,453	262,056	10,169	218	124,273	3,394
Campbellton,	2	140	10	9	577	43	11	717	53	..	..	..
Dalhousie,	69	13,564	856	8	680	47	77	14,244	903	7	2,618	81
Bathurst,	55	9,743	387	26	4,133	500	81	13,876	887	1	74	6
Caraquet,	29	1,601	127	2	107	10	31	1,708	137	..	..	..
Shippegan,	21	1,905	125	3	139	13	24	2,044	138	..	..	..
Newcastle,	51	19,214	604	1	36	4	55	19,250	608	35	13,718	442
Chatham,	133	26,360	1,234	15	764	65	148	27,124	1,302	16	5,480	190
Richibucto,	77	14,253	532	7	428	36	84	14,681	571	18	5,912	190
Buctouche,	36	5,433	215	..	..	..	36	5,433	215	11	3,229	111
Shediac,	72	12,652	670	58	8,437	546	130	21,089	1,216	30	11,407	350
North Joggins,	26	2,607	151	..	..	..	26	2,607	151	..	..	..
Sackville,	10	957	59	..	..	..	10	957	59	1	21	2
Dorchester,	24	3,005	153	..	..	..	24	3,005	153	..	..	..
Moncton,	8	600	41	..	..	..	8	600	41	..	..	..
Hillsborough,	155	14,873	853	..	..	..	155	14,873	853	15	2,212	74
Harvey,	22	2,099	119	..	..	..	22	2,099	119	..	..	..
Saint George,	55	7,940	318	34	459	65	89	8,399	386	61	9,752	327
Saint Stephen,	23	5,536	183	4	248	17	27	5,784	200	9	2,911	83
Saint Andrews,	52	6,313	305	25	772	55	77	7,085	360	229	41,849	1,964
Welchpool,	4	259	23	..	..	..	4	259	23	2	227	8
Fredericton,	20	1,711	80	..	..	..	20	1,711	80	..	..	..
Total,	2,018	351,891	14,689	574	77,830	3,926	2,502	429,721	18,615	653	223,713	7,222

at each Port in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the Year 1860.

PORTS.	FOREIGN.									TOTAL.								
	IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.			
110	65,809	1,552	228	124,239	3,356	1,383	228,613	9,396	374	136,308	3,966	1,757	365,041	13,361				
..				
6	2,349	75	7	2,618	85	48	7,643	694	25	142	10	27	1,971	149				
..	..	..	1	74	6	50	8,149	686	23	4,403	179	79	12,552	865		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1,170	95	14	810	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,200	91	8	576	36
35	13,939	451	37	14,245	467	23	4,664	165	66	25,817	550	89	30,481	1,015				
15	5,138	177	17	5,138	177	116	12,160	706	61	18,552	733	177	30,712	1,439				
15	5,911	200	20	6,206	211	61	9,121	605	47	12,163	427	108	21,284	1,032				
10	3,099	106	10	3,099	106	10	1,242	57	28	6,344	233	38	7,586	290				
30	11,407	338	30	11,407	338	88	12,519	827	70	19,276	721	158	32,276	1,548				
..	..	..	2	48	4	13	1,101	66	3	281	17	16	1,382	83		
..	..	..	2	42	4	34	2,968	184	..	..	..	9	2,068	186
..	..	..	1	128	6	9	855	52	..	..	..	31	855	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	812	54	..	12	812
13	1,860	69	16	1,988	77	43	3,704	222	87	8,709	457	130	12,413	679				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	943	65	7	830	41
45	7,833	255	55	8,860	295	50	2,236	153	75	13,197	435	131	15,433	588				
9	2,941	83	11	3,265	95	23	2,612	124	16	6,463	183	39	9,075	307				
62	11,338	477	286	52,850	2,425	321	46,722	2,286	70	12,349	524	391	59,071	2,810				
5	590	27	7	567	31	11	3,393	111	7	673	39	18	4,066	150				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1,444	69	4	1,536	73
358	132,154	3,810	728	231,783	7,716	2,400	355,248	16,848	997	276,531	9,247	3,397	631,779	26,095				

at each Port in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the year 1860.

5	409	21	223	124,772	3,415	1,280	325,279	11,035	357	61,549	2,540	1,676	386,828	13,575
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	577	43	11	717	53
..	..	..	7	2,618	81	76	16,182	937	8	650	47	84	16,862	984
..	..	..	1	74	6	56	9,817	393	26	4,133	500	82	13,950	893
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1,601	127	2	107	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1,905	125	3	139	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	13,718	442	89	32,958	1,050
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5,480	190	149	31,840	1,424
..	..	..	18	5,912	190	95	20,165	725	7	428	38	164	32,604	1,492
..	..	..	11	3,229	111	47	8,662	326	..	..	..	47	8,662	326
..	..	..	30	11,407	350	102	24,059	1,020	58	8,437	546	160	32,496	1,566
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2,607	151	..	26	2,607
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	2	..	11	978
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3,005	153	..	24	3,005
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	600	41	..	8	600
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2,212	74	..	170	17,085
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2,099	119	..	22	2,099
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	9,752	327	..	150	18,151
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	8,477	266	6	572	29
2	324	12	11	3,265	95	116	17,692	645	34	459				

No. 7.—An Account of all the New Vessels Registered in New Brunswick in the Year 1860,

Showing the Rig, Tonnage, Places of Building, Builders' Names, and whether Surveyed for Classification at Lloyd's; also an Account of New Vessels built in New Brunswick for Owners in the United Kingdom, which were not Registered, but proceeded to the United Kingdom under Governor's Pass.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Vessels' Names.	Rig.	Where built.	Builders.	Remarks as to description of Vessel for Classification.
Antelope,	Woodboat,	97 Newcastle, Grand Lake,	Alexander McAlawry,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.
Ontario,	Woodboat,	98 Grand Lake,	Do.	do.
Dundalk,	Barque,	251 Carleton, St. John,	Thomas S. Thompson,	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A 1.
Ariel,	Schooner,	67 Saint John,	Alexander Anderson,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.
Ierne,	Woodboat,	78 Grand Lake,	Francis Clarke,	do.
Caladonia,	Brigantine,	98 Saint Martins,	William Carson,	do.
Tobique, Steamer,	none,	107 Hampden, State of Maine, U. S.	W. H. & J. L. Smith,	do.
Gulnare,	Schooner,	112 Coal Creek, Queen's County,	William Hughson,	do.
Retriever,	Brigantine,	156 Clifton, King's County,	Wm. P. Flewelling,	do.
Minnehaha,	Schooner,	51 Sackville,	Henry Purdy,	do.
Mystery,	Brigantine,	125 Carleton, Saint John,	Thomas McLeod,	do.
Silesia,	Ship,	781 Saint John,	Gass, Stewart & Co.	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A 1.
Moncton,	Schooner,	46 Dover, Westmorland County,	John Irving,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.
Laura,	Schooner,	119 Saint John,	Alexander Anderson,	do.
Eva,	Schooner,	59 Harvey, Albert County,	Joel Bennett,	do.
Seaman's Bride,	Brigantine,	167 Sackville,	Henry Purdy,	do.
Sea Breeze,	Schooner,	138 Hopewell,	John R. Russell,	do.
Halitia,	Schooner,	81 Norton, King's County,	G. N. & O. D. Barberie,	do.
Margaret Ann,	Schooner,	104 Greenwich, King's County,	Daniel Whelpley,	do.
Jeddo,	Brig,	222 Saint Martins,	Amos Melvin,	do.
Lama,	Schooner,	39 Musquash,	Rudolphus Trafton,	do.
Onesiphorus,	Brig,	230 Saint Martins,	James H. Moran,	Classed at Lloyd's 4 A 1.
P. I. Nevius,	Brigantine,	177 Hopewell,	Nathan M. Bennett,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.
Moonbeam,	Schooner,	109 Saint Martins,	Hiram Brown,	do.
Alarie,	Ship,	1262 Saint John,	F. & J. Ruddock,	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A 1.
Village Belle,	Brigantine,	177 Dorchester,	Robert A. Chapman,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.

Francis Carvill,	Barque,	398 Saint John,	Thomas McWilliams,	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A 1.
Nautilus,	Sloop,	9 Dipper Harbour, St. John Co.	John Campbell,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.
Volga,	Schooner,	75 Tynemouth, St. John County,	Edward Kennedy,	do.
J. Titus,	Brigantine,	175 Clifton, King's County,	Wm. P. Flewelling,	do.
Kate,	Brig,	244 Saint John,	Samuel Smith,	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A 1.
Sea Bird,	Brigantine,	114 Hillsborough,	Dawson Steves,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.
Feronia,	Ship,	1250 Kennebecasis, St. John Co.	Thomas E. Millidge,	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A 1.
Tacaze,	Ship,	1088 Sand Point, St. John County,	George King,	do.
Queen of Commerce,	Ship,	1242 Saint John,	James Nevins,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.
Prince of Wales,	Brigantine,	194 Dorchester,	Gideon Palmer,	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A 1.
Tivoli,	Ship,	1116 Saint John,	F. & J. Ruddock,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.
Mary,	Schooner,	20 Indian Town, St. John County,	S. & J. Rowan,	do.
Howard,	Brigantine,	357 Granville, Nova Scotia,	Abraham Young,	do.
Albert Edward,	Schooner,	62 Port Elgin,	Edward W. Ogden,	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A 1.
Great Australia,	Ship,	1661 Saint John,	Gass, Stewart & Co.	do.
Ulster,	Barque,	865 Saint John,	Thomas McWilliams,	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A 1.
Wanderer,	Brigantine,	253 Bay Verte,	Charles Prescott,	do.
Prince of Wales,	Ship,	924 Saint John,	Alexander Anderson,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.
Ocean Pearl,	Barque,	612 Granville, Nova Scotia,	Lindley Young,	Classed at Lloyd's 4 A.
George A. Holt,	Ship,	1249 Saint Martins,	William Vail,	Not built to class at Lloyd's 4 A 1.
Neptune,	Schooner,	53 Portland, Saint John,	Seaman Winchester,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.
Africana,	Ship,	1557 Saint John,	D. V. & G. W. Roberts,	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A.
Eliza B,	Brig,	198 Saint Martins,	Hugh McQuiston,	Not built to class at Lloyd's.
Arrow,	Woodboat,	78 Grand Lake,	John Maynard,	do.
Contest,	Brig,	322 Wilmot, Nova Scotia,	Jacob V. Troop,	do.
Corea,	Brig,	308 Kennebecasis, St. John Co.	Thomas E. Millidge,	Built to class at Lloyd's 7 A 1.
Queen of the North,	Barque,	1668 Saint John,	M. Moran & Dunn,	do.
Henry Fernie,	Ship,	1550 Clifton, King's County,	William P. Flewelling,	do.

Total Registered at Saint John, 54 Vessels, 22,088 tons.

Vessels which proceeded to the United Kingdom from St. John under Governor's Pass, without being Registered, during 1860.

Vessels' Names.	Rig.	Where built.	Builders.	Remarks as to description of Vessel for Classification.
Attila, Leila, Sir Houston Stewart, Marsala, Knight Bruce, Minnehaha, Eddystone, Eliza Stackhouse, Lurline,	Ship, Brig, Ship, Ship, Barque, Ship, Barque, Ship, Ship,	1164|Saint John, 267|Musquash, 1244|Carleton, Saint John, 1090|Saint John, 309|Musquash, 1127|Saint John, 526|Saint John, 756|Carleton, Saint John, 1227|Saint John,	Thomas Hilyard, Henry Garbutt, M'Lachlan & Stackhouse, Arthur M'Donald, Henry Garbutt, M'Moran & Dunn, Thomas Hilyard, M'Lachlan & Stackhouse, John M'Donald,	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A I. Not surveyed by Lloyd's while building. Classed at Lloyd's 7 A I. do. Not surveyed by Lloyd's while building. Classed at Lloyd's 7 A I. do. do. do.

Total 9 Vessels, measuring 7,710 tons.

Account of all the New Vessels Registered in New Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI, N. B.

George E. Letson, Pioneer, Sicilian, Mareno, Jean Brown, Envoy, Kelvin, Coronet, Annie Wark, Sprout, Maude Annie, Flash, Traveller, Volant,	Brigantine, Schooner, Barque, Barque, Schooner, Barque, Ship, Ship, Brig, Schooner, Brigantine, Brigantine, Schooner, Brig,	136|Miramichi, 10|Shediac, 395|Miramichi, 644|Richibucto, 58|do. 389|Miramichi, 1086|do. 870|do. 196|Richibucto, 10|Buctouche, 115|Richibucto, 122|Miramichi, 30|do. 269|Bathurst,	George E. Letson, Charles Harper, John Haws, John & Thomas Jardine, James Gordon & C. Bowser, Richard Hutchison, William Muirhead, John Harley, Robert Brown, G. Smith, David Mundle, David Cassidy, John A. M'Lean, John Meahan,	Classed at Lloyd's 7 A. Not surveyed by Lloyd's. Classed at Lloyd's 4 A. Classed at Lloyd's 7 A. Not surveyed by Lloyd's. Classed at Lloyd's 7 A. do. do. do. do. Not surveyed by Lloyd's. Classed at Lloyd's 7 A. { Not surveyed while building, has been since classed in Britain 6 A, one year having been deducted for not having been surveyed while building. Not surveyed (while building) by Lloyd's. Classed at Lloyd's 7 A.
--	--	---	--	--

Margaret, Flower of the Forest, Royal Visitor, Excelsior, Speed, Saturn, Ocean Spray, New Brunswick, Sea Breeze, Nancy W. Farlow, Garibaldi, Patrician, Magdalen,	Brig, Ship, Barque, Barque, Schooner, Schooner, Brig, Barque, Schooner, Barque, Ship, Ship, Barque,	181|Campbellton, 917|Miramichi, 340|Kouchibouguac, 508|Richibucto, 22|Miramichi, 22|do. 251|Bathurst, 598|do. 51|Richibucto, 632|do. 825|Miramichi, 1215|Bathurst, 485|Richibucto,	George Moffat, Richard Hutchison, William S. Caie, John & Thomas Jardine, Francis Martin, William Tait, John E. O'Brien, George & A. Smith, Matthew J. Bell, George M'Auley, Richard Hutchison, John Meahan, L. P. W. DesBrisay,	Classed at Lloyd's 4 A. Classed at Lloyd's 7 A. do. do. do. do. Classed at Lloyd's 7 A. do. Not surveyed by Lloyd's while building. Classed at Lloyd's 7 A. do. do. do. do.
---	---	--	--	--

Total 27 Vessels, measuring 10,372 tons.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS, N. B.

Flying Cloud, Luna, Eastern Light, Harbinger, E. Wright, Perseverance, Neillie, Elizabeth & Jane, Laura, Urania,	Schooner, Schooner, Schooner, Schooner, Schooner, Brigantine, Schooner, Brigantine, Brigantine,	39|Saint Patrick, 126|Campo Bello, 23|Deer Island, 14|Campo Bello, 44|Beaver Harbour, 21|Saint Patrick, 168|Saint Andrews, 108|Saint George, 127|Saint Andrews, 163|Saint George,	Wm. Carson, Edward M'Neil, John Appleby, Marsden Chute, Leonard Best, Robert Glass, Oliver R. Rideout, Peter Cameron, John Short, Daniel Gilmor,	Not surveyed by Lloyd's. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
---	---	--	---	---

Total 10 Vessels, measuring 833 tons.

WM. SMITH, Registrar, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

Abstract of New Vessels Registered, as also of New Vessels built for owners in the United Kingdom, without being Registered, in the Province of New Brunswick, during the year ending 31st December 1860.

		No. of Vessels	Tons.
PORT OF SAINT JOHN.			
New Vessels Registered,		54	22,088
Built for owners in the United Kingdom, but not Registered, ...		9	7,710
Total for the Port of Saint John,		63	29,798
CHATHAM, Miramichi.			
New Vessels Registered,		27	10,372
SAINT ANDREWS.			
New Vessels Registered,		10	833
Total for New Brunswick in 1860,		100	41,003

WM. SMITH, Registrar, &c.

No. 8.—A Return of the New Vessels registered in the Province of New Brunswick, and their Tonnage, in each year from the year 1825 to the year 1860, both years inclusive, including Vessels built for owners in the United Kingdom, and sent home under Certificate or Governor's pass.

Year.	VESSELS.		Year.	VESSELS.		Year.	VESSELS.	
	Number.	Tons.		Number.	Tons.		Number.	Tons.
1825	120	28,893	1837	99	27,288	1849	119	39,280
1826	130	31,620	1838	122	29,167	1850	86	30,356
1827	99	21,806	1839	164	45,864	1851	99	49,595
1828	71	15,656	1840	168	64,104	1852	118	58,399
1829	64	8,450	1841	119	47,140	1853	122	71,428
1830	52	9,242	1842	87	22,840	1854	135	99,426
1831	61	8,571	1843	64	14,550	1855	95	54,561
1832	70	14,081	1844	87	24,543	1856	129	79,907
1833	97	17,837	1845	92	28,972	1857	148	71,989
1834	92	24,140	1846	124	40,383	1858	75	26,263
1835	97	25,796	1847	115	53,373	1859	93	38,330
1836	100	29,643	1848	86	22,793	1860	100	41,003

WM. SMITH, Controller and Registrar.

No. 9.—Abstract of Account of Vessels belonging to Ports in the Province of New Brunswick on the 31st December 1860, shewing the number which have been lost, broken up, or otherwise destroyed, sold to Foreigners, or registered *de novo*, since the last Account was made up, so far as can be officially ascertained.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, N. B.

	No. of Vessels	Tons.	No. of Vessels	Tons.
Total amount of last year's Account, ... ..	...	...	489	112,420
<i>Struck off, viz:—</i>				
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, & missing, broken up, or otherwise destroyed as unseaworthy, and no longer employed at sea,	7	2,634		
— transferred and registered <i>de novo</i> in the Port, and transferred to other British Ports, ...	35	1,897		
	15	7,527	57	12,058
Balance existing from last year's Account,	...	...	482	100,362
<i>Added in 1860,—</i>				
New Vessels,	51	19,006		
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i> on account of purchase, transfer from other Ports, or otherwise,	9	4,057	60	23,063
Total existing Vessels at St. John 31st Dec. 1860,	...	...	492	123,425

PORT OF CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Total amount of last year's Account, ... ..	...	...	126	13,556
<i>Struck off, viz:—</i>				
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, & missing, Transferred and registered <i>de novo</i> in the Port, and transferred to other British Ports,	1	126		
	22	7,548	23	7,674
Balance existing from last year's Account,	...	...	103	5,882
<i>Added in 1860,—</i>				
New Vessels,	23	8,686		
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i> on account of purchase, transfer from other Ports, or otherwise,	6	342	29	9,028
Total existing Vessels at Miramichi 31st Dec. 1860,	...	...	132	14,910

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

No. 9.—*Abstract of Account of Vessels on 31st Dec. 1860.—Continued.*

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS, N. B.

	No. of Vessels	Tons.	No. of Vessels	Tons.
Total amount of last year's Account, ... ..	...	...	196	8,079
<i>Struck off, viz:—</i>				
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, & missing,	7	198		
— broken up or otherwise destroyed as unseaworthy,	2	33		
— and no longer employed at sea,	1	18		
— sold to Foreigners,	2	302		
— transferred and registered <i>de novo</i> in the Port,			12	551
— and transferred to other Ports,				
Balance existing from last year's Account,	...	...	184	7,528
<i>Added in 1860,—</i>				
New Vessels,	10	833		
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i> on account of purchase, transfer				
from other Ports, or otherwise,	2	168		
Foreign Vessels,	5	219		
			17	1,220
Total existing Vessels at St. Andrews on Dec. 31, 1860,	...	...	201	8,748

WM. SMITH, Registrar.

No. 10.—Abstract of Shipping belonging to the Province of New Brunswick on the 31st December of each year from 1854 to 1860 respectively.

PORTS.	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Saint John,	582	119,695	566	110,451	585	135,713	543	133,669	497	114,457	489	112,420	492	123,425
Miramichi,	103	10,063	105	15,269	110	16,051	126	18,363	119	14,925	126	13,556	132	14,910
Saint Andrews,	193	11,696	195	12,572	197	12,462	188	8,476	196	9,713	196	8,079	201	8,748
Total,	878	141,454	866	138,292	892	164,226	857	160,508	812	139,095	811	134,055	825	147,083

WM. SMITH, Registrar.

No. 11.—An Account of New Vessels building in New Brunswick on 1st Jan. 1861, so far as can be ascertained, shewing their probable rig, tonnage, places of building, builders' names, and whether built for classification at Lloyd's.

Probable Rig.	Probable register Tonnage.	Place of building.	Builders' Names.	How far advanced.	Whether building for classification at Lloyd's.
Barque,	500	Portland, St. John,	Samuel Smith & Co.	One half in frame,	Building to class 7 A at Lloyd's.
Ship,	1050	do.	Alex. Anderson,	do.	do.
Ship,	500	do.	Thos. Hillyard,	do.	do.
Ship,	1250	do.	do.	Selecting material,	do.
Ship,	1250	do.	A. McDonald,	In frame,	do.
Ship,	1200	do.	F. & J. Ruddock,	Three fourths completed,	do.
Ship,	900	do.	do.	In frame,	do.
Ship,	500	Carleton, St. John,	J. & S. W. Olive,	Keel laid,	do.
Ship,	500	do.	John Thompson,	Half framed,	do.
Brig,	110	do.	John Thompson,	do.	do.
Brig,	110	do.	M-Lauchlan & Staekhouse,	do.	do.
Ship,	1300	do.	do.	Half completed,	do.
Ship,	1050	Courtenay Bay, St. John,	Gass, Stewart & Co.	In frame and ceiled,	do.
Ship,	1250	do.	do.	Half completed,	do.
Ship,	1250	do.	James Nevins,	One half framed,	do.
Ship,	950	do.	do.	Three fourths completed,	do.
Ship,	1350	do.	George King,	One half framed,	do.
Ship,	1250	do.	John McDonald,	Keel laid,	do.
Ship,	1500	do.	do.	do.	do.
Ship,	900	Kennebecasis, St. John Co.	T. E. Millidge,	In frame,	do.
Barque,	600	do.	do.	do.	do.
Ship,	1000	Moncton	John Fisher,	do.	do.
Ship,	1500	Clifton, King's County,	W. P. Fiewelling,	do.	do.
Barque,	330	Cromocto,	R. Robertson & Son,	Half completed,	do.
Brig,	300	St. Martin's,	L. M. Mann,	do.	do.
Brig,	255	do.	James E. Mosher,	do.	do.
Barbantine,	110	Lancaster, St. John County,	P. C. Sime,	One half framed,	do.
Brig,	300	Tynemouth,	Lovett & Parker,	In frame,	do.
Brig,	250	Bathurst,	G. & A. Smith,	Being planked,	Not under Lloyd's survey.
Barque,	600	do.	do.	Being framed,	Under special survey to class 7 A at Lloyd's.
Barque,	600	do.	Ferguson, Rankin & Co.	do.	do.
Ship,	1050	do.	John Mehan,	do.	do.
Ship,	330	do.	John O'Brien,	do.	do.
Ship,	750	Miramichi,	W. Muirhead,	do.	do.
Ship,	1500	do.	John Hays & Co.	Being planked,	do.
Ship,	550	do.	John Harley,	In frame,	Not being surveyed by Lloyd's.
Ship,	1680	Richibucto,	J. & T. Jardine,	do.	Under special survey to class 7 A at Lloyd's.
Barque,	400	do.	do.	do.	do.
Barque,	500	do.	R. Brown,	Frame being moulded,	Under special survey to class 7 A at Lloyd's.

Ship,	1355	Richibucto,	T. Holderness,	Nearly complete,	Surveyed to class 7 A at Lloyd's.
Barque,	380	do.	Levy & Samuels,	Frame being moulded,	Under special survey to class 7 A.
Brigantine,	150	Shippegah,	W. Fruing,	In frame,	Surveyed to class 7 A.
Ship,	1050	Richibucto,	L. DesBrisay,	Being laid down,	Under special survey to class 7 A.
Brigantine,	150	Sackville,	C. Boutenhouse,	In frame and partly planked,	Not under Lloyd's survey.
Brigantine,	150	do.	Henry Purdy,	Framing,	do.
Brigantine,	150	do.	C. Boultenhouse,	In frame, but not likely to be finished	do.
Brigantine,	180	do.	William Welber,	In frame—commenced ceiling,	do.
Schooner,	60	Dorchester,	R. A. Chapman,	In frame,	do.
Brigantine,	200	Moncton	William Haines,	Nearly planked,	do.
Brigantine,	180	Hopewell,	George Turner,	Timbered out and deck frame laid,	do.
Brigantine,	125	do.	John Bishop,	Timbered out,	do.
Brigantine,	150	do.	John H. Betts,	Timber in the yard,	do.
Brigantine,	125	do.	N. M. Bennett,	In frame,	do.
Brigantine,	180	do.	G. Jamieson,	Keel laid,	do.
Brigantine,	200	Salisbury,	Mr. M'Ewen,	Nearly ready for launching,	do.

SUMMARY.

New Vessels building in New Brunswick, ... 56, 38,086 tons.
 Add for small Vessels and Woodboats for inland and coasting trade, of which no account can be got at present, 34, 3,064 "

Total for New Brunswick, ... 90, 41,100 tons.

WM. SMITH, Registrar.

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

No. 12.—An Account of the Number of Emigrants arrived in the Province of New Brunswick between the years 1844 and 1860, both years inclusive.

Year.	No. Emigrants arrived.	Year.	No. Emigrants arrived.
1844	2,605	1853	3,762
1845	6,133	1854	3,440
1846	9,765	1855	1,539
1847	14,879	1856	708
1848	4,141	1857	607
1849	2,724	1858	390
1850	1,838	1859	230
1851	3,470	1860	323
1852	2,165		

Emigrants arrived at the Port of Saint John in 1860,	...	...	315
Do. at Caraquet,	...	...	8
Total for New Brunswick in 1860,	...	...	323

NOTE.—A Duty of 2s. 6d. Currency or 2s. 1d. Sterling was imposed by an Act of the Colonial Legislature on each Emigrant arriving in the Province. In the year ending 31st December 1860, the sum of £40 7 6 Currency was collected in this Colony on account of Emigrant Duty.

WM. SMITH, *Controller, &c.*

No. 13.—A Return shewing the gross amount of Revenue in Currency, of the Province of New Brunswick, during each Financial Year from 1837 to 1860, both years inclusive.

Year.	Amount in Currency.	Year.	Amount in Currency.
1837	£75,320 16 3	1850	£104,089 9 6
1838	79,167 9 3	1851	117,363 0 10
1839	123,285 7 10	for 11 mos. }	
1840	109,942 17 7	1852	138,220 1 2
1841	110,983 10 9	1853	184,727 4 4
1842	55,904 2 0	1854	203,054 14 11
1843	59,498 13 0	1855	127,476 3 11
1844	92,333 14 2	1856	149,248 7 6
1845	127,753 1 9	1857	167,063 18 10
1846	127,403 17 1	1858	136,357 15 1
1847	127,410 7 2	1859	193,381 1 0
1848	86,437 14 3	1860	208,331 1 10
1849	95,536 17 4		

WM. SMITH, *Controller, &c.*

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

31

No. 14.—An Account of Import Duty, including the Railroad Impost, as also an Account of Export Duty, collected at each Port in the Province of New Brunswick between the 1st January and 31st December 1860.

PORTS.	Gross amount of Import Duty. Currency.	Export Duty. Currency.
Saint John,	£119,237 4 0	£9,144 9 9
Campbellton,	740 7 11	
Dalhousie,	2,731 11 10	507 17 3
Bathurst,	2,848 8 3	258 5 9
Caraquette,	621 17 4	
Shippigan,	732 3 3	23 12 0
Newcastle,	5,967 3 2	1,227 18 3
Chatham,	7,185 8 5	1,007 14 0
Richibucto,	4,483 15 0	745 1 0
Buctouche,	273 12 2	315 19 0
Shediac,	279 18 4	732 0 3
Bay de Verte,	37 15 0	
North Joggins,	53 17 11	
Sackville,	961 14 10	12 13 3
Dorchester,	463 15 1	7 0 0
Moncton,	2,321 18 0	8 18 6
Hillsborough,	873 5 4	
Harvey,	169 0 5	33 17 0
Saint George,	622 10 2	416 2 6
Saint Stephen,	1,984 3 0	233 14 0
Saint Andrews,	1,779 6 1	122 7 6
Welchpool,	92 5 6	11 17 3
Fredericton,	8,537 17 4	3 13 0
Woodstock,	1,508 2 1	
Grand Falls,	91 15 7	
Tobique,	196 16 7	
Edmundston,	19 11 0	
Total Currency,	£164,814 3 7	£14,813 0 3
Sterling,	£137,345 3 0	£12,344 3 7

WM. SMITH, *Controller.*

No. 15.—An Account of Export Duty collected at all the Ports of New Brunswick in the year 1860.

ARTICLES.	Quantity Exported.	Rate of Duty.	When rate imposed.	Gross amount of Duty received.	
				In Currency.	In Sterling.
Deals and Battens exceeding 9 feet in length,	228,216,750 feet.	1s. cur. per thousand sup. feet,	March 1844.	£11,410 16 9	£9,509 0 8
Boards, Scantling and Plank exceeding 9 feet in length and 5 inches square,	17,005,250	do.		850 5 3	708 11 0
Timber— Pine,	39,291 tons.	1s. cur. per ton of 40 cubic feet,		1,964 11 0	1,037 2 6
Birch,	14,409	9d. cur. per ton of 40 cubic feet,		540 6 9	450 5 8
Spruce, Haematac, and Ships' Knees, ...	1,208	do.		45 6 0	37 15 0
Masts and Spars,	46	do.		1 14 6	1 8 9
			Total,	£14,813 0 3	£12,344 3 7

WM. SMITH, Controller.

No. 16.—A Return showing the Names, Tonnage, &c. of the Steam Vessels registered in New Brunswick.

Steamers' Names.	Where registered.	When built.	Where built.	Gross Tonnage.	Register Tonnage.	How propelled.	How employed in 1860.
Lady Colebrooke,	St. John,	1841	St. John, N. B.	130	71	By side paddle wheels,	Ferry boat in St. John Harbour.
Princess Royal,	do.	1841	Ningara, Canada,	517	326	do.	In Bay Fundy and North Shore, carrying passengers.
Reindeer,	do.	1845	Frederton, N. B.	138	105	do.	Upper River passenger trade.
Tarratine,	do.	1845	Bangor, Maine, U. S.	83	40	do.	Towing on main River.
Conqueror,	do.	1845	Glasgow, Scotland,	119	49	do.	Towing in St. John Harbour.
Lawrence,	do.	1846	Massachusetts, U. S.	296	186	do.	Carrying passengers on main River and Grand Lake.
Saint John,	do.	1847	St. John, N. B.	274	178	do.	Carrying passengers on main River.
Forest Queen,	do.	1848	York County, N. B.	179	95	do.	Towing on Miramichi River.
Transit,	do.	1848	Lancaster, St. John, N. B.	97	25	do.	Carrying passengers on main River.
Anna Augusta,	do.	1851	Frederton, N. B.	128	67	do.	do.
Union,	do.	1851	Carleton, St. John, N. B.	121	52	do.	do.
John Waring,	do.	1852	Woodstock, N. B.	120	90	do.	do.
Lion,	do.	1851	Philadelphia, U. S.	42	10	do.	Towing on main River.
Woodstock,	do.	1852	Bath, Maine, U. S.	46	30	Stern paddle wheel,	Dismantled, engines taken out.
Sultan,	do.	1852	Philadelphia, U. S.	51	11	Screw propeller,	Towing in St. John Harbour.
Richmond,	do.	1853	Indian Town, St. John Co., N. B.	101	49	Stern paddle wheel,	Carrying passengers on upper River.
Bonnie Doone,	do.	1863	Maine, U. S.	86	44	do.	do.
Forty Second,	do.	1853	St. Mary's Bay, York Co., N. B.	49	49	Side paddle wheels,	Ferry boat, Frederton.
Magnet,	do.	1853	Mosquito Cove, St. John Co., N. B.	166	109	do.	Towing on main River.
Dot,	do.	1853	Eastport, Maine,	37	10	Screw propeller,	Carrying in St. John Harbour.
Colonel Freemont,	do.	1853	Philadelphia, U. S.	58	47	Side paddle wheel,	Carrying passengers on main River & Washadenosc [Lake.
Malden,	do.	1853	Massachusetts, U. S.	80	22	Side paddle wheels,	Towing on main River.
Unicorn,	do.	1854	Eastport, U. S.	46	11	Screw propeller,	do.
Relief,	do.	1854	Boston, U. S.	153	12	Two screw propellers,	Towing in St. John Harbour and Bay of Fundy.
Tiger,	do.	1855	St. John, N. B.	105	20	Side paddle wheels,	Towing on main River.
Westmorland,	do.	1856	Sackville, N. B.	305	192	do.	{ Carrying passengers, mails, &c., between Shediac, Princc Edward Island, and Pictou. { Carrying passengers, mails, &c., between St. John and Nova Scotia.
Emperor,	do.	1856	Carleton, St. John, N. B.	671	352	do.	Carrying passengers on upper River.
Tobique,	do.	1860	Hampden, Maine, U. S.	146	107	Stern paddle wheel,	Ferry boat. St. John Harbour.
Prince of Wales,	do.	1869	Lancaster, St. John Co., N. B.	169	68	Side paddle wheels,	
Lady LeMarchant,	Miramichi,	1853	Greenock, Scotland,	161	96	Screw propeller,	Towing in Richibucto Harbour.

Total 30 Steamers, 2,526 tons register.

WM. SMITH, Controller & Registrar.

No. 17.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
AXES, of 3 lbs. weight or upwards,		no.	no.	no.
	United Kingdom,	12		12
	Canada,	24		24
	United States,	1,398	348	1,746
	Total,	1,434	348	1,782
ALE and PORTER,		gals.	gals.	gals.
	United Kingdom,	32,141		32,141
	Jersey,	10		10
	Canada,	4,773		4,773
	Nova Scotia,	3,695		3,695
	United States,	208	813	1,021
Total,	40,827	813	41,640	
ANIMALS, viz :— Horses,		no.	no.	no.
	United Kingdom,	1		1
	Nova Scotia,	68		68
	Prince Ed. Island,	116		116
	United States,		12	12
Total,	185	12	197	
Oxen, Cows, and Bulls,				
	Nova Scotia,	1,336		1,336
	Prince Ed. Island,	65		65
	United States,	2		2
Total,	1,403		1,403	
Calves,				
	Nova Scotia,	241		241
Sheep and Lambs,				
	Nova Scotia,	7,482		7,482
	Prince Ed. Island,	112		112
	United States,		2	2
Total,	7,594	2	7,596	
Hogs and Pigs,				
	Prince Ed. Island,	38		38
ASHES, Pot & Pearl, & Saleratus,		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	United Kingdom,	100		100
	Nova Scotia,	100		100
	Canada,	200		200
	United States,	299		299
	United States,	103,286	75,701	188,987
	Total,	103,985	75,701	189,686
APOTHECARY WARES, viz :— Brimstone, Sulphur, Muriac Acid, Chloride of Lime, Soda Ash, Coppe- ras, Alum, Prussiate of Potash, Ni- tre, Spelter, and Phosphorus,		packages.	packages.	packages.
	United Kingdom,	198		198
	Nova Scotia,	2		2
	Prince Ed. Island,	4		4
	United States,	787	257	1,044
Total,	991	257	1,248	
Apothecary Wares, not otherwise enumerated,		packages.	packages.	packages.
	United Kingdom,	508		508
	Canada,	7		7
	Nova Scotia,	28		28
	United States,	996	1,267	2,263
Total,	1,539	1,267	2,806	

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1860.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Gross amount received in Sterling		Rate and when imposed.	
no.	£ s.	£ s. D.			
12	2 5	0 16 1	value stated by Importer.	} Is. 6d. cur. each, and 2½ per cent. imposed 21st March 1859.	
24	4 7	1 11 8			
1,226	323 19	81 10 2			
1,262	330 11	83 17 11			
gals.					
28,893	3,361 0	629 1 11	do.	} 6d. per gallon, and 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
10	1 16	0 5 0			
4,773	380 2	107 17 7			
3,415	238 19	77 13 8			
1,021	66 2	23 15 2			
38,112	4,097 19	838 13 4			
no.					
1	4 10	0 2 1	do.	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
68	1,133 7				
116	1,958 6				
12	412 10				
197	3,508 13	0 2 1			
1,336	11,136 7		} Free.	} Free under Reciprocity.	
65	312 10				
2	53 7				
1,403	11,502 4				
241	100 8		} Free.	} Free.	
7,482	3,117 10		} Free.	} Free under Reciprocity.	
112	60 17				
2	20 17				
7,596	3,199 4				
38	26 13		} Free.	} Free.	
lbs.					
100	1 0	0 0 6	do.	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
100	1 0				
200	2 7	0 7 1			
379	4 10	0 15 4			
188,987	1,600 8				
189,766	1,609 5	1 2 11			
packages.					
202	633 2	20 13 0	do.	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.	
2	2 10	0 1 11			
4	4 3	0 2 10			
1,039	1,308 6	45 14 0			
1,247	1,948 1	66 11 9			
packages.					
473	3,159 0	409 15 4	do.	} 15 per cent. March 1859.	
7	5 15	0 17 4			
28	239 13	35 18 6			
2,016	6,910 6	926 14 5			
2,524	10,314 14	1,373 5 7			

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
		packages.	packages.	packages.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, and parts thereof, except Spades, Shovels, Scythes, and Reaping Hooks,	United Kingdom,	12		12
	Canada,	40		40
	Nova Scotia,	1		1
	Prince Ed. Island,	3		3
	United States,	1,232	1,293	2,525
Total,	1,288	1,293	2,581	
BUTTER and CHEESE,	United Kingdom,	1,780		1,780
	Canada,	21,087		21,087
	Nova Scotia,	138,907		138,907
	Prince Ed. Island,	20,300		20,300
	United States,	54,095	134,086	188,181
Total,	236,169	134,086	370,255	
BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds, including India Rubber Shoes,	United Kingdom,	135		135
	Jersey,	8		8
	Canada,	19		19
	Nova Scotia,	88		88
	Saint Pierre, United States,	1 733	2,205	2,938
Total,	984	2,205	3,189	
BRICKS, Building,	United Kingdom,	97,100	24,000	121,100
	Prince Ed. Island,	52,000		52,000
	United States,	127,500		127,500
	Total,	276,600	24,000	300,600
BRUSHES,	United Kingdom,	36		36
	Nova Scotia,	44		44
	Prince Ed. Island,	1		1
	United States,	74	60	134
	Total,	155	60	215
BREAD,	United Kingdom,	20		20
	Jersey,	80		80
	Canada,	306		306
	Nova Scotia,	31		31
	Newfoundland,	20		20
	United States,	1,248	117	1,365
Total,	1,705	117	1,822	
Books, Printed,	United Kingdom,	49		49
	Canada,	20		20
	Nova Scotia,	52		52
	Prince Ed. Island,	2		2
	United States,	144	1,127	1,271
Total,	268	1,127	1,395	

NOTE.—In addition to the duty on Books here stated, which belongs to the Province, a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem is imposed on copyright works, which is remitted to London for the benefit of the authors. Last year £26 11 6 cur. or £22 2 11 stig. was collected on this account.

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		Gross amount received in Sterling	DUTY. Rate and when imposed.
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)		
packages.	£ s.		£ s. d.	
12	70 16		11 9 5	} 17½ per cent. March 1859.
40	16 13	value	2 18 4	
1	4 3	stated by	0 14 7	
3	0 17	Importer.	0 2 10	
2,353	2,232 4		372 17 6	
2,409	2,324 13		388 2 8	
lbs.				} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
1,780	68 11		1 11 9	
21,087	606 2	do.		
138,907	4,812 11			
20,300	535 2			
188,181	5,423 7			
370,255	11,445 13		1 11 9	
packages.				} 17½ per cent. March 1859.
151	2,943 3		465 7 4	
8	221 18	do.	35 19 0	
19	148 7		25 16 5	
87	2,102 5		353 2 7	
1	2 10		0 8 9	
2,743	21,962 7		3,454 17 11	
3,009	27,380 10		4,340 12 0	
m.				} 15 per cent. March 1859.
121,100	203 17	do.	28 6 3	
52,000	60 0		9 1 6	
127,500	193 13		29 1 2	
300,600	457 10		66 8 11	
packages.				} 17½ per cent. March 1859.
37	260 14		43 1 4	
44	324 11	do.	56 15 10	
1	1 13		0 5 10	
132	461 10		78 3 8	
214	1,048 8		178 6 8	
barrels.				} 15 per cent. March 1859.
20	13 10		1 17 6	
80	53 2		7 7 6	
306	242 2	do.	36 5 4	
31	21 13		3 5 0	
20	17 10		2 12 6	
1,480	1,081 16		169 19 8	
1,937	1,429 13		221 7 6	
packages.				} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
50	717 14		25 13 5	
20	156 18	do.	3 18 7	
51	956 8		24 2 9	
2	47 10		1 3 9	
1,238	7,690 8		180 12 4	
1,361	9,568 13		235 10 10	

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
BARILLA,	United States.	cwt. 40		cwt. 40
	Canada, Nova Scotia, United States,	bushels. 372 70 2,432	bushels. 1,230	bushels. 372 70 3,662
	Total,	2,874	1,230	4,104
BARLEY,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 351		cwt. 351
	Canada,	27		27
	Prince Ed. Island,	65		65
	United States,	23	45	68
	United States,	5		5
	Total,	471	45	516
BRAN, Horse Feed & Pig Feed,	Nova Scotia,	bushels. 466		bushels. 466
	United States,	67,800	17,191	84,991
	Total,	68,266	17,191	85,457
BURNING FLUID,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 3		packages. 3
	United States,	621	134	755
	Total,	624	134	758
BOOT Webbing and Shoe Thread,	United Kingdom,	packages. 29	1	packages. 30
	United States,	11	5	16
	Total,	40	6	46
CANDLES of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 10,382	lbs. 2,252	lbs. 12,634
	Jersey,	475		475
	Canada,	5,667		5,667
	Nova Scotia,	1,727		1,727
	Prince Ed. Island,	40		40
	United States,	32,298	5,110	37,408
	Total,	50,589	7,362	57,951
CANDLES, Sperm and Wax,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 724		lbs. 724
	Canada,	6		6
	United States,	471	120	591
	Total,	1,201	120	1,321
CIDER,	United Kingdom,	gals. 281		gallons. 281
	Canada,	40		40
	Nova Scotia,	13,656		13,656
	United States,	222	353	575
	Total,	14,199	353	14,552

NOTE.—A limited quantity of Cider from Nova Scotia is admitted free at the Port of St. John by order of the Government.

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.			DUTY.			
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.			
cwt. 40	£ 21	s. 2	value stated by Importer.	£ 0	s. 10	D. 7	2½ per cent. March 1859.
bushel. 372	115	3	do.				
70	35	0	do.				} Free.
3,662	1,089	14					
4,104	1,239	17					
cwt. 351	253	5		5	17	0	2½ per cent. March 1859.
27	22	10					
65	46	13	do.				} Free.
68	65	15					
5	4	8		0	13	3	
516	392	11		6	10	3	
bushels. 466	38	17					} Free.
84,991	3,804	17	do.				
85,457	3,843	14					
packages. 3	12	4		1	16	8	15 per cent. March 1859.
737	3,047	5	do.	441	5	8	
740	3,059	9		443	2	4	
packages. 29	519	13		11	14	11	2½ per cent. March 1859.
15	232	11	do.	5	3	1	
44	752	4		16	18	0	
lbs. 12,634	399	9		53	7	8	} 1d. per lb. and 2½ per cent. March 1859.
475	15	16		2	5	8	
5,667	165	2		24	7	9	
1,727	50	8	do.	7	5	2	
40	0	17		0	3	10	
34,262	955	12		145	16	1	
54,805	1,587	4		233	6	2	
lbs. 845	83	3		13	0	6	} 4d. per lb. and 2½ per cent. March 1859.
6	0	8	do.	0	1	11	
555	39	2		8	9	0	
1,406	122	13		21	11	5	
gals. 281	17	0		3	6	9	} 3d. per gallon, and 2½ per cent. March 1859.
40	2	10		0	9	7	
13,656	224	6	do.	0	9	3	
570	30	3		6	13	2	
14,547	273	19		10	18	9	

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
COFFEE,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 295	lbs. 267	lbs. 562
	Jersey,	200		200
	Nova Scotia,	3,736		3,736
	Turk's Island,	3,700		3,700
	Cuba & Porto Rico,			
	United States,	70,727	49,583	120,310
	Canada,	232		232
Total,	78,891	49,851	128,742	
CANVAS,	United Kingdom,	yards. 213,724	yards. 213,724	yards. 213,724
	Jersey,	2,045		2,045
	Nova Scotia,	7,587		7,587
	United States,	14,477	65,051	79,528
	Total,	237,833	65,051	302,884
CORDAGE,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 11,153	cwt. 11,153	cwt. 11,153
	Jersey,	265		265
	Canada,	34		34
	Nova Scotia,	13		13
	Prince Ed. Island,	21		21
	United States,	1,136	400	1,536
	Total,	12,622	400	13,022
COTTON WARP,	United Kingdom,	packages. 291	packages. 291	packages. 291
	Jersey,	16		16
	Canada,	13		13
	Nova Scotia,	20		20
	Prince Ed. Island,	10		10
	United States,	216	208	424
	Total,	566	208	774
CLAMS,	Nova Scotia,	barrels. 16	barrels. 16	barrels. 16
COPPER and Patent Metal, in Sheets, Bars, Bolt & Scrap,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 1,295	cwt. 1,295	cwt. 1,295
	Jersey,	2		2
	Canada,	41		41
	Nova Scotia,	145		145
	United States,	205	88	293
	Total,	1,688	88	1,776
CHAIRS, and prepared parts of do.	United States,	packages. 1,567	packages. 1,116	packages. 2,683
CLOCKS, and materials of Clocks,	United Kingdom,	packages. 2	packages. 2	packages. 2
	Canada,	2		2
	United States,	163	191	354
	Total,	167	191	358

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		DUTY.			
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.		
lbs. 562	£ 17	s. 2	£ 3	s. 6	d. 6	} 1½d. per lb. and 2½ per cent. March 1859.
200	5	0	1	3	1	
3,342	111	15	20	0	3	
900	92	10	5	5	0	
110,473	3,594	18	652	6	10	
232	6	5	1	7	4	
115,709	3,827	10	683	9	0	
yards. 210,864	9,783	11	309	8	1	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.
2,045	89	15	2	18	2	
7,587	267	15	9	6	10	
82,236	3,417	6	121	6	8	
302,732	13,558	7	442	19	9	
cwt. 10,840	18,861	11	592	7	4	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.
265	311	8	10	1	10	
34	63	15	2	4	9	
13	15	12	0	11	1	
21	30	17	1	1	4	
1,414	2,573	13	80	10	5	
12,587	21,856	16	686	16	9	
packages. 295	6,468	2	212	7	8	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.
16	185	8	6	0	2	
13	185	17	6	10	1	
20	305	13	10	13	11	
10	115	17	4	1	8	
412	3,175	0	145	18	7	
766	10,435	17	385	12	1	
barrels. 16	6	13				Free.
cwt. 1,295	6,040	13	195	16	0	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.
2	3	12	0	2	4	
41	169	15	5	18	10	
145	537	15	18	16	4	
293	1,207	5	42	5	0	
1,776	7,959	0	262	18	6	
packages. 2,581	894	12	144	13	7	17½ per cent. March 1859.
packages. 2	9	11	1	11	1	} 17½ per cent. March 1859.
2	1	7	0	4	10	
346	591	11	101	12	4	
350	602	9	103	8	8	

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
CARRIAGES, Waggon, Sleighs, & other vehicles, & parts thereof,	United Kingdom,	packages. 15	packages.	packages. 15
	United States,	415	185	600
	Total,	430	185	615
CORN BROOM BRUSH,	United States,	packages. 217	packages. 26	packages. 243
	United Kingdom,	tons. 24,055	tons.	tons. 24,055
	Nova Scotia,	290		290
COALS,	United States,	655	10	665
	Cape de Verd Islands,	10		10
	Monte Video,	60		60
	Total,	25,070	10	25,080
	Nova Scotia,	6,761	tons. 435	6,761
COALS,	United States,	7,433		7,865
	Total,	14,194	435	14,629
	United States,	barrels. 5	barrels. 11	barrels. 16
COAL DUST,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 344	lbs.	lbs. 344
	Jersey,	150		150
	United States,	63,836	37,281	101,117
	Total,	64,330	37,281	101,611
COTTON BATTING,	United States,	lbs. 12,084	lbs. 10,202	lbs. 22,286
	United Kingdom,	lbs. 126	lbs. 2,085	lbs. 2,211
CONFECTIONARY,	Canada,	95		95
	Nova Scotia,	1,365		1,365
	Prince Ed. Island,	300		300
	United States,	24,937	7,14	32,084
	Total,	26,823	9,232	36,055
	United States,	packages. 26	packages.	packages. 26
CORKS,	United States,	72	35	107
	Total,	98	35	133
	United Kingdom,	tons. 783	tons.	tons. 783
CHALK,	United States,	1		1
	Total,	784		784
	United States,	barrels. 1,470	barrels. 401	barrels. 1,871
CEMENT,	United Kingdom,	packages. 1	packages.	packages. 1
	United States,	1		1

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	DUTY.			
	Of Total Imports.	Gross amount received in Sterling		Rate and when imposed.			
packages. 15	£ 169	s. 17	value stated by importer.	£ 27	s. 10	} 17½ per cent. March 1859.	
543	3,119	17		484	0		7
558	3,289	14		511	11		1
packages. 243	971	19	do.			Free.	
tons. 24,055	11,695	10	do.	270	15	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
290	103	18		2	12		0
665	224	7		5	12		3
10	5	0		0	2		6
60	27	10		0	13		9
25,080	12,056	5		279	15	8	
tons. 6,761	4,760	17	do.			} Free.	
7,868	5,978	11					
14,629	10,739	8					
barrels 16	10	5	do.			Free.	
lbs. 344	11	14	do.	0	5	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
150	4	10		0	2		1
101,505	1,866	3		45	14		3
101,999	1,882	7		46	1		8
lbs. 22,286	430	7	do.			Free.	
lbs. 2,211	97	5	do.	13	9	} 15 per cent. March 1859.	
95	4	7		0	18		1
1,365	44	16		6	14		1
300	9	3		1	8		1
29,177	1,034	16		141	1		9
33,148	1,190	7		163	6		4
packages. 23	42	17	do.	4	3	} 15 per cent. March 1859.	
106	208	2		31	1		10
129	250	19		35	4		10
tons. 783	97	2	do.	2	5	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
1	2	1		0	0		6
784	99	10		2	5		8
barrels. 2,171	420	9	do.	71	10	4	15 per cent. March 1859.
packages. 1	0	19	do.	0	2	7	15 per cent. March 1859.

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
CHARCOAL,	Nova Scotia,	barrels. 850		barrels. 850
	United States,		1	1
	Total,	850	1	851
DULSE,	Nova Scotia,	cwt. 119		cwt. 119
DYE STUFFS,	United Kingdom,	packages. 3	74	77
	Jersey,	1		1
	Canada,	1		1
	Nova Scotia,	1		1
	United States,	859	428	1,287
	United States,		1	1
	Total,	865	503	1,368
DYE WOOD,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 17		packages. 17
	United States,	77	50	127
	Total,	94	50	144
EARTHENWARE,	United Kingdom,	packages. 2,130	35	packages. 2,165
	Jersey,	9		9
	Canada,	7		7
	Nova Scotia,	47		47
	Prince Ed. Island,	3		3
	United States,	37	67	104
	Total,	2,233	102	2,337
EGGS,	Nova Scotia,	dozens. 60,424		dozens. 60,424
	Prince Ed. Island,	45,964		45,964
	Total,	106,388		106,388
FRUIT, Dried, except produce of United States,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 17,354		lbs. 17,354
	Canada,	28		28
	Nova Scotia,	3,379		3,379
	Prince Ed. Island,	150		150
	United States,	132,518	59,747	192,265
	Total,	153,429	59,747	213,176
FRUIT, Dried, produce of U. S.	United States,	lbs. 52,958	34,895	lbs. 87,853
FRUIT, Green, viz :— Oranges and Lemons,	Nova Scotia,	boxes. 3		boxes. 3
	Prince Ed. Island,	1		1
	United States,	372	1,198	1,570
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	2		2
	United States,		6	6
	Total,	378	1,204	1,582

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.
barrels. 850	£ 177	s. 2	£ s. D.	} Free.
1	0	4		
851	177	6		
cwt. 119	49	11		} Free.
		do.		
packages. 77	69	5	1 12 0	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
1	0	18	0 0 6	
1	3	7	0 1 8	
1	0	19	0 1 3	
1,250	632	8	15 10 2	
1	0	11		} Free.
1,331	707	8	17 5 7	
packages. 17	40	7	1 0 2	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
106	208	7	4 12 2	
123	248	14	5 12 4	
packages. 2,014	10,991	19	1,411 3 5	} 15 per cent. March 1859.
9	33	13	4 13 7	
7	38	10	5 15 8	
47	231	6	34 14 3	
3	8	15	1 6 3	
77	511	2	39 5 6	
2,157	11,815	5	1,496 18 8	
dozens. 60,424	1,258	17		} Free.
45,964	956	13		
106,388	2,215	10		
lbs. 18,081	757	12	80 10 4	} 1d. per lb. and 2½ per cent. March 1859.
28	0	17	0 2 4	
3,379	81	16	13 15 8	
150	3	7	0 14 0	
191,464	3,633	0	822 12 3	
213,102	4,476	12	917 14 7	
lbs. 87,853	1,338	7		} Free.
		do.		
boxes. 3	3	7	0 11 9	} 17½ per cent. March 1859.
1	0	17	0 2 11	
1,540	1,230	8	211 1 0	
2	1	5	0 4 5	
6	6	5		
1,552	1,242	2	212 0 1	} Free.
		do.		

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
FRUIT, Green, viz :— Apples and Pears,	Canada,	barrels. 401	barrels.	barrels. 401
	Nova Scotia,	12,937		12,937
	United States,	5,151	5,170	10,321
	Total,	18,489	5,170	23,659
Plums, Green Guages, Cherries, and other fresh fruits,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 1,272	packages.	packages. 1,272
	Prince Ed. Island,	21		21
	United States,		1	1
	Total,	1,293	1	1,294
FELT and Silk Plush for Hatters' purposes,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 69	packages.	packages. 69
	United States,	727	263	990
	Total,	796	263	1,059
FLOUR, Wheat,	Canada,	barrels. 24,373	barrels.	barrels. 24,373
	Nova Scotia,	1,204		1,204
	Prince Ed. Island,	10		10
	France,	24		24
	United States,	160,023	12,689	172,712
	Total,	185,634	12,689	198,323
FLOUR, Buckwheat,	United States,	cwt. 270	cwt. 93	cwt. 363
FURNITURE, except belonging to Families arriving in New Brunswick,	United Kingdom,	packages. 4	packages.	packages. 4
	Canada,	55		55
	Nova Scotia,	11		11
	Prince Ed. Island,	4		4
	United States,	3,005	954	3,959
	Total,	3,079	954	4,033
FEATHERS,	Nova Scotia,	lbs. 40	lbs.	lbs. 40
	Prince Ed. Island,	600		600
	United States,	1,190	1,065	2,255
	Total,	1,830	1,065	2,895
FOWLS,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 2	packages.	packages. 2
	United States,		2	2
	Total,	2	2	4
FIRE Bricks and Tiles,	United Kingdom,	m. 126,213	m.	m. 126,213
	United States,	25,529	2,500	28,029
	Total,	151,742	2,500	154,242

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Gross amount received in Sterling.		Rate and when imposed.	
barrels.	£ s.	value	£ s. d.		
401	251 7	stated by Importer.		} Free.	
12,937	4,276 17				
10,321	4,407 15				
23,659	8,935 19				
packages.					
1,272	282 5	do.		} Free.	
21	13 10				
1	0 2				
1,294	294 17				
packages.					
69	304 17	do.	10 13 6	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.	
990	350 16				
1,059	655 13		22 19 0		
barrels.					
24,373	28,799 11	do.		} Free.	
1,204	1,304 3				
10	15 17				
24	36 19				
172,712	200,707 17				
198,323	230,864 7				
cwt.					
363	176 2	do.		} Free.	
packages.					
4	60 6	do.	9 16 8	} 17½ per cent. March 1859.	
55	20 17				
11	58 0				
4	28 6				
3,866	3,011 0				
3,940	3,178 9				
lbs.					
40	3 7	do.		} Free.	
600	37 10				
2,115	92 8				
2,755	133 5		13 11 6	} 15 per cent. March 1859.	
packages.					
2	1 0	do.		} Free.	
2	2 14				
4	3 14				
m.					
107,213	499 8	do.	46 6 5	} 15 per cent. March 1859.	
28,029	191 15				
135,242	691 3				
			28 15 6		
			75 1 11		

General Imports into the Province of New Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
FISH, viz :— Salted, Dry,	Canada,	cwt. 20		cwt. 20
	Nova Scotia,	11,357		11,357
	Prince Ed. Island,	2,549		2,549
	Newfoundland,	190		190
	United States,	620	853	1,473
	Total,	14,736	853	15,589
Salted, Wct,	United Kingdom,	packages. 1	packages. 1	packages. 2
	Nova Scotia,	11,712		11,712
	Prince Ed. Island,	2,291		2,291
	Newfoundland,	511		511
	United States,	50	713	763
	Total,	14,565	714	15,279
Smoked,	Nova Scotia,	boxes. 25,742		boxes. 25,742
	Prince Ed. Island,	1,500		1,500
	United States,	190		190
	Total,	27,432		27,432
Fresh & Preserved, including Lobsters,	Nova Scotia,	boxes. 500		boxes. 500
	Total,	500		500
GRAIN, viz :— Wheat,	Canada,	bushels. 18		bushels. 18
	Nova Scotia,	1,500		1,500
	Prince Ed. Island,	146		146
	United States,	10,403	412	10,815
	Total,	12,067	412	12,479
Indian Corn,	United States,	bushels. 35,080	bushels. 7,689	bushels. 42,719
	Total,	35,080	7,689	42,719
Oats,	Canada,	bushels. 507		bushels. 507
	Nova Scotia,	31,399		31,399
	Prince Ed. Island,	136,279		136,279
	United States,	26	171	197
	United Kingdom,	88		88
	Total,	168,299	171	168,470
Barley,	United Kingdom,	bushels. 48		bushels. 48
	Nova Scotia,	1,439		1,439
	Prince Ed. Island,	8,914		8,914
	Total,	10,401		10,401
GLASSWARE,	United Kingdom,	packages. 2,918		packages. 2,918
	Jersey,	26		26
	Canada,	134		134
	Nova Scotia,	4		4
	United States,	2,750	770	3,520
	Total,	5,832	770	6,602

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.
cwt.	£	s.	£	s. D.
20	11	15 17		
11,357	6,929	11	} Free.	
2,549	1,474	7		
190	120	12		
1,473	716	3		
15,589	9,256	10		
packages.				
2	4	12	0 2 1	2½ per cent. March 1859.
11,712	9,447	12	} Free.	
2,291	1,890	0		
511	487	6		
763	562	1		
1				
15,280	12,391	11	0 1 11	2½ per cent. March 1859.
boxes.			0 4 0	
25,742	2,146	17	} Free.	
1,500	125	0		
190	11	13		
27,432	2,283	10		
boxes.				
500	632	2	do.	Free.
bushels.				
18	5	0	} Free.	
1,500	312	10		
146	33	19		
10,815	3,653	2		
12,479	4,004	11		
bushels.				
42,719	6,916	17	do.	Free.
bushels.				
507	82	12	} Free.	
31,399	2,422	10		
136,279	11,615	2		
197	18	6		
88	23	13		
168,470	14,112	12	0 10 11	2½ per cent. March 1859.
bushels.			0 10 11	
48	17	11	0 8 2	2½ per cent. March 1859.
1,439	238	2	} Free.	
8,914	1,384	10		
10,401	1,640	3		
packages.			0 8 2	
2,140	2,050	6	} 15 per cent. March 1859.	
26	22	17		
134	97	8		
4	7	18		
3,206	4,075	3		
5,510	6,253	12		
			229 1 10	
			3 3 6	
			14 11 10	
			1 3 9	
			559 8 4	
			807 9 3	

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
GLASSES, Looking,	United Kingdom,	packages. 5		5
	Prince Ed. Island,	1		1
	United States,	28	22	50
	Total,	34	22	56
GYPSUM, ground or unground, and calcined in Plaster of Paris,	Nova Scotia,	5,560		5,560
	United States,	330		330
	United States,	93	250	343
	Total,	5,983	250	6,233
GUNPOWDER,	United Kingdom,	4,276		4,276
	Jersey,	200		200
	Canada,	280		280
	Nova Scotia,	40		40
	United States,	23,475		23,475
Total,	28,271		28,271	
GROCERIES, not otherwise enumerated,	United Kingdom,	2,240		2,240
	Jersey,	8		8
	Canada,	16		16
	Nova Scotia,	84		84
	United States,	3,152	1,638	4,790
Total,	5,500	1,638	7,138	
GUANO,	United Kingdom,	113		113
	United States,	249	6	255
	Total,	362	6	368
HIDES, Foreign, green, dried, or salted, except produce of U. S.	United States,	29	25	54
	Antigua,	16		16
	Turk's Island,	475		475
	Total,	520	25	545
HIDES, produce of United States and Br. N. A. Colonies,	Canada,	300		300
	Prince Ed. Island,	46		46
	United States,	996	282	1,278
	Total,	1,342	282	1,624
HATS and Hat Bodies,	United Kingdom,	55		55
	Canada,	2		2
	Nova Scotia,	31		31
	United States,	302	576	878
	Total,	390	576	966

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

[Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.
packages.	£ s. d.	value	£ s. d.	} 17½ per cent. March 1859.
6	39 18	stated by	6 4 3	
1	5 17	Importer.	1 0 5	
55	150 2		23 16 0	
62	195 17		31 0 8	
wt.				} Free. 15 per cent. March 1859. Free.
5,560	581 5	do.	9 10 0	
450	34 3			
343	58 4			
6,353	673 12		9 10 0	
lbs.				} 15 per cent. March 1859.
4,026	128 10	do.	14 3 0	
200	7 4		1 0 0	
280	9 12		1 8 9	
40	0 17		0 2 6	
23,475	511 7		76 14 7	
28,021	657 10		93 8 10	
packages.				} 15 per cent. March 1859.
2,230	4,026 8	do.	530 2 11	
8	32 8		4 10 0	
16	18 2		2 13 5	
84	81 7		12 3 3	
4,434	5,139 7		666 11 11	
6,772	9,297 12		1,216 1 6	
packages.				} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
113	94 7	do.	2 3 8	
255	241 19		6 1 1	
368	336 6		8 4 9	
packages.				} 3½ per cent. March 1859.
54	2,373 13	do.	83 1 5	
16	2 15		0 1 11	
475	289 1		10 2 3	
545	2,665 9		93 5 7	
no.				} Free.
300	135 17	do.		
46	37 10			
1,278	845 8			
1,624	1,018 15			
packages.				} 17½ per cent. March 1859.
57	758 17	do.	118 5 9	
2	14 17		2 13 1	
30	363 3		68 5 8	
799	6,640 2		1,016 15 4	
888	7,776 10		1,200 19 10	

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
HEMP, Flax, Tow, and Manilla, unmanufactured,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 122		cwt. 122
	United States,	1,150	1,679	2,829
	United States,	120	16	136
	Total,	1,392	1,695	3,087
Hops,	United States,	packages. 53	packages. 53	packages. 106
HABERDASHERY, including Cot- tons, Woollens, Velvets, Silks, Dress Furs, Umbrellas, Cotton Wick, Wearing Apparel, and Oil Clothing,	United Kingdom,	packages. 4,274		packages. 4,274
	Jersey,	59		59
	Canada,	120		120
	Nova Scotia,	1,118		1,118
	Prince Ed. Island,	90		90
	United States,	1,910	1,798	3,708
	Nova Scotia,	12		12
Homespun Cloth,	Total,	7,583	1,798	9,381
HARDWARE, including Spades, Shovels, Seythes, Reaping Hooks, Pots & Pans, Cutlery, Black Lead, Shot, Daguerre- type Stock, Jackscrews, Gas Fittings, &c.	United Kingdom,	packages. 2,801		packages. 2,801
	Jersey,	22		22
	Canada,	680		680
	Nova Scotia,	117		117
	Prince Ed. Island,	7		7
	United States,	2,076	3,161	5,237
	Total,	5,703	3,161	8,864
HAIR and Moss,	United Kingdom,	packages. 2		packages. 2
	United States,	22	14	36
	Nova Scotia,	6		6
	United States,	40		40
	Total,	70	14	84
HAY,	Nova Scotia,	tons. 45		tons. 45
	United States,	66		66
	Total,	111		111
INDIA RUBBER, manufactured, except Boots and Shoes,	United Kingdom,	packages. 3		packages. 3
	Canada,	1		1
	United States,	21	69	90
	Total,	25	69	94
IRON, viz :—Chain Cables and other Chains,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 20,563		cwt. 20,563
	United States,	56	33	89
	Total,	20,619	33	20,652

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	DUTY.			
	Of Total Imports.	Gross amount received in Sterling		Rate and when imposed.			
cwt. 122	£ 144	s. 5	value stated by Importer.	£ 3	s. 6	} 2½ per cent. March 1859. Free.	
1,674	3,395	12		54	10		4
136	210	5					
1,932	3,750	2		57	17	2	
packages. 106	635	7	do.	95	4	3	15 per cent. March 1859.
packages. 4,216	198,973	2	do.	27,166	4	0	} 15 per cent. March 1859. Free under Government Order.
59	1,315	0		182	12	11	
120	1,850	10		277	12	4	
1,071	58,930	14		8,468	7	5	
90	490	14		73	11	3	
3,054	75,215	9		9,621	17	10	
12	26	12					
8,622	336,802	1		45,790	6	5	
packages. 2,844	10,426	13	do.	2,606	18	2	} 15 per cent. March 1859.
22	155	17		21	17	11	
680	307	15		46	4	0	
97	2,199	12		331	1	9	
7	21	13		3	5	4	
4,830	10,670	8		2,708	10	4	
8,480	41,781	18		5,717	17	6	
packages. 1	33	12	do.	1	18	4	} 15 per cent. March 1859. Free.
34	132	18		19	9	7	
6	17	14					
40	20	0					
81	204	4			21	7		11
tons. 45	113	7	do.				} Free. 15 per cent. March 1859.
66	139	18		20	19	10	
111	253	5		20	19	10	
packages. 3	63	0	do.	8	15	0	} 15 per cent. March 1859.
1	4	3		0	12	6	
81	1,415	13		196	7	2	
85	1,432	16		205	14	8	
cwt. 17,899	18,364	11	do.	374	18	10	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.
58	106	3		2	5	4	
17,957	18,470	14		377	4	2	

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.			
		IMPORTED.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
IRON, viz :— Bolts, Bars, Plates, Sheets, old, and Railroad Iron,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 117,462	cwt. 148	cwt. 117,610	
	Nova Scotia,	19,700		19,700	
	Jersey,	112		112	
	Canada,	156		156	
	Prince Ed. Island,	200		200	
	United States,	1,571	382	1,953	
	Total,	139,201	530	139,731	
Nails and Spikes,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 588,987	lbs.	lbs. 588,987	
	Jersey,	14,000		14,000	
	Canada,	5,816		5,816	
	Nova Scotia,	10,544		10,544	
	United States,	157,593	95,804	253,397	
		Total,	776,940	95,804	872,744
Wrought and Cast of all other kinds, including Cast Iron Pipes, Rivits, and Railroad Iron,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 11,939	cwt.	cwt. 11,939	
	Canada,	182		182	
	Nova Scotia,	3		3	
	United States,	1,509	96	1,605	
		Total,	13,633	96	13,729
	IRON CASTINGS, viz :— Stoves, Grates, Fireframes, Ranges, Boilers, Furnaces, and parts thereof,	United Kingdom,	packages. 31	packages.	packages. 31
Canada,		59		59	
Nova Scotia,		18		18	
United States,		1,754	178	1,932	
		Total,	1,862	178	2,040
IRON, PIG,		United Kingdom,	tons. 2,490	tons.	tons. 2,490
	Nova Scotia,	100		100	
	United States,	25		25	
	Nova Scotia,	592		592	
	Total,	3,207		3,207	
IRON, BLOOMS,			tons. 100	tons. 100	
	United States,				
IRON ORE,	United States,		tons. 100	tons. 100	
JEWELRY, Silver Plate, Plated Ware, and Watches,	United Kingdom,	packages. 6	packages.	packages. 6	
	Canada,	1		1	
	Nova Scotia,	26		26	
	United States,	32	50	82	
		Total,	65	50	115
	INDIGO,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 5,920	lbs.	lbs. 5,920
United States,		275	236	511	
		Total,	6,195	236	6,431
LIME,	United States,	barrels. 179	barrels.	barrels. 179	

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.			DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.	
cwt. 112,739	£ 51,794	s. 5	£ 1,618	s. 14	d. 8
19,700	4,424	7	155	17	3
112	52	4	1	13	10
163	95	5	3	2	9
200	80	17	2	18	9
2,053	1,535	11	56	7	3
134,967	57,932	9	1,838	14	6
lbs. 540,656	5,082	15	627	7	0
14,000	73	0	10	2	9
6,488	58	8	10	13	9
10,544	59	1	8	13	1
210,854	1,935	14	219	16	9
782,542	7,208	18	876	13	4
cwt. 11,463	8,846	14	1,194	13	7
182	180	19	27	3	8
3	2	10	0	7	9
1,619	1,616	12	243	1	4
13,267	10,646	15	1,465	6	4
packages. 31	61	18	9	17	0
59	103	1	18	1	7
18	40	5	7	0	9
1,829	2,616	17	429	7	0
1,937	2,822	1	464	6	4
tons. 2,465	6,610	11	212	0	3
100	677	2	23	14	0
25	166	13	5	16	8
592	2,960	0			
3,182	10,414	6	241	10	11
tons. 100	115	18			
packages. 5	116	1	11	11	1
1	68	7	10	5	0
27	2,503	17	181	8	0
80	3,094	11	441	14	5
113	5,782	16	644	18	6
lbs. 5,920	902	9	20	17	9
403	85	11	1	18	6
6,323	988	0	22	16	3
barrels. 179	20	17	8	2	6

3½ per cent. March 1859.

15 per cent. March 1859.

15 per cent. March 1859.

17½ per cent. March 1859.

3½ per cent. March 1859.

Free.

Free.

15 per cent. March 1859.

2½ per cent. March 1859.

15 per cent. March 1859.

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
LEATHER, Sole, Upper, Harness, and Belt,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 12,878	lbs.	lbs. 12,878
	Jersey,	260		260
	Canada,	3,640		3,640
	Nova Scotia,	3,577		3,577
	Prince Ed. Island,	108		108
	United States,	115,956	138,518	254,474
	Total,	136,419	138,518	274,937
Sheep Skins, tanned & dressed,	United Kingdom,	no. 1,372	no.	no. 1,372
	Jersey,	126		126
	Canada,	6		6
	United States,	57	1,193	1,250
	Total,	1,561	1,193	2,754
Calf Skins, tanned,	United Kingdom,	no. 960	no.	no. 960
	Jersey,	96		96
	Canada,	54		54
	Nova Scotia,	30		30
	United States,	573	34	607
	Total,	1,713	34	1,747
LEATHER Manufactures,	United Kingdom,	packages. 111	packages.	packages. 111
	Jersey,	1		1
	Canada,	29		29
	United States,	155	65	220
	Total,	296	65	361
LEATHER, Enamelled, Patent, &c.	United States,	packages. 21	packages. 40	packages. 61
LINES and TWINES,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 71,450	lbs.	lbs. 71,450
	Jersey,	3,106		3,106
	Canada,	1,750		1,750
	Nova Scotia,	12,491		12,491
	United States,	21,083	9,999	31,082
	Total,	109,880	9,999	119,879
LARD,	Jersey,	lbs. 329	lbs.	lbs. 329
	Canada,	3,765		3,765
	Nova Scotia,	1,199		1,199
	United States,	7,404	3,995	11,399
	Total,	12,697	3,995	16,692
LEAD,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 871	cwt.	cwt. 871
	Spain,	3		3
	United States,	81	44	125
	Total,	955	44	999

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.			DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.	
lbs.	£ s.		£ s. d.		
12,878	902 0		110 13 6	} 2d. per lb. and 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
260	24 1		2 7 5		
3,640	209 14	value	31 19 6		
3,577	187 5	stated by	29 10 3		
108	2 10	Importer.	0 17 11		
229,767	11,348 16		1,898 5 9		
250,230	12,674 6		2,073 14 4		
no.					
1,372	191 6		18 16 0	} 3s. per dozen, and 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
126	12 16		1 12 2		
6	0 9	do.	0 1 5		
1,299	166 6		18 0 2		
2,803	370 17		38 9 9		
no.					
882	349 16		24 14 4	} 6s. per dozen, and 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
96	23 7		2 10 10		
54	15 0	do.	1 10 0		
30	2 10		0 13 9		
673	277 6		21 7 5		
1,735	667 19		50 16 4		
packages.					
113	2,106 3		345 18 6	} 17½ per cent. March 1859.	
1	3 18		0 12 8		
29	140 15	do.	24 12 8		
244	1,803 7		342 15 7		
387	4,054 3		713 19 5		
packages.					
59	294 13	do.	44 18 7	} 15 per cent. March 1859.	
lbs.					
71,398	4,280 2		100 10 4	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
3,106	249 17		5 15 8		
1,750	101 17	do.	2 11 0		
12,501	924 14		23 2 10		
30,512	1,762 1		44 9 6		
119,267	7,318 11		176 9 4		
lbs.					
329	9 12		0 4 5	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
3,765	89 7				
1,199	26 17	do.			
11,399	289 0				
16,692	414 16		0 4 5		
cwt.					
712	1,096 12		41 11 1	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.	
3	2 10	do.	0 1 9		
111	186 10		5 19 2		
826	1,285 12		47 12 0		

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.			
		IMPORTED.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
MARBLE Manufactures,	United States,	packages. 39	packages. 26	packages. 65	
	United States, United States,	packages. 1,139 112	packages. 15 108	packages. 1,154 220	
	Total,	1,251	123	1,374	
MEATS, Salted, Cured, or Smoked,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 200	lbs. 200	lbs. 200	
	Canada,	84,281		84,281	
	Nova Scotia,	122,199		122,199	
	Prince Ed. Island,	52,992		52,992	
	United States,	1,162,725	345,845	1,508,370	
	Total,	1,422,197	345,845	1,768,042	
MEATS, Fresh, including Poultry,	Nova Scotia,	lbs. 23,551	lbs. 23,551	lbs. 23,551	
	Prince Ed. Island,	46,000		46,000	
	United States,	400	450	850	
	Total,	69,951	450	70,401	
MOLASSES and TREACLE,	United Kingdom,	gals. 1,854	gals. 1,854	gals. 1,854	
	Canada,	1,665		1,665	
	Nova Scotia,	206,441		206,441	
	Barbadoes,	203,371		203,371	
	Antigua,	10,216		10,216	
	Demerara,	9,867		9,867	
	Saint Kitts,	26,393	36,520	62,913	
	Saint Pierre,	180		180	
	United States,	100,411	20,550	120,961	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	247,940		247,940	
	Anquilla,	480		480	
	Total,	808,818	57,070	865,888	
	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, viz:— Piano Fortes,	United Kingdom,	packages. 18	packages. 18	packages. 18
		United States,	19	15	34
Total,		37	15	52	
All other Musical Instruments,	United Kingdom,	packages. 4	packages. 4	packages. 4	
	United States,	13	45	58	
	Total,	17	45	62	
MEAL, CORN, and RYE FLOUR,	Canada,	barrels. 835	barrels. 835	barrels. 835	
	Nova Scotia,	264		264	
	United States,	19,385	1,391	20,776	
	Total,	20,484	1,391	21,875	

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	DUTY.				
	Of Total Imports.	Gross amount received in Sterling.		Rate and when imposed.				
packages. 52	£ 138	s. 1	value stated by Importer.	£ 18	s. 12	D. 5	15 per cent. March 1859.	
packages. 1,154	497	2	do.	8	1	5	Free.	
packages. 220	322	14	do.	8	1	5	2½ per cent. March 1859.	
packages. 1,374	819	16		8	1	5		
lbs. 200		2	17	0	1	4	2½ per cent. March 1859.	
lbs. 84,281	1,833	11					Free.	
lbs. 122,199	1,672	13	do.					
lbs. 52,992	398	7						
lbs. 1,508,370	27,695	9						
lbs. 1,768,042	31,602	17		0	1	4		
lbs. 23,551		327	2				Free.	
lbs. 46,000	717	10	do.					
lbs. 850	11	8						
lbs. 70,401	1,056	0						
gals. 1,024	148	1		1	15	7	2½ per cent. March 1859.	
gals. 1,665	92	4		2	6	1		
gals. 216,073	11,340	13		293	12	9		
gals. 211,907	6,794	3		192	2	1		
gals. 10,216	340	8		8	10	3		
gals. 9,867	356	6	do.	8	18	1		
gals. 57,612	2,373	12		55	1	3		
gals. 180	9	3		0	4	5		
gals. 110,263	6,138	13		138	14	2		
gals. 247,372	4,911	10		122	15	9		
gals. 480	20	17		0	10	5		
gals. 866,659	32,525	10		824	10	10		
packages. 17	480	6		71	4	0		17½ per cent. March 1859.
packages. 33	1,261	3	do.	204	5	9		
packages. 50	1,741	9		275	9	9		
packages. 4	139	12		19	8	0	15 per cent. March 1859.	
packages. 58	815	7	do.	109	17	4		
packages. 62	954	19		129	5	4		
barrels. 835	644	16					Free.	
barrels. 264	251	10	do.					
barrels. 20,776	15,799	16						
barrels. 21,875	16,696	2						

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
MEAL, Oat and Peas,		barrels.		barrels.
	United Kingdom,	124		124
	Canada,	152		152
	Nova Scotia,	61		61
	Prince Ed. Island, United States,	1,781 28		1,781 28
	Total,	2,146		2,146
MICA,	United States,	7		7
		barrels.		barrels.
MACHINERY,		packages.	packages.	packages.
	United Kingdom,	219		219
	Canada,	4		4
	United States,	222	288	510
	Total,	445	288	733
MALT,		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
	United Kingdom,	540		540
	United States,	259	300	559
	Total,	799	300	1,099
NUTS and ALMONDS,		packages.	packages.	packages.
	Nova Scotia,	14		14
	United States,	318	126	444
	United States,	1	32	33
	Total,	333	158	491
NAVAL STORES, including Pitch, Tar and Rosin,		packages.	packages.	packages.
	United Kingdom,	93	15	108
	United States,	393	290	683
	Canada,	3		3
	Nova Scotia,	97		97
	Prince Ed. Island,	11		11
	United States,	1,354	863	2,217
	Total,	1,951	1,168	3,119
OAKUM,		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	United Kingdom,	2,081		2,081
	Jersey,	18		18
	Canada,	9		9
	United States,	645	221	866
Total,	2,753	221	2,974	
OIL, PALM,	United States,	1,186		1,186
		lbs.		lbs.
OIL CAKE,	United Kingdom,	1		1
		packages.		packages.
OIL, FISH,		gals.	gals.	gals.
	Canada,	290		290
	Nova Scotia,	23,117		23,117
	Prince Ed. Island,	1,739		1,739
	Newfoundland,	540		540
	United States,	5,537	12,077	17,614
	United States,	100		100
Total,	31,323	12,077	43,400	

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.
barrels.	£ s.		£ s. d.	
124	208 15		4 16 5	2½ per cent. March 1859.
152	151 13	value stated by Importer.		Free.
61	76 5			
1,781	1,875 0			
28	29 3		0 14 7	2½ per cent. March 1859.
2,146	2,340 16		5 11 0	
barrels.				
7	2 18	do.		Free.
packages.				
217	1,591 16		221 9 4	15 per cent. March 1859.
4	7 1	do.	1 1 3	
421	4,131 15		578 14 9	
642	5,733 12		801 5 4	
bushels.				
540	222 0	do.	30 16 8	15 per cent. March 1859.
559	119 16		17 19 5	
1,099	341 16		48 16 1	
packages.				
24	60 11		12 4 5	15 per cent. March 1859.
422	854 11	do.	118 19 3	
33	48 2			
479	963 4		131 3 8	
packages.				
108	120 16		2 16 0	2½ per cent. March 1859.
680	297 8		7 7 11	
3	1 13			Free.
97	53 13	do.	0 16 7	2½ per cent. March 1859.
11	8 12			Free.
2,217	1,003 1			
3,116	1,485 3		11 0 6	
cwt.				
2,244	2,242 14		77 12 8	3½ per cent. March 1859.
18	12 12		0 8 2	
29	12 6	do.	1 3 1	
866	957 18		33 10 0	
3,157	3,225 10		112 13 11	
lbs.				
1,186	25 17	do.	0 13 0	2½ per cent. March 1859.
packages.				
1	2 16	do.	0 7 9	15 per cent. March 1859.
gals.				
290	32 14			Free.
23,117	2,549 7			
1,739	210 0			
540	45 0	do.		
17,614	2,588 3			
100	20 17		0 10 5	
43,400	5,446 1		0 10 5	2½ per cent. March 1859.

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
OIL of all other kinds, & Varnish.	United Kingdom,	gals. 34,628	gals. 700	gals. 35,328
	Jersey,	275		275
	Nova Scotia,	220		220
	Prince Ed. Island,	220		220
	United States,	20,237	4,249	24,486
	Total,	55,580	4,949	60,529
OYSTERS,	Prince Ed. Island,	barrels. 1,376	barrels.	barrels. 1,376
	United States,	272	185	457
	Total,	1,648	185	1,833
PAPER, Sheathing,	United States,	packages. 142	packages. 298	packages. 440
PAPER Manufactures, (not printed Books) but including Blank Books,	United Kingdom,	packages. 54	packages.	packages. 54
	United States,	747	421	1,168
	Total,	801	421	1,222
PAPER, Printing,	United Kingdom,	packages. 83	packages.	packages. 83
	Nova Scotia,			
	United States,	284	813	1,097
	Total,	367	813	1,180
PRINTING Presses, Types, and Printing Ink,	United States,	packages. 80	packages. 147	packages. 227
PAINT and PUTTY,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 4,983	cwt.	cwt. 4,983
	Jersey,	27		27
	Canada,	12		12
	Nova Scotia,	17		17
	Prince Ed. Island,	14		14
	United States,	281	140	421
	Total,	5,334	140	5,474
PICTURES, including Paintings and Plates,	United Kingdom,	packages. 2	packages.	packages. 2
	United States,	27	11	38
	Total,	29	11	40
PIPES, Tobacco,	United Kingdom,	packages. 949	packages.	packages. 949
	Jersey,	1		1
	Canada,	1		1
	Nova Scotia,	11		11
	United States,	42	18	60
	Total,	1,004	18	1,022
PERFUMERY,	United Kingdom,	packages. 16	packages.	packages. 16
	United States,	3	3	6
	Total,	19	3	22

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports	Gross amount received in Sterling		Rate and when imposed.	
gals.	£ s.	£ s. D.			
30,744	4,895 12	606 14 9	value stated by Importer.	15 per cent. March 1859.	
275	41 1	5 14 0			
220	23 0	2 5 2			
220	24 3	3 11 3			
22,283	2,736 7	353 14 5			
53,742	7,720 3	971 19 7			
barrels.			do.	Free.	
1,376	539 3				
457	176 2				
1,833	715 5				
packages.			do.	3½ per cent. March 1859.	
397	182 1	5 19 2			
packages.			do.	15 per cent. March 1859.	
53	349 8	48 7 9			
1,114	2,207 5	296 15 3			
1,167	2,556 13	345 3 0			
packages.			do.	2½ per cent. March 1859.	
63	622 4	10 0 2			
3		1 13 1			
1,107	1,986 14	53 13 8			
1,173	2,608 18	65 6 11			
packages.			do.	2½ per cent. March 1859.	
208	1,127 18	26 18 6			
cwt.			do.	15 per cent. March 1859,	
4,374	6,930 5	852 16 1			
27	35 5	4 17 11			
12	7 8	1 2 3			
17	27 10	4 2 6			
14	18 7	2 15 3			
410	599 12	75 7 4			
4,854	7,618 7	941 4 1			
packages.			do.	15 per cent. March 1859.	
2	10 5	1 8 6			
36	206 7	28 4 5			
38	216 12	29 12 11			
packages.			do.	15 per cent. March 1859.	
752	416 18	55 13 1			
1	0 14	0 2 1			
1	0 4	0 0 8			
11	5 17	0 17 3			
40	25 15	2 12 11			
805	449 8	59 6 0			
packages.			do.	15 per cent. March 1859,	
16	236 5	30 17 8			
6	40 14	6 7 11			
22	276 19	37 5 7			

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.			
		IMPORTED.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
RICE, unground,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 4,772	lbs.	lbs. 4,772	
	Canada,	474		474	
	Nova Scotia,	400		400	
	United States,	140,768	90,225	330,993	
	Total,	246,414	90,225	336,639	
RICE, ground,	United States,	packages. 860	packages. 280	packages. 1,140	
	Canada,	packages. 14		packages. 14	
ROBES and SKINS, Dressed, including Buffalo Skins,	United States,	26	28	54	
	Total,	40	28	68	
	Canada,	14		14	
SOAP,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 89,918	lbs.	lbs. 89,918	
	Jersey,	1,568		1,568	
	Canada,	9,490		9,490	
	Nova Scotia,	4,694		4,694	
	Prince Ed. Island,	152		152	
	United States,	41,681	8,004	49,685	
Total,	147,503	8,004	155,507		
SPIRITS, viz :—Alcohol,	United States,	gals. 73,575	gals. 63,478	gals. 137,053	
	United Kingdom,	gals. 15,118		gals. 15,118	
Brandy,	Jersey,	24		24	
	Canada,	381		381	
	Nova Scotia,	448		448	
	Newfoundland,	217		217	
	Saint Pierre,	5		5	
	United States,	6,429	126	6,525	
	France,	1,278		1,278	
	Total,	23,900	126	24,026	
	Gin and Whiskey,	United Kingdom,	gals. 108,422	gals.	gals. 108,422
		Jersey,	300		300
Canada,		1,766		1,766	
Nova Scotia,		4,429		4,429	
Saint Pierre,		81		81	
United States,		16,902	989	17,891	
Total,		131,900	989	132,889	
Lemon Syrup, Shrub, Santa, and other Cordials,		United Kingdom,	gals. 209	gals.	gals. 209
	Nova Scotia,	22		22	
	United States,	928	79	1,007	
	Total,	1,159	79	1,238	
All other Cordials, including Old Tom,	United Kingdom,	gals. 2,602	gals.	gals. 2,602	
	Canada,	9		9	
	United States,	31	69	100	
	Total,	2,642	69	2,711	

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.			DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.	
lbs. 4,772	£ 28 6	s. value	£ 0 13 2	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
474	3 9	stated by	0 1 4		
400	3 7	Importer.	0 1 8		
330,993	2,393 16				
336,639	2,928 18		0 16 2	Free.	
packages. 1,140	129 6	do.		Free.	
packages. 14	90 0	do.	13 10 0	} 15 per cent. March 1859.	
48	534 17		68 15 3		
62	624 17		82 5 3		
lbs. 89,358	964 9		177 16 4	} 1½d. per lb. and 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
1,568	17 2		3 2 5		
9,490	93 2	do.	19 1 11		
4,694	55 10		9 10 6		
152	1 13		0 7 2		
39,610	614 12		83 9 1		
144,872	1,746 8		293 7 5	} 1s. 6d. pr. gal. & 2½ per cent. Mar. '59,	
gals. 119,843	14,241 6	do.	7,764 2 1		
gals. 17,452	6,670 7		3,060 13 5		
24	12 12		4 5 10		
381	125 0	do.	66 12 9		
716	220 11		127 7 2		
217	88 7		36 7 6		
5	0 17		0 18 9		
2,685	2,160 1		469 14 2		
4,012	603 2		694 13 6		
25,492	9,880 17		4,460 18 1	} 4s. per gallon, and 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
gals. 83,115	11,691 16		8,864 13 10		
300	22 10		31 15 5		
1,766	238 9	do.	189 18 6		
4,709	602 12		507 16 11		
81	8 7		8 12 11		
14,496	2,115 1		1,546 3 11		
104,467	14,738 15		11,149 1 6	} 1s. per gallon, and 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
gals. 7	38 18	do.	0 7 1		
22	12 10		1 5 0		
852	345 4		43 17 9		
881	396 12		45 9 10	} 2s. 6d. per gallon, and 2½ per cent. March 1859.	
gals. 2,058	463 14	do.	222 18 10		
9	1 13		0 19 7		
117	30 18		13 2 6		
2,184	496 5		237 0 11		

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.			
		IMPORTED.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
SPIRITS, viz :— Rum, and all other Spirits not enumerated,	United Kingdom,	gals. 3,792	gals.	gals. 3,792	
	Canada,	49		49	
	Nova Scotia,	15,219		15,219	
	Barbadoes,	313		313	
	United States,	2,524	1,728	4,252	
	Total,	21,897	1,728	23,625	
Wines,	United Kingdom,	gals. 9,918	gals.	gals. 9,918	
	Jersey,	4		4	
	Canada,	67		67	
	Nova Scotia,	7,439		7,439	
	Prince Ed. Island,	54		54	
	Newfoundland,	120		120	
	France,				
	Saint Pierre,	2		2	
	United States,	7,298	1,910	9,208	
	Total,	24,902	1,910	26,812	
SUGAR, Refined, in Loaves,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 1,074	lbs.	lbs. 1,074	
SUGAR, all other kinds of Refined or White Bastard, and Sugar Candy,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 35,524	lbs.	lbs. 35,524	
	Canada,	950		950	
	Nova Scotia,	1,489		1,489	
	United States,	292,232	202,160	494,392	
	Saint Pierre,	120		120	
	Total,	330,315	202,160	532,475	
SUGAR, Brown, Muscovado, Clayed, and any other kind of Sugar not refined,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 57	cwt.	cwt. 57	
	Canada,	26		26	
	Nova Scotia,	9,421		9,421	
	Barbadoes,	347		347	
	Antigua,	80		80	
	Demerara,	445		445	
	Turk's Island,	357		357	
	United States,	9,081	677	9,758	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	819		819	
		Total,	20,633	677	21,310
SEEDS,	United Kingdom,	packages. 62	packages.	packages. 62	
	Jersey,	2		2	
	Canada,	27		27	
	Prince Ed. Island,	8		8	
	United States,	191	292	483	
	United States,	71	8	79	
		Total,	361	300	661

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption;	VALUE IN STERLING.			DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.	
gals. 2,780	£ 703	s. 5	£ 224	s. 5	D. 3
49	7	7	3	4	11
13,224	1,940	1	945	13	1
1,811	25	0	117	7	9
355			22	13	6
2,592	519	5	179	1	2
20,811	3,194	18	1,492	5	8
gals. 9,427	3,843	4	1,416	18	11
4	2	14	0	15	10
109	26	9	14	3	6
3,966	1,717	7	552	15	7
54	15	16	7	18	9
120	91	13	26	5	0
87			18	9	3
2	0	17	0	7	8
9,997	2,037	11	1,359	10	10
23,766	7,735	11	3,397	5	4
lbs. 1,074	19	10	6	0	10
lbs. 45,526	566	7	175	5	10
950	18	7	4	19	7
1,489	31	5	5	5	8
487,461	8,669	7	1,966	2	11
120	2	10	0	13	9
535,546	9,287	16	2,152	7	9
cwt. 57	85	15	16	5	4
26	34	3	7	7	1
11,258	14,229	4	3,219	6	5
423	296	13	115	9	10
60	86	9	16	15	9
450	633	14	128	9	5
133	437	13	37	10	10
8,312	13,832	7	2,247	14	0
2,271	992	1	634	1	9
22,990	30,627	19	6,423	0	5
packages. 63	262	18	6	5	4
2	1	16	0	0	10
27	70	17			
8	5	4			
483	1,308	9			
79	298	12	7	0	7
662	1,947	16	13	6	9

1s. 6d. per gallon, and
2½ per cent. March 1859.2s. 6d. per gallon, and
2½ per cent. March 1859.

1½d. per lb. & 2½ pr. ct. Mar. '59.

1d. per lb. & 2½ per cent. Mar. '59.

6s. per cwt. & 2½ per ct. Mar. '59.

2½ per cent. March 1859.

Free.

2½ per cent. March 1859.

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
SALT of all kinds,	United Kingdom,	tons. 13,895		tons. 13,895
	Jersey,	378		378
	Canada,	185		185
	Nova Scotia,	370		370
	Turk's Island,	700		700
	Spain,	280		280
	Portugal,	312		312
	United States,	287	20	307
	Anquilla,	300		300
	Saint Martin,	150		150
Total,	16,857	20	16,877	
SHRUBS, Trees, and Plants,	United Kingdom,	packages. 7	packages. 7	packages. 7
	Canada,	1		1
	United States,	17	55	72
	Total,	25	55	80
SLATE,	United Kingdom,	tons. 7		tons. 7
	United States,	8		8
	Total,	15		15
SAILS & Rigging for new Ships,	United Kingdom,	packages. 478	packages. 1	packages. 479
	Nova Scotia,	6		6
	United States,	5	11	16
	Total,	489	12	501
STATIONERY, including Ink, Sealing Wax, &c.	United Kingdom,	packages. 242	packages. 242	packages. 242
	Canada,	27		27
	Nova Scotia,	2		2
	United States,	122	185	307
	Total,	393	185	578
STONES, Burr, Slate, and Grind- stones,	United Kingdom,	tons. 21		tons. 21
	Canada,	8		8
	United States,	17		17
	Total,	46		46
SHEEP SKINS, undressed,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 4	packages. 4	packages. 4
	Antigua,	1		1
	United States,		3	3
	Nova Scotia,	no. 655		no. 655
	Prince Ed. Island,	packages. 1,140	packages. 1,140	packages. 1,140
	Total,	1,800	3	1,803

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		DUTY.		
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.	
tons. 13,895	£ 4,962	s. 7	£ 115	s. 1	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
378	334	18	7	15	
185	87	12	2	3	
370	119	3	2	19	
700	284	7	7	2	
280	105	0	2	12	
312	130	6	3	5	
280	338	5	7	8	
300	137	2	3	8	
150	49	8	1	4	
16,850	6,548	8	153	1	6
packages. 7	£ 14	7	0	6	} 2½ per cent. March 1850.
1	0	11			
78	840	17			} Free.
86	855	15	0	6	
tons. 7	£ 41	14	5	16	} 15 per cent. March 1859.
8	47	7	7	2	
15	89	1	12	18	
packages. 479	£ 3,263	1	105	15	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.
6	59	12	2	1	
16	256	9	8	19	
501	3,579	2	116	16	
packages. 207	£ 2,167	1	312	0	} 15 per cent. March 1859.
27	5	0	0	13	
29	2	2	54	16	
320	1,824	14	278	13	
583	3,998	17	646	3	
tons. 21	£ 86	12	2	0	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
8	33	3			
19	97	18			
48	217	13	2	0	
packages. 4	£ 237	10	5	18	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
1	3	6	0	1	
3	81	1	2	0	
no. 655	£ 54	11			} Free.
packages. 1,140	1,187	10			
1,803	1,563	18	8	0	

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
STEEL, Bar and Sheet,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 1,574	cwt.	cwt. 1,574
	Jersey,	7		7
	Canada,	6		6
	United States,	106	72	178
	Total,	1,693	72	1,765
TOBACCO, Manufactured, except Snuff and Cigars,	Canada,	lbs. 2,275	lbs.	lbs. 2,275
	Nova Scotia,	28,426		28,426
	Prince Ed. Island,	456		456
	Saint Pierre,	226		226
	United States,	361,246	177,776	539,022
	Total,	392,629	177,776	570,405
Unmanufactured,	Canada,	lbs. 327	lbs.	lbs. 327
	United States,	1,500	150	1,650
	United States,		600	600
	Total,	1,827	750	2,577
Snuff,	Nova Scotia,	lbs. 261	lbs.	lbs. 261
	United States,	2,722	2,052	4,774
	Total,	2,983	2,052	5,035
Cigars,	Canada,	packages. 15	packages.	packages. 15
	Nova Scotia,	6		6
	United States,	130	82	212
	Total,	151	82	233
TEA,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 165,769	lbs.	lbs. 165,769
	Jersey,	1,950		1,950
	Canada,	3,704		3,704
	Nova Scotia,	21,641		21,641
	Prince Ed. Island,	1,100		1,100
	Saint Pierre,	68		68
	United States,	376,493	230,766	607,259
	Total,	570,725	230,766	801,491
	United Kingdom,	cwt. 2,692	cwt.	cwt. 2,692
United States,	186	10	196	
Total,	2,878	10	2,888	
TALLOW and Soap Grease,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 900	lbs.	lbs. 900
	Canada,	762		762
	Nova Scotia,	587		587
	United States,	200,923	157,050	357,973
	Total,	203,172	157,050	360,222

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Gross amount received in Sterling.		Rate and when imposed.	
cwt. 1,421	£ s. 2,877 16		value stated by Importer.	£ s. D. 86 9 10	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
7	18 3			0 11 10	
6	4 4			0 2 9	
138	277 12			5 15 8	
1,572	3,177 15			93 0 1	
lbs. 2,275	52 16		do.	17 2 5	} 2d. per lb. and 2½ per cent. March 1859.
30,337	1,063 6			241 6 6	
456	10 16			3 1 3	
226	8 6			1 15 7	
501,183	18,431 1			4,011 17 7	
534,477	19,566 5			4,275 3 4	
lbs. 327	6 17		do.		} Free.
1,650	96 1				
600	25 0			0 12 6	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
2,577	127 18			0 12 6	
lbs. 261	11 3		do.	1 19 0	} 17½ per cent. March 1859.
3,706	188 18			27 18 6	
3,967	200 1			29 17 6	
packages. 15	220 1		do.	34 19 6	} 17½ per cent. March 1859.
8	33 7			6 4 6	
369	1,647 7			286 7 10	
392	1,900 15			327 11 10	
lbs. 199,253	12,627 3		do.	1,725 7 9	} 2d. per lb. and 2½ per cent. March 1859.
1,950	102 12			15 18 4	
5,862	261 11			50 14 9	
23,783	1,582 1			213 6 1	
1,100	72 7			9 11 5	
68	5 0			0 11 11	
601,818	42,731 9			5,320 6 9	
833,834	57,382 3			7,335 17 0	
cwt. 2,710	4,521 18		do.	147 0 3	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.
196	809 13			28 5 11	
2,906	5,331 11			175 6 2	
lbs. 900	43 8		do.	1 0 1	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
762	21 13				
587	18 6				
357,973	7,737 12				
360,222	7,820 19			1 0 1	

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
TRUNKS, Valises, & Portmanteaus,	United States,	no. 2,007	no. 778	no. 2,885
TURPENTINE,	United States,	gals. 506		gals. 506
	United States,	380		380
	Total,	886		886
TOYS,	United Kingdom,	packages. 11	packages.	packages. 11
	United States,	4	40	44
	Total,	15	40	55
VINEGAR,	United Kingdom,	gals. 280	gals.	gals. 280
	Jersey,	50		50
	Canada,	250		250
	Nova Scotia,	158		158
	United States,	24,031	845	24,876
	Total,	24,769	845	25,614
VEGETABLES, viz :— Potatoes, including Sweet Potatoes,	Nova Scotia,	bushels. 131,179	bushels.	bushels. 131,179
	Prince Ed. Island,	11,844		11,844
	United States,	389	200	589
	Total,	143,412	200	143,612
Turnips,	Nova Scotia,	bushels. 8,488	bushels.	bushels. 8,488
	Prince Ed. Island,	677		677
	Total,	9,165		9,165
Onions,	Canada,	barrels. 48	barrels.	barrels. 48
	United States,	752	1,220	1,972
	Total,	800	1,220	2,020
Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Cab- bages, Horse Radish, Let- tuce, &c.	Canada,	packages. 1	packages.	packages. 1
	Nova Scotia,	71		71
	Prince Ed. Island,	2		2
	United States,	43	1,067	1,110
	Total,	117	1,067	1,184
WOOD GOODS, viz :—Boards and Scantling, Pine & Spruce,	United States,	feet. 5,948	feet. 2,230	feet. 8,178
	Hardwood Boards,	Nova Scotia,	feet. 53,800		feet. 53,800
United States,		500		500
Total,		54,300		54,300
Deals,	Nova Scotia,	feet. 2,629,680		feet. 2,629,680
Firewood,	Nova Scotia,	cords. 407		cords. 407

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.			DUTY.		
	Of Total Imports	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross amount received in Sterling	Rate and when imposed.		
no. 2,806	£ 1,052	S. 4	value stated by Importer.	£ 183	S. D. 6 5	17½ per cent. March 1859.
gals. 506	35	1	do.	0	10 0	2½ per cent. March 1859. Free.
380	37	10				
886	72	11		0	10 0	
packages. 11	200	2	do.	27	16 2	15 per cent. March 1859.
37	249	16		36	15 3	
48	449	18		64	11 5	
gals. 400	17	11	do.	3	0 4	15 per cent. March 1859.
50	2	9		0	6 10	
250	17	18		2	13 1	
158	5	16		0	17 6	
23,825	461	12		65	18 0	
24,683	505	6		72	15 9	
bushels. 131,179	10,930	6	do.			Free.
11,844	639	0				
589	74	13				
143,612	11,693	19				
bushels. 8,488	530	10	do.			Free.
677	42	5				
9,165	572	15				
barrels. 48	24	13	do.			Free.
1,972	940	6				
2,020	964	19				
packages. 1	0	17	do.			Free.
71	70	14				
2	5	0				
1,110	916	16				
1,184	993	7				
feet. 8,178	25	1	do.			Free.
feet. 53,800	89	13	do.			Free.
500	5	0				
54,300	94	13				
feet. 2,629,680	4,382	16	do.			Free.
cords. 407	339	6	do.			Free.

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
WOOD GOODS, viz :—				
Lathwood,	Nova Scotia,	cords. 524		cords. 524
Treenails,	Nova Scotia,	no. 69,700		no. 69,700
	United States,	40,303		40,303
	Total,	110,003		110,003
Bark,	Nova Scotia,	cords. 48		cords. 48
Staves,	Canada,	no. 1,280		no. 1,280
	Nova Scotia,	2,500		2,500
	United States,	15,000		15,000
	Total,	18,780		18,780
Oars,	Nova Scotia,	no. 100		no. 100
Hooppoles,	Nova Scotia,	no. 9,000		no. 9,000
Mahogany,	United States,	pieces. 423	pieces. 430	pieces. 853
Cherry, White, and Basswood,	United States,	feet. 10,000	feet. 3,375	feet. 13,375
Pitch Pine,	United States,	feet. 2,165,249	feet. 275,300	feet. 2,440,549
Shingles,	United States,	m. 875		m. 875
Lignumvitæ,	Nova Scotia,	tons. 23		tons. 23
	United States,	30	4	34
	Total,	53	4	57
Oak Timber,	United Kingdom,	tons. 3		tons. 3
	Canada,	17		17
	United States,	41	161	202
	Total,	61	161	222
Oak Plank,	Nova Scotia,	feet. 5,500		feet. 5,500
	United States,	57,289	5,500	62,789
	Total,	62,789	5,500	68,289
Pine Timber,	Canada,	tons. 41		tons. 41
	United States,	5		5
	Total,	46		46
Birch Timber,	Nova Scotia,	tons. 65		tons. 65
	Prince Ed. Island,	330		330
	Total,	395		395

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.		Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Gross amount received in Sterling		Rate and when imposed.	
cords. 524	£ 436	s. 13	value stated by Importer.		Free.
no. 69,700	290	8	do.		} Free.
40,303	561	5			
110,003	851	13			
cords. 48	50	0	do.		Free.
no. 1,280	8	19	do.		} Free.
2,500	18	4			
15,000	121	17			
18,780	149	0			
no. 100	2	1	do.		Free.
no. 9,000	56	5	do.		Free.
pieces. 849	500	16	do.	£ s. d. 12 8 1	2½ per cent. March 1859.
feet. 13,375	112	10	do.		Free.
feet. 2,440,549	10,577	7	do.		Free.
m. 875	365	0	do.		Free.
tons. 23	44	10	do.	0 19 8	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
34	30	2			
57	74	12			
tons. 3	14	8	do.	0 6 8	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
17	34	4			
202	525	13			
222	574	5			
feet. 5,500	36	13	do.		} Free.
62,789	463	18			
68,289	500	11			
tons. 41	89	3	do.		} Free.
5	62	10			
46	151	13			
tons. 65	60	18	do.		} Free.
330	275	0			
395	335	18			

General Imports into the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
WOOD GOODS, viz :— Walnut,	United States,	feet. 3,899	feet. 6,756	feet. 10,655
WOODEN WARE Manufactures, including Matches, Picture Frames, Corn Brooms, Axe and Whip Handles, &c.	United Kingdom,	packages. 30	packages.	packages. 30
	Canada,	183		183
	Nova Scotia,	701		701
	Prince Ed. Island,	2		2
	United States,	4,007	1,803	5,810
	Total,	4,923	1,803	6,726
WOOD, viz :—Manufactured, except Wooden Wares,	United Kingdom,	packages. 5	packages.	packages. 5
	United States,	52	110	162
	Total,	57	110	167
WOOL,	Nova Scotia,	lbs. 388		lbs. 388
	Prince Ed. Island,	3,760		3,760
	Total,	4,148		4,148
ZINC,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 75,290	lbs.	lbs. 75,290
	Canada,	45		45
	United States,	4,634	10,750	15,384
	Total,	79,969	10,750	90,719
Miscellaneous Articles, free. not other- wise enumerated,—Plumbago, Mine- rals and Fossils, and Leeches, Sand, Earth, &c.	Nova Scotia,	packages. 118	packages.	packages. 118
	United States,	337	8	345
	Total,	455	8	463
Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise enumerated,—Leeches, Pine Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c. paying 2½ per cent.	United Kingdom,	packages. 15	packages.	packages. 15
	Canada,	7		7
	Nova Scotia,	22		22
	United States,	201	172	373
	Total,	245	172	417
Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise enumerated, paying 3½ per cent.	United Kingdom,	packages. 19	packages.	packages. 19
	Nova Scotia,	9		9
	United States,	261		261
	Total,	289		289
Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise enumerated—Blacking, Images, Chess Boards, Cork Fenders, Curling Stones, Soap Stone, &c. &c., 15 per cent.	United Kingdom,	packages. 74	packages.	packages. 74
	Jersey,	4		4
	Canada,	16		16
	Nova Scotia,	25		25
	United States,	698	46	744
	Total,	817	46	863
Miscellaneous Articles, paying 17½ per cent.	United Kingdom,	packages. 22	packages.	packages. 22
	United States,	72		72
	Total,	94		94

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

Entered for Home consumption	VALUE IN STERLING.			Gross amount received in Sterling	DUTY. Rate and when imposed.
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)			
feet. 10,655	£ s. 116 11	do.		£ s. d. — — —	Free.
packages. 30	176 17			28 13 2	} 17½ per cent. March 1859.
183	32 1			5 12 4	
701	297 3	do.		51 18 9	
2	5 19			1 0 11	
5,398	4,056 0			693 0 0	
6,314	4,568 0			780 5 2	
packages. 5	63 9	do.		8 16 3	} 15 per cent. March 1859.
156	115 18			16 15 8	
161	179 7			25 11 11	
lbs. 388	16 5				} Free.
3,760	274 3	do.			
4,148	290 8				
lbs. 76,858	907 16			30 0 8	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.
45	1 0	do.		0 0 8	
15,084	224 15			7 13 1	
91,987	1,133 11			37 14 5	
packages. 118	49 3				} Free.
345	276 12	do.			
463	325 15				
packages. 15	37 10			0 17 4	} 2½ per cent. March 1859.
7	12 10			0 6 3	
22	23 17	do.		0 11 11	
372	397 0			10 2 3	
416	470 17			11 17 9	
packages. 19	36 18			1 3 11	} 3½ per cent. March 1859.
9	22 10	do.		0 15 7	
262	912 10			31 18 11	
290	971 18			33 18 5	
packages. 67	752 17			98 14 2	} 15 per cent. March 1859.
4	70 4			9 15 0	
16	46 19	do.		7 0 10	
25	83 11			12 10 11	
629	1,799 11			164 1 2	
741	2,753 2			292 2 1	
packages. 22	177 9			28 16 0	} 17½ per cent. March 1859.
84	306 13	do.		55 2 0	
106	484 2			83 18 0	

No. 18.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce & manufactures of the Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
APOTHECARY WARES,	Nova Scotia,			
	Prince Ed. Island,			
	United States,			
	Total,			
ANIMALS, viz :—Horses,	Prince Ed. Island,	no. 20		no. 20
	United States,		no. 160	no. 160
	Sheep,			
ALE and PORTER,	Prince Ed. Island,	gals. 295		gals. 295
	United Kingdom,	barrels. 24		barrels. 24
APPLES,	Nova Scotia,			
	Total,	24		24
ASHES,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 652		lbs. 652
	Nova Scotia,	405		405
	United States,	150		150
	Total,	1,207		1,207
BRICKS, Do. Fire,	Nova Scotia,	m. 873		m. 873
	United States,			
	Total,	873		873
BUTTER, CHEESE, and LARD,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 2,326	lbs. 2,326	lbs. 2,326
	Nova Scotia,	1,816		1,816
	Prince Ed. Island,	448		448
	Jamaica,	640		640
	United States,	1,686	1,446	3,132
	Total,	6,916	1,446	8,362
BREAD,	Nova Scotia,	barrels. 27		barrels. 27
	Prince Ed. Island,	4		4
	Newfoundland,	7		7
	United States,			
	Total,	38		38
BARRELS, empty,	Canada,	no. 100	no. 100	no. 100
	Nova Scotia,	278		278
	Prince Ed. Island,	530		530
	United States,		1,215	1,215
	Total,	908	1,215	2,123
COALS and SHALE,	Nova Scotia,	tons. 230		tons. 230
	United States,	13,845	157	14,002
	Total,	14,075	157	14,232

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1860.

		VALUE IN STERLING.				
British, Foreign and other Colo- nial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed (if calculated officially.)	
						£ s. d.
packages.	packages.					
32	32		75 0 0	75 0 0		
47	47		158 0 0	158 0 0		
21	21		68 0 0	68 0 0		
100	100		301 0 0	301 0 0		
	no. 20	354 0 0		354 0 0		
	no. 160	80 0 0		80 0 0		
		16 0 0		16 0 0		
barrels.	barrels.					
5	29	16 0 0	3 0 0	19 0 0		
8	8		2 0 0	2 0 0		
13	37	16 0 0	5 0 0	21 0 0		
lbs.	lbs.					
	652	36 0 0		36 0 0		
	405	5 0 0		5 0 0		
4,980	5,130	2 0 0	68 0 0	70 0 0		
4,980	6,187	43 0 0	68 0 0	111 0 0		
m.	m.					
	873	1,664 0 0		1,664 0 0		
19½	19½		163 0 0	163 0 0		
19½	892½	1,664 0 0	163 0 0	1,827 0 0		
lbs.	lbs.					
2,908	5,234	48 0 0	106 0 0	154 0 0		
100	1,916	74 0 0	5 0 0	79 0 0		
	448	17 0 0		17 0 0		
	640	29 0 0		29 0 0		
	3,132	115 0 0		115 0 0		
3,008	11,370	283 0 0	111 0 0	394 0 0		
barrels.	barrels.					
	27	45 0 0		45 0 0		
	4	5 0 0		5 0 0		
	7	10 0 0		10 0 0		
10	10		9 0 0	9 0 0		
10	48	60 0 0	9 0 0	69 0 0		
	no. 100	13 0 0		13 0 0		
	278	15 0 0		15 0 0		
	530	27 0 0		27 0 0		
	1,215	150 0 0		150 0 0		
	2,123	205 0 0		205 0 0		
tons.	tons.					
183	413	242 0 0	194 0 0	436 0 0		
	14,002	43,757 0 0		43,757 0 0		
183	14,415	43,999 0 0	194 0 0	44,193 0 0		

Value stated by Exporter.

General Exports from the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & manufactures of the Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
CHALK,	Nova Scotia,			
	United States,			
	Total,			
CRANBERRIES,		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
	Prince Ed. Island,	5		5
	United States,	237	30	267
Total,	242	30	272	
CONFECTIONARY,	Nova Scotia,			
CANDLES,		lbs.		lbs.
	Nova Scotia,	372		372
	Prince Ed. Island, United States,	2,400		2,400
Total,	2,772		2,772	
CORDAGE and ROPE,	United Kingdom,			
	Nova Scotia, United States,			
	Total,			
CANVAS and SAILS,		yards.		yards.
	Nova Scotia, United States,	700		700
	Total,	700		700
COPPER ORE,	United States,		barrels. 11	barrels. 11
EARTHENWARE & GLASSWARE,		packages.		packages.
	Nova Scotia, Prince Ed. Island, United States,	4		4
	Total,	4		4
EGGS,	United States,		dozens. 23,866	dozens. 23,866
FLOUR, WHEAT,	United Kingdom,			
	Nova Scotia, Prince Ed. Island, Newfoundland,			
	Total,			
FURS,		packages.		packages.
	United Kingdom,	27		27
	Canada,	1		1
	Nova Scotia,	1		1
	United States,	3		3
Total,	32		32	

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

		VALUE IN STERLING.					
British, Foreign and other Colo- nial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.		Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	
				£	s. D.		
tons.	tons.			£	s. D.	£	s. D.
60	60			15	0 0	15	0 0
270	270			123	0 0	123	0 0
330	330			138	0 0	138	0 0
	bushels.						
	5			1	0 0	1	0 0
	267			76	0 0	76	0 0
	272			77	0 0	77	0 0
packages.	packages.						
21	21			67	0 0	67	0 0
lbs.	lbs.						
	372			10	0 0	10	0 0
	2,400			63	0 0	63	0 0
360	360			9	0 0	9	0 0
360	3,132			73	0 0	82	0 0
cwt.	cwt.						
68	68			57	0 0	57	0 0
367	367			658	0 0	658	0 0
14	14			16	0 0	16	0 0
449	449			731	0 0	731	0 0
yards.	yards.						
2,868	2,868			224	0 0	224	0 0
	700			60	0 0	60	0 0
2,868	3,568			224	0 0	284	0 0
	barrels.						
	11			11	0 0	11	0 0
packages.	packages.						
721	725			3	0 0	943	0 0
25	25					188	0 0
60	60					157	0 0
806	810			3	0 0	1,288	0 0
	dozens.						
	23,866			567	0 0	567	0 0
barrels.	barrels.						
1	1			1	0 0	1	0 0
8,302	8,302			11,912	0 0	11,912	0 0
186	186			242	0 0	242	0 0
50	50			63	0 0	63	0 0
8,539	8,539			12,218	0 0	12,218	0 0
packages.	packages.						
1	28			3,557	0 0	15	0 0
	1			8	0 0	8	0 0
	1			13	0 0	13	0 0
2	5			54	0 0	40	0 0
3	35			3,632	0 0	55	0 0

Value stated by Exporters.

General Exports from the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce & manufactures of the Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
			no. no.	no. no.
FISH, Fresh, viz :—Salmon,	United States,		13,277	13,277
FISH, Preserved and Spiced,	United Kingdom,	packages. 4,468	packages. 507	packages. 4,975
	Canada,	4		4
	United States,	3,162	7,877	11,039
	Total,	7,634	8,384	16,018
FISH, Salted, Dry,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 3,293		cwt. 3,293
	Canada,	7,881		7,881
	Nova Scotia,	3,235		3,235
	Barbadoes,	163		163
	Jamaica,	666		666
	United States,	808	236	1,044
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	719		719
	Naples,	2,317		2,317
	Total,	19,082	236	19,318
FISH, Salted, Wet,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 24	barrels. 24	barrels. 24
	Canada,	4,483		4,483
	Nova Scotia,	3,005		3,005
	Prince Ed. Island,	206		206
	Barbadoes,	17		17
	Jamaica,	393		393
	United States,	34,183	3,774	37,957
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	103		103
	Total,	42,414	3,774	46,188
FISH, Smoked, viz :— Herrings and Salmon,	United Kingdom,	boxes. 28,491	boxes. 28,491	boxes. 28,491
	Canada,	26		26
	Nova Scotia,	438		438
	United States,	4,094	5,116	9,210
	Saint Thomas,		100	100
	Barbadoes,	1,812		1,812
	Jamaica,	280		280
	Total,	35,141	5,216	40,357
GYPSUM and PLASTER,	Nova Scotia,	tons. 120	tons. 120	tons. 120
	Prince Ed. Island,	30		30
	United States,	10,313	2,845	13,158
	Total,	10,463	2,845	13,308
GROCERIES, including Spices,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 1	packages. 1	packages. 1
	Prince Ed. Island,			
	United States,			
	Total,	1		1

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

VALUE IN STERLING.					
British, Foreign and other Colo- nial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
	no. 13,277	£ s. D. 4,265 0 0		£ s. D. 4,265 0 0	
	packages. 4,975	10,394 0 4		10,394 0 0	
	4	7 0 0		7 0 0	
	11,039	8,077 0 0		8,077 0 0	
	16,018	18,478 0 0		18,478 0 0	
	cwt. 3,293	1,605 0 0		1,605 0 0	
	7,881	3,827 0 0		3,827 0 0	
	3,235	1,841 0 0		1,841 0 0	
	163	135 0 0		135 0 0	
	666	520 0 0		520 0 0	
	1,044	642 0 0		642 0 0	
	719	650 0 0		650 0 0	
	2,317	1,158 0 0		1,158 0 0	
	19,318	10,378 0 0		10,378 0 0	
	barrels. 24	64 0 0		64 0 0	
	4,483	2,944 0 0		2,944 0 0	
	3,005	2,202 0 0		2,202 0 0	
	206	132 0 0		132 0 0	
	17	24 0 0		24 0 0	
	393	429 0 0		429 0 0	
	37,957	30,134 0 0		30,134 0 0	
	103	88 0 0		88 0 0	
	46,188	36,017 0 0		36,017 0 0	
	boxes. 28,491	3,036 0 0		3,036 0 0	
	26	102 0 0		102 0 0	
	438	34 0 0		34 0 0	
	9,210	3,032 0 0		3,032 0 0	
	100	6 0 0		6 0 0	
	1,812	168 0 0		168 0 0	
	280	28 0 0		28 0 0	
	40,357	6,406 0 0		6,406 0 0	
	tons. 120	34 0 0		34 0 0	
	30	13 0 0		13 0 0	
	13,158	2,513 0 0		2,513 0 0	
	13,308	2,560 0 0		2,560 0 0	
	packages. 102	1 0 0	£ s. D. 160 0 0	161 0 0	
	40	375 0 0		375 0 0	
	70	61 0 0		61 0 0	
	212	437 0 0	160 0 0	597 0 0	

Value stated by Exporters.

General Exports from the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & manufactures of the Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
GRAIN, including Oats, Corn, &c.	United Kingdom,	bushels. 300	bushels.	bushels. 300
	Barbadoes,	2,000		2,000
	United States,	10,592	3,948	14,540
	Total,	12,892	3,948	16,840
HABERDASHERY, including Cottons, Woolens, Silks, Hats, Umbrellas, Cotton Batting, &c.	United Kingdom,			
	Nova Scotia,			
	Prince Ed. Island,			
	Barbadoes,			
United States,				
Total,				
HARDWARE, including Tin, Shot, Lead,	United Kingdom,	packages.	packages.	
	Nova Scotia,	1		1
	Prince Ed. Island,	116		116
	United States,			
Total,	117		117	
HAY,	United States,	tons. 52	tons. 18	tons. 70
	Total,			
IRON, Wrought and Cast, including Spikes, Nails, and Machinery,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 80		cwt. 80
	Nova Scotia,			
	Prince Ed. Island,			
	United States,			
Total,	80		80	
IRON, Unwrought, including Bar and Sheet,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 527		cwt. 527
	Nova Scotia,			
	Prince Ed. Island,			
	United States,			
Total,	527		527	
IRON, Old & Scrap, and Zinc,	United States,	cwt. 150	cwt. 121	cwt. 271
IRON, Pig,	United Kingdom,	tons. 8		tons. 8
	Nova Scotia,			
	United States,	20		20
	Total,	28		28
LIME,	Nova Scotia,	casks. 5,698	casks.	casks. 5,698
	Prince Ed. Island,	40		40
	United States,	5,170	954	6,124
	Total,	10,908	954	11,862
LIMESTONE,	Nova Scotia,	tons. 190		tons. 190
	Prince Ed. Island,	135		135
	Total,	325		325

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

British, Foreign and other Colo- nial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.	VALUE IN STERLING.				Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)		
							£
bushels.	bushels.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
	300	26	0	0	26	0	0
	2,000	167	0	0	167	0	0
10,799	25,339	1,591	0	0	1,295	0	0
10,799	27,639	1,784	0	0	1,295	0	0
packages.	packages.						
1	1		9	0	9	0	0
1,033	1,033		17,384	0	17,384	0	0
277	277		8,346	0	8,346	0	0
17	17		560	0	560	0	0
136	136		2,033	0	2,033	0	0
1,464	1,464		28,332	0	28,332	0	0
packages.	packages.						
11	11		177	0	177	0	0
635	636		113	0	3,008	0	0
1,640	1,756		1,367	0	1,580	0	0
113	113		712	0	712	0	0
2,399	2,516		1,480	0	5,477	0	0
	70						
	70		156	0	156	0	0
cwt.	cwt.						
372	372		275	0	275	0	0
2,179	2,259		62	0	2,258	0	0
187	187		115	0	115	0	0
644	644		347	0	347	0	0
3,382	3,466		62	0	2,995	0	0
cwt.	cwt.						
88	615		450	0	239	0	0
3,940	3,940		2,316	0	2,316	0	0
60	60		25	0	25	0	0
92	92		80	0	80	0	0
4,180	4,707		450	0	2,660	0	0
cwt.	cwt.						
252	523		56	0	298	0	0
tons.	tons.						
392	400		60	0	4,723	0	0
130	130		796	0	796	0	0
1	21		100	0	4	0	0
523	551		160	0	5,523	0	0
	casks.						
	5,698		1,317	0	1,317	0	0
	40		4	0	4	0	0
	6,124		966	0	966	0	0
	11,862		2,287	0	2,287	0	0
tons.	tons.						
	190		48	0	48	0	0
500	635		60	0	77	0	0
500	825		108	0	77	0	0

Value stated by Exporters.

General Exports from the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & manufactures of the Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
LEATHER Manufactures, including Boots and Shoes,	Nova Scotia, Prince Ed. Island, United States,	packages. 34		packages. 34
	Total,	34		34
MOLASSES,	Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Ed. Island, United States,			
	Total,			
MARBLE, including Tomb Stones,	Nova Scotia, Prince Ed. Island,	packages. 6 60		packages. 6 60
	Total,	66		66
MEAL, including Oat Meal, Corn Meal, and Rye Flour,	Nova Scotia, Prince Ed. Island, United States,			
	Total,			
MEATS, Salted,	United Kingdom, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, United States,	lbs. 10,000 3,800		lbs. 10,000 3,800
	Total,	13,800		13,800
MANGANESE,	United Kingdom,	tons. 105		tons. 105
NAVAL STORES, including Rosin, Pitch and Tar,	Nova Scotia,			
OAKUM,	Nova Scotia,			
OLD ROPE and Junk, and Old Canvas,	Nova Scotia, United States,			
	Total,			
OYSTERS,	Canada,	barrels. 6,970		barrels. 6,970
OIL, FISH,	United Kingdom,	gals. 3,529		gals. 3,529
	Canada,	6,126		6,126
	Nova Scotia,	160		160
	Prince Ed. Island,	80		80
	Jamaica,	680		680
	United States,	664		664
	Total,	11,239		11,239

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

British, Foreign and other Colo- nial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.		British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
packages. 850	packages. 850	£ s. D. 204 0 0	£ s. D. 204 0 0	£ s. D. 204 0 0	
46	46	89 0 0	410 0 0	89 0 0	410 0 0
896	930	89 0 0	614 0 0	703 0 0	
gals. 575	gals. 575		48 0 0	48 0 0	
16,545	16,545		1,132 0 0	1,132 0 0	
3,240	3,240		164 0 0	164 0 0	
1,560	1,560		114 0 0	114 0 0	
21,920	21,920		1,458 0 0	1,458 0 0	
	packages. 67	52 0 0		52 0 0	
	60	350 0 0		350 0 0	
	66	402 0 0		402 0 0	
barrels. 468	barrels. 468		526 0 0	526 0 0	
4	4		5 0 0	5 0 0	
8	8		6 0 0	6 0 0	
480	480		537 0 0	537 0 0	
lbs. 11,600	lbs. 11,600	127 0 0	273 0 0	127 0 0	273 0 0
1,200	1,200		23 0 0	23 0 0	
9,600	13,400	76 0 0	150 0 0	226 0 0	
22,400	36,200	203 0 0	446 0 0	649 0 0	
	tons. 105	468 0 0		468 0 0	
barrels. 9	barrels. 9		7 0 0	7 0 0	
cwt. 56	cwt. 56		80 0 0	80 0 0	
cwt. 40	cwt. 40		9 0 0	9 0 0	
500	500		142 0 0	142 0 0	
540	540		151 0 0	151 0 0	
	barrels. 6,970		1,443 0 0	1,443 0 0	
	gals. 3,529	294 0 0		294 0 0	
	6,126	513 0 0		513 0 0	
	160	16 0 0		16 0 0	
	80	10 0 0		10 0 0	
	680	94 0 0		94 0 0	
	664	88 0 0		88 0 0	
	11,239	1,015 0 0		1,015 0 0	

Value stated by Exporters.

General Exports from the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & manufactures of the Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
OIL of all other kinds, except Coal Oil,	Nova Scotia,			
	United States,			
	Total,			
OIL, Coal, Refined,		gals.	gals.	gals.
	Nova Scotia,	8,163		8,163
	Prince Ed. Island,	1,530		1,530
	United States,	14,310	65,718	80,028
	Total,	24,003	65,718	89,721
OIL, Coal, Crude,	United States,	gals. 28,408	gals. 12,968	gals. 41,376
PAINT and PUTTY,	Nova Scotia,			
	Prince Ed. Island,			
	United States,			
	Total,			
PAPER Manufactures, including Books and Stationery,	Nova Scotia,			
	United States,			
	Total,			
RICE,	United States,			
SUGAR, Maple,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 100		lbs. 100
SUGAR, Brown,	Nova Scotia,			
	Prince Ed. Island,			
	United States,			
	Total,			
			lbs.		lbs.
SOAP,	Nova Scotia,	281		281
	Prince Ed. Island,	8,200		8,200
	United States,			
	Total,	8,481		8,481
	SALT,	Canada,		
Nova Scotia,				
Prince Ed. Island,				
Newfoundland,				
United States,				
Total,				
SPIRITS of all kinds,	Nova Scotia,			
	United States,			
	Total,			

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

		VALUE IN STERLING.				
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.		British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.		Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
gals.	gals.					
1,060	1,060			122	0 0	122 0 0
1,263	1,263			213	0 0	213 0 0
2,323	2,323			335	0 0	335 0 0
gals.	gals.					
900	8,163			1,036	0 0	1,036 0 0
	2,430	250	0 0	104	0 0	354 0 0
	80,028	9,286	0 0			9,286 0 0
900	90,621	9,536	0 0	1,140	0 0	10,676 0 0
	gals.					
	41,376	3,237	0 0			3,237 0 0
cwt.	cwt.					
439	439			597	0 0	597 0 0
21	21			53	0 0	53 0 0
85	85			86	0 0	86 0 0
545	545			736	0 0	736 0 0
packages.	packages.					
20	20			86	0 0	86 0 0
26	26			34	0 0	34 0 0
46	46			120	0 0	120 0 0
lbs.	lbs.					
850	850			9	0 0	9 0 0
	lbs.					
	100	3	0 0			3 0 0
cwt.	cwt.					
133	133			232	0 0	232 0 0
69	69			115	0 0	115 0 0
571	571			889	0 0	889 0 0
773	773			1,236	0 0	1,236 0 0
lbs.	lbs.					
448	729	4	0 0	4	0 0	8 0 0
	8,200	104	0 0			104 0 0
1,248	1,248			16	0 0	16 0 0
1,696	10,177	108	0 0	20	0 0	128 0 0
bushels.	bushels.					
1,350	1,350			64	0 0	64 0 0
57,318	57,318			2,990	0 0	2,990 0 0
13,055	13,055			696	0 0	696 0 0
500	500			21	0 0	21 0 0
753	753			73	0 0	73 0 0
72,976	72,976			3,844	0 0	3,844 0 0
gals.	gals.					
4,253	4,253			742	0 0	742 0 0
14,890	14,890			2,103	0 0	2,103 0 0
19,143	19,143			2,845	0 0	2,845 0 0

Value stated by Exporters.

General Exports from the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & manufactures of the Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
STONE, including Building and Grindstone,	Canada,	15		15
	Nova Scotia,	59		59
	Prince Ed. Island,	5		5
	United States,	13,114	90	13,204
	Total,	13,193	90	13,283
SHEEP SKINS,	Nova Scotia,	24		24
	United States,	3,892	19,755	23,647
	Total,	3,916	19,755	23,671
CALF SKINS,	United States,		453	453
	Total,		453	453
HIDES,	United Kingdom,	2		2
	Canada,	30		30
	Total,	32		32
HORNS,	United Kingdom,	405		405
	Total,	405		405
STEEL,	Nova Scotia,			
	Prince Ed. Island,			
	United States,	200	177	377
	Total,	200	177	377
SEEDS,	Nova Scotia,	11		11
	United States,	76		76
	Total,	87		87
TEA,	Nova Scotia,			
	Prince Ed. Island,			
	United States,			
	Total,			
TOBACCO,	Nova Scotia,			
	Prince Ed. Island,			
	United States,			
	Total,			
VEGETABLES, including Potatoes and Turnips,	Canada,	675		675
	Nova Scotia,	750		750
	Barbadoes,	135		135
	United States,	9,113	321	9,434
	Total,	10,673	321	10,994
WOODENWARE, Manufactured,	United Kingdom,	2		2
	Nova Scotia,	10		10
	United States,		1	1
	Total,	12	1	13

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

British, Foreign and other Colo- nial Produce and Manu- factures.	VALUE IN STERLING.				
	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
	15	36 0 0		36 0 0	
	59	145 0 0		145 0 0	
	5	12 0 0		12 0 0	
	13,204	15,198 0 0		15,198 0 0	
	13,283	15,391 0 0		15,391 0 0	
	24	3 0 0		3 0 0	
	23,647	3,086 0 0		3,086 0 0	
	23,671	3,089 0 0		3,089 0 0	
	453	65 0 0		65 0 0	
	2	1 0 0		1 0 0	
	30	19 0 0		19 0 0	
	32	20 0 0		20 0 0	
	405	20 0 0		20 0 0	
	138	163 0 0		163 0 0	
	2	3 0 0		3 0 0	
	70	489 0 0		587 0 0	
	210	489 0 0	264 0 0	753 0 0	
	3	10 0 0	1 0 0	11 0 0	
	76	47 0 0		47 0 0	
	3	57 0 0	1 0 0	58 0 0	
	8,942	682 0 0		682 0 0	
	4,800	372 0 0		372 0 0	
	5,580	411 0 0		411 0 0	
	19,322	1,465 0 0		1,465 0 0	
	2,936	122 0 0		122 0 0	
	1,151	49 0 0		49 0 0	
	3,566	158 0 0		158 0 0	
	7,653	329 0 0		329 0 0	
	675	38 0 0		38 0 0	
	750	50 0 0		50 0 0	
	135	12 0 0		12 0 0	
	3,100	849 0 0	310 0 0	1,159 0 0	
	3,100	12,534	949 0 0	310 0 0	1,259 0 0
	2	1 0 0		1 0 0	
	95	62 0 0	411 0 0	473 0 0	
	49	8 0 0	36 0 0	44 0 0	
	144	71 0 0	447 0 0	518 0 8	

Value stated by Exporters.

General Exports from the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.			
		Produce & manufactures of the Colony.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
WINE,	Nova Scotia, Prince Ed. Island, United States,				
	Total,				
BOARDS, Scantling, and Plank, exceeding nine feet long,	United Kingdom,	1,675,000	1,617,500	3,292,500	
	Canada,	132,000		132,000	
	Nova Scotia,	547,000		547,000	
	Prince Ed. Island,	619,500		619,500	
	Newfoundland,	911,000		911,000	
	Barbadoes,	1,773,000	120,000	1,893,000	
	Jamaica,	522,000		522,000	
	Spain,	750		750	
	United States,	2,932,750	2,575,000	5,507,750	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	1,570,750	162,750	1,733,500	
	Saint Pierre,	271,000	96,500	367,500	
	Chili,	903,500	547,750	1,451,250	
	Saint Thomas,	115,000		115,000	
Total,	11,973,250	5,119,500	17,092,750		
BOARDS, Scantling, and Plank, not exceeding nine feet long,	United Kingdom,	1,987,000	703,000	2,690,000	
	Nova Scotia,	185,000		185,000	
	Prince Ed. Island,	91,000		91,000	
	Newfoundland,	627,000		627,000	
	Barbadoes,	5,000		5,000	
	France,		22,000	22,000	
	Spain,		2,000	2,000	
	United States,	803,000	1,887,000	2,690,000	
	Saint Pierre,	138,000	1,000	139,000	
	Total,	3,836,000	2,615,000	6,451,000	
	CLAPBOARDS,	Nova Scotia,	197,000		197,000
		United States,	70,000		70,000
		Cuba & Porto Rico,	4,000		4,000
Total,		271,000		271,000	
DEALS, exceeding nine feet long,	United Kingdom,	144,103,500	76,868,000	220,971,500	
	Jersey,	70,000		70,000	
	Nova Scotia,	151,750		151,750	
	Prince Ed. Island,	494,000		494,000	
	Newfoundland,	217,000		217,000	
	France,		1,224,500	1,224,500	
	Spain,		434,750	434,750	
	United States,	2,095,500	1,988,000	4,083,500	
	Saint Pierre,	19,000		19,000	
	Total,	147,150,750	80,515,250	227,666,000	

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

VALUE IN STERLING.					
British, Foreign and other Colo- nial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
38	38		11 0 0	11 0 0	} value stated by Exporters.
190	190		79 0 0	79 0 0	
1,140	1,140		364 0 0	364 0 0	
1,368	1,368		454 0 0	454 0 0	
feet.	feet.	£ s. D.			} Average prices different at each of the Ports.
3,292,500	3,292,500	6,075 0 0		6,075 0 0	
132,000	132,000	153 0 0		153 0 0	
547,000	547,000	852 0 0		852 0 0	
619,500	619,500	893 0 0		898 0 0	
911,000	911,000	1,729 0 0		1,729 0 0	
1,773,000	1,996,250	3,561 0 0	207 0 0	3,768 0 0	
522,000	522,000	907 0 0		907 0 0	
750	750	2 0 0		2 0 0	
2,932,750	15,027,750	9,116 0 0	36,793 0 0	45,909 0 0	
1,570,750	1,733,500	3,430 0 0		3,430 0 0	
271,000	367,500	638 0 0		638 0 0	
903,500	1,451,250	4,400 0 0		4,400 0 0	
115,000	115,000	192 0 0		192 0 0	
9,623,250	26,716,000	31,953 0 0	37,000 0 0	68,953 0 0	
feet.	feet.	£ s. D.			} Average prices different at each of the Ports.
2,690,000	2,690,000	4,592 0 0		4,592 0 0	
185,000	185,000	197 0 0		197 0 0	
91,000	91,000	83 0 0		83 0 0	
627,000	627,000	346 0 0		346 0 0	
5,000	5,000	10 0 0		10 0 0	
	22,000	25 0 0		25 0 0	
	2,000	4 0 0		4 0 0	
803,000	2,690,000	3,663 0 0		3,663 0 0	
138,000	139,000	223 0 0		223 0 0	
3,836,000	6,451,000	9,143 0 0		9,143 0 0	
pieces.	pieces.	£ s. D.			
197,000	197,000	825 0 0		825 0 0	
483,000	553,000	350 0 0	2,430 0 0	2,780 0 0	
	4,000	16 0 0		16 0 0	
483,000	754,000	1,191 0 0	2,430 0 0	3,621 0 0	
feet.	feet.	£ s. D.			} Average prices different at each of the Ports.
220,971,500	220,971,500	417,747 0 0		417,747 0 0	
70,000	70,000	175 0 0		175 0 0	
151,750	151,750	197 0 0		197 0 0	
494,000	494,000	846 0 0		846 0 0	
217,000	217,000	452 0 0		452 0 0	
1,224,500	1,224,500	2,102 0 0		2,102 0 0	
434,750	434,750	870 0 0		870 0 0	
4,083,500	4,083,500	7,622 0 0		7,622 0 0	
19,000	19,000	23 0 0		23 0 0	
227,666,000	227,666,000	430,034 0 0		430,034 0 0	

General Exports from the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & manufactures of the Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
DEALS, not exceeding 9 ft. long,	United Kingdom,	feet. 7,940,000	feet. 4,689,670	feet. 12,629,750
	Nova Scotia,	11,000		11,000
	Prince Ed. Island,	82,250		82,250
	France,		33,000	33,000
	Spain,		19,000	19,000
	United States,	147,000	165,000	312,000
	Saint Pierre,	23,000		23,000
	Total,	8,203,250	4,906,750	13,110,000
FIREWOOD, including Cordwood,	Nova Scotia,	cords. 30		30
	United States,	850	283	1,133
	Saint Pierre,	17		17
	Total,	897	283	1,180
KNEES, Ship,	United States,	no. 394	no. 122	no. 516
LATHS,	United Kingdom,	pieces. 542,000	pieces. 15,000	pieces. 557,000
	Nova Scotia,	2,107,500		2,107,500
	Prince Ed. Island,	443,000		443,000
	Newfoundland,	90,000		90,000
	Barbadoes,	29,000		29,000
	United States,	23,600,000	25,960,000	49,560,000
	Chili,	216,000	71,000	287,000
	Total,	27,027,500	26,046,000	53,073,500
LATHWOOD,	United Kingdom,	cords. 663	cords. 112	cords. 775
	Jersey,	3		3
	Total,	666	112	778
OARS,	United Kingdom,	feet. 7,228	feet. 7,228	feet. 7,228
	Barbadoes,	82,000		82,000
	Saint Thomas,		15,000	15,000
	Total,	89,228	15,000	104,228
BARK,	United Kingdom,	bags. 175	bags. 175	bags. 175
	United States,	3,240	438	3,678
	Total,	3,415	438	3,853
PICKETS,	United Kingdom,	pieces. 1,915,500	pieces. 1,465,000	pieces. 3,380,500
	Nova Scotia,	296,500		296,500
	Prince Ed. Island,	119,000		119,000
	Newfoundland,	264,000		264,000
	Spain,		4,000	4,000
	United States,	310,500	1,518,000	1,828,500
	Saint Thomas,		50,000	50,000
	Total,	2,905,500	3,037,000	5,942,500

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.	VALUE IN STERLING.			Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.				
						£	s.	D.
	feet. 12,629,750	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	
	11,000	17,210	0	0	17,210	0	0	
	82,250	13	0	0	13	0	0	
	33,000	87	0	0	87	0	0	
	19,000	38	0	0	38	0	0	
	312,000	33	0	0	33	0	0	
	23,000	29	0	0	29	0	0	
		405	0	0	405	0	0	
		23	0	0	23	0	0	
	13,110,000	17,805	0	0	17,805	0	0	
	cords. 30							
	1,133	12	0	0	12	0	0	
	17	785	0	0	785	0	0	
		7	0	0	7	0	0	
	1,180	804	0	0	804	0	0	
	no. 516							
		204	0	0	204	0	0	
	pieces. 557,000							
	2,107,500	£	s.	D.	149	0	0	
	443,000	542	0	0	542	0	0	
	90,000	116	0	0	116	0	0	
	29,000	70	0	0	70	0	0	
	23,600,000	6	0	0	6	0	0	
	216,000	10,757	0	0	11,316	0	0	
		71	0	0	71	0	0	
	2,463,000	559	0	0	559	0	0	
	2,463,000	11,711	0	0	11,711	0	0	
	cords. 775							
	3	803	0	0	803	0	0	
		3	0	0	3	0	0	
	778	806	0	0	806	0	0	
	feet. 7,228							
	82,000	11	0	0	11	0	0	
	15,000	57	0	0	57	0	0	
		10	0	0	10	0	0	
	104,228	78	0	0	78	0	0	
	bags. 175							
	3,678	23	0	0	23	0	0	
		813	0	0	813	0	0	
	3,853	836	0	0	836	0	0	
	pieces. 3,380,500							
	296,500	3,458	0	0	3,458	0	0	
	119,000	262	0	0	262	0	0	
	264,000	92	0	0	92	0	0	
	4,000	243	0	0	243	0	0	
	310,500	4	0	0	4	0	0	
	1,518,000	2,030	0	0	1,382	0	0	
	50,000	42	0	0	42	0	0	
	1,368,000	6,131	0	0	6,131	0	0	
	7,310,500	1,382	0	0	1,382	0	0	
		7,513	0	0	7,513	0	0	

Average prices different at each of the Ports.

General Exports from the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & manufactures of the Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
SHOOKS, Box and Hogshead,		no.	no.	no.
	United Kingdom,	8,000		8,000
	United States,	19,468	20,427	39,895
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	28,586	5,550	34,136
	Chili,	3,050		3,050
	Total,	59,104	25,977	85,081
SASH, Door and Window Stuff,		feet.		feet.
	Nova Scotia,	47,500		47,500
	United States,			
	Total,	47,500		47,500
BLIND Slats and Curtain Sticks,	United States,			
BROOM Handles,	United States,		no. 236,250	no. 236,250
LIGNUMVITÆ,	United States,			
STAVES,		no.		no.
	United Kingdom,	2,100		2,100
	Barbadoes,	700		700
	Total,	2,800		2,800
SLEEPERS, Railroad,		feet.	feet.	feet.
	Nova Scotia,	5,000		5,000
	United States,	974,000	112,000	1,086,000
	Total,	979,000	112,000	1,091,000
CEDAR Posts,	Nova Scotia,	no. 3,095		no. 3,095
SHINGLES,		pieces.	pieces.	pieces.
	Canada,	53,000		53,000
	Nova Scotia,	10,324,000		10,324,000
	Prince Ed. Island,	2,235,500		2,235,500
	Newfoundland,	4,298,000		4,298,000
	Barbadoes,	105,000		105,000
	United States,	2,066,000	500,000	2,566,000
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	12,000		12,000
	Chili,		15,000	15,000
		Total,	19,093,500	515,000	19,608,500
SPARS and MASTS,		no.	no.	no.
	United Kingdom,	2,027	113	2,140
	Barbadoes,	133		133
	United States,	14	20	34
	Saint Pierre,	23		23
	Newfoundland,	56		56
	Total,	2,253	133	2,386
TIMBER, Birch,		tons.	tons.	tons.
	United Kingdom,	18,020	1,258	14,278
	Prince Ed. Island,	330		330
	Newfoundland,	72		72
	United States,		28	28
	Total,	18,422	1,286	14,708

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.	VALUE IN STERLING.				Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.			
				£	s.		d.
	no.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	8,000	13	0	0	13	0	0
	39,895	3,378	0	0	3,378	0	0
	34,136	4,028	0	0	4,028	0	0
	3,050	53	0	0	53	0	0
	85,081	7,472	0	0	7,472	0	0
feet.	feet.	£ s. d.					
	47,500	233	0	0	233	0	0
444,000	444,000	2,586	0	0	2,586	0	0
444,000	491,500	233	0	0	2,819	0	0
no.	no.						
82,000	82,000	197	0	0	197	0	0
	no.						
	236,250	984	0	0	984	0	0
tons.	tons.						
118	118	600	0	0	600	0	0
	no.						
	2,100	5	0	0	5	0	0
	700	3	0	0	3	0	0
	2,800	8	0	0	8	0	0
	feet.						
	5,000	8	0	0	8	0	0
	1,086,000	1,682	0	0	1,682	0	0
	1,091,000	1,690	0	0	1,690	0	0
	no.						
	3,095	87	0	0	87	0	0
pieces.	pieces.						
	53,000	11	0	0	11	0	0
	10,324,000	2,816	0	0	2,816	0	0
	2,235,500	430	0	0	430	0	0
	4,298,000	845	0	0	845	0	0
	105,000	63	0	0	63	0	0
25,262,750	27,828,750	1,046	0	0	19,795	0	0
	12,000	7	0	0	7	0	0
	15,000	11	0	0	11	0	0
25,262,750	44,871,250	5,229	0	0	19,795	0	0
	no.						
	2,140	776	0	0	776	0	0
	133	28	0	0	28	0	0
	54	6	0	0	6	0	0
	23	12	0	0	12	0	0
	56	21	0	0	21	0	0
	2,386	843	0	0	843	0	0
	tons.						
	14,278	17,011	0	0	17,011	0	0
	330	275	0	0	275	0	0
	72	98	0	0	98	0	0
	28	29	0	0	29	0	0
	14,708	17,413	0	0	17,413	0	0

Average prices different at each of the Ports.

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

General Exports from the Province of New

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & manufactures of the Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
TIMBER, Spruce,	United Kingdom,	tons. 295	tons. 76	tons. 371
TIMBER, Pine,	United Kingdom,	tons. 34,085½	tons. 2,342½	tons. 36,428
	Jersey,	1		1
	Nova Scotia,	10		10
	Prince Ed. Island,	10		10
	Total,	34,106½	2,342½	36,449
TIMBER, Hacmatac,	United Kingdom,	tons. 30		tons. 30
	Jersey,	150		150
	Canada,	150		150
	United States,	130	167	297
	Total,	460	167	627
RICKER Poles,	United Kingdom,	no. 154		no. 154
LADDER Poles,	United Kingdom,	no. 12		no. 12
Miscellaneous Articles,	United Kingdom,	packages. 74	packages. 47	packages. 121
	Canada,	15		15
	Nova Scotia,	18		18
	Prince Ed. Island,	3		3
	Barbadoes,	6		6
	United States,	119		119
	Total,	235	47	282

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

Brunswick in the year 1860.—Continued.

British, Foreign and other Colo- nial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.	VALUE IN STERLING.				Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.					
				£	s.		D.		
	tons. 371	£ 297	0	0	£ 297	0	0	Average prices different at each of the Ports.	
tons. 2,842	tons. 39,270	49,931	0	0	£ 3,128	0	0		
	1	1	0	0		1	0		0
	10	15	0	0		15	0		0
	10	8	0	0		8	0		0
2,842	39,291	49,955	0	0	3,128	0	0		
	tons. 30	37	0	0		37	0		0
	150	125	0	0		125	0		0
	150	125	0	0		125	0		0
	297	787	0	0		787	0		0
	627	1,074	0	0		1,074	0		0
	no. 154	4	0	0		4	0		0
	no. 12	1	0	0		1	0	0	
packages. 1	packages. 121	102	0	0		102	0	0	
	15	15	0	0		15	0	0	
	19	8	0	0	41	0	0		
1	4	6	0	0	1	0	0		
1	6	8	0	0		8	0	0	
248	367	63	0	0	346	0	0		
250	532	202	0	0	388	0	0		

WM. SMITH, Controller.

No. 19.

Total value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Province of New Brunswick from and to each Country, in the year 1860.

COUNTRIES—Specifying each separately.	Imports therefrom. Value Sterling.	Exports thereto. Value Sterling.
United Kingdom,	£476,292	£547,164
Jersey,	3,583	304
Canada,	39,774	9,363
Prince Edward Island,	27,812	18,274
Nova Scotia,	191,134	63,790
Newfoundland,	851	3,921
Barbadoes,	7,116	5,009
Jamaica,	—	2,007
British Guiana,	990	—
Saint Kitts,	2,374	—
Turks' Island,	1,104	—
Antigua,	433	—
Anquilla,	158	—
France,	640	2,165
Spain,	107	909
Portugal,	130	—
Naples,	—	1,158
Cape de Verde Islands,	5	—
United States of America,	688,217	248,373
Cuba and Porto Rico,	5,905	8,219
Saint Martins,	49	—
Saint Thomas,	—	250
Chili,	—	4,535
Uruguay,	28	—
Saint Pierre Miquelon,	38	926
Total Sterling,	£1,446,740	£916,372

WM. SMITH, *Controller.*

No. 20.

Total value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Province of New Brunswick at each of the Ports, in the year 1860.

PORTS—Specifying each separately.	Imports. Value Sterling.	Exports. Value Sterling.
Saint John,	£1,110,932	£558,048
Campbellton,	8,152	502
Dalhousie,	19,243	17,642
Bathurst,	24,144	17,009
Caraquette,	5,608	7,353
Shippegan,	5,581	10,073
Newcastle,	46,472	51,643
Chatham,	64,596	54,283
Richibucto,	37,466	29,476
Buctouche,	1,600	11,030
Shediac,	13,991	40,159
Bay Verte,	246	—
North Joggins,	1,003	5,457
Sackville,	8,840	1,889
Dorchester,	3,494	4,301
Moncton,	14,414	1,910
Hillsborough,	6,067	47,971
Harvey,	1,210	2,106
Saint George,	6,151	22,233
Saint Stephen,	22,818	10,115
Saint Andrews,	27,170	9,308
Welchpool,	903	1,133
Fredericton,	15,549	6,808
Woodstock,	990	5,923
Tobique,	93	—
Grand Falls,	7	—
Total Sterling,	£1,446,740	£916,372

WM. SMITH, *Controller.*

No. 21.

A Return shewing the Value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Province of New Brunswick from and to all Countries during the last 33 years, viz. between the years 1828 and 1860, both years inclusive.

Year.	Value Sterling.		Year.	Value Sterling.	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1828	£643,581	£457,855	1845	£1,105,998	£787,624
1829	638,076	514,219	1846	1,036,016	886,763
1830	693,561	570,307	1847	1,125,328	696,399
1831	603,870	427,318	1848	629,408	639,199
1832	704,059	541,800	1849	693,927	601,462
1833	694,599	558,527	1850	815,531	658,018
1834	781,167	578,907	1851	980,300	772,024
1835	969,860	652,154	1852	1,110,601	796,335
1836	1,249,537	652,645	1853	1,716,108	1,072,491
1837	1,058,050	650,615	1854	2,068,773	1,104,215
1838	1,204,629	792,119	1855	1,431,330	826,381
1839	1,513,204	819,291	1856	1,521,178	1,073,351
1840	1,336,317	753,036	1857	1,418,943	917,775
1841	1,291,611	700,699	1858	1,162,771	810,779
1842	540,307	487,479	1859	1,416,034	1,073,422
1843	639,686	538,592	1860	1,446,740	916,372
1844	850,099	598,837			

WM. SMITH, Controller.

No. 22.

A Return shewing the Value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Province of New Brunswick from and to the United States of America during the last 33 years, viz. between the years 1828 and 1860, both years inclusive.

Year.	Value Sterling.		Year.	Value Sterling.	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1828	£123,662	£18,084	1845	£312,313	£27,940
1829	133,976	26,959	1846	298,006	15,861
1830	146,767	30,372	1847	340,098	44,644
1831	77,476	18,017	1848	244,276	44,553
1832	123,192	30,798	1849	264,562	51,582
1833	136,432	29,362	1850	262,148	77,400
1834	109,606	20,411	1851	330,835	83,028
1835	102,839	24,299	1852	393,210	83,792
1836	112,713	29,224	1853	574,070	121,858
1837	124,991	25,185	1854	711,234	97,930
1838	121,160	25,598	1855	782,762	123,127
1839	249,298	35,472	1856	714,515	173,485
1840	254,134	23,808	1857	628,510	158,697
1841	267,852	18,522	1858	564,245	163,702
1842	162,422	29,453	1859	675,095	236,014
1843	140,259	16,190	1860	688,217	248,378
1844	207,484	16,909			

WM. SMITH, Controller.



APPENDIX NO. 6.

EUROPEAN & N. A. RAILWAY.

Report of the Railway Commissioners of New Brunswick for 1860.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Saint John, January 25, 1861.

TO THE HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,—The Commissioners beg to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a Report of the operations on the European and North American Railway, for the year ending 31st October 1860.

Quarterly Accounts of all expenditures, liabilities, and receipts, have been furnished as the law directs.

Mr. Beckwith, from the Auditor General's Office, has audited the Books and Vouchers of Income and Expenditure on Traffic Account, in this Office.

The following are the Capital Account, Revenue Account, Balance Sheet, and Abstracts of Accounts, up to the end of the Financial Year :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1860.	Dr.			
Oct. 31. To Engineering,	per Abstract	A.	£51,856	3 1
Permanent Way,	"	B.	894,923	14 0
Buildings,	"	C.	44,235	17 1
Rolling Stock & Machinery,	"	D.	81,541	4 7
Miscellaneous Stock,	"	E.	3,580	11 8
General Expenses,	"	F.	14,293	13 0
			£1,090,431	3 5
Norton and Apolhaqui Bridges,	... ..		2,723	17 7
Balance carried to General Balance Sheet,	... ..		19,598	15 7
			£1,112,753	16 7
1860.	Cr.			
Oct. 31. By amount advanced by Province Treasurer,	... ..		£1,112,753	16 7

EUROPEAN & N. A. RAILWAY.

REVENUE.

DR.

EXPENDITURE.		Shediac Division, nine months, ending 31st July.	St. John Division, nine months, ending 31st July.	Through Line, three months, ending 31st Oct.	TOTALS.
	per Abstract G,	£708 10 10	£4,885 5 5	£2,602 18 6	£8,196 14 9
Locomotive Power,	" H,	585 1 1	2,786 5 8	1,484 4 6	4,205 11 3
Merchandise and Passenger Cars,	" I,	482 9 1	624 5 2	1,183 10 6	2,290 4 9
Maintenance of Way and Buildings,	" K,	545 15 6	1,953 8 0	1,368 5 9	3,867 9 3
General Charges,	...	...	6,234 1 0	4,525 17 3	10,496 7 0
Balance,	...	£2,271 16 6	£15,883 5 3	£11,164 16 6	£20,056 7 0

CR.

RECEIPTS.		Shediac Division, nine months, ending 31st July.	St. John Division, nine months, ending 31st July.	Through Line, three months, ending 31st Oct.	TOTALS.
Passenger Traffic, ...	...	£479 0 0	£6,654 2 3	£6,044 10 3	£13,777 12 6
Freight Traffic, ...	...	905 6 6	4,959 4 3	2,605 8 3	8,469 19 0
Locomotives and Cars,	...	493 10 0	3,220 9 3	1,932 0 0	6,045 19 3
Mails and Sundries,	...	130 8 9	349 9 6	282 18 0	762 16 3
Balance,	...	263 11 3	...	...	...
	...	£2,271 16 6	£15,883 5 3	£11,164 16 6	£20,056 7 0

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

DR.

1860.							
Oct. 31.	To General Store Account,	...	...	...	...	£21,326	8 8
	Traffic Department,	...	...	...	...	7,797	12 10
	Post Office Department,	...	...	...	...	628	2 6
	Board of Works,	...	...	...	...	304	19 0
	George Craig,	...	...	...	...	80	4 9
	Fred. James,	...	...	...	...	97	4 7
	Harris & Allan,	...	...	...	...	2	9 3
	John Walker,	...	...	...	...	2	5 0
	J. & G. A. Thompson,	...	...	...	...	12	14 8
	A. Rowan,	...	...	...	...	7	4 6
	Cash in Chest,	...	...	...	£644	7 3	
	Cash in hands of R. C. Scovil,	...	...	...	9	2 1	
							653 9 4
							£30,912 15 1

CR.

1860.							
Oct. 31.	By Capital Account,	...	...	£19,598	15 7		
	Revenue,	...	...	2,496	7 0		
	Commercial Bank,	...	...	4,367	1 9		
	Baring Brothers & Co.	...	...	4,352	14 1		
	Fleming & Humbert,	...	...	97	5 2		
	Thomas King,	...	...	0	11 6		
							£30,912 15 1

ABSTRACT A.—ENGINEERING ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Salaries and Office Expenses,.....	£21,393 7 3	£4,651 4 4	£26,044 11 7
Surveying, &c.,.....	11,994 11 11	114 16 8	12,109 8 7
Travelling and Incidental,.....	7,713 6 11	1,163 6 0	8,876 12 11
Instruments and Drawing Materials,	696 12 11	124 8 10	821 1 9
Inspectors,.....	2,840 2 11	732 11 1	3,572 14 0
Miscellaneous,.....	417 8 1	14 6 2	431 14 3
	£45,055 10 0	£6,800 13 1	£51,856 3 1

ABSTRACT B.—PERMANENT WAY.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Labor by Contract or otherwise,.....	£144,190 2 2	£462,463 12 11	£606,653 15 1
Rails, Chairs, Ties, Signals, &c.....	57,060 18 9	147,873 3 0	204,934 1 9
Land Damage,.....	29,747 19 3	4,311 0 1	34,058 19 4
Miscellaneous,(including fencing),...	19,628 12 10	29,648 5 0	49,276 17 10
	£250,627 13 0	£644,296 1 0	£894,923 14 0

EUROPEAN & N. A. RAILWAY.

ABSTRACT C.—BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Terminal Stations,.....	£3,851 16 4	£10,934 14 8	£14,786 11 0
Stations,.....	4,717 3 6	12,963 18 8	17,681 2 2
Way Stations,.....	324 13 6	437 6 4	761 19 10
Wharves,.....	9,103 8 8	12 16 1	9,116 4 9
Miscellaneous,.....	1,631 5 9	258 13 7	1,889 19 4
	£19,628 7 9	£24,607 9 4	£44,235 17 1

ABSTRACT D.—ROLLING STOCK AND MACHINERY.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Engines and Tenders,.....	£25,054 7 8	£3,397 14 11	£28,452 2 7
Spare Gear,.....	2,416 15 11	300 0 0	2,716 15 11
Tools and Implements,.....	2,072 3 0	350 19 7	2,423 2 7
Snow Ploughs,.....	702 0 0	268 11 9	970 11 9
Stationary Engines,.....	570 13 0	...	570 13 0
Passenger Cars,.....	10,164 0 8	786 9 0	10,950 9 8
Freight Cars,.....	3,213 13 11	8,014 1 6	11,227 15 5
Platform Cars,.....	11,581 7 2	4,816 9 11	16,397 17 1
Ballast Cars,.....	6,861 0 0	...	6,861 0 0
Miscellaneous,.....	577 17 5	392 19 2	970 16 7
	£63,213 18 9	£18,327 5 10	£81,541 4 7

ABSTRACT E.—MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Furniture in General Offices,.....	£1,010 3 2	£5 5 11	£1,015 9 1
Furniture in Stations,.....	826 6 9	1,452 19 4	2,279 6 1
Horses and Carriages, &c., for Engineers and Police,.....	320 16 6	...	285 16 6
	£2,157 6 3		
Less—Horses, &c., sold in 1860,.....	35 0 0		
	£2,122 6 5	£1,458 5 3	£3,580 11 8

ABSTRACT F.—GENERAL EXPENSES.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Salaries and Office expenses, Books, Stationery, &c.,.....	£4,881 17 8	£1,914 17 4	£6,796 15 0
Insurance,.....	233 9 9	...	233 9 9
Interest and Commission,.....	292 8 2	...	292 8 2
Postages, Printing and Tel. expenses, Police expenses,.....	1,139 17 6	234 9 4	1,374 6 10
	2,215 13 6	1,371 1 8	3,586 15 2
Miscellaneous, (including travelling expenses,).....	1,356 8 1	653 10 0	2,009 18 1
	£10,119 14 8	£4,173 18 4	£14,293 13 0

ABSTRACT G.—LOCOMOTIVE POWER.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '50.	PARTICULARS.						Totals.
	Shetiac Division	St. John Division.	Through Line.				
£1,730 3 1	£242 19 10	£1,355 12 10	£789 14 11				£2,388 7 7
1,334 6 10	195 17 6	1,254 19 0	764 3 1				2,214 19 7
384 14 3	62 8 11	250 11 11	193 6 1				506 6 11
30 4 11	14 16 0	149 10 5	71 12 4				235 18 9
160 19 2	71 19 10	836 18 11	392 6 10				1,301 5 7
179 11 6	...	482 18 6	62 14 11				545 13 5
8 12 1	5 16 3	9 9 4	...				15 5 7
123 9 9	24 5 3	44 10 6	63 3 10				131 19 7
74 15 9	8 7 3	87 19 3	45 12 7				141 19 1
516 14 1	69 19 6	406 19 4	215 13 11				692 12 9
6 7 0	12 0 6	5 15 5	4 10 0				22 5 11
£4,549 18 5	£708 10 10	£4,885 5 5	£2,602 18 6				£8,196 14 9

ABSTRACT H.—MERCHANDIZE AND PASSENGER CARS.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '50.	PARTICULARS.						Totals.
	Shetiac Division	St. John Division.	Through Line.				
£943 4 10	£304 6 4	£1,065 0 1	£775 13 6				£2,144 19 11
121 8 8	32 5 6	209 15 6	78 17 9				320 18 9
69 1 3	36 3 7	128 14 4	115 4 10				280 2 9
167 18 8	54 11 11	203 13 4	170 18 3				429 3 6
300 4 2	0 6 0	266 18 5	123 7 5				390 11 10
9 13 9	13 1 7	28 10 8	39 1 7				80 13 10
239 14 9	87 5 2	180 17 6	140 11 0				408 13 8
11 19 5	1 17 6	31 13 8	1 11 2				35 2 4
19 1 6	5 3 6	71 2 2	38 19 0				115 4 8
£1,882 7 0	£535 1 1	£2,186 5 8	£1,484 4 6				£4,205 11 3

ABSTRACT I.—MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	PARTICULARS.					Totals.
	Shedline Division	St. John Division.	Through Line.			
£712 16 11	£419 14 10	£566 9 2	£782 13 10	£1,768 17 10		
2 15 9	17 18 2	2 8 2	10 14 4	31 0 8		
10 17 9	30 9 7	21 0 5	135 15 1	187 5 1		
0 19 8	14 3 2	8 5 1	12 11 3	34 19 6		
	0 3 4	18 12 4	28 17 4	47 13 0		
	...	7 10 0	...	7 10 0		
	...	...	212 18 8	212 18 8	
£727 10 1	£482 9 1	£624 5 2	£1,183 10 6	£2,290 4 9		
	Totals,					

ABSTRACT K.—GENERAL CHARGES.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	PARTICULARS.					Totals.
	Shedline Division	St. John Division.	Through Line.			
£1,214 15 7	£307 7 6	£1,235 17 9	£653 14 7	£2,196 19 10		
72 11 7	11 12 7	173 6 10	164 12 8	349 12 1		
287 17 5	129 9 11	132 7 6	122 5 0	384 2 5		
	...	17 3 7	7 16 3	24 19 10		
25 1 9	...	35 17 10	20 8 10	56 6 8		
242 10 8	97 5 6	358 14 6	399 8 5	855 8 5		
	...					
£1,842 17 0	£545 15 6	£1,953 8 0	£1,368 5 9	£3,867 9 3		
	Totals,					

Annexed are—

Report by the Chief Engineer :

Report by the Superintendent :

Statement of amounts paid for Land Damages.

The expenditure on the Railway, up to 31st October, as shewn by the Capital Account, was £1,090,431 3 5.

The amount charged to General Store Account in Balance Sheet, £21,326 8s. 8d., and not included in the above, is for Rails, Chairs, Spikes, &c., on hand. There are also Stores on hand charged to the Traffic Department, amounting to £7,797 12 10.

A cargo of Rails, &c. having been wrecked in November 1859, the order was repeated ; but the articles having been recovered, were purchased at a reduced price, and are available for future use.

As all the Contract Accounts are now settled, and the balances paid, the Quarterly Account to 1st February will shew the total expenditure up to that date.

It will be seen from the Tables furnished by the Superintendent, that the net revenue from the Railway has been £10,496 7s. for the past year.

The Commissioners are satisfied that, with proper management, the profits will annually increase.

Having now fulfilled the trust committed to them to the best of their knowledge and ability, the Commissioners have respectfully to request you to tender their resignation to His Excellency, so soon as the requisite legislation can be obtained.

Respectfully submitted.

By Order of the Board.

R. JARDINE, *Chairman.*

R. W. CROOKSHANK, Jun., *Secretary.*

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Halifax, N. S., January 10, 1861.

ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire,
Chief Commissioner of Railways,

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the works of the European and North American Railway during the past year:—

Having been kindly permitted by the Government to take charge of the extension of the Nova Scotia Railways, I am obliged to make my Report to you from Halifax ; which, however, is of no practical disadvantage, as before leaving, all the works under contract were completed, and the final estimates made up under my supervision ; most of the contracts, with two or three exceptions, have been finally settled, and the accounts closed. And while on this much vexed subject, I cannot refrain from saying, that the course generally adopted by the Government in treating with the Contractors, has been considerate in the extreme, with a leaning towards liberality ; they at the same time exercising a due regard to the interest of the Province.

I have now to report to you, that the entire Road from Saint John to Shediac is in good running condition, with a full complement of Sidings, Stations, and Rolling Stock, all in good repair.

During the past season, I had the iron superstructure of the Scadou and Milner's Road Viaducts, which were imported by Messrs. Jackson & Co., and had begun to show symptoms of failure, thoroughly overhauled and strengthened. The three wooden trestle Bridges between Shediac and Moncton, built by the same firm, which were quoted in the Report of 1858 as "shaky," have also been strengthened, and temporarily made safe. All the remaining structures on the line are in good permanent order.

As the ballast on the Salisbury Sections proved to be of an inferior quality, the full quantity was not put on, except through the excavations; and as there is no really good ballast in that vicinity, I would recommend that a surface coating of about six inches of superior ballast be brought for these sections from the ballast pit upon section 11, to finally complete them. This, however, will probably not be required for a year or two.

In my Reports for 1858 and 1859, I went at such length into the history and characteristics of the road, that but little remains for me to say.

On the whole, I am convinced, and I believe the country in the end will have reason to be satisfied, that although a cheaper road might have been built, it was the truest economy to build a good substantial one.

The location is such, that I am not aware that it could be improved in any particular. The Road-bed, Drainage, Culverts, Iron Bridges, Sleepers, and Rails, are fully equal to those of any road within my knowledge; and the maintenance and working expenses are and will consequently be very light indeed.

The cost of the road, I have learned from the Accountant, was, up to the first of November, £1,090,000, and probably by this time £20,000 more may have been required to settle up the accounts.

This, it will be perceived, exceeds my previous estimate by about £43,000, which will be hereafter satisfactorily accounted for.

In the Report for 1858, the sidings were estimated at five per cent. on the whole distance, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In the estimate the mere cost of the superstructure was inserted, the grading, masonry, and ballasting, that should also have been taken into consideration, were not included. At page 29 of that Report, it was stated—"The sidings are assumed at five per cent. of the whole length of superstructure; this will be sufficient for the purposes of traffic for some time, *but as the business increases they will require to be much enlarged.*"

This quantity of sidings would have been sufficient for the through traffic for many years; but the large and unexpected business that has arisen along the whole length of the line, in cordwood, ship-timber, and lumber of all kinds, has required the extending and completing of additional sidings sooner than was anticipated; and it has been found necessary to enlarge them to about 12 miles, thereby increasing the whole length of single track as built to about 120 miles.

The cost of this increase of sidings, with the grading, masonry, ballasting, and points for the whole, has amounted to about forty thousand pounds.

I find that the Land Damages and Appraisers' expenses have exceeded the estimated amount *furnished to me* by £8,000.

The Police expenses also, amounting to £3,586, were not included in my estimate.

These items will more than make up the difference between my former estimate and the actual cost, as follows:—

Actually expended to 1st November,	£1,090,000
Required to complete, say	20,000
	<hr/>
	£1,110,000
My previous Estimate,	£1,067,000
Additional Sidings,	40,000
Do. Land Damages,	8,000
Police Expenses,	3,586
	<hr/>
	<u>£1,118,586</u>

I would here mention, that the cost of the surveys that have been made from Saint John to Calais, from Shediac to Miramichi, and from Fredericton towards Woodstock, amounting to about £15,000, although included in my estimate, do not form a legitimate charge against the road from Saint John to Shediac.

The works of the Railway now being virtually completed, it may not be out of place to remind you, that the business of the road has been developed beyond the most sanguine expectations; that to a certain extent with inexperienced employes at the commencement, the trains have been run with marked regularity, and no accident endangering life or limb to passengers has occurred.

In concluding this Report, I desire cordially to congratulate you upon having brought this great enterprise to a termination so eminently successful.

I remain Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. L. LIGHT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Saint John, N. B., 31st December, 1860.

To ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire,
Chairman of the Railway Board,

SIR,—I beg leave to present for the consideration of the Board of Commissioners, the following Report upon the Railway operations for the last fiscal year:—

The Accounts, Summaries of Receipts and Expenses, and other Statements submitted, are—

- First—Revenue Account.
- Second—Monthly Summary of Receipts.
- Third—Monthly Summary of Expenses.
- Fourth—Statement of Passengers Carried.
- Fifth—Statement of Freight Carried.
- Sixth—Abstract of Engine Returns.
- Seventh—List of Engines.
- Eighth—List of Rolling Stock, (except Engines.)
- Ninth—Staff.

Cr.

REVENUE.

Dr.	Expenditure for		Year end'g		Receipts from	Amount.	Repeated.
	Year end'g 31st Oct. 1859.	Amount.	Repeated.	31st Oct. 1859.			
\$18,199 68	Locomotive Power,	\$8,196 14 9	\$32,786 95	\$28,216 98	Passenger Traffic,	£13,777 12 6	\$55,110 50
7,529 40	Merch. & Passenger Cars, "	4,205 11 3	16,822 25	11,689 47	Freight Traffic,	8,469 19 0	33,879 80
2,910 02	Maint. of Way & Buildings, "	2,290 4 9	9,160 95	23,995 41	Locomotives & Cars, "	6,045 19 3	24,183 85
7,371 40	General Charges,	2,867 9 3	15,469 36	289 20	Mails and Sundries, "	762 16 3	3,051 25
	Balance—Nett Revenue,	10,496 7 0	41,985 40		Totals,	£29,056 7 0	\$116,225 40
\$36,010 50	Totals,	£29,056 7 0	\$116,225 40	\$59,191 01			

DIVISION RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Miles open.	Division.	Receipts.		Expenses.		Surplus.	Deficiency.
		Receipts.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Expenses.		
19	Shediac—1st November 1859 to 31st July 1860,	£2,008 5 3	£2,271 16 6	£2,271 16 6	£2,271 16 6	...	£263 11 3
44	Saint John—1st November 1859 to 31st July 1860,	15,883 5 3	9,049 4 3	9,049 4 3	£6,234 1 0	...	
108	Through—1st August to 31st October 1860,	11,104 16 6	6,688 19 3	6,688 19 3	4,525 17 3	...	
	Totals,	£29,056 7 0	£18,560 0 0	£18,560 0 0	£10,759 18 3	...	£263 11 3

II.—Monthly Summary of Expenses for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

Acct	Division.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Totals.
Locomotive Power.	Shediac, £ s. d.	436 6 2	54 19 11	19 10 3	583 6 7	11 13 3	80 10 2	133 13 3	139 15 11	131 12 11	936 18 6	850 10 5	815 3 7	708 10 10
	Saint John, £ s. d.	481 13 0	540 7 4	529 8 5	583 6 7	611 0 0	525 9 5	468 4 3	508 19 3	698 17 2	936 18 6	850 10 5	815 3 7	4,885 5 5
	Through, £ s. d.	617 19 2	595 7 3	548 18 8	583 6 7	622 13 3	608 8 7	601 17 6	646 15 2	646 15 2	770 10 1	936 18 6	850 10 5	815 3 7	2,602 19 6
	Totals, £ s. d.	1,534 18 1	1,683 22 4	1,626 35 1	1,750 10 1	1,344 6 6	1,934 15 4	2,156 15 5	2,156 15 5	2,239 20 2	2,870 23 0	2,550 11 5	2,443 0 1	8,196 14 9
Main of Way & Buildings.	Shediac, £ s. d.	93 11 5	51 1 6	184 1 5	4 13 0	..	65 1 10	76 5 2	96 15 0	147 13 2	..	..	..	595 1 1
	Saint John, £ s. d.	180 6 8	167 13 5	184 1 5	249 11 4	215 8 11	228 3 2	304 17 7	303 6 3	353 10 11	593 9 8	505 17 5	444 17 6	2,186 5 8
	Through, £ s. d.	373 18 1	218 14 11	184 1 5	254 4 4	215 8 11	293 5 0	381 2 9	400 1 3	400 1 3	500 10 1	593 9 8	505 17 5	444 17 6
	Totals, £ s. d.	647 26 4	437 19 2	452 7 5	507 18 8	431 6 12	587 9 7	675 14 8	674 7 6	993 23 4	1,387 10 1	1,110 15 0	994 17 1	4,205 11 3
Main of Way & Buildings.	Shediac, £ s. d.	55 7 2	23 18 0	68 2 16	37 5 6	5 13 5	60 9 0	105 2 9	105 13 7	190 5 2	..	..	..	483 9 1
	Saint John, £ s. d.	80 16 8	68 9 9	68 2 16	37 5 6	40 9 2	50 4 5	89 4 0	59 10 6	169 10 4	385 9 2	276 19 5	621 1 11	634 5 2
	Through, £ s. d.	116 3 10	92 7 9	68 2 10	37 5 6	40 2 7	116 13 5	174 6 9	165 10 1	165 10 1	290 1 6	285 9 2	276 19 5	621 1 11	1,163 10 8
	Totals, £ s. d.	252 7 0	200 16 6	204 6 3	112 6 7	51 9 2	227 6 0	260 16 8	230 14 4	549 16 2	730 14 6	557 18 0	918 1 12	2,290 4 9
Gen. charges.	Shediac, £ s. d.	77 10 9	183 9 4	5 11 4	..	1 15 0	70 7 11	100 18 7	50 15 8	45 0 11	..	..	..	545 15 0
	Saint John, £ s. d.	207 15 9	212 7 8	257 19 4	239 1 7	265 9 0	170 4 9	203 5 11	189 12 0	214 11 3	459 13 0	467 8 0	471 4 9	1,053 8 0
	Through, £ s. d.	285 6 6	395 17 0	263 10 8	239 1 7	207 4 9	240 12 8	304 4 0	243 7 8	243 7 8	259 18 2	429 13 0	467 8 0	471 4 9
	Totals, £ s. d.	470 21 4	791 13 1	535 10 0	517 9 1	583 13 9	481 16 6	547 16 6	547 16 6	629 16 5	947 13 0	941 16 0	949 16 2	3,667 9 3
Reception.	Lo. Power, £ s. d.	617 19 2	595 7 3	548 18 8	583 6 7	622 13 3	606 8 7	601 17 6	646 15 2	770 10 1	936 18 6	850 10 5	815 3 7	8,196 14 9
	M. and P. Cars, £ s. d.	273 18 1	218 14 11	184 1 5	254 4 4	215 8 11	293 5 0	381 2 9	400 1 3	500 10 1	593 9 8	505 17 5	444 17 6	4,205 11 3
	Main. of W. and B., £ s. d.	116 3 10	92 7 9	68 2 10	37 5 6	40 2 7	116 13 5	174 6 9	165 10 1	165 10 1	290 1 6	276 19 5	621 1 11	2,290 4 9
	General charge, £ s. d.	285 6 6	395 17 0	263 10 8	239 1 7	207 4 9	240 12 8	304 4 0	243 7 8	259 18 2	429 13 0	467 8 0	471 4 9	3,667 9 3
	Totals, £ s. d.	1,293 7 7	1,302 6 11	1,064 13 7	1,113 18 0	1,151 9 6	1,256 19 8	1,461 11 6	1,455 14 2	1,820 19 10	2,185 10 4	2,101 1 3	2,352 7 8	18,560 0 0
	Repaired, £ s. d.	25,173 52	25,209 38	24,258 72	24,435 60	24,605 90	25,027 93	25,846 30	25,822 83	27,983 97	28,743 07	28,401 25	29,400 53	274,240 00

I.—Monthly Summary of Revenue for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

De- scrip- tion.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shediac,	82 1 8	28 6 9	570 15 10	494 11 5	612 17 6	48 1 10	98 8 11	103 17 2	118 3 8	..	..	..	479 0 0
Saint John,	988 4 7	816 19 6	570 15 10	494 11 5	612 17 6	600 11 6	774 10 7	813 5 5	1002 5 11	29 12 2	2 19 50 17	6 17 51 10 7	6,654 2 3
Through, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,644 10 3
Totals,	1050 6 3	845 6 3	570 15 10	494 11 5	612 17 6	648 13 4	872 19 6	917 2 7	1120 9 7	29 12 2	2 19 50 17	6 17 51 10 7	13,777 12 6
Shediac,	247 4 3	48 2 5	..	612 12 0	532 9 2	88 16 3	180 9 4	189 14 3	151 0 0	..	..	..	905 6 3
Saint John,	505 9 5	503 3 4	371 0 7	612 12 0	532 9 2	475 8 3	600 7 1	629 16 2	667 18 3	724 14 10	713 1 10	1167 11 7	4,989 4 6
Through, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,105 8 3
Totals,	813 13 8	551 5 9	371 0 7	612 12 0	532 9 2	564 4 6	780 16 5	819 10 5	818 18 3	724 14 10	713 1 10	1167 11 7	8,469 19 0
Shediac,	117 0 0	31 10 0	187 10 0	1 5 0	181 5 0	18 0 0	155 0 0	58 10 0	112 10 0	..	..	..	483 10 0
Saint John,	734 7 6	555 0 0	187 10 0	1 5 0	181 5 0	498 10 0	591 10 0	637 6 9	523 15 0	505 12 6	602 10 0	523 17 6	3,980 9 3
Through, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,632 0 0
Totals,	851 7 6	586 10 0	187 10 0	1 5 0	181 5 0	516 10 0	747 10 0	695 16 9	636 5 0	505 12 6	602 10 0	523 17 6	6,045 19 3
Shediac,	83 17 3	1 13 9	29 17 9	30 17 6	31 3 3	9 2 9	14 10 3	12 1 9	9 3 0	..	..	..	130 8 9
Saint John,	102 7 0	31 16 0	29 17 9	30 17 6	31 3 3	30 18 9	31 10 6	30 14 9	30 4 0	72 10 9	105 6 3	105 1 0	349 9 6
Through, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282 18 0
Totals,	186 4 3	33 9 9	29 17 9	30 17 6	31 3 3	40 1 6	46 0 9	42 16 6	39 7 0	72 10 9	105 6 3	105 1 0	762 16 3
Passengers,	1050 6 3	845 6 3	570 15 10	494 11 5	612 17 6	648 13 4	872 19 6	917 2 7	1120 9 7	29 12 2	2 19 50 17	6 17 51 10 7	13,777 12 6
Freight,	813 13 8	551 5 9	371 0 7	612 12 0	532 9 2	564 4 6	780 16 5	819 10 5	818 18 3	724 14 10	713 1 10	1167 11 7	8,469 19 0
Locomotives & Cars,	851 7 6	586 10 0	187 10 0	1 5 0	181 5 0	498 10 0	591 10 0	637 6 9	523 15 0	505 12 6	602 10 0	523 17 6	6,045 19 3
Mails and Sundries,	186 4 3	33 9 9	29 17 9	30 17 6	31 3 3	40 1 6	46 0 9	42 16 6	39 7 0	72 10 9	105 6 3	105 1 0	762 16 3
Totals,	2901 11 8	2095 11 9	1159 4 2	1139 6 11	1357 14 11	1769 9 4	2447 6 8	2475 6 8	2614 19 10	1245 0 3	3371 15 7	3543 0 8	29,085 7 0
Repeated,	\$11,006 35	\$8,106 53	\$4,636 83	\$4,557 17	\$5,450 98	\$7,077 87	\$9,789 34	\$9,901 25	\$10,459 97	\$16,980 05	\$13,487 11	\$14,192 13	\$116,923 40

Monthly Recapitulation of Receipts and Expenses.

SPENDING.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
Receipts,	\$11,606 35	8,105 35	4,630 83	4,557 17	5,430 08	7,077 87	9,789 34	9,901 25	10,450 07	10,950 05	13,157 11	14,192 13	\$116,925 40
Expenses,	5,173 52	5,209 38	4,253 72	4,455 00	4,605 00	5,027 93	5,810 30	5,922 83	7,283 07	8,712 07	8,404 25	9,400 53	71,240 00
Surplus,	\$6,432 83	2,896 07	378 11	101 57	825 08	2,049 94	3,978 04	4,078 42	3,170 00	8,237 98	5,052 86	4,792 00	\$41,055 40

PASSENGER STATEMENT.

FROM	East.	West.	Totals.	CLASSIFICATION.	Totals.	112,950	88,050
					Through Line.	71,480	12,507	83,987
Saint John Station,	33,737	14,064	47,801		St. John Division	37,395	24,212
Rothsay do.	1,449	4,543	5,992				
Ossekeag do.	4,198	5,220	9,418				
Norton do.	448	672	1,120		Shediac Division.	4,075	1,331
Apohaqui do.	637	711	1,348				
Sussex do.	3,653	9,415	13,068		CLASS.	First,	Second,
Penobsquis do.	497	879	1,376				
Anagance do.	351	410	761		Aggregate	5,406	61,607
Petitcodiac do.	351	496	847				
Salisbury do.	736	832	1,568		Aggregate	5,406	61,607
Moncton do.	2,718	1,979	4,697				
Shediac do.	1,926	3,537	5,463		Aggregate	5,406	61,607
Point DuChene,	51	1,165	1,216				
Way Stations and Pic Nies,	27,205	29,120	56,325		Aggregate	5,406	61,607
Aggregate,	77,957	73,043	151,000				

MONTHS.	SHEDIAC DIVISION.		SAINT JOHN DIVISION.		THROUGH LINE.		TOTALS.		GRAND TOTALS
	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	
November,	496	502	4,365	3,928	...	...	4,861	4,430	9,291
December,	161	140	3,283	2,824	...	...	3,444	2,964	6,408
January,	...	...	2,688	2,136	...	...	2,688	2,136	4,824
February,	...	...	2,337	1,975	...	...	2,337	1,975	4,312
March,	...	...	3,116	2,627	...	...	3,116	2,627	5,743
April,	261	243	3,084	2,597	...	...	3,345	2,840	6,185
May,	560	520	4,049	3,343	...	...	4,609	3,863	8,472
June,	582	666	4,494	3,996	...	...	5,076	4,662	9,738
July,	646	629	5,825	4,940	...	...	6,471	5,569	12,040
August,	...	...	...	...	24,660	24,773	24,660	24,773	49,433
September,	...	...	...	...	11,424	10,857	11,424	10,875	22,281
October,	...	...	...	...	5,926	6,347	5,926	6,347	12,273
	2,706	2,700	33,241	28,366	42,010	41,977	77,957	73,043	151,000

Statement of Freight carried for the three months ending 31st Oct. 1860.

STATIONS.	Inward.	Outward.	East.	West.	Totals.
Saint John,	4,049,847	5,564,149	5,564,149	...	5,564,149
Rothsay,	60,207	46,270	24,003	22,267	46,270
Ossekeag,	302,412	590,053	22,576	567,477	590,053
Norton,	263,933	160,383	4,188	156,195	160,383
Apohaqui,	216,306	105,743	1,854	103,889	105,743
Sussex,	1,330,097	853,282	49,774	803,508	853,282
Penobsquis,	183,605	203,551	7,486	196,065	203,551
Anagance,	75,943	35,775	7,680	28,095	35,775
Petitcodiac,	223,733	104,153	5,795	98,358	104,153
Salisbury,	325,955	318,492	173,080	145,412	318,492
Moncton,	1,913,397	779,090	384,879	394,211	779,090
Shediac,	2,611,682	484,065	132,356	351,709	484,065
Point DuChene,	581,415	1,189,754	...	1,189,754	1,189,754
Way Stations,	2,034,310	3,818,712	758,276	3,060,436	3,818,712
Bedeque, { <i>via Princess</i> } { <i>Royal,</i> }	3,200	6,350	...	6,350	6,350
Richibucto, do.	28,912	...	...	...	...
Miramichi, do.	64,483	9,615	...	9,615	9,615
Totals,	14,269,437	14,269,437	7,136,096	7,133,341	14,269,437

Monthly Classified Recapitulation of Freight forwarded.

Months.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Special Rates.	Totals.
August,	334,098	204,650	267,306	1,745,891	1,396,551	3,948,496
September,	286,307	264,629	210,512	1,283,103	920,695	2,965,246
October,	414,083	422,395	347,824	1,264,123	4,907,270	7,355,695
Totals,	1,034,488	891,674	825,642	4,293,117	7,224,516	14,269,437

Abstract of Locomotive Returns for the Year ending October 1860.

NAME.	CONSUMPTION OF		MILEAGE OF CARS.					Total Car Mileage.	Engine Mileage 1860.				
	Hours in Steam.	Miles Run.	Wood.	Oil.	Tallow.	Waste.	A.			B.	C.	D.	E.
Hercules,	1,611	9,931	18,888	49.25	...	109.00	3,567	3,581	6,211	23,164	46,870	83,402	5,191
Scadouc,	1,866	10,641	2,136	10.00	2.00	13.00	1,122	2,048	1,133	48,409	21,103	73,915	8,590
Sampson,	2,113	13,711	26,106	57.75	...	166.00	7,774	7,287	4,730	50,009	682	70,432	6,633
Saint John,	2,674	11,833	5,042	29.50	26.00	110.50	350	321	412	33,706	28,806	63,575	14,490
Peticodine,	2,831	19,169	10,105	40.00	50.00	87.50	5,332	3,850	4,406	107,569	288	121,445	14,477
Kennebecasis,	2,815	9,370	7,125	29.00	58.00	54.00	1,015	1,000	1,021	11,575	20,940	35,561	9,985
Anagance,	3,398	20,595	30,193	106.50	163.25	183.50	14,887	12,257	16,335	71,537	16,755	131,771	11,346
Ossecaug,	3,601	27,983	67,701	234.50	521.00	405.50	28,725	26,994	46,922	32,216	5	134,862	7,917
Loostauk,	2,733	20,654	33,461	132.25	344.50	235.50	16,981	20,082	13,454	27,119	20,579	98,215	13,128
Apohaqui,	4,202	26,467	42,401	121.25	302.00	237.50	15,574	14,751	20,086	116,035	6,742	173,138	4,677
Sussex,	1,459	12,354	14,450	34.50	79.00	62.00	7,716	11,117	4,087	36,878	8,140	67,938	651
Prince of Wales,	1,012	10,975	21,209	64.50	185.50	152.50	12,996	11,540	26,653	7,552	51	58,792	...
Totals,	30,310	193,683	278,817	909.00	1731.25	1816.50	116,019	114,778	145,400	565,760	170,970	1,112,936	90,794

RECAPITULATION.

Traffic,	15,947	114,462	278,817	909.00	1731.25	1816.50	116,019	114,778	145,400	565,760	170,970	1,112,936	90,794
Construction,	14,836	79,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444,200	170,970	615,200	49,490
Totals,	30,310	193,683	278,817	909.00	1731.25	1816.50	116,019	114,778	145,400	565,760	170,970	1,112,936	90,794

Statement showing the Name, Capacity, Mileage, &c., of the several Locomotives.

No.	Name.	Size of Cylinders.	Diameter of Driving Wheels.	Capacity of Tenders.	Makers.	When placed on Line.	Miles run to date.
1	Hercules,	17 x 20	5 feet,	1700 gals.	Boston Locomotive Works,	...	17,648
2	Sampson,	17 x 20	5 "	1700 "	Boston Locomotive Works,	...	23,397
3	Saint John,	12 x 20	4 "	1200 "	Portland Co. Locomotive Works,	24th December, 1856,	34,751
4	Keanebecensis,	12 x 20	4 "	800 "	Boston Locomotive Works,	15th December, 1857,	23,814
5	Peticodiac,	14 x 22	5 "	1500 "	Boston Locomotive Works,	1st January, 1858,	46,970
6	Sendou,	14 x 22	5 "	1500 "	Boston Locomotive Works,	1st January, 1858,	81,058
7	Anagance,	15 x 22	5½ "	1700 "	Boston Locomotive Works,	3rd June, 1858,	37,817
8	Loostauk,	14 x 22	5½ "	1600 "	Fleming & Humbert,	31st August, 1858,	35,968
9	Ossakeag,	15 x 20	5½ "	1700 "	Fleming & Humbert,	1st June, 1859,	31,144
10	Apochoqui,	15 x 22	5½ "	1700 "	Fleming & Humbert,	20th August, 1859,	81,144
11	Sussex,	15 x 22	5½ "	1280 "	Springfield Locomotive Works,	5th October 1859,	13,005
12	Prince of Wales,	15 x 22	5½ "	1700 "	Fleming & Humbert,	7th July, 1860,	10,975

LIST OF ROLLING STOCK.

12 First Class Passenger Cars,	4 Express Cars,
6 Second Class do. do.	4 Snow Ploughs,
64 Freight Cars,	
	105 Platform Cars,
	40 Ballast Cars,
	19 Hand Cars,

Statement giving Names, Occupation, and Remuneration of the several Employees in this Division of the Railway service.

Name.	Occupation.	Remuneration.
Robert Marshall, William Forster,	Accountant, Telegraph Operator and Clerk,	£150 per annum. £100 per annum.
<i>Saint John Station.</i> Charles U. Hanford, J. Henry Beck, John Doherty, Alexander Brewster, Owen Sullivan, James Rollston, J. Pierce, George M'Killigan, Dennis Moriarty,	Station Master, Freight Clerk, Clerk. Switchman, Labourer, Labourer, Watchman, Baggage Master and Porter, Wood Sawyer,	10s. per day. 7s. 6d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 5s. 9d. per day. 5s. per day. 5s. per day. £6 10s. per month. 6s. 3d. per day. 4s. per cord.
<i>Rothsay Station.</i> William King, Michael Shea,	Station Master, Wood Sawyer,	10s. per day. 4s. 6d. per day.
<i>Ossekeag Station.</i> George Flewwelling, L. M'Lean, Andrew Gibson,	Station Master, Freight Clerk, Switchman, &c.	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 5s. per day.
<i>Norton Station.</i> Richard Davidson,	Station Master and Tel. Operator,	£85 per annum.
<i>Apohaqui Station.</i> A. Johnson, Jr.	Station Master,	£60 per annum.
<i>Sussex Station.</i> H. D. M'Leod, C. B. Taylor, John Kilfoil, James Quigley, Edward Farrell, Thomas Corbett, John Lord,	Station Master, Freight Clerk, Switchman, Pumper and Labourer, Labourer, Pumper and Labourer, Watchman.	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 5s. per day. 5s. per day. 5s. per day. 4s. 6d. per day. £6 10s. per month.
<i>Penobsquis Station.</i> William S. Stone,	Station Master,	£60 per annum.
<i>Anagance Station.</i> Jacob Jodry,	Station Master and Tel. Operator,	£85 per annum.
<i>Petitcodiac Station.</i> W. W. Price,	Station Master,	£60 per annum.
<i>Salisbury Station.</i> John S. Trites, William Miller,	Station Master, Switchman,	£100 per annum. 5s. per day.

Names, Occupation, and Remuneration of Employees.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Remuneration.
<i>Moncton Station.</i>		
William Steadman, James Robertson, James Connell, James Cummings, John Lynch.	Station Master, Freight Agent, Switchman, Watchman, Woodman and Pumper.	£10 per month. £10 per month. 5s. per day. £6 per month. 4s. 6d. per day.
<i>Shediac Station.</i>		
Robert Atkinson, J. W. J. Henderson.	Station Master, Ticket Agent,	£12 10s. per month. £20 per annum.
<i>Point Du Chene Station.</i>		
Jacob Steeves, R. Moore,	Freight Agent, Switchman,	£12 10s. per month. 4s. 6d. per day.
<i>Train No. 1.</i>		
James H. Bartlett, Robert Bustin, Robert Rainnie,	Conductor, Baggage Master, Brakeman,	10s. per day, 6s. 3d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day.
<i>Train No. 2.</i>		
Wm. B. Deacon, Wm. Humbert, Nelson Cannon,	Conductor, Baggage Master, Brakeman,	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day.
<i>Train No. 3.</i>		
Wm. Gonce, Robert Rainnie, John M'Ginley,	Conductor, Baggage Master, Brakeman.	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day.
<i>Train No. 4.</i>		
Rendol W. Clinch, Gavin Rainnie, John Purvis,	Conductor, Baggage Master, Brakeman.	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day.
<i>Train No. 5.</i>		
James M. Decker, Andrew Rainnie, William Bannister,	Conductor, Baggage Master, Brakeman,	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day.
<i>TRACK—Western Division.</i>		
William Rainnie, James Rafter, Michael Dwyre, Jesse Bennett,	Track Master, Track Foreman, Five Trackmen, Track Foreman, Six Trackmen, Track Foreman, Five Trackmen,	10s. per day. 6s. 6d. per day. 4s. 6d. per day. 6s. 6d. per day. 4s. 6d. per day. 6s. 6d. per day. 4s. 6d. per day.
<i>Eastern Division.</i>		
Samuel M'Kean, James Ponton, William Stevenson,	Track Master, Track Foreman, Four Trackmen, Foreman, Five Trackmen,	10s. per day. 6s. 6d. per day. 4s. 6d. per day. 6s. 6d. per day. 4s. 6d. per day.

Names, Occupation, and Remuneration of Employees.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Remuneration.
Z. Lord,	Locomotive Foreman,	£20 per month.
James Taylor,	Machinist,	8s. per day.
J. Williams,	do.	10s. "
M. Wakefield,	do.	9s. "
A. Stronach,	do.	9s. 6d. "
J. Sayer,	do.	8s. 4d. "
J. Holland,	do.	9s. 6d. "
J. Roddick,	do.	5s. 6d. "
George Waync,	do.	5s. "
Wm. Boardman,	Coppersmith,	9s. "
Charles Patterson,	Blacksmith,	7s. "
H. Cochrane,	do.	6s. 3d. "
H. Sutton,	Helper,	4s. 6d. "
H. Brown,	do.	5s. "
George Taylor,	Carpenter,	6s. 3d. "
William Duncan,	Car Inspector and Repairer,	6s. 3d. "
J. Watson,	Oiler and Packer,	2s. 6d. "
J. Knowles,	Car Cleaner,	5s. "
J. Clayton,	Labourer,	5s. "
Christopher Gaynor,	do.	4s. 6d. "
Wm. Witherall,	do.	£6 15s. per month
J. Hilson,	Pumper,	5s. per day.
Nelson Rand,	Driving Stationary Engine,	3s. 6d. "
O. S. Smith,	Engine Driver,	£15 per month.
Henry A. Whitney,	do.	£15 "
R. M. Stevens,	do.	£15 "
Allan Rand,	do.	£14 "
William Aiken,	do.	£14 "
Jos. H. Moore,	do.	£14 "
George Smith,	do.	£14 "
David Sinclair,	do.	£14 "
John Fogarty,	Fireman,	£7 10s. "
Philip Logan,	do.	£7 10s. "
John Stewart,	do.	£7 10s. "
Robert James,	do.	£7 10s. "
Thomas Thorp,	do.	£7 10s. "
William Bacon,	do.	£7 10s. "
Frederick Hartshorn,	do.	£7 10s. "
Edward House,	do.	£7 10s. "
Robert M'Phee,	do.	£7 10s. "
J. Wright,	Cleaner,	£6 15s. "
Thomas Ford,	do.	£6 15s. "
James M'Dermott,	do.	£6 15s. "
John Jenner,	do.	£6 15s. "
John Benson,	do.	£6 15s. "
Peter Douglas,	do.	£6 15s. "
William Mulligan,	do.	£6 15s. "
Alexander Donald,	do.	£6 15s. "
H. Thompson,	do.	£6 15s. "
J. Wilson,	do.	£6 15s. "
Charles Sloan,	Labourer,	4s. 6d. per day.
S. Watson,	Storekeeper,	6s. 6d. per day.
A. M'Naughton,	Clerk,	6s. 3d. "

Statement shewing the increase the past as compared with the previous Fiscal Year.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.		LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.		SUNDRIES.	
	1859	1860	1859	1860	1859	1860	1859	1860
	November,.....	£281 10 8	£1,050 6 3	£253 5 3	£813 13 8	£572 0 0	£851 7 6	£8 16 10	£186 4 3
December,.....	145 2 3	845 6 3	82 14 11	551 5 9	438 0 0	596 10 0	14 11 9	33 9 9
January,.....	99 14 3	570 15 10	11 10 9	371 0 7	255 15 0	187 10 0	...	29 17 9
February,.....	98 12 10	494 11 5	86 8 4	612 12 0	250 0 0	1 5 0	...	30 17 6
March,.....	170 3 8	612 17 6	59 2 10	632 9 2	321 0 0	181 5 0	0 8 0	31 3 3
April,.....	228 15 1	648 18 4	119 6 0	564 4 6	410 0 0	516 10 0	6 9 0	40 1 6
May,.....	298 11 7	872 19 6	169 13 3	780 16 5	378 0 0	747 10 0	4 11	40 1 6
June,.....	690 19 6	917 2 7	380 12 11	819 10 5	475 13 1	695 16 9	3 8 3	42 16 0
July,.....	800 1 8	1,120 9 7	342 17 2	818 18 3	512 17 10	686 5 0	10 6 3	39 7 0
August,.....	952 13 0	2,942 2 2	361 15 11	724 14 10	694 13 8	505 12 6	4 12 9	72 10 9
September,.....	1,408 15 10	1,950 17 6	354 8 6	713 1 10	784 10 0	602 10 6	9 19 0	105 6 3
October,.....	629 4 9	1,751 10 7	750 11 6	1,167 11 7	956 7 6	523 17 6	6 6 0	105 1 0
Totals,.....	£5,804 4 8	£13,777 12 0	£2,922 7 4	£8,469 19 0	£5,998 17 1	£6,045 19 3	£72 6 0	£762 16 3

RECAPITULATION OF TOTALS.

Source.	1859	1860	Increase.
Passengers,.....	\$23,216 93	\$55,110 50	\$31,893 57
Freight,.....	11,689 47	33,879 80	22,190 33
Locomotives and Cars,.....	23,995 41	24,133 85	138 44
Sundries,.....	289 20	3,051 25	2,762 05
Totals,.....	\$59,191 01	\$116,225 40	\$57,034 39

In order to arrive at proper conclusions concerning the foregoing Table, it is necessary to remember the dates at which the several extensions were completed for traffic. They are as follows:—

Point DuChene to Moneton,	19 miles,	20th August 1857.
St. John to Kennebecasis,	9 “	1st June 1858.
St. John to Hampton,	23 “	8th June 1859.
St. John to Sussex,	44 “	10th November 1859.
St. John to Point DuChene,	108 “	1st August 1860.

The results thus exhibited are very encouraging, but I am persuaded a still more satisfactory surplus will be shewn under altered circumstances.

It will be seen that a loss of £263 11 3 has been incurred in operating Shediac Division for the nine months ending 31st July last; that £6,234 1s. is the surplus on Saint John Division for the same period; and that £4,525 17s. 3d. is the gain for the last three months of the year—during which time the entire line between Saint John and Point DuChene was operated. The nett revenue for the year, above working expenses, as shewn, is £10,496 7s. or \$41,985 40.

When it is remembered that the traffic, in both Freight and Passengers, has hitherto, for the most part, been merely *local* in its character, and that by no means developed—that the 108 miles between St. John and Point DuChene will now be operated for the whole year for the first time—that persons are but beginning to avail themselves of the advantages this mode of communication certainly gives—that no sufficient opportunity has as yet been afforded to establish the *through* business which promises to follow proper and efficient steam communication in the “Gulf” during the open water season of the year—that the Rolling Stock employed in the service of the Contractors in the construction of the Railway, has been continually subjected to usage of the most severe and trying character—that the “wear and tear” is esteemed to be at least twofold greater than when employed in running the ordinary Traffic Trains, and that the same amount of duty performed in the legitimate business of the Road would have produced results immeasurably in advance of the Receipts here given, and at comparatively less expense, I think large anticipations in the future may be justified, particularly now that the completion of the Railway will enable the Commissioners to devote their best energies to means adapted for developing the Traffic.

As the Railway, through from Saint John to Point DuChene, was opened for Traffic on the first day of the last Quarter of the Fiscal Year, the following Statement, prepared to show the Receipts and Expenses, with nett Revenue, at the close of the Quarters ending respectively on the last days of the months of January, April, July, and October, may not be uninteresting.

Date.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Nett Revenue.	Repeated.
January 31,.....	£6,087 7 7	£3,660 8 1	£2,426 19 6	\$9,707 90
April 30,.....	4,266 10 2	3,522 7 2	744 3 0	2,976 60
July 31,.....	7,537 12 9	4,738 5 6	2,799 7 3	11,197 45
October 31,.....	11,164 16 6	6,638 19 3	4,525 17 3	18,103 45
Totals,.....	£29,056 7 0	£18,560 0 0	£10,496 7 0	\$41,985 40

The Shediac Division, it will be remembered, was not operated, but for a few days during the Quarter ending 30th April, nor for six weeks prior to the commencement thereof, whilst at Saint John the Engines and Cars were being put in order for the Summer's work on construction. The expenses could not be lessened, and their earnings were nominal.

The Passenger Statement shews the number carried east and west, from the different Stations, during the several months of the year, as well as the proportion of first and second class.

The number carried *one mile*, the average distance travelled by each, and the average receipts each per mile, on both Divisions for the nine months, and through subsequent to the 1st August, is given in the following Statement:—

Specification.	Shediac Division.	St. John Division.	Through.	Both Divisions and through line, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.		
	From 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st July 1860.	From 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st July 1860.	From 1st Aug. 1860, to 31st Oct. 1860.	From all Stations.	Way Stations and Pic Nics.	All Stations.
No. Passengers, one mile,	78,612	1,198,547	1,533,764	2,303,998	506,925	2,810,923
Average miles travelled by each,.....	14.54	19.45	18.26	24.33	9.00	18.61
Average receipts in cents from each per mile,....	2 $\frac{4372}{10000}$	2 $\frac{2207}{10000}$	1 $\frac{7328}{10000}$	2 $\frac{272}{1000}$	1 $\frac{6576}{10000}$	1 $\frac{9605}{10000}$

The Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1859, compares—

Number of Passengers carried,	...	...	...	110,581
Number carried one mile,	...	...	...	1,187,591
Average number of miles travelled by each,	...	...	...	10.74
Receipts in cents each per mile,	...	...	...	1 $\frac{9549}{10000}$

Thus it will be seen that the excess the *past* over the *previous* year has been in the—

Number of Passengers carried,	...	...	...	40,419
Number carried one mile,	...	...	...	1,623,332
Average number of miles travelled by each,	...	...	...	7.87
Average receipts in cents per mile from each,	...	...	...	$\frac{56}{10000}$

I am not enabled to give the weight of Freight carried the *past year*. It was not until the line was opened through in *August*, that arrangements were completed to record the same. Since *then*, however, the record has been kept, and the result is given in the statement of Freight received and forwarded.

It will be observed that the "Inward" and "Outward" freight balance, the quantity *received* being equal to that *forwarded*. It is interesting to observe that the quantity sent *East* exceeds that forwarded *West* but by 3,755 lbs.

The Weight and Receipts per mile is as follows for the Quarter ending 31st October 1860:—

Tons Freight conveyed one mile,	266,885
Average receipts per ton,	\$1 46 $\frac{84}{10000}$
Average receipts (in cents) per mile,	$\frac{39056}{10000}$
Tons freight, (between Terminal Stations,) conveyed one mile,	117,156
Average receipts (in cents) per ton per mile,	$\frac{32115}{10000}$

The average rate per ton per mile, as above given, exceeds the average in Massachusetts by about 2-5ths of a cent, whilst the *through* average is less by about 4-5ths. There is a difficulty in arriving at the weight of car loads of lumber, pig iron, coals, and other heavy articles carried by the car load. I have no doubt the weight actually carried during the Quarter largely exceeds the amount specified; as in no case could car loads be estimated at *more* than the tariff permits, viz. 18,000 lbs. A track scale is much needed.

The incomplete character of the Locomotive Returns, as shewn in the Abstract, is caused by the Engines and Cars being "*found*" by the Contractors when in their service. As remarked in a former Report, no complete statement of this kind, or indeed of the expenses, can be made, unless the stores are supplied from *one* source. Sufficient, however, is given to shew what the Traffic Trains have done. Henceforth, as the contracts are completed, no inconvenience will be felt from this cause. The comparative operations of the Engines for 1859 and 1860, are given in the following statement, which shews in addition to the *miles run* in each service in each year, the Receipts and Expenses, and the same per mile run; the average number of Cars drawn a mile, (or in train;) and the miles run to a specified quantity of Wood, Oil, and Waste:—

Specification.	1860.	1859.
Miles run by Traffic Trains,.....	114,462	47,304
Miles run by Construction Trains,.....	79,221	49,490
Total Miles run,.....	193,683	96,794
Receipts from all sources,	\$116,225.40	\$59,191.01
Expenses,	74,240.00	36,010.50
Nett Earnings,.....	41,985.40	23,180.51
Average Receipts in cents, per mile run—Traffic,.....	80.41	74.40
Do. do. do. Construction,	30.52	48.48
Do. do. do. Both,.....	60.00	61.15
Average Expenses in cents, per mile run,.....	38.33	37.20
Nett Earnings in cents,.....	21.67	23.95

Statement Continued.

Average No. miles run to one hour in Steam—Traffic,.....	7.16	5.56
Do. do. do. Construction,.....	5.52	3.52
Do. Cars to one mile run—Traffic,.....	4.34	3.08
Do. do. do. Construction,.....	7.76	7.80
Do. Miles to one cord Wood—Traffic,.....	52.54	42.29
Do. " one gallon Oil, ".....	97.33	64.34
Do. " one lb. Waste, ".....	63.03	41.78

It will thus be seen that a marked reduction has been made in working the Traffic Engines the past year; and as the consumption of Wood, Oil, and Waste, constitute the principal items of expense therefor, I propose, now that the completion of the road will permit its being done with effect, to issue a monthly circular, so soon as the arrangements can be completed, giving the duty performed by each Engine, and the expense of the several items in connexion therewith. This will tend to excite an honorable emulation amongst the Engineers; and I am persuaded a largely increased reduction in the expenses of running the Engines will be the result.

During the year, the average speed of Traffic Trains has been—

For the first Nine Months—

Including stoppages,	17½ miles per hour.
Without stoppages,	25 " "

For the last Three Months—

Mail and Express Trains—

Including stoppages,	19¾ miles per hour.
Without stoppages,	27 " "

Mixed Passenger and Freight Trains—

Including stoppages,	13½ miles per hour.
Without stoppages,	21 " "

The time prescribed to be taken to run between the terminal Stations has been—in the case of Morning Trains, 5½ hours; and in that of the mixed Trains, 8 hours.

As applicable to this subject, and the economy which should at all times be one of the governing features in the running of Trains, the following extract from the Report upon the N. Y. & E. R. R. for 1855, by D. C. McCallum, Esq., its well-known and efficient General Superintendent, and which document now bears a standard character, may not be deemed inopportune:—

“In the transaction of a passenger traffic, great speed forms an important item of cost, the high rate of which is governed by what frequently proves to be a ruinous competition, in which the hazard of passengers, and liability of Railroad Companies, are increased in equal ratio.

“It has been stated authoritatively, that the cost of running a train is increased nearly as the square of the speed; for the correctness of which, experience will not permit me to vouch; but I may be allowed to venture the remark, that the present rates of fare do not generally compensate for the large capital invested, and the enormous expense incurred. And I have no doubt, that the speed usually adopted has an important influence in producing this result.

“In estimating the effect of high rates of speed in the cost of operating a road, it is not sufficient to count only the expense involved by the expenditure

of the greater power required, and the additional wear and tear of the roadway and machinery; as these, though by no means unimportant items, may be considered as such, when compared with the uncertain contingencies growing out of it; prominent amongst which are the delays caused by the increased liability of not reaching the stations at the time prescribed, and the accidents resulting from the effort to do so.

“Where the Time Table is so arranged as to call for speed nearly equal to the full capacity of the engine, it is very obvious that the risks of failure in “making time” must be much greater than at reduced rates; and when they do occur, the efforts made to gain time must be correspondingly greater and uncertain.

“A single example will suffice to shew this. A train whose prescribed rate of speed is thirty miles an hour, having lost five minutes of time, and being required to gain it, in order to meet and pass an opposing train at a station ten miles distant, must necessarily increase its speed to forty miles an hour; and a train whose prescribed rate of speed is forty miles an hour, under similar circumstances, must increase its speed to sixty miles an hour; in the former case it would probably be accomplished, whilst in the latter it would probably result in failure; or if successful, it would be so at a fearful risk of accident. But a failure in either case would have the effect of retarding the movement of the opposing train, deranging the time of those of the same and of an inferior class in both directions, involving perhaps on the part of the latter the necessity of similar struggles for time, and thus may prove the primary cause of accident to all trains whose movements may be affected thereby. This is more particularly the case in operating lines where the aid of the telegraph is not brought into requisition.

“Prudence would certainly dictate, that instead of encountering such risks, trains should rather wait, and passengers suffer the inconveniences of detention; but it must be borne in mind, that the temptations to proceed are great, as it frequently happens that a loss of a few minutes at certain points may so derange the running of trains, as on the entire trip to involve the hindrance of hours; add to which the complaints of passengers for what they may conceive to be want of exertion and unnecessary delay; for it is notorious, that no more allowance is made for failing to “make time” where the speed is forty miles an hour, than in cases where it is only half that rate. Trains seldom run too fast to suit passengers, and Railroad Companies are apt to attempt the gratification of travellers at the expense of better judgment.—Reasonable speed and regularity are much more desirable than high speed and its attendants, irregularities and delay, which are frequently produced by the introduction of one fast train only.”

He further remarks, with regard to the economical management of a Freight Traffic, amongst other things, that the speed should be reduced to the *lowest* standard consistent with the exigencies of business.

I have no accidents to report. No instance has occurred by which any of the passengers have been injured; and except in a few cases where some of the employees have had fingers bruised, or portions of the Rolling Stock has sustained trifling injury, the Road, so far as the Traffic Engines and Trains are concerned, *has been entirely exempt from accident of any kind.*

The arrangement entered into with the Telegraph Companies, by which the Railway is enabled freely to use the wires between Saint John and Shediac, and the intermediate telegraph stations, viz: (Ossekeag, Norton, Sussex, Anagance, Salisbury, and Moncton,) has proved of great service to the latter in the transaction of its business. To Mr. Stevens, the Superintendent, and

the operators generally, I willingly acknowledge the many obligations we are under, for the courtesy and consideration at all times manifested in their intercourse with the officers of the Railway, and for the preference ever freely accorded in the transmission of important messages. But whilst thus desirous to acknowledge the benefit which the Railway has derived from the arrangement spoken of, it by no means proves that such facilities will continue to be sufficient for its future business. Five months experience in working the through line, has convinced me that the introduction of the telegraph into all principal Stations, and the qualification of all Station Agents to be operators, is of the *first importance*; for whilst every possible care has been, and will continue to be taken, every reasonable facility should be afforded a Superintendent, without chance of interruption, to remedy *errors* to which *all* are liable, and which any amount of forethought and consideration might possibly be powerless to prevent.

The Rolling Stock has been increased the past year, by the addition of—

- One Engine,
- One 16-wheel First Class Passenger Car,
- Four Express, Mail, and Baggage Cars,
- Forty-seven Freight Box Cars,
- Thirty-one Freight Platform Cars,
- One Snow Plough, and
- Five Hand Cars.

The Engine was built at the Foundry of Messrs. Fleming & Humbert; and the Cars and Snow Plough, (except the Hand Cars, which were made at the Railway Machine Shop, Shediac,) were built at the factory of Mr. Frederick James.

The list of employees, as here furnished, shows the staff as constituted on the 31st October last; since then, however, some changes have been made, which it may not be out of place here to note.

C. B. Taylor, Freight Clerk at Sussex, has been made Station Master at Rothsay, vice Wm. King resigned; the situation occupied by the former being abolished. H. W. Baldwin has been appointed Station Master at Shediac, in the room of Robert Atkinson. J. Corbett has been removed from Sussex to Anagance. L. McLean, J. Quigley, and Edward Farrell, have been removed, their services not being required. In the Locomotive Department, the services of H. Sutton, H. Brown, Edward House, Peter Douglas, Wm. Mulligan, Alexander Donald, and H. Thompson, not being needed, have been dispensed with; and George Smith, Engine Driver, has resigned.

The Freight Agent and Switchman's services at Point DuChene not being required after the close of navigation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are dispensed with for the winter.

The salaries of the Station Masters at the following places have been fixed, to take effect from 1st November last:—

Rothsay,	...	...	...	...	...	£60 per annum.
Ossekeag,	...	...	...	...	...	£100 “
Sussex,	...	...	...	...	...	£125 “
Moncton,	...	...	...	...	...	£80 “
Shediac,	...	...	...	...	...	£125 “

Mr. George Watkin, the Locomotive Foreman at Saint John prior to 1st August last, having been appointed to superintend the Rolling Stock repairs for the whole road, served up to 15th October last, when he resigned, and Mr. Z. Lord, the former Locomotive Foreman for Shediac Division, was

appointed in his place, and now serves in that capacity. To both these gentlemen is the Railway indebted for the zeal, promptitude, and cheerfulness, with which their responsible and important duties have ever been performed.

I may here say, indeed, that generally the whole staff, without distinction, have manifested a degree of alacrity and faithfulness in the performance of their several duties, and an amount of interest for the success of the Railway, which is worthy of all praise.

Care has been taken to define the position of officers and men, that each may understand his responsibility, and perform his duty.

Each is required to be answerable and receive orders from his *immediate superior only*, who is required to be prompt in reporting all derelictions of duty, that evils may be at once corrected.

Care has generally been taken—whilst deeming it requisite and necessary to secure the largest possible amount of information in all its details in every branch of the service under my control—not to interfere with or lessen the influence of subordinate officers.

The interest and zeal generally manifested, I am persuaded, is in some measure the result of the adoption of this course.

In anticipation of the change in the currency laws coming into operation on the first of the present fiscal year, the tariff was, on the opening of the line through in August last, made to conform; and the books have since gradually undergone an entire change. Advantage was taken of this circumstance to revise and improve the system, increase the checks, and lessen the labour incident thereto, which it was found would increase with the present year's business. The system may now be said to be complete, although doubtless other requirements will suggest improvements, and a large increased traffic will need additional assistance to maintain the check, (in the freighting department particularly,) efficient and complete. A thorough audit of all transactions appertaining to this department of the service is kept in this Office, and the principal of *personal accountability* has been strictly enforced.

A northeast gale in the month of October last did the wharf at Point DuChene material damage; the track for the entire length being carried over the western edge, and the ballast to the depth of two feet being removed by the action and severity of the storm. The trains were prevented traversing the wharf for several days, and it was found impossible then to do more than make temporary repairs, it being supposed that the opening of the Spring would enable it to be done to greater advantage, particularly as some alterations would be requisite, in order to render it secure in the future; and provide additional track and freighting accommodation.

The Steamer "*Arabian*," to and from Quebec and intermediate Ports, connected regularly each fortnight with the Railway at Point DuChene, and the Steamer "*Westmorland*" made the usual trips to and from Bedeque and Charlottetown and Pictou twice per week each way. In addition to this, the Steamer "*Princess Royal*" was placed on the route between the Railway Terminus and Richibucto and Miramichi twice, and Bedeque once per week each way, under an arrangement with the Railway, whereby reduced rates for through passengers and freight were charged. This arrangement gave general satisfaction; but the season being far advanced when this boat was put upon the route, and the irregularity consequent, does not enable me to speak definitely of the success of the enterprise. Sufficient has however transpired to shew that the almost entire trade of the North Shore of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, which has hitherto found its way

through Canso to other places, may with proper facilities and inducements be brought over the line to or through Saint John. It is the intention of the owners of this Steamer, I have understood, to make one trip per week the ensuing season to the Harbour of Cascumpec, situate on the northern side of Prince Edward Island. This place is the resort and head quarters of over five hundred American fishing vessels, and it is estimated, on good authority, that over 30,000 barrels of fish, with the consequent return freights, may be secured from this place alone.

Of the importance of advertising extensively and judiciously, I deem it unnecessary to speak.

A connection by rail with the water at Salisbury is needed, in order to enable the accumulation (at the head of tide water) of deals and other lumber, from the several mills and privileges on the various tributaries of the Petitcodiac River, being brought to market with facility.

The freighting accommodation at Saint John is entirely too limited. It is not sufficient for the present business, and is totally inadequate to the *moving* capacity of the road. Suitable room for this purpose, and the extension to the water, is requisite and necessary to facilitate its operations; and the want thereof causes expense, inconvenience, and delay.

This enterprise to the people of this country is a new experiment, and prudence, forethought, economy, and judgment, should be used in its management. This being the case, may we not reasonably suppose, as its advantages are appreciated and understood, the result will exceed their highest anticipations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. CARVELL.

STATEMENT OF LAND DAMAGE CLAIMS.

Date.	Claimant.		Award by Appraisers.	Award by Commissioners
1859				
Nov. 12	R. M'Leod,	{ Borrow Pit, and } { Stream diversion, }		£45 0 0
15	G. Secord,	Borrow Pit,	£80 0 0	
20	H. Perkins,	Stream diversion,	10 0 0	
	S. Renshaw,	Gates, &c.		4 0 0
	D. Buchanan,	Land damage,	10 0 0	
	J. Johnston,	Gates,		3 11 10
	Thomas Purvis,	Stream diversion,		21 5 0
	C. Anderson,	Land damage and Crossing,		40 0 0
	— Hope,	Borrow Pits,		10 0 0
	J. Bennett,	Crossing,		12 10 0
	D. Porter,	Do.		1 10 0
	J. Palmer,	Borrow Pit & Road diver'n.		110 0 0
	S. Harvey,	Land damage,	90 0 0	
	C. Roach,	Crossing,		10 0 0
	P. Doherty,	Land damage,	12 10 0	
1860				
Jan. 10	W. Anderson,	Borrow Pit,		10 0 0
11	W. Hope,	Do.		30 0 0
31	R. M'Vey,	Land damage,	75 0 0	
	J. Read,	Do.		25 0 0
	H. V. Crundall,	Borrow Pit,		10 0 0
Feb. 4	D. Porter,	Land damage and Crossing,		33 0 0
March 14	Thomas Purvis,	Gates,		4 0 0
31	E. Steeves,	Land damage and Crossing,		200 0 0
April 18	W. Anderson,	Ballast Pit and Crossing,		66 13 4
23	T. L. Nixon,	Borrow Pitt,		132 13 1
26	Thomas Vincent,	Crossing,		25 0 0
27	P. O. Kane,	Do.		10 0 0
May 2	C. Anderson,	Ballast Pit,		138 5 0
26	W. Alden,	Borrow Pit,		12 10 0
31	R. B. C. Weldon,	Do.		25 0 0
June 10	J. B. Dodge,	Land damage,		10 0 0
25	J. M'Creedy,	Crossing,		45 0 0
July 16	J. Henderson,	Gates,		4 0 0
19	W. Kierstead,	Crossing,		5 0 0
21	W. Allen,	Gates,		4 0 0
31	G. Brown,	Crossing,		2 10 0
	D. H. Wood,	Do.		13 5 0
	R. Sproule,	Do.		2 0 0
	D. Buchanan,	Do.		3 0 0
	G. Steeves,	Do.		17 10 0
	George Gibson,	Do.		6 10 0
August 1	W. R. M. Burtis,	Land damage,	75 0 0	
	S. G. Fowler,	Do.	6 5 0	
15	J. D. M. Keator,	Gates,		4 0 0
	C. W. Till,	Land damage,	15 0 0	
	B. Kinnear,	Removing House,	90 0 0	
17	P. C. Shanahan,	Crossing,		34 5 0
	Thomas Cother,	Gates,		4 0 0
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£163 15 0	£1,134 18 3

Statement of Land Damage Claims.—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.		Award by Appraisers.	Award by Commiss'rs.
1860		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£163 15 0	£1,134 18 3
Aug. 17	Thomas Purvis,	Land damage,	200 0 0	
	M. A. Travis & others,	Do.	75 0 0	
	D. F. Wood,	Crossing,		27 16 0
	J. S. Raymond,	Land damage,	7 10 0	
	A. C. Evanson,	Do.	50 0 0	
	G. M. Campbell,	Do.	50 0 0	
	R. L. Hazen,	Do.	50 0 0	
Sept. 4	G. A. Morton,	Do.		50 0 0
10	P. King,	Do.		25 0 0
14	W. Rupert,	Do.		5 0 0
19	James Stack,	Do.	25 0 0	
21	C. M'Creedy,	Gates, &c.		9 0 0
	J. Dobbin,	Do.		4 0 0
	G. A. Morton,	Do.		4 0 0
	W. Somers,	Crossing,		25 0 0
October,	John Ruland,	Ballast Pit,		25 0 0
	James Ruland,	Do.		25 0 0
16	J. M'Leod,	Gates,		4 0 0
	A. B. Sproule,	Gates and Crossings,		13 5 0
25	Lewis Burns,	Land damage,	100 0 0	
26	J. Crundall,	Borrow Pit,		8 0 0
	U. Nicholl,	Crossing,		8 0 0
	T. L. Nixon,	Land damage,		5 0 0
				£1,372 19 3
		Paid Recording fees and Law Expenses,		69 3 8
		Appraisers' Account,		1,020 1 5
		Crossings, &c., made by Contractors, as per their Contracts, now classified,		827 10 9
			£1,021 5 0	£3,289 15 1

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid by Commissioners,	...	...	£1,372 19 3
Do. by Appraisers,	...	...	1,021 5 0
Recording Fees and Law Expenses,	...	...	69 3 8
Appraisers' Account,	...	...	1,020 1 5
Crossings, &c., made by the Contractors,	...	...	827 10 9
			<u>£4,311 0 1</u>

APPENDIX NO. 7.

RETURNS FROM CROWN LAND OFFICE.

CASUAL REVENUE.

Return of Timber Licences issued out of the Crown Land Office between
the 1st November 1859, and the 31st October 1860, both inclusive.

Class 1.—Between 1st November 1859 and 1st May 1860.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Rate per Mile.	Amount.
1	Alexander, Guy	2	20s.	£2 0 0
1	Allan, John	2	...	2 0 0
2	Bailey, Gideon D.	5	...	5 0 0
2	Bain, Hugh	4	...	4 0 0
1	Barker, John W.	2	100s.	10 0 0
1	Barker, Spafford	2	20s.	2 0 0
2	Barry, Thomas	4	...	4 0 0
1	Beckwith, John A.	2½	...	2 10 0
2	Beveridge, Benjamin	4	...	4 0 0
1	Branscombe, Arthur	2	60s.	6 0 0
1	Briggs, Daniel	2	20s.	2 0 0
1	Brockway, James	2	...	2 0 0
1	Brooks, Thomas T.	2	...	2 0 0
2	Burpee, Isaac C.	4	...	4 0 0
1	Burrell, Robert	2	...	2 0 0
3	Caie, William S.	6	...	6 0 0
2	Coburn, Moses	4	...	4 0 0
1	Corey, Jacob	2	...	2 0 0
1	Coyle, Edward	2	160s.	16 0 0
1	Crandall, William	2	20s.	2 0 0
2	Crocker, Robinson	5	...	5 0 0
2	Crozier, Thomas	6	...	6 0 0
1	Currier, Alexander	2	...	2 0 0
1	Curry, George W.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Cutler, J. E.	2	...	2 0 0
2	Davidson, William	9	...	9 0 0
2	Davis, Thomas	4	...	4 0 0
1	Day, Absalom	3	...	3 0 0
3	DesBrisay, L. P. W.	8	...	8 0 0
1	Dow, John	6	...	6 0 0
1	Dowdall, Hill	2	...	2 0 0
1	Dunn, Robert Jr.	3½	...	3 10 0
1	Everett, William	4	...	4 0 0
1	Ferguson, John (Sunbury)	2	...	2 0 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

Class 1.—Return of Timber Licences in 1860.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Rate per Mile.	Amount.
2	Ferris, John	7	20s.	£7 0 0
1	Foster, Joel	2	...	2 0 0
1	Fowlie, William J.	4	...	4 0 0
1	Fraser, Wm. J.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Gates, Ephraim C.	2½	181s.	22 12 6
2	Gillmor, Alfred	5	20s.	5 0 0
1	Glazier, John	2	...	2 0 0
1	Grattan, James	2	...	2 0 0
1	Hammond, C. A.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Hammond, M. F.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Hanson, Angus M.	2	...	2 0 0
2	Harding, Jesse	5	...	5 0 0
1	Hart, George II.	3	...	3 0 0
1	Hatheway, George L.	2	45s.	4 10 0
2	Haws, John	4	20s.	4 0 0
2	Hebert, Vital	5½	...	5 10 0
1	Humphreys, Cyrus	2	51s.	5 2 0
5	Hutchison, Richard	10	20s.	10 0 0
1	Johnson, Charles	2	...	2 0 0
1	Johnson, Samuel	2	55s.	5 10 0
3	Kerr, George	7	20s.	7 0 0
1	Landry, Isaac	2	...	2 0 0
1	Lutes, Peter	2	...	2 0 0
1	Meahan, John	3	...	3 0 0
5	Muirhead, William	12	...	12 0 0
1	Munro, David	3	...	3 0 0
1	M'Laggan, Alexander	3	...	3 0 0
5	M'Lauchlan, John	11	...	11 0 0
1	M'Lean, Archibald G.	2	...	2 0 0
1	M'Lean, Charles	2	...	2 0 0
1	M'Lean, Isaac	2	20s. 6d.	2 1 0
1	M'Lean, John A.	3	20s.	3 0 0
1	M'Duff, John	2	...	2 0 0
1	M'Gowan, John	2	...	2 0 0
1	Orser, Albert	2	...	2 0 0
1	Patterson, David	2	60s.	6 0 0
1	Perley, Charles	2	20s.	2 0 0
1	Phillips, David	2	...	2 0 0
1	Polley, James	2	...	2 0 0
1	Rainsford, Osborn	4½	...	4 10 0
2	Ritchie, David	4	...	4 0 0
1	Scott, David	2½	...	2 10 0
1	Smith, David W.	2	21s.	2 2 0
1	Smith, John	2	20s.	2 0 0
2	Smith, William F.	4	...	4 0 0
2	Smith, William S.	6½	...	6 10 0
1	Snell, George	2	...	2 0 0
2	Sowerby, Isaac	4	...	4 0 0
3	Stewart, Dugald	4½	...	4 0 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

3

Class 1.—Return of Timber Licences in 1860.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Rate per Mile.	Amount.
1	Sutherland, Joseph	2	20s.	£2 0 0
1	Tapley James W.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Taylor, Nathan S.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Do.	2	31s.	3 2 0
1	Underhill, Thomas W.	3	20s.	3 0 0
3	Vasseur, Hilaire	6	...	6 0 0
1	Wark, David	6	...	6 0 0
1	Wetmore, Douglas	2	21s.	2 2 0
1	Woods, Francis	2	20s.	2 0 0
133		320		£380 11 6
	Deduct Mileage credited in October 1859,			6 0 0
	Net Receipts, 1st November 1859, to 1st May 1860,			£374 11 6

ABSTRACT.

121	For upset price,	295½	20s.	£295 10 0
1	Advance on upset price,	2	20s. 6d.	2 1 0
2	Do.	4	21s.	4 4 0
1	Do.	2	31s.	3 2 0
1	Do.	2	45s.	4 10 0
1	Do.	2	51s.	5 2 0
1	Do.	2	55s.	5 10 0
2	Do.	4	60s.	12 0 0
1	Do.	2	100s.	10 0 0
1	Do.	2	160s.	16 0 0
12—1	Do.	2½	181s.	22 12 6
133		320		£380 11 6

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Class 2.—Between 1st May and 31st October 1860.

1	Ackerman, Nelson	2	20s.	£2 0 0
1	Alexander, Charles	2	...	2 0 0
1	Alexander, Guy	2	...	2 0 0
1	Alexander, Thomas	2	86s.	8 12 0
1	Allan, Alexander	2	20s.	2 0 0
1	Anderson, D. H.	6½	80s.	26 0 0
4	Andrews, Hugh	14½	20s.	14 10 0
1	Armstrong, Sutton	2	...	2 0 0
1	Atkinson, Miracious	21½	300s.	37 10 0
1	Do.	2	20s.	2 0 0
1	Bailey, Abraham	7½	...	7 10 0
1	Bailey, Gideon D.	4½	34s.	7 13 0
7	Do.	35	20s.	35 0 0
8	Bain, Hugh	23½	...	23 10 0
2	Baird, Francis	7½	...	7 10 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

Class 2.—Return of Timber Licences in 1860.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Rate per Mile.	Amount.
1	Baird, Henry	2	20s.	£2 0 0
1	Barry, Thomas	2	70s.	7 0 0
10	Do.	24	20s.	24 0 0
1	Barton, Conrad	2	...	2 0 0
1	Beckwith, John A.	4½	140s.	31 10 0
5	Do.	17	20s.	17 0 0
1	Bedell, George A.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Bedell, Wm. J.	2	...	2 0 0
22	Beveridge, Benjamin	64½	...	64 10 0
2	Black, Wm. A.	9½	...	9 10 0
1	Bradbury, Isaac W.	2	85s.	8 10 0
3	Do.	8	20s.	8 0 0
5	Branscombe, Arthur	14	...	14 0 0
1	Briggs, Daniel	3	62s.	9 6 0
9	Do.	31½	20s.	31 10 0
1	Brockway, Silas	2	...	2 0 0
2	Brooks, Thomas F.	5	...	5 0 0
1	Brown, Thomas W.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Brown, William	2	50s.	5 0 0
1	Brymer, George	2½	30s.	3 15 0
2	Bubar, John	12	20s.	12 0 0
5	Burchill, George	14	...	14 0 0
1	Burpee, Charles	2	...	2 0 0
8	Burpee, Isaac C.	24½	...	24 10 0
2	Burpee, Stephen G.	6	...	6 0 0
3	Burpee, T. B. Coburn	14	...	14 0 0
1	Butler, Walter S.	2	...	2 0 0
20	Caie, William S.	69½	...	69 10 0
1	Carman, Samuel J.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Carr, William A.	2	...	2 0 0
4	Coburn, Moses	9	...	9 0 0
1	Cole, John	2	21s.	2 2 0
1	Do.	2	21s.	2 2 0
4	Do.	11	20s.	11 0 0
3	Conner, James	10	...	10 0 0
1	Conway, John	8	...	8 0 0
2	Corey, Jacob	4½	...	4 10 0
1	Coy, James	2	...	2 0 0
1	Coy, William	2	...	2 0 0
2	Coyle, Edward	5	...	5 0 0
1	Crozier, Thomas	3	...	3 0 0
1	Crocker, Robinson	2	21s.	2 2 0
26	Do.	93½	20s.	93 10 0
1	Curren, Terence	7	...	7 0 0
1	Currier, David	2	...	2 0 0
2	Curry, George W.	7	...	7 0 0
3	Cutler, Robert B.	7½	...	7 10 0
1	Darraha, James	2	21s.	2 2 0
1	Do.	2½	20s.	2 10 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

5

Class 2.—Return of Timber Licences in 1860.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Rate per Mile.	Amount.
1	Davidson, Richard	3	105s.	£15 15 0
1	Davidson, William	3	20s.	3 0 0
4	Davis, Alfred	8½	...	8 10 0
4	Day, Nathan P.	20	...	20 0 0
2	DeBeck, George	7	...	7 0 0
1	Densamore, J. W.	2	...	2 0 0
1	DesBrisay, L. P. W.	3	70s.	10 10 0
53	Do.	190½	20s.	190 10 0
1	Dewitt, John H.	4	85s.	17 0 0
1	Dewitt, Thomas O.	2	20s.	2 0 0
1	Dibblee, William F.	3	100s.	15 0 0
4	Do.	17	20s.	17 0 0
2	Doherty, William	9½	...	9 10 0
3	Dunn, George	11	...	11 0 0
6	Dunn, Robert Jr.	20½	...	20 10 0
1	Elkin, Robert	2	...	2 0 0
1	Estabrooks, Stephen H.	3	...	3 0 0
5	Ferguson, Francis	47	...	47 0 0
1	Ferguson, James	2	...	2 0 0
9	Ferguson, Jno. (Gloucester)	37½	...	37 10 0
8	Ferguson, John (Sunbury)	32½	...	32 10 0
18	Ferris, John	67½	...	67 10 0
1	Ferguson, Samuel	4	...	4 0 0
1	Fowler, William H.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Fowlie, George	4	...	4 0 0
1	Fowlie, William Sr.	2	...	2 0 0
2	Fulton, Francis	10½	...	10 10 0
1	Fulton, Robert	2	112s.	11 4 0
5	Do.	11	20s.	11 0 0
1	Fulton, William	2½	100s.	12 10 0
3	Garbutt, Henry	20	20s.	20 0 0
5	Gates, Ephraim C.	12	...	12 0 0
5	Gilmore, Alfred	10½	...	10 10 0
18	Gillmor, Daniel	46	...	46 0 0
1	Glazier, John	4½	...	4 10 0
1	Glen, Matthew	2	41s.	4 2 0
1	Gray, John	2	20s.	2 0 0
1	Ham, John	3	...	3 0 0
3	Hamilton, William	12	...	12 0 0
1	Hammond, Abram C.	3½	100s.	17 10 0
2	Hanson, Angus M.	4	20s.	4 0 0
1	Harding, Jesse	4½	85s.	19 2 6
22	Do.	73½	20s.	73 10 0
2	Harley, John	4	...	4 0 0
1	Hart, George H.	2	73s.	7 6 0
7	Do.	25½	20s.	25 10 0
1	Hartt, Thomas	2	...	2 0 0
10	Haws, John	35½	...	35 10 0
1	Hatheway, George L.	4	205s.	41 0 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

Class 2.—Return of Timber Licences in 1860.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Rate per Mile.	Amount.
11	Hatheway, George L.	31½	20s.	£31 10 0
2	Hayes, James	4	...	4 0 0
1	Henry, James	2	55s.	5 10 0
1	Herron, George A.	2	20s.	2 0 0
1	Hill, H. N.	5	...	5 0 0
8	Hoben, George W.	32	...	32 0 0
1	Hooper, N. S.	4	...	4 0 0
1	Horton, Ebenezer	2	...	2 0 0
1	Hoyt, Abner	3	...	3 0 0
2	Hoyt, Samuel	4	...	4 0 0
1	Hughson, William	2	...	2 0 0
5½	Hutchison, Richard	179	...	179 0 0
1	Hunter, George	2	...	2 0 0
1	Johnson, Charles	2	105s.	10 10 0
1	Do.	2	20s.	2 0 0
1	Johnson, D. H.	5	...	5 0 0
3	Johnson, Samuel	7½	...	7 10 0
1	Kelly, John	6	...	6 0 0
1	Kelly, Rebecca	7	...	7 0 0
1	Kelly, Robert	2	...	2 0 0
1	Kennedy, James	2½	...	2 10 0
1	Kennedy, Thomas	2	...	2 0 0
1	Kerr, Donald	2	...	2 0 0
16	Kerr, George	52	...	52 0 0
1	Kilburn, Benjamin	3	...	3 0 0
1	Kingston, Thomas	2	...	2 0 0
1	Langen, James	2	...	2 0 0
2	Langen, Samuel	6	...	6 0 0
3	Lawrence, Bela R.	15	...	15 0 0
7	Letson, George E.	18½	...	18 10 0
2	Lipsett, Andrew	5	...	5 0 0
8	Lunt, Enoch	48	...	48 0 0
1	Martin, Andrew	2	...	2 0 0
1	Mitchell, J. S.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Moffat, William	8	...	8 0 0
1	Mooney, Martin	2½	...	2 10 0
1	Moore, John	7	40s.	14 0 0
1	Do.	6	20s.	6 0 0
4	Morrison, John A.	18½	...	18 10 0
2	Morrow, David	5½	...	5 10 0
1	Morrow, George	23	105s.	10 10 0
6	Do.	23	20s.	23 0 0
1	Morrow, George D.	2½	30s.	3 15 0
1	Do.	4	20s.	4 0 0
1	Muirhead, William	3	105s.	15 15 0
30	Do.	87½	20s.	87 10 0
1	Munro, David	3	24s.	3 12 0
12	Do.	34	20s.	34 0 0
1	Murray, David	2	...	2 0 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

Class 2.—Return of Timber Licences in 1860.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Rate per Mile.	Amount.
1	Murray, Thomas	4½	23s.	£5 3 6
1	Do.	4	24s.	4 16 0
1	Do.	4	42s.	8 8 0
4	Do.	19½	20s.	19 10 0
1	M'Adam, John	2	...	2 0 0
1	Do.	2	90s.	9 0 0
1	M'Bean, Angus	2	20s.	2 0 0
2	M'Bean, John	10	...	10 0 0
1	M'Cann, William	2	...	2 0 0
1	M'Carthy, Daniel	2	...	2 0 0
1	M'Cluskey, James	2	...	2 0 0
1	M'Intosh, Angus	3	...	3 0 0
2	M'Kendrick, Michael	10	...	10 0 0
40	M'Laggan, Alexander	129	...	129 0 0
1	M'Lauchlan, John	2	...	2 0 0
1	M'Lean, Archibald	6	...	6 0 0
3	M'Lean, Archibald G.	9	...	9 0 0
1	M'Lean, Duncan	2	...	2 0 0
1	M'Lean, John	4½	...	4 10 0
1	M'Lean, William A.	2	24s.	2 8 0
12	Do.	47	20s.	47 0 0
1	M'Mahon, J.	2	...	2 0 0
2	M'Millan, Miles	8	...	8 0 0
1	M'Pherson, Charles	3½	21s.	3 13 6
11	Do.	34	20s.	34 0 0
1	M'Vicker, William	2	...	2 0 0
3	Nason, Joseph	12	...	12 0 0
2	Nelson, John	4	...	4 0 0
1	Noble, Adam	2	32s.	3 4 0
1	Do.	3	20s.	3 0 0
1	O'Brien, J. W.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Parlee, Abn. N.	2½	...	2 10 0
2	Parker, George J.	5½	...	5 10 0
1	Patterson, David	2	...	2 0 0
1	Perley, Charles	4	103s.	20 12 0
20	Do.	49	20s.	49 0 0
6	Perley, William E.	18	...	18 0 0
2	Peters, George S.	4	...	4 0 0
1	Peterson, Charles	3	...	3 0 0
2	Perry, James	4	...	4 0 0
1	Phillips, David Jr.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Phillips, James A.	3	...	3 0 0
1	Phillips, Ratchford	2	...	2 0 0
1	Phillips, Robert	2	...	2 0 0
1	Polley, James	3½	...	3 10 0
1	Polley, Robert	3½	...	3 10 0
1	Do.	2½	35s.	4 7 6
6	Prescott, Gideon	14	20s.	14 0 0
1	Price, Walter R.	2	...	2 0 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

Class 2.—Return of Timber Licences in 1860.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Rate per Mile.	Amount.
1	Rainsford, Osborne	4½	20s.	£4 10 0
3	Randall, Samuel	11½	...	11 10 0
1	Rankin, James	3	...	3 0 0
5	Raymond, P. R.	19½	...	19 10 0
13	Reynolds, Wm. K.	54½	...	54 10 0
20	Ritchie, David	61½	...	61 10 0
1	Rogers, Samuel	2	...	2 0 0
1	Rourke, W. H.	2	52s.	5 4 0
1	Do.	2	40s.	4 0 0
1	Do.	2	35s.	3 10 0
1	Samuel, Samuel J.	2½	20s.	2 10 0
2	Savage, Ezekiel	8	...	8 0 0
1	Scovil, Richard C.	2	...	2 0 0
2	Scovil, William H.	7½	...	7 10 0
1	Scott, David	3½	70s.	12 5 0
3	Do.	13½	20s.	13 10 0
1	Shea, Charles	3	...	3 0 0
1	Smith, David	2	...	2 0 0
1	Smith, D. H.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Smith, D. W.	3	22s.	3 6 0
1	Smith, D. H.	3	30s.	4 10 0
4	Smith, Harrison T.	16	20s.	16 0 0
3	Smith, Horatio B.	22½	...	22 10 0
1	Smith, John	2	...	2 0 0
4	Smith, William F.	9	...	9 0 0
3	Smith, William S.	15	...	15 0 0
3	Snell, George	6	...	6 0 0
1	Snell, William	2	...	2 0 0
4	Sowerby, Isaac	21½	...	21 10 0
6	Sowerby, William	18	...	18 0 0
1	Steeves, Albert	2	...	2 0 0
9	Stewart, Dugald	37½	...	37 10 0
1	Stockton, Sidney S.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Sweeney, Patrick	2	...	2 0 0
1	Taylor, Nathan S.	2	...	2 0 0
8	Temple, Thomas	28½	...	28 10 0
1	Terriault, Regis	2	...	2 0 0
1	Thompson, Alexander	2	...	2 0 0
3	Thompson, James	10	...	10 0 0
1	Thompson, Samuel B.	2	21s.	2 2 0
1	Do.	2	20s.	2 0 0
1	Thomson, Robert	5	...	5 0 0
2	Tibbits, James	9½	...	9 10 0
1	Tilton, John	2	59s.	5 18 0
1	Do.	4	60s.	12 0 0
1	Do.	4½	20s.	4 10 0
1	Toal, Thomas	2	...	2 0 0
4	Todd, Freeman H.	14	...	14 0 0
1	Tracey, George	4½	...	4 10 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

Class 2.—Return of Timber Licences in 1860.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Rate per Mile.	Amount.
2	Tracey, Jeremiah Jr.	9½	20s.	£9 10 0
1	Tracey, Richardson	7½	54s.	20 5 0
1	Underhill, B. N.	2½	20s.	2 10 0
1	Upton, David	2½	56s.	7 0 0
1	Do.	2	135s.	13 10 0
1	Vasseur, Hilaire	2	20s.	2 0 0
5	Walker, Edward	20	...	20 0 0
9	Wark, David	47½	...	47 10 0
1	Wagram, Edward Jr.	2	...	2 0 0
1	Webb, Joshua	2	...	2 0 0
1	Wetmore, Douglas	2	...	2 0 0
1	Wiggins, Gilbert	2	112s.	11 4 0
1	Williams, William	3	20s.	3 0 0
1	Whalen, Michael	3	...	3 0 0
1	Whittaker, Joseph	2½	...	2 10 0
2	Woods, Francis	6½	...	6 10 0
5	Yeamans, Richard	24	...	24 0 0
2	Briggs, Daniel	4	125s.	25 0 0
5	Myshral, Joseph	19½	20s.	19 10 0
959		3,219		£3,633 12 0

ABSTRACT.

904	At upset prices,	3,054½	20s.	£3,054 10 0
6	At advance on upset price,	13½	21s.	14 3 6
1	Do.	3	22s.	3 6 0
1	Do.	4½	23s.	5 3 6
2	Do.	9	24s.	10 16 0
3	Do.	8	30s.	12 0 0
1	Do.	2	32s.	3 4 0
1	Do.	4½	34s.	7 13 0
2	Do.	4½	35s.	7 17 6
2	Do.	9	40s.	18 0 0
1	Do.	2	41s.	4 2 0
1	Do.	4	42s.	8 8 0
1	Do.	2	50s.	5 0 0
1	Do.	2	52s.	5 4 0
1	Do.	7½	54s.	20 5 0
1	Do.	2	55s.	5 10 0
1	Do.	2½	56s.	7 0 0
1	Do.	2	59s.	5 18 0
1	Do.	4	60s.	12 0 0
1	Do.	3	62s.	9 6 0
3	Do.	8½	70s.	29 15 0
1	Do.	2	73s.	7 6 0
1	Do.	6½	80s.	26 0 0
3	Do.	10½	85s.	44 12 6
1	Do.	2	86s.	8 12 0
1	Do.	2	90s.	9 0 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

Class 2.—Return of Timber Licences in 1860.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Rate per Mile.	Amount.
3	At advance on upset price,	9	100s.	£45 0 0
1	Do.	4	103s.	20 12 0
4	Do.	10	105s.	52 10 0
2	Do.	4	112s.	22 8 0
2	Do.	4	125s.	25 0 0
1	Do.	2	135s.	13 10 0
1	Do.	4½	140s.	31 10 0
1	Do.	4	205s.	41 0 0
55—1	Do.	2½	300s.	37 10 0
959		3,219		£3,633 12 0

Average rate per Mile, 22s. 6½d.

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant*.

Timber Berths to be sold in November 1860.

No.	Name of Applicant.	Sq. Miles.	Deposit per mile.	Amount.
270	Miller, James	3	20s.	£3 0 0
288	Munro, David	2	...	2 0 0
292	Dougal, William	2	...	2 0 0
		Total,		£7 0 0

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant*.

Return of Fines, &c. received between 1st Nov. 1859, and 31st Oct. 1860, on Timber and Lumber, &c., cut on Crown Lands without Licence.

When paid. 1860.	Names.	Nature of Payment.	Amount.
March 30.	Emery, George	Lumber, nett,	£2 11 0
“ “	M'Laughlan, John	do. do.	3 0 0—£5 11 0
October 31.	Todd, Freeman	do. do.	... .. 2 6 10
		Total,	... .. £7 17 10

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant*.

Abstract and Recapitulation of Receipts on account of the Casual Revenue for Timber and Lumber, between 1st Nov. 1859, and 31st Oct. 1860.

Mileage on Timber Lic. between 1st Nov. '59, & 1st May '60,	£374 11 6
Do. do. 1st May 1860, and 1st Oct. 1860,	3,633 12 0
Mileage on Berths to be sold in November 1860, ...	7 0 0—£4015 3 6
Fines on Timber and Lumber cut without Licence, ...	... .. 7 17 10
Total for Timber and Lumber,	£4,023 1 4

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant*.JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*

RETURN OF SALES OF CROWN LAND

From 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860, both inclusive, for payment down or by annual instalments under the Regulations of 31st Aug. 1858.

Twenty per cent being deducted for payment down, and five per cent. Commission allowed to the Local Deputies for all sums paid by them to the Receiver General.

ALBERT.—REUBEN STILES and JOHN R. RUSSELL, Local Deputies.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Deputy.
14,352	Barber, John	82	£12 6 0	£2 9 2	£9 16 10
14,353	Duffey, Michael	22	3 6 0	0 13 2	2 12 10
14,354	Steeve, Daniel	22	3 6 0	0 13 2	2 12 10
14,403	Fraser, John J.	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,405	Wolhaupter, Caroline J.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,420	Cleveland, William	20	5 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0
14,421	Dorning, Dennis	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,782	Shaw, Charles	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,875	Duffy, James	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,880	Payne, Robert	120	19 10 0	3 18 0	15 12 0
14,881	Do.	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,882	Do.	175	26 5 0	5 5 0	21 0 0
14,883	Steves, Frederick	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,885	Rankin, Alexander	200	39 3 4	7 16 8	31 6 8
14,886	Do.	200	39 3 4	7 16 8	31 6 8
14,887	Do.	200	40 16 8	8 3 4	32 13 4
14,888	Do.	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,889	Do.	200	40 16 8	8 3 4	32 13 4
14,890	Do.	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,891	Do.	200	32 10 0	6 10 0	26 0 0
14,892	Do.	400	60 0 0	12 0 0	48 0 0
14,961	Dryden, John M.	100	15 0 0	...	15 0 0
14,963	McClelan, Abner R.	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,967	Do.	170	25 10 0	5 2 0	20 8 0
14,978	Babcock, Frederick	95	14 5 0	2 17 0	11 8 0
14,979	Bradbury, Isaac W.	1214	182 2 0	36 8 4	145 12 8
15,088	Mullins, William	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
15,089	Fraser, John J.	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,404	Wolhaupter, Harriett A.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,798	Carey, Thomas	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,799	Collicut, Peter B.	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,872	Peck, Judson N.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,873	Stephens, James	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,875	Crossman, W. H.	60	9 0 0	...	2 5 0
14,876	Coyle, Neil	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,877	Farrell, Patrick	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,878	Dougan, Michael	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,879	Lilly, Patrick	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,884	Steves, Frederick	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,960	Stephens, John	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,962	Irvin, George	45	6 15 0	...	1 13 9
14,963	Sweeney, Manus	40	6 0 0	...	1 10 0
14,964	Hayward, Wellington	25	6 5 0	...	1 11 3
14,966	Anderson, John M.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0

Return of Sales of Crown Lands in 1860.—Continued.

ALBERT COUNTY.—Continued.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Deputy.
14,976	Long, John	100	£15 0 0	...	£3 15 0
14,977	Gildart, Sarah J.	38	5 14 0	...	1 8 6
14,980	Beaman, Charles	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,087	Milton, John	95	14 5 0	...	3 11 3
15,090	Mitton, Rainsford	60	9 0 0	...	2 5 0

Paid Deputy. £723 3 11 : Commission, £36 3 4 : Paid Rec. Gen. £687 0 7.

CARLETON.—JAMES R. HARTLEY, Local Deputy.

14,896	Connell, William M.	33	£4 19 0	£19 10 0	£3 19 2
14,897	Connell, George H.	1000	150 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0
14,348	Derrah, George	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,349	Stickney, Samuel	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,790	Baker, Henry W.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,817	Cluff, Samuel	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,898	Brown, Joseph	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,899	Brown, David	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,900	Cook, George	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,901	Cook, Asa	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,902	Cook, Henry	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,903	Cook, John	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,904	Cook, Samuel	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,905	Cook, James	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,906	Cook, William Jr.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,907	Cook, William	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,989	Connell, John	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,049	Brown, Jane	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,050	Brown, Isaac N.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,051	Brown, James W.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,052	Hay, Jane P.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,053	Hay, Foster B.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,054	Hay, Robert A.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,055	Hay, Alexander S.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,056	Hay, Hester E.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,057	Upham, Robert	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,058	Boyer, George W.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,059	Boyer, James W.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,060	Boyer, George R.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,061	Boyer, Amos S.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,062	Boyer, Anna M.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,063	Boyer, Pamela F.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0

Paid Deputy. £234 11 8 : Commission, £11 14 8 : Paid Rec. Gen. £222 17s.

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

13

Return of Sales of Crown Lands in 1860.—Continued.

CHARLOTTE.—EDWARD JACK and PATRICK CURRAN, Local Deputies.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Deputy.
14,358	Gillmor, Daniel	1000	£150 0 0	£30 0 0	£120 0 0
14,356	Prescott & Lawrence,	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,357	Gillmor, Daniel	564	84 12 0	16 18 6	67 13 6
14,359	Gillmor, Dan. & 3 others,	600	92 10 0	18 10 0	74 0 0
14,358	Lawrence, Bela R.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
14,360	Gillmor, Dan. & 3 others,	400	63 6 8	12 13 4	50 13 4
14,361	Do.	100	16 5 0	3 5 0	13 0 0
14,362	Do.	100	17 18 4	3 11 8	14 6 8
14,363	Do.	240	50 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0
14,364	Robinson, Thomas Jr.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
14,367	Graham, Henry	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,368	Parks, William J.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,417	Prescott & Lawrence,	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,802	Blood, H. P.	178	45 19 8	9 3 11	36 15 9
14,803	Chipman, Zach. & 3 others,	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,804	Do.	601	90 3 0	18 0 7	72 2 5
14,805	Do.	325	48 15 0	9 15 0	39 0 0
14,806	Do.	276	42 11 0	8 10 3	34 0 9
14,807	Do.	200	31 5 0	6 5 0	25 0 0
14,808	Do.	184	46 7 8	9 5 7	37 2 1
14,810	Todd, Freeman H.	565	84 15 0	16 19 0	67 16 0
15,010	Graham, Henry	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,365	Christie, George W.	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
15,008	Kelly, Daniel	81	12 3 0	...	3 0 9
15,009	Boyd, William	84	12 12 0	...	3 3 0
15,086	Joy, Robert	42	6 6 0	...	1 11 6

Paid Deputy, £809 3 3 : Commission, £40 8 8 : Paid Rec. Gen. £708 14 7.

GLOUCESTER.—HON. JAMES DAVIDSON and MATTHEW CARRUTHERS, Local Deputies.

14,779	Taylor, William	73	£10 19 0	£2 3 9	£8 15 3
14,923	Wilson, James	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,924	Wilson, Peter	82	12 6 0	2 9 2	9 16 10
14,925	Wilson, Robert	60	9 0 0	1 16 0	7 4 0
14,926	Cowan, Nelson	35	5 0 0	1 1 0	4 4 0
14,927	Cowan, Thomas Jr.	62	9 0 0	1 17 2	7 8 10
14,413	Hache, Joseph Jr.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,414	Hache, Daniel	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,415	Hache, James	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0

Paid Deputy, £60 13 11 : Commission, £3 0 8 : Paid Rec. Gen. £57 13 3.

Return of Sales of Crown Lands in 1860.—Continued.

KENT.—ROBERT DOUGLAS and JOHN LITTLE, Local Deputies.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Deputy.
14,418	Chisholm, Donald	160	£24 0 0	£4 16 0	£19 4 0
14,419	Basterashe, Lewis	120	18 0 0	3 12 0	14 8 0
14,809	Doherty, William	114	17 2 0	3 8 5	13 13 7
14,836	Grogan, Thomas	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
14,837	Doherty, William	160	24 0 0	4 16 0	19 4 0
14,841	Daigle, Peter Jr.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,866	Johnson, Alexander	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,867	Coates, John	74	11 2 0	2 4 5	8 17 7
14,868	Doherty, William	67	10 1 0	2 0 2	8 0 10
14,870	Richard, John	49	7 7 0	1 9 5	5 17 7
14,871	Robicheau, John B.	112	16 16 0	3 7 3	13 8 9
14,971	Jerway, Joseph	77	11 11 0	2 6 2	9 4 10
14,973	M'Manus, Patrick C.	150	22 10 0	4 10 0	18 0 0
14,975	Henry, John	59	8 17 0	1 15 5	7 1 7
15,002	Pettingall, Thomas	160	24 0 0	4 16 0	19 4 0
15,022	Sherwood, Richard C.	640	96 0 0	19 4 0	76 16 0
15,023	Do.	640	96 0 0	19 4 0	76 16 0
14,423	Dunn, Robert J.	80	12 0 0	...	3 0 0
14,780	M'Narin, William	96	14 8 0	...	3 12 0
14,781	Coil, Jonathan	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,835	M'Donald, Ward C.	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,838	Doherty, William	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,839	Cormea, Lewis	55	8 5 0	...	2 1 3
14,840	Warman, George Sr.	89	13 7 0	...	3 6 9
14,843	Hutchison, Robert	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,844	Hutchison, John C.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,869	Beattie, John	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,935	Allan, Rama	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,936	Basterashe, Samuel	100	15 0 0	...	5 0 0
14,937	M'Narin, Alexander	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,938	M'Narin, Anthony	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,972	Collins, Daniel	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,974	Bourke, Lewis	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,021	Jerway, Joseph	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,085	Brown, Samuel	45	6 15 0	...	1 13 9
15,091	Daigle, Oliver	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
15,092	Walker, John	93	13 19 0	...	3 9 9

Paid Deputy, £415 5 3 : Commission, £20 15 2 : Paid Rec. Gen. £394 10 1.

KING'S.—GEORGE M'CREADY, Local Deputy.

14,372	Keith, Ezekiel B.	10	£1 10 0	£0 6 0	£1 4 0
14,374	Keith, Charles	99	14 17 0	2 19 5	11 17 7
14,375	Do.	13	2 2 3	0 8 5	1 13 10
14,377	Cogle, Joseph	90	13 10 0	2 14 0	10 16 0
14,379	Keith, Charles B.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
14,422	Freeze, John Sr.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,811	M'Creedy, Samuel	55	8 5 0	1 13 0	6 12 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

15

Return of Sales of Crown Lands in 1860.—Continued.

KING'S COUNTY.—Continued.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Deputy.
14,812	Fairweather, George E.	252	£37 16 0	£7 11 2	£30 4 10
14,813	Hutchison, Richard	55	8 5 0	1 13 0	6 12 0
14,921	Fairweather, Joseph	184	27 12 0	5 10 5	22 1 7
14,922	Connor, Patrick	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,920	Murphy, G. W.	2	0 6 0	0 1 2	0 4 10
14,929	Arnold, Thomas O.	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,930	M'Donald, Jacob D.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,931	Underhill, Jacob D.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,932	Munro, David R.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,933	Arnold, Thomas O.	209	31 7 0	6 5 4	25 1 8
14,934	James, Frederick	210	31 10 0	6 6 0	25 4 0
14,956	Hourahan, Ann	11	1 13 0	0 6 7	1 6 5
14,957	Keith, William	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,958	Haller, Hannah	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
15,024	Arnold, Thomas O.	300	46 5 0	9 5 0	37 0 0
14,369	Quigley, John	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,370	M'Gee, Joseph	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,371	Arnold, Robert K.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,373	Keith, Ezekiel B.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,376	Keith, Charles	100	15 0 0	...	4 1 3
14,378	Price, Oswell N.	38	5 14 0	...	1 8 6
14,919	Murphy, George W.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,928	March, Henry	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,955	Hourahan, Ann	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,075	Arnold, T. Edwin	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,076	Arnold, William S.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0

Paid Deputy, £333 3 6 : Commission, £16 13 3 : Paid Rec. Gen. £316 10 3.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—CHARLES J. PETERS, Hon. JAMES DAVIDSON, and WILLIAM PARKER, Local Deputies.

14,792	Ransberry, Alexander	30	£4 10 0	£0 18 0	£3 12 0
14,796	Watt, Patrick	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,860	O'Brien, William	187	28 1 0	5 12 2	22 8 10
14,861	O'Neill, John	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
14,865	Barrio, Isadore	66	9 18 0	1 19 7	7 18 5
15,044	Ross, William	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,350	Bell, John	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,351	Griffith, Joseph	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,791	Ransberry, Alexander	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,797	Berton, William J.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,862	O'Shaughnessy, Michael	62	9 6 0	...	2 6 6
14,863	Waddleton, Samuel Jr.	88	13 4 0	...	3 6 0
14,864	Barrio, Isadore	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,001	Flannigan, John	100	61 5 0	...	15 6 3
15,045	Donovan, Dennis	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0

Paid Deputy, £105 10 6 : Commission, £5 5 6 : Paid Rec. Gen. £100 5s.

Return of Sales of Crown Lands in 1860.—Continued.

QUEEN'S.—ROBERT SNELL, SAMUEL M. STARKEY, and JAMES KERR, Local Deputies.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Deputy.
14,408	Hanford, Thomas	100	£15 0 0	£3 0 0	£12 0 0
14,801	Corey, Jacob	60	9 0 0	1 16 0	7 4 0
14,815	Fowler, Elizabeth	206	30 18 0	6 3 7	24 14 5
14,816	Fowler, John	95	14 5 0	2 17 0	11 8 0
14,851	Hall, Stephen H.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,852	Fairweather, Joseph	75	11 5 0	2 5 0	9 0 0
14,853	Fairweather, C. H.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,854	Fairweather, Joseph	81	12 3 0	2 8 7	4 14 5
14,855	Do.	88	13 4 0	2 12 9	10 11 3
14,915	Tilton, John	100	27 10 0	5 10 0	22 0 0
14,968	Starkey, S. Morton	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,968	Hamm, William	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
15,025	Fulton, Francis Jr.	25	12 10 0	2 10 0	10 0 0
15,028	Baird, Francis	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
15,079	Corey, Jacob	89	13 7 0	2 13 5	10 13 7
14,366	Kelly, John	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,409	Worden, Judson	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,410	Worden, Gershom	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,411	Holmes, Sarah E.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,412	Worden, Jarvis	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,416	Crawford, Abner	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,424	M'Mullin, Edward	65	9 15 0	...	2 8 9
14,425	Taylor, John W.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,783	Sproull, Oliver B.	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,800	Corey, W. T.	60	9 0 0	...	2 5 0
14,814	Kelly, William	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,789	Mctt, Daniel	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,842	Ackerman, Nelson	65	10 0 5	...	2 10 1
14,893	Kierstead, George L.	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,894	Kierstead, Elijah	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,895	Kierstead, Cyrus	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,913	Woods, Adam	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,914	Tilton, John	100	27 10 0	...	6 17 6
14,959	Woods, John E.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,967	Secord, Samuel Jr.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,969	Starkey, James	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,970	Alward, Howard	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,985	Hunt, Elijah	50	45 0 0	...	11 5 0
14,986	Fowlie, Alexander	90	13 10 0	...	3 7 6
14,987	Bunnell, Isaac B.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,988	Montgomery, George	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
15,026	Fulton, Francis Jr.	100	50 0 0	...	12 10 0
15,027	Lunny, Ann A.	60	9 0 0	...	2 5 0
15,043	Derrah, William	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,077	Trott, George	58	8 14 0	...	2 3 6
15,078	Hetherington, Thomas	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
15,080	Butler, John	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,081	M'Callum, James	97	14 11 0	...	3 12 9
15,082	Brown, John D.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,083	Baird, Francis	99	14 17 0	...	3 14 3
15,084	Briggs, John	40	6 0 0	...	1 10 0

Paid Deputy, £306 12 6: Commission, £15 6 4: Paid Rec. Gen. £291 6 2.

Return of Sales of Crown Lands in 1860.—Continued.

RESTIGOUCHE.—DAVID SADLER, Local Deputy.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Deputy.
14,794	Colepitts, Andrew	10	£1 10 0	£0 6 0	£1 4 0
14,795	Calderwood, James	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
14,909	Church of Scotland, 4 Town Lots		4 0 0	0 16 0	3 4 0
14,910	Sillars, Margaret	17	4 5 0	0 2 0	4 3 0
14,992	Pride, John H.	8	1 4 0	0 4 10	0 19 2
14,995	Sillars, James	19½	4 17 6	0 2 2	4 15 4
14,996	M'Kenzie, Archibald	14	3 10 0	0 1 7	3 8 5
14,997	M'Kenzie, Archibald Jr.	21	7 7 0	0 3 3	7 3 9
14,998	Sillars, Angus	22	11 0 0	0 4 11	10 15 1
15,000	Gordon, George	4	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
15,031	Ritchie, Robert	5½	1 7 6	...	1 7 6
15,032	Dickson, George	7	1 15 0	...	1 15 0
15,034	Moffat, George	17½	4 7 6	0 2 0	4 5 6
15,036	Bracket, Thomas	18	18 9 0	0 8 4	18 0 8
15,098	Montgomery, Thomas	15	8 15 0	0 1 8	3 13 4
15,101	Gillice, John	17½	4 7 6	0 1 9	4 5 9
14,793	Colepitts, Andrew	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,991	Pride, John H.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,993	Mott, William	17½	4 7 6	...	1 1 10
14,994	Do.	20	5 0 0	...	1 5 0
14,999	Sillars, Margaret	17	4 5 0	...	1 1 3
15,033	Mahoney, John	16½	4 2 6	...	1 0 7
15,035	Mahoney, Francis	15½	5 16 3	...	1 9 1
15,037	Gordon, Robert G.	16	6 16 0	...	1 14 0
15,038	Do.	14	10 3 0	...	2 10 9
15,039	Gordon, George	11	8 5 0	...	2 1 3
15,040	Do.	12	12 0 0	...	3 0 0
15,041	Gordon, Donald	17	6 16 0	...	1 14 0
15,042	Do.	9	9 9 0	...	2 7 3
15,093	Mott, John	33½	31 16 6	...	7 19 1
15,094	Ferguson, Michael D.	20	5 0 0	...	1 5 0
15,095	Morrisay, John	14	3 10 0	...	0 17 6
15,096	Harris, Alexander	16½	4 2 6	...	1 0 7
15,097	Morrisay, Edward	24	6 0 0	...	1 10 0
15,099	M'Kenzie, Archibald	12	3 0 0	...	0 15 0
15,100	Burgis, Samuel	12	3 0 0	...	0 15 0
15,102	Murray, Thomas	39	9 15 0	...	2 8 9

Paid Deputy, £119 6 5 : Commission, £5 19 3 : Paid Rec. Gen. £113 7 2.

SAINT JOHN.—JOSEPH B. WHIPPLE, Local Deputy.

14,916	Hanson, Oscar & Gideon	100	£15 0 0	£3 0 0	£12 0 0
14,917	M'Lachlan, John	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,918	Hanson, O. & G.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,984	Foster, Edward	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
15,005	Neville, Michael	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
15,006	Neville, Richard B.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0

App. No. 7.—3

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

Return of Sales of Crown Lands in 1860.—Continued.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.—Continued.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Deputy.
15,007	Bowes, Thomas	100	£15 0 0	£3 0 0	£12 0 0
15,103	Gault, James	212	31 16 0	6 7 2	25 8 10
14,981	Donnelly, James	85	19 2 6	...	4 15 7
14,982	Donnelly, Thomas	63	11 16 3	...	2 19 1
14,983	Brophy, Kearns	98	14 14 0	...	3 13 6
15,003	Charlton, Isaac	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,004	Seeley, Linus	190	15 0 0	...	3 15 0

Paid Deputy, £128 7s. : Commission, £6 8 3 : Paid Rec. Gen. £121 18 9.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Rec. General.
14,406	Beckwith, John A.	73	£10 19 0	£2 3 9	£8 15 3
14,777	Drummond, Thomas M.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,829	Anderson, William	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,857	Tracey, Charles	10	1 10 0	0 6 0	1 4 0
14,407	Thomas, Joshua	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6
14,778	M'Lean, Frederick A.	96	14 8 0	...	3 12 0
14,788	Johnston, William	69	10 7 0	...	2 11 9
14,846	Ridgewell, Henry	100	15 8 4	...	3 17 1
14,856	Tracey, Charles R.	100	15 0 0	Paid Deputy.	3 15 0
15,029	Porter, William	50	7 10 0	1 17 6	...
15,030	Ackerman, Nelson Jr.	50	7 10 0	1 17 6	3 11 3
15,073	Pollock, John	50	7 10 0	...	1 17 6

Paid Deputy, £3 15s. : Commission, £0 3 9 : Paid Rec. Gen. £55 1 4.

VICTORIA.—CHARLES E. BECKWITH, Local Deputy.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Deputy.
14,380	Watters, Charles	100	£15 8 4	£3 1 8	£12 6 8
14,381	Do.	100	16 5 0	3 5 0	13 0 0
14,845	Beveridge, Benjamin	90	13 10 0	2 14 0	10 16 0
14,384	Corbin, Amable	94	14 2 0	...	3 10 6
14,819	Caldwell, Robert	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,820	Caldwell, Adam H.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,990	M'Cullion, Bernard	88	13 4 0	...	0 3 6
14,911	Connell, Chas. (Trustee)	1 T. lot	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
14,912	Anderson, John (do.)	1 do	1 0 0	...	1 0 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

19

Return of Sales of Crown Lands in 1860.—Continued.

VICTORIA COUNTY.—Continued.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Deputy.
15,011	Hartt, William	1 T. lot	£25 0 0	£5 0 0	£20 0 0
15,012	Trepaney, Frederick	1 do	10 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
15,013	Babin, Severin	1 do	10 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
15,014	Costello, John	1 do	10 5 0	2 1 0	8 4 0
15,015	Do.	1 do	10 1 0	2 3 0	8 1 0
15,047	West, William L.	1 do	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
15,046	Hartt, William	1 do	50 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0
15,048	Beardsley, John D.	1 do	75 0 0	15 0 0	60 0 0
14,382	M'Cormick, Mary	2 Town Lots	30 0 0	...	7 10 0
14,383	Craven, John	2 do	30 0 0	...	7 10 0
14,818	Costigan, Harriet	1 Pasture Lot	21 0 0	...	5 5 0

Paid Deputy, £236 19 2 : Commission, £11 16 10 : Paid Rec. Gen. £225 2 4.

YORK COUNTY.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Rec. General.
14,338	Eaton, Henry F.	160	£24 0 0	£4 16 0	£19 4 0
14,339	Do.	2101	315 3 0	63 0 7	252 2 5
14,340	Bolton, John	410	138 7 6	27 13 6	110 14 0
14,341	Do.	740	240 10 0	48 2 0	192 8 0
14,342	Do.	200	65 16 8	13 3 4	52 13 4
14,343	Do.	154	30 16 0	6 3 2	24 12 10
14,344	Do.	398	84 11 6	16 18 4	67 13 2
14,345	Do.	200	40 16 8	8 3 4	32 13 4
14,346	Henry, Arthur	100	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,393	Gillmor, Daniel	50	10 12 6	2 2 6	8 10 0
14,394	Do.	100	20 3 4	4 1 8	16 6 8
14,395	Do.	100	25 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0
14,396	Do.	100	25 8 4	5 1 8	20 6 8
14,397	Barry, Thomas	205	31 12 1	6 6 5	25 5 8
14,398	Gillmor, Daniel	200	38 6 8	7 13 4	30 13 4
14,399	Do.	200	46 16 8	8 3 4	32 13 4
14,400	Barry, Thomas	527	79 1 0	15 16 2	63 4 10
14,401	Maxwell, James Jr.	250	37 10 0	7 10 0	30 0 0
14,773	Bolton, John	1353	202 19 0	40 11 9	162 7 3
14,774	Gillmor, Daniel	115	17 5 0	3 9 0	13 16 0
14,775	Do.	385	57 15 0	11 0 0	46 4 0
14,776	Do.	150	22 10 0	4 10 0	18 0 0
14,787	Morrow, George	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
14,830	Bradbury, Isaac W.	240	42 0 0	8 8 0	33 12 0
14,831	M'Adam, Andrew	325	48 15 0	9 15 0	39 0 0
14,832	Do.	175	26 5 0	5 5 0	21 0 0
14,833	M'Adam, Hugh	300	45 0 0	9 0 0	36 0 0
14,834	M'Adam, John Jr.	300	45 0 0	9 0 0	36 0 0
14,847	Murchie, James	2065	309 15 0	61 19 0	247 16 0
14,848	Murchie, John G.	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

Return of Sales of Crown Lands in 1860.—Continued.

YORK COUNTY.—Continued.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Rec. General.
14,849	Marchie, William A.	200	£30 0 0	£6 0 0	£24 0 0
14,850	Speedy, Thomas	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
14,858	Watson, Robert	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
14,859	Gillmor, Daniel	200	30 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
15,108	Gates, Church E.	937	140 11 0	28 2 2	112 8 10
15,109	Do.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
15,110	M'Adam, Andrew	108	16 4 0	3 4 9	12 19 3
15,019	Jaffrey, William	55	8 5 0	1 13 0	6 12 0
15,020	Gates, Ephraim C.	350	52 10 0	10 10 0	42 0 0
15,074	Hartt, George H.	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
14,347	M'Donald, John	100	20 0 0	...	5 0 0
14,392	Nesbit, Thomas	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,402	Miller, William H.	96	14 8 0	...	3 15 0

Discount for payment down, £494 4s. : Paid Receiver General, £1,989 3 11.

Special Sale in NORTHUMBERLAND.—Deputy PARKER.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Offsets and Discount allowed.	Paid Deputy.
14,908	Egan, Rev. Michael	106	£15 18 0	£7 16 7	£8 1 5

Paid Deputy, £8 1 5 : Commission, £0 8 0 : Paid Rec. Gen. £7 13 5.

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Abstract of Sales of Crown Land from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

COUNTY OF ALBERT.

4030	Payment down,	3s.	£604 10 0	
320	do.	3s. 3d.	52 0 0	
400	do.	3s. 11d.	78 6 8	
400	do.	4s. 1d.	81 13 4	
20	do.	5s.	5 0 0	
5170	—			£821 10 0
1638	Instalments,	3s.	£245 14 0	
25	do.	5s.	6 5 0	
1663	—			251 19 0
6833	—			£1073 9 0

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1033	Payment down,	3s.	...	£154 19 0
2950	Instalments,	3s.	...	442 10 0
3983	—			597 9 0

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

21

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

3955	Payment down,	3s.	£593	5	0			
876	do.	3s. 1d.	185	1	0			
200	do.	3s. 1½d.	31	5	0			
400	do.	3s. 2d.	63	6	8			
100	do.	3s. 3d.	16	5	0			
100	do.	3s. 7d.	17	18	4			
240	do.	4s. 2d.	50	0	0			
184	do.	5s. 0½d.	46	7	8			
178	do.	5s. 2d.	45	19	8			
6233			<hr/>			£999	8	4
257	Instalments,	3s.	38	11	0	
6490			<hr/>			£1037	19	4

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

412	Payment down,	3s.	...	...	£61	16	0
300	Instalments,	3s.	...	...	45	0	0
712			<hr/>			106	16	0

COUNTY OF KENT.

2932	Payment down,	3s.	...	...	£439	16	0
1658	Instalments,	3s.	...	...	248	14	0
4590			<hr/>			688	10	0

COUNTY OF KING'S.

2127	Payment down,	3s.	£319	1	0			
300	do.	3s. 1d.	46	5	0			
13	do.	3s. 3d.	2	2	3			
2440			<hr/>			£367	8	3
938	Instalments,	3s.	£140	14	0			
100	do.	3s. 3d.	16	5	0			
1038			<hr/>			156	19	0
3478			<hr/>			524	7	3

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

533	Payment down,	3s.	£79	19	0			
106	do.	3s.	15	18	0			
639			<hr/>			£95	17	0
700	Instalments,	3s.	£105	0	0			
100	do.	12s. 3d.	61	5	0			
800			<hr/>			166	5	0
1439			<hr/>			262	2	0

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

1194	Payment down,	3s.	£179	2	0			
100	do.	5s. 6d.	27	10	0			
25	do.	10s.	12	10	0			
1319			<hr/>			£219	2	0
2619	Instalments,	3s.	£392	17	0			
65	do.	3s. 1d.	10	0	5			
100	do.	5s. 6d.	27	10	0			
100	do.	10s.	50	0	0			
50	do.	18s.	45	0	0			
2934			<hr/>			525	7	5
4253			<hr/>			744	9	5

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

68	Payment down,	3s.	£10	4	0		
117	do.	5s.	29	5	0		
21	do.	7s.	7	7	0		
22	do.	10s.	11	0	0		
18	do.	20s. 6d.	18	9	0		
246	<hr/>					£76	5 0
200	Instalments,	3s.	£30	0	0		
208½	do.	5s.	52	2	6		
15½	do.	7s. 6d.	5	16	3		
17	do.	8s.	6	16	0		
16	do.	8s. 6d.	6	16	0		
14	do.	14s. 6d.	10	3	0		
11	do.	15s.	8	5	0		
33½	do.	19s.	31	16	6		
12	do.	20s.	12	0	0		
9	do.	21s.	9	9	0		
536½	<hr/>					173	4 3
782½	<hr/>					£249	9 3

COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

912	Payment down,	3s.	...	...	£136	16 0
298	Instalments,	3s.	£44	14	0		
63	do.	3s. 9d.	11	16	3		
85	do.	4s. 6d.	19	2	6		
446	<hr/>					75	12 9
1385	<hr/>					212	8 9

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

283	Payment down,	3s.	...	...	£42	9 0
465	Instalments,	3s.	£69	15	0		
100	do.	3s. 1d.	15	8	4		
565	<hr/>					85	3 4
848	<hr/>					127	12 4

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

90	Payment down,	3s.	£13	10	0		
100	do.	3s. 1d.	15	8	4		
100	do.	3s. 3d.	16	5	0		
290	<hr/>					45	3 4
382	Instalments,	3s.	...	...	57	6 0
672	<hr/>					102	9 4

COUNTY OF YORK.

10,706	Payment down,	3s.	£1605	18	0		
205	do.	3s. 1d.	31	12	1		
240	do.	3s. 6d.	42	0	0		
200	do.	3s. 10d.	33	6	8		
154	do.	4s.	30	16	0		
500	do.	4s. 1d.	102	1	8		
448	do.	4s. 3d.	95	4	0		
100	do.	5s.	25	0	0		
100	do.	5s. 1d.	25	8	4		
100	do.	6s.	30	0	0		
740	do.	6s. 6d.	240	10	0		
200	do.	6s. 7d.	65	16	8		
410	do.	6s. 9d.	188	7	6		
14,108	<hr/>					£2471	0 11

Carried forward,

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

23

14,103	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£2,471 0 11
196 Instalments,	3s.	£29 8 0
100 do.	4s.	20 0 0
14,399—296		49 8 0—£2,520 8 11
Total Acres, &c. for Casual Revenue, 49,837½ : £8,247 10 7.		

General Abstract and Summary of Land Sales on Account of Casual Revenue between 1st November 1859, and 31st October 1860, both inclusive.

For Payment down,	28,381 acres,	at	3s.	£4,257 3 0	
	1,481		3s. 1d.	228 6 5	
	200		3s. 1½d.	31 5 0	
	400		3s. 2d.	62 6 8	
	533		3s. 3d.	86 12 3	
	240		3s. 6d.	42 0 0	
	100		3s. 7d.	17 18 4	
	200		3s. 10d.	38 6 8	
	400		3s. 11d.	78 6 8	
	154		4s.	30 16 0	
	900		4s. 1d.	183 15 0	
	240		4s. 2d.	50 0 0	
	448		4s. 3d.	95 4 0	
	237		5s.	59 5 0	
	184		5s. 0½d.	46 7 8	
	100		5s. 1d.	25 8 4	
	178		5s. 2d.	45 19 8	
	100		5s. 6d.	27 10 0	
	100		6s.	30 0 0	
	740		6s. 6d.	240 10 0	
	200		6s. 7d.	65 16 8	
	410		6s. 9d.	188 7 6	
	21		7s.	7 7 0	
	47		10s.	23 10 0	
	18		20s. 6d.	18 9 0	
	36,012			£5,931 10 10	
For Instalments,	12,601		3s.	£1,890 3 0	
	165		3s. 1d.	25 8 9	
	100		3s. 3d.	16 5 0	
	63		3s. 9d.	11 16 3	
	100		4s.	20 0 0	
	85		4s. 6d.	19 2 6	
	233½		5s.	58 7 6	
	100		5s. 6d.	27 10 0	
	15½		7s. 6d.	5 16 3	
	17		8s.	6 16 0	
	16		8s. 6d.	6 16 0	
	100		10s.	50 0 0	
	100		12s. 3d.	61 5 0	
	14		14s. 6d.	10 3 0	
	11		15s.	8 5 0	
	50		18s.	45 0 0	
	33½		19s.	31 16 6	
	12		20s.	12 0 0	
	9		21s.	9 9 0	
	13,825½			2,315 19 9	
Totals,	49,837½			£8,247 10 7	

		<i>Forward,</i>	£8,247 10 7
For Payment down,	6 Town lots, 20s.	£6 0 0	
	2 do. 200s.	20 0 0	
	1 do.	19 1 3	
	1 do.	10 5 0	
	1 do.	15 0 0	
	1 do.	25 0 0	
	1 do.	50 0 0	
	1 do.	75 0 0	
		£211 6 3	
For Instalments,	4 do. 300s.	£60 0 0	
	1 Pasture lot,	21 0 0	
		81 0 0	
			292 6 3
			£8,539 16 10
		Total amount,	

Average rate per acre, 3s. 3 7-10d. currency.

Distribution of Amounts Paid and Due, Offsets, &c.

Amount paid to the Deputy Receiver General,	...	...	...	£5,351 3 10
Commission to Local Deputies,	...	...	£174 3 8	
Discount for payment down,	...	...	1,213 6 4	
			1,387 10 0	
Offset on Sale to Rev. M. Egan, (from a cancelled sale,)	...	...	...	4 13 0
Loss in distribution of fractions on Instalments,	...	...	...	0 0 6
Instalments payable in future years, viz:—				
Albert,	...	...	...	£188 19 3
Carleton,	...	...	...	331 17 6
Charlotte,	...	...	...	28 18 3
Gloucester,	...	...	...	33 15 0
Kent,	...	...	...	185 5 6
King's,	...	...	...	117 14 3
Northumberland,	...	...	...	124 13 9
Queen's,	...	...	...	394 0 6
Restigouche,	...	...	...	129 18 0
Saint John,	...	...	...	56 14 6
Sunbury,	...	...	...	63 17 6
Victoria,	...	...	...	103 14 6
York,	...	...	...	37 1 0
				1,796 9 6
				£8,539 16 10

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

Return of Sums paid Receiver General between 1st Nov. 1859 and 31st Oct. 1860, on account of Instalments for Land sold at former periods.

Record	Name.	Instalments paid.	Paid Deputy.	Paid	
				Dep.	Rec. Gen.
387	Hughey, Arthur	On account,	£3 0 0		
3,851	Collicott, William	3rd,	...	£4 2 6	
4,051	Smith, Richard	Whole amount,	...	8 2 6	
4,418	Hill, Samuel	Balance,	8 2 6		
4,421	Morison, Jeremiah	On account,	2 10 0		
4,958	Moffett, John	Balance,	11 5 0		
4,495	Duffy, John	Balance,	...	11 5 0	
5,517	Murdoch, William	Balance,	...	3 15 0	
5,746	Hunter, W. B.	2nd,	...	3 7 6	
5,962	Stitham, A.	Balance,	...	11 5 0	
6,003	Sullivan, Patrick	2nd,	...	3 15 0	
6,937	M'Eachran, Arch.	2nd,	3 15 0		
7,032	Weeks, Samuel	Balance,	...	3 15 0	
7,817	Hartin, Thomas	Balance,	...	7 10 0	
8,458	Fields, John	Balance,	...	9 9 0	
8,463	Kendrick, Wm.	Balance,	...	11 5 0	
8,491	Minchain, James O.	Balance,	...	5 12 6	
8,579	May, John	Balance,	...	13 10 0	
8,715	Pitfield, John V.	2nd,	...	7 13 4	
8,725	M'Mahon, Silas	Balance,	...	11 5 0	
8,798	Hosford, Richard	Balance,	...	19 7 6	
8,839	Finniss, John L.	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,388	M'Connell, John	Balance,	...	11 5 0	
9,419	Smith, P. L.	Balance,	6 19 6		
9,475	Green, James	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,476	Barbour, W.	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,477	Pagan, Wm.	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,478	Pagan, John	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,483	O'Rourke, Margaret	4th,	3 15 0		
9,685	Mersereau, Jacob	3rd,	...	3 15 0	
9,718	M'Adam, J. W.	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,719	Eaton, Joseph	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,720	Lawson, John	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,721	Gregory, Thomas	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,722	Gregory, William	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,748	Smyth, Nathan	Balance,	7 10 0		
9,810	Campbell, Joseph	Balance,	7 7 0		
9,896	Inches, C. Sr.	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,897	Inches, C. Jr.	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,898	Inches, Julius L.	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,900	Inches, James	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,901	Inches, Peter	Balance,	11 5 0		
9,994	Adams, Nathan	Balance,	11 5 0		
10,439	Thomas, Linus	2nd,	...	1 17 6	
10,440	Boone, Murray	4th,	...	1 19 9	
10,750	M'Lean, Samuel	4th,	...	3 15 0	
10,960	Wilson, Thomas	Balance,	...	5 12 6	
11,045	Ashe, John	2nd and 3rd,	...	7 16 0	
11,082	Casey, Belona	Balance,	...	2 16 7	
11,092	Walsh, John	2nd,	3 15 0		
11,107	Nixon, Thomas	Balance,	11 5 0	£173 16 2	

CROWN. LAND RETURNS.

Sums paid on account of Land sold at former periods.—Continued.

Record	Name.	Instalments paid.	Paid Deputy.	Paid Dep. Rec. Gen.
11,247	M'Naught, Joseph	Balance,	£9 0 0	£173 10 2
11,277	M'Donald, John	2nd,	3 15 0	
11,410	Philips, John	2nd,	7 10 0	
11,444	Dorain, James	Balance,	11 5 0	
11,716	Stewart, Alex.	Balance,	11 5 0	
11,791	Gregware, Charles	Balance,	...	11 5 0
11,842	Fournier, Florence	2nd,	2 10 0	
11,898	Clark, Joseph	3rd,	3 8 3	
12,064	Hartley, Jas. C.	2nd,	3 15 0	
12,155	M'Lean, Charles	Balance,	4 13 9	
12,213	Cloney, Thomas	Balance,	...	11 5 0
12,335	Breau, John M.	Balance,	7 17 6	
12,337	Savoy, Louis	Balance,	3 15 0	
12,338	Savoy, Oliver	4th,	2 16 3	
12,360	Robicheau, Edward	4th,	3 15 0	
12,756	Boyle, James	Balance,	11 5 0	
12,782	Bourk, Lazare	2nd,	1 17 6	
12,802	Hopkins, Alex.	Balance,	11 5 0	
12,898	Cochrane, Isaac	Balance,	5 5 9	
12,899	Johnson, James	Balance,	7 14 2	
12,934	Maher, Joseph	2nd,	3 15 0	
12,945	Kennedy, J. Jr.	Balance,	11 5 0	
12,946	Moore, Ed.	Balance,	11 5 0	
12,947	Smyth, Hugh	Balance,	11 5 0	
12,948	Smyth, Thomas	Balance,	11 5 0	
12,949	Smyth, William	Balance,	11 5 0	
12,950	Pagan, Wm. Jr.	Balance,	11 5 0	
12,952	Cochrane, Samuel	2nd,	3 15 0	
12,957	Davidson, John J.	Balance,	...	11 5 0
12,958	Davidson, Henry	Balance,	...	11 5 0
12,964	Long, Charles	Balance,	...	2 11 0
13,080	Hoyt, William	4th,	...	
13,058	Henry, John		6 11 0	
13,054	Richard, Hypolite	Balance,	...	10 19 0
13,105	Cripps, Richard	Balance,	11 0 6	
13,217	Moore, James	Balance,	...	11 5 0
13,222	Jones, Thomas	Balance,	...	3 17 6
13,621	M'Connell, Cath.	Balance,	...	18 7 6
13,640	King, L'Amable	2nd,	1 17 6	
13,656	M'Elman, A. T. D.	2nd,	3 15 0	
13,664	Clarke, Jesse	2nd and 3rd,	7 10 0	
13,731	Cormca, Joseph Jr.	3rd,	3 15 0	
13,742	Hayward, Humphrey	2nd,	3 15 0	
13,762	M'Narin, John	Balance,	11 5 0	
13,765	M'Narin, Wm.	Balance,	11 5 0	
13,772	Fitzpatrick, Jeremiah	2nd,	1 13 9	
13,793	Love, James	Balance,	6 3 9	
13,801	Smith, Robert	2nd,	4 7 6	
14,010	Leonard, John	2nd,	3 15 0	
14,018	Monteith, Peter	2nd,	3 15 0	
14,039	Robicheau, Alexis	2nd and 3rd,	5 0 6	
14,131	D'Aigle, Antoine	2nd,	2 2 0	
14,147	Sanbern, Calvin	Balance,	18 8 9	£276 15 2

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

27

Sums paid on account of Land sold at former periods.—Continued.

Record	Name.	Instalments paid.	Paid Deputy.	Commission to the Local Dep.	Paid Dep. Rec. Gen.
14,153	Sanbern, Charles	Balance,	£26 5 0		£276 15 2
14,168	M'Knight, Francis H.	2nd,	3 7 6		
14,791	Rainsberry, Alex.	On account,	2 10 0		
			£578 14 11	£28 18 2	549 16 9
Old sale	Arbo, Joseph S.	Balance,	... ..	... ..	£826 11 11 16 8 6
	ROBERT GOWAN, Accountant.			Total,	£843 0 5

Abstract and Recapitulation of Receipts for the Casual Revenue, between 1st November 1859, and 31st October 1860, on account of Land.

For Sales within the above period,	... ..	£5,351 3 10
Instalments on former Sales,	... ..	843 0 5—£6,194 4 3
Amount overpaid in error by Dep. Jack, Dec. 1859,	... ..	1 0 0
Total for Land,	... ..	£6,195 4 3
ROBERT GOWAN, Accountant.		JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

Return of Contingent Receipts from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

FEE ON MINING LEASES.

Paid. 1860	For whom.	Nature of Payment.	Amount.
May 29	Stevens, William	Lease in Carleton County,	£1 5 0
Sept. 21	Yeamans, J. M. & P.	Lease in Queen's County,	1 5 0
"	Stewart, J. P. & A. R.	Do. do.	1 5 0
		Total,	£3 15 0

WILD MEADOWS AND WILD GRASS.

1859			
Nov. 30	Deputy Curran,	Wild Meadows, Charlotte, 1859,	£0 16 8
1860			
July 28	Sundries,	Wild Grass in Sunbury and York,	7 16 0
Aug. 28	Deputy Parker,	Wild Meadows, North'd, 1860,	18 18 10
"	" Little,	Do. Kent, "	4 8 3
Oct. 31	" Davidson,	Do. North'd, "	0 9 0
"	" Starkey,	Do. Queen's, "	7 1 1
"	" Curran,	Do. Charlotte, "	3 6 6
"	" Wilmot,	Do. Westmor'd, "	4 15 10
		Total,	£47 12 2

INTEREST ON ASSOCIATION SALES.

Feb. 6	Smith, Richard	On Record, No. 4,051,	£2 8 9
	ROBERT GOWAN, Accountant.		

Receipts for Contingencies.—Continued.

SURVEY OF LANDS ORIGINALLY PAID BY GOVERNMENT.

Paid	For whom.	No. of Lots.	Paid Local Deputy.
1859			
Nov. 30	Derrah, George	1 Lot, Carleton,	£0 16 8
"	Stickney, Samuel	1 Lot, do.	0 16 8
"	Corbin Amable	1 Lot, Victoria,	0 10 0
Dec. 12	Fraser, John J.	2 Lots, Albert, at 10s.	1 0 0
"	Wolhaupter, H. A.	1 Lot, do.	0 10 0
"	Wolhaupter, C. J.	1 Lot, do.	0 10 0
Dec. 31	Chisholm, Donald	1 Lot, Kent,	0 16 0
1860			
March 26	Baker, Henry W.	1 Lot, Carleton,	0 10 0
"	Colepitts, Andrew	1 Lot, Restigouche,	0 10 0
"	Doherty, William	1 Lot, Kent,	0 11 4
April 30	Do.	1 Lot, do.	0 16 0
June 31	Coyle, Niel	1 Lot, Albert,	0 10 0
"	Farrell, Patrick	1 Lot, do.	0 10 0
"	Dougan, Michael	1 Lot, do.	0 10 0
"	Lilly, Patrick	1 Lot, do.	0 10 0
"	Rankin, Alexander	6 Lots, do. at 10s.	3 0 0
"	Coates, John	1 Lot, Kent,	0 8 0
August 28	M'Cullion, Barnard	1 Lot, Victoria,	0 10 0
"	Pettingall, Thomas	1 Lot, Kent,	0 16 0
Sept. 29	Sherwood, Richard C.	8 Lots, do. at 16s.	6 8 0

Paid Deputy, £20 8 8 : Commission, £1 0 4 : Paid Rec. Gen. £19 8 4.

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Abstract and Recapitulation of Contingent Receipts between 1st November 1859, and 31st October 1860.

Fees on Mining Leases,	£3 15 0
Wild Grass and Wild Meadows,	47 12 2
Interest on Association Sales,	2 8 9
Surveys of Land,	19 8 4
Total,	£73 4 3

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*

General Abstract and Summary of Receipts for Casual Revenue through the Crown Land Office, between 1st Nov. 1859, and 31st Oct. 1860.

Mileage on Timber Berths between 1st Nov. '59 & 1st May '60,	£374 11 6
Do. do. 1st May, '60 & 31st Oct. '60,	3,633 12 0
Mileage on Berths for sale in November 1859,	7 0 0
Fines on Timber and Lumber cut without Licence,	7 17 10
Total for Timber and Lumber,	£4,023 1 4

Carried forward,

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

29

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£4,023 1 4
Land sold between 1st Nov. 1859 and 31st Oct. 1860, ...	£5,351 3 10	
Instalments on former sales,	843 0 5	
	Total for Land,	6,194 4 3
Fees on Mining Leases,	£3 15 0	
Wild Grass and Wild Meadows,	47 12 2	
Interest on Association Sale,	2 8 9	
Survey of Land,	19 8 4	
	Total for Contingencies,	73 4 3
	Total,	£10,290 9 10
Overpaid by Deputy Jack,		1 0 0
	Total Receipts,	£10,291 9 10

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*

SINKING FUND.

Return of Timber Licences issued out of the Crown Land Office between the 1st day of November 1859, and the 31st day of October 1860, on account of the Sinking Fund.

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square miles.	Rate.	Amount.
1	Cole, John	3	33s.	£4 19 0
1	Coyle, Edward	3	20s.	3 0 0
1	Ferris, John	2	...	2 0 0
1	Fowlie, William S.	4	...	4 0 0
1	Fulton, Francis	4½	...	4 10 0
3	Morrison, John A.	9½	...	9 10 0
1	M'Laughlin, John	2	...	2 0 0
2	Neill, Samuel	8	...	8 0 0
1	Noils, Daniel	2	...	2 0 0
1	Polley, Robert	2	...	2 0 0
2	Scovil, William H.	15	...	15 0 0
1	Taylor, John	2	...	2 0 0
1	Toal, Thomas	4½	26s.	5 17 0
17	Totals,	61½		£64 16 0

SUMMARY.

15	Licences,	54	20s.	£54 0 0
1	Do.	4½	26s.	5 17 0
1	Do.	3	33s.	4 19 0
17		61½		£64 16 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

Return of Crown Land in Westmorland sold between 1st Nov. 1859, and 31st Oct. 1860, credited to the Sinking Fund by the Act of Assembly.

Record.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price per Lot.	Discount.	Paid Deputy.
14,387	Donahoe, Owen	16	£2 8 0	£0 9 7	£1 18 5
14,388	Hutchison, Richard	740	10 0 0	22 4 0	88 16 0
14,399	Do.	645	96 15 0	19 7 0	77 8 0
14,426	Ferguson, Robert	90	13 10 0	2 14 0	10 16 0
14,785	Goodet, Joseph	79	11 17 0	2 7 5	9 9 7
14,821	Davis, William	50	7 10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0
14,822	Hutchison, Richard	595	89 5 0	17 17 0	71 8 0
14,823	Do.	270	40 10 0	8 2 0	32 8 0
14,824	Do.	245	36 15 0	7 7 0	29 8 0
14,827	Gilbert, Bradford	2	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 5 0
14,940	Gallang, Eustace	96	25 4 0	5 0 9	20 3 3
14,941	Budrot, Dominique	53	7 19 0	1 11 9	6 7 3
14,942	Crane, Silas E.	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,945	M'Leese, James	108	26 2 0	5 4 5	20 17 7
14,948	Voture, Rosemang	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,949	Voture, Francis	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
14,950	Voture, Francis	130	19 10 0	3 18 0	15 12 0
15,016	Lutz, Zachariah	58	8 14 0	1 14 9	6 19 3
15,018	M'Sweeney, Peter	32	4 16 0	0 19 2	3 16 10
	O'Neal, John	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
	O'Neal, John	79	11 17 0	2 7 5	9 9 7
	Moore, Mitchell	102	15 6 0	3 1 2	12 4 10
	Elliott, John B.	35	5 5 0	1 1 0	4 4 0
	Oulton, James	83	12 9 0	2 9 9	9 19 3
	Oulton, James	71	10 13 0	2 2 7	8 10 5
	Peacock, John	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
	Allan, Job B.	70	10 10 0	2 2 0	8 8 0
	Humphrey, Stephen	100	15 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
	Fraser, John J.	600	90 0 0	18 0 0	72 0 0
	do.	600	90 0 0	18 0 0	72 0 0
14,385	Melonsen, Maximan	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,386	Donahoe, Owen	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,390	M'Devitt, William	99	14 7 0	...	3 14 3
14,391	M'Devitt, James	101	15 3 0	...	3 15 9
14,784	White, Thomas	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,825	Jones, Abner	100	21 13 4	...	5 8 4
14,826	Gilbert, Bradford	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
14,939	Hampson, Jeremiah	97	16 19 6	...	4 4 10
14,943	Harper, Franklin	96	14 8 0	...	3 12 0
14,944	M'Leese, James	100	24 3 4	...	6 0 10
14,946	Humphrey, John A.	75	13 2 6	...	3 5 7
14,947	Voture, Joseph	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
15,017	Abraham, John	60	9 0 0	...	2 5 0
	Elliott, John B.	100	15 0 0	...	3 15 0
	Gould, Frederick	98	14 14 0	...	3 13 6

Paid Deputy, £728 19 4: Commission, £36 8 4: Paid Rec. Gen. £692 11s.

Crown Land Sales in Westmorland.—Continued.

		SUMMARY.			
Payment down,	5,245	acres,	@	3s.	
	108			4s 10d.	
	96			5s. 3d.	
	—	5,449			£838 1 0
Instalments,	1,054			3s.	
	172			3s. 6d.	
	100			4s. 4d.	
	100			4s. 10d.	
	—	1,426			234 0 8
		6,875			£1,072 1 8

DISTRIBUTION.

Paid to the Deputy Receiver General,	£692 11 0			
Discount,	167 11 9			
Commission to Local Deputies,	36 8 4			
			£896 11 1	
Instalments due in future years,			175 10 3	
Loss on distribution of Instalments, (fractions,)			0 0 4	
				£1,072 1 8

Average rate per acre, 3s. 1 3-7d. Currency.

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Return of Sums paid the Deputy Receiver General between 1st Nov. 1859, and 31st Oct. 1860, for Instalments on former Sales of Land for the Sinking Fund.

Record	Name.	Instalments paid.	Paid Deputy.	Commission to the Local Dep.	Paid Rec. General.
13,761	Robb, Catherine	2nd,	£3 15 0		
13,994	M'Elmon, Louisa	2nd,	3 15 0		
14,185	Voture, Placide	2nd,	3 15 0		
14,186	White, Grigware	2nd,	3 15 0		
14,187	Govan, Thadius	2nd,	3 15 0		
		Totals,	£18 15 0	£0 18 9	£17 16 3

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Recapitulation of Receipts for the Sinking Fund from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

Mileage on Timber Berths,					£64 16 0
Land sold,				£692 11 0	
Instalments on former Sales,				17 16 3	
					710 7 3
Total,					£775 3 3

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*

CROWN LAND RETURNS.

General Recapitulation of Receipts through the Crown Land Office, between
1st Nov. 1859, and 31st Oct. 1860, for Casual Revenue and Sinking Fund.

Land—Casual Revenue,	£6,194	4	3	
“ Sinking Fund,	710	7	3	
				£6,904 11 6
Timber—Casual Revenue,	£4,023	1	4	
“ Sinking Fund,	64	16	0	
				4,087 17 4
Contingencies, Casual Revenue,				73 4 3
Paid in error,				1 0 0
Total Receipts,	£11,066	13	1	

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*

Purchasers of Crown Land in Account with the Crown for Instalments due
to 31st October 1860.

DR.

Amount due per last Return for Land granted on Bond, not granted,	£4,057	2	7	
	23,238	15	6	
				£27,295 18 1
Instalments coming due on Sales in this Return—				
For Casual Revenue,	£1,796	9	6	
For Sinking Fund,	175	10	3	
				1,971 19 9
				£29,267 17 10

CR.

Gross Payments in this Return for Instalments—				
Casual Revenue,	£855	10	1	
Sinking Fund,	18	15	0	
				£874 5 1
Paid in Labour,				175 4 9
Sales cancelled, ungranted Lands—				
Brundage, William, 50 acres,	£7	10	0	
Dubois, George, 50 acres,	7	10	0	
Gillan, John, 200 acres,	15	0	0	
Green, James, 90 acres,	10	2	6	
Grennan, James, 106 acres,	11	5	0	
Welch, John, 50 acres,	7	10	0	
				58 17 6
Deficient quantity, Cochrane, Isaac, 9 acres,				1 7 0
				555 acres,
				£1,109 14 4
Balance due for Instalments on 31st October 1860,				£28,158 3 6
				£29,267 17 10

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*

Balance due per Contra—Casual Revenue,	£27,586	0	2	
Sinking Fund,	572	3	4	
				£28,158 3 6

APPENDIX NO. 8.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Annual Report Bay of Fundy Light House Commissioners, 1860.

To His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieut. Governor
and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy beg leave to report for the information of Your Excellency, that the Accounts and Vouchers of the Expenditure for the support of the several Light Stations in the Bay of Fundy in our charge, and also for the building and equipping the two new Stations, one at Grindstone Island in Chignecto Bay, in the latitude of 45° 43' 13" N. longitude 64° 27' 35" W. lighted in October 1859, and one at the Swallow Tail on the Island of Grand Manan, in the Bay of Fundy, in the latitude of 44° 45' 50" N. and in longitude 66° 44' W. lighted in July 1860, were forwarded to the Hon. J. R. Partelow, Auditor General, on the 10th November last, of which the following is an Abstract, viz :—

Salaries of Keepers and Assistant Keepers for the eleven Light House Stations for the year ending on the 30th of September 1860,	£1197 0 0
Gas Maker at Partridge Island, 12 months,	65 0 0
Steam Whistle at Partridge Island, as Fog Alarm, 6 months,	38 10 0
	£1,300 10 0
Ordinary Contingencies for the different Light Stations, Gas Works, &c., for the year,	1,654 12 6
Extra Contingencies for the same,	172 17 9
Cost of Steam Whistle, Buildings, &c.	489 8 8
Do. Grindstone Island Station, paid by us,	641 11 0
Do. Swallow Tail Station,	1,279 10 5
	£5,538 10 4

CR.

Balance in favor of the Province, as per Account to November 1st, 1859,	£687 1 8
Amounts received from the Treasurer at different times, as required for the service, from 9th November 1859, to 13th October 1860,	4,759 5 0
	5,446 6 8
Balance in favor of Commissioners,	£92 3 8

The receipts of Light Dues for the Bay of Fundy Light Houses for the year ending 31st October 1859, collected at Saint John, was £3,164 3 3, and at the Out-Ports, £535 15 11, making in all £3,699 19 2, being a decrease as compared with last year, of £1,200 1s.

The Dues collected in the Fiscal Year of 1859 and '60 produced sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses for the support of the several Light House Stations, leaving a balance towards the cost of the two new Light Houses, and of the Steam Whistle, of £571 18 11; the balance of the expenditure for those purposes was taken from the *rest* of the Light House Fund, thereby reducing the balance due that Fund to £5,268 14 11, being £1,418 0 5 less than the amount on the 31st October 1859.

The extra expenditure of the past year, as named in the foregoing Abstract, was required for the following purposes, viz :—

For the erection of a Light Tower and other buildings, the lantern, lighting apparatus, &c., of the Light House Station at Swallow Tail in the Island of Grand Manan, lighted on the 7th July last, and since been in continued operation, £1,279 10 5.

For the erection of a Light Tower and Keeper's House, &c., the lantern at Grindstone Island in Chignecto Bay, lighted in October 1859, £641 11s., in addition to which, £360 5 10 was paid towards it by the Board of Works in 1859, from the Light House Fund, and the value of the lamps and parabolic copper silvered reflectors borrowed from the Partridge Island Station, £150, making the whole cost of this Station £1,151 14 10.

For equipping and putting in operation a Steam Whistle on Partridge Island as a Fog Alarm and to guide Passenger Steamers and other Vessels into and out of this Harbour during foggy weather, steam engine, boiler, and machinery for working the whistle, £300; buildings, procuring water, &c., £165 16 11; expense of working to the 1st November last, for coals, for fuel, &c., £23 11 9; wages for the Manager and assistant, £38 10; in all £527 18 8.

The Steam Whistle was put in operation last Spring, and continued during fogs till the 1st December, after which period it was not considered requisite, as fog rarely occurs during the winter months, none this season since that date, neither are Passenger Steamers running.

The sounding of the Whistle at the Island is considered by all those interested, and such as are competent to judge, as a most important and efficient aid in securing an entrance into and an exit from this Harbour in foggy weather. The Chamber of Commerce of this City passed a Resolution on the subject on the 18th September last, after the Whistle had been in operation over four months, expressive of their opinion, as follows, viz :—

“*Resolved*, That the President be empowered to address a communication to T. T. Vernon Smith, Esquire, giving our full approval of the system of the Fog Alarm by Steam Whistle, the one at Partridge Island having proved itself efficient and useful, and all we expected.”

(Extract from the Minutes.)

The Captains of all the Passenger Steamers, their Pilots, the Pilots of the Harbour, the Harbour Master, the Masters of Steam Tugs, and experienced Ship Masters sailing from this Port, have signed a certificate of the utility and efficiency of the Steam Whistle, and as being superior to any mode heretofore adopted as a signal or warning to Vessels approaching the land during fog.

It was found in working the Whistle that a greater consumption of steam had taken place than was contemplated by the engineer who constructed it. The Commissioners intend to have a dome or steam chest placed on the boiler, reaching as high as the Whistle, to which it will be attached, instead of the present small pipe connecting it with the boiler; this will increase the steam space, make the Whistle more efficient, enlarge the water space, and thus add to the security of the boiler. It is estimated to cost about £50.

At Partridge Island, for carpenters, masons, and materials, for repairing at the Gas works and accommodation at the house for the maker, for replacing plate glass in the lantern, and repairing other damage done in firing the salute from the Battery around the Light House in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in August last, £65 18 9.

At the Beacon Light Station, for a new stove, repairs to the steps carried away by a vessel being driven against them, new windlas and fittings, and decorating the Station in honor of the arrival of the Prince of Wales, £23 4 7.

At the Gannet Rock Light Station, for a new chimney and repairs to the Keeper's house, new pointing the granite wall around the Tower, new set of lamp burners, and a new whale boat to replace one lost the previous winter, £47 6s.

At Cape Enrage Station, for a new set of lamp burners, a new boat and oars, and painting, £13 5 2.

At Machias Seal Island Station, glass, glazing and painting the two lanterns and Light Houses, £23 3 3.

The gas light at the Partridge Island Station has been furnished at a trifling less cost, as compared with the previous year, and being within the cost of an oil light, we are of opinion it should be continued.

The several Stations were all visited by Mr. Woodward during the past season; he reports them as being in good order, as far as the same could be kept by the persons in charge; the Keepers and Assistant Keepers discharging their duties with care and attention.

The sills of the Light House at Head Harbour Station are defective, from a decay of the wood of which they are composed, and should be repaired or replaced next season.

The lanterns and lighting apparatus at several Stations will require repairs or new ones very soon. The lanterns of the two Light Houses at the Machias Seal Islands Station, also the lamps and reflectors, were, when put up originally in 1832, of an inferior description, and too small, the reflectors only tinned, and after a wear of twenty eight years they will necessarily become defective. The same may be reported of the lantern and lighting apparatus at Cape Enrage Station, although only in operation twenty years, being inferior when placed there.

The reflectors at Head Harbour Station, placed there on the erection of that Light House in 1829, at Point Lepreaux in 1831, at Gannet Rock in 1831, and at Saint Andrews in 1833, are all of the same description; it would be desirable that the reflectors, at least, should be conformed to the shape and material of those used at the present time.

We would respectfully recommend that a new set of copper silvered parabolic reflectors, of the same description as those placed in the lantern at the new Light Station at the Swallow Tail, should be placed in the lantern in the important Station of the Gannet Rock, the coming season; and at the other Stations named, the improvements and alterations should be made as soon as opportunity and the convenience of the service may permit.

LIGHT HOUSES.

The estimate of the expenditure for the support and maintenance of the eleven Light Stations in the Bay of Fundy belonging to this Province, for the current year, is as follows, viz :—

Salaries for the Keepers and Assistant Keepers of the Stations, the gas meter, also the Manager of the Steam Whistle and his assistant at Partridge Island, £1,339 :

Ordinary contingencies for oil, wicks, lamp chimneys, coals for gas works and steam whistle, and stores for the Stations, £2,250 :

Extras that will probably arise, £111 :

Making a total of £3,700, or \$14,800.

This amount, unless a great falling off should occur in the arrival of tonnage at the different Ports in the Bay, which we do not apprehend, will be met by the receipts of Light Dues for the current year.

All which is respectfully submitted by

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

ROBT. W. CROOKSHANK,
JOHN WARD,
I. WOODWARD,

Commissioners of Light Houses.

Saint John, N. B. January 26, 1861.

APPENDIX NO. 9.

FISHERIES.

Annual Report of the Miramichi Fishery Society, 1860.

Associations formed and wisely organized for the promotion of a given object seldom fail to be successful. The axiom that "union is strength," cannot be more clearly exemplified than in those cases where a community of men combine to prosecute any laudable purpose, whether that purpose be of a physical, moral, or intellectual character. Their united efforts cannot fail to be crowned with success, provided the means employed and the end in view be correct, and in keeping with each other. But then such associations, however excellent their object, are not always wisely organized, nor are the means they employ always suited to the end, nor the end to the means. The history of your Society furnishes proof of the latter statement.

From February 1852, the date at which it was instituted, till January 1860, the funds of this Society were devoted to measures calculated to increase the annual catch of codfish, mackerel, and herrings. The means employed for this purpose were prizes granted to the largest catches of codfish by the different fishing vessels belonging to the County, and bounties per barrel offered to the annual catch of mackerel and Fall herrings. These prizes and bounties may have had the effect of enlarging the yearly catch of these fish; but beyond this, they did nothing; and experience has shown that even if these prizes and bounties did increase the quantity caught, which is questionable, to do this was not to promote the best interests, either of the fishermen or merchants engaged in the fisheries. The Society was aiming at the wrong object. Instead of attempting by such means to enlarge the annual catch of fish, its object should have been to improve the cure or quality of the fish caught, particularly those designed for foreign markets. Experience has proved it to be a notorious but lamentable fact, that the more fish we sent to foreign markets, such as Boston, the more injury did we inflict upon the fisheries and fish trade of this Port. "A good name" is equally advantageous to communities as to individuals. Miramichi, if it ever had a good name for well cured fish, has deservedly lost it of late years. Our herrings and even mackerel have become proverbial for light weight and bad cure in Boston and other markets. Exceptions to this rule, which are better known in Boston than here, are indeed to be found—of these Geo. E. Letson, Esquire, of Neguac, is one. His fish, cured under his own eye and with great care, are well known in these markets, and therefore never fail to command remunerative prices; while fish from the same place and of precisely the same quality when caught, are a drug, because badly barreled and badly cured.

It may appear incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that the Scotch as a nation were guilty of the very same error as this Society, and that too for centuries. This fact was set forth in your Society's Report of last year, and led at once to a thorough change in the means employed to promote our fisheries.

At the commencement of the present century the herring fisheries of Scotland appear to have been pretty much in the same predicament as our fisheries are at the present time. Before that date they were carried on to a very small extent. The herrings were very imperfectly cured, and the consumption confined chiefly to home use; yet while the Scotch fisheries were still in this rude condition, and for centuries before, the Dutch had discovered the value of the fish trade, and the true method of securing and conducting it. As early as the 16th century the Dutch fishery employed 50,000 seamen, and gave bread to many thousands on shore.

Both before and since the union of Scotland and England, the various Governments of Britain, astounded at the success of the Dutch fisheries on their coast—just as we are astounded at the success of the Americans on our coast—framed numerous Acts of Parliament for the encouragement of the herring fishery. Tonnage bounties, barrel bounties, and export bounties, were profusely granted, but without any favourable result.

Now the cause of the continued failures in the attempts to establish the herring fishery in Scotland consisted, not in the inability of the Scotch to catch the fish, but in their ignorance how to cure them after they had caught them. The herring is a very fat, oily fish; and unless carefully and rapidly cured with salt, becomes very soon rancid and unfit for use. The herrings formerly cured in Scotland were not gutted and bled with a knife like the Dutch herrings, but were cured intact as they came out of the sea; no time was limited for putting them into salt. Everything was done there, as here, in the most slovenly manner; and while the Dutch herrings found a ready market all over the continent, the Scotch found none, and the consumption was almost entirely confined to the home market. It so happened, however, early in the present century, that a German merchant residing at Gottenburg, ordered from a merchant in Leith 200 barrels of Scotch herrings for a trial; having received them, the German merchant wrote to his friend in Leith that the fish were “good in themselves but badly cured, whereas if opened and bled in the Dutch manner, they would find a ready market in Germany.” This information was communicated to some intelligent and enterprising men interested in the fisheries, who readily comprehended the advantages to be derived from the suggestion of the German friend. Without loss of time an application was made to Government for a new Act of Parliament, by which a curing bounty of 4s. per barrel was substituted for an export bounty of 2s. 6d. This curing bounty was to be claimed on all herrings gutted, bled, and cured within 24 hours after being caught.

This Act laid the foundation of the extensive and beneficial herring fishery ever since carried on in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Upon the passing of this Act in 1815, the Fishery Board in Scotland appointed Inspectors in all the principal Harbours, to see that the new regulations were strictly enforced and complied with before granting the Curers a certificate for the bounty. These Inspectors perambulated the Curers' yards while the operation of curing is going on, they see that the fish are properly gutted, salted, and packed, and within the time prescribed by law. They take care that every barrel shall contain at least 32 gallons, and that the full fish be separated from the lank or spawned fish. It requires 12 days to cure herrings properly; at the expiration of that time the casks are opened again, when the fish are found swimming in the pickle which is formed by the salt and blood of the fish. The superfluous pickle is then drawn off and the casks are filled quite full with herrings. The effect of the salt upon the herrings is to compress them into much smaller bulk, so that a cask which

has been packed quite full of fresh herrings the day they were landed, at the end of 12 days will be found only about two-thirds full; or in other words, a hundred barrels of fresh salted fish will only yield 70 barrels of well packed cured fish.

The sole cause why the Scotch were so long unable to cope with the Dutch fishermen was simply the difference of cure. The Scotch could always capture as many fish; and these fish when caught, were as good as those caught by their rivals in the same waters; but the secret of success lay in this, the Dutch were compelled by law to bleed, gut and cure their fish within twenty four hours after they caught them. The Scotch had no such law, nor did they pay any great attention to the curing of their fish; in a word, the Scotch thought, as we did, that success in the fisheries depended upon the annual catch. The Dutch had discovered that success depended not so much upon the catch, as the cure or quality of their fish.

A careful perusal of the history of the Dutch and British Fisheries enabled the Board of last year, to trace our want of success to the same cause as that which militated so disastrously for centuries against the Scotch fisheries, and to recommend to the Society measures calculated to improve the quality of our barreled fish rather than directly to augment the yearly catch; nor need there be any doubt, that as we succeed in improving the quality of our fish, we will also succeed, without the aid of artificial means, in augmenting the annual catch, for in proportion as we better the quality, so will we increase the value of and demand for our fish in foreign markets; and an increased demand will not fail to produce a corresponding effort on the part of fishermen to meet that demand; accordingly at the annual meeting of last year a Committee was appointed to devise measures better calculated than the past to advance the fisheries of this County; this Committee, influenced by the considerations set forth in this Report, resolved to offer prizes for the best cured Alewives, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, and Codfish, as follows:—

	Best	5	barrels	No. 1	Alewives,	a prize of	...	...	£2	10	0
2nd	"	5	"	"	"	"	...	...	1	17	6
3rd	"	5	"	"	"	"	...	...	1	5	0
	Best	2	barrels	No. 1	Salmon,	a prize of	...	...	2	0	0
2nd	"	2	"	"	"	"	...	...	1	10	0
3rd	"	2	"	"	"	"	...	...	1	0	0
	Best	$\frac{1}{2}$	dozen	Smoked	Salmon,	...	...	...	0	15	0
2nd	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	...	...	0	10	0
	Best	box	(48lbs.)	hermetically	sealed	Cans of pre-	...	...	2	0	0
				erved	Salmon,	"	...	...	1	10	0
2nd	"	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	0	15	0
2nd	"	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	0	10	0
	Best	2	barrels	No. 1	Fall	Mackerel,	...	...	2	0	0
2nd	"	2	"	"	"	"	...	...	1	10	0
	Best	5	barrels	No. 1	Fall	Herrings,	...	...	2	10	0
2nd	"	5	"	"	"	"	...	...	1	17	6
3rd	"	5	"	"	"	"	...	...	1	5	0
	Best	5	quintals	Codfish,	(dry,)	...	...	...	2	10	0
2nd	"	5	"	"	"	"	...	...	2	0	0
3rd	"	5	"	"	"	"	...	...	1	10	0

The exhibition of Alewives took place at Chatham on Tuesday, 17th July last. The Judges were Messrs. George J. Parker, Charles C. Watt, and John England, and their award was as follows:—

1st Prize to Mr. Asa Perley,	Chatham,	...	...	£2	10	0
2nd " Mr. Peter Gray,	"	...	...	1	17	6
3rd " Mr. Alex. Murchison,	"	...	...	1	5	0

The exhibition of Salmon of all kinds took place at Chatham on Tuesday, 14th August last. The Judges were Messrs. G. H. Russell and Geo. Parker, and they assigned the Prizes as follows:—

Best $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. smoked Salmon,	Mr. R. Jones, Newcastle,	£0	15	0
2nd best $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. smoked Salmon,	Mr. A. Loudoun, Chatham,	0	10	0
Best box (48lbs.) her. sealed Salmon,	Messrs. J. & A. D. Sheriff, do.	2	0	0
2nd best " " "	Mr. G. E. Letson, Neguac,	1	10	0
Best sample (3lbs.) spiced Salmon,	Mr. James Gray, Chatham,	0	15	0
2nd best " " "	"	0	10	0

The exhibition of Codfish, Mackerel, and Fall Herrings, took place at Chatham on Tuesday, 25th October last. The Prizes offered for the best samples of Codfish and Mackerel found no competitors. The Judges were Messrs. Robert Brymer, Asa Perley, and Dudley Perley, and they awarded the Prizes for Herrings as follows:—

1st Prize Fall Herrings, to	Findly M'Donald,	...	...	£2	10	0
2nd " " "	Thomas Stevenson,	...	...	1	17	6
3rd " " "	No competitors,	...	...	0	0	0

These exhibitions were any thing but creditable to the Fishermen of this County. Their tendency however has been to awaken public attention to the necessity of a change in our old-fashioned money-losing mode of curing fish. No clearer proof that our herrings and other fish are badly cured need be asked, than the fact, that out of twenty handsome prizes offered by your Society for the best cured fish, only eleven prizes were competed for, or even claimed by any party whatever. Does it not seem evident, that the cause of this indifference, was not any aversion to the prizes on the part of the fishermen, but an impression that their fish were unworthy of prizes, and unfit for public inspection.

The wish seems to prevail pretty generally among our fishermen, however, that the Society would not be discouraged by the little good effected last year, as they seem to be quite sanguine that if the same means be continued another year a very different result may be expected. The Board therefore recommend, that a list of prizes for the best cured fish, similar to that of last year, be offered by the Society for the catch of the next season.

Treasurer's Account, duly audited, shews a balance of £56 11 6.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES CAIE, *Secretary.*

Chatham, 26th January, 1861.

APPENDIX NO. 10.

EMIGRATION.

Annual Report of the Emigration Officer, St. John, for 1860.

(Copy.)

*Government Emigration Office,
Saint John, February 1, 1861.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, my annual Report on the Immigration into New Brunswick during the season of 1860.

There have arrived at the Port of St. John three ships bringing passengers, viz:—the “Elizabeth,” “Argentinus,” and “Hiawatha,” which sailed under the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act, although other vessels not having sufficient numbers to place them under the requirements of this Act, have likewise landed passengers in St. John.

The Barque “Hiawatha,” Captain M'Donough, was the first vessel of the season; she sailed from Galway on the 6th of April and arrived on the 9th of May, and landed one hundred and thirty eight passengers, all in good health. They were young, healthy, and strong persons, and arrived very opportunely; the men who had been brought up in agricultural districts were forwarded to farmers in various sections of the Province, those persons whose names had been entered on the Register having the preference; the girls were eagerly sought for, and such as were competent obtained good places in the City as domestic servants; others who had been at service in the rural districts at home, were forwarded to the country where there was good demand for them, and where some hundreds at least can still find employment.

The Ship “Argentinus,” Captain M'Daid, arrived on the 18th May from Londonderry. She landed fifty one passengers, all in good health. Twenty of the men, all young and accustomed to labour in the country, were at once furnished with employment by our farmers; of the girls by this ship the majority went to the country, having had places provided for them previous to their leaving the City.

The “Hiawatha” having made a second voyage from Galway, arrived on the 3rd of September, bringing forty two passengers. Among them were eight farm servants, a few mechanics, and thirty females. The whole were soon taken up—the men in the country, but the majority of the women in town. The demand for this class of persons being far in excess of the supply, no difficulty has occurred in procuring good employment for all who have been disposed to accept of it.

The Ship “Elizabeth,” which arrived from Londonderry on the 14th September, landed fourteen passengers, all young persons and in good health, who were provided at once with employment.

By Page, Richardson & Co's. line of Packets, which sail every fifteen days from Liverpool to Boston, passengers are ticketed through to St. John. By this conveyance sixteen passengers arrived in St. John, and about twenty families have settled in the country districts who came from Great Britain via New York, and other routes.

During the season three hundred and sixteen Immigrants have paid the capitation tax, and those who have entered the country by other than direct routes from Great Britain, will number one hundred and twenty six; and without taking into account those who may have arrived at the out-ports, of which I have no returns, it is evident that the immigration for 1860 is more than double that of 1859, and amounts to five hundred and forty souls.

I would beg to call the attention of His Excellency to one fact connected with the immigration of 1859 and 1860, that while at least ninety five per cent. of the immigrants who arrived in those years are now in the Province, in former years when they were counted by thousands, and not as now by hundreds, it is a well known fact that scarcely five per cent. of those thousands made New Brunswick their home. And equally well known is the fact that during the years when immigration had reached its highest point as regards numbers, little or no encouragement was afforded, and no efforts made to induce the people to make New Brunswick their home, while strong efforts were made and with some success, to induce all newly arrived passengers to find their way into the United States with all possible dispatch.

During the short period that I have had the honor to hold the office, no exertions have been spared to secure employment for those who have arrived, and every encouragement held out to induce them as soon as sufficiently accustomed to the ways of the country, to become tillers of the soil. In these endeavours I have to acknowledge with thankfulness the earnest and disinterested assistance of several of the most influential of our citizens; and it is gratifying to know that a large number of able bodied men, who otherwise would have left the country, and carried with them an unfavorable impression of it, were induced to remain; and it is to be hoped that the earnest desire shewn by them to improve and advance their condition may be crowned with success, and ultimately be the means of inducing others to follow their example.

There are good reasons for anticipating a large immigration next season. I am led to this conclusion from the frequent notices, and the more than usual interest evinced in regard to New Brunswick as a field for emigration, by many of the leading Journals of the Mother Country. Added to this, I have used all diligence to keep before the people of the agricultural districts, by correspondence with leading gentlemen as well as with the press, the advantages which the Province offers to agriculturalists and all disposed to become settlers. Several thousands of the Essays recently printed by order of the Government, have been distributed in the principal districts of the old Country, where they are likely to prove of good service. Many of our citizens have evinced a praiseworthy earnestness to aid in disseminating as widely as possible, such information as will tend to awaken the Mother Country to a more correct knowledge of our resources and capabilities.

Immigration has for several years diminished, not only in reference to New Brunswick, but likewise to Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The great falling off in the numbers arriving in Canada, has had the effect of causing the Legislature of that Province to expend large sums of money in opening roads, subsidizing persons in Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, and Germany, and by a proper circulation of printed matter, comprising statistics of trade and commerce, to endeavour to regain her former position, and to assert more persistently her claims to a larger number of the Emigrants from the old world, than has fallen to her share for several years past.

New Brunswick is generally admitted to hold out as many inducements to Emigrants, as any of Her Majesty's Colonies; and among the attractions most prominent, may be enumerated those of direct, cheap, and speedy

access, fair wages, a healthy climate, familiar language, and free institutions. It unfortunately happens however, that the people of the British Islands have heard and known but little of the Province, or its capabilities as regards its Agriculture, and its Mines, Minerals, and Fisheries; and although within a short period it has commanded some attention, it is therefore at the present time more incumbent on the Legislature to keep its claims as strongly as possible before the people, and it cannot be doubted that by pursuing this course, success will ultimately ensue, with substantial profit and the attraction of a healthy immigration to the Province.

I cannot claim for myself any originality for a new inducement to persons contemplating emigration, but I beg to offer for the consideration of the Government the practicability of issuing land scrip, guaranteeing to the holder fifty acres of the Crown Lands of the Province of New Brunswick, in whatever section of the country he may choose the same; and I would further suggest the placing of the scrip in the hands of responsible Agents. The scrip should specify the conditions on which the land is given away, and that on the performance of its simple conditions, namely, bona fide settlement, a grant under the Great Seal of the Province will convey the lands to the settler and his heirs forever.

It would be advisable that at least fifty acres adjoining the fifty covered by the scrip, should be reserved for a limited period, and that the settler should have every reasonable opportunity afforded him of becoming the purchaser. I am strongly impressed with the belief, that the intending Emigrant would feel that he had something certain before him, in being the holder of such scrip; and I feel assured that beneficial results are likely to accrue from the adoption of this, or a course assimilated to the main features of the scheme now propounded.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the majority of the settlers who have been located on the Crown Lands, are progressing favorably in clearing and cultivating the soil; that very few, if any, complaints are made; and that large numbers are making arrangements to follow those already located, as soon as the opening of spring affords them an opportunity of making a selection of land. The Labor Act offers to all so disposed, the opportunity of becoming the possessor of one hundred acres of the Crown Lands, on such easy terms that the poorest man in the country is competent to comply with its requirements, and thus secure for himself and his family, by a few years of industry, a comfortable home.

I have relaxed no efforts and endeavours to induce those with and without families, who in times of commercial depression find it next to impossible to procure a livelihood, who toil daily for others at low wages, and who, when the year closes, find themselves no better off than when it began, to become settlers on the Crown Lands. In clinging to the town, these people who are strong and willing to work, find that all their earnings scarcely suffice for their necessary wants; every year making their prospects more cheerless and gloomy, without any reasonable hope of ever improving their condition or having a home of their own, or by the most unremitting labor to lay by anything for sickness or old age, so long as they remain as day laborers in our cities and towns. In many instances I have succeeded in inducing this class of persons to remove to the country, and many are already convinced that it requires but a few years of labor, to place themselves and families beyond the reach of want. In the country they will have the satisfaction of seeing their children grow up around them, and in time become like themselves the owners and tillers of land, instead of being scattered far and wide, which is almost sure to be their fate if their parents continue to

remain in the condition of day laborers where the prices of provisions, fuel, and rent are high, requiring the most unremitting toil to secure, and where their prospects diminish as they advance in years. In my labors with these people, I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations.

It is gratifying to know that those who settled on the Crown Lands in the years 1858, '59, and '60, are doing well, and that many of them will make good farmers.

As an evidence of the desire to become owners and cultivators of the soil, I beg to offer for His Excellency's information, a statement shewing the number of applicants who have had land approved to them during the past year under the stipulations of the Labor Act, and the quantity granted, allowing one hundred acres to each applicant.

In the County of York,	169	applicants,	16,900	acres.
“ Gloucester,	37	“	3,700	“
“ Northumberland,	22	“	2,200	“
“ Kent,	63	“	6,300	“
“ Westmorland,	91	“	9,100	“
“ Albert,	100	“	10,000	“
“ King's,	27	“	2,700	“
“ Restigouche,	66	“	6,600	“
“ Queen's,	199	“	19,900	“
“ Sunbury,	102	“	10,200	“
“ Saint John,	21	“	2,100	“
“ Charlotte,	80	“	8,000	“
“ Carleton,	89	“	8,900	“
“ Victoria,	65	“	6,500	“

It thus appears that one thousand one hundred and thirty one persons have had land approved to them, which at an average of one hundred acres to each applicant, makes a total of one hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred acres, and although this of itself is large and taken up solely under the conditions of the Labor Act, the fact must not be lost sight of, that many thousand acres have been purchased at the regular Crown Land sales, for the purpose of settlement.

No better evidence than this is needed to shew that the settlement of the country is progressing, and that every year there is an increase in the quantity of land brought under cultivation. It is encouraging likewise to be able to state, that there is no abatement in the desire among the various industrial classes to become settlers on the Government Lands, and that every reasonable aid and assistance is given to all who apply for information and advice in matters connected with the settlement of the country.

The settlers at Salmon River, in Queen's County, at Glassville and Knowlesville, in Carleton, and those in Sunbury and Charlotte Counties, are thriving and doing well; and as roads are opened, and increased facilities afforded, the number will continue to increase.

The Douglas Valley is fast filling up with industrious settlers. The improvements effected by the people located there, affords a good opportunity of judging of what may be accomplished in a few years by judicious labour, and proves beyond a doubt that the laboring man's condition is vastly improved, and the road to comfort and even competence opened to him, by a change from city to country life.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT SHIVES.

APPENDIX NO. 11.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Annual Report of Board of Health, Saint John, 1860.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Board of Health for the City and County of Saint John respectfully submit for Your Excellency's consideration the following Report:—

While it becomes the painful duty of the Board to record the fact that "Small Pox" has existed in an epidemic form in the City and its vicinity, from the month of May 1859, to October 1860, it can, gratefully acknowledging a kind Providence, now state that for the last four months the Town has been entirely free from that desolating disease.

During the above mentioned period, 1269 cases of small pox have been reported at the Board of Health Office; of these, 145 have died. The Board has every reason for believing the "Mortality Report" to be correct, but there is little doubt that the number of "cases" in existence far outnumbered those reported.

When the weather became so inclement as to render it impracticable to send the sick to Partridge Island, the Members of the Board felt it incumbent upon them to establish a temporary Hospital in the City; consequently on the 6th day of December 1859, one was opened, and kept occupied till the 15th day of December 1860, during which time 123 patients were admitted, of whom 24 died.

The annual Accounts of the Board of Health have already been transmitted to the Auditor General for the information of Your Excellency, by which Your Excellency will perceive that the current expenses of the Board of Health for the last year amount to £883 12 1, of which £165 9 3 are chargeable to quarantine expenses, £124 5 6 to office expenses, salary of Inspector, &c. &c., and £593 17 4 for the City Hospital. Deduct from this last amount £110 19 4 received from paying patients, which leaves a balance of £482 18s. chargeable against the City Hospital.

The cost of each patient per day, including rent of building, cost of furniture, medical attendance, medicine, nurses, fuel, &c. &c., was two shillings and three pence and a fraction.

The medical men appointed by the Board to vaccinate the poor, assiduously attended to that duty, and vaccinated 1078 persons since May 1859.

The Board is gratified to find that its repeated suggestions respecting a General Public Hospital in the City, has met with a response in the proper quarter, and it feels assured that ere long one will be established commensurate with the size and requirements of the place; and that the commercial emporium of New Brunswick will no longer labour under the imputation that the Poor House is the only public resort for its unfortunate sick.

The necessity for a Registration of Births and Deaths has been submitted to Your Excellency's consideration in former Reports. The Board again urges the propriety of an Act for that purpose ; and suggests that the Registration for the City and County of Saint John could be made at the Board of Health Office.

The Board begs leave to mention that the present Sanitary Law will expire on the first day of May next, and taking it for granted that the Legislature will deem it expedient to continue the Act, it respectfully suggests the following amendments :—

Power to enforce the attendance of witnesses :

Power to call upon the Commissioners of Sewers to lay down drains in places where the public health is endangered by the want of them :

And power to prevent pigs from being kept within certain limits.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. BAYARD, M. D. &c., *Chairman.*
CHARLES WATTERS,
G. V. NOWLIN.

Saint John, N. B. March 7, 1861.

APPENDIX NO. 12.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

Annual Report of Commissioners of Marine Hospital, 1860.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners of the Marine Hospital at the Port Saint John, beg leave to present their Annual Report of the Hospitals under their charge, with the Medical Officer's Returns, for the year ending 31st December 1860.

At the "Kent" Hospital there were remaining under treatment on the 1st January 1860, sixteen patients, and during the year one hundred and forty seven new cases were admitted, making one hundred and sixty three patients in the Hospital for the year ending 31st December.

Of this number, one hundred and thirty seven were discharged cured, two small pox cases were sent to the City Hospital, seven left the Hospital without leave, four died, and thirteen remain under treatment.

The Commissioners would respectfully call the attention of Your Excellency to the Medical Officer's Returns, recording particularly each case admitted into the Kent Hospital between the 1st January and the 31st December 1860, inclusive.

The comparative admissions and deaths at the Kent Hospital were one hundred and forty seven, and four deaths for the year 1860. (The number admitted this year is the smallest since the year 1831, when the number was one hundred and thirty five.)

For 1859, two hundred and forty six and three deaths; for 1858, one hundred and seventy seven and five deaths, and for 1857, one hundred and eighty five and seven deaths.

At the Pest House on Partridge Island there was only one case of infectious disease under treatment, a Seaman from Savannah with fever, discharged cured.

The Medical officer reports, that no other case of sick seamen with infectious disease arrived among the shipping.

During the prevalence of Small Pox in the City, the Commissioners made satisfactory arrangements with the Board of Health for the admission into the City Hospital of all Seamen infected with that disease occurring at this Port, thus lessening the charge, and avoiding the hazard of removing them at an inclement season to Partridge Island.

Under this arrangement two cases of Small Pox in December 1859, one case in January and two in March 1860, were sent to the City Hospital, of whom two were discharged cured, and three died.

The gross expenditure for the Kent Hospital, for the Pest House on Partridge Island, and Small Pox cases admitted in the City Hospital, for the year ending 31st October 1860, was £898 4 3, and the balance due Commissioners 31st October 1859, was £165 11 7, making the sum of £1,063 15 10.

Against which the Commissioners have received from the Provincial Treasurer, out of the Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, the sum of £900, leaving a balance of £163 15 10 due to the Commissioners 31st Oct. 1860.

The Commissioners have much satisfaction to report to Your Excellency, that from their personal supervision, and the result of treatment in the Hospitals, they continue well satisfied with the Medical and Surgical attendance, and diligence of Steward, Matron, and Nurse, yielding every comfort to the Patients available, but proper classification of disease and extended accommodation is not attainable in the present building, where diseases and casualities are placed together without distinction, and they trust ere long, that with increased resources from the Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, an efficient building, so much required, will be accomplished, creditable to the Port of Saint John.

The Commissioners would further remark, that attention is seasonably given to the garden and ornamental grounds, the walks and shade trees being greatly conducive to the health and comfort of convalescent patients, the garden yielding an ample supply of vegetables in season as required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN WARD,
THOMAS M. SMITH,
THOMAS VAUGHAN,
W. LEAVITT,
JOHN M'GRATH,
JOHN WISHART,
W. DOHERTY,
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,
CHARLES M'LAUHLAN,

Commissioners.

APPENDIX NO. 13.

MILITIA.

Report and Returns from Adjutant General of Militia.

Fredericton, 1st January, 1861.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—I beg leave to place in Your Excellency's hands, a Report of the strength of the Militia Force of New Brunswick, together with various other documents relative thereto, for the year 1860.

Although Your Excellency in the course of the past year honored me with numerous interviews, and directed me to furnish for your information various statements connected with the Provincial Militia, it is nevertheless my duty to enter into some further details, in order to bring under Your Excellency's notice more clearly such matters as appear to me to be of importance. I shall therefore class them under the following heads, attaching to each a schedule where figures are required for further illustration.

1st. Estimated strength of Militia.

2nd. Number of Companies which have volunteered for drill and exercise.

3rd. Names of Captains of Militia volunteering for drill and exercise, and the Counties in which their Companies are registered.

4th. The entire Militia Force, together with the names of Officers commanding Companies assembled in Uniform at Fredericton and Saint John during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

5th. Quantity of Ammunition issued for practice in 1860.

6th. Number of Rifles issued to Volunteer Force.

7th. The cost of Military instruction, &c.

In Schedule A will be found the strength of the Militia Force, shewing under different columns the number of Battalions into which it is divided, and the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of which it is composed, but owing to the inability of the Officers commanding to obtain correct lists of the Officers and Men of their respective Battalions since the suspension of the Militia Law, I must beg Your Excellency to regard this as only an approximate estimate of the Militia of the Province.

Schedule B will, I am sure, be viewed by Your Excellency as an encouraging and satisfactory manifestation of the loyal spirit which animates the young men of the Province, there being no less than 56 Companies enrolled for drill and exercise, of which number, 31 have uniformed or are providing Uniforms for themselves at their own expense.

Referring to this Schedule, Your Excellency will no doubt observe that the populous and important City of Saint John is favorably represented by both Artillery and Infantry, nor will Your Excellency fail to notice that there are only two Counties in the Province, (*viz.* Kent and Gloucester,) in which the volunteer movement has not yet taken root; nor will Your Excellency see without feelings of regret, that six of the above Companies have

ceased to exist. Aware that the strength of several of the Companies has diminished since the original enrolment, some mustering eighty, some sixty men, while others in the rural districts amounted to not more than thirty five Officers and Men, I have not introduced into this Schedule the respective strength of each Company, but taking the average of the whole enrolled Force to be thirty seven Officers and Men, and as there are now fifty Companies enrolled, the total strength of the Militia Force volunteering for drill and exercise, may be fairly estimated at one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

As Schedule C merely contains the list of the names of Officers of Militia commanding the different Companies which have volunteered, and the respective Counties and force to which they belong, it will need no further comment at my hands.

In Schedule D Your Excellency will find a list of the Officers commanding Companies called out by Proclamation for duty on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th of August last, to which I have appended a list of Field and Staff Officers, who aided Major (now Lieut. Colonel) Carter in the execution of his duties, and also the Orders of Major Carter issued both on the assumption and resignation of the command of the Militia Force above referred to.

The General Orders published in the Royal Gazette, by Your Excellency's command, subsequent to the departure of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, expressing Your Excellency's extreme satisfaction at the conduct and appearance of this force, coupled with the complimentary and valedictory order of Major Carter, could not have failed being highly gratifying to all concerned.

The soldierlike bearing and proficiency in the relative duties of the officers and men of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, acquired in so short a period of time, created surprise and admiration in the minds of hundreds of individuals unprepared to see the Militia, (after so long a time having elapsed since last assembled,) taking the place of Her Majesty's regular Troops on so important and conspicuous an occasion.

Schedule E simply exhibits a Return of the Ammunition issued from Her Majesty's Stores to the Artillery and Infantry for salutes and practice, but the subject of the expenditure of ammunition by the Militia Volunteers calls for some special notice, upon which I shall enter after reporting to Your Excellency the gratifying fact, that the whole of this ammunition was expended without the occurrence of a single accident, which reflects much credit on our young and inexperienced Militiamen. With the three thousand Enfield Rifles, there was placed at Your Excellency's disposal 140,000 rounds of ball cartridge, with a due proportion of copper caps; out of this quantity, 7,000 rounds only have been issued.

As Your Excellency has been pleased to sanction the issue of ten rounds to each volunteer Militiaman in uniform for practice, and assuming the whole of the estimated force (1850) to be in a condition to claim this indulgence, the quantity required for practice in 1861 would be 18,000 rounds, or in case of all the Rifles being taken up by the Militia in uniform, it would of course be 30,000, which would at this rate of issue leave at Your Excellency's disposal at the close of 1861, 103,000 rounds. Knowing that Your Excellency considers the present allowance sanctioned as insufficient to enable a man to acquire a practical knowledge of the use of the Enfield Rifle, and being aware that the allowance granted by the Canadian Government to volunteers in their Militia, is sixty rounds of ball and fifty rounds of blank cartridge per man per annum, and that the allowance granted by Her Majesty's Government to volunteers in England at cost price is one hundred

rounds of ball and sixty rounds of blank cartridge, and one hundred and seventy six percussion caps per annum. I venture to submit for Your Excellency's consideration the propriety of putting the Militia volunteers of New Brunswick, as regards ammunition for practice, on the same footing as that occupied by the Militia of Canada.

As respects ammunition for the Artillery, I feel greater confidence in recommending a liberal supply for this branch of the service, because I see in "The Memorandum" published by authority, from whence I obtained the foregoing information with respect to England's volunteers, that "the supply for practice (for the Artillery) will be issued *free of cost* from the local Magazines in charge of the Royal Artillery;" and finding besides, the allowance granted by the Canadian Government to the Canadian Volunteer Artillery, to be one hundred and forty rounds per Company, I respectfully and earnestly entreat Your Excellency to be pleased to take this matter into your consideration, with a view of giving the Militia Artillery of this Province an opportunity of acquiring some practical knowledge of gunnery.

Your Excellency having directed me to attend to this distribution of the "three thousand Enfield Rifles" placed at Your Excellency's disposal for the use of the Militia of the Province, it becomes my duty to submit the accompanying Schedule (F) for your information, and also to offer for Your Excellency's consideration some measure for the safe keeping and good condition of these, and all other Military Stores made over to the Province by Her Majesty's Government, for the War Department, as Your Excellency is aware, holds the Province accountable for this duty.

I have then in the first place to report, that out of the three thousand Rifles herein referred to, two thousand one hundred and five have been already issued by Your Excellency's command from the Military Store in St. John; but out of this number, forty two remain in my charge at Fredericton, thereby shewing that two thousand and sixty three Rifles, and a like number of sets of Accoutrements, have been distributed (under Bonds) amongst the enrolled Volunteer Companies in the County and City of St. John, and in the Counties of King's, Queen's, Charlotte, Westmorland, Albert, Sunbury, Northumberland, York, and Carleton; and I beg to state for the further information of Your Excellency, that the Rifles issued to the disbanded Companies will be returned into store, or handed over to other newly formed Companies, of course under new Bonds.

This valuable weapon with which a portion of the Militia is now armed, deserves and requires, as Your Excellency well knows, the most careful usage, but which I fear it is unlikely to receive while in the hands of individuals, especially while in the keeping of men belonging to enrolled Companies in rural districts. This circumstance, added to the fact that the cost of the three thousand Enfield Rifles and Accoutrements could not fall very far short of £15,000, urges me to beg that Your Excellency would be pleased to take into your consideration, the importance of devising some means for their safe custody and preservation in good order.

(G) Small as may be the expenditure exhibited in this Schedule (G) for Militia purposes, compared with the advantages achieved, I must not fail to shew Your Excellency and the Legislature the manner in which the amount specified has been expended.

Having in a former part of this Report shewn the strength and distribution of the Militia force volunteering for drill and exercise, Your Excellency will not be unprepared to find that the costs of Instruction Board, when the Instructors were absent from their Regiments, travelling charges to Instruc-

tors. transport of Guns, Rifles, Accoutrements, Ammunition, and other incidental expenses, amount to £260, and sums are now owing to Instructors and for transport, amounting to about £46 more.

Your Excellency has visited several Companies in their drill rooms, and seen the Militia volunteers on parade, and Your Excellency has also received satisfactory reports from Major Carter of the progress made by the enrolled Militia in their drill, which facts would of themselves render it unnecessary for me to say a word on the subject, were I not sensible that Your Excellency would be pleased to hear that I have not only personally visited some of the Companies enrolled in the rural districts, but received from the drill Instructors employed, without a single exception, satisfactory reports of the progress made by the several Companies under their respective charges; and I take advantage of this opportunity to inform Your Excellency of the equally gratifying fact, that the Captains of every Company (under drill) have reported to me the steady and exemplary conduct of his drill Instructor, which circumstance I made it my duty to communicate to the Officer commanding the Regiment to which he belonged, and it is not, I think, out of place to inform Your Excellency, that in several instances valuable testimonials have been presented to the drill Instructors.

The interest taken in the Militia volunteering for drill and exercise by Lieutenant Colonel Carter and Major Grey, of Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, and the prompt manner in which they, with the encouraging sanction of Major General Trollope, commanding Her Majesty's Troops in Nova Scotia, carried out Your Excellency's wishes and instructions, has been productive of much benefit to the movement, but the small force under their command rendered it impossible for them in all instances to comply with the applications made for drill Instructors. Had it been otherwise, the strength of the drilled force would doubtless have been much larger. At present about 1,200 out of the 1,850 enrolled for drill, may be said to be more or less instructed in the Rifle exercise. The charge for Military instruction for the current year is not likely to amount to so much as that for the year 1860, and it is to be hoped that several of the Officers will have acquired a knowledge of their military exercises sufficient to enable them to drill their men, and by a zealous attention to their duties, to keep alive that martial spirit by which they were animated a twelve month since; for it is but too evident that unless Officers qualify themselves to command and instruct their men, the confidence and respect which the men ought to shew to their Officers will vanish, and their Companies, which bid so fair at starting into existence, will soon merge into the mass of the unknown Militia of the Province.

Your Excellency having directed me to examine and ascertain the contents of the Militia Store in Fredericton, with a view chiefly to the disposal of Great Coats, Rifle Uniforms, and Boots, belonging to the Provincial Militia, which had been there deposited for upwards of twenty years, and in obedience to Your Excellency's further commands, the whole of the clothing was offered for sale at public auction, when all the great coats, good and bad, and a portion of the Rifle Uniforms, with some few pairs of boots, were disposed of, and the proceeds handed over to the Provincial Secretary.

As the remaining portion of the Rifle Clothing is becoming moth-eaten, and as the boots no longer improve by keeping, and all these stores are now under "warehousing charges," I respectfully suggest for Your Excellency's consideration, that they be disposed of without delay for the benefit of the Militia.

By Your Excellency's instructions, the officers and men of the Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry at this station, were equipped with new saddles, bridles, &c., from the Fredericton Militia Store, and as there still remains in store Cavalry equipments, old and new, sufficient for at least another Troop, and as these valuable articles are daily becoming less available for service, I submit for Your Excellency's consideration the propriety of disposing of them also by public auction.

The insufficiency in size, ventilation, and security of the Militia Store at this place for the preservation of the Arms and Accoutrements contained therein, has been already made known to Your Excellency, and I now beg again to bring the same under Your Excellency's notice with a view to their removal in the Spring to Her Majesty's Military Store in St. John.

Confidently hoping that a perusal of the accompanying Schedules, in connection with what has been stated in the foregoing part of this Report, will satisfy Your Excellency that a sufficient amount of military spirit has been infused into the body of the Militia of this Province to warrant my expressing a belief that the movement will spread throughout the force, and that the remaining number of the Enfield Rifles will be taken up by enrolled Companies of Militia in Uniform before the close of the present year, but ere this period arrives I earnestly hope it will be in my power to speak to Your Excellency more encouragingly with reference to the "discipline" of the force enrolled for drill and exercise than I feel I can now do. I am well aware that all bodies of soldiers, whether belonging to the regular army or to any militia or volunteer forces, are liable to a charge of want of discipline and subordination. I know too that the Duke of Wellington in his General Orders and Despatches, has expressed himself strongly on this subject, and as His Grace has said in a Despatch to Colonel Torrens, dated June 1813, "If 'discipline' means habits of obedience to orders as well as military instruction, we have little of it in the Army." Again His Grace states in a Despatch to Lord Bathurst, within the same year, "However well soldiers may be disciplined as far as regards their exercise and movements, I should very much doubt whether a large Militia army would be useful in the field for more than a momentary exertion." Now while I feel it would be unreasonable to look for any great amount of this necessary element amongst young soldiers in a new country, the foregoing quotations nevertheless lead me to a conclusion, which I submit for the consideration of Your Excellency—That to enforce strict discipline at the commencement of a movement, such as has now been made in this Province, would tend better than any other means to promote and engender throughout all grades and ranks that desirable and essential qualification, without which our Militia force volunteering for drill and exercise will, I fear, prove useless for any military purpose.

Your Excellency's announcement of the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to present a Challenge Cup for competition among the Militia who have now volunteered or who may hereafter volunteer for drill and exercise, produced a result that might have been anticipated, for not only did applications pour in from enrolled and qualified Companies for "ball cartridge," but as a further stimulus to exertion, the officers of several Companies gave medals for competition among their men.

Having been present on several occasions, and having received the reports of the target practice of some of the Companies, I beg to assure Your Excellency that the results do not compare unfavorably with those of the volunteers of England of the same standing as our Militia.

Believing that the importance of correct firing cannot be over-estimated,

and that it is desirable to give every possible encouragement to our Militia volunteering for drill and exercise, I beg leave to solicit Your Excellency's command for the issue of a "General Order," setting forth that the volunteer Militia force of the Province is eligible to compete for the undermentioned prizes:—

First—Her Majesty's;

Second—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's; and

Third—The National Association of England's, Medal.

Competition for the above prizes will take place in England in the course of the ensuing summer.

I did not anticipate getting through, under Your Excellency's instructions, the formation of a force of Militia capable of appearing with such credit as it did before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, without some trouble and difficulty, nor do I expect to continue my labors without meeting with obstacles.

My correspondence during the last twenty months has been considerable, and my attention to the issue of military stores, and other duties, has occupied a considerable portion of my time. If, however, my labors have met with Your Excellency's approval, I shall be highly gratified, and I can assure Your Excellency that any aid I am capable of affording Your Excellency, in carrying out your views in relation to the re-organization of the Militia, will be at all times most cheerfully and most readily rendered.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Adjutant General of Militia.

SCHEDULE A.

Estimated Strength of the Militia Force of New Brunswick.

Regiments of Cavalry.	Regiments of Artillery.	Regiments of Infantry, including Rifles.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total strength of Regiments.	Total strength of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates.
1	1	34	76	436	950	145	1,446	29,350	36	32,403

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, *Lt. Col.*
Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

SCHEDULE B.

Return shewing the number of Companies of Militia enrolled for voluntary drill and exercise in New Brunswick.

Name of County.	Head Quarters.	Number of Companies.		
		Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.
York,	Fredericton,	1	1	4
Sunbury,	Oromocto,	...	...	4
Queen's,	Gagetown,	...	1	1
	English Settlement and Grand Lake,	...	...	3
Saint John,	Saint John,	...	7	9
King's,	Kingston,	...	...	5
Victoria,	Grand Falls,	...	...	1
Carleton,	Woodstock,	...	1	2
Westmorland,	Sackville,	...	...	3
	Moncton,	...	...	1
Northumberland,	Chatham,	...	1	1
Restigouche,	Campbellton,	...	...	1
Albert,	Hopewell,	...	...	4
Charlotte,	Saint George,	...	...	2
	Campo Bello,	...	...	2
	Saint Stephen,	...	...	1
Total,		1	11	41

Grand Total of Companies, 56.

Of the above specified Force, two Companies of Artillery and Four of Infantry have ceased to exist. All the Companies of Artillery but one have been well instructed in Light Gun Drill, and all but two in the Rifle exercise. Thirty Companies have been drilled to the use of the Rifle, and it may be stated that about fourteen hundred men in all have more or less been instructed in the Rifle exercise.

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, Lt. Col.

Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

SCHEDULE C.

Names of Captains of Militia volunteering for drill and exercise, and the Counties in which their respective Companies are registered.

Counties.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry, including Rifles.
York,	Capt. Saunders,	Capt. Allen,	Capt. Brannen.
			" M'Donald.
			" M'Gibbon.
			" Brewer.
Sunbury,	... ..	... ..	" Hoben.
			" Burpee.
			" Kirkpatrick.
			" W. E. Perley, M.P.P.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

Counties.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry, including Rifles.
Queen's,	Capt. Travis,	Capt. S. H. Gilbert, M.P.P. " John Johnston. " Tong. " Yeamans.
Saint John,	Capt. Durant, " Pick, " Peters, " Marshall, " M'Lachlan, " Adams, " Simonds,	" Cruikshank. " M'Farlane. " Stockton. " Ray. " Robinson. " Stevens. " Travers. " Howard. " Cunard. " Baird. " Kilburn. " Beardsley. " Pickett. " Gunn. " Lyon. " O'Hey.
Carleton,	Capt. Wetmore,	" Thos. Johnston. " Bliss Botsford, M.P.P. " Blair Botsford. " Black. " Silver.
Victoria, King's,	" Wallace. " Palmer. " Starritt. " Russell.
Westmorland,	" The Hon. J. M. Johnson Speaker of the House of Assembly.
Albert,	" Wetmore. " Hiltz. " Patch. " Seelye.
Northumberland,	Capt. Carmichael,	" Murray.
Charlotte,	
Restigouche,	

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, *Lt. Col.*
*Adj. Gen. Militia.**Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.*

SCHEDULE D.

Names of Officers commanding Companies called out by Proclamation on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th & 7th of August 1860, and to what Counties and Force belonging.

Counties.	Names of Officers.	To what Force belonging.
York,	Capt. Saunders,	New Brunswick Yeomanry Cavalry.
	“ Berton,	New Brunswick Regt. of Artillery.
	“ Brannen,	Rifles, First Battalion York.
	“ M'Donald,	Do. do. do.
	“ M'Gibbon,	Do. Third do.
Saint John,	“ Durant,	New Brunswick Regt. of Artillery.
	“ Pick,	Do. do. do.
	“ Peters,	Do. do. do.
	“ M'Lachlan,	Do. do. do.
	“ Adams,	Do. do. do.
	“ M'Farlane,	Saint John City Light Infantry.
	“ Crookshank,	Saint John City Rifles.
	“ Stockton,	Saint John County Militia.
	“ Howard,	Do. do.
	“ Robinson,	Queen's Rangers.
Charlotte,	“ Wetmore,	Second Battalion, Charlotte.
Westmorland,	“ Black,	Second Battalion, Westmorland.
	“ Silver,	Do. do.
Queen's,	“ Travis,	New Brunswick Regt. of Artillery.
	“ S. H. Gilbert, M.P.P.	First Battalion, Queen's.
Sunbury,	“ Hoben,	Sunbury Militia.
	“ Burpee,	Do. do.
Carleton,	“ Baird,	Rifles, Carleton Militia.
	“ Kilburn,	Do. do.

Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Carter, 63rd Regiment, on assuming the command of the Militia, made the following Order, dated

Fredericton, N. B., July 24th, 1860.

“ Having in accordance with the Militia General Order of this day's date, assumed the command of the several Companies called out by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, I undertake the duty with which His Excellency has honored me, in the fullest confidence that I shall receive such support as will enable me to perform the services with which I have been entrusted with every credit to the Militia of New Brunswick.”

(Signed)

W. F. CARTER, *Major 63rd Regt.*
Commanding H. M. Troops in New Brunswick.

And upon resigning his said command, he addressed the following valedictory letter to the Militia who had served under him on that memorable occasion :—

“ Fredericton, N. B., 11th August, 1860.

“ His Excellency the Commander in Chief no longer requiring my services with the Militia Force which was called out for the purpose of doing all honor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, I cannot resign this command without thanking the whole of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, for the able and zealous manner in which they performed their different duties during that period: I have also to return my best acknow-

ledgments to Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, Adjutant General of Militia, and the other Field Officers who gave me their valuable assistance on that occasion. My connexion with the Militia of New Brunswick will ever be remembered by me with feelings of pleasure, and I shall always continue to take a deep interest in the welfare and efficiency of this important Force."

(Signed)

W. F. CARTER, *Major 63rd Regt.*
Commanding H. M. Troops in New Brunswick.

Names of Field and Staff Officers who aided Major (now Lieut. Colonel) Carter, 63rd Regiment, in the execution of the duties entrusted to him during the stay of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the Province.

Lieutenant Colonel Thurgar, Lieutenant Colonel Gray,
Lieutenant Colonel Foster, Lieutenant Colonel Robertson,
Major Melick, Captain Mount, Adj. N. B. Regt. of Artillery,
Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, Adjutant General,
Lieutenant Colonel Drury, Dep. Qr. Master General,
Captain Minchin, Deputy Adjutant General.

Owing to the serious accident which befel Lieutenant Colonel Botsford on the morning of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Militia was deprived of the services of a very efficient officer.

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, *Lt. Col.*
Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

SCHEDULE E.

Return of Ball and Blank Cartridges, Powder, Caps, &c., for the use of the Militia Artillery, Infantry, and Rifles, during the year 1860.

ARTILLERY.

Empty Flannel Cartridges for Light 3 Pounds.	Empty Flannel Cartridges for Light 6 Pounds.	Pounds of Powder.
710	219.	810

N. B.—In all there were 929 rounds of Blank Cartridge expended.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

Ball Cartridge.	Blank Cartridge.	Caps.
7000	11,500	20,475

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, *Lt. Col.*
Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

SCHEDULE F.

Number of Rifles issued to the Militia.

Number of Enfield Rifles placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,	3000
Number of Enfield Rifles issued by Her Majesty's Store Keeper at Saint John,	2105
Balance in Store at Saint John,	895

N. B.—Forty two Rifles remain in my charge, and steps have been taken to call in those issued to men of disbanded Companies.

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, *Lt. Col.*
Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

SCHEDULE G.

The cost of Military Instruction, &c.

Expended on account of Drill Instruction, &c.	£153 0 0
Travelling expenses of Drill Instructors and others, and Board of Drill Instructors employed in the Rural Districts, and away from their Regiments,	41 0 0
Transport of Guns, Rifles, Accoutrements, Ammunition, and Military Stores, &c.	66 0 0
	£260 0 0

N. B.—The balance remaining unpaid since my last Accounts were placed in the hands of the Auditor General, November 22nd, 1860, is about £46.

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, *Lt. Col.*
Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

APPENDIX NO. 14.

BANK RETURNS, &C.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

State of the Bank of New Brunswick, Monday 7th January 1861,
10 o'clock, A. M.

Liabilities of the Bank.

Capital Stock paid,	\$600,000 00
Bills in circulation,	302,512 00
Net Profits on hand,	94,835 57
Balance due to other Banks,	21,677 33
Cash deposited, including all sums due from the Bank not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,)	194,998 50
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	62,016 00
Total Liabilities of the Bank,	<u>\$1,276,039 40</u>

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House,	\$66,065 15
Real Estate,	18,301 93
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	53,415 00
Balance due from other Banks in England and United States,	92,673 74
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, (Balances due from other Banks excepted,)	1,045,583 58
Total Resources of the Bank,	<u>\$1,276,039 40</u>

Amount of the last Dividend, (declared 2nd Oct. 1860,)	\$21,000 00
Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend,	70,832 13
Doubtful Debts,	<u>16,000 00</u>

I, Thomas A. Sancton, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above is true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. A. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me at St. John, this 24th day of January 1861.
W. O. SMITH, J. P.

BANK RETURNS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick on
Saturday, 29th December, 1860.

Liabilities.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$600,000 00
Notes in circulation not bearing Interest,	346,640 00
Deposits not bearing Interest,	145,013 08
Deposits bearing Interest,	39,931 33
Net Profits on hand,	14,644 06
Balance due to other Banks and Agents,	23,484 25
	<u>\$1,169,712 72</u>

Resources.

Bills, Notes discounted, &c.	\$996,522 07
Bills of Exchange on hand,	15,133 32
Real Estate,	32,000 00
Notes of other Banks,	23,583 42
Gold, Silver, &c.	71,796 26
Due by other Banks and Agents,	30,677 65
	<u>\$1,169,712 72</u>

We, William Parks, President, and George P. Sancton, Cashier, of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, do swear that the above statement is true as taken from the Weekly Balance Sheet of the Bank on the 29th day of December last, 1860.

WILLIAM PARKS, President,
GEO. P. SANCTON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of February, 1861,
Geo. A. LOCKHART, J. P., City and County Saint John.

CENTRAL BANK.

State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on
Monday the 4th June 1860.

Liabilities of the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	£35,000 0 0
Bills in circulation,	51,122 0 0
Balance due to other Banks,	2,005 8 10
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	16,825 1 6
Amount due from the Bank, bearing Interest,	18,313 18 7
Profits on hand,	18,527 6 2
	<u>£141,793 15 1</u>

BANK RETURNS.

3

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House,	£2,451	4	9
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	854	10	0
Balance due from other Banks,	604	11	9
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balances due from other Banks,	133,315	8	5
Real Estate,	4,568	0	2
	<u>£141,793</u>		<u>15</u>
	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>

Date and amount of the last Dividend, 5th December 1859, Four per cent.,	£1,400	0	0
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend,	17,873	5	6
Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful, ...	8,000	0	0

I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March 1861.
ASA COX, J. P.

We, George Botsford, John J. Fraser, John Simpson, John M' Donald, and John M' Intosh, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.

GEORGE BOTSFORD,
JNO. JAS. FRASER,
J. SIMPSON,
JOHN M'DONALD,
JOHN M'INTOSH.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March 1861.
ASA COX, J. P.

State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, at 4 o'clock p. m., on
Monday the 3rd December 1860.

Liabilities of the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$140,000	00
Bills in circulation,	225,555	00
Balance due to other Banks,	1,518	94
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	61,775	65
Amount due from the Bank, bearing Interest,	49,039	15
Profits on hand,	75,372	56
	<u>\$553,261</u>	
	<u>30</u>	

BANK RETURNS.

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House,...	\$12,778 46
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	1,261 00
Balance due from other Banks,	362 76
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balances due from other Banks,	520,587 05
Real Estate,	18,272 03
	\$553,261 30

Date and amount of the last Dividend, 4th June 1860, 3½ per cent.,	\$4,990 00
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend,	69,209 23
Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful,	32,000 00

I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March 1861.
ASA COY, J. P.

We, George Botsford, John J. Fraser, John Simpson, John M'Donald, and John M'Intosh, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.

GEORGE BOTSFORD,
JNO. JAS. FRASER,
J. SIMPSON,
JOHN M'DONALD,
JOHN M'INTOSH.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March 1861.
ASA COY, J. P.

State of Central Bank of New Brunswick, on Thursday, 28th Feb. 1861,
at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Liabilities of the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$140,000 00
Bills in circulation,	183,808 00
Balance due to other Banks,	00 00
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	64,771 19
Amount due from the Bank bearing Interest,	42,676 53
Profits on hand,	71,278 51
	\$502,534 23

BANK RETURNS.

5

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House,	\$21,235 00
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	2,417 50
Balance due from other Banks,	241 14
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balanees due from other Banks,	460,368 56
Real Estate,	18,272 03
	\$502,534 23

Date and amount of last Dividend, 3rd December, 1860, 3½ per cent.	\$4,900 00
Amount of reserved Profits at time of declaring last Dividend,	\$70,472 56
Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful,	\$32,000 00

I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March 1861,
ASA COY, J. P.

We, George Botsford, John J. Fraser, John Simpson, John M'Donald, and John M'Intosh, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.

GEORGE BOTSFORD,
JNO. JAS. FRASER,
J. SIMPSON,
JOHN M'DONALD,
JOHN M'INTOSH.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March 1861,
ASA COY, J. P.

SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK.

State of the Saint Stephen's Bank, July 2nd, 1860, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Due from the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation,	176,715 00
Net Profits on hand,	40,912 32
Balance due to other Banks,	20,294 54
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	11,702 76
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	00 00
	Total amount due from the Bank, ... \$449,624 62

BANK RETURNS.

Resources of the Bank.

Gold and Silver in its Banking House,	\$16,699 97
Estate,	4,494 00
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, and Checks,	1,923 00
Bills of other Banks without the Province, and Checks, ...	3,769 93
Balances due from other Banks and Agents,	40,767 13
Amount of all Debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks,	381,970 59
Total amount of Resources of the Bank,	<u>\$449,624 62</u>

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, 1st March 1860.

Amount of last Dividend and Bonus, 8 per cent.	\$16,000 00
Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same,	\$32,000 00
Amount of all Debts due not paid and considered doubtful,	<u>\$1,882 75</u>

R. WATSON, *Cashier.*

CHARLOTTE, SS.—*On this second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, personally appeared Robert Watson, Cashier of the Saint Stephen's Bank, and made oath to the truth of the statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.*

HENRY WEBBER, *J. P.*

The undersigned, a majority of the Directors of the Saint Stephen's Bank, hereby certify that the Books of said Bank exhibit the facts presented in the foregoing Statement or Return signed by their Cashier, and that they have full confidence in the truth of said Return so by him made.

F. H. TODD,
Z. CHIPMAN,
JAS. G. STEVENS,
P. M. ABBOT,
GEO. A. BOARDMAN.

State of the Saint Stephen's Bank, 7th January 1861, 3 o'clock P. M.

Due from the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation,	181,883 00
Net Profits on hand,	42,873 02
Balance due to other Banks,	32,606 96
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	15,296 55
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	6,611 42
Total amount due from the Bank,	<u>\$479,270 95</u>

BANK RETURNS.

7

Resources of the Bank.

Gold and Silver in its Banking House,	\$16,965 40
Estate,	4,494 00
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, and Checks, Bills of other Banks without the Province, and Checks, ...	119 00
Balances due from other Banks and Agents,	5,221 50
Balances due from other Banks and Agents,	96,089 71
Amount of all Debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every des- cription, excepting Balances due from other Banks, ...	356,381 34
Total amount of Resources of the Bank, ...	\$479,270 95

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, 1st September 1860.

Amount of last Dividend, 4 per cent.	\$3,000 00
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same,	\$35,000 00
Amount of all Debts due not paid and considered doubtful,	\$1,882 75

R. WATSON, *Cashier.*

CHARLOTTE, SS.—*On this second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, personally appeared Robert Watson, Cashier of the Saint Stephen's Bank, and made oath to the truth of the statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.*

HENRY WEBBER, J. P.

The undersigned, a majority of the Directors of the Saint Stephen's Bank, hereby certify that the Books of said Bank exhibit the facts presented in the foregoing Statement or Return signed by their Cashier, and that they have full confidence in the truth of said Return so by him made.

F. H. TODD,
Z. CHIPMAN,
JAS. G. STEVENS,
P. M. ABBOT,
GEO. A. BOARDMAN.

WESTMORLAND BANK.

State of the Westmorland Bank on Monday the 2nd day of July 1860,
at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Due from the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	£15,000 0 0
Bills in circulation,	33,502 15 0
Net Profits on hand,	3,682 14 5
Balances due to other Banks,	853 17 11
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	436 4 7
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	666 10 0
Total amount due from the Bank,	£54,124 1 11

BANK RETURNS.

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Vaults, ...	£2,934	1	0
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	286	12	6
Balance due from other Banks,	1,250	16	11
Real Estate,	2,412	0	3
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, also all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except the Balances due from other Banks,	47,258	11	3

Total amount of Resources of the Bank, £54,124 1 11

Last Dividend declared 2nd June 1860, 4 per cent, ...	£600	0	0
Amount of reserved Profits on hand at time of declaring last Dividend,	3,618	19	0
Amount of Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful,	265	18	6

I do certify that the above statement is just and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M'ALLISTER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of August 1860,
ALEXANDER WRIGHT, J. P.

We do certify that we have full confidence in the statement now signed and attested by the Cashier of this Bank, and believe the facts as stated above to be correct, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

O. JONES, President.

E. B. CHANDLER, Jun. } Directors.
JOHN HUMPHREY, }

Sworn before me this 20th day of August 1860.

State of the Westmorland Bank on Monday the 7th day of January 1861,
at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Due from the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$60,000	00
Bills in circulation,	118,619	00
Net and Reserve Profits on hand,	15,316	65
Balances due to other Banks,	00	00
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	1,972	00
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	6,214	00

Total amount due from the Bank, ... \$202,121 65

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Vaults,	\$11,547	65
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	582	50
Balance due from other Banks,	16,042	33
Real Estate,	11,647	81
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, also all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except the Balances due from other Banks,	162,301	36

Total amount of Resources of the Bank, \$202,124 65

BANK RETURNS.

9

Last Dividend declared, 4 per cent.	\$2,400 00
Amount of reserved Profits on hand at time of declaring last Dividend,	\$14,773 98
Amount of Debts due and not paid and considered doubtful,	<u>\$1,873 60</u>

I do certify that the above Statement is just and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M'ALLISTER, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me this 28th day of January 1861.
ALEXANDER WRIGHT, J. P.

We do certify that we have full confidence in the Statement now signed and attested by the Cashier of this Bank, and believe the facts as stated above to be correct, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

O. JONES, *President.*

JOHN HUMPHREY,

E. B. CHANDLER, JUN. } *Directors.*

Sworn before me this 28th day of January 1861.
ALEXANDER WRIGHT, J. P.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Return and State of the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, on Tuesday 5th March, 1861.

Stock Account.

DR.

1836. To Amount Capital paid in,	£10,000	0	0
Amount of Capital not paid in, to be secured by Bonds with two Sureties,	40,000	0	0
	<u>£50,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

CR.

By Amount of Capital invested in Real Estate, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Bank Stock,	£10,000	0	0
Amount due by Shareholders on Capital not paid in, the greater proportion of which is secured by Bonds with Sureties,	40,000	0	0
	<u>£50,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

General State of the Company.

DR.

To Paid by the Company since Return last year, for Losses, Dividends, and Contingent expenses,	£4,388	19	5
Due by the Company on Dividends declared, for Losses, &c.	2,264	1	6
Balance in favor of the Company carried down, ...	8,510	6	10
	<u>£15,163</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

CR.

By Balance in favor of the Company, as shewn per Statement to 6th March 1860,	£10,975	2	7
Due by the Company for Dividends, Losses, &c., per General Statement to 6th March 1860,	657	9	5
Amount received by Company the past year in Premiums, Interest, Dividends, and from all other resources, ...	3,530	15	9
	<u>£15,163</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

1861—March 5. By Balance in favor of the Company this date, over and above Capital paid in, £8,510 6 10

Total amount of Risks taken by Agents of the Company and General Office in Fredericton during past year, ...	£146,877	0	0
Real Estate owned by the Company,	1,162	0	0
Total amount of Losses sustained by Company the past year, ...	4,462	10	0
Two Dividends declared by the Company last year on amount of Capital paid in, of Six per cent. each, amounting to	1,200	0	0

YORK, ss.—*William M^cBeath, Secretary to the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing Statements are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.*

WM. M^cBEATH, Secretary.

Sworn to at Fredericton this 11th day of March 1861.
Before me, SPAFFORD BARKER, J. P.

C. MACPHERSON, }
JOHN S. COY, } Directors.
THOS. STEWART, }

SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY.

Statement of the Affairs of the South Bay Boom Company, presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders held May 1860.

Balance at Credit of the Company, per Ledger, 1st May 1859,	£989	9	6
Amount of Boomage for year ending 30th April 1860,	1,589	12	3
Proceeds of Hemlock Logs sold, (property of Company,)	30	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,609	16	9

CONTRA.

Amount of Dividend for the half year ending 1st December 1858, payable 10th August 1859,	£500	0	0
Amount of management expenses, per Account, for the year ending 30th April 1860,	663	13	11
	<hr/>		
	1,163	13	11
	<hr/>		
Balance at Credit of the Company 30th April 1860,	£1,446	2	10

The last Dividend declared was 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in for the half year ending 1st December 1858.

E. E.

St. John, N. B., 30th April 1860.

A. M^cL. SEELY,
FRANCIS FERGUSON,
JOHN ROBERTSON,
W. G. LAWTON.

Having been on the 30th day of January last appointed Secretary, pro tem., to the South Bay Boom Company to Post their Books, I do swear that the above is a true Copy of the state of their affairs as shewn by the Accounts of said Company made up to the 30th day of April, A. D. 1860.

W. SEELY, *Secretary, pro tem.*

Sworn before me, at St. John, this 21st May 1860.
L. H. DEVEBER.



APPENDIX NO. 15.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Annual Report Commissioners Provincial Lunatic Asylum, 1860.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieut. Governor
and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum beg leave to submit for the information of Your Excellency, their Report on the affairs of that Institution for the past year, accompanied by the Superintendent's ample Report of the present state, and what is considered necessary for the well-being and advancement of the Institution, in which the Commissioners fully concur.

The gross expenditure for Maintenance, including the products of the Farm—valued at £300 7 4—amounted to the sum of £4,849 16 0

The Receipts from paying Patients,	£547	8	7	
Sundries sold for ... ..	...	16	17	5
Supplies to Patients for ... ..	...	10	9	4
Farm produce valued at ... ..	...	300	7	4
				875 2 8
				£3,974 13 4
Warrants on Provincial Treasurer,	£4,000	0	0	
Less—Due Commissioners 31st Oct. '59,	68	1	5	
				3,931 18 7
Leaves Balance due Commissioners 31st October 1860,				£42 14 9

The whole number of Patients for the year 1860 was 241, and for the year 1859, 234: the average number for 1860 was 160, and for 1859 was 161.

The comparative average cost for each Patient on the aggregate expenditure for Maintenance appears to be £30 6 3 for 1860; £30 13 6 for 1859; £32 12 4 for 1858; £35 11 11 for 1857; £33 11s. for 1856; £33 12 9 for 1855; £33 15s. for 1854.

The Classification of Expenditure appears comparatively for 1860 @ 1857, as following:—

	1860			1859			1858			1857		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Food,	1,946	13	3	1,956	0	2	2,056	16	2	2,149	14	2
Clothing,	486	1	7	384	14	8	404	5	2	465	7	1
Furniture and Furnishing,	182	2	11	276	18	3	207	0	0	239	18	10
Officers and Keepers, ...	1,089	14	4	1,095	5	3	1,185	18	11	1,135	11	7
Fuel,	316	5	11	281	2	6	239	8	3	318	13	3
Stock, Fodder, Farm and Garden expenses, ...	184	13	8	226	12	1	186	0	7	195	17	5
Insurance,	46	15	0	46	15	0	46	15	0	46	15	0
Purchase of Holdings, ...	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not classed,	225	15	11	167	15	5	168	7	7	200	13	4
Repairs,	71	6	1	170	15	3	274	13	10	351	16	8
Farm produce,	300	7	4	300	11	6	284	2	0	269	19	0

The chief improvement made this year has been the laying a Main of six-inch pipes, with all the requisite stop-cocks, hydrants, fire-plugs, force-pump, &c. completed in a satisfactory manner, connecting with the Carleton Water, and yielding an ample supply of water for all purposes, to the Asylum.

For the payment of this work the Commissioners have advanced the sum of £276 18s. (The excavation, &c. was worked by the Asylum patients.)

The Commissioners have much satisfaction in noting the liberal appropriation of the Legislature for the completion of the Building as originally intended, which will furnish facilities so much required in its present crowded state, for classification of Patients, and the more complete separation of male and female; and they trust that in connection with the new work, a more satisfactory method of heating the building will be taken into consideration in the arrangements for commencing the works.

The Commissioners have much satisfaction to report to Your Excellency, that under the efficient superintendence of Dr. Waddell, this Institution continues to sustain the high character it has gained for its treatment of the insane; also his continued attention to the agricultural department: all the available ground is under good cultivation; and considering the limited area of land, and obstinate nature of soil, yields very satisfactory crops. The same attention is given to the Stock, yearly progressing in improvement of their kind. These occupations, with extensions in the ornamental grounds, give ample employment, and are greatly conducive to the health and comfort of the Patients.

The Commissioners mention with pleasure the great interest taken by the Reverend William Scovil in the Institution, and his gratuitous services to the spiritual wants of the unfortunate inmates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN WARD,
J. SIMPSON,
JOHN DUNCAN,
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
L. A. WILMOT,
PETER BESNARD,

Commissioners

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum in Account with the Commissioners for the Year ending 31st October 1860.

Dr.

1860.		1860.	
Jan. 31. For Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter ending 31st January, ...	£1,194 9 11	Nov. 4. Treasury Warrants No. ...	£1,000 0 0
Apr. 30. For Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter ending 30th April, ...	1,129 19 2	Do. Do. Do. Do.	1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0
July 31. For Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter ending 31st July, ...	1,106 2 11	Tallow sold for	£2 7 0
Oct. 31. For Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter ending 31st October, ...	1,118 16 8	Wool, 21s; Tallow, 11s. 1d. ...	1 12 1
	£4,549 8 8	260 lbs. Tallow at 5d. ...	5 8 4
		Old Iron sold, ...	7 10 0
Balance due Commissioners 31st October 1859,	68 1 5	Jan. 31. Cash from paying Patients, 1st Qr. £147 2 6	16 17 5
		Apr. 30. Do. 2nd " 180 18 7	
		July 31. Do. 3rd " 129 0 3	
		Oct. 31. Do. 4th " 140 7 3	547 8 7
		Cash for Clothing, &c. to Patients, 1st Qr. £5 19 8	
		Do. do. 2nd " 1 18 8	
		Do. do. 3rd " 1 16 0	
		Do. do. 4th " 0 15 5	10 9 4
		Balance due Commissioners, 31st October 1860,	42 14 9
	£4,617 10 1		£4,617 10 1

We, the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, do certify that the foregoing stated Account is correct and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

Saint John, N. B., 31st October 1860.

(Signed)

CHARLES WARD,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

JOHN WARD,
WILLIAM OLIVE,
JOHN DUNCAN,
ROBT. F. HAZEN,
PETER BESNARD,
JOHN SIMPSON,

} *Commissioners of the
Provincial
Lunatic Asylum.*

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Classification of the Total Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum,
for the year ending 31st October 1860.

	Quarter ending 31st Jan.			Quarter ending 30th April.			Quarter ending 31st July.			Quarter ending 31st Oct.			Total.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Food,	493	13	3	469	5	10	456	2	9	527	11	5	1,946	13	3
Clothing, &c.	226	7	2	36	11	1	51	7	3	171	16	1	486	1	7
Furniture, &c.	41	8	4	70	18	6	23	5	1	46	11	0	182	2	11
Salaries,	273	7	0	269	14	1	273	15	3	272	18	0	1,089	14	4
Fuel,	3	17	6	154	9	0	132	19	6	24	19	11	316	5	11
Farm Expenses,	37	4	10	79	6	4	40	15	5	27	7	1	184	13	8
Repairs,	6	9	0	20	2	8	23	8	5	21	6	0	71	6	1
Not classified,	65	7	10	29	11	8	104	9	3	26	7	2	225	15	11
Fire Insurance,	46	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	15	0
Total,	1194	9	11	1129	19	2	1106	2	11	1118	16	8	£4,549	8	8

Quantity and Quality of the Crops for the Year 1860.

Oats, 250 Bushels, at	2s. 6d. per bushel,	... ..	£31	5	0
Beets, 93 "	2s. 6d. "	... ..	11	12	6
Mangold, 100 "	1s. 3d. "	... ..	6	5	0
Turnips, 400 "	1s. 3d. "	... ..	25	0	0
Carrots, 217 "	2s. 6d. "	... ..	27	2	6
Potatoes, 82 "	2s. 6d. "	... ..	10	5	0
Parsnips, 63 "	2s. 6d. "	... ..	7	17	6
Hay, 10 Tons, at	100s. 0d. per ton,	... ..	50	0	0
Straw, 12 "	40s. 0d. "	... ..	24	0	0
Pork, 1608 lbs. at	4d. per lb.	... ..	26	16	0
Lard, 40 "	8d. "	... ..	1	6	8
Butter, 70 "	1s. 0d. "	... ..	3	10	0
Milk, say ... ..	... ..	... ..	62	10	0
Proceeds from Farm Stock, ... ..	... ..	... ..	12	17	2
Estimated Value, ... ..	... ..	... ..	£300	7	4

Report of the Medical Superintendent.

On the 31st October 1859, the date of last Report, there were one hundred and fifty four patients on the record—eighty nine males, and sixty five females. During the year there have been admitted eighty seven—fifty four males and thirty three females. The total number under treatment has been two hundred and forty one—one hundred and forty three males and ninety eight females. The result of treatment is, thirty seven have been discharged recovered—twenty five males and twelve females; five much improved—three males and two females; nineteen improved—five males and fourteen females; and two unimproved—one male and one female; and

sixteen have died—twelve males and four females; and there remain in the Institution one hundred and sixty two—ninety seven males and sixty five females. The cause of death in five was exhaustion from chronic insanity; in five from chronic disease of the lungs; in two from epilepsy; and in one each from pneumonia and diarrhoea; and one from exhaustion, being delirious, not insane, six days after admission; and one suddenly in a fit, the subject of delirium tremens, the night after he was admitted.

Small pox has prevailed more or less throughout the year in the City and Carleton, and in many places in the country, and indeed in the very neighbourhood; but no case has occurred here. The mortality for the year is less than usual; but all the causes to which I have in former reports referred, as tending to produce a high rate, have operated in full force till the recent introduction of water.

Of the one hundred and sixty two remaining on the record, two are recovered—one of each sex; forty two improved—twenty six males and sixteen females; and one hundred and eight are unimproved—seventy males and forty eight females.

The average is one hundred and sixty. The greatest number at any one time, 24th August, is one hundred and seventy. The smallest number at any one time, 1st June, is one hundred and fifty five.

The number of patients from each County has been—Saint John, one hundred and nine; Charlotte, thirty one; York, twenty two; King's and Northumberland, each nineteen; Westmorland, twelve; Queen's and Carleton, each six; Sunbury, Kent, and Restigouche, each three; Albert, two; Victoria, one, and Gloucester none. There have also been from Nova Scotia, three, and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, each one.

Eleven of those who died were buried by their friends; two by Rev. Mr. Dumphy; two by the Rev. Mr. Coster for the Chaplain, and one by the Rev. Mr. Baird.

Table showing movements of Patients from 12th December 1848 to this date.

Year.	Old cases.	Received in the year.	Total.	DISCHARGED.					Died.	Remaining.	Average.
				Recovered.	Much improved.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.			
1848	...	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	1	91	...
1849	91	48	139	30	...	3	3	36	11	92	94
1850	92	59	151	34	10	3	5	52	3	96	94
1851	96	67	163	31	7	8	2	48	16	99	104
1852	99	88	107	30	5	3	1	39	16	132	117
1853	132	92	224	52	5	15	3	75	22	127	129
1854	127	108	235	48	...	25	5	78	26	131	133
1855	131	101	232	47	4	16	2	69	20	143	149
1856	143	81	224	28	9	12	6	55	19	150	150
1857	150	77	227	28	6	15	5	54	24	149	151
1858	149	87	236	39	8	10	0	55	26	155	154
1859	155	79	234	29	8	18	4	59	21	154	161
1860	154	87	241	37	5	19	2	63	16	162	160

It is cause of gratulation to all concerned, that water from Spruce Lake, through the Carleton Water Works, has been introduced. On the 22nd September last the work was completed and the water let in, and there is now an abundant supply; and while it diminished the difficulties of the

employees in performing their work, it will also contribute much, it is confidently hoped, to improve the health of the patients, and in every way increase the comfort of all the inmates; besides, it affords the means of cleansing and keeping clean the sewers, and protecting the buildings from fire. But it would be wise to bear in mind, that the fire plugs will avail but little in case of serious fire, unless an engine and hose are procured and kept on the premises.

After the water was introduced, it was ascertained that in seeking its level it rose only sufficiently high to place the first flat independent of additional power. At night, when less water is used in Carleton, it will rise to the second flat. This, however, was considered insufficient; and the old engine being disabled, was removed, and a large force pump worked by hand has been introduced in its stead, and it performs very efficiently—one man being able to throw water with ease to the tank on the fourth flat.

The Legislature at its last meeting granted £2000 for the purpose of proceeding with the work of completing the building according to the original plan. Owing to the lateness of the season in the Spring, before arrangements could be made to commence operations, and partly, too, from the fact, that brick were scarce in the market and high in price, it was deemed advisable by the Board of Works to delay the commencement till next Spring. In the meantime the excavation for the cellar and foundations has been made, and everything is now in readiness to go on with the erections.

The new wing about to be built will add greatly to the comfort and general good of the patients—by affording relief from over-crowding—the means for proper classification, a want often sadly realized in the present state of the wards—and also provide for the removal of the men from the halls on the women's side of the house.

These men occupy the long halls on the first flat, and are of the quiet and convalescent classes. In the corresponding halls, on the second flat, are the corresponding classes of women. When a woman in either of these halls becomes offensive or injurious, by her conduct or habits, to those with whom she is associated, she may be simply passed to the end halls, every way as good and the rooms of which equally comfortable, and all patients and their friends acknowledge, or ought to acknowledge, the propriety of the arrangement; but, when a man in one of these halls is troublesome and renders himself unfit for his position, it becomes absolutely necessary to remove him from the main building to the one more detached, and known as the "Lodge." This occasionally gives offence, both to patients and friends, but in our present state it is unavoidable, and to me, and I am sure it is to you, cause of great satisfaction that this unpleasant difficulty is about to be overcome by the completion of the building, but it cannot be ready for occupancy till the end of the Summer 1862. In the mean time it will require much tact and judgment to meet the requirements of some patients and their friends, and at the same time do justice to all.

The trench for laying the water pipes and for drainage in connection with it, was five feet deep, two feet wide on the bottom, and not less than one thousand feet long.

The cellar for the new wing to be eight feet deep, the surface uneven, consisting of sections, one of 70 x 28 feet, another 60 x 30 feet, and a third 40 x 36 feet. These excavations for cellar, trenches for water pipes, and the filling in of the trenches, were all done by the labor of men employed in the institution, assisted by the patients, and have cost the Province nothing directly, except the wear and tear of implements used in the work.

Hitherto, with one exception, and that not entirely on the grounds of want of room, all applicants have been admitted, and that too on terms most liberal. Those who pay, by having their circumstances made known to the Commissioners, have the charge accommodated to their means; and those who are unable to pay, by procuring a certificate from two Magistrates to that effect, enjoy the full benefit of all the privileges of the institution, as a charge upon the public funds. This is humane and charitable in a high degree; and so long as the Legislature generously furnish the funds, it will afford the local officers great satisfaction to dispense their beneficence; but the practical working of the liberality of the law is, that, deducting two patients from Nova Scotia, who pay respectively £70 and £50 per annum, there are now on the paying list only fifteen at an average of £25 6 8 per year, while the large number of one hundred and forty five enjoy the full advantages of the Asylum entirely free of expense; and I may add that one hundred and five wholly, and fifteen partially, are clothed at the expense of the institution, while only forty two are furnished by themselves or friends with clothes at their own expense.

Regarding the result of our exertions in the cause of humanity from this point of view, and taking into account that the Government grant for maintenance is but £4000, and that the labor performed on the farm and grounds is yearly adding to the intrinsic value of the Government property, I think we may claim to be accomplishing a great and good work at the expenditure of comparatively a small sum of money.

Under the present law gross imposition may be practiced, and I have good reason to believe it has been done, at least, in a few cases. In most communities there are harmless imbecile persons who have no immediate friends to care for them, and who, if cared for at all, must become a Parish charge. That there may be such a class beyond the bounds of this Province, and yet within its range, hardly admits of a doubt; various means may be resorted to by the selfish and unprincipled to rid themselves of such burdens, and there is abundance of facilities to send or decoy them within the circle of the operation of the law of New Brunswick, which is designed so benevolently to provide for her indigent insane. Such a person may be found any where within the Province. At first sight the mental state is understood, the individual is pronounced a fit subject for the Asylum. The necessary documents are easily obtained, and the result is a legal commitment to the institution for life.

As a remedy for this, I would respectfully suggest that it shall be made the imperative duty of the authorities apprehending a transient lunatic, to make all necessary enquiries respecting the legal residence of the party, and if it can be ascertained, power might be given to send back; but if the case is such as to require the person to be sent immediately to the Asylum, let the Justices state the circumstances for the information of the Commissioners, and leave the case open for further action, and not at once, by law, permanently establish them here.

The institution continues to be the resort of all classes. I am not aware of there being any insane persons provided for in any other way in the Province, nor do I know of any dangerous or troublesome person being at large. The care and treatment of the insane seems to be entirely accomplished by the institution, and it is gratifying to be able to report, that the business of the year has been conducted with the occurrence of but few, if any, unpleasant circumstances connected either with patients or their friends.

There seems to be no alarming increase of mental disease in the Province,

none beyond what is natural with the ordinary increase of population. The people being thinly scattered over a large and rich territory, where every facility exists to procure the comforts of life, without that strife and exhausting toil so common in older and more thickly peopled lands, they are necessarily exempt from a large class of influences that tend to develope insanity. I may mention too, what appears to be a fact, that the popular element of this Province is seldom seriously disturbed.

Political revolutions, which seem to convulse other communities all around, produce but a very transitory effect here, and while the land is productive of everything that is good for the sustenance of its inhabitants, when properly cultivated, it is a soil in which spiritualism, and all other such isms, so prolific of insanity, do not flourish.

The event of the year, the Royal visit, for a time occupied the entire mind of the people, and excited it to a high degree, but the excitement proved to be of the most healthy character, in no instance that has come under my notice has it had any other than a beneficial psychological effect. Here it is worthy of remark, that the interest manifested by many of the patients in reference to this event, was at once normal and beautiful; the conversation that it suggested respecting Her Majesty the Queen, eliciting expressions of loyalty and love, the desire to see His Royal Highness, the waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of joyous delight, as he passed the hospital, all indicate that, for the time, the idea of the presence of Royalty, and the circumstances connected with it, possessed their thoughts to the exclusion of those subjects which at other times disturb or excite,* and when he had passed, embarked, and was gone, and the crowd that followed had dispersed, our household resumed its ordinary quiet all the happier for what they had heard and seen, and probably improved in their mental health.

In the course of the year there have been admitted persons whose insanity was induced *directly* by excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks. In others, I have no doubt, the same cause operated *indirectly*. A few have entered the institution overcome by religious excitement. Now, one from one cause, and again, one from another, which seemed at least definite; but the great majority of cases owe their development to a variety of influences where it is impossible to assign to any one a primary or more prominent place; but all in combination operate to lower the physical health and vital powers, and hence mental derangement.

In treating the insane, the first duty is to diagnose, as accurately as may be, any physical defect that may exist, and if possible, remedy it, and this will be done in most cases on the general principles that guide the Physician elsewhere; the next is to surround them with as many comforts as the nature of their case at the time will admit, suitable, if it can be done, to their social position in health, and then an effort is to be made to render them contented, and if possible, in some degree happy. At all this I have aimed, and to accomplish the object, have devoted my best energies to the work, using such means as I had at command, with a result. I venture to think, that will bear favorable comparison with any other institution similarly situated.

* NOTE.—In 1854 I passed the Fourth in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia. A large audience of the patients were assembled in their spacious Lecture Room. An Oration, such as is usually delivered on that day all over the United States, was made, and the Declaration of Independence was read, &c. The proceedings were characterized by an apparent natural interest, and certainly by strict decorum. There, too, it would seem the mind was occupied by one grand theme, to the exclusion of an unhealthy train of thought, and hence the enjoyment and the good order that prevailed.

In this connexion I may observe, that, while in other parts of this Report I have noticed the pecuniary advantage to the institution of work done by the inmates, I referred only to its value in its lower sense. Its true and higher value must be computed by an estimate of its reflex benefit upon the patients, and, now, after some observation and experience, I am convinced that useful employment, especially in the open air, judiciously adapted to the strength, and in harmony with the feelings of self respect, has exerted a powerful influence in promoting the health, the comfort, and the happiness of those under my charge.

The farm for the last year has been as productive as usual, with the exception of hay, the season not having been favourable for that crop on high land; with us it has been short. This department I consider every way in a satisfactory state, affording the most agreeable description of employment for the largest number of patients, and, at the same time, an ample return to the institution for all labour bestowed. To this subject I referred briefly in my Report for 1857, and I notice it again by way of explanation, because in the table of classification of general expenditure published last year, the heading of "Farming expenses" is continued, and under it the large sum of £226 12 1, and it is also stated, at the same time, that the amount of the proceeds of the farm is £300 11 6. The conclusion from these figures seems to be, that it cost the institution £226 to raise £300 value in produce with labour of patients free. In 1857 I stated that the expenditure under the head "Farming expenses," would, with trifling exception, be required, if there were no farm connected with the institution, and that the produce was nearly all clear gain, consequently the mode referred to of classifying makes the Commissioners' report and mine to some extent conflict, while it conveys a wrong impression of the real result of our mode of agriculture.

The garden and grounds have continued to command attention, and while something that is ornamental has been done, more in substantial improvement has been effected.

The Rev. Mr. Scovil has continued his kind services as Chaplain, and has done much to edify and comfort the inmates generally, and has administered the consolations of religion to the sick and the dying.

The Rev. Father Dumphy, of Carleton, has, with the utmost promptness, attended to the visiting of the sick and dying, and to the burial of the dead of his people; and all clergymen have free access to those in whom they are interested.

Dr. Ward, late of Carleton, down to the time of his leaving for Fredericton, continued to assist me by attending in my absence, and in consultation. Many of the inmates had become acquainted with him, and unite with myself, in a feeling of regret at his removal. I trust it may be considered proper here to record our high appreciation of his valuable services, and also for them, our grateful acknowledgments.

"The Christian Visitor," "The Church Witness," "The Religious Intelligence," "The Courier," "The Halifax Presbyterian Witness," and "The Christian Messenger," have been gratuitously continued; and "The News of the Churches," through the kindness of the Rev. T. S. Patterson, of P. E. Island, has been added. In addition, the Proprietors of the Courier and the Morning News have furnished large numbers of exchange papers.

Newspapers, on account of the variety that they afford, are much valued by patients, and in their name, I now tender thanks to all persons who have kindly contributed to supply them with that kind of reading.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Sincerely grateful to all who have assisted me in the discharge of the duties of the year, and again commending the institution, with its varied interests, to the care of Him who has hitherto been our "help and our shield," I respectfully submit my annual Report.

JOHN WADDELL, *M. D.*

Pro. L. Asylum, St. John, N.B., Oct. 31, 1860.

Brief Statement of Patients in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the Year ending 31st October 1860.

	Number and Sex of Patients.			RESULT OF TREATMENT.														Remaining.		
				DISCHARGED.																
	Remaining Recovered.		Recovered.		Much improved.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.		Remaining.							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.				
TOTAL.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.					
Old Cases,	89	65	154	0	1	10	4	2	1	3	8	0	0	9	3	65	49	114		
Admitted since, ..	54	33	87	1	0	15	8	1	1	2	6	1	1	3	1	32	16	48		
Total,	143	98	241	1	1	25	12	3	2	5	14	1	1	12	4	97	65	162		

Patients remaining on the 1st November 1860, and in what condition.

Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	1	26	16	70	48	97	65	162

JOHN WADDELL, *M. D.*
Medical Superintendent.

Number of Patients in the Asylum the last day of each Month during the Year 1860.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Novem. 1859.	Decem. 1859.
Males,	94	94	94	94	90	89	95	96	96	97	90	94
Females,	64	67	96	67	65	68	71	70	68	65	64	64
Total,	158	161	158	161	155	157	166	166	164	162	154	158

Annual average number, 160
 Greatest number at any one time, 24th August—Males 99, Females 71—Total, ... 170
 Smallest number, 2nd June—Males 90, Females 65—Total, 155

Number of Patients from each County in the Province for the Year.

York.	Saint John.	Westmorland.	Charlotte.	King's.	Queen's.	Sunbury.	Northumberland	Kent.	Gloucester.	Carleton.	Restigouche.	Albert.	Victoria.	Nova Scotia.	P. E. Island.	Newfoundland.	Total.
22	109	12	31	19	6	3	19	3	0	6	3	2	1	3	1	1	241

JOHN WADDELL, M. D.
 Medical Superintendent.

 APPENDIX.

The Medical Superintendent begs to call the attention of authorities committing patients to this Institution to the requirements of the accompanying Law, and respectfully requests that they may be as nearly as possible strictly observed.

It is desirable that the Medical Certificate, in all cases, be forwarded to this Institution with the Justices Warrant, and that, in the Warrant, the pecuniary circumstances of the patient be fully stated and certified.

AN ACT

To provide for the support of Lunatics committed to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Section.

1. Insanity to be certified before admission.
2. Lunatic's means of support to be certified.
3. Expense of Lunatic in Asylum to be a Crown Debt.

Section.

4. Certificate of Medical Superintendent to be evidence of expense.
5. When expense to be defrayed from the funds.

Passed 13th April 1859.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding the provision of the first Section of Chapter 89, Title 15, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of dangerous Lunatics,' no person shall be admitted into the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on the Warrant of two Justices or otherwise, unless the insanity of such persons, within the meaning of the said Chapter, shall be certified by some duly qualified Medical practitioner resident and practising in the Province.

2. Whenever any person is sent to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on the warrant of two Justices, they shall also deliver to the Constable who shall execute the warrant, a certificate of the means and condition of the Lunatic, setting forth, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, whether he has any and what property and means of support, which certificate the Constable shall lodge with the Medical Superintendent, or other person in charge of the Asylum.

3. The board, care, and medical attendance, and any other necessary expense incurred in the care and support of any lunatic or insane person received into the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, shall be a Crown debt, and may be sued for and recovered by any and the like remedies that any other debt due to the Crown may be sued for and recovered.

4. In any action or proceeding for the recovery of any sum due at any time for the board, care, and medical attendance, and other necessary expenses of a lunatic or insane person, the certificate of the Medical Superintendent that such sum is due, shall be evidence of the fact.

5. Whenever the real or personal estate of any lunatic or insane person is not more than sufficient to maintain the family of the lunatic, the expense of the lunatic may be defrayed from the funds of the Asylum.

APPENDIX NO. 16.

LAZARETTO.

Annual Report on the Lazaretto at Tracadie, 1860.

Miramichi, November 15, 1860.

SIR,—I beg to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that since my Report of the 11th November 1859, five of the patients, one male and four females, have died. Three new cases, two males and one female, have been admitted; and there are now remaining in Hospital eighteen, twelve males and six females. The female admitted came from Richibucto, but her father, Oliver Savoy, was a native of Tracadie, and removed from that place to Richibucto. He is still apparently healthy, although of a leprous family, and this in my opinion is another proof of the hereditary nature of the disease.

During the last Summer, some of the Lepers were exceedingly anxious to get permission to go to Prince Edward Island to a mineral spring near Hillsborough River; and from the fabulous reports they had heard about the spring, the poor creatures were incessant in their application. The Board, in order to gratify them, allowed three of them to go in a boat under proper restrictions, but they returned without receiving any benefit whatever, only that they were satisfied.

So much has been said and urged from time to time about the necessity of having a resident Physician to attend the Hospital, that I deem it unnecessary to do any thing more than again to bring the matter under the notice of His Excellency.

The Account, with vouchers, has been sent to the Auditor General, shewing an expenditure for the past year of £534 17 6½, including the salary of the Medical officer; this expenditure includes a stock of provisions and other necessaries which will last until next Spring, except firewood, beef, and some other articles contracted for on the 6th instant; and it will require about £600 to meet the expenses of the current year, unless a resident Doctor is appointed, in that case his salary will have to be provided for in addition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAS. DAVIDSON, *Sec'y to the Board.*

Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c. Fredericton.



APPENDIX NO. 17.

RECIPROcity TREATY.

Copies of Awards made by the Commissioners and Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, prior to 1st January 1861.

The River Piscataqua, the Boundary between the States of Maine & New Hampshire.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Piscataqua River, on the Coast of the United States, (the said River forming the boundary between the States of Maine and New Hampshire,) Do hereby agree and decide, that a line drawn from First Point to the Southern end of Wood Island, and thence to the Main Land, bearing North, 68° 45' East, (magnetic) as shewn on the Plan of No. 3, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said Piscataqua River; and that all the waters within, or to the westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Boston, United States, on this 26th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Merrimack, in the State of Massachusetts.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Merrimack River, on the Coast of the United States, the mouth of the said River being within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 10° East, from the easternmost of the two Light Houses standing upon Plum Island, on the South side of the entrance to the said River, as shewn on the Plan No. 5, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Boston, United States, on this 26th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Ipswich, in the State of Massachusetts.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Ipswich River, on the Coast of

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

the United States, the said River being within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 30° 46' West, (magnetic) from the South point of the entrance to said River, as shewn on Plan No. 5, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Ipswich River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Boston, United States, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Taunton River, emptying into Narragansett Bay, Coast of the United States, within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing Northwest and Southeast, (magnetic,) drawn through the White Beacon, standing nearly midway of the entrance of the said River, in front of the Southern end of the Town of Fall River, as shewn on the Plan No. 6, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Taunton River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Boston, United States, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Seekonk, or Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Seekonk or Providence River, emptying into Narragansett Bay, Coast of the United States, the entrance to said River being within the limits of the State of Rhode Island, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line drawn from the Light House on Nayatt Point, to Conninicut Point, bearing South, 70° West, (magnetic) as shewn on the Plan No. 6, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Seekonk or Providence River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Boston, United States, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Dunk, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Dunk River, emptying into the Bedeque Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line drawn

from the Northern end of Indian Island to Green Shore or Wharf, as shewn in the Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Dunk River; and that all the waters within, or to the Eastward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Elliot, York, and Hillsborough, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Elliot River, emptying into Hillsborough Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 85° East, (magnetic) drawn from Block House Point to Sea Trout Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Elliot River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the Elliot, York, and Hillsborough Rivers.

The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line as the mouth of the Elliot River only, not recognizing, or acknowledging any other River.

Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Montague and Brudenell, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Montague River, emptying into Cardigan Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 72° East, (magnetic) drawn from Grave Point to Cardigan Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Montague River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the Montague and Brudenell Rivers.

The United States Commissioner, agrees to the above line as marking the mouth of the Montague only, not recognizing, or acknowledging any other River.

Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

AWARDS

BY THE HON. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, EMPIRE UNDER THE RECIPROcity TREATY.

By the 3rd Article of the Treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States, it was stipulated—"That the people of the United States should continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take Fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all the other Banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and at all other places in the Sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time theretofore to Fish. That the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take Fish, of every kind, on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British Fishermen shall use, (but not to cure or dry them on the Island,) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America. And that the American Fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks in Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled: but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said Fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground." The War of 1814 between Great Britain and the United States, was held by the former to have abrogated this stipulation, and the declaration of peace, and Treaty of Ghent, which subsequently followed, were entirely silent on the point. This silence was intentional—during the negotiations the question had been expressly raised, and the claim of the United States to the continued enjoyment of the rights secured by that stipulation denied. By the Convention of the 20th October 1818, the privilege of the Fisheries within certain limits was again conceded to the United States—and the United States by that Convention—"renounced any liberty before enjoyed or claimed by them, or their inhabitants, to take, dry or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of any of the British dominions of America, not included within that part of the Southern Coast of Newfoundland extending from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands; on the Western and Northern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands—on the shores of the Magdalen Islands—and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks, from Mount Jolly on the South of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Bellisle, and thence Northerly along the Coast." This concession was to be without prejudice to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and the American Fishermen were also to have the liberty, forever, to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of the Southern part of the Coast of Newfoundland therein described, and of the Coast of Labrador, but so soon as the same or any portion thereof should be settled, it should not be lawful for the said Fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground; and was further subject to a proviso, that the American Fishermen should be permitted to enter the bays and harbours in His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within those limits, "for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they should be under such restrictions as might be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges thereby reserved to them."

A difference arose between the two countries, Great Britain contending that the prescribed limits of "three marine miles," the line of exclusion, should be measured from headland to headland, while the United States Government contended it should be measured from the interior of the bays and the sinuosities of the coasts. The mutual enforcement of these positions led to further misunderstandings between the two countries.

To do away with the causes of these misunderstandings, and to remove all grounds of future embroilment, by the Treaty of Washington, June 5th 1854, it was by Article 1st, agreed :—"That in addition to the liberty secured "to the United States Fishermen by the above mentioned Convention of "October 20th 1818, of taking, curing, and drying Fish on certain coasts of "the British North American Colonies therein defined,—the inhabitants of "the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic "Majesty, the liberty to take Fish of every kind, (except shell fish,) on the "sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of Canada, New "Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and of the several Islands "thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore ; "with permission to land upon the coast and shores of those Colonies, and "the Islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose "of drying their nets and curing their fish ; provided that in so doing they "do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British Fisher- "men in the peaceable use of any parts of the said Coast, in their occupancy "for the same purpose.

"It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the "Sea Fishery, and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in "Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for "British Fishermen."

By Article the 2nd :—"It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that "British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United "States, the liberty to take Fish of every kind, (except shell fish,) on the "Eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States, North of the 36th "parallel of North Latitude, and on the shores of the several Islands there- "unto adjacent, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the said sea coasts, "and shores of the said United States, and of the said Islands, without "being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land "upon the said coasts of the United States, and of the Islands aforesaid, for "the purpose of drying their nets and curing their Fish ; provided that in "so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with "the Fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of "the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

"It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the "Sea Fishery ; and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries "in Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for "Fishermen of the United States."

By the first Article it was also further agreed :—"That in order to prevent "or settle any dispute as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive "right to British Fishermen contained in this Article, and that of Fishermen "of the United States, contained in the second Article, should apply—each "of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, "shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a Commissioner. The said "Commissioners before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe "a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and "decide to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity,

“without fear, favour, or affection, to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing under the said two articles.” In case of disagreement, provision is made for an umpire, and the “high contracting parties solemnly engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them, or him, respectively.”

By Article 5, the Treaty was to “take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation should be passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this Treaty, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other.”

It is understood that in making this last Treaty, neither Government admitted itself to have been in error, with reference to the position it had before maintained. The Treaty was emphatically an arrangement for the future: “The Government of the United States being equally desirous with Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, (as declared in the preamble) to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective citizens and subjects, in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America, secured to each by Article 1, of a Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October 1818.”

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this Treaty, proceeded to examine and decide upon “the places intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing” under the first and second Articles. They differed in opinion as to the places hereinafter named, and it has been submitted to me, as the Umpire under the provisions of that Treaty, to determine those differences.

The copies of the Records of disagreement between the Commissioners, transmitted to me, are as follows:—

RECORD No. 1.

“We, the undersigned Commissioners respectively, on the part of Great Britain and the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having met at Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1855, thence proceeded to sea in the British Brigantine “Halifax,” and passing through the Strait of Canso, first examined the River Buctouche, in the Province of New Brunswick.

“A survey was made of the mouth of the said River Buctouche by the Surveyors attached to the Commission, George H. Perley, on the part of Great Britain, and Richard D. Cutts, on the part of the United States, a plan of which, marked No. 1, and signed by the Commissioners respectively, will be found in Record Book No. 2.

“We, the Commissioners, are unable to agree upon a line defining the mouth of said River.

“Her Majesty’s Commissioner claims that a line from Glover’s Point to the Southern extremity of the Sand Bar, (marked in red on the aforesaid Plan No. 1,) designates the mouth of the said River Buctouche; the United States Commissioner claims that a line from Chapel Point, bearing South, 4° West, (magnetic) marked in blue on the aforesaid Plan No. 1, designates the mouth of said River; and of this disagreement record is here made accordingly.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

7

“ Dated at Buctouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

“ M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

“ G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.”

RECORD No. 2.

“ We, the undersigned Commissioners respectively, on the part of Great Britain and the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, are unable to agree upon a line defining the mouth of said River.

“ Her Majesty's Commissioner claims that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, marked in red, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2, designates the mouth of the Miramichi River.

“ The United States Commissioner claims, that a line from Spit Point to Moody Point, marked in blue, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2, designates the mouth of said River; and of this disagreement, record is here made accordingly.

“ Dated at Chatham, on the Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, on this 27th day of September, A. D. 1855.

(Signed)

“ M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

“ G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.”

RECORD No. 9.

“ We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Elliot River, emptying into Hillsborough Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 85° East, (magnetic) drawn from Block House Point to Sea Trout Point, as shewn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said Elliot River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

“ Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the Elliot, York, and Hillsborough Rivers.

“ The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line as the mouth of the Elliot River only, not recognizing, or acknowledging any other River.

“ Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

“ M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

“ G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.”

RECORD No. 10.

“ We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Montague River, emptying into Cardigan Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, do hereby agree and decide, that a line

“ bearing North, 72° East, (magnetic) drawn from Grave Point to Cardigan Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said Montague River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second Articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

“ Her Majesty’s Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the Montague and Brudenell Rivers.

“ The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line, as marking the mouth of the Montague only, not recognizing, or acknowledging any other River.

“ Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)
(Signed)

“ M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
“ G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.”

RECORD No. 11.

“ We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Coasts of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, are unable to agree in the following respect:—

“ Her Majesty’s Commissioner claims, that the undermentioned places are Rivers, and that their mouths should be marked, and defined, under the provisions of the said Treaty:—

Seal,	St. Peter’s, (designated St.	Foxley,
Orwell,	Peter’s Bay on the Map of	Pierre Jacques,
Vernon,	the Island,)	Brae,
Pinnette,	Tryon,	Percival,
Murray,	Crapaud,	Enmore,
Cardigan,	Winter,	Ox,
Boughton,	Huuter,	Haldiman,
Fortune,	Stanley,	Sable.
Souris,	Ellis,	

“ The United States Commissioner denies that the above mentioned places are Rivers, or such places as are intended to be reserved, and excluded, from the common liberty of fishing.

“ Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)
(Signed)

“ M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
“ G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.”

It will thus be seen that the difference between the Commissioners resolve themselves into two divisions:—1st. Whether the twenty four places named in Prince Edward Island, or any of them, as is contended by Her Majesty’s Commissioner, are to be deemed Rivers, and therefore reserved and excluded from the common liberty of the Fishery? Or whether, as is contended by the United States Commissioner, these places, or some of them, are not Rivers, and therefore open to the common liberty of the Fishery? 2nd. The Miramichi and Buctouche in New Brunswick, being admitted to be Rivers, by what lines are the mouths of those Rivers respectively to be determined?

In coming to any conclusion on these points, it is unquestionably the duty of the Umpire, to look at the spirit and object of the Treaty,—the causes of difficulty it was intended to remove,—the mode of removal proposed.

The classes of Fish sought for in the deep-sea Fisheries strike within "three marine miles" from the shore; the "bays" within the headlands are their places of resort, but unlike the Salmon or the Shad, they do not ascend the Rivers, or particularly seek their entrances. To prosecute the Mackerel Fishery with success, the right of Fishing on the "sea coast and shores" within "three marine miles," and within the "bays," with the privilege of landing for drying nets and curing Fish, was absolutely necessary; the convenience of a "harbour," and the right of Fishing therein, desirable. A "creek," which Webster and Maunders both define to be, according to English usage and etymology, "a small inlet, bay or cove, a recess in the shore of the Sea, or of a River," and which though "in some of the American States," meaning a small River, Webster says, "is contrary to English usage, and not justified by etymology," would also in many instances afford accommodation. A right to the "sea coast and the shores"—to the "harbours," and the "creeks," would thus afford to the Fishermen all that he would require, and leave to the Rivers, rising far in the interior of the respective Countries, and flowing by the homes and the hearths of a different nation, the sacred character which would save them from the stranger's intrusion.

The question then that first presents itself, are the twenty four places named, or any, and which of them, in Prince Edward Island, to be deemed Rivers?

It is difficult to lay down any general proposition, the application of which would determine the question. There is no limitation as to size or volume; the Mississippi and the Amazon roll their waters over one fourth the circumference of the earth. The "Tamar," the "Ex," and the "Tweed," would hardly add a ripple to the "Saint Lawrence," yet all alike bear the designation, are vested with the privileges, and governed by the laws and regulations of Rivers. It is not the absence or prevalence of fresh or salt water; that distinction has been expressly ignored in the celebrated case of Horne against M'Kenzie, on appeal to the House of Lords. It is not the height or lowness of the banks; the Rhine is still the same River, whether flowing amid the mountains of Germany, or fertilizing the low plains of Holland. It is not the rise or fall of tide, or the fact that there may be little, if any water, when the tide is out. The Stour and Orwell in England, are dry at low water, yet they have always been recognized and treated as Rivers. The Petitcodiac in New Brunswick, and the Avon in Nova Scotia, owe their width, their waters, their utility, entirely to the Bay of Fundy, yet their claim to be classed among Rivers has never been doubted. The permanent or extraordinary extent of the stream, in cases where not at all or but little influenced by the tides, is no criterion. The periodical thaws and freshets of Spring and Autumn in America, make Rivers of vast magnitude, useful for a thousand commercial purposes, in places where, when those thaws and freshets have passed away, their dry beds are visible for weeks. The term "flottable," applied to such streams, is well recognized in the Courts of the United States, classing them among Rivers, and clothing the inhabitants upon their banks with the rights of riparian proprietors, and the public at large with the privilege of accommodation.

An important test may be said to be the existence or non-existence of bars at the mouths of waters or streams running into the sea. The existence of

such bars necessarily pre-supposes a conflict of antagonistic powers. An interior water forcing its way out, yet not of sufficient strength to plough a direct passage through the sands accumulated by the inward rolling of the Sea, would necessarily diverge, and thus leave a bar in front of its passage, just at that distance where the force of its direct action would be expended. Some Rivers, such as the Mississippi and the Nile, make deltas, and run into the Sea. In this case, the extreme land would give a natural outlet. Others again run straight into the Sea, without any delta, and without any estuary. In these cases, the bar at the mouth would give a natural limit; but the bar at the mouth is equally characteristic of its being a River. There are cases again, where the estuary gradually widening into the Sea, leaves neither bar nor delta to mark its outlet, or determine its character. In such cases, for the latter object, other grounds must be sought on which to base a decision; and in marking the former, the exercise of a sound discretion could be the only guide.

The decision upon any such question must, after all, be more or less arbitrary. The physical features of the surrounding country, the impressions created by local inspection, the recognized and admitted character the disputed places have always borne, constitute material elements in forming a conclusion. The possibility that the privileges conceded by this Treaty may be abused, can have no weight. There will doubtless be found in both Countries, men who will disregard its solemn obligations, and take advantage of its concessions, to defraud the revenue, violate local laws, and infringe private rights, and in thus disgracing themselves, affect the character of the nation to which they belong; they will, however, meet with no consideration at the hands of the honorable and right thinking people of either country. The framers of this Treaty would not permit such minor difficulties to stand in the way of the great object they had in view, to cement the alliance, and further the commercial prosperity of two Empires. Such difficulties can be obviated, if necessary, by national or local legislation.

The Rivers of Prince Edward Island, whether one or one hundred in number, must, as to length, necessarily be small. The Island is in no part much over thirty miles in width, and the streams run through it, more or less transversely, not longitudinally. Captain (now Admiral) Bayfield, the accomplished hydrographer, and Surveyor of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, thus describes it:—

“ Prince Edward Island, separated from the Southern shore of the Gulf of the Saint Lawrence by Northumberland Strait, is one hundred and two miles long, and in one part about thirty miles broad; but the breadth is rendered extremely irregular by large bays, inlets, and Rivers, or rather sea creeks, which penetrate the Island, so that no part of it is distant more than seven or eight miles from navigable water. Its shape is an irregular crescent, concave towards the Gulf, the Northern shore forming a great bay, ninety one miles wide, and twenty two miles deep, out of which, the set of the tides, and the heavy sea, render it very difficult to extricate a ship when caught in the North east gales which frequently occur towards the fall of the year, occasionally blowing with great strength and duration, and at such times proving fatal to many vessels.”

This passage has been particularly called to my attention in a very elaborate and able statement of his views, placed before me by the United States Commissioner, who further adds,—“ That Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, the Lieut. Governor of the Island of Prince Edward, in an official communication to the British Government, calls the Island Rivers, ‘ strictly speaking, narrow

“arms of the Sea;”—and that “Lord Glenelg, in his reply, alludes to them “as ‘inlets of the Sea.’” On examining the Records referred to by the Commissioner, I find the first to be a Despatch (in January 1858,) from Sir Charles Fitzroy, to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, with reference to the reserves for Fisheries contained in the original grants in the Island, arising out of the Order in Council under which those grants were issued, and which was as follows:—“That in order to promote and encourage the fishing, “for which many parts of the Island are conveniently situated, there be a “clause in the grants of each Township that abuts upon the sea shore, “containing a reservation of liberty to all His Majesty’s subjects in general, “of carrying on a free fishery on the coasts of the said Townships, and of “erecting stages and other necessary buildings for the said fishery, within “the distance of five hundred feet from high water mark.”

He then states he enclosed for the information of the Government—“A “return shewing the several reserves for this purpose contained in the “different Townships, from which it will appear that the reservation as “contemplated in the Order of Council, has been strictly followed in only “twelve Townships. In thirty two Townships the reservation is as follows, “—‘and further saving and reserving for the disposal of His Majesty, his “heirs and successors, five hundred feet from high water mark, on the coast “of the tract of land hereby granted, to erect stages and other necessary “buildings for carrying on the fishery;’ of the remaining twenty three “Townships, eighteen contain no fishery reservation; and of five no grants “whatever are on record.” And he then remarks:—“By reference to a “plan of the Island annexed to the return, your Lordship will perceive that “several of the Townships which do contain reservations, abut upon Rivers “only, or more strictly speaking, narrow arms of the Sea.”

Lord Glenelg, (in his reply, May 1838,) says—“It appears to me that the “reservation made of lands adjacent to the sea coast, or to the shores of inlets “from the Sea, for the purpose of fishing, so far as the right has been reserved “to the Queen’s subjects collectively, constitute a property, over which the “power of the Crown is exceedingly questionable.”

It does not appear to me, that these passages bear the construction put upon them, or were intended to designate the Island Rivers generally, or in any way determine their character. Is it not rather a mere qualified mode of expression used at the time, without any definite object, or perhaps if any, to avoid being concluded by either term? But if the use of a term by one or two of the local authorities is to be deemed of such weight, of how much more weight would be the continued use by the Legislature, for years, of a contrary term? There are Acts of the Assembly vesting rights, imposing penalties, and creating privileges with reference to these waters, under the name and designation of Rivers, to a series of which I call attention, namely:—

10 Geo. IV., c. 11.	1 Vic. c. 19.	7 Vic. c. 3.
2 Wm. IV., c. 2 & 13.	2 Vic. c. 10.	8 Vic. c. 20.
3 Wm. IV., c. 8, 9 & 10.	3 Vic. c. 12.	12 Vic. c. 18.
5 Wm. IV., c. 3 & 7.	4 Vic. c. 16.	c. 35 & 22.
6 Wm. IV., c. 25.	4 Vic. c. 18.	15 Vic. c. 34.
7 Wm. IV., c. 23.	5 Vic. c. 9.	16 Vic. c. 28.

Also, to the various reports of the annual appropriations and expenditures, to be found in the Journals of the Legislature.

On an examination of these Acts, it will be found that the Legislature of the Island has, by a continued series of enactments, extending over a period of thirty years, legislated upon the "rivers," "bays," "creeks," "harbours," and "lesser streams" of the Island, recognizing their existence, and difference, appropriating the local revenues to their improvement, establishing rights, and creating private interests with reference to them, entirely inconsistent with their being aught but the internal waters and Rivers of the Island, and directly at variance with the terms and character of legislation, which would have been used, had they been considered "arms," or "mere inlets of the Sea." Such Acts, by the Congress of the United States, or by the respective Legislatures of the several States, on any matter within their jurisdiction, would be regarded as conclusive of the character of the subject legislated upon. The legislation of Prince Edward Island, in *pari materia*, is entitled to the same consideration. The British Government at the present day, neither legislates away, nor interferes with the local administration of the affairs of the Colonies. This very Treaty is dependent upon the action of the Provincial Parliaments, and based upon the preservation of private rights. Can it be contended, or shall it be admitted, that this Treaty abrogates the legislation of years, ignores the laws of the Island, and by implication, annuls rights and privileges the most sacred a Colony can possess? Certainly not. If it be desirable from the peculiar conformation of this Island and its waters, that the latter should be viewed in a light different from that in which they have been hitherto regarded, the local Legislature can so determine.

In a very important decision in the Supreme Court of Iowa, reported in the American Law Register, issued at Philadelphia, in August 1857, it was determined,—“That the real test of navigability in the United States, was ascertained by *use*, or by *public act of declaration*; and that the Acts and declarations of the United States, declare and constitute the Mississippi River, a public highway, in the highest and broadest intendment possible.” Shall not therefore the public Acts and declarations of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island be considered of some authority in determining what are the Rivers of that Island?—and particularly when those Acts and declarations were made long anterior to the present question being raised? But might it not also be assumed, that where a country had, by a long series of public documents, legislative enactments, grants, and proclamations, defined certain waters to be Rivers, or spoken of them as such, or defined where the mouths of certain Rivers were, and another country subsequently entered into a Treaty with the former respecting those very waters, and used the same terms, without specifically assigning to them a different meaning, nay, further stipulated that the Treaty should not take effect in the localities where those waters were, until confirmed by the local authorities,—might it not be well assumed that the definitions previously used, and adopted, would be mutually binding in interpreting the Treaty, and that the two countries had consented to use the terms in the sense in which each had before treated them in their public instruments, and to apply them, as they had been previously applied, in the localities where used? I think it might.

Admiral Bayfield did not intend by the term "sea creeks," as he informs me in reply to a communication on this subject, to convey the impression contended for by the United States Commissioner, that they were not Rivers. He says, under date of 3rd September, 1857:—"With reference to the term 'sea creeks,' to which your attention has been called as having been used by me at page 92, and various other parts of the Directions, I have used

“ that term in order to distinguish the inlets from the small streams (disproportionably small in summer) that flow through them to the Sea.

“ In the instances referred to, I mean by ‘ sea creeks,’ inlets formed by the combined action of the Rivers and the tides, and through which those Rivers flow in channels, more or less direct, and more or less plainly defined, by shoals on either side. Wherever there are bars across the inlets, as is very generally the case, I consider the channels through those bars, to form the common entrances from the Sea to both inlets and Rivers ; for it appears to me, that a River is not the less a River, because it flows through a creek, an inlet, or an estuary. The point where the fresh water enters the estuary, and mixes with the tide waters, may be miles inland, but it does not, I think, cease to be a River until it flows over its bar into the Sea.”

This view of Admiral Bayfield, that such waters do not lose their character of Rivers because flowing through an inlet, or an estuary, is confirmed by the principles laid down to determine what are “ navigable ” Rivers, in the technical sense of the term, as distinguished from its common acceptation. To the extent that fresh waters are backwardly propelled by the ingress and pressure of the tide, they are denominated navigable Rivers ; and to determine whether or not a River is navigable both in the common law, and in the Admiralty acceptation of that term, regard must be had to the ebbing and flowing of the tide. In the celebrated case of the River Bann, in Ireland, the Sea is spoken of, as *ebbing and flowing in the River*. These principles are recognized in the Courts of the United States, and the authorities collated, and most ably commented upon by Angel.

Indeed, it would seem that the Commissioners themselves have not attached to this term “ sea creek,” as used by Admiral Bayfield, the force or character which it is now alleged it should bear, as they have by their Record No. 10, under date of 27th September 1856, transmitted to me, with the other official documents in this matter, pronounced the “ Montague ” to be a “ River,” and determined upon its mouth, though Admiral Bayfield, in his Sailing Directions before referred to, page 123, speaks of it as a “ sea creek.” It has been urged, that if these places are declared to be Rivers, and not creeks or harbours, then where are the creeks and harbours contemplated by the Treaty ? To this it may be answered, that this Treaty does not contemplate Prince Edward Island alone—and even though none such might be found within its narrow circle—yet they may be found in numbers along the five thousand miles of coast, exclusive of Newfoundland, which this Treaty covers, extending from the 36th parallel of north latitude in the United States, to the furthest limit of Labrador.

With these preliminary observations, I shall take up the disputed places in Prince Edward Island, and proceed to decide upon them, in the order in which they have been submitted.

No. 1.—VERNON.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Vernon, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty’s Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Vernon is entitled to be considered a River.

It has, at low tide, water for boat and shallow navigation. It has good breadth, requiring a long and strong bridge to cross it. Vessels are built

two miles from its mouth. As you drive along its banks, there would be no hesitation in speaking of it, were no question raised, as a River. It would appear as if the salt water were an intrusion into a channel, formed and supplied by a running stream, enlarging and deepening the channel, but finding it there, the banks and surrounding lands all bearing towards the Vernon, the same relative formation as the banks towards admitted Rivers. It is spoken of in Bayfield's Sailing Directions as a River, and as such in various Acts of Assembly.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Vernon is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 2.—ORWELL.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Orwell, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Orwell is entitled to be considered a River.

It is spoken of by Bayfield, in conjunction with the Vernon, as a River; has been recognized as such in the Public Acts of the Island; and described under that designation, as a boundary in the ancient grants, as far back as 1769.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Orwell is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 3.—SEAL.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Seal, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Seal is entitled to be considered a River.

The Seal is spoken of by Bayfield as a River, and recognized as such in the Public Acts of the Island. It is a small tributary of the Vernon, and as such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that it is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 4.—PINNETTE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Pinnette, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as

disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Pinnette is a tidal basin or harbour; and as such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that it is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 5.—MURRAY.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Murray, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Murray is entitled to be considered a River.

The Murray is a River, and entitled to be so considered, in view of its abundant supply of fresh water, its formation, and deep and navigable channel. By reference to the original grants in 1769, of Lots 63 and 64, bordering on the Murray, it will be seen that the Crown at that early day, drew the distinction between the river, the harbour, and the sea coast, and bounds these lots by the harbour and river, and by the sea coast respectively. It is also recognized in the public Acts of appropriation of the Island, under that designation.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Murray is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 6.—CARDIGAN.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Cardigan, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Cardigan is entitled to be considered a River.

It is so described by Bayfield. It bears a close resemblance to the Montague and the Elliot, which have been declared by both Commissioners, as appears by Records Nos. 9 and 10, to be Rivers. It is so designated by the Crown, in the grant of Lot 34 in 1769; and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the Legislature.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Cardigan is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 7.—BOUGHTON.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Boughton, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic

Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Boughton is entitled to be considered a River.

It is deep and broad, affording accommodation for vessels, and facilities for ship building, far in the interior. Its comparatively narrow entrance, and bar across its mouth, are observable and striking characteristics. It is described as such by the Crown, in the grant of Lot 56 in 1769; has been repeatedly recognized by the Legislature, under the name of Grand River; and by Bayfield in his Sailing Directions.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Boughton is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 8.—FORTUNE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Fortune, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Fortune is a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Fortune to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 9.—SOURIS.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Souris, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Souris is entitled to be considered a River.

The Souris is called by Bayfield, Colville River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Souris is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 10.—SAINT PETER'S.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined Saint Peter's, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that Saint Peter's is not entitled to be considered a River.

It is claimed by Her Majesty's Commissioner, as a River; by the United States Commissioner, as an inlet of the Sea, or at most a harbour. I think

the view taken by the United States Commissioner is correct. It certainly is not formed by the Morel, the Midgie, or the Marie, which run into it; and the little stream called Saint Peter's at its head, is entirely unequal to the task. It is also to be observed, that in the ancient grant of Lot 39, in 1769, it is given as a boundary under the designation of Saint Peter's Bay; and in the grants of Lots 40 and 41, in the same year 1769, partly bordering on, and partly embracing within their boundaries, Saint Peter's Bay, it is described (though inaccurately as a boundary) as "the Sea." I do not find it any where recognized in the legislation of the Island as a River; but always as Saint Peter's Bay.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that Saint Peter's is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 11.—TRYON.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Tryon, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Tryon is entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Tryon to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 12.—CRAPAUD.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Crapaud, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Crapaud is not a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Crapaud not to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 13.—WINTER.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Winter, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Winter is entitled to be considered a River.

Apart from its rise in the interior, and its abundant fresh water, its channel through Bedford Bay, (as it is called,) is marked and distinct, shewing a

continuous flow or current of water, from the interior towards the Sea; a channel bounded by shoals; and proving by its deflected course, that the breach in the sands on the sea shore, forming the entrance to the so-called Bedford Bay, has been formed by the water seeking an outlet for itself, not from the Sea making a passage in. In fact, if there was no River or stream in the interior, of sufficient strength to make the outlet, and keep it open, the water of the Sea would only make the embankment more solid, and there would be no bay or harbour at all.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Winter to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 14.—HUNTER.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Hunter, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Hunter is entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Hunter is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 15.—STANLEY.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Stanley, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Stanley is entitled to be considered a River.

The Stanley is a full deep stream, having, if the expression may be used, two or three heads and several affluents, and is surrounded, from its sources to its outlet, by a succession of hills of rapid elevation and descent, converging in many different parts towards the River, and affording by their slopes, and the courses at their base, numerous feeders. Its large tributaries, the Trout and Old Mill Rivers, help to swell its volume. It is described as one of the boundaries of Lot 21, in the ancient grant of 1769, and recognized by the Legislature under the designation of Stanley River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Stanley to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 16.—ELLIS.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Ellis, in Prince Edward Island, con-

cerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Ellis is a River.

In the grants of Lots 14 and 16 in 1769, it is so described. A long succession of Legislative enactments, so recognizes it. Its broad, deep channel, its abundant supply of fresh water, and the extent of country it drains, leave no question about it.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Ellis to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 17.—FOXLEY.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Foxley, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Foxley is entitled to be considered a River.

The Foxley is described as a River in the ancient grants in 1769.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Foxley to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 18.—PIERRE JACQUES.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Pierre Jacques, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Pierre Jacques is entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Pierre Jacques is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 19.—BRAE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Brae, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Brae is not entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Brae is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 20.—PERCIVAL.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Percival, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Percival is a River.

The Percival is spoken of by Bayfield as a River.

It is so described in the grant of Lot 10, in 1769; and like the Stour and the Orwell in England, owe its waters almost entirely to the Sea.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Percival to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 21.—ENMORE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Enmore, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Enmore is entitled to be considered a River.

The Enmore was treated as a River in the grants of Lots 10 and 13, in 1769; is so recognized by Bayfield; and has a bar at its mouth, formed by the conflict of the tides and the descending stream.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Enmore to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 22.—OX.

I, the Undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Ox, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Ox is not entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Ox is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 23.—HALDIMAN.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Haldiman, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic

Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Haldiman is entitled to be considered a River.

The Haldiman is described as a River in the grant of lot 15, in 1769, and is so regarded by Bayfield.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Haldiman to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 24.—SABLE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Sable, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Sable is not entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Sable is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

PART SECOND.

I come now to the second division, namely:—The MIRAMICHI and BUCTOUCHE being admitted to be Rivers, which of the lines pointed out by the Commissioners shall respectively designate the mouths of those Rivers?

The Miramichi.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the mouth of the Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 2 of their proceedings, declare as follows:—

With reference to the Miramichi, it will be seen by Record No. 2—"Her Majesty's Commissioner claims, that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, (marked in red, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2,) designates the mouth of the Miramichi River. The United States Commissioner claims, that a line from Spit Point to Moody Point, (marked in blue, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2,) designates the mouth of said River."

By the Treaty it is provided, that—"the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the Sea Fishery; and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are reserved exclusively," &c. &c.

The preceding portion of Article 1st, gives the right to fish "on the Sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks."

The Inner Bay of the Miramichi, and the Harbour of Buctouche, are, among other grounds, claimed as coming within the definition of "bays

and harbours;" and it has been urged, that the clause just referred to, is conclusive in favour of that claim, whether such bay or harbour does or does not constitute the mouth of a River.

It is, therefore, necessary, before deciding which of the lines above designated as the mouth of the Miramichi, is the correct one, to dispose of this preliminary question, namely:—Does the mouth of a River forfeit its exclusive character, under this Treaty, because it may constitute a bay, or harbour? Is the restriction imposed, limited to particular fish, or locality? The spirit with which this Treaty was made, and the object it has in view, demand for it the most liberal construction; but, consistently with the most liberal construction, there are many wise and judicious reasons why the exception should be made. The joint, or common, Fishery in those places where the forbidden fish resort, would be a prolific cause of dispute. The very fact, that after the forbidden fish are named, there should follow the significant expression that *all* Fisheries in those places, should be reserved, is conclusive as to the idea predominant in the minds of the framers of the Treaty. They wanted peace; they would not put the Fishermen of the two nations together on the same ground, where they would have unequal rights. Considerations of a national, administrative, or fiscal character, may have determined them to exclude the entrances of the great thoroughfares into the respective countries, from a common possession. There are large and magnificent bays and harbours, unconnected with Rivers; there are bays and harbours dependent upon, and formed by the mouths of Rivers. The terms are not indicative of locality. Bays and harbours may be found far up in the interior of a country; in lakes or in rivers, and on the sea-board. The "mouths of rivers" are found only in one locality,—namely, in that part of the River by which its waters are discharged into the Sea or Ocean, or into a lake, and that part of the River is, by the express language of this Treaty, excluded. Is the use of a term which may be applicable to many places, to supersede that which can only be applied to a particular place, when the latter is pointedly, *co nomine*, excluded? But why should such a construction be required, when the object of the Treaty can be attained without it? The cause of the difficulty was not the refusal to permit a common fishery within the mouths of Rivers, but within three marine miles of the sea coast. That difficulty is entirely removed, by the liberty to take fish "on the sea coast and shores, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks, without being restricted to any distance from the shore."

The position taken by the Commissioner of the United States is further pressed, upon the ground,—“That the terms of a grant are always to be construed most strongly against the granting party.” The application of that principle to the present case is not very perceptible. This is rather the case of two contracting parties exchanging equal advantages; and the contract must be governed by the ordinary rules of interpretation. Vattel says,—“In the interpretation of Treaties, compacts, and promises, we ought not to deviate from the common use of the language, unless we have very strong reasons for it.” And,—“When we evidently see what is the sense that agrees with the intention of the contracting parties, it is not allowable to wrest their words to a contrary meaning.” It is plain that the framers of this Treaty intended to exclude the “mouths of rivers,” from a common possession. Ought we, by construing the terms of the Treaty most strongly against the nation where the River in dispute may happen to be, to “wrest their words to a contrary meaning?” I think not.

Mr. Andrews, for many years the United States Consul in New Brunswick and in Canada, a gentleman whose great researches and untiring energies were materially instrumental in bringing about this Treaty, and to whom the British Colonies are much indebted for the benefits they are now deriving, and may yet derive from its adoption, thus speaks of the Miramichi in his Report to his Government in 1852 :—" The extensive harbour of Miramichi " is formed by the estuary of the beautiful River of that name, which is two " hundred and twenty miles in length. At its entrance into the Gulf, this " River is nine miles in width "

" There is a bar at the entrance of the Miramichi, but the River is of such " great size, and pours forth such a volume of water, that the bar offers no " impediment to navigation, there being sufficient depth of water on it at " all times for ships of six and seven hundred tons, or even more. The tide " flows nearly forty miles up the Miramichi, from the Gulf. The River is " navigable for vessels of the largest class full thirty miles of that distance, " there being from five to eight fathoms water in the channel ; but schooners " and small craft can proceed nearly to the head of the tide. Owing to the " size and depth of the Miramichi, ships can load along its banks for miles."

In Brookes' Gazetteer, an American work of authority, the width of the Potomac, at its entrance into the Chesapeake, is given at seven and a half miles.

In the same work, the mouth of the Amazon is given at " one hundred and fifty nine miles broad."

In Harper's Gazetteer, (Edition of 1855,) the width of the Severn, at its junction with the British Channel, is given at ten miles across. That of the Humber at its mouth, at six or seven miles ; and that of the Thames, at its junction with the North Sea at the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Foulness Point, or between Sheerness and Southend, at fifteen miles across. And the Saint Lawrence, in two different places in the same work, is described as entering " the Gulf of Saint Lawrence at Gaspé Point, by a mouth " one hundred miles wide." And also, " that at its mouth, the Gulf from " Cape Rosiere to Mingan settlement in Labrador, is one hundred and five " miles in length."

Thus, width is no objection. The real entrance to the Miramichi is, however, but one and a half miles wide. Admiral Bayfield may, apparently, be cited by both Commissioners as authority. He says, pages 30, 31, and 32 :—

" Miramichi Bay is nearly fourteen miles wide from the sand-bars off Point " Blackland to Point Escuminac beacon, and six and a half miles deep from " that line across its mouth to the main entrance of the Miramichi, between " Portage and Fox Islands. The bay is formed by a semi-circular range of " low sandy islands, between which there are three small passages and one " main or ship channel leading into the inner bay or estuary of the Miramichi. " The Negowac Gully, between the sand-bar of the same name and a small " one to the south west, is 280 fathoms wide and three fathoms deep ; but a " sandy bar of the usual mutable character lies off it, nearly a mile to the S. " S. E., and had about nine feet over it at low water at the time of our survey. " Within the Gully, a very narrow channel only fit for boats or very small " craft, leads westward up the inner bay. The shoal water extends one and " a quarter miles off this Gully, but there is excellent warning by the lead " here and everywhere in this Bay, as will be seen by the chart. Shoals " nearly dry at low water extend from the Negowac Gully to Portage Island, " a distance of one and a quarter miles to the South West. Portage Island " is four miles long, in a South West by South direction ; narrow, low, and

“partially wooded with small spruce trees and bushes. The ship channel between this Island and Fox Island, is one and a half miles wide.

“Fox Island, three and three quarters miles long, in a S. S. E. direction, is narrow and partially wooded; like Portage Island, it is formed of parallel ranges of sand hills which contain imbedded drift timber, and have evidently been thrown up by the Sea in the course of ages. These Islands are merely sand bars on a large scale, and nowhere rise higher than fifty feet above the Sea. They are incapable of agricultural cultivation, but yet they abound in plants and shrubs suited to such a locality, and in wild fruits, such as the blueberry, strawberry, and raspberry. Wild fowl of various kinds are also plentiful in their season; and so also are salmon, which are taken in nets and weirs along the beaches outside the Island, as well as in the Gullies.

“The next and last of these Islands is Huckleberry Island, which is nearly one and a half miles long, in a South East direction. Fox Gully, between Huckleberry and Fox Islands, is about 150 fathoms wide at high water, and from 2 to 2½ fathoms deep, but there is a bar outside with seven feet at low water. Huckleberry Gully, between the Island of the same name and the mainland, is about 200 fathoms wide, but is not quite so deep as Fox Gully. They are both only fit for boats or very small craft; and the channels leading from them to the westward, up a bay of the main within Huckleberry Island, or across to the French River and village, are narrow and intricate, between flats of sand, mud, and eel-grass, and with only water enough for boats. Six and a quarter miles from the Huckleberry Gully, along the low shore of the mainland in an E. S. E. ½ E. direction, brings us to the beacon at Point Escuminac, and completes the circuit of the bay.

“The Bar of Miramichi commences from the South East end of Portage Island, and extends across the main entrance and parallel to Fox Island, nearly six miles in a South East by South direction. It consists of sand, and has not more than a foot or two of water over it in some parts at low spring tides.”

He also says pp. 37 and 39:—“The Inner Bay of Miramichi is of great extent, being about thirteen miles long from its entrance at Fox Island to Sheldrake Island, (where the River may properly be said to commence,) and seven or eight miles wide. The depth of water across the bay is sufficient for the largest vessels that can cross the inner bar, being 2¾ fathoms at low water in ordinary spring tides, with muddy bottom.

“Sheldrake Island lies off Napan Point, at the distance of rather more than three quarters of a mile, and bears from Point Cheval Northwest by West one and three quarters of a mile. Shallow water extends far off this Island in every direction, Westward to Bartibogue Island, and Eastward to Oak Point. It also sweeps round to the South and Southeast, so as to leave only a very narrow channel between it and the shoal, which fills Napan Bay, and trending away to the Eastward past Point Cheval, forms the Middle Ground already mentioned. Murdoch Spit and Murdoch Point are two sandy points a third of a mile apart, with a cove between them, and about a mile W. S. W. of Sheldrake Island. The entrance of Miramichi River is three quarters of a mile wide, between these points and Moody Point, which has a small Indian church upon it, and is the East point of entrance of Bartibogue River, a mile Northwest by West half West from Sheldrake Island.

But a strong, and I may add, a conclusive point in shewing the passage between Fox and Portage Island to be the main entrance or mouth of the

Miramichi, is the peculiar action of the tides. It is thus described by Bayfield, p. 35 :—

“ The stream of the tides is not strong in the open bay outside the bar of Miramichi. The flood draws in towards the entrance as into a funnel, coming both from the Northeast and Southeast along shore from Tabusintac as well as from Point Escuminac. It sets fairly through the ship channel at the rate of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots at the Black buoy, increasing to 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ knots in strong spring tides between Portage and Fox Islands, where it is strongest. The principal part of the stream continues to flow Westward, in the direction of the buoys of the Horse Shoe, although some part of it flows to the Northward between that shoal and Portage Island.”

The effect of this is thus singularly felt. A boat leaving Neguac to ascend the Miramichi with the flood tide is absolutely met by the tide flowing Northerly against it, until coming abreast of the Horse Shoe Shoal, or in the line of the main entrance ; and the boat at the Horse Shoe Shoal, steering for Neguac, with the ebb tide making, would have the current against it, though Neguac is on a line as far seaward as the entrance to the Portage and Fox Islands ; thus shewing conclusively, that the main inlet and outlet of the tidal waters, to and from the mouth or entrance of the Miramichi, is between Portage and Fox Islands.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, (marked in red, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2,) designates the mouth of the Miramichi River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

The Buctouche.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, have proceeded to and examined the mouth of the River Buctouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 1 of their proceedings.

With reference to the Buctouche, it will be seen by Record No. 1 :—
 “ Her Majesty's Commissioner claims, that a line from Glover's Point to the southern extremity of the Sand bar, marked in red on the Plan No. 1, designates the mouth of the said River Buctouche. The United States Commissioner claims, that a line from Chapel Point, bearing South, 4° West, (magnetic) marked in blue on said Plan No. 1, designates the mouth of said River.”

On the subject of this River, the United States Commissioner addresses me as follows :—“ The red line, extending from ‘ Glover's Point ’ to the point of the ‘ Sand Bar,’ is the line marked by Her Majesty's Commissioner as designating the mouth of the River ; in that line I could not concur, because it excludes from the common right of fishing the whole of Buctouche harbour, in contravention of the express words of the Treaty.”—
 “ If it had been the duty and office of the Commissioners to indicate the point which constituted the mouth of the harbour, I should have been disposed to acquiesce in the point and line thus denoted ; but from the proposition that it marks the entrance of these rivers, or any one of them, into the sea, or bay, or harbour, and constitutes their mouth, I entirely dissent.”

With the views I have already expressed, that the mouth of a River does not lose its Treaty character because it constitutes a harbour, it becomes important to determine which is the principal agent in forming this harbour, the river or the sea? If it is a mere indentation of the coast, formed by the sea—a creek—a bay—or harbour—unformed by and unconnected with any River—one of those indentations in a coast, indebted to the sea mainly for its waters, then plainly it is not intended or entitled to be reserved; but if on the contrary, it is formed by the escape of waters from the interior by a river seeking its outlet to the deep, shewing by the width and depth of its channel, at low water, that it is not to the Sea it owes its formation, then plainly it is the mouth of a River, and intended to be reserved.

Admiral Bayfield describes the Buctouche as follows, pp. 53 and 54:—

“Buctouche Roadstead, off the entrance of Buctouche River, and in the
“widest part of the channel within the outer bar, is perfectly safe for a
“vessel with good anchors and cables; the ground being a stiff tenacious
“clay, and the outer bar preventing any very heavy sea from coming into
“the anchorage. It is here that vessels, of too great draft of water to enter
“the River, lie moored to take in cargoes of lumber.

“Buctouche River enters the Sea to the Southeast, through the shallow
“bay within the Buctouche sand bar, as will be seen by the chart. The two
“white beacons which I have mentioned, as pointing out the best anchorage
“in the roadstead, are intended to lead in over the bar of sand and flat sand-
“stone, in the best water, namely, eight feet at low water, and twelve feet
“at high water, in ordinary spring tides. But the channel is so narrow,
“intricate, and encumbered with oyster beds, that written directions are as
“useless as the assistance of a pilot is absolutely necessary to take a vessel
“safely into the River. Within the bar is a wide part of the channel, in
“which vessels may ride safely, in two and a half and three fathoms, over
“mud bottom; but off Giddis Point the channel becomes as difficult,
“narrow, and shallow, as at the bar. It is in its course through the bay
“that the Buctouche is so shallow and intricate; higher up, its channel being
“free from obstruction, and in some places five fathoms deep. Having
“crossed the bar, a vessel may ascend about ten miles further, and boats
“thirteen or fourteen miles, to where the tide water ends.”

By an examination of the channel, we find miles up this River a deep continuous channel of twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty four, and thirty feet, down to Priest Point, varying from eighteen to twenty four feet to Giddis Point, and thence to a line drawn across from the Sand Bar to Glover's Point, from seven to twenty feet, but of greater width. On the outside of this channel, which is clearly defined, and between the sand bar and the channel, we find mud flats with dry patches and oyster beds,—“flats of mud and eel grass, with dry patches at low water;” with depths from Priest Point to the sand bar, varying from four to six feet, and from the channel off Giddis Point to the bar, from one foot to three. On the other side of the channel, between Priest Point and Giddis Point, we find “flats of mud and weeds, with dry patches and oyster beds.” What has given depth and breadth to this channel? The tide rises in this vicinity about four feet; would that rise create a channel of the average depth above named? Can there be any doubt that it is created by the great body of the River water finding its way to the Sea? The line from “Glover's Point to the southern extremity of “the sand bar, marked in red on Plan No. 1,” is claimed by Her Majesty's Commissioner as the mouth of the River, and admitted by the United States Commissioner as the mouth of the harbour; but if there were no River here

would there be any harbour at all? I think not, and this line, therefore, while it constitutes the mouth of the harbour also constitutes the mouth of the River.

This conclusion is consonant with the conclusion at which the Commissioners themselves arrived in the cases of the Elliot and Montague Rivers in Prince Edward Island, as shewn by Records Nos. 9 and 10. The harbours of Charlottetown and Georgetown are clearly within the lines they have marked and designated as the mouths of those Rivers respectively, and thus within the lines of exclusion; but if the express words of the Treaty gave a right to such harbours because "harbours," then why did the Commissioners exclude them? And why should not the same principle which governed the Commissioners in their decision with regard to those "harbours," not also govern with regard to the Buctouche harbour?

As Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that a line from Glover's Point to the Southern extremity of the sand bar, marked in red on Plan No. 1, in Record No. 2, designates the mouth of the River Buctouche.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

It may not come within the exact line of my duty, but I cannot forbear remarking, that the true benefits of this Treaty can only be realized to the inhabitants of both countries by a course of mutual forbearance and enlightened liberality. Captious objections, fancied violations and insults, should be discountenanced; and above all, there should be an abstinence from attributing to either nation or people, as a national feeling, the spirit of aggression which may occasionally lead individuals to act in direct contravention of its terms. Every friend of humanity would regret further misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States. The march of improvement which is to bring the broad regions of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific, within the pale of civilization, is committed by Providence to their direction; fearful will be the responsibility of that nation which mars so noble a heritage.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

AWARDS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Rivers Saco, Kennebec, Penobscot, Union, and Machias, in the State of Maine.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Saco, Kennebec, Penobscot, Union, and Machias, the said Rivers being within the limits of the State of Maine, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plans No. 15, 16, 17, and 18, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

SACO River—a line bearing South, 5° East, (magnetic) from Hotel Point to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan 15, Record Book No. 2.

KENNEBEC River—a line bearing South, 85½° East, (magnetic) from the Southern extremity of Hunniwell's Point to the Southernmost extremity of Stage Island, as drawn on Plan 16, Record Book No. 2.

PENOBSCOT River—a line bearing North, 80° West, (magnetic) from Old Fort Point to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 17, Record Book No. 2.

UNION River—a line bearing South, 87° East, (magnetic) from Weymouth Point to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 17, Record Book No. 2.

MACHIAS River—a line bearing North, 50° East, (magnetic) from Birch Point to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 18, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at Portland, in the State of Maine, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Salmon, Shubenacadie, Avon, and Cornwallis, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Salmon, in the County of Colchester; the River Shubenacadie, the boundary between the Counties of Colchester and Hants; the River Avon, in the County of Hants; and the River Cornwallis, in the County of King's, all being within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia; do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan 19, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

SALMON River—a line bearing North, (magnetic) from the Southern side of the River to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

SHUBENACADIE River—a line bearing South, 88° West, (magnetic) from the Eastern side of the River to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

AVON River—a line from Heron Bluff, bearing North, 76° East, (magnetic) to Indian Point, as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

CORNWALLIS River—a line from the Point on the Southern side of the River to the opposite shore, bearing North, 27° West, (magnetic) as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

BENJ'N WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Sissiboo and Tusket, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Sissiboo, in the County of Digby; and the River Tusket, in the County of Yarmouth, both being within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

SISSIBOO River—a line from the Eastern side of the River, bearing South, 39° West, (magnetic) to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2.

TUSKET River—a line from the Southern extremity of the Island, situated at the "Narrows," bearing North, 86° East, (magnetic) as drawn on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
BENJ'N WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Liverpool, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Liverpool River, in the County of Queen's, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line from Fort Point, bearing North, (magnetic) to the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 21, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Liverpool River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the Common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
BENJ'N WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers La Have and Gold, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers La Have and Gold, in the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 22, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

LA HAVE River—a line bearing North, 83° West, (magnetic) from the Point on the Eastern side of the River to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 22, Record Book No. 2.

GOLD River—a line bearing West, (magnetic) from the Point on the Eastern side of the River to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 22, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
BENJ'N WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Saint Mary's, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Saint Mary's, in the County of Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 48° West, (magnetic) drawn from a Point on the Eastern side of the River to the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No 23, Record Book No 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
BENJ'N WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Pictou, in the County of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, $21^{\circ} 45'$ East, (magnetic) drawn from the Light House on the South side of the entrance, to the Bluff on the opposite shore, as shewn on the Plan No. 24, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Wallace, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Wallace River, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 14° East, (magnetic) drawn from Caulfield Point to Palmer Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 25, Record Book

No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of the said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November A. D. 1858.

(Signed)	M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed)	BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Pugwash and Phillip, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Pugwash and Philip, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 26, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

PUGWASH River—a line bearing North, 68° West, (magnetic) connecting Pinco's Point and Fox Point, as drawn on Plan No. 26, Record Book No. 2.

PHILIP River—a line bearing North, 28° 45' West, connecting Bergeman Point and Lewis Head, as drawn on Plan No. 26, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)	M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed)	BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Pawcatuck River, the Boundary between the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Pawcatuck River, separating the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, in the United States, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 29° East, (magnetic) drawn from Pawcatuck Point to the opposite shore, as shewn on the Plan No. 27, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Eastward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)	M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed)	BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Thames, in the State of Connecticut, United States.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Thames, in the State of Connecticut, United States, do hereby agree and decide, that

a line bearing North, 83° East, (magnetic) drawn from Eastern Point to the Light House opposite, as shewn on Plan No. 28, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

Connecticut River, in the State of Connecticut.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Connecticut River, in the State of Connecticut, United States, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 67° West, (magnetic) drawn from Griswold's Point to the Light House on Lyndes Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 29, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Housatonic River, in the State of Connecticut.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Housatonic River, in the State of Connecticut, United States, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 39° West, (magnetic) drawn from the extremity of the Sand Point, on the Eastern side, to the opposite shore, as shewn on the Plan No. 30, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Vernon, Orwell, Seal, Cardigan, Fortune, Souris, Tryon, Winter, Hunter, Stanley, Ellis, Pierre Jacques, Percival, Enmore, and Haldiman, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Vernon, Orwell, Seal, Cardigan, Fortune, Souris, Tryon, Winter, Hunter, Stanley, Ellis, Pierre Jacques, Percival, Enmore, and Haldiman, all lying within the limits of the

Island of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Provinces, and which said places being the subject of a difference of opinion, as exhibited in Record No. 11, were referred to an Umpire, appointed in conformity with the Treaty, and by him decided to be Rivers, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines as shewn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

VERNON, ORWELL, SEAL—a line bearing South, 71° 15' East, (magnetic) from China Point to Port Selkirk, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

CARDIGAN—a line bearing North, 49° 30' East, (magnetic) from Cardigan Point to the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

FORTUNE—a line bearing South, 39° 15' West, (magnetic) connecting the Sand Spit on the Northern side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

SOURIS—a line bearing North, 65° West, (magnetic) connecting the Sand Spit on the Eastern side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

TRYON—a line bearing South, 51° 15' East, (magnetic) connecting Tryon Head with Birch Point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

WINTER—a line bearing South, 74° East, (magnetic) connecting the two Sand Points, as drawn on Plan No 7, Record Book No. 2.

HUNTER—a line bearing North, 22° 30' West, (magnetic) connecting the West end of Rustico Island with the opposite point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

STANLEY—a line bearing North, 42° West, (magnetic) connecting the Sand Spit on East side of entrance with the opposite point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

ELLIS—a line bearing North, 7° West, (magnetic) connecting Black Point with Ferry Point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2

PIERRE JACQUES—a line bearing North, 41° 15' East, (magnetic) connecting the end of the long Sand Spit with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

PERCIVAL—a line bearing South, 56° 30' East, (magnetic) connecting Grand Digue, on the West side of the entrance, with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

ENMORE—a line bearing South, 56° 30' East, (magnetic) being a prolongation of the line marking the mouth of the Percival River, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

HALDIMAN—a line bearing North, 67° 15' East, (magnetic) connecting the Sand Spit on the West side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Murray River, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Murray River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, (magnetic) drawn from the Northern extremity of Old Store Point, on the South side of entrance, to the end of the Sand Spit on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 31, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Boughton or Grand River, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Boughton or Grand River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 4° East, (magnetic) drawn from the end of the Sand Spit, extending Northwardly from Solander Point, on the South side of the entrance, to the Ferry Road on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 32, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Foxley River, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Foxley River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 22° East, (magnetic) drawn from Kildare Point, on the North side of entrance, to the point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 33, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 38° 30' West, (magnetic) drawn from the Western extremity of the Southeast Bar to the Eastern end of the Northwest Bar on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 34, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Southward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Mire and Grand, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Mire and Grand, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 35, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

MIRE River—a line bearing North, 44° East, (magnetic) connecting Mire Point with the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 35, Record Book No. 2.

GRAND River—a line bearing North, 53° 30' East, (magnetic) connecting Grand River Point with the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 35, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River des Habitans, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River des Habitans, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 80° East, (magnetic) drawn from River Point on the West side of entrance to the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 36, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of

said line, shall be reserved or excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Mabou, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Mabou, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 52° East, (magnetic) drawn from the high bluff point on the South side of entrance, to the Southern extremity of the sand point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 37, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Eastward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Marguerite, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Marguerite, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 76° 30' West, (magnetic) drawn from the end of the Sand Spit on the East side of the entrance, to Lawrence's Point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 38, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Southward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Hudson, in the State of New York, United States.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Hudson, in the State of New York, United States, do hereby agree and decide, that the two following described lines, to wit:—the first bearing North, 5° 30' East, (magnetic) from the Northern end of Sandy Hook to the Western extremity of Coney Island; the second bearing South, 33° 45' East, (magnetic) drawn from Fort Schuyler, on Throg's Neck, to the point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 39, Record Book No. 2, shall mark respectively the

Southern and Eastern mouths or outer limits of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Saint Lawrence, in the Province of Canada.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Saint Lawrence, in the Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 40° West, (magnetic) connecting Cape Chatte with Point DesMonts, as shewn on Plan No. 40, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Moisie, Chatte, Saint Anne, Mont Louis, and Magdalen, Province of Canada.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Moisie, on the North coast, and the Rivers Chatte, Saint Anne, Mont Louis, and Magdalen, on the South coast of the North West Arm of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, all being within the limits of the Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

MOISIE—a line bearing North, 64° 15' East, (magnetic) connecting Moisie Point with the Sand Point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

CHATTE—a line bearing North, 82° 15' West, (magnetic) connecting the point of land on the East side of entrance with the high bank on opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

SAINT ANNE—a line bearing North, 69° 15' West, (magnetic) connecting the point of land on the East side of entrance with the high bank on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

MONT LOUIS—a line bearing North, 50° 30' West, (magnetic) connecting the Sand point on East side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

MAGDALEN—a line bearing North, 50° 30' East, (magnetic) connecting the Sandy Point on the South side of the entrance with Cape Magdalen, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Saint John and Mingan, on the North Coast of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and the River Jupiter, in the Island of Anticosti, Province of Canada.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Saint John, and Mingan, on the North coast of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and the River Jupiter, on the south side of the Island of Anticosti, all being within the limits of the Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

SAINT JOHN—a line bearing North, 63° 30' West, (magnetic) connecting the Sand point on the East side of entrance with the point of high land on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2.

MINGAN—a line bearing North, 70° West, (magnetic) connecting Sea Trout Point to Pouliot Point, as drawn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2.

JUPITER—a line bearing North, (magnetic) connecting the point of beach on the South side of entrance with the rocky bluff on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Fox, in the Island of Anticosti, Province of Canada.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Fox, in the Island of Anticosti, Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, (magnetic) connecting the main land with the point of sand on the Northern side of entrance, as shewn on Plan No. 43, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Dartmouth, York, and Saint John, in the Peninsula of Gaspé, Province of Canada.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Dartmouth, York, and Saint John, in the Peninsula of Gaspé, Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

DARTMOUTH—a line bearing South, 46° 30' West, (magnetic) from Point Panard to the rocky point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

YORK—a line bearing North, 32° 30' West, (magnetic) connecting Point Lourde with the high rocky point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

SAINTE JOHN—a line bearing North, 20° 30' East, (magnetic) connecting the two long sand points, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Grand, Bonaventure, and Cascapédiac, Province of Canada, and the River Caraquette, Province of New Brunswick.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Grand, Bonaventure, and Grand Cascapédiac, emptying into the Bay of Chaleur, Province of Canada, and also the River Caraquette, on the South side of the same Bay, Province of New Brunswick, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

GRAND—a line bearing East and West, (magnetic) connecting the sand point on the West side of the entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

BONAVENTURE—a line bearing North, 12° West, (magnetic) connecting the two Sand Spits, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

GRAND CASCAPÉDIAC—a line bearing North, 4° West, (magnetic) connecting Richmond Point with the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

CARAQUETTE—a line bearing South 14° 45' West, (magnetic) extending from Point Mizzenette to the opposite shore, and in the direction of the Catholic Church on the South side of the entrance, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Cocagne, Shediac, and Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having re-examined the differences of opinion as exhibited in Record No. 15 of this Book, in regard to the mouths of the Rivers Cocagne, Shediac, and Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plans No. 45, 46, and 47, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

COCAGNE—a line commencing at the end of Long's Wharf, and extending across the water to the opposite shore, in the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, and bearing North, 16° 30' West, (magnetic) as drawn on Plan No. 45, Record Book No. 2.

SHEDIAC—a line drawn from the northern extremity of Porier Point, marked A, to the opposite point marked B, and bearing North, 28° East, (magnetic) as shewn on Plan No. 46, Record Book No. 2.

SAINT JOHN—a line extending from Sheldon Point to the southern extremity of Partridge Island, and thence by another line from the last named point to Cranberry Point, as drawn on Plan No. 47, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
NEW BRUNSWICK.



THE
FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

For Year ended 31st October, 1860.

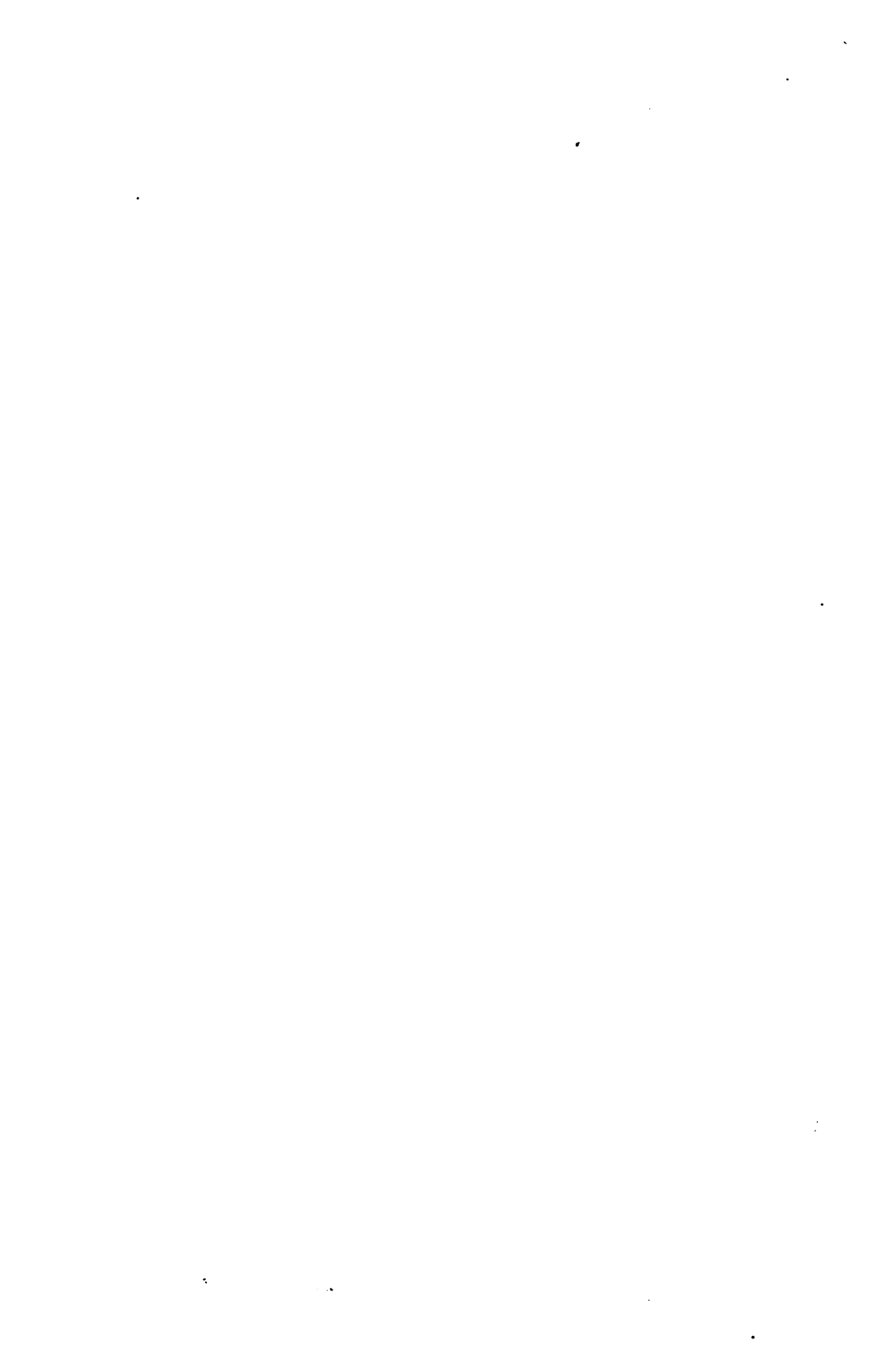
HON. JAMES STEADMAN,

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

*LAI*D BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.



PRINTED AT THE "REPORTER" OFFICE, FREDERICTON.
1861.



FIFTH REPORT
OF THE
POSTMASTER GENERAL
OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*To His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brun-
swick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to submit for the information of Your Excellency, the Fifth Annual Report of the Post Office Department, together with the accompanying Returns numbered from 1 to 33, containing full particulars of the Receipts and Expenditures, and the operations in each Branch of the Department, for the year ended 31st October, 1860.

The nett Revenue for the year as shewn in Return No. 2, is £11051 18s. 0½d, an increase over the year 1859 of £866 2s. 6½d. The expenditure of 1859 as shown in Report No. 2 of that year, was £15269 0s. 6d. To this should be added the sum of £351 14s. 11d. chargeable against that year and not included in that amount, making the total expenses £15620 15s. 5d. The total expenditure for the service of this year is £17390 5s. 6., an increase of £1769 10s. 1d. over that of 1859, leaving a deficiency on the operations of the fiscal year of £6256 8s. 9d.

This large deficiency arises from the increased expenditures for Mail conveyance, increased Salaries of Postmasters, expenses incurred in fitting up the new Post Office at St. John, and the cost of procuring Plates and Printing £28500 value of the new Decimal Postage Stamps.

During the year 28 Way Offices, 4 Post Offices and 7 new Mail Routes, have been established, and in several cases increased accommodation has been afforded by an additional number of Trips per week.

The length of Mail Routes in existence on the 31st October, was 2741½ miles, and the actual distance travelled 677864 miles.

The amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year is £2510 1s. 1d. or £1121. 4s. 3d. more than was sold in 1859. Three-fifths of the whole actual Revenue is derived from prepaid Postage, including Postage paid by Stamps.

Taking the increase in the Postal Receipts for the last three years, as a basis, I may assume that the Receipts for the year 1861 will not be less than \$48,000, and making allowance for the increased expenditure for new Mail Routes that may be required, the whole expenditure for the year 1861 will not exceed \$68,000, which will leave a balance of \$20,000 to be provided for by the Legislature.

In a new country like New Brunswick, where new and thriving settlements are springing up every year, we must naturally expect continued demands for the establishment of new Mail Routes and new Way Offices. These demands are the best evidence of the steady and permanent improvement of the country, and should be met in a proper and liberal spirit.

The Mail communication between St. John and Halifax since the opening of the Railroad between Sussex Vale and Moncton, on the 1st of August last, has been kept up with great regularity. The Mail service throughout the Province, with few exceptions, is well performed, and every thing considered, there is but little ground for complaint, and during my short experience in the Department but few have been made, and I think I may safely state that the present Mail arrangements give very general satisfaction. Compared with our population and Resources, few Countries are better or more cheaply provided with postal accommodation than New Brunswick.

In September last I concluded an agreement with the Post Office Department of Canada, for the conveyance of a Weekly Mail to and from Great Britain, by the Canadian Steamers, sailing from Quebec during the Summer months, and from Portland during the Winter, and since the 1st of October

last, Mails have been regularly forwarded by these Steamers. The rate of Postage is the same as that by the Cunard Line, viz. 12½ cents.

In accordance with a Resolution of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, the Executive Government of that Province passed an order in Council making prepayment of Postage by stamps compulsory upon all Letters posted and for delivery within the Province. The system has also been adopted in Canada and in the United States. Although their system of compulsory prepayment does not apply to Letters for delivery in New Brunswick, yet it has to some considerable extent the effect of inducing prepayment and consequently of reducing our Postal receipts, and unless we adopt the same principle we must be content to suffer a loss, which from the natural operation of the system must increase every year.

I am fully convinced that if the system be adopted in this Province it will prove advantageous to the Postal Revenue, and decrease materially the amount of labour in the different Post Offices. And should it be deemed advisable to adopt it, I would respectfully recommend that it be extended to all Letters whether for delivery within the Province, or any of the other North American Colonies, or in the United States, upon their agreeing to adopt a similar course; each Government as now retaining the amount of Postage collected within its jurisdiction.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

SCHEDULE.

Accompanying this Report are the following Returns :

	PAGE.
No. 1. Account Current, - - - - -	7
2. Statement of the Expenses of the year 1860. - - - - -	8
3. Postage Stamp Account Current, - - - - -	9
4. Inland Postage collected, - - - - -	10
5. Way Letter Postage collected, - - - - -	11
6. Ship Letter Postage collected, - - - - -	12
7. Postage Stamps sold, - - - - -	13
8. British Postage collected, - - - - -	14
9. Returned, Refused and Missent Letters, - - - - -	15
10. Miscellaneous Receipts, - - - - -	16
11. Salaries to Postmasters, Clerks, &c. - - - - -	17
12. Salaries to Way Office Keepers, - - - - -	19
13. Commission on Sale of Postage Stamps, - - - - -	27
14. Conveyance of Mails, - - - - -	28
15. Ship Letter Gratuities paid, - - - - -	32
16. Travelling Expenses, - - - - -	32
17. Tradesmen's Bills, - - - - -	33
18. Engraving new Postage Stamp Plates, - - - - -	34
19. Mail Bags and Portmanteaus, - - - - -	34
20. Stationery, Blank Forms, &c. - - - - -	35
21. Advertising and Telegraphing, - - - - -	35
22. Packet Postage paid, - - - - -	36
23. Fuel and Light, - - - - -	37
24. Rents and Taxes, - - - - -	37
25. Miscellaneous Payments, - - - - -	37
26. Names of Postmasters, Clerks, &c. - - - - -	38
27. Record of all offers for Carrying Mails, - - - - -	40
28. Record of all existing Contracts, - - - - -	48
29. New Post and Way Offices established, - - - - -	52
30. Fines Imposed, - - - - -	52
31. Missing Letters of Value, - - - - -	54
32. Number of Dead Letters, - - - - -	58
33. Dead Letters of Value, - - - - -	59

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

REPORT NO. 1.

The Honorable JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General, in account Current with the Province of New Brunswick, Year ended 31st October, 1860.

INCOME.		AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
No. of Rep't.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. of Rep't.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. of Rep't.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
To Balance due 31st October, 1859.	1447 12 10			11	4312 17 6						
Postage on letters in hands of Postmasters 31st October, 1859.	71 3 1½	1518 15 11½		12	699 15 7						
Amount of Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices,	6889 10 2			13	136 4 9½					5148 17 10½	
“ Way Letter Postage.	422 8 10			14	8471 5 6						
“ Ship Letter do.	441 13 3			15	263 6 11½						
“ Postage Stamps sold.	2510 1 1			16	.....					
“ Do Collected on British Correspondence at Fredericton, Sackville, St. John and St. Stephens.	1124 16 5			17	.....					8724 12 5½
Amount of Errors to debit of Postmasters	10 9 0½			18	.....					158 7 2
	11398 18 0½			19	.....					252 0 0
Deduct amount of refused, redirected and missent Letters,	347 0 9	11051 18 0½		20	789 8 2					208 17 4	
“ Amount of Miscellaneous Receipts, Received from Hon. J. M. Johnson balance of account 1858.	.....	5439 6 3		21	270 8 7					180 2 7
“ “ Received from V. B. Hutchison on account of deficiency.	.....	1 6 8½		22	.....					1069 16 9
Balance due by V. B. Hutchison, 31st October, 1858.	182 6 1	30 0 0		23	.....					1410 10 11
Less am't. rec'd. in 1859	£80 0 0			24	.....					75 8 4
“ “ “ “	30 0 0			25	.....					272 0 0
	110 0 0	72 6 1			.....					66 17 0
					.....					9 11 5½
					.....					78 8 9½
					.....					72 6 1
					.....					209 6 1½
					.....					£18113 12 7½

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

W. M. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

REPORT NO. 2.

STATEMENT showing the FINANCIAL OPERATIONS of the year ended 31st October, 1860.

INCOME.	AMOUNT.			EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.			AMOUNT.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
To Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters 31st October, 1859.				By Amount paid for Salaries to Postmasters, &c.	4312	17	6					
Amount of Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices,	.....		71	" Way Office Keepers	690	15	7					
" " Way Letter Postage,	6880	10	2	" Comm'n on sale Postage Stamps	130	4	9½			5148	17	10½
" " Ship Letter do.	422	8	10	" Conveyance of Mails,	8169	19	8					
" " Postage Stamps sold,	441	13	3	" Ship Letter Gratuities,	253	6	11½					
" " British Postage collected at Frederic- " " Suckville, St. John & St. Stephen, " " Errors to the debit of Postmasters,	2510	1	1	" Travelling Expenses,	.....					8423	6	7½
	1124	16	5	" Tradesmen's Bills,	.....					158	7	2
	10	9	0½	" Engraving and Printing Postage " Stamps,	.....					292	0	0
	11398	18	9½	" Mail Bags and Portmanteaus,	.....					298	17	4
Deduct amount of Refused, redirected and Missent Letters,	347	0	0	" Stationery, Blank Forms, &c.	789	8	2			186	2	7
To Amount of Miscellaneous Receipts,	.....		11051	" Advertising and Telegraphing,	270	8	7					
			10	" "to Great Britain for Packet Postage	.....					1050	16	0
			15	" " for Fuel and Light,	.....					1410	19	11
			7	" " Rents and Taxes,	.....					75	8	4
				" " Miscellaneous payments, " " Errors to the Credit of Postmasters, " " Postage on Letters in hands of do.	.....					280	0	0
					.....					28	8	8
					.....					9	11	6½
					.....					78	8	9½
To Balance required in aid for the year.	.....		9250									
			8									
			9,									
										£17890	5	0

Wm. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT, NO. 3.
POSTAGE STAMP ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER 1860.

[Cr.]

Dr.]

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
1859. Nov. 1.	To Postage Stamps on hand at the Post Office Department.	£3346 0 0	1860. April 30.	By old Postage Stamps on hand.— (Destroyed.)	£2996 14 3
	“ Postage Stamps in hands of Postmasters.	495 18 10½	Oct. 31.	“ Postage Stamps sold during the Year.	2510 1 1
1860. May 1.	“ New Decimal Postage Stamps received from the American Bank Note Co.	28500 0 0	“	“ Postage Stamps in hands of Postmasters.	967 8 5½
			“	“ Postage Stamps on hand at the Post Office Department.	25867 15 1
		£32341 18 10½			£32341 18 10½

Wm. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 4.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices in the Province, during the year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Andover	£36 11 9½
Baie Verte	45 18 7½
Bathurst	130 9 4½
Bend	193 9 9
Buctouche	65 3 11½
Campbellton	39 13 9
Campo Bello	8 3 2
Canterbury, from 1st May	14 16 3½
Carleton	103 12 0½
Chatham	211 11 10
Dalhousie	54 2 6½
Dorchester	99 8 3½
Edmundston	25 8 7½
Fredericton	1344 15 8½
Gagetown	107 5 0
Grand Falls	68 5 9½
Grand Manan	7 9 8½
Hampton, to 10th Nov. 1859.	4 11 10½
Harvey	39 15 6
Hillsborough	138 10 4½
Kingston	52 8 10
Memramcook	37 12 10½
Milltown,	17 4 5½
Mouth of Nerepis from 1st Feb.	26 15 8
Newcastle	103 9 1
Oromocto	70 17 11
Ossekeag, from 10th Nov. 1859,	75 15 1
Richibucto	128 7 6
Sackville	158 15 4½
Salisbury	109 15 7½
Shediac	155 7 0
Sheffield	29 7 11½
Springfield from 1st Feb.	19 16 4½
St. Andrews	201 19 8
St. George	133 12 9½
St. John	2191 4 3
St. Martin's	26 14 4
St. Stephen	84 16 8½
Sussex Vale	192 9 9
Upham Vale	9 18 0½
Upper Mills	4 6 0½
Woodstock	319 10 10
	£6889 10 2

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 5

STATEMENT showing the amount of Way Letter Postage, collected at the several Post Offices in the Province, during the Year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Andover	£4 14 3
Baie Verte	2 5 2
Bathurst	15 10 4
Bend	0 18 11
Buctouche	5 3 1
Campbellton	0 3 9
Campo Bello	0 3 2
Canterbury, from 1st May,	0 5 3
Carleton	0 0 0
Chatham	9 15 4
Dalhousie	7 12 9
Dorchester	0 5 0
Edmundston	1 10 3
Fredericton	90 16 6½
Gagetown	22 19 6
Grand Falls,	2 7 9
Grand Manan	1 7 11½
Hampton, to 10th Nov., 1859,	0 2 6
Harvey	12 3 1½
Hillsborough	11 9 3
Kingston	1 4 3
Memramcook	0 11 9
Milltown	0 0 0
Mouth of Nerepis, from 1st Feb.,	0 19 3½
Newcastle	13 9 0
Oromocto	4 1 7½
Ossekeag, from 10th Nov. 1859,	5 19 7½
Richibucto	7 8 6
Sackville	4 17 3
Salisbury	8 11 8
Shediac	3 13 3
Sheffield	2 3 6
Springfield, from 1st Feb.	0 15 3
St. Andrews	2 12 3
St. George	5 13 9
St. John	95 19 1½
St. Martins	0 7 0
St. Stephen	2 1 0
Sussex Vale	17 18 9
Upham Vale	1 4 9
Upper Mills	0 0 0
Woodstock	53 3 4½
	£422 8 10

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 6.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Ship Letter Postage, collected at the undermentioned Post Offices, during the year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Bathurst	£0 0 0
Bend	0 0 0
Campbellton	0 0 0
Campo Bello	0 0 0
Carleton	0 0 0
Chatham	0 0 0
Dalhousie	1 2 6
Dorchester	0 0 0
Grand Manan	6 17 6
Harvey	0 0 0
Hillsborough	0 0 0
Newcastle	0 0 3
Richibucto	0 0 0
Sackville	0 0 0
Shediac	0 0 0
Saint Andrews	1 11 9
Saint George	0 0 0
Saint John	432 0 9
Saint Stephen	0 0 6
	<hr/>
	£441 13 3

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 7.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Postage Stamps sold by Postmasters, and the Way Office Keepers subordinate to them, for the Year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount sold by Postmasters.	Amount sold by W. O. Keepers.	Total amounts sold.
Andover - - - - -	£16 19 3	£0 0 0	£16 19 3
Baie Verte - - - - -	8 15 9	1 10 0	10 5 9
Bathurst - - - - -	48 12 0	26 14 2	75 6 2
Bend - - - - -	60 7 3	4 1 9	64 9 0
Buctouche - - - - -	17 10 0	0 0 0	17 10 0
Campbellton - - - - -	4 1 9	0 0 0	4 1 9
Campo Bello - - - - -	9 12 6	0 0 0	9 12 6
Canterbury, from 1st May, - - - - -	6 7 6	4 7 0	10 14 6
Carleton - - - - -	46 3 10½	0 0 0	46 3 10½
Chatham - - - - -	186 15 1½	41 14 6	228 9 7½
Dalhousie - - - - -	67 14 3	0 0 0	67 14 3
Dorchester - - - - -	37 12 6	0 0 0	37 12 6
Edmundston - - - - -	19 0 0	0 0 0	19 0 0
Fredericton - - - - -	168 4 7	32 12 2	200 16 9
Gagetown - - - - -	28 16 1½	18 1 8	46 17 9½
Grand Falls - - - - -	19 9 0	0 0 0	19 9 0
Grand Manan - - - - -	7 19 0	0 0 0	7 19 0
Hampton, to 10th Nov. 1859 - - - - -	0 1 6	0 0 0	0 1 6
Harvey - - - - -	14 16 10½	4 4 0	19 0 10½
Hillsborough - - - - -	38 16 10½	24 13 1½	63 10 0
Kingston - - - - -	10 15 1½	1 3 1	11 18 2½
Memramcook - - - - -	3 7 3	0 14 6	4 1 9
Milltown - - - - -	15 13 6	0 0 0	15 13 6
Mouth of Nerepis, from 1st Feb. - - - - -	2 15 0	1 3 6	3 18 6
Newcastle - - - - -	69 7 0	0 0 0	69 7 0
Oromocto - - - - -	14 6 10½	4 11 1½	18 18 0
Ossekeag, from 10th Nov. 1859 - - - - -	9 11 8½	4 2 0½	13 13 9
Richibucto - - - - -	103 7 0	0 2 3	103 9 3
Sackville - - - - -	87 6 3	2 3 9½	89 10 0½
Salisbury - - - - -	24 12 3	0 2 0	24 14 3
Shediac - - - - -	60 2 6	14 18 9	75 1 3
Sheffield - - - - -	7 12 6	1 3 0	8 15 6
Springfield, from 1st Feb. - - - - -	2 16 1	0 3 11½	3 0 0½
Saint Andrews - - - - -	95 0 0	0 0 0	95 0 0
Saint George - - - - -	67 0 3	2 10 0	69 10 3
Saint John - - - - -	700 5 6	0 0 0	700 5 6
Saint Martins - - - - -	13 2 9	0 0 0	13 2 9
Saint Stephen - - - - -	82 16 6	2 13 10½	85 10 4½
Sussex Vale - - - - -	17 14 1½	11 16 2½	29 10 4
Upham Vale - - - - -	1 12 0	0 0 0	1 12 0
Upper Mills - - - - -	3 5 9	0 0 0	3 5 9
Woodstock - - - - -	65 4 6	10 3 9	75 8 3
Agency at Fredericton - - - - -	29 0 9	0 0 0	29 0 9
	£2294 10 10½	£215 10 2½	£2510 1 1

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General

REPORT NO. 8.

STATEMENT, showing the Amount of Postage collected on Unpaid Correspondence received from, and Paid Correspondence sent to the United Kingdom, Bermuda, and Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME OF OFFICE.	UNPAID RECEIVED	PAID SENT.	TOTAL RECEIVED AND SENT.
Chatham, (from 1st Oct.)	....	....	....
Dalhousie, (from 1st Oct.)	....	....	....
Edmundston, (from 1st Oct.)	....	....	....
Fredericton,	£69 7 6	159 7 3	228 14 9
Newcastle, (from 1st Oct.)	....	....	....
Sackville,	....	0 14 4½	0 14 4½
Saint John,	261 3 1	627 7 6½	888 10 7½
Saint Stephen,	2 15 2½	4 1 5½	6 16 8
	£333 5 9½	£791 10 7½	£1124 16 5

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General

REPORT NO. 9.

STATEMENT in detail, showing the Amount of Postage on Refused, Redirected and Missent Letters, claimed in Forms No. 3 & 4, during the year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	AMOUNT.
Andover	£0 16 10½
Baie Verte	1 5 1½
Bathurst	2 5 10
Bend	8 7 5
Buctouche	1 18 3½
Campbellton	2 17 4½
Campo Bello	0 2 6
Canterbury, from 1st May	0 15 3½
Carleton	3 18 0
Chatham	33 19 3
Dalhousie	4 19 8
Dorchester	6 13 1½
Edmundston	1 19 11
Fredericton	71 15 2½
Gagetown	2 11 8
Grand Falls	0 18 8
Grand Manan	0 6 3
Hampton, to 10th Nov. 1859	0 4 6
Harvey	2 1 9
Hillsborough	4 10 0
Kingston	10 10 7
Memramcook	1 4 10½
Milltown	1 5 9½
Mouth of Nerepis, to 1st Feb.	1 5 9
Newcastle	5 4 2
Oromocto	4 18 4½
Ossekeag, from 10th Nov. 1859	3 5 10½
Richibucto	5 10 8
Sackville	5 4 11½
Salisbury	5 8 11½
Shediac	4 2 9½
Sheffield	0 9 9½
Springfield, from 1st Feb.	0 19 8
Saint Andrews	13 8 1½
Saint George	4 14 11
Saint John	87 9 9
Saint Martins	1 4 9
Saint Stephen	9 6 8
Sussex Vale	8 1 7
Upham Vale	0 3 0
Upper Mills	0 3 3
Woodstock	20 9 9

£347 0 9

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 10.

STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Receipts, including Money found in unclaimed Dead Letters,
for the Year ended 31st October, 1860.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.
To Warrant No. 84. to meet current expenses	£1500 0 0
do 204 do do	1500 0 0
Amount received from the Postmaster General of the United States, in Payment of one quarter of the expense of Mail Contract between Andover and Fort Fairfield up to 1st November, 1859.	28 10 8
Warrant No. 326, to meet current expenses	1200 0 0
do 413, do do	1200 0 0
Amount received from V. B. Hutchison, for Rent of premises occupied by him,	7 10 0
Money found in Unclaimed Dead Letters, addressed—	
Mrs. Mary Speers, Saint John,	0 5 0
Miss Mary Davies, Saint John,	0 5 0
Honora Larkins, Saint John,	0 0 7
Wm. Profet, Union Street, Saint John,	2 0 0
Julia Ann McDonald, Grand Joggins, N. S.,	0 15 0
	£5439 6 3

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 11.

AN ACCOUNT in detail of all charges for Salaries to Postmasters and Clerks, showing in each case the name of the person employed, the service or duty performed, and the Amount paid during the year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME OF OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
Post Office Departm't	James Hale,	Secretary.	£250 0 0
Do.	Wm. Paisley,	Accountant.	195 0 0
Do.	V. B. Hutchison,	Clerk to 1st May.	112 10 0
Do.	W. H. Smithson,	Do. from do.	80 0 0
Do.	Peter Markey,	Messenger.	35 0 0
Do.	H. S. Estey and others,	Extra Service.	96 0 0
Andover,	Benj. Beveridge.	Postmaster.	20 0 0
Baie Verte,	Jas. Sutherland,	Do.	15 0 0
Bathurst,	Mary Carman,	Postmistress	65 0 0
Bend,	Joseph Crandall,	Postmaster.	95 0 0
Buctouche	C. J. Smith,	Do.	22 10 0
Campbellton,	James S. Morse,	Do.	45 0 0
Campo Bello,	Luke Byron,	Do.	10 0 0
Canterbury, from 1st May, 1860.	C. E. Grosvenor,	Do.	10 0 0
Carleton,	James R. Reed,	Do.	25 0 0
Chatham,	James Caie,	Do.	160 0 0
Do from 1st May '60	G. P. McKay,	Assistant.	17 10 0
Dalhousie,	J. H. LaBillois,	Postmaster.	60 0 0
Dorchester,	C. B. Godfrey,	Do.	45 0 0
Edmundston	J. T. Hodgson,	Do.	30 0 0
Fredericton,	A. S. Phair,	Do.	300 0 0
Do.	H. J. Thorne,	Assistant.	155 0 0
Gagetown,	W. F. Bonnell,	Postmaster.	40 0 0
Grand Falls,	D. B. Raymond,	Do.	25 0 0
Grand Manan,	Joseph Lakeman,	Do.	10 0 0
Hampton to 10th Nov. 1859.	H. Hallett,	Do.	1 4 1
Harvey,	J. M. Stevens,	Do.	31 5 0
Hillsborough,	R. E. Steeves,	Do.	75 0 0
Kingston,	Samuel Foster,	Do.	12 10 0
Memramcook,	S. C. Charters,	Do.	12 10 0
Milltown,	Wm. Annett,	Do.	20 0 0
Mouth of Nerepis from 1st Feb. 1860.	J. M. Nase,	Do.	15 0 0
Newcastle,	James Johnston,	Do.	70 0 0
Oromocto.	J. R. McPherson.	Do.	41 5 0
Ossekeag, from 10th Nov. 1859.	Geo. Flewelling.	Do.	38 15 11
Richibucto,	S. B. Hetherington,	Do.	65 0 0
Sackville,	C. Milner.	Do.	165 0 0
Salisbury,	Geo. Pittfield.	Do.	37 10 0
Shediac,	T. B. Hannington.	Do.	50 0 0
Sheffield,	T. B. C. Burpee.	Do.	15 0 0
Springfield. from 1st Feb. 1860.	Malcom King.	Do	9 7 6
Saint Andrews,	G. F. Campbell,	Do.	187 10 0
Saint George,	G. Knight.	Do.	70 0 0
Saint John,	John Howe.	Do.	400 0 0
Do.	H. C. Frink.	1st Clerk,	160 0 0
Do.	T. B. Allan.	2nd do.	140 0 0
Do.	J. F. McGuirk.	3rd do.	100 0 0
Do.	T. C. Rainsford.	4th do.	100 0 0
Do.	James Woodrow.	5th do.	110 0 0
Do.	John Leetch.	Office Keeper.	75 0 0

REPORT No. II.—Account in detail of all charges for Salaries, during the year ended 31st October, 1860.—Continued.

NAME OF OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
Saint Martins,	Edward Nugent,	Postmaster.	12 10 0
Saint Stephen	D. A. Rose.	Do.	112 10 0
Sussex Vale,	H. McMonagle.	Do.	60 0 0
Upham Vale,	Weeden Fowler,	Do,	10 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0
Upper Mills,	A. Robinson.	Do.	10 0 0
Woodstock.	James Grover.	Do.	187 10 0
			£4312 17 6

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 12.

STATEMENT of all Way Offices in the Province of New Brunswick, showing Name of Office, Names of Way Office Keepers, Counties in which situated, Amount of Revenue collected, and Amount of Salary paid, Year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME OF OFFICE.	NAME OF W. O. KEEPER.	COUNTY.	Revenue col- lected.	5 %	10 %	15 %	20 %	25 %	SALARY.	REMARKS.
Albert Mines	William Hallett	Albert	£17 2 8	156	-	-	-	-	£3 4 3	
Albert Quarries	George Russel	Albert	5 11 7	104	-	-	-	-	1 11 2	
Annapance	G. H. Cogle	Kings	19 4 8	624	390				11 15 6	
Armstrong's Brook	J. C. Bent	Restigouche	'8 2 4	312	312				6 16 2	
Aroostook	John Sloat	Victoria	3 10 3	312	-	-	-	-	3 7 10	
Baillie Settlement	Thomas Robinson	Charlotte	1 4 4½	52	-	-	-	-	0 12 5	
Baker's Creek	Prudent Gagnon	Victoria	1 18 3	52	-	-	-	-	0 13 10	
Barachois	Thomas Gallong	Westmorland	2 17 9½	52	-	-	-	-	0 15 9	
Barnsvilla	George Burnes	Kings	5 13 7	104	-	-	-	-	1 11 4	
Bertibog	William Johnston	Northumberland	1 9 0	104	-	-	-	-	1 2 11	
Basswood Ridge	Margaret Love	Charlotte	0 10 10½	52	-	-	-	-	0 11 0	
Bathurst Village	Murdoch Smith	Gloucester	38 12 8	312	312				9 17 3	
Bay du Vin	Alexr. Williston	Northumberland	1 16 3½	104	-	-	-	-	1 3 7	
Bay Side	F. W. Bradford	Charlotte	3 10 1½	78	-	-	-	-	1 2 0	
Bear Island	Lewis Huestis	York	7 3 2	104	-	-	-	-	1 14 4	
Beekguimiek	Wm. S. Nevers	Carleton	4 4 6	52	-	-	-	-	0 18 5	
Bellefune	John Chalmers	Gloucester	3 19 8	312	312				6 7 11	
Belledune River	Michael Killorin	Restigouche	1 6 6	312	312				6 2 8	
Belleisle Day	James Lake	Kings	2 9 8	104	-	-	-	-	1 4 10	
Bellevous Village	Lewis Richards	Westmorland	2 11 0½	52	-	-	-	-	0 15 1	
Black River	Malcolm McNaughon	Northumberland	2 1 2½	104	52				2 14 1	
Black River Bridge	Duncsn Cameron	Northumberland	0 8 4½	52	-	-	-	-	0 10 10	
Blackville	Simon Bean	Northumberland	8 6 11	200	100				3 14 2	
Blissfield	John De Cantillon	Northumberland	5 0 9	200	100				3 6 7	
Blissville	Timothy Colman	Sunbury	3 3 6½	52	-	-	-	-	0 16 4	From 1st May.
Bloomfield	Robert Sherard	Carleton	0 15 9	52	-	-	-	-	0 11 6	
Bloomfield	J. Le-yvitt	Kings	9 0 11½	320	-	-	-	-	3 19 8	
Boabee	Joshua Hanson	Charlotte	9 1 0½	312	-	-	-	-	3 18 1	
Boiestown	Miles McMillan	Northumberland	14 11 6	200	100				4 6 8	
Boundary Presqu'Isle	J. D. Baird	Carleton	1 19 3	52	-	-	-	-	0 14 0	From 26th March.
Brigg's Corner	G. G. King	Carleton	3 9 1	31	-	-	-	-	0 12 10	From 1st October.
Brookvale	Isaac D. Bonnell	Queens	0 1 3	4	-	-	-	-	0 10 11	

Report No. 12.—Statement showing Name of Office, Names of Way Office Keepers, Counties in which situated, and Salary paid, &c. &c., Year ended 31st October, 1869.—Continued.

NAME OF OFFICE.	NAME OF W. O. KEEPER.	COUNTY.	Revenue collected.	Salary.	REMARKS.
Barton	M. E. A. Burpee	Sunbury	2 15 5	2 17 2	
Butternut Ridge	M. B. Keith	Kings	10 6 44	1 10 7	
Caledonia	James Reed	Albert	0 19 10½	0 11 11	
Campbell Settlement	George Campbell	Kings	1 13 0	0 13 4	
Canning	Charles Estabrooks	Queens	2 5 10½	2 10 0	To 1st May.
Canterbury	S. F. Grosvenor	York	21 18 11	5 3 10	
Cape Tormentino	Luke Lawson	York	15 2 8½	3 0 4	
Caraque	C. VanBuskirk	Westmorland	4 7 7½	1 1 3	
Chamcook	James G. C. Blackhall	Gloucester	8 12 2½	1 17 1	From 27th March.
Clifton	Alexr. Stevenson	Charlotte	4 13 11	2 4 4	From 1st May.
Coal Mines	A. J. Seaman	Gloucester	1 7 0 104	1 2 8	
Cocagne	H. C. Babbitt	Queens	3 4 7 52	0 16 5	
Coldstream	James Lucas	Kent	10 4 9½	5 2 11	
Coles Island	Samuel Dickenson	Carlton	1 15 6 52	0 13 6	
Collina	Jacob Corey,	Kings	11 17 0½	2 17 3	
Connorsville	James Gibson	Kings	4 17 7 96	1 8 7 7	
Coverdale	Samuel Perkins	Kings	1 1 9 104	1 2 2	
Creek Road	William Smith	Albert	3 3 10 208	2 6 3	
Cromwell	D. M. Keith	Kings	1 8 19½	0 12 10	
Cumberland Bay	Samuel Cromwell	Queens	3 3 11½	0 16 5	
Curryville	A. Branscombe, Sen.	Queens	1 16 2½	0 13 7	
Dawson Settlement	John Beaumont	Albert	1 5 3 312	3 2 5	From 22nd Dec. 1869. Salary
Deer Island	Isaac Dawson	Albert	4 7 0½	0 0 0	due 17s. 2d. W. O. Keeper re-
Dipper Harbour	Simon Leonard	Charlotte	4 4 7 0½	0 0 0	fuses to sign receipt.
Doak Town	Joseph Belmont	St. John	1 18 10 52	0 13 10	
Doney's	Hiram Freeze	Northumberland	4 12 7½	3 6 9	From 1st May.
Douglas Harbour	Charles Doney	Queens	0 4 6 52	0 5 5	
Douglas Town	Abner Belmain	Queens	5 14 0 52	1 1 4	
Dover	R. Hutchison	Northumberland	41 17 10½	8 58	
Dumfries	H. Delesdernier	Westmorland	3 4 11½	0 16 6	
Dundee	Patrick Devoy	Charlotte	4 4 4 14	1 8 5	
	Solomon Howo	York	8 10 9 312	3 17 1	
	Alexr. Laing	Restigouche	0 14 2 52	0 11 4	

NAME OF OFFICE.	NAME OF W. O. KEEPER.	COUNTY.	Revenue collected.	Salary.	REMARKS.
Dunphy's	George Dunphy	Northumberland	2 15 9	3 3 9	
Edgett's Landing	Ward Edgett	Albert	6 17 4½	3 3 9	
Elgin	James Gifford, Sen.	Albert	9 17 9½	1 19 0	
Emigrant Settlement	B. Corrigan	Westmorland	3 5 6½	0 19 0	From 1st May.
English Settlement	John Wilson	Queens	0 9 6	0 6 5	
Escuminac	W. Y. Preston	Northumberland	3 9 0½	1 1 10	
Finger Board	J. D. Baxter	Kings	41 11 2½	5 15 8	
Flatlands	A. McKenzie	Restigouche	4 1 9½	0 18 2	
Florenceville	S. G. Burpee	Carlton	24 16 2½	8 9 8	
Flowers Cove	John Maynard	Queens	2 0 4½	0 14 0	
Fox Creek	Philip Burk	Westmorland	5 1 4 609	12 7 8	From 1st April.
French Lake	W. B. Clayton	Sunbury	1 7 2 30	0 8 7	
French Village	C. J. Stewart	Kings	2 6 8 52	0 14 8	
Gardner's Creek	John Wallace	St. John	2 4 4 52	0 14 5	
Gaspereau	C. E. Langin	Queens	14 14 10 73	2 3 7	
Geary	Samuel Boon, Sen.	Sunbury	1 1 6 9 104	5 2 8	
Germanatown	W. Fillmore	Albert	1 28 7 78	0 18 9	
Goshen	W. H. Stevens	Albert	1 9 3 52	0 12 11	
Grand Anco	F. La Gresley	Gloucester	3 14 7½	1 9 10	
Grand River	E. Akerley	Victoria	4 19 8 312	3 9 11	
Great Shemogue	Joseph Avaré	Westmorland	5 18 1½	1 11 9	
Greenfield	Thomas Wakeham	Carlton	2 16 4½	0 12 5	
Greenwich Hill	J. G. McKiel	Kings	20 14 6 390	5 16 4	
Hammond River	J. B. Doige	Queens	8 0 11 208	2 16 1	
Hamptstead	Israel Merritt	Queens	83 11 5 312	6 7 1	
Hampton	John Plewelling	Kings	0 10 0 104	1 1 1	
Hardwicko	Robert Noble	Northumberland	7 14 5 104	1 15 5	
Harvey	Thomas Cockburn	York	27 12 1 024	12 10 1	From 1st May.
Head of Petticoidiac	H. Humphreys	Westmorland	0 8 4½	0 10 10	
Hillsdale	Thos. Cassidy	Kings	0 7 0 52	0 10 7	
Holmesville	Isaac Broad	Carlton	19 14 2½	5 19 5	
Hopewell Capo	M. B. Palmer	Albert	16 5 0½	5 12 7	
Do. Corner	O. Anderson	Albert	32 9 10½	8 4 10	
Do. Hill	O. A. Barbare	Albert	1 14 9 59	0 14 8	
Indian Island	J. B. W. Chaffey	Charlotte	50 2 0½	7 19 2	
Indian Town	Matthias Hamm	St. John	2 1 2½	0 14 0	
Irish Town	John Larissey	Westmorland	5 11 2 156	2 1 1	
Irving Settlement	W. E. Bishop	Albert	4 6 1 52	0 18 8	
Jackstown	C. Graham	Carlton	1 16 4½	0 13 0	
Jacksonville	J. Simonson	Carlton			

NAME OF OFFICE.	NAME OF W. O. KEEPER.	COUNTY.	Revenue collected.	Percentage of Revenue.	SALARY.	REMARKS.
Janesville	H. A. Cate	Gloucester	4 4 3	104	2 8 4	
Jemseg	B. Cottle	Queens	2 4 10 ¹ / ₂	52	0 14 5	
Jolicure	Daniel Carney	Westmorland	5 0 11	208	2 10 1	
Kennebecasis Bay	W. King	Kings	12 4 1	624	7 4 4	
Keswick Ridge	A. McKeen	York	5 19 3	104	1 11 11	
Kingsclear	G. A. Hammond	York	12 7 4 ¹ / ₂	312	4 4 4 9	
Kingston,	H. L. Dwyer	Kent	64 1 9 ¹ / ₂	468	12 3 2 2	
Kouchibouguac	W. S. Cate	Kent	23 10 7 ¹ / ₂	429	23 ¹ / ₂	
Lakefield	D. B. Campbell	Kings	0 16 9 ¹ / ₂	104	1 1 7	
Ledge	Thomas Leary	Charlotte	5 2 10	130	1 15 4	
Lepraut	J. McDevitt	Charlotte	25 5 9	592	14 0 7	
L'Etete	Geo. Dick, Sen.	Charlotte	3 10 11	52	0 17 1	
Lindsay's	Alex. Lindsay, Jr.	Carleton	1 3 3	52	0 12 4	
Little River, Coverdale	R. J. Colbatts	Albert	0 15 4	52	0 11 7	
Do. do. Elgin	C. Gifford	Albert	1 11 7	52	0 13 2	
Do. do. Sunbury	Hugh Andrews	Sunbury	2 17 11	52	0 15 9	
Little Rocher	C. Richardson	Albert	1 16 6	78	0 18 8	
Do. Shemogue	Thos. Outton	Westmorland	3 5 8 ¹ / ₂	65	0 19 1	
Loch Lomond	J. Jordan, Jr.	St. John	2 0 10	104	2 6 2	
Londonderry	James Douglas	Kings	0 15 4 ¹ / ₂	104	1 1 7	
Long Point	John Coulter	Kings	0 14 9	52	0 11 5	
Do. Settlement	Jas. H. Sproul	Carleton	2 2 7 ¹ / ₂	52	0 14 3	
Lower Brighton	Isaiah Noble	Carleton	3 9 3 ¹ / ₂	312	3 6 11	
Do. Cape	George Turner	Albert	4 4 6	208	2 8 5	
Do. Coverdale	Millidge Steves	Albert	5 5 9 ¹ / ₂	312	3 10 7	
Lo. Hillsborough	N. Bennett	Albert	6 7 7	312	3 12 9	
Do. Prince William	J. G. Yarnwart	York	0 17 1 ¹ / ₂	156	3 1 9	
Do. Wakefield	S. Britton	Carleton	1 12 6 ¹ / ₂	156	3 1 9	
Do. Woodstock	Isaac Cluff	Carleton	2 15 11	300	1 13 3	
Ludlow	John Nelson	Northumberland	0 9 3	52	0 13 4	
Lutes Mountain	J. Lutes	Westmorland	1 14 3	52	0 10 10	
Lynnfield	J. G. Gitchell	Charlotte	0 9 3	52	0 10 10	
Maces Bay	R. S. Hanson	Charlotte	1 6 8 ¹ / ₂	104	1 2 8	

NAME OF OFFICE.	NAME OF W. O. KEEPER.	COUNTY.	Revenue collected.	Percentage of Revenue.	SALARY.	REMARKS.
Macataquack	J. Mitchell	York	2 15 4	104	1 5 6	
Madawaska	P. C. Amiraux	Victoria	1 13 6 ¹ / ₂	312	3 3 3	
Madisco	J. D. Crowell	Gloucester	9 4 5	312	6 18 5	
Magagnadavic	S. Vail	York	3 7 1 ¹ / ₂	104	1 6 8	
Maple Green	J. Fraser	Restigouche	0 11 2 ¹ / ₂	30	3 2 6	
Masceare	A. McDiarmid	Sunbury	16 1 8 ¹ / ₂	312	0 7 0	From 1st April.
Maugerville	W. H. Bent	Kings	6 3 4	52	0 16 10	
Mechanic's Settlement	J. Y. Hoyt	Carleton	7 15 5 ¹ / ₂	312	1 2 4	
McKenzie's Corner	T. Boyd	Kings	0 19 0	52	0 16 10	
Middle Simonds	J. H. Ryan	Carleton	13 18 2 ¹ / ₂	222	3 11 0	
Millstream	M. D. Harris	Westmorland	15 17 6 ¹ / ₂	624	11 6 8	
Moneton	C. J. P. Wetmore	Carleton	0 19 0	52	0 11 11	
Monument Settlement	J. E. Moore	Charlotte	0 18 0 ¹ / ₂	52	0 11 9	
Moore's Mills	A. McQueen	Westmorland	19 19 11 ¹ / ₂	208	4 0 1	
Mount Whatley	George Ramsey	Queens	3 1 5 ¹ / ₂	52	0 16 1	
Mouth of Jenseg	E. Shepherd	York	5 9 1 ¹ / ₂	104	1 10 11	
Do. Keswick	A. Johnston, Jr.	Kings	13 12 4 ¹ / ₂	347	5 10 3	
Do. Millstream	J. M. Nase	Kings	3 3 0	84	2 7 2	
Do. Nerepis	James Grew	Victoria	0 4 0 ¹ / ₂	30	0 6 2	To 31st, January
Do. St. Francis	M. Gilberson	Kings	2 19 6	52	0 15 11	From 1st April.
Munquart	P. Murray	Westmorland	21 5 5 ¹ / ₂	624	3 12	
Murays Corner	Henry Todd	Queen's	7 4 4	78	1 15 0	
Musquash	W. Plant	York	8 6 3	230	1 9 5	
Narrows	P. McFarlane	York	7 13 10	104	4 4 0	
Nashwaak	J. L. Fletcher	York	4 10 10 ¹ / ₂	250	1 15 5	
Nashwaaksis	Wm. Hartt	York	8 6 3 ¹ / ₂	192	3 16 7	
Nashwaak Village	Wm. Dawson	Northumberland	7 2 11	104	3 11 7	
Nelson	E. Thorne	Gloucester	5 8 3 ¹ / ₂	52	2 14 3	
New Bandon	S. McMahon	Queens	5 16 11 ¹ / ₂	52	1 0 10	
Do. Canaan	M. Cannon	Queens	1 8 0	78	1 1 8	
Newcastle Creek	Jas. Fleming, Jr.	Albert	4 11 14	156	0 17 10	
New Horton	Samuel Mahood	Queens	22 18 7	312	1 3 7	
Do. Ireland	D. McAlister	Charlotte	195	5 15 4		
Do. Jerusalem	James McNanley	Charlotte	468	11 5 10		
Do. Mills	G. E. Letson	Northumberland	5 2 5	52	1 0 2	
Do. River	D. S. Gibson	Carleton	3 7 5 ¹ / ₂	104	1 6 8	
Nigvac	H. D. Currie	Sunbury	2 16 11	52	0 15 8	
Northampton	J. Hutchison	Northumberland	3 7 5	52	0 16 9	
North Branch						
North Esk Boom						

Report No. 12.—Statement showing Name of Office, Names of Way Office Keepers, Counties in which situated, and Salary paid, &c. &c., Year ended 31st October, 1860.—Continued.

NAME OF OFFICE.	NAME OF W. O. KEEPER.	COUNTY.	Revenue collected.	Salaries paid.	SALARY.	REMARKS.
Northfield	S. D. Ross	Sunbury	4 5 9½	52	0 18 6	
North Head (Grand Manan)	E. Duggett	Charlotte	7 17 7½	65	0 18 3	
North Joggins	Rufus Cole	Westmorland	11 16 3	91	2 2 1	
Norton	John Hayes	Kings	13 0 10½	468	6 3 3	
Oak Bay	W. Young, 3rd	Charlotte	6 18 2	429	5 18 9	
Oak Point	J. L. Flewelling	Kings	6 5 1¼	211	2 15 8	
Do.	A. Davidson	Northumberland	3 7 11	52	0 16 9	
Oatnabog	J. Cameron Jr.	Queens	2 10 6½	104	1 5 0	
Palmerston	B. Gorman	Kent	1 10 11	286	3 5 7	
Pennfield	Jesse Prescott	Charlotte	10 2 3½	104	2 0 3	
Perth	Wm. Hallett	Victoria	0 12 10	52	0 11 3	
Petersville	P. Howell	Queens	8 11 0	312	6 7 1	
Do. Church	A. Hamilton	Queens	2 19 5	104	1 5 11	
Poeknouché	T. Gilbraith	St. John	1 9 0½	52	0 12 10	
Poekshaw	J. Barry	Gloucester	3 3 9½	52	0 16 3	
Point La Nim	P. Reardon	Gloucester	0 3 3	91	0 2 2	
Pollett River	D. Stewart	Restigouche	1 17 4	52	1 12 10	
Pomeroy Ridge	B. R. Colpitt	Westmorland	2 6 4½	52	0 13 8	
Port Elgin	Wm. McKenzie	Charlotte	13 10 10	104	0 14 8	
Presquisie	John Monro	Westmorland	1 19 3	52	2 7 0	
Prince William	Thomas Johnston,	Carleton	13 12 5	312	0 13 11	
Quanco Road	John Hen, Jr.	York	1 10 3½	208	4 7 3	
Rankins Mills	B. Kirkpatrick	St. John	1 10 3½	208	2 3 0	
Ratters Corner	H. Sawyer	Carleton	0 18 0	26	0 6 9	From 1st May.
Red Bank	J. Patter	Kings	3 7 6	52	0 10 9	
Renous Bridge	M. McKindrick	Northumberland	3 9 2	52	0 16 10	
Richmond	William O'Brien,	Northumberland	3 7 3	190	2 17 6	
River Charlo	H. Montgomery	Carleton	9 8 9½	312	3 18 10	
River de Chute	A. McPherson	Restigouche	4 6 1½	312	4 3 7	
Round Hill	H. Baird	Carleton	2 0 2½	112	6 8 7	
Ruasgorris	W. McLeod	Kings	1 16 3	52	1 5 6	
Salmon Creek	T. H. Smith	Sunbury	0 5 0	21	0 13 7	
	J. Fowler	Sunbury	0 5 0	21	0 4 8	From 1st June.

Salmon River,	N. Locke	Albert	10 5 11	78	1 16 7	
Do. River,	R. B. Patterson	St. John	4 10 3	52	0 18 11	
Salt Springs	H. Campbell	Kings	3 9 10½	143	1 14 6	
Saint Basil	J. Lynch	Victoria	2 1 10	312	3 4 3	
St. Patrick	R. Dyer,	Charlotte	0 14 9½	52	0 11 6	
Scotch Town	Z. Olmstead	Queens	0 7 1½	26	0 5 8	
Seeleys Mills	R. Morrison	Kings	4 18 10½	52	0 19 10	
Shediac Road	J. Rodgerson	Westmorland	1 1 8 2	156	2 6 0	
Shepody do.	J. Wallace	Kings	2 2 11	104	1 4 3	
Shippigan	P. DeGrâce,	Gloucester	15 9 10	104	2 10 11	
Smiths	E. J. Smith	Westmorland	25 1 6½	468	8 12 8	
Smith Creek	L. E. White	Kings	11 5 1	52	1 12 6	
Smith Town	E. Smith	Kings	4 16 10	52	0 19 8	
Southampton	F. C. Acheyton	York	7 10 9	104	1 16 1	
South Branch (Kennecobecasis)	D. Godard	Kings	1 5 3	52	0 12 5	
Do. Oromocto	R. Moffatt	Sunbury	6 6 6	7	1 2 7	
South Nelson	V. Crandall	Northumberland	15 0 11½	156	3 0 1	
Spragues Point	Malcolm King	Kings	6 14 9	52	1 3 6	
Springfield	E. B. Duapuy	Kings	7 9 6½	26	1 19 11	
Spring Hill	E. Stapleton	York	8 6 0	468	5 6 7	To 31st January.
Spruce Lake	W. Logan	St. John	0 9 1	52	0 10 11	
Stanley	F. B. Gilkin	York	5 3 2	52	1 0 2	
Sussex Corner	W. S. Teacles	Kings	6 13 6	80	1 9 2	
Do. Portage	d. McLeod,	Northumberland	3 17 14	52	0 14 8	
Tadoussac	W. A. Garrison	Sunbury	11 5 8	312	1 5 3	
Taylor Town	C. Taylor	Westmorland	4 14 8½	52	4 2 7	
Do. Village	W. B. Mills	Kings	0 10 9	42	0 19 5	
Tenants Cove	F. S. Parker	St. John	0 19 10½	52	0 9 5	
Ten Mile Creek	R. Snell	Queens	0 16 3	29	0 7 3	
The Range	A. Campbell	Victoria	4 17 8	52	0 19 8	
Tobique	J. Young	Gloucester	3 12 0	52	0 12 4	
Tracadie	Isaac Adams	Carleton	1 13 7	312	3 10 9	
Truys Mills	J. Rutherford	Albert	0 5 7½	20	0 4 7	
Turtle Creek	J. C. Upham	Kings	7 0 4½	104	1 14 7	
Tweedside	Wm. Dickens	Northumberland	1 1 4	208	2 12 1	
Upham	W. B. Tompkins	Carleton	2 12 10	52	0 15 3	
Upper Bay du Vin	J. A. Currey	Queens	10 2 10	326	4 2 10	
Do. Brighton	A. Hawthorn	Carleton	1 7 14	52	0 12 8	
Do. Gagetown						
Do. Kent						

REPORT No. 12.—Statement showing Name of Office, Names of Way Office Keepers, Counties in which situated, and Salary paid, &c. &c., Year ended 31st October, 1860.—Continued.

NAME OF OFFICE.	NAME OF W. O. KEEPER.	COUNTY.	Revenue collected.	No. of Rates.	No. of Inhabitants.	SALARY.	REMARKS.
Upper Keswick	J. E. Smith	York	1 19 8	104	-	1 4 0	
Do. Magerville	D. S. Deveher	Sunbury	4 16 7½	156	-	1 19 8	
Do. Mills	W. Bowden	Charlotte	8 18 11½	104	-	1 17 10	
Do. Queensbury	A. Atherton	York	6 3 3	104	-	1 12 4	
Do. Sackville	R. Dobson	Westmorland	11 12 1½	156	-	2 13 3	
Do. Southampton	S. F. Wright	York	1 3 9½	104	-	1 2 4	
Do. Sussex	W. S. Stone	Kings	24 4 10	624	312	11 8 9	
Do. Wicklow	S. H. Estabrook	Carleton	4 15 1½	312	312	6 9 7	
Do. Woodstock	W. H. Sisson	Carleton	22 15 11½	468	429	10 18 0	
Victoria	G. R. Boyer	Carleton	10 18 6	312	312	7 1 10	
Washdenoak	J. Colwell	Queens	1 12 5½	52	-	0 13 2	
Waterville	J. E. McReady	Carleton	2 8 3½	52	-	0 14 10	
Watson Settlement	John Watson	Carleton	0 16 6½	52	-	0 11 8	
Waveig	John McComb	Charlotte	0 12 4½	312	-	3 1 3	
Websters Cruck	C. E. Slocomb	Victoria	3 7 0	52	-	0 16 8	
Welsford	F. Woods	Queens	6 1 7½	416	312	7 12 1	
Westcock	D. Hutchison	Westmorland	3 12 4½	52	-	0 17 3	
Westmorland Point	T. E. Oulton	Westmorland	9 2 11½	208	-	2 18 3	
Whites Cove	G. M. White	Queens	3 5 4½	52	-	1 0 6	
Wickham	G. N. Golding	Queens	4 17 9½	201	-	2 8 6	
Wicklow	T. H. Estey	Carleton	3 10 6½	312	312	6 0 11	
Willons Beach	W. Tinker, Jr.	Charlotte	2 12 6½	50	-	0 14 10	
Williamstown	Thos. Lindsay	Carleton	4 8 6	52	-	0 18 9	
Wood Point	S. Outhouse	Westmorland	3 4 4½	52	-	0 16 4	
Youngs Cove	R. Snodgrass	Queens	4 4 6½	52	-	0 18 6	
						£690 15 7	

W. PAISLEY, Accountant.
 JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 13.

STATEMENT showing the Amounts paid to Postmasters and Way Office Keepers, for Commission on the Sale of Postage Stamps for the Year ended 31st October, 1860.

[A Commission of 5 per cent is allowed to Postmasters, and 10 per cent to Way Office Keepers.]

NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount paid to Postmasters.	Amount paid to W. O. Keepers.	Total Amounts paid.
Andover	£0 17 0	£0 0 0	£0 17 0
Baie Verte	0 8 9	0 3 0	0 11 9
Bathurst	2 8 7	2 13 5	5 2 0
Bend	3 0 4½	0 8 2	3 8 6½
Buctouche	0 17 6	0 0 0	0 17 6
Campbellton	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 4 0
Campo Bello	0 9 7½	0 0 0	0 9 7½
Canterbury, from 1st May,	0 6 4½	0 8 8	0 15 0½
Carleton	2 6 1½	0 0 0	2 6 1½
Chatham	9 6 8½	4 3 5	13 10 1½
Dalhousie	3 7 8½	0 0 0	3 7 8½
Dorchester	1 17 7½	0 0 0	1 17 7½
Edmundston	0 19 0	0 0 0	0 19 0
Fredericton	8 8 2	3 5 2	11 13 4
Gagetown	1 8 9½	1 16 1½	3 4 11
Grand Falls	0 19 5	0 0 0	0 19 5
Grand Manan	0 7 11	0 0 0	0 7 11
Hampton, to 10th Nov. 1859	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 1
Harvey	0 14 9½	0 8 5	1 3 2½
Hillsborough	1 18 10	2 9 4	4 8 2
Kingston	0 11 3	0 2 3½	0 13 6½
Memramcook	0 3 3½	0 1 5½	0 4 9
Milltown	0 15 8	0 0 0	0 15 8
Mouth of Nerepis, from 1st Feb.	0 2 9	0 2 4	0 5 1
Newcastle	3 9 3½	0 0 0	3 9 3½
Oromocto	0 14 4	0 9 1	1 3 5
Ossekeag, from 10th Nov. 1859	0 9 7	0 8 2	0 17 9
Richibucto	5 3 4½	0 0 2½	5 3 7
Sackville	4 7 4	0 4 4½	4 11 8½
Salisbury	1 4 8	0 0 2	1 4 10
Shediac	3 0 1	1 9 10½	4 9 11½
Sheffield	0 7 7½	0 2 3½	0 9 11
Springfield, from 1st Feb.	0 2 9½	0 0 5	0 3 2½
Saint Andrews	4 15 0	0 0 0	4 15 0
Saint George	3 6 11½	0 5 0	3 11 11½
Saint John	35 0 2	0 0 0	35 0 2
Saint Martins	0 13 1½	0 0 0	0 13 1½
Saint Stephen	4 2 9½	0 5 4½	4 8 2
Sussex Vale	0 17 7	1 3 7	2 1 2
Upham Vale	0 1 7	0 0 0	0 1 7
Upper Mills	0 3 3½	0 0 0	0 3 3½
Woodstock	3 5 2	1 0 4½	4 5 6½
Agency at Fredericton	1 9 0	0 0 0	1 9 0
	£114 14 1	£21 10 8½	£136 4 9½

WM. PAILEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

FIFTH REPORT OF

REPORT NO. 14.

STATEMENT in detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, including Ferriages during the Year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME OF ROUTE.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	No. of trips per week.	PERIOD.	AMOUNT.
Andover and Fort Fairfield.	Wm. Everett, Jr.	2	1 year	£22 8 8
Andover and Tobique.	James Bishop	1	1 year	30 0 0
Bathurst and Shippigan and Caraque	John Frizle	1 & 2	1 year	160 0 0
Bay du Vin and Prestons Point.	Robert Noble	1	1 year	9 11 6
Bellisle Bay and Long Point.	John Connor	2	1 year	3 0 0
Bellisle Bay and Tenant's Cove.	John Toole	2	5 months	5 3-11
Bend and Amherst, N. S.	Wm. Hickman	6	1 year less fine	237 10 0
Bend and Irish Town.	Wm. Lorrisey	1	1 year	7 10 0
Bend and Lutes Mountain.	Mathias Horsman.	1	1 year	7 10 0
Black River and Hardwicke.	Wm. McNaughton	1	1 year	22 9 0
Campbellton and Flatlands.	Benj. Thompson	1	1 year	18 0 0
Campo Bello and Wilson's Beach.	James Brown	1	11 m. & 15 d.	9 12 4
Canterbury and Canterbury Station.	Colos Carpenter	3	1 year	20 0 0
Canterbury and Rankins Mills	Ansel Taylor.	1	6 months	3 15 0
Chatham and Shippigan.	Thomas Barry	1	1 year	61 5 0
Chatham and South Nelson.	Wm. M. Kelley	2	1 year	24 19 8
Dalhousie and Dundee.	Samuel McGregor	1	1 year	12 19 9
Dorchester and North Joggins.	Wm. McElaffey	1	Sum. season.	10 0 0
Edmundston and Saint Francis.	John Emmerston	1	1 year	34 0 0
Finger Board W. O. and Railway Station.	J. D. Baxter	6	6 months	3 0 0
Fredericton and Chatham	Robert Orr	2	10 months	133 9 7
Fredericton and Chatham	Wm. M. Kelley	2	2 months	45 11 8
Fredericton and F'oon, Letter Boxes.	Wm. Seymour	12	1 year	5 0 0
Fredericton and Grand Falls	J. R. Tupper	3 & 6	3 months	217 10 0
Fredericton and St. John.	Wm. H. Frod	6	6 months	199 10 0
Fredericton and St. John.	Geo. R. Atherton	6	6 months	225 0 0
Fredericton and St. John.	William Bradley	3	Win. season.	15 0 0
Fredericton and St. John.	Chas. L. Hart	3	Win. season.	45 0 0
Fredericton and St. Stephen.	Hardy & Bridges	1	1 year	125 0 0
Fredericton and Stanley.	James Malone	1	1 year	25 0 0
Fredericton and Woodstock.	J. R. Popper	6	9 months	351 0 0
Fredericton and Woodstock, (East side St. John River.	Chas. Broderick	1	5 months	36 7 1
Fredericton and Woodstock, (East side St. John River.	Wm. Dougherty	1	7 months	52 5 0
Gagetown and Cole's Island.	Geo. Ramsey	1	1 year	37 5 0
Gagetown and Gaspereaux.	Joseph Stockford	1	1 year	87 10 0
Gagetown and Mouth of Nerepis.	Reuben Williams	2	1 year	96 10 0
Gagetown and Nerepis.	John Beattie	2	1 year	63 9 0
Grand Falls and Canadian Boundary.	John Hart	3	3 months	49 19 9
Grand Falls and Edmundston.	John Hart	3	9 months	121 7 11
Great Shemogue and Murrays Corner.	Daniel Boyce	1	3 months	2 0 0
Hampton and Sussex Vale.	Patrick King	6	10 days	4 1 6
Hampstead and Wickham.	Philos. Preadwell	2	9 months	5 4 3
Hampstead and Wickham.	John H. Dougan	2	3 months	1 43 9
Harvey and Salmon River, A. C.	Jonathan R. Stevens	1	7 months	4 19 7
Harvey and Salmon River, A. C.	Jonathan R. Stevens	2	5 months	8 6 3
Harvey Corner and Albert Quarries.	Jonathan R. Stevens	2	1 year	9 8 6
Hillsborough and Albert Mines.	David Wallace	3	1 year	12 10 0
Hillsborough and Caledonia.	Wm. D. Baisley	1	6 months	6 0 0
Hillsborough, and Caledonia, and Irving Settlement.	Wm. D. Baisley	3	6 months	14 0 0
Hillsborough and Curryville.	David Wallace	1	1 year	6 10 0

REPORT No. 14.—Statement in detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, including Ferrriages, during the Year ended 31st Oct., 1860.—Continued.

NAME OF ROUTE.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	No. of trips per week.	PERIOD.	AMOUNT.
Kingston and Lyons Point.	John T. Appleby	1	1 year	£20 0 0
Kingston, and Nine Mile Station, and Springfield.	Alex. McAlara	6 & 23 months		11 17 6
Kingston, and Nine Mile Station, and Springfield.	Alex. McAlara	6 & 20 months		45 0 0
Lepreaux and Maces Bay.	Robert Hope	1	1 year	4 10 0
Memramcook and Dover.	Peter Bourgeois	1	1 year	15 0 0
Millstream and Head of Millstream.	C. R. Parlee	1	1 year	9 0 0
Mouth of Millstream and Coles Island	H. D. McLeod.	1 & 26 months		14 10 0
Mouth of Millstream and Railway Station.	H. D. McLeod	1	9 months	4 10 0
Musquash and Dipper Harbour.	James Hovey	1	1 year	13 0 0
Newcastle and Bend	Wm. M. Kelley	3	6 months	172 10 0
Newcastle and Bend	Wm. M. Kelley	6	6 months	272 10 0
Newcastle and Campbellton	Wm. M. Kelley	2	1 year	449 10 0
Newcastle and Red Bank.	Peter Russell	1	1 year	20 0 0
New River and Prescott's Mills.	Wm. McGowan	6	1 year	6 0 0
Norton and Patticake.	Peter Fairweather	3	1 year	10 0 0
Oromocto and Gagetown.	Benj. S. Bailey	3	1 year	160 0 0
Oromocto and Sheffield.	Benj. S. Bailey	1	1 year	12 0 0
Oromocto and South Branch	Thomas Lewis	1	1 year	22 10 0
Ossekeag and Hampton.	Samuel Frecze	6	10 m. & 23 d.	6 14 8
Richibucto and Weldford.	Joseph Schelliek	1	1 year	24 10 0
Richmond Corner & South Richmond	Hugh Graham	1	3 months	3 16 3
Richmond Corner & South Richmond	Hugh Graham	1	9 months	15 0 0
Richmond Corner and Watson's Settlement.	John Watson	1	1 y. & 3 m.	11 5 0
Sackville, and Cape Tormentine, and Baie Verte.	Joseph Allan	1 & 2	11 months	30 7 7
Sackville and Cape Tormentine.	Edw. C. Palmer	2	1 month	5 0 2
Sackville and North Joggins.	Wm. McHaffey	1	1 year	13 0 0
Sackville and Upper Sackville.	Edward Bowes	3	1 year	14 16 0
Salisbury and Elgin.	Wm. Lecman, Jr.	1	1 year	26 0 0
Salisbury and Harvey.	Wm. H. Gross	3	1 year	130 0 0
Salisbury and Hillsborough.	David Wallace	2	6 months	24 17 6
Salisbury and Hillsborough.	James Bean	2	6 months	24 17 6
Salt Springs and Sussex Vale. (via Lakefield.)	Geo. McEwen	1	1 year	20 0 0
Shediac and Great Shemogue.	D. R. Reshen	1	1 year	19 0 0
Shediac and Moncton.	E. & N. A. Railway	3	1858	21 5 0
Shediac and Moncton.	E. & N. A. Railway	3	1859	42 10 0
Shediac and Moncton.	E. & N. A. Railway	3 & 6	1860	42 10 0
Sheffield and Gaspereaux.	John McGowan	1	2 m. & 6 d.	8 1 8
Sheffield and Gaspereaux.	Chas. J. Burpee	1	3 months	11 2 0
Sheffield and Northfield.	John McGowan	1	6 m. & 25 d.	13 18 3
Springfield and Collina Corner.	Jas. J. M. Scovill	1	1 year	8 0 0
Springfield and Cromwell.	John Chisholm	1	6 months	2 10 0
Springfield and Spragues Point.	Water C. Davis	1	9 months	3 0 0
Springfield and Washademoak.	John Chisholm	1	6 months	3 15 0
Spruce Lake and Pisarino.	Thomas Dean	1	1 year	8 0 0
Saint Andrews and Bay Side.	John Simpson	1	6 months	4 17 6
Saint Andrews and Bay Side.	John Simpson	2	6 months	7 10 0
Saint Andrews and Campo Bello.	Jas. McMasters	1	1 y. less fine	33 15 0
Saint Andrews and Grand Manan.	Wm. Gatecomb	1	1 year	92 10 0
Saint George and Deer Island.	George Dick	1	10 m. & 10 d.	32 6 0
Saint George and L'Etete.	George Dick	1	1 m. & 21 d.	1 14 8

REPORT NO. 14.—Statement in detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, including Ferrriages, during the Year ended 31st Oct., 1860.—Continued.

NAME OF ROUTE.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	No. of trips per week.	PERIOD.	AMOUNT.
Saint George and Pennfield, . . .	John T. Miller	2	9 months	£9 15 0
Saint George and Pennfield, . . .	Jesse Prescott, Jr.	2	3 months	3 5 0
Saint George and Upper Mills, . . .	Wm. Bowden	2	1 year	19 15 0
Saint John and Carleton, . . .	William Allan	12	3 months	5 0 0
Saint John and Carleton, . . .	John Vickery	12	9 months	15 0 0
Saint John, and Digby, and Windsor, . . .	James King	2S 1W	1 y. & 3 m.	607 10 0
Saint John and Harvey, . . .	Elisha S. Steeves	1	1 year	120 0 0
Saint John, and Indian Town, and Railway Station, . . .	Patrick Mahoney	12	6 months	24 10 0
Saint John and Indian Town, . . .	Francis H. Boyie	6	6 months	12 10 0
Saint John and Ossekeag, . . .	E. & N. A. Railway	6	1859	71 17 8
Saint John and Railway Station, . . .	Patrick Mahoney	12	6 months	22 10 0
Saint John, and St. Andrews, & St. Stephen, and Calais, Me., . . .	Alexander Boone	6	1 year	950 0 0
Saint John, and Salmon River, and St. Martins, . . .	Alex. G. Fownes	1 & 2	9 months	36 0 0
Saint John, and Salmon River, and St. Martins, . . .	Alex. G. Fownes,	1 & 2	3 months	19 12 6
Saint John and Shediac, . . .	E. & N. A. Railway	6	3 months	202 10 0
Saint John and Sussex Vale, . . .	E. & N. A. Railway	6	3 months	247 10 0
Saint John and Sussex Vale, (via Salt Springs,) . . .	Geo. McEwen	1	1 year	60 0 0
Saint John and Ten Mile Creek, . . .	Wm. Wallace	1	1 year	35 0 0
Saint Stephen and Saint James, . . .	Alex. Clendennin	1	1 year	35 0 0
Saint Stephen and The Ledge, . . .	Thomas Leary	2	1 year	14 18 8
Saint Stephen and Upper Mills, . . .	Wm. Thos. Rose	3	1 year	25 0 0
Sussex Vale and Bend, . . .	Patrick King	6	9 months	225 0 0
Sussex Vale and Coles Island, . . .	H. D. McLeod	1	3 months	22 10 0
Sussex Vale and Elgin, . . .	F. C. Buchanan	1	1 year	32 0 0
Sussex and New Canaan, . . .	Arthur McLean	1	1 year	44 0 0
The Range and Cumberland Bay, . . .	Robert Snell	1	6 months	2 0 0
Woodstock and Boundary Presquile, . . .	Robert Hume	1	1 year	49 6 8
Woodstock and Grand Falls, . . .	J. R. Tupper	3	9 months	301 10 0
Woodstock and Houlton, Me., . . .	Geo. H. Parks	6	1 year	20 0 0
Woodstock and Upper Kent, . . .	Robert Hume	1	1 year	48 2 6
Woodstock and Upper Woodstock, . . .	W. H. Sisson	3	1 y. & 2 m.	11 13 4
Woodstock and Upper Woodstock, . . .	Robert Hume	3	3 months	1 16 5
EXPRESSES.				
Amherst, N. S. and Bend, . . .	Wm. Hickman			40 7 6
Amherst, N. S. and Truro, N. S., . . .	C. B. Archibald			120 12 0
Bend and Campbellton, . . .	Wm. M. Kelley			147 10 0
Bend and Saint John, . . .	Patrick King			24 9 2
Bend and Sussex Vale, . . .	Patrick King,			42 10 0
Saint John and Fredericton, . . .	Wm. H. Friel			48 0 0
Saint John and Fredericton, . . .	Thos. E. Greene			4 0 0
Saint John and Fredericton, . . .	Geo. R. Atherton			40 0 0
Windsor, N. S., and Saint John, . . .	Oris Small			25 0 0
EXTRA SERVICES.				
Beckaguimeck and Coldstream, . . .	S. Dickinson		1858	2 13 0
Bend P. O. and Railway Station, . . .	D. B. Campbell			2 10 0
Bend and Shediac Post Offices and Railway Stations, . . .	Wm. Carpenter,			10 0 0
Greenwich and Mouth of Nepisic, . . .	Samuel Flagler.			5 10 0

REPORT No. 14.—Statement in detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, including Ferriages, during the Year ended 31st Oct., 1860.—Continued.

NAME OF ROUTE.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	PERIOD.	AMOUNT.
Hammond River W. O. and Railway Station,	J. B. Dodge,		5 0 0
Hampton and Hammond River,	H. Hallett,		4 10 0
Hampton and Ossekeag Station,	Samuel Hallett		7 2 6
Hampton and Ossekeag Station,	P. B. Lyon		4 7 6
Head of Peticodiac and Railway Station,	H. Humphreys		3 15 0
Hillborough and Caledonia,	Wm. D. Bazley		4 17 5
Sackville and Cape Tormentine,	Joseph Allan		2 1 1
Saint John and Howells,	Wm. H. Friel		3 10 0
Shediac and Baie Verte,	D. R. Reshan		1 10 0
Shediac P. O. and Railway Station,	James Ferguson		1 12 6
Shediac P. O. and Railway Station,	J. Rodgeron		2 17 6
Sussex Vale P. O. & Railway Station	Patrick King		6 14 4
Sussex Vale P. O. and Sussex Corner W. O.	H. McMonagle		3 15 0
Upper Sussex W. O. and Penobscuis Station,	J. McLeod, Jr.		1 0 0
Taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains from St. John to Shediac,	D. C. King		13 2 6
Taking charge of Gagetown Mails,	James Bradley	1858 & 1859	7 10 0
Taking charge of Mails on Sundays at Florenceville,	S. G. Burpee	1859	5 0 0
Expenses incurred in removing Post Office from Hampton to Ossekeag, &c. &c.	T. B. Allan		7 14 6
Extra Service,	J. R. Tupper.		16 10 0
FERRIAGES.			
Bathurst Basin,	James Power		4 0 0
Coles Island and The Narrows,	David Lawson		4 4 6
Oromocto to Lincoln,	Robert Bryson		5 0 0
Oromocto to Lincoln,	George R. Atherton		2 10 0
Restigouche River,	Geo. Chamberlain	1858	5 0 0
The Narrows,	John Chisholm		1 10 0

£8471 5 6

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General

REPORT NO. 15.

STATEMENT showing the Amounts paid for gratuities on Ship Letters, for year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Bathurst	£0 0 0
Bend	0 0 0
Campbellton	0 0 0
Campo Bello	0 0 0
Carleton	0 0 0
Chatham	0 0 0
Dalhousie	0 11 3
Dorchester	0 0 0
Grand Manan	3 8 9
Harvey	0 0 0
Hillsborough	0 0 0
Newcastle	0 7 10
Richibucto	0 0 0
Sackville	0 0 0
Shediac	0 0 0
Saint Andrews	1 4 3
Saint George	0 0 0
Saint John	247 13 3
Saint Stephen	0 1 7½
	£253 6 11½

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 16.

STATEMENT showing the Amount Paid for Travelling Expenses during the year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME OF OFFICERS.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
POSTMASTER GENERAL,	Travelling Expenses on Post Office business.	108 15 0
B. J. UNDERHILL,	do do in search of missing Money Letters,	13 18 11
PATRICK KING,	do do from Bend to Woodstock on Post Office business,	10 0 0
H. C. FRANK,	do do &c. Removing Kenebeccasis Way Office to Railway Station	2 0 0
HON. P. MITCHELL,	Expenses incurred in Investigating Charge against Postmaster of Campbellton,	16 0 0
JAMES HALL,	Travelling Expenses on Post Office business.	2 10 0
H. C. FRANK,	do do do do	5 3 3
		£158 7 2

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant,

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 17.

STATEMENT, showing the Amount paid Tradesmen for Work done and Articles supplied for the use of the Post Office Department, for the year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
L. H. DeVeber & Son.	Twine for use of Post Office, St. John,	£7 1 9
Harris & Allen.	Repairing Iron Shutters &c., Post Office, St. John,	0 17 6
W. Tisdale, & Son,	Hardware, " "	4 11 0
Joseph Bell,	Painting, " "	0 8 0
Thomas Cotter,	Carpenter Work and Lumber, " "	14 0 11
J. J. Munroe,	do do " "	10 5 5
R. McLaughlin,	do do " "	5 12 4
Thomas Campbell.	Gas Fitting, " "	37 6 9½
Charles Pearce,	Gas and Water Fittings, " "	10 6 7
James. F. Nichols.	Iron Work at " "	3 14 0
W. H. Adams,	Safe &c., " "	52 19 6
W. J. Thompson,	Sign Boards, &c., " "	10 0 0
Charles E. Potter,	do " "	0 14 3
H. S. Favor,	Stamping Pad, " "	7 8 9
S. P. Osgood,	Erasing Stone Sign on old " "	0 15 0
W. D. W. Hubbard.	Chairs for use of " "	1 5 0
C. L. Tuttle.	do " "	1 6 3
Bowes & Kennedy,	Stoves &c, for " "	5 17 0½
Edward Dolby,	Stove and Stove pipe for " "	3 11 3
Frederick James.	Circular Railing for " "	36 7 8
W. F. Hawkins.	Flags for " "	10 0 0
J. & J. Hegan,	Carpet for " "	4 19 3
I. & F. Burpee,	Scales for " "	0 11 3
J. & T. McAvity,	Weights &c. for " "	0 17 6
George Hutchinson,	Regulating Clock, " "	3 0 0
Samuel Corbett,	Making Letter Boxes for Post Office, Ossekeag,	2 5 0
C. B. Record & Co.,	do do for Moncton Railway Station,	0 10 0
John H. Lee,	Scales and Weights for Post Office, Fredericton,	1 2 3
Gunnisons Express,	Expressing Box &c., from New York and Boston.	1 8 9
R. Kertson,	Making Tin Cases for Postage Stamps,	9 15 0
Thomas Rutter,	Repairs &c., in General Post Office,	3 2 0
		£252 0 0

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 18.

STATEMENT in detail, showing the amount paid for Engraving and Printing new Postage Stamps, &c., for the Year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.
American Bank Note Company New York.	Engraving Plate for "One Cent" Postage Stamps.	£25 0 0	
	Printing 2000 sheets of do do	12 10 0	37 10 0
	Engraving Plate for "Five Cent" do	25 0 0	
	Printing 5000 sheets of do do	31 5 0	56 5 0
	Engraving Plate for "Ten Cent" do	25 0 0	
	Printing 2000 sheets of do do	12 10 0	37 10 0
	Engraving Plate for Twelve & half Cent do	25 0 0	
	Printing 4000 sheets of do do	25 0 0	50 0 0
	Engraving Plate for "Seventeen Cent" do	25 0 0	
	Printing 1000 sheets of do do	6 5 0	31 5 0
	Engraving Plate for "Five Cent" do	25 0 0	
	Printing 5000 sheets of do do	31 5 0	56 5 0
	Engraving Plate and Printing 500 impressions of "Certificate of Appointment."		25 0 0
	Three boxes for packing the above.		0 11 3
Favors Express.	Premium on Draft for £294 6 3,		3 5 8
	Freight and Expenses on Postage Stamps from N. York.		1 5 5
			£258 17 4

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 19.

STATEMENT showing the Amounts paid for Mail Bags, Portmanteaus, Mail Locks, &c., for the year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
E. Gayford.	Leather Portmanteaus,	£32 6 5
G. & W. Almond,	Mail Bags and Portmanteaus,	89 9 2
S. D. McPherson,	Leather Pouches,	6 0 0
H. S. Fayer,	Mail Locks and Keys, and expenses,	16 8 6
J. F. Meisters,	Freight and duties on Mail Bags and Portmanteaus	15 16 9
Charles L. Hartt,	do do do do	2 5 0
William Greely,	Repairing Mail Bags and Portmanteaus,	3 14 0
F. Kendall,	Making and Repairing Mail Bags,	2 11 6
John McDonald,	Duck for Mail Bags,	5 13 9
R. H. Payne,	Lettering Portmanteaus,	3 17 6
J. H. Veoring.	Brass Labels for do and Mail Bags,	3 7 6
John Carter,	Putting Labels on do do	0 10 0
George Thomas,	Repairing Mail Locks and Keys,	1 2 6
Edgar & Lee,	Leather Labels for Mail Bags,	3 0 0
		£186 2 7

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 20.

STATEMENT in detail showing the Amount paid for Stationary, Blank Forms and Printing, for the use of the Post Office Department and the several Postmasters and Way Office Keepers, for the year ended 31st October, 1860.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
Wm. L. Avery,	Stationary for Saint John Post Office,	£17 11 8
Thos. E. Millidge,	do do do	2 5 0
J. & A. McMillan,	do do do	16 11 3
S. R. Miller,	Stationary, Blank Forms and Binding,	143 11 5
James Hogg,	Printing, folding, cutting and covering Postmaster General's Report.	153 19 0
James Hogg,	Printing Laws and Regulations for P. O. Department.	56 5 0
James Hogg,	do Blank Forms.	19 8 3
James Robertson,	do Labels for Post Office Salisbury,	0 7 6
John Simpson,	do Blank Forms,	341 4 0
Samuel Watts,	do do	32 14 1
		<hr/> £783 8 2

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 21.

STATEMENT in detail showing the Amount paid for Advertising and Telegraphing for the Year ended 31st October, 1860.

WHERE PERFORMED.	BY WHOM PERFORMED.	AMOUNTS.
Fredericton,	J. Simpson— <i>Royal Gazette</i> ,	£8 3 11
Saint John,	G. E. Fenety— <i>Morning News</i> ,	23 17 6
do	Ross Woodrow— <i>Weekly and Tri-weekly Globe</i> ,	41 13 8
do	George W. Day— <i>Religious Intelligencer</i> ,	15 16 7
do	George W. Day— <i>Christian Visitor</i> ,	8 10 1
do	George W. Day— <i>Albion</i> ,	8 6 6
do	Barnes & Co.,— <i>Church Witness</i> ,	12 12 5
do	Chubb & Co.,— <i>Courier</i> ,	20 6 8
do	J. Livingston— <i>Colonial Presbyterian</i> ,	2 4 6
do	E. Willis— <i>Western Recorder</i> ,	2 6 0
Bend,	James Robertson— <i>Westmorland Times</i> ,	2 17 0
Chatham,	J. A. Pierce & Son— <i>Gleaner</i> ,	8 6 6
Sackville,	E. Bowes— <i>Borderer</i> ,	0 15 0
Saint Andrews,	A. W. Smith— <i>Standard</i> ,	1 10 4
Saint Stephen,	J. S. Hay— <i>St. Croix Herald</i> ,	2 13 0
Saint John,	American Telegraph Company	21 11 11
Fredericton,	do do	75 2 0
do	Subscription to <i>Royal Gazette</i>	0 15 0
		<hr/> £270 8 7

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 22.

AN ACCOUNT between the UNITED KINGDOM AND NEW BRUNSWICK, showing the Amount due to Great Britain for PACKET POSTAGE, Year ended 31st October, 1860.

TO THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.	AMOUNT STERLING.	TO THE CREDIT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.	AMOUNT STERLING.
Amount due to the United Kingdom on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick.	£1149 2 3½	Amount due to New Brunswick on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick.	£310 0 9
Amount due to the United Kingdom on the correspondence between New Brunswick & other Colonies not passing through the United Kingdom.	36 9 6	Amount due to New Brunswick for Dead Letters returned to the United Kingdom.	17 13 9½
Amount due to the United Kingdom for Dead Letters returned to New Brunswick.	1 17 7		
	£1487 9 4½	Balance due to the United Kingdom.	1159 14 10
			£1487 9 4½

The balance due the United Kingdom of £1159 14s. 10d. Sterling, equal in currency to £1410 19s. 11d., was paid into the Commissariat Chest at Fredericton.

Wm. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 23.

STATEMENT showing the Amount paid for Fuel and Light for the year ended 31st Oct., 1860.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
Andrew Crawford,	Wood and cutting, Post Office Saint John,	£10 1 6
John Walker,	Coals for do do	6 17 6
John McGrath,	Lamps, Oil, &c., do do	1 18 7½
St. John Gas Company,	Gas consumed and use of Meter, Post Office St. John,	28 8 0
Fredericton Gas Co.,	do do do Post Office Department	4 17 0
R. Stephenson,	Wood for use of do do	3 15 0
Jer. Crowley,	do do do do	9 11 2½
F. Flannigan,	Hemlock Bark do do	0 19 8
M. Lemont,	Lamps, Oil, &c., do do	2 10 9
Geo. C. Hunt, Jr.,	Burning Fluid do do	1 11 1
Peter Markey	Cutting Wood, (12 months.) do do	5 0 0
		£75 8 4

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 24.

STATEMENT showing the Amount paid for Rents and Taxes during the year ended the 31st October, 1860.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
Bank of N. Brunswick,	Rent of Premises occupied as Post Office St. John,	£100 0 0
John Walker,	do. do. do. do. do.	100 0 0
James Johnston,	do. do. do. do. at Newcastle,	12 0 0
Geo. F. H. Minchin,	do. do. do. General Post Office,	50 0 0
St. John Water Co.,	Water Rate Assessment Post Office St. John,	10 0 0
		£272 0 0

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 25.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Miscellaneous Payments made during the year ended 31st October, 1860.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	
Incidental Expenses, Post Office Department,	£12 17 7½	
do. do. do. at Saint John,	15 11 0½	
Amount reimbursed to Postmaster of Woodstock for loss of Money Letter in 1856.	30 0 0	
Amount reimbursed James Bowes, late Postmaster Milltown, being the amount of his Quarterly Balance lost in transmission to General Post Office.	8 9 1	
		£66 17 9

WM. PAISLEY,
Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 26.

STATEMENT showing the names of Postmasters, Clerks, Assistants, and Letter Carriers, connected with the Post Office Department in New Brunswick, together with the Name of Office, Date of Appointment, Annual Salary, and Revenue collected by Postmasters, Year ended 31st October, 1860.

Name of Office.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Revenue collected.	Amount of Salary per annum.	No of Bags sent and rec'd.
Post Office Department,	James Halo	Secretary	Dec. 15, 1857		£250 0 0	
Do.	William Paisley	Accountant	May 4, 1858		200 0 0	
Do.	W. H. Smithson	Clerk	May 1, 1860		160 0 0	
Andover,	Peter Markey	Messenger	August 4, 1859		35 0 0	
Baie Verte	B. Beveridge	Postmaster	July 6, 1846	£57 7 11	0 0 0	3552
Bathurst	Jas. Sutherland	Do.	Dec. 31, 1857	57 11 0	0 0 0	792
Bend	Mary Carman	Postmistress	June 5, 1858	219 5 3	0 0 0	4050
Beauport	Jos. Crundall	Postmaster	March 6, 1847	250 5 3	0 0 0	7200
Bucouche	G. J. Smith	Do.	October 6, 1856	85 17 0	0 0 0	3200
Campbellton	Jas. S. Morse	Do.	July 24, 1855	41 1 7A	0 0 0	1456
Campo Bello	Luke Byron	Do.	Jan'y. 25, 1858	18 18 1A	0 0 0	464
Capitachy	G. V. C. [unclear]	Do.	May 1, 1859	25 0 9	0 0 0	1680
Carleton	Jas. R. Reid	Do.	Nov. 5, 1857	145 15 11	0 0 0	1216
Chatham	James Caie	Do.	October 7, 1855		0 0 0	
Do.	Robert Caie	Do.			0 0 0	
Dalhousie	Jos. H. LaBillois	Assistant Postmaster	May 23, 1857	416 15 3	0 0 0	13376
Dorchester	C. B. Godfrey	Do.	Nov. 23, 1847	125 9 6	0 0 0	2544
Edmundston	J. T. Hodgson	Do.	July 6, 1847	129 3 6A	0 0 0	3304
Fredericton	A. S. Phair	Do.	Jan'y. 9, 1845	44 13 11A	0 0 0	3168
Do.	H. J. Thorne	Do.	Dec. 1, 1857	1792 16 0A	0 0 0	12480
Gagetown	W. F. Bonnell	Do.	May 9, 1837	175 5 7A	0 0 0	8216
Grand Falls	D. B. Raymond	Do.	May 22, 1857	89 3 10A	0 0 0	2270
Grand Manan	Jos. Lakeman	Do.	July 26, 1853	22 7 8	0 0 0	312
Harvey	J. M. Stevens	Do.	March 30, 1855	68 17 9	0 0 0	4160
Hillsborough	R. E. Steeves	Do.	July 5, 1852	208 17 9	0 0 0	4888
Kingston	Samuel Foster	Do.	October 9, 1845	55 18 11A	0 0 0	3040
Memramcook	S. C. Charters	Do.	June 2, 1853	40 18 10A	0 0 0	2012
Milltown	Wm. Annett	Do.	June 8, 1858	32 12 0	0 0 0	624
Mouth of Nerepis	J. M. Nase	Do.	Jan'y. 9, 1860	30 11 5A	0 0 0	3016
Newcastle	Jas. Johnston	Do.	July 13, 1858	179 16 4A	0 0 0	5668
Oromocto	E. R. McPherson	Do.	May 15, 1843	89 17 6	0 0 0	4472
Quebec	Geo. Flewelling	Do.	Nov. 10, 1859	96 12 5A	0 0 0	5512

Name of Office.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Revenue collected.	Amount of Salary per annum.	No of Bags sent and rec'd.
Richmond	S. B. Hethrington	Postmaster	Oct. 6, 1856	£233 13 2	0 0 0	6104
Sackville	C. Milner	Do.	July 6, 1837	246 8 4A	0 0 0	6192
Salisbury	George Pittfield	Do.	March 25, 1850	137 13 1	0 0 0	8528
Shediac	T. B. Hannington	Do.	May 26, 1859	229 19 2A	0 0 0	7208
Sheffield	T. B. C. Burpee	Do.	Sep. 1, 1857	40 1 8	0 0 0	1786
Springfield	Malcolm King	Do.	Jan. 9, 1860	23 2 0	0 0 0	512
Saint Andrews	G. F. Campbell	Do.	Oct. 6, 1829	287 11 0	0 0 0	4160
Saint George	G. Knight	Do.	Oct. 15, 1856	204 1 10A	0 0 0	6090
Saint John	John Howe	Do.	July 5, 1851		0 0 0	
Do.	H. C. Frink	1st Clerk	Oct. 30, 1848		400 0 0	
Do.	T. B. Allan	2nd do.	Oct. 4, 1852		160 0 0	
Do.	J. F. McGuirk	3rd do.	Nov. 1, 1857		140 0 0	
Do.	T. C. Rainsford	4th do.	Jan. 31, 1860		100 0 0	
Do.	James Woodrow	5th do.	Nov. 1, 1858		120 0 0	
Do.	John Leetch	Office Keeper	July 31, 1859		75 0 0	
Saint Martins	Edward Nugent	Postmaster	Aug. 30, 1860	39 8 0	0 0 0	5872
Saint Stephen	D. A. Rose	Do.	Sep. 8, 1851	169 3 11	0 0 0	9162
Sussex Vale,	H. McMonagle	Do.	Jan. 26, 1848	231 19 11	0 0 0	332
Upham Vale	Weeden Fowler	Do.	Nov. 1, 1854	12 16 10	0 0 0	320
Upper Mills	A. Robinson	Do.	June 11, 1849	7 8 6A	0 0 0	
Woodstock	James Grover	Do.	Sept. 11, 1819	497 7 6	0 0 0	13008
Fredericton	Wm. Seymour	Letter Carrier	June 1, 1852		187 10 0	
Do.	Jas. Leetch	Do.				
Do.	W. Watters	Do.				
Do.	R. MacLagan	Do.				
Fredericton	J. W. Brayley	Postage stamp Agent	Dec. 1, 1853	29 0 9	0 0 0	

Paid by a fee of 1d on each Letter delivered by them.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

JAMES HALE,
Secretary.

REPORT

RECORD of all offers made for carrying the Mail upon Contracts advertised

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertising for Tender.	Date for reception of Tender.	Name of person Tendering.	Residence of person Tendering.
Ossekeag and Hampton,	Service 6 times per week each way.	1859. Nov. 26.	1859. Dec 5th.	Samuel Freeze, J. D. Mabee George Crawford,	Norton, Hampton. Hampton.
St John, Indian-town and Rail-way Terminus.	Service from Post Office St. John, to Railway Terminus 12 times per week each way, and from Post Office St. John and Indiantown, 6 times and 12 times per week.	1860. Feb. 27.	1860. March 14	James Bradley, William Bradley, James McGill,	Portland, Portland, Saint John.
Saint John and Indiantown,	6 times per week, each way.	" 27.	" 14.	James T. Kennedy, Patrick Mahony, J. Henderson, James Durick,	Indiantown, Saint John, Saint John, Portland,
Saint John and Indiantown,	12 times per week.	" 27.	" 14.	James T. Kennedy, Patrick Mahony,	Indiantown, Saint John,
Saint John and Railway Terminus.	12 times per week.	" 27.	" 14.	Patrick Mahony, J. Henderson, James T. Kennedy	Saint John, Saint John, Indiantown.
Post Office at Springfield, via Cromwell's Corner to Washade-moak.	Service once per week each way.	Feb. 27.	March 14	Samuel White, Edward Keller,	Johnston Springfield,
Fredericton and Woodstock, Eastern side of River St. John.	Service once per week each way. To commence April 1. 1860.	March 19.	March 28	James McCauley, Wm. Dougherty, Robert Hume, Joseph Phillips, Geo. W. Hovey.	Fredericton, Fredericton, Woodstock. Douglas, Northampton
Saint John and Indiantown.	Service twice per day each way, during navigation of River by Steamer, once per day each way during close of navigation, commencing 1st May 1860.	April 2	April 11	Francis H. Boyle, James Durick, Ebenezer Scribner, Patrick Mahoney, John Vickory Matthias Hamm,	St. John. Portland, do. St. John. St. John Indiantown
St. John and Indiantown.	Once per day during the year.			Patrick Mahony, Matthias Hamm, John Vickory	St. John Indiantown St. John

NO 27.

for Public competition during the year ended 31st October, 1860.

Date of Tender.	Date of receipt of Tender of P. M. Gen.	No. of Tender.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Proposed duration of Contract.	Amount per Annum proposed in Tender.	Observations.
Nov. 20. Dec. 2 Nov. 30	Dec. 5	1 2 3	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£7 10 9 9 10 0 12 0 0	Accepted.
1860. March 12 March 1	1860. March 14	1 2 3	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice' usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£85 0 0 85 0 0 90 0 0	Nos. 6, 7 & 12 accepted.
March 7 " 12 " 13 " 12	" 14	6 10 9 4			20 0 0 25 0 0 45 0 0 67 0 0	James T. Kennedy having refused to sign contracts for his tenders, new advertisements were issued, and tenders received on the 11th April, 1860.
March 7 " 12	" 14	7 11			30 0 0 65 0 0	
March 12 " 13 " 7	" 14	12 8 5			45 0 0 62 8 0 95 0 0	
March 12 " 10	March 14	1 2	In accordance with Stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	19 0 0 20 0 0	These tenders being too high, other arrangements were made by the Postmaster General.
1860. March 28 " 28 " 28 " 26 " 22	1860. March 28	1 2 3 4 5	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	£87 0 0 93 10 7 95 5 0 110 0 0 124 10 0	No. 1 accepted, surreties refused to sign No. 2 accepted at £90
1860. April 7 " 10 " 10 April 9 " 9	1860. April 11	1 2 3 4 5 6	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£40 0 0 49 0 0 49 0 0 65 0 0 66 0 0 75 0 0	Accepted by P. M. G for £25, once per day year round, and £15 additional for twice per day during navigation of River by steamer.
April 9 April 9	11	7 8 9			25 0 0 29 0 0 39 0 0	

REPORT No. 27.—RECORD of all offers made for carrying the Mail

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertising for Tender.	Date for reception of Tender.	Name of person tendering.	Residence of person Tendering.
Way Office Belisle Bay and W. O. Tenants Cove.	Twice per week each way. Commence 1st June, 1860.	1860. April 14,	1860. May 1,	John Toole, S. Isaac Pickett, Thomas Lake,	Kars, King's. Kars, King's.
Harvey and Salmon River.	Once per week each way. Commencing 1st June, 1860	April 14,	May 1,	Simon Stevens, J. R. Stevens, Robert Smith, John Morris, Enoch Wilber, Robert Bray,	Harvey, Harvey, Harvey, Harvey, Harvey, Harvey,
Harvey and Salmon River.	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st June, 1860	April 26,	May 14,	J. R. Stevens, Robert Smith, John Morris, John C. Beckwith, Elisha S. Steves,	Harvey, Do. Do. Do. Do.
Sheffield and Salmon Creek,	Once per week each way. Commence 1st August 1860	April 14,	May 1,	John McGowan,	Tilley's Landing.
Sheffield and Gaspereaux.	Once per week each way. Commence 1st August, 1860	April 24,	May 14,	Charles J. Burpee, John McGowan,	Sheffield, Sheffield,
Great Shemogue and Murray's Corner	Once per week each way. Commence 1st August, 1860	April 24,	May 14,	Daniel Boyce, George Dalton, William Blanch, William Briggs, James Murray, George Blanch,	Botsford, Do. Do. North Shore, Botsford, Do.
Saint John and Salmon River. Saint John and Saint Martins,	Once per week each way. Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st Aug. 1860	April 24,	May 14,	Alex. Fownes, Thomas Nugent,	St. Martins,

during the Year ended 31st October, 1860.—Continued.

Date of Tender.	Date of receipt of Tender by P. M. Gen.	No. of Tender.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Proposed duration of Contract.	Amount per Annum proposed in tender.	Observations.
1860. April 24	1860. May 1	1	In accordance	No time specified	£12 10 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
" 26		2	with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	18 0 0	
" 25		3			18 5 0	
No date, April 26	May 1	1	In accordance	No time specified	£7 0 0	Inhabitants wishing a Mail twice per week, new advertisement issued for Tenders April 26, 1860, to be rec'd 14th May, 1860.
" 27		2	with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	9 0 0	
" 27		3			14 10 0	
" 27		4			14 10 6	
May 10	May 14	1	In accordance	No time specified	£20 0 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
" 10		2	with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	23 0 0	
" 5		3			28 0 0	
" 10		4			32 7 6	
" 1		5			36 0 0	Simon Stevens having refused to sign contract for double amount, tendered for once per week viz. £14.
April 25	May 1	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	47 10 0	Inhabitants wishing Mail service extended to Gaspereaux, Mail ride advertised from Sheffield to Langens, Gaspereaux.
May 11	May 14	1	Do.	Do.	44 8 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
" 11		2			52 0 0	
May 4	May 14	1	In accordance	No time specified	8 0 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
" 4		2	with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	8 2 6	
" 10		3			8 10 0	
" 3		4			9 0 0	
" 4		5			9 10 0	
" 4		6			10 0 0	
May 11	May 14	1	In accordance	No time specified	78 10 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
" 10		2	with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	80 0 0	

REPORT No. 27.—RECORD of all offers made for carrying the Mail

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertising for Tender.	Date for reception of Tender.	Name of person Tendering.	Residence of person Tendering.
Hampstead and Wickham.	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st August 1860.	June 22	1860 July 7.	John H. Dougan Thos. Treadwell	Hampstead Do.
St. George and Pennfield.	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st August, 1860.	Not advertised.	July 5.	Jesse Prescott.	Pennfield.
Post Office Woodstock, and Way Office, Upper Woodstock.	Service 3 times per week each way, Commencing 1st August, 1860.	June 22	July 7	Robert Hume Willard Sawyer Asahell Broderic, Aaron Harper R. B. Ketchum Wm. H. Sisson R. G. English David Brown F. W. Brown Charles Emery	Woodstock U Woodstock do. Jacksontown U Woodstock do. Woodstock do. do. U Woodstock
Fredericton and Chatham.	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st Sept. 1860.	July 6	Aug. 17	Wm. M. Kelly, Do. H. Fairweather Chas. L. Hartt Orr & Fairweather	Chatham Do. Fredericton Do. Do.
Sackville and Cape Tormentine.	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st October 1860.	Aug. 23	Sept. 15	Ed. C. Palmer Joseph Allan Jas. Estabrooks G. B. Estabrooks John Bennett Patrick King	Sackville Port Elgin Sackville do. Moncton.
New River W. Office and Prescott's Mills.	Six times per week each way. Commencing 1st Nov. 1860.	Sept. 7	Oct. 10	James McNanley,	New River

during the year ended 31st October, 1860.—Continued.

Date of Tender.	Date of receipt of Tender by P M Gen.	No. of Tender.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Proposed duration of Contract.	Amount per annum proposed in tender.	Observations.
1860. July 4 July 6	1860. July 10		1 In accordance 2 with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£6 15 0 7 0 0	Accepted.
July 5.						Form of Sureties received. Takes Contract at same rate and terms as by John T. Miller.
July 6 " 5 " 5 " 5 " 5 " 5 " 28 " 28 " 6	July 7		1 In accordance 2 with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£7 5 9 7 10 0 9 19 0 10 0 0 12 9 6 12 9 11 15 7 3 34 10 0 49 10 6 10 0 0	Accepted, Received too late.
Aug. 14 " 14 " 16 " 17 " 16	Aug. 17		1 In accordance 2 with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	£225 10 0 294 10 0 297 0 0 340 0 0 345 0 0	To drive only 1 horse To drive 2 horses, Private bargain made between the P. M. G. and Wm. M. Kelly to carry the Mail with 2 or more Horses at £275 per year.
Sept. 13 " 8 " 12 " 11 " 13 " 13	Sept. 15		1 In accordance 2 with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	59 9 0 59 17 6 65 0 0 69 10 0 149 10 0 150 10 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
Sept. 22.	Oct. 10.	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	14 15 0	Accepted.

REPORT No. 27.—Record of all offers made for carrying the Mail

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed contract.	Date of advertising for Tender.	Date for reception of Tender.	Name of person tendering.	Residence of person tendering.
Gagetown and Cole's Island.	Twice per week each way. Commence 1st Nov. 1860.	1860. Sept. 7	1860. Oct. 10	Wm. H. Robertson, Jas. Van Buskirk, Wm. H. Belyea, Thomas Starkey, John Hutchison, Geo. W. White, S. S. Wiggins, George Ramsey, Joseph Stockford, Isaac DeVeber, Thomas Morrison.	Cambridge, Jemseg, Gagetown, Cambridge, Gagetown, Cambridge, Den Valley, Cambridge, Gagetown, Gagetown, Gagetown.
Shediac and Baie Verte.	Twice per week each way. Commence 1st Nov. 1860	Sept. 7	Oct. 10	Joseph Allan, George Trenholm, Wm. Carpenter, J. Sutherland and Edward Crane, F. W. Miles, G. E. Miles, George Welling, W. J. Weldon, John Bennett, D. R. Reshan.	Botsford, Shediac, Shediac, Baie Verte, Shediac, Moncton, Shediac, Shediac, Moncton, Moncton, L. Shemogue.
Gagetown and Mouth of Nepis.	Twice per week each way, vehicle drawn by one or more horses, 6 miles per hour. Commence 1st Nov. 1860	Sept. 7	Oct. 10	John Beattie, John Hutchison, Isaac H. DeVeber, Walter B. Lyon, Wm. H. Belyea, Charles F. Belyea, David Purvis, Jr., Isaac Fox, Rueben Williams, James Cooper, Sen, Thomas Morrison, Edward Cooper.	Gagetown, Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Springfield and Cromwell.	Once per week each way in a vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 5 miles pr. hour. Commencing 1st Nov. 1860.	Oct. 8	Oct. 20	Samuel Cromwell	Springfield

JAMES HALE,
Secretary.

during the year ended 31st October, 1860.—Continued.

Date of Tender.	Date of receipt of tender by P M Gen.	No. of Tender.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Proposed duration of Contract.	Amount per annum proposed in tender.	Observations.
1860. No date.	1860. Oct. 10	1	In accordance	No time specified	£57 5 0	Accepted, afterward
Oct. 9		2	with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice,	59 19 0	transferred to George Ramsay by consent of Postmaster General at same rate, £57 5s. 0d.
Sept. 26		3		usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	62 10 0	
Oct. 1		4			64 15 0	
Sept. 22		5			65 0 0	
Sept. 23		6			67 5 6	
Sept. 28		7			69 9 6	
Oct. 2		8			72 2 6	
Oct. 4		9			73 15 0	
Oct. 3		10			80 0 0	
No date.		11			87 10 0	
Sept. 29	Oct. 10	1	In accordance	No time specified	44 0 0	Joseph Allan refused.
Oct. 4		2	with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice,	57 7 6	This tender accepted by Postmaster General.
" 6		3		usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	57 10 0	
" 6		4			58 0 0	
" 6		5			74 0 0	
" 5		6			75 0 0	
" 6		7			79 7 11	
" 8		8			89 10 0	
Sept. 13		9			119 15 0	
Oct. 5		10			150 0 0	
Oct. 4	Oct. 10	1	In accordance	No time specified	87 0 0	Accepted.
Sept. 22		2	with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice,	87 10 0	
Oct. 3		3		usual reservation in favour of Postmaster General.	88 8 0	
Oct. 8		4			89 12 9	
Sept. 26		5			90 0 0	
Oct. 8		6			90 10 0	
" 6		7			94 9 4	
" 5		8			95 0 0	
" 5		9			98 10 0	
" 8		10			99 0 0	
No date.		11			99 17 6	
Oct. 8		12			105 10 0	
Oct. 15	Oct. 20	1	In accordance	No time specified	£4 18 0	Accepted.
			with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice,		
				usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.		

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT

STATEMENT of all existing Contracts made for the transportation of the Mails in the of Contract its date and intended duration, the name of Contractor, the Route embraced Price stipulated to be paid by the Department.

ROUTES.		Name of Contractor.	Distance.	Times per Week.	No. of miles Contracted for.
FROM.	To				
Andover	Fort Fairfield,	William Everitt, Jr.,	7	2	1456
Andover	Tobique,	James Bishop,	24	1	2496
Bathurst	Shippigan,	John Frizzell,	60	1	10504
Bay Du-Vin	Prestons Point,	Robert Noble,	8	1	832
Belleisle Bay	Long Point,	John Coulter,	1	2	208
Do.	Tenants Cove,	John Toole,	10	2	2080
Bend	Amherst,	William Hickman,	44	6	27456
Do.	Irish Town,	William Larracey,	16	1	1664
Do.	Lutes Mountain	Matthias Horseman,	16	1	1664
Black River	Hardwicke,	Wm. McNaughton,	18	1	1872
Campbellton	Flatlands,	Benjamin Thomson,	10	1	1040
Campo-Bello	Wilson's Beach,	James Brown,	16	1	1664
Canterbury	Canterbury Station,	Coles Carpenter,	8	3	2496
Do.	Rankins Mills,	Ansell Taylor,	7	1	728
Chatham	Shippigan,	Thomas Barry,	70	1	7280
Do.	South Nelson,	William M. Kelly,	7	3	2184
Dalhousie	Dundee,	Simon McGregor,	9	1	936
Dorchester	North Joggins,	William McHaffey,	12	1	624
Edmundston	St. Francis,	John Emmerson,	36	1	3744
Fredericton	Chatham,	William M. Kelly,	105	2	21840
Do.	Fredericton Letter Boxes,	William Seymour,	4	12	624
Do.	Stanley,	James Malone,	25	1	2600
Do.	St. John,	Geo. R. Atherton,	65	6	40560
Do.	St. Stephen,	Hardy & Bridges,	72	1	7488
Do.	Woodstock,	James Rice Tupper,	63	6	39312
Do.	Woodstock, [East Side	William Doherty,	84	1	8736
Gagetown	Coles Island, [River	George Ramsay,	27	1	2808
Do.	Gaspereaux,	Joseph Stockford,	50	1	5200
Do.	Mouth of Nerepis,	Reuben Williams,	48	2	9984
Do.	Nerepis,	John Beattie,	28½	2	5928
Grand Falls	Edmundston,	John Hartt,	37	3	11544
Great Shemoguc	Murrays Corner,	Daniel Boyce,	13	1	1352
Hamstead	Wickham,	John H. Dougan,	2½	2	520
Harvey (A. C.)	Salmon River,	Jonathan R. Stevens,	18	2	3744
Harvey Corner	Albert Quarries,	Do.	5	2	1040
Hillsborough	Albert Mines,	David Wallace,	6	3	1872
Do.	Caledonia & Irving Settlt.	William D. Bazley,	12	182	3328
Hillsborough	Curryville,	David Wallace,	8	1	832
Kingston	Lyons Point,	John T. Appleby,	20	1	2080
Kingston	Nine Mile Station and Springfield,	Alexander McAlara,	9, 15	6&2	8736
Lepreau	Maces Bay,	Robert Hope,	4½	1	468
Memramcook	Dover,	Peter Bourgois,	16	1	1664
Millstream	Head of Millstream.	Cornelius R. Parlee,	14	1	1456
Mouth of Millstream	Railway Station,	H. D. McLeod,	½	2	104
Musquash	Dipper Harbour,	James Hovey,	10	1	1040
New-Castle	Campbelltown,	William M. Kelly,	123	3	38376
Do.	Red Bank,	Peter Russell,	14	1	1456
Do.	Shediac,	Wm. M. Kelly,	95	6	59280
New River	Prescotts Mills.	William McGowan,	3	6	1872
Norton	Patticake,	Peter Fairweather,	3	2	624
Oromocto	Gagetown,	Benjamin S. Bailey,	24	3	7488

NO. 28.

Province of New-Brunswick for the Year ended 31st October, 1860.. Stating in each case in the Contract, with the length of each, the mode of Transportation contracted for, and the

Mode of Transportation.	Stipulated Price to be Paid.	Commencement of Contract.	Remarks, &c.
One or more horses	\$ 89.75	April 1, 1857	Serving Caraquet twice per week
Do. Do.	120.00	Nov. 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	400.00	Jan. 6, 1854	
Horseback or otherwise	38.90	Oct. 1, 1858	
On horseback	12.00	July 1, 1856	
One or more horses	50.00	June 1, 1860	
Two or more horses	960.00	June 1, 1859	
One or more horses	30.00	Nov. 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	30.00	Nov. 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	89.80	April 6, 1853	
Do. Do.	72.00	Feb. 14, 1854	
Do. Do.	40.00	Nov. 15, 1859	
Do. Do.	80.00	Aug. 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	30.00	May 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	245.00	July 6, 1854	
Do. Do.	99.95	May 30, 1855	
Do. Do.	51.98	Feb. 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	40.00	May 1, 1860	Summer Season,
Do. Do.	136.00	July 6, 1852	
Do. Do.	1100.00	Sept. 1, 1860	
On foot.	20.00		
One or more horses	100.00	Nov. 7, 1849	
Do. Do.	1800.00	May 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	500.00	Feb. 27, 1858	
Do. Do.	1872.00	Oct. 21, 1853	
Do. Do.	360.00	April 3, 1860	
Do. Do.	153.00	Nov. 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	350.00	March 23, 1854	Serving all the Way Offices around Grand Lake.
Do. Do.	338.00	May 5, 1859	
Do. Do.	253.80	April 15, 1859	
Do. Do.	603.80	Nov. 26, 1854	
Do. Do.	32.00	Aug. 1, 1860	
Horse or otherwise.	27.00	Aug. 1, 1860	
One or more horses.	80.00	June 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	37.70	Nov. 24, 1857	
Do. Do.	50.00	Nov. 24, 1857	
Do. Do.	112.00	May 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	26.00	Nov. 24, 1857	
Do. Do.	80.00	May 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	240.00	Aug. 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	18.00	March 12, 1855	
Do. Do.	60.00	July 6, 1854	
Do. Do.	36.00	April 5, 1854	
Do. Do.	24.00		
Do. Do.	52.00	Oct. 17, 1854	
Do. Do.	1798.00	Oct. 30, 1856	
Do. Do.	80.00	Oct. 17, 1858	
Do. Do.	2180.00	May 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	24.00	May 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	40.00	March 14, 1859	
Do. Do.	400.00	April 11, 1859	

REPORT No. 28.—Statement of all existing Contracts for the Transportation of Mails in the

ROUTES.		Name of Contractor.	Distance.	Times per Week.	No. of miles Contracted for.
FROM.	To				
Oromocto	Sheffield,	Benjamin S. Bailey,	14	1	1456
Do.	South Branch,	Thomas Lewis,	30	1	3120
Ossekeag	Hampton,	Samuel Freeze,	1	6	624
Richibucto	Weidford,	Joseph Sholleck,	22	1	2288
Richmond Corner	South Richmond,	Hugh Graham,	18	1	1872
Do.	Watson Settlement,	John Watson,	9	1	936
Sackville	Cape Tormentine,	Edward C. Palmer,	43	2	8944
Sackville	North Joggins,	William McHaffey,	15	1	1560
Do.	Upper Sackville,	Edward Bowes,	4	3	1248
Salisbury	Elgin,	William Leeman Jr.,	224	1	2340
Do.	Harvey,	William H. Gross,	42	3	13104
Do.	Hillsborough,	James Ryan,	28	2	5824
Salt Springs, via Lake-	Sussex Vale,	George McEwen,	19	1	1976
field	Great Shemogue,	Dominick R. Reshan	22	1	2288
Shediac	Gaspereaux,	Charles J. Burpee,	40	1	4160
Sheffield	Collina Corner,	James J. M. Scovel,	9	1	936
Springfield	Cromwell,	John Chisholm,	5	1	520
Springfield	Spragues Point,	Walter C. Davis,	3	1	312
Do.	Pisarinco,	Thomas Dean,	8	1	832
Spruce Lake	Bay Side,	John Simpson,	7	2	1456
St. Andrews	Campo Bello,	James McMaster,	18	1	1872
Do.	Grand Manan,	William Gatecomb,	63	1	6552
Do.	Deer Island,	George Dick,	24	1	2496
St. George.	Pennfield,	Jesse Prescott, Jr.	6	2	1248
Do.	Upper Mills,	William Bowden,	9	2	1872
Do.	Carleton,	John Vickery,	14	12	1872
St. John	Digby & Windsor,	James King,	165	2 s 1 w	21780
St. John	Harvey,	E. S. Steeves,	81	1	8424
Do.	Indian Town,	Francis H. Boyle,	2	6	1248
Do.	Railway Station,	Patrick Mahoney,	4	12	624
Do.	Salmon River,	Alex. G. Fownes,	40	3	10808
Do.	Shediac,	E. & N. A. Rail Road	108	6	67392
Do.	Sussex Vale via Salt				
Do.	Springs,	G. McEwen,	43	1	4472
Do.	St. Andrews, St. Stephens				
Do.	and Calais,	Alex. Boone,	98	6	61152
Do.	Ten Mile Creek,	William Wallace,	16	1	1664
St. Stephen	St. James,	Alex. Clendinin,	20	1	2080
Do.	The Ledge,	Thomas Leary,	4	3 s 2 w	1044
Do.	Upper Mills,	William T. Rose,	7	3	2184
Sussex Vale	Coles Island,	H. D. McLeod,	44	1	10400
Do.	Elgin,	F. C. Buchanan,	30	1	3120
Do.	New Canaan,	Arthur McLean,	31	1	3224
The Range	Cumberland Bay,	Robert Snell,	24	1	260
Woodstock	Boundary Presquise,	Robert Hume,	45	1	4680
Do.	Grand Falls,	James Rice Tupper,	74	3	23088
Do.	Houlton,	George Henry Parks,	14	6	8736
Do.	Upper Kent,	Robert Hume,	43	1	4472
Do.	Upper Woodstock.	Robert Hume.	2	3	624
			2741½		677864

RECAPITULATION.—Length of Mail Routes 2741½ miles. Distance travelled per annum

JAMES HALE,
Secretary.

Province of New Brunswick, Year ended 31st October, 1860.—Continued.

Mode of Transportation.	Stipulated Price to be paid.	Commencement of Contract.	Remarks, &c.
One or more horses.	48 . 00	May 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	90 . 00	Jan. 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	30 . 15	Dec. 10, 1859	
Do. Do.	98 . 00	Feb. 28, 1857	
Do. Do.	80 . 00	March 10, 1858	
Do. Do.	36 . 00	Aug. 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	237 . 80	Oct. 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	52 . 00	Aug. 1, 1853	
Do. Do.	59 . 40	April 3, 1858	
Do. Do.	104 . 00	Nov. 1, 1857	
Do. Do.	520 . 00	Dec. 17, 1858	
Do. Do.	199 . 00	May 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	80 . 00		No Contract.
Do. Do.	76 . 00	March 20, 1857	
Do. Do.	177 . 60	Aug. 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	32 . 00	Feb. 13, 1856	
Do. Do.	20 . 00	May 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	16 . 00	Jan. 5, 1855	
Do. Do.	32 . 00	Jan. 14, 1854	
Do. Do.	60 . 00	May 1, 1860	
In sailing vessel.	140 . 00	May 13, 1858	
Do.	370 . 00	Sept. 1, 1857	
One horse vehicle and boat.	150 . 00	Dec. 22, 1859	
Do. Do.	52 . 00	Aug. 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	79 . 00	Aug. 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	80 . 00	Feby. 1, 1860	
By Steamer and Packet.	2000 . 00	May 1, 1858	
Do. Do.	480 . 00	Dec. 8, 1857	
Do. Do.	100 . 00	May 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	180 . 00	May 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	314 . 00	Aug. 1, 1860	
Railway			
One or more horses.	240 . 00	Dec. 1, 1855	
Do. Do.	3800 . 00	Sept. 1, 1857	
Do. Do.	140 . 00	June 1, 1850	
Do. Do.	140 . 00	April 17, 1854	
Do. Do.	59 . 75	May 15, 1858	
Do. Do.	100 . 00	Sept. 1, 1857	
Do. Do.	180 . 00	May 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	128 . 00	April 1, 1856	
Do. Do.	176 . 00	Nov. 24, 1855	
Do. Do.	16 . 00	May 1, 1860	
Do. Do.	179 . 00	May 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	1608 . 00	Oct. 21, 1853	
Do. Do.	80 . 09	May 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	192 . 00	May 1, 1859	
Do. Do.	29 . 15	Aug. 1, 1860	
		\$28511 . 53	

677864 miles. Cost per annum \$28511 . 53. Average pay per mile 4 1-5 cents.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General

REPORT NO. 29.

List of all Post and Way Offices established, showing the County in which situated and the Name of the person appointed, during the year ended 31st October 1860.

Name of Office.	Name of County.	Post or Way Office.	Date of appointment.	Name of person appointed.
Black River Bridge	Northumberland	Way Office	Mar. 19, 1860	Duncan Cameron,
Briggs Corner	Queens	do	Mar. 8, 1860	G. G. King,
Brook Vale	Queens	do	Aug. 18, 1860	J. B. Bonnell,
Canterbury	York	Post Office	May 1, 1860	C. E. Grosvenor,
Chamcock	Charlotte	Way Office	Mar. 8, 1860	Alexander Stevenson,
Clifton	Gloucester	do	Apr. 3, 1860	A. J. Seaman,
Deer Island	Charlotte	do	Apr. 23, 1859	Simon Leonard,
Doneys	Queens	do	Mar. 8, 1860	Charles Doney,
English Settlement	Queens	do	Mar. 10, 1860	John Wilson,
French Lake	Sunbury	do	Mar. 8, 1860	William Clayton,
Greenwich Hill	Kings	do	Mar. 10, 1860	John McKiel,
Grooms Cove	Kings	do	July 3, 1860	James F. DeForest,
Hampton	Kings	do	Nov. 10, 1859	John Flewelling,
Hillsdale	Kings	do	Mar. 10, 1860	Thomas Cassidy,
Irish Town	Westmorland	do	May 26, 1859	John Larrisay,
Lutes Mountain	Westmorland	do	May 26, 1859	Jeremiah Lutes,
Mascarene	Charlotte	do	Mar. 13, 1860	A. McDarmid,
Mouth of Nerepis	Kings	Post Office	Jan. 9, 1860	John M. Nase,
Mouth of St. Francis	Victoria	Way Office	Feb. 16, 1860	James Grew,
North Head, G. Manan	Charlotte	do	Apr. 30, 1859	E. Doggett,
Ossceag	Kings	Post Office	Nov. 10, 1859	George Flewelling,
Pockshaw	Gloucester	Way Office	July 3, 1860	P. Riordin,
Rankins Mills	Carleton	do	Feb. 14, 1860	Howard Sawyer,
Round Hill	Kings	do	Mar. 14, 1860	William McLeod,
Salmon Creek	Sunbury	do	Apr. 3, 1860	James Fowler,
Scotch Town	Queens	do	Mar. 16, 1860	Z. Olmstead,
Springfield	Kings	Post Office	Jan. 9, 1860	Malcolm King,
Sussex Corner	Kings	Way Office	July 4, 1860	J. B. Calkin,
Tenants Cove	Kings	do	Mar. 24, 1860	William B. Mills,
The Range	Queens	do	Mar. 16, 1860	Robert Snell,
Tweedside	York	do	July 3, 1860	J. Rutherford,
Wilson's Beach.	Charlotte	do	Apr. 30, 1859	Wm. Tinker, Jr.

JAMES HALE,
Secretary.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 30.

REPORT of all Fines Imposed and Deductions made from the Pay of Mail Contractors.—
Year ended 31st Oct. 1860.

NAME OF ROUTE.		Name of Contractor.	Nature of offence.	Date of Fine.	Amount.	Remarks.
From	To.					
Fredericton,	Saint John	W. H. Friel.	Loss of Time.	1859. Dec. 7	£2 10	Fine remitted, explanation satisfactory.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	" 8	2 10	Do Do.
Bend.	Amherst	Wm. Hickman	Do. Do.	" 14	2 10	
Sussex Vale.	Bend.	Patrick King	Do. Do.	" "	2 10	Fine remitted, explanation satisfactory.
Saint Andrews.	Campo Bello.	Jas. McMasters.	Do. Do.	1860. Jan. 27	1 5	

JAMES HALE,
Secretary.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 31.

REPORT of all cases occurring within the year ended 31st October, 1860, of the Abstraction or loss of Letters containing Money &c. sent by Post in New Brunswick, shewing the particulars of each case, and stating the result of proceedings instituted therein by the Department.

REPORT

REPORT of all cases occurring within the year ended 31st October, 1860, of the abstraction of letters in each case, and stating the result of the proceedings instituted therein by the

No.	Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mail'd	Contents.	ADDRESS
					Name.
1	A. A. Smith	Aberdeen,	June 29 1859	Not stated,	Miss Smith, Care of W. C. Watson,
2	T. Leonard Fuller.	Windsor, N. S.	Feb. 24, 1859	One pound note	Thomas C. Tupper,
3	Charles Prescott,	Sackville,	Oct. 25 1859	Eighty pounds	Messrs. Duff & Almen,
4	P. McGillicuddy.	Lewiston, Me.	Mar. 16 1859	Not stated	Maurice O'Brien,
5	Dugald Stewart, Esq. Deputy Treasurer.	Dalhousie,	Nov. 22 1859	£56, viz: cash £36, two orders £20.	B. Robinson, D. Treasurer,
6	James Murray	Sackville,	Nov. 23 1859	£2 15s.	Messrs. Fraser & Bay, Victoria House,
7	Donald Smith,	Dorchester,	Nov. 14 1859	Four pounds,	Angus Smith,
8	D. Green.	St. Andrews,	Dec. 16 1859	\$0 102.	C. Payson, Esq., Cashier Mer. Bank.
9	W. Q. Ketchum	St. Andrews,	Dec. 16 1859	Three pounds.	Rev. W. S. Chadwell,
10	W. Q. Ketchum.	St. Andrews,	Jan. 7, 1860	£41 6s. 1½d.	Mr. W. J. Bedell.
11	John Middleton,	Sussex Vale, King's County.	Nov. 1, 1859	One pound.	Mrs Eliza Pearce.
12	James Dunn.	St. John.		One sovereign	Mrs Jane McNichol, Care of Mrs Akins,
13	Hon. W. Young	Halifax.	Feb. 2 1860	2 five pound notes	Mr. James Turabull,
14	N. M. Bennet,	Hopewell Cape,	Feb. 10 1860	Fifteen pounds	Mr. Henry J. Bennett,
15	Rev. J. McCurdy	Chatham.	Jan. 23 1860	£19 10s.	Abraham Pattison, Esq.,

NO 31.

or loss of letters containing Money, &c., sent by Post in New Brunswick, showing the par-Department.

OF LETTER.	Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
Place.			
St. John,	Not received,	Registered,	Letter delivered to W. C. Watson, to whose care letter was addressed, and his receipt taken.
Wicklow, Carleton Co., Bairds office,	} Do.	Not Registered,	No trace of this letter.
St. John, N. B.			
St. John, N. B.	Sixty pounds rec'd	Registered,	Several enquiries instituted, which failed to discover where and by whom money was abstracted.
St. John, N. B.	} Not received.	Registered,	P. M. G. Washington written to enclosing Registered Letter addressed Maurice O'Brien, Mouth of Millstream, received from W. O. K. Mouth of Millstream.
St. John, N. B.			
St. John,	Do.	Registered,	Enquiries failed to show where loss occurred.
St. John,	£1 10s. received.	Not Registered,	No evidence to show where abstraction occurred.
North side Great Brass- dore, Cape Breton, N. S.	} £2 received.	Registered,	P. M. G. Halifax applied to, who replied that all endeavors were unsuccessful to ascertain abstraction of £2.
Portland, Maine,			
Portland, Maine,	Not received.	Registered,	Letter missent by P. M. St. Stephen to England, but afterward received at P. O. Calais and transmitted to owner.—St. Stephen P. M. having to pay damages.
Eastport, Maine,	Not received.	Not Registered,	Letter was missent to England, but having afterwards come to hand was sent to the owner.
Fredericton.	£36 2s. 6d. received	Registered,	No evidence obtained to show where loss occurred.
Rumetown Holmes, near Dunham, Norfolk, Eng- land,	} Contents not received.	Registered,	Letter said to be received by party addressed, but money said to be abstracted. Applicant requested to produce affidavits of mailing of money and its non-receipt by party to whom addressed, which request has not been complied with.
Straban, Tyrone, Ireland,			
Straban, Tyrone, Ireland,	Do.	Registered,	Letter was received by the owner with amount abstracted. Jas. Dunn requested to produce the necessary affidavits of mailing, and non-receipt of money, but not complied with.
Bay De Chaleur, N. B.,	Not received,	Registered,	P. M. G. Halifax written to and was informed that letter had been at P. O. Dalhousie, and had passed out of Jurisdiction of Department.
Sackville Academy, Mount Allison.	} Not received,	Registered,	Applicant requested to produce affidavits of mailing of money and its non-receipt, not complied with.
Pictou, Nova Scotia,			
Pictou, Nova Scotia,	Not received,	Not Registered,	P. M. G. Halifax advised of Mr. McCurdy having been written to to produce necessary affidavits, &c. which was not complied with.

REPORT No. 31.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 31st October, 1860,

No.	Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mail'd	Contents.	ADDRESS
					Name.
16	Mrs. Green,	St. Andrews,	Jan'y. 1860	£3 12s.	Mrs Power, Care of Charles Power,
17	J. T. Williston Deputy Treasurer.	Chatham,	Jan. 30 1860	Draft for £60.	Beverly Robinson, Esq., Provincial Treasurer,
18	A. H. Gillmor.	Fredericton,	Feb. 22 1860	Not stated,	Mr. Seth Kimble,
19	John Elliott,	Moncton,	Jan. 9 1860	One sovereign	Wm. Little, Esq., Pro. Illustrated News,
20	— Leonard, Esq.	Sydney, C. B.	April 1860	A Register of Importance.	The Register of Shipping
12	John Desmond,	Saint John, N. B.	May 28 1860	A ten dollar Bill	Margaret Desmond, Care of Timothy Kelly
22	Wm. A. Garrison	Taylor Town,	April 9 1860	5 One pound notes.	Dr. D. Jane & Son,
23	Jonathan Burr,	New Richmond, C. E.	Jan. 15 1860	1 five pound note Bank of England	Mr. Franklin Harper,
24	George King, Merchant.	Saint John,	Sep. 12 1860	£0 17s. 6d.	Mr. F. A. King
25		Cayuga, C. W.	Apr. 27 1860	Not stated.	Robert Little,
26	Wm. Ellman, Esq.	Saint John,	July 16 1860	A ten pound note	Daniel Bennett, Esq.
27		W. O. Prince William	Aug. 29 1860	Twenty pounds.	George A. Shay or Shea,
28	David Forbes,	Sackville,	Sep. 28	Not stated.	Mr. Daniel Forbes,
29	Donald Smith,	Dorchester,	Nov. 14 1859	Four pounds.	Mr. Angus Smith,

JAMES HALE,
Secretary.

of the abstraction or loss of Letters containing Money, &c.—Continued.

OF LETTER.	Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
Place.			
St. John,	Not received,	Not Registered,	Party addressed informed that no trace could be found as letter was not registered.
St. John,	Not received,	Not Registered,	J. T. Williston written to requesting him to produce affidavits of mailing &c.
Middle River, Cape Breton	Do.	Registered,	P. M. G. Halifax communicated with who replied that letter had been received and delivered.
198 Strand, London,	Not received,	Not Registered,	John Elliott written to and requested to furnish affidavits of posted letter and contents, &c. &c.
Gaspe,	Not received,	Not Registered,	P. M. G. Halifax advised that enquiries had been made which resulted in discovering no trace of letter.
302 Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.	Not received,	Not Registered,	P. M. G. Washington written to who replied no trace of letter enquired for.
Philadelphia,	Not received,	Registered,	Letter of enquiry sent to P. M. G. Washington, not as yet replied to.
Bay Verte, N. B.	Do.	Registered,	Deputy P. M. G. Quebec informed that Letter was delivered to address.
Academy, Sackville,	Do.	Not Registered,	Geo. King informed that letter had been found and delivered to address.
Harvey Post Office, N. B.	Do.	Registered,	Letter having been received at Dead Letter Office was delivered to David Little.
Dumbarton, care of St. Stephen Stage Driver, Commercial Hotel, F. ton Old Town, Maine.	Do.	Not Registered,	Wm. Ellman written to stating no trace of letter.
	Do.	Registered,	W. O. K. Prince William enclosed letter from W. T. Fraser who states that Geo. A. Shea had acknowledged receipt of letter and enclosure.
Pembroke, State of Maine U. S.	Do.	Registered,	P. M. G. Quebec written to, who had registered letter returned, which was forwarded to P. M. St. John, to be sent to its destination.
Cape Breton, N. S.	£2 received.	Registered.	Letter from A. Woodgate stating all endeavors to obtain information respecting abstraction, proved unsuccessful.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General

REPORT NO. 32.

STATEMENT showing the number of Letters received at the DEAD LETTER OFFICE, and how disposed of during the Year ended 31st October, 1860.

RECEIVED.	NUMBER.	SENT.	NUMBER.
Received from Great Britain,	359	Returned to Great Britain, -	1102
“ “ Canada,	374	“ “ Canada, -	466
“ “ Nova Scotia,	247	“ “ Nova Scotia, -	1044
“ “ Prince Edward Island,	79	“ “ Prince Edward Island, -	285
“ “ United States,	1339	“ “ United States, -	2323
“ “ Postmasters in New Brunswick,	9816	“ “ Writers in New Brunswick, -	5683
		Destroyed for want of Name or Residence of Writer.	1311
	12214		12214

Wm. PAISLEY,
Inspector of Dead Letters.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 33.

STATEMENT of Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office, New Brunswick, during the year ended 31st October, 1860, and returned to the Writers.

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How Disposed of
Annie, (No address.)	Miss Mary Buck, care of Capt. M. Willingale, St. John, N. B.	One Dollar Bank Note, and Two Shil- lings and six pence in Silver.—\$1.50.	Amount charged to the Revenue, 31st Jan. '61.
G. A. Brown, M. D., Woodstock.	Messrs. Hollavell & Son Bangor, Maine.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Woodstock, Nov. 28, 1859.
Mary A. Anderson, South Bay, St. John.	W. G. Anderson, Patticake, King's Co.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Nov. 28, 1859.
G. P. Sancton, St. John.	A. W. Whipple & Co., Belfast, Maine,	Draft for \$127.88.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Nov. 28, 1859
Mrs. Powers, St. John's, Newfoundland,	Wm. T. Powers, Boston, Mass.	Half a Sovereign.	Sent to P. M. G. of St. John's, Newfoundland, Nov. 28, 1859.
Thomas Parks, St. John,	Mess. Duckworth & Co. Brabant Court, Philpot Lane, London.	Bill of Exchange for £350 Stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Nov. 29, 1859.
Charles E. Potter, St. John.	Mess Wm. Chanc., & co Birmingham, England.	Bill of Exchange for £100 Stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Nov. 29, 1859
W. Jack, St. John,	Edward Haskins, Boston,	Draft for \$47.57.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Nov. 30, 1859
Mrs. Wood, Cumberland Bay, Grand Lake.	Miss Eliza O. Fowler, Chelsea, Mass.	One Dollar Bank Note, and two U. S. three cent Postage Stamps.—\$1.06.	Sent to Postmaster of Gagetown, Nov. 30, 1859.
Hon. A. J. Smith, Dorchester.	Mess. Comstock & Co., Philadelphia.	Draft for \$19.80.	Sent to Postmaster of Dorchester, Nov. 30, 1859.
J. Gamble, Bend,	Mess. Nasbrand & Baile 82 Nassau St. New York,	Draft for \$50.00.	Sent to Postmaster of Bend, Nov. 30, 1859.
Unopened.	Maurice O'Brien, Studholm Post Office, Mouth of Millstream, N. B.	Registered	Sent to P. M. G. of United States, Dec. 8, 1859.
Wm. Parks, Jr., St. John.	John Parks, Care of James Nesbit, Monaghan, Ireland.	Bill of Exchange for £2 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Dec. 8, 1859.

REPORT No. 33.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office, and returned to the Writers.—*Continued.*

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How Disposed of
Mrs. Mackinsey, (No address) but mailed at St. John.	Charles Gordon, Loch Lackford, Scotland.	Nothing, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Dec. 8, 1859.
James Kearny, Southampton, N. B.	James Mahoney, Care of John Atherton, Fredericton,	Two Pounds.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Southampton, Dec. 14, 1859.
Unopened.	Narcisse La Pointe, Studholm, N. B.	Registered.	Sent to F. M. G. of Canada, Dec. 15, 1859.
Unopened.	John Rodgers, Woodstock, N. B.	Registered.	Sent to F. M. G. of Canada, Jan. 2, 1860.
Unopened.	Wm. Johnston, St. John, N. B.	Registered.	Sent to General P. O. London, Jan. 2, 1860.
Thomas Thibadeau, Hancock Plantation, Aroostook, Me.	Richard Thibadeau, District of Three Rivers Canada East.	A deed of Land,	Sent to P. M. G. of United States, Jan. 2, 1860.
Raymond & Smith, St. John.	J. Hacker, Maine, U. S.	Two Dollar Note.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Feb. 27, 1860.
Wm. Robertson, Moncton.	Mrs Robertson, 232 Pollock Shore Road, Glasgow.	Nothing, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of Berd, Feb. 27, 1860.
John Elliott, Moncton.	Mess. Robertson & Co., 59 Broad, corner of Milk Street, Boston.	Draft for \$16.40.	Sent to Postmaster of Berd, Feb. 27, 1860.
Henry Horton, St. John.	C. White, East Auburn, Mass.	Draft for \$55.28.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Feb. 27, 1860.
Henry Wiswell, Newcastle,	John Rankin, Cortland County, New York.	A Draft for \$76.28.	Sent to Postmaster of Newcastle, Feb. 27, 1860.
Henry W. Roberts, Grand Falls.	T. F. Higginson, Care of Mr. Meaney, Mill Dam, Boston.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Grand Falls, Feb. 27, 1860.
R. C. Atkinson, Shediac.	James Dewin, Windsor, N. S.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Shediac, Feb. 27, 1860.
Wm. McKay, Toronto.	Donald Ross, St. John.	Nothing, but Registered.	Sent to P. M. G. of Canada, Feb. 27, 1860.
Unopened.	John Rodgers, Sussex Vale, St. John.	Registered.	Sent to P. M. G. of Canada, Feb. 27, 1860.

REPORT No. 33.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office, and returned to the Writers.—Continued.

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How Disposed of
John Mahoney, Indiantown.	Catharine Hurley, Old Barrack Road, Ireland.	One Sovereign.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Indiantown, Feb. 28, 1860.
Margaret Rigby Portland, St. John.	Isaac Rigby, Ballarat, Australia.	Nothing, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Feb. 28, 1860.
Robinson Crocker, Chatham Head,	Mess. John Miller & Co Glasgow.	Bill of Exchange for £59 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of Chatham, Feb. 28, 1860
John Chaloner, St. John.	E. H. Vale, M. D. Sussex, Lewes,	A Lancet,	Sent to Postmaster of F ^r ton, for delivery to E. A. Vail, M. D., Feb: 29, 1860.
G. Geo. Marsh, Royal Artillery. St. John.	Miss Ching, Worthing, Sussex, England.	Five Pence.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Feb. 29, 1860.
Wm. Parks, Jr., St. John.	John Parks, Banaghrow, Monaghan, Ireland.	Bill of Exchange for £3 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Feb. 29, 1860.
Mary E. Lisk, Port Medway,	Israel Walker, St. John.	A Daguerreotype Likeness.	Sent to P. M. G. of Nova Scotia, March 1, 1860.
Received from the Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, a Bill of Exchange for £62 16s. 1d. stg., drawn by Thomas Tapling & Co., of London, on Lockhart & Co., of St. John, which was recovered from the wreck of the Steamer <i>Hungarian</i> , without Letter or Envelope.			Sent to Thomas Tapling & Co., London, March 13, 1860.
W. H. T. Sumner, Bend,	Simcon Ryarson, Lubec, Me.	A Draft for \$400. and Note of Hand for \$300.	Sent to Postmaster of Bend, March 12, 1860.
Sarah Babkirk, (No address,)	Mrs Jane Stretton, St. John.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Upper Mills, April 16, 1860.
Fred. F. French, Fort Kent,	C. D. Rose, Woodstock,	Two dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Edmundston, Apr. 16, 1860.
Wm. Ganter, Kingston, (Kent.)	Mrs Harriet Ann Read, St. John,	An Ambrotype Like- ness,	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Kingston, Kent, Apr 16, 1860.
Geo. W. Day, Grand Falls,	Miss Ann. J. Day, Dumbarton.	An Ambrotype Like- ness.	Sent to Postmaster of Grand Falls, April 16, 1860.

REPORT No. 33.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office, and returned to the Writers.—Continued.

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed,	Contents.	How Disposed of
P. D. Quinn, St. John.	Eastman, Fellows and Weeks, Broad Street, New York.	A Draft for \$400.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Apr. 16, 1860.
Unopened,	T. W. Evans, St. John,	Registered,	Sent to P. M. G. of Nova Scotia, Apr. 24, 1860.
W. S. Fowler, Salt Springs, Upham,	T. A. Evans, Box 218 Post Office, St. John,	One Pound Bank Note.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Salt Springs, May 7, 1860.
Thomas Jordan, St. John,	Mrs Hugh McGinley, Care of Wm. Hamilton, Gagetown,	Two Ten Dollar Bank Notes.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, May 7, 1860.
Ann Gilliland, St. Andrews,	Miss E. Gilliland, Mr. Robt. Brown, Williams Court, Belfast.	Two Gold Dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of St. Andrews, May 31, 1860.
A. D. Allan, Canterbury Station,	Charles Corking, St. John,	Five Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Canterbury Station, June 9 1860.
G. R. Phelan, Baie Verte,	James N. Johnson, St. John,	Five Dollars in Bank Notes.	Sent to Postmaster of Baie Verte, June 9, 1860
F. A. Cosgrove, St. John,	Messrs. Hunt & Owen, New York,	Promissary Note for \$84.64.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, June 9, 1860.
Unopened,	Alex. Stephens, Ship Levant, St. John,	Registered,	Sent to General P. O. London, June 9, 1860.
George Sturks, Portland, St. John,	John Sturks, Care of Noble Ruddick, Melbourne,	Nothing of Value, but Registered,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, July 3, 1860.
Malcolm Grant, Dickson's Mills, Campbellton,	William Dickson, Merchant, Liverpool,	A Two Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Campbellton, July 3, 1860.
Elizabeth Hill, St. John,	Charles Hill, Forest Creek, Melbourne,	Nothing of Value, but Registered,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, July 3, 1860.
Nathan Boone, Geary, Burton.	Mrs Rachael Boone, St. Martins, South Stream, Care of Geo. Dunken, Near St. John,	Four Dollar Bank Note,	Sent to Postmaster of Oromocto, July 3, 1860
Charles Anthony, Baie Du Vin,	T. J. Attwood, Halifax,	Three Pence in Silver	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Bay du Vin, July, 16. 1860.
J. Armstrong & Co., St. John.	J. O. McKenzie, Halifax,	Bill of Exchange for £100 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, July 16, 1860
A. L. Bailey, Hillsborough,	A. J. Bailey, Newark, New Jersey.	An Ambrotype Like- ness.	Sent to Postmaster of Hillsborough, July 16, 1860.
No Name or Address,	Henry Turner, Richmond, Virginia.	A Gold Dollar,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, July 16, 1860.

REPORT No. 33.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office, and returned to the Writers.—Continued.

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How Disposed of
W. H. T. Sumner, Bend,	Joseph Sumner, Boston,	A Ten Dollar Bank Note,	Sent to Postmaster of Bend, July 16, 1860.
Margaret Thomson, Oak Point, Kings.	James Thomson, At Thomas Nelson, Indiantown,	Half a Dime,	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Oak Point, Kings, July 31st, 1860.
Agnes Stewart, St. John,	Miss Elizabeth Stewart, 122 South Wellington Street, Glasgow,	Three Four-penny Pieces,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, July 31, 1860
John Fechny, Annagance,	Mrs J. Fechny, Care of John Gibson, jr, Moncton, C. W.	One Pound Bank Note,	Sent to W. O. Heeper at Annagance, August 17, 1860.
G. W. Coy, Gagetown,	Edward D. Estabrooks, Orville, Butte County, California,	Nothing, but Registered,	Sent to Postmaster of Gagetown, Aug. 17, 1860.
Berton Brothers, St. John,	Robert Kent,	Draft for £3 11s 4d.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Aug. 30, 1860
James Sheean, Care of Mrs Kelly, St. John,	John Shecan, Care of Surveyor Burley Geelong, Melbourne.	Nothing of Value, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Aug. 30. 1860.
Geo. Gallagher, Wicklow.	Hezekiah Clark, Salmon River Settlt. Grand Falls,	Two Pounds in Bank Notes,	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Upper Wicklow, Aug. 30, 1860.
S. R. Miller, Fredericton,	Robert Limond, Miramichi,	2s. 6d. worth of Postage Stamps,	Sent to Postmaster of F ^{ton} , Sept. 6, 1860.
Susan Walker, St. John,	Wm. Walker, Care of Samuel Walker Upper Sussex,	Two Dollars in Bank Notes,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 2, 1860.
P. & A. McManus, Golden Grove, St. John,	John McManus, North Shields, England,	Nothing of Value, but Registered,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 2, 1860.
Charles Connor, York Point, St. John,	Dennis Donovan, Bokarna, Care of Thos. Eccles, Glengariffe, Ireland,	A Bill of Exchange for £2 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 2, 1860.
Wm. H. Carman, St. John.	Thos. P. Carman. 23 West 14th Street. New York.	A Draft for fifty dollars.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 2, 1860.
Wm. Bradshaw, St. John.	A. Brady, 365 Nassau St. New York.	One dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 2, 1860.
Geo. Currier, Grand Falls,	Hugh Wiley, New Orleans.	An Ambrotype Likeness.	Sent to Postmaster of Grand Falls, Dec. 15th 1860.
Aaron Cox, Upper Woodstock.	Amelia S. Estabrooks, Bangor, Maine.	Twelve dollars in Bank Notes.	Sent to Postmaster of Woodstock, Oct. 15th 1860.
Maggie S. Purdy, Westfield,	Martha McFarlane, Dover, West'd. C. W.	An Ambrotype Likeness.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 15, 1860.
No name,	W. H. Clifford, Druggist, Moncton.	Two shillings and sixpence in silver.	Sent to Postmaster of Grand Falls, Oct. 15th, 1860, for delivery to Wm. Costigan.

REPORT No. 33.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office, and returned to the Writers.—Continued.

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How Disposed of
Luke Byron, Campo Bello.	Thomas Pitts, Fredericton.	A Five dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Campo Bello, Oct. 18th 1860.
Elizabeth Hubble,	Thos. O. Donnell, Gagetown.	One pound ten shillings in Bank notes.	Sent to Postmaster of Oromocto, Oct. 18 1860
Louisa Beard, St. John.	Mrs. Vaughan, Grosvenor Street, West Birmingham.	An Ambrotype, Likeness.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 18, 1860
Not opened,	Eliza Ann Shannon, Kingston, Kent Co. St. John, N. B.	Registered.	Sent to P. M. G. of United States, Oct. 18, 1860.
Robert Little, Cayuga, Canada	David Little, Harvey Post Office New Brunswick.	Seven pound ten shillings in Bank notes.	Delivered to David Little of Harvey, York Co., by Wm. Paisley, Oct. 23, 1860.
— D.	Miss Mary Davis, Saint John.	One dollar Bank Note.	Amount Charge to Revenue, see Report No. 10.
No name,	Honora Larkins, St. John.	Seven pence in silver	Amount Charged to Revenue, see Report No. 10.
No name,	Wm. Profet, Union Street, St. John.	Eight dollars in Bank notes.	Amount Charged to Revenue, see Report No. 10-
Geo. Kelsey, St. John.	Julia Ann McDonald, Grand Joggins, Anna- polis Co., N. S.	Three dollars in Bank notes.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, and returned by him, amount charged to Revenue, see Report No. 10.

SUMMARY.

				\$	cts.
Number of Letters containing Money,	.....	.....	.....	39	161 . 35
Do. Do. Do. Drafts,	.....	.....	.....	10	1257 . 49
Do. Do. De. Bills of Exchange,	.....	.....	.....	8	3394 . 00
Do. Do. Do. Promissory Notes,	.....	.....	.....	2	384 . 64
Do. Do. Do. Other articles of Value,	.....	.....	.....	9	
Do. Registered Letters containing nothing of value,	.....	.....	.....	8	
Do. Do. Do. Returned opened to Great Britain, &c. &c.	.....	.....	.....	9	
					\$5197 . 48

WM. PAISLEY,
Inspector of Dead Letters.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

INDEX.

ACCOUNTS,

Auditor General—Reports from, on those of Province Treasurer, Receiver General, Railway Commissioners, Board of Works, and other Public Departments, 37, 168. See *Appendix*.

Committee on, appointed, 15.

ADDRESSES,

To Her Majesty the Queen,

Inter-Colonial Railway,

For Imperial aid towards the construction of, and Council to join, 183; Council join, and Committees to prepare, 185, 186; Draft reported, 188; agreed to by the House and Council, 189, 190; Committees appointed to wait upon His Excellency therewith, to be transmitted, 190; read as engrossed, and delivered to Committee to present, 196, 197; presented and Reply, 205.

Timber, Deals, and Wood Goods,

Admission of, into French Empire—Despatches to and from Home Government, with Enclosures, in answer to Address of last Session, 23, 24.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

Answer to Speech at opening of Session,

Proposed by Member, 11, 12; Orders to print and go into consideration of, 13, 14; proceeded on, and amendment moved and negatived on division, 17, 18; agreed to, and Committee to wait upon His Excellency, and their Report, 18, 19; presented and Reply, 19, 20.

Appointments by Executive, &c.

For statement of those made since the 1st January 1860, with their Salaries; and Correspondence relative to resignation of Clerk in Auditor's Office, 50; Reply, 81, 138.

Bridge at Grand Falls. See *Grand Falls*.

Bridges not on Great Roads—Contracts for. See *Public Works*.

Cape Canso Light House—Support of,

That arrangement be made with the Government of Nova Scotia relative to, as will relieve Vessels bound to the Gulf Ports in this Province from the existing Tax, 240; Reply, 244.

Despatches to Colonial Secretary,

Right of Executive Council to see or be apprised of their contents.—For copies of any Correspondence had between His Excellency and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, or Minutes of Council relative to, 178; Reply, 186, 213 to 220.

Foshay, Isaac

Contractor for building Bridge at Hampton Ferry.—For all Petitions and other documents relative to his claim to be remunerated for services in the erection of the said Bridge, 90; Reply, 97, 111. Petition No. 42.

ADDRESSES—*Continued.*

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

Grand Falls Bridge,

For statements of all Moneys expended in the original construction, and the rebuilding and repairs of; with copies of Correspondence had with the Commissioner of Board of Works; as also of all Contracts and documents relative to, 50; Reply, 81, 115.

Great Roads and Bridges. See *Public Works*.

Harbours—Improvement of,

For statement shewing the expenditure of appropriation made for in 1854, and shewing the balance remaining in hand, 50, 51; Reply, 80, 138.

Hebert, Simon—Land in Edmundston,

Communicating Resolution in reference to the payment of his claim for loss sustained in the laying out of the Town Plat, and requesting that it may be carried into effect, 147; Reply, 161.

King, Thomas—Railway Contractor,

For copies of Petition and other papers relative to his claim for services on the European and North American Line, 50; Reply, 80, 81. Petition No. 25.

Light House. See *Cape Canso*.

Moneys drawn from Treasury. See *Public Works*.

Morse, James—Postmaster at Campbellton,

For copies of Correspondence and Documents relative to his dismissal from the office of, 180; Reply, 188, 204.

Murray, James,

For Petition praying to be compensated for loss of Money sent by Mail in January last, 188; Reply, 198.

Offices of Profit. See *Appointments*.

Police Magistrate. See *Railway*.

Porter, George

For Petition praying for pecuniary aid in consideration of his long services in Her Majesty's Navy, 184; Reply, 193. Petition No. 67.

Postmaster General—Resignation of, &c.

For copies of Correspondence had relative to; as also of any Memorandum in Council authorizing the procuring of Postage Stamps, 205; Reply, 211, 226 to 240.

Prince of Wales—Visit to the Province,

For detailed Account of Expenses incurred by the Executive Government on account of, and connected with, 36, 37; Reply, 49, 101.

Public Works,

Bridges not on Great Roads—For statement of Contracts entered into for building, and the sums paid or claimed therefor, 36; Reply, 49, 115.

Granted for or payable by Law—For detailed statements shewing amount between 1st November 1859, and 31st October 1860;—Amounts paid by Chief Commissioner;—Amounts due and unpaid or claimed to be due;—Also of sums granted for any particular service unexpended, 36; Reply, 49, 114.

Great Roads and Bridges—For statements shewing number of Supervisors employed since April 1858;—Amount expended by each;—Quantity of Road turnpiked; and expenditures in building and repairing Bridges, 37; Reply, 49, 101. See *Appendix*.

ADDRESSES—Continued.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

Public Works—Continued,

Moneys drawn from Treasury by Chief Commissioner—For detailed statement of, from 31st October 1860, to 20th February 1861; and shewing sums paid, to whom, and for what service, 36; Reply, 49, 115.

Railway,

Cost of—For Account shewing total amount to 1st February 1861, and Estimate of sum required for the completion of, 35; Reply, 48, 167 to 173.

Earth and Rock Cuttings—For returns of estimated quantity under which Contracts were taken, and actual quantities paid for or claimed, 36; Reply, 49, 88, 89.

Impost annually collected—For Account of, with Interest, annually made up, under Act for the benefit of Railway, 35; Reply, 48, 167 to 173.

Interest Account—For statement of whole amount paid from the commencement and survey to the present time, 35; Reply, 48, 167 to 173.

Payments made for and on account of, from the first survey made by John Wilkinson, Esquire, to the present time—For full Accounts of, 35; Reply, 48, 167 to 173.

Police Magistrate—For return of Fines imposed by, since his appointment to office, 51; Reply, 81, 109.

Receipts—For full return of, shewing the annual amount collected, and from whatever source derived, 35, 36; Reply, 48, 167 to 173.

Saint John to Shediac—For statement of Receipts and Expenditures on this Line from 1st August 1860, to 1st February 1861, under specific heads, 49, 50; Reply, 81, 136.

Salisbury or Northern end—For copies of Contracts for the construction of Sections Nos. 4 and 5; and also Account of payments made, 36; Reply, 49, 88, 89.

Revisors under Election Law,

For statement shewing the expense attending the performance of the duties of, since the office has been established, 46; Reply, 49, 146.

Robb, the late James, Esquire, M. D.

That Resolution of the House recommending the purchase of the Notes, Manuscripts, and Specimens collected and prepared by him relative to the Geology and early History of the Province, may be carried into effect, 241; Reply, 244.

Salmon Fishery in Gloucester,

For Petition of Justices of the Peace for the County respecting that on the Sea Coast of the said County, 155; Reply, 161.

Shepody River—Bridge over,

For Petitions from James Brewster and others, together with Documents and Correspondence relative to the erection of, 127; Reply, 141. Petitions Nos. 53, 54, 55.

For Survey to be made and Plans prepared, as also Estimate of the probable cost thereof, to be laid before the House at the next Session, 183, 184; Reply, 197.

Smith, Reverend Matthew

For Petition to His Excellency praying that an investigation may be had relative to certain Lands taken from him for Railway purposes, 90; Reply, 97, 111. Petition No. 43.

ADDRESSES—*Continued.*

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

Supervisors employed on Roads. See *Public Works.*

Tracy, Stephen

For Petition, together with Correspondence had with Executive Government, relative to his claim on the Disputed Territory Fund, 186, 187; Reply, 198.

Treasury—Moneys drawn from by Commissioner of Board of Works.
See *Public Works.*

University of New Brunswick,

For copies of Correspondence had with Secretary of State relative to the Royal Assent being given to the University Bill, together with Minutes of Council in reference thereto; as also the names of Professors, and others appointed to the Senate, 204, 205; Reply, 211, 221 to 226.

Wallace, George

That Resolution recommending the payment of his claim for the loss of a Money Letter mailed at the Post Office in Kingston, in the County of Kent, may be carried into effect, 177; Reply, 186.

Agricultural Board,

Annual Report from, embracing the years 1859 and 1860, laid before the House. See *Appendix.*

Agricultural Interests,

Committee on, appointed, 14.

Agricultural Societies,

Carleton—For amendment of their Acts of incorporation. Petition No. 21: Bill 51.

Charlotte—To amend Act to incorporate. Petition No. 2: Bill 5.

Agriculture,

For the encouragement of. Bill No. 126.

Albert Mines,

Road to, from Dawson Steves'—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 85.

Albert Quarries,

Road to, from Harvey Corner—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 108.

Alienage,

To remove disability to hold Real Estate, by reason of. Bill No. 33.

Aliens,

Naturalization of—To amend Chapter 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Title xii, of Revised Statutes, relating to. Bill No. 103.

American Boundary,

Road to, from River des Chutes—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 109.

Road to, from Arestook—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 16.

Annagance Station.

Road from, to Hopewell—For the exploration of Line for. Petition No. 7.

Apohaqui Station,

Roads from, to Colina Corner and Coles' Island—To establish as Great Roads. Bills Nos. 17, 18.

APPENDIX,

Index to. See close of *General Index.*

- Appointments,
See *Office*.
- Arestock River,
Road from, to American Boundary—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 16.
- Atherton's, Manzer
Road from, near to Lake George, through the Magundy and Magagundavic Ridge Settlements, to Magagundavic Lake, and thence to intersect the Great Road to Saint Andrews—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 124.
- Attorney General,
Removal of, from office of Executive Councillor. See *Ministerial arrangements*.
- Attorneys of Supreme Court,
Relating to the admission of. Bill No. 113.
- Auditor General,
Clerk in office of—Resignation of, or appointment to—For correspondence relative to. Address, 50: Reply, 81, 138.
Reports from. See *Accounts: Appendix*.
- B**
- Balloch, Alexander and others,
Against Act making Commissioners of Water Supply for Carleton elective. Petition No. 30: Bill 102.
- Baltimore Settlement,
Oil Works in—To establish Road to, from Hillsborough, as a Great Road. Bill No. 23.
- Bank of New Brunswick,
See *New Brunswick Bank*.
- Bankruptcy,
Relating to. Bill No. 29.
- Banks, &c.
Returns from, and Incorporated Companies, 85, 193, 196. See *Appendix*.
Savings' Banks. See *Savings, &c*.
- Baptist Education Society,
Fredericton—Returns from, laid before the House, 146.
- Baring Brothers & Co.
Communication from, with their Account Current and Interest Account, for the year 1860, laid before the House, 101. See *Accounts with Auditor's Report and Railway Accounts, Appendix*.
- Bark and Firewood,
Measurement of—In addition to Chapter 98, of Revised Statutes, relating to. Bill No. 46.
- Barnes, George and others,
That Act authorizing the Owners of Saw Mills on Hammond River to erect Booms, may be revived and continued. Petition No. 17.
- Barrows, Reverend Allen
For authority to solemnize Marriage. Petition No. 1: Bills Nos. 3, 80.
- Bay of Chaleur,
Free Port at the Northern Shore of—Subject matter of its having been so declared, referred to a Select Committee, with a view to ascertain its effect upon the Trade of this Province, 48.
- Beard, William
Against Act making Commissioners of Water Supply for Carleton elective. Petition No. 81: Bill 102.

- Beateay, Joseph and others,
Against alteration in present mode of appointing Commissioners of Water Supply for Carleton. Petition No. 32 : Bill 102.
- Beckwith, John A.
Resignation of his office of Chief Clerk in the Auditor General's Department—
Letter from, laid before the House under an Address, 138.

Bills.

BILLS,

Private or local nature—Rules as to being read in presence of Grand Jury, &c.
—*Journal* 1857-8, page 86.—Certified by County Council, *Journal* 1859, page 56 ; dispensed with, 17, 32, 51, 104, 105.

Private or personal nature—Motion to rescind Rule requiring a money payment on their introduction, negatived on division, 48 ; Rule dispensed with, 151.

No.

- 1 Criminal Court,
To establish in Saint John. Leave and first read, 10 ; second read, 15 ; committed and progress, 28 ; amended and to be engrossed on divisions, 40, 41 ; third read and sent up, 42.
- 2 Tax on Granted Lands,
To impose on those unimproved. Leave and first read, 15 ; second read, 15 ; committed and progress, and order to print, 32 ; further progress, 175, 179, 180 ; referred to a Select Committee, 180 ; Report, 184 ; again committed, amended, and to be engrossed under new Title, 184, 185 ; third read, Ryder moved to be added and negatived, agreed to and sent up, 188 ; concurred in, 201 ; passed, 245.
- 3 Barrows, Reverend Allen
For the relief of. Leave and first read, 15 ; second read, 15 ; committed and progress, and referred to a Select Committee, 22 ; Report a General Bill, 29. (See No. 30.)
- 4 Joint Stock Companies. (See No. 45.)
To incorporate. Leave and first read, 15 ; second read, 15 ; referred to a Select Committee, 16 ; Report recommending a new Bill, 41.
- 5 Charlotte Agricultural Society,
To amend Act to incorporate. Leave and first read, 16, 17 ; second read, 18 ; committed and progress, 21.
- 6 Insurance on Lives,
Relating to, for the benefit of Married Women. Leave and first read, 17 ; second read, 18 ; committed and progress, 22 ; Motion to postpone negatived on division, and Bill agreed to, and question for accepting Report carried on division, and to be engrossed, 198 ; third read and sent up, 199.
- 7 Public Lands,
To prevent the disposal of, except for actual settlement, and to limit the quantity to be sold. Leave and first read, 17 ; second read, 18.
- 8 Lumber from Crown Lands,
To afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut. Leave and first read, 17 ; second read, 18 ; referred to Lumber Committee, 29 ; Report, 31, 32 ; committed and progress, 33 ; again committed and motion to postpone negatived on division, and further progress, 37, 38 ; amended and agreed to on several divisions, 43 to 45 ; Report accepted on division and to be engrossed, 46 ; third read on motion and sent up, 47.
- 9 Bye Roads. (See No. 47.)
To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to. Leave and first read, 17 second read, 18.

- No. *BILLS—Continued.*
- 10 Alms House, Saint John.
To consolidate and improve the Laws for the management of. Leave and first read, 18; second read, 18; committed and progress, 29, 30, 119; postponed on division, 200.
- 11 Trustees of Saint James' Church. (See No. 160.)
To authorize them to sell certain Lands devised by John Harkins, deceased. Leave and first read, 19; second read, 21; committed and progress, and referred to a Select Committee, 28; Report recommending, 30, 31; again in Committee on and to be engrossed, 31; third read and sent up, 34; concurred in, 101; *Reserved*, 246, 247.
- 12 Streets and Landings in Newcastle.
To authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out, establish, and regulate. Leave and first read, 19; second read, 21; committed and progress, 29; agreed to and to be engrossed, 42; third read and sent up, 42, 43; concurred in, 144; passed, 246.
- 13 Polling in Saint John.
To establish additional places for. Leave and first read, 22; second read, 27; committed and progress, 192; amended and to be engrossed, 193; third read and sent up, 194; concurred in, 207; passed, 245.
- 14 Coroners' Inquests,
In addition to and amendment of Law relating to. Leave and first read, 22; second read, 27; committed and to be engrossed, 80, 81; recommitted, amended, and to be engrossed, 83; third read and sent up, 87; concurred in, 104; passed, 245.
- 15 Railway Station at Shediac,
To establish Road from, to Sackville, as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 22; second read, 27; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 16 Road from Arestook to American Boundary,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave, 25; brought in and first read, 53; second read, 78; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 17 Road from Dunn's, at Little River, to Nerepis Road,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave, 25; brought in and first read, 28; second read, 30; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 18 Road from Apohaqui Station to Colina Corner, &c.
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 25; second read, 27; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 19 Homestead,
To exempt from Execution against Real Estate. Leave and first read, 25; second read, 27; committed and progress, 78; postponed on divisions, 195.
- 20 Deadly Weapons,
To prevent the carrying of. Leave and first read, 25; second read, 27; committed and progress, 35; agreed to and to be engrossed, 51; third read and sent up, 52; amended by Council, 120, 121; read a third time on motion, and concurred in and returned, 123; passed, 245.
- 21 Road from Dickey's Mill to R. Golding's, &c.
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 25; second read, 27; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 22 Lands in Saint Andrews,
To authorize the Justices of Peace for County of Charlotte to sell. Leave and first read, 25; second read, 27; committed and to be engrossed, 39; third read and sent up, 43; amended by Council, 122; concurred in and returned, 126; passed, 246.

-
- No. *BILLS—Continued.*
- 23 Road from Hillsborough to Oil Works in Baltimore, &c.
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 26; second read, 27; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 24 Road from New Canaan Bridge to Cole's Island, &c.
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 26; second read, 27; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 25 Bye Roads in Sunbury,
To establish the whole of, as Great Roads. Leave and first read, on division, 26; second read, 27; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 26 County of Sunbury,
To enlarge the bounds of. Leave and first read, 26; second read, 27; committed and postponed, 39.
- 27 Mill Reserves,
Relating to. Leave and first read, 26; second read, 27; committed and progress, 183.
- 28 Road from Penobscuis Railway Station to J. M'Manus', &c.
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 27, 28; second read, 30; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 29 Bankruptcy,
Relating to. Leave and first read, 28; second read, 30.
- 30 Marriage,
Relating to the solemnization of. Reported by a Select Committee and first read, 29; second read, 30; committed and to be engrossed, 35; third read and sent up, 39; amended by Council, 89; House in Committee on amendments and agreed to on divisions, 93, 94; concurred in and returned, 95; passed, 245.
- 31 Streets in Saint Stephen,
To constitute certain, as Public Highways. Leave and first read, 30; second read, 34; committed and progress, 52; amended and to be engrossed, 77; third read and sent up, 78.
- 32 Judges' Fees. (See No. 144.)
To abolish. Leave and first read, 30; second read, 34; committed and progress, 101, 126; agreed to on divisions, 156, 157; and on question for accepting Report negatived on division, 157.
- 33 Alienage,
To remove disability to take and hold Real Estate by reason of. Leave and first read, 31; second read, 34; committed and progress, 107; Motion to postpone negatived on division, and further progress, 114; postponed on division, 147, 148.
- 34 Alms House in Woodstock,
To amend Act to provide for. Leave and first read, 32; second read, 34; committed and to be engrossed, 39; third read and sent up, 42; concurred in, 81; passed, 246.
- 35 Lock-up House in Milltown,
To authorize the Justices of Charlotte to assess for the erection of. Leave and first read, 32; second read, 34; committed and to be engrossed, 51; third read and sent up, 52; concurred in, 104; passed, 246.
- 36 Roads to Indian Town and Suspension Bridge. (See No. 116.)
To establish as Great Roads. Leave and first read, 33; second read, 34; referred to Board of Works, 107.

No. *BILLS—Continued.*

- 37 Road from Cody's to Quaco,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 33; second read, 34; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 38 Trustees of Madras School,
To authorize them to raise Money on Mortgage. Leave and first read, 33; second read, 34; committed and to be engrossed, 79, 80; third read and sent up, 82.
- 39 Road from Salisbury Railway Station to Hopewell,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 33; second read, 34; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 40 Judges of Supreme Court and Citizens of Saint John,
To relieve them from any disqualification from presiding at or serving on the Jury in any trial where the Corporation is a party, by reason of their citizenship. Leave and first read, 33; second read, 34; committed and progress, 47, 97, 98; amended and to be engrossed on divisions, 149, 150; third read on motion, and the passing thereof negatived on a division, 153.
- 41 Spirituous Liquors,
To regulate the sale of, in Saint John. Leave and first read, 33; second read, 34; committed and progress, 115; agreed to and to be engrossed, 121, 122; third read and sent up, 126; concurred in, 178; passed 245.
- 42 Wharf at Richibucto,
To authorize the erection of. Leave and first read, 34; second read, 38; committed and progress, 96; amended and to be engrossed, 100; third read and sent up, 103.
- 43 Legislative Council,
To change the Constitution of, by rendering it elective. Leave and first read, 35; second read, 38.
- 44 Insolvent Confined Debtors. (See Nos. 76, 114.)
For the relief of. Leave and first read, 39; second read, 42; referred to a Select Committee, 92; Report, 110.
- 45 Joint Stock Companies. (See No. 4.)
To incorporate, for certain purposes. Reported by a Select Committee and first read, 41; second read, 42; committed and progress, 53; further progress and order to print, 88; again committed, amended, and to be engrossed, 99; third read and sent up, 100.
- 46 Firewood and Bark,
In addition to Chapter 93 of Revised Statutes, "Of the measurement of." Leave and first read, 42; second read, 42; committed and to be engrossed on division, 54; third read and sent up, 78.
- 47 Highways. (See No. 9.)
To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to. Leave and first read, 42; second read, 42; order to print, 51; committed and progress, 136; amended and to be engrossed, 187; third read and sent up, 194; amended by Council, 209, 210; Motion to read amendments second time negatived, 210.
- 48 Divorce and Matrimonial Causes,
To amend the Law relating to. Leave and first read, 42; second read, 42; committed and to be engrossed, 84, 85; third read and sent up, 87; concurred in, 101; passed 245.
- 49 Election of Members,
To amend the Act to regulate. Leave and first read, 43; second read, 46; referred to Committee on Election Law, 106; Report, 113; committed and progress, 177.

No. *BILLS—Continued.*

- 50 Homicide, &c.
To repeal the seventh Section of Chapter 149, of Revised Statutes, relating to, and make other provisions. Leave and first read, 46; second read, 52; committed and progress, 83; referred to a Select Committee, 88; Report, 91, 92; again committed and progress, 96, 97; amended on division, and to be engrossed, 108, 109; third read and sent up, 111.
- 51 Carleton Agricultural Society,
To amend the several Acts incorporating. Leave and first read, 47; second read, 52; committed and to be engrossed, 79; third read and sent up, 87; concurred in, 129; passed, 246.
- 52 Road near Moncton to Richibucto,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 47; second read, 52; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 53 Road near R. Blair's to the Case Settlement, &c.
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 47; second read, 52; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 54 Debt of Saint Andrews,
To authorize the Justices of Charlotte to assess for the payment of. Leave and first read, —; second read, 34; committed and to be engrossed, 47; third read and sent up, 52; ——— passed, 246.
- 55 York and Carleton Mining Company,
In amendment of and addition to Act to incorporate. Leave and first read, 48; second read, 52; committed and to be engrossed, 79; third read and sent up, 82; concurred in, 101; passed, 246.
- 56 French Paupers in Dorchester. (See No. 157.)
To provide for. Leave and first read, 48; second read, 52; committed and progress, 94; agreed to and to be engrossed, 143; third read on motion, and the passing thereof negatived on divisions, 150.
- 57 Newcastle Gas Company,
To incorporate. Leave and first read, 51; second read, 52; committed and to be engrossed, 79; third read and sent up, 82; concurred in, 107; passed, 246.
- 58 Burial Grounds, Saint Stephen,
In addition to Act relating to. Leave and first read, 51; second read, 52; committed and to be engrossed, 79; third read and sent up, 82; concurred in, 104; passed, 246.
- 59 King Street, Carleton,
To explain and amend Act to authorize the extension of. Leave and first read, 53; second read, 78; committed and to be engrossed, 189; third read and sent up, 191.
- 60 Births, Marriages, &c.
To provide for the Registry of. Leave and first read, 53; second read, 78.
- 61 Police Force, Portland,
Further to amend Act for establishing and maintaining of. Leave and first read, 53; second read, 78; committed and to be engrossed, 94; third read and sent up, 95; concurred in, 181; passed, 245.
- 62 Savings' Banks. (See No. 142.)
In addition to and amendment of Acts relating to. Leave and first read, 53; second read, 78; committed and progress, 84.
- 63 Municipalities,
To amend the Law relating to. Leave and first read, 53; second read, 78; committed and progress, 83; amended and to be engrossed, 92; third read and sent up, 93; amended by Council, 122; concurred in and returned, 126; passed, 245.

No. *BILLS—Continued.*

64 Members of Assembly. (See No. 112.)

To abolish the Property qualification of. Leave and first read, 54; second read, 78; committed and agreed to on division, and question for adopting Report of Committee negatived on division, 196.

65 Sewers,

To explain and amend Chapter 67, Title x, of Revised Statutes. Leave and first read, 54; second read, 78; committed and progress, 94; postponed on division, 193.

66 Justices. (See No. 151.)

To increase the jurisdiction of, in Civil Suits. Leave and first read, 78; second read, 78; committed and progress, 84; postponed on division, 129, 130.

67 Sick and Disabled Seamen,

To amend Chapter 22, Title iii, of Revised Statutes, relative to. Leave and first read, 79; second read, 82; committed and postponed, 106.

68 Road from Church in Saint James to Loon Bay,

To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 79; second read, 82; referred to Board of Works, 107.

69 Charter of Saint John, &c. (See No. 149.)

To alter and amend Act relating to. Leave and first read, 83; second read, 87; committed and progress, 90; agreed to and to be engrossed, 102; third read and sent up, 103; concurred in, 192; passed, 245.

70 Chief of Police in Saint John. (See No. 74.)

To place the appointment of, in the Common Council. Leave and first read, 83; second read, 87; committed and postponed, 91.

71 Claims against the Province,

To enable parties having, to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law. Leave and first read, 83, 84; second read, 87; Order to go in Committee on, 102; committed and progress, 136, 139, 155; postponed on division, 178; and question on accepting Report carried on division, 179.

72 Saint Andrews Water Company,

To incorporate. Leave and first read, 88; second read, 89; committed and to be engrossed, 89; third read and sent up, 92, 93; concurred in, 114; passed, 246.

73 Caledonia Mining Company, &c.

In addition to Act to incorporate. Leave and first read, 88; second read, 89; committed and to be engrossed, 90; third read and sent up, 93; concurred in, 129; passed, 246.

74 Police of Saint John. (See No. 70.)

In addition to and amendment of Act relating to. Leave and first read, 90; second read, 92; committed and progress, 98; agreed to and to be engrossed, 158; third read and sent up, 167; amended by Council, 201; concurred in and returned, 202; passed, 245.

75 Sea and River Fisheries,

In addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of Revised Statutes, relative to. Reported by Committee and first read, 91; second read, 92; committed and to be engrossed, 96; third read and sent up, 98; concurred in, 114; passed, 245.

76 Insolvent Confined Debtors. (See Nos. 44, 114.)

To amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of Revised Statutes, relative to. Leave and first read, and referred to a Committee, 92; second read, 92; Report, 110; committed and progress, 110; postponed on division, and question on accepting Report of Committee carried on division, 120.

- No. *BILLS—Continued.*
- 77 Court House in Saint John,
To authorize the Justices to raise Money to defray the expenses incurred in the fitting up of, for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Leave and first read, 94; second read, 95; committed and to be engrossed under amended Title, 102, third read and sent up, 106; concurred in 178; passed, 245.
- 78 Polling in Chipman,
To alter the place for. Leave and first read, 96; second read, 98.
- 79 Booms for securing Logs, &c.
For the establishment and regulation of. Leave and first read, 97; second read, 98; committed and progress, 100; referred to Lumber Committee, 102; Report, 117, 118; amended and to be engrossed under new Title, 157; third read and sent up, 177.
- 80 Road from Edmundston to the Canada Line,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 97; second read, 98; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 81 Poor,
Relating to the settlement and support of, in this Province. Leave and first read, and order to print, 99; second read, 99; committed and to be engrossed, 187; third read and sent up, 191.
- 82 Road from Chatham to Cain's River and Gaspereau,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 99; second read, 99; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 83 Road from Keswick to Woodstock, through Hayneville, &c.
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 99; second read, 99; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 84 School Lands in Springfield,
To authorize the Justices of the Peace for King's County to sell. Leave and first read, 100; second read, 103; committed and to be engrossed, 112; third read and sent up, 116; concurred in, 144; passed, 246.
- 85 Road from Dawson Steeves' to Albert Mines,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 100; second read, 103; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 86 Springfield and Studholm,
To alter the Division Line between. Leave and first read, 100; second read, 103; committed and to be engrossed, 174, 175; third read and sent up, 176.
- 87 Rates in City of Saint John,
To amend Act relating to the levying, assessing, and collecting of. Leave and first read, 102; second read, 103; committed and progress, 107, 152, 153; amended and to be engrossed, 154, 155; third read and sent up, 156; concurred in, 189; passed, 245.
- 88 Sewerage and Water Supply in Saint John and Portland. (See No. 133.)
To amend Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 38, to provide an improved system of. Leave and first read, 102; second read, 103; committed and progress, 117.
- 89 Crown Grants,
To provide for the Registration of. Leave and first read, 103; second read, 105; committed and progress, 115; further progress and referred to a Select Committee, 157; Report, 202; again committed and agreed to on division, and to be engrossed, 206, 207; third read and sent up, 208.
- 90 Pilots,
Relating to. Leave and first read, 103; second read, 105; committed and to be engrossed, 109; third read and sent up, 112; concurred in, 144; passed, 245.

No. *BILLS—Continued.*

- 91 Ward in Carleton, Saint John,
To erect a new one. Leave and first read, 103 ; second read, 105 ; committed and to be engrossed, 174 ; third read and sent up, 176 ; concurred in, 189 ; passed, 246.
- 92 Wellington Ward, Saint John,
To divide into two separate Wards. Leave and first read, 104 ; second read, 105 ; committed and progress, 112 ; agreed to and to be engrossed, 158 ; third read and sent up, 166, 167 ; concurred in, 188 ; passed, 245.
- 93 Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway,
To consolidate and amend the Facility Acts relating to. Leave and first read, 104 ; second read, 106 ; referred to a Select Committee on division, 119 ; Report, 158, 159.
- 94 Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway,
To consolidate and amend the Acts relating to. Leave and first read, 104 ; second read, 106 ; referred to a Select Committee on division, 119 ; Report, 158, 159 ; committed, amended, and to be engrossed under new Title, 159 ; third read and sent up, 167 ; concurred in, 177 ; passed, 245.
- 95 Sewers in Westmorland,
To extend Act to explain Chapter 69, Title x, of Revised Statutes, "Of Commissioners of Sewers for Sackville," to Parish of Westmorland. Leave and first read, 104 ; second read, 106 ; committed, amended, and to be engrossed under amended Title, 142, 143 ; third read and sent up, 146 ; amended by Council, 159 ; concurred in and returned, 167 ; passed, 245.
- 96 Post Office,
To amend Chapter 40, Title iv, of Revised Statutes, relating to. Leave and first read, 104 ; second read, 106 ; committed and to be engrossed, 181, 182 ; third read and sent up, 183 ; concurred in, 207 ; passed, 245.
- 97 Saint Stephen Fire Company,
To enable the Firewards to increase the number of Firemen attached to. Leave and first read, 105 ; second read, 106 ; committed and to be engrossed, 109 ; third read and sent up, 111 ; concurred in, 129 ; passed, 246.
- 98 City Road in Saint John,
To amend Act relating to. Leave and first read, 105 ; second read, 106 ; committed and to be engrossed, 109 ; third read and sent up, 111 ; concurred in, 122 ; passed, 245.
- 99 Road from M. M'Manus' to Sussex Corner,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 105 ; second read, 106 ; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 100 Road from Tay Creek to Stanley and Boiestown,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 105 ; second read, 106 ; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 101 Law,
In further amendment of. Leave and first read, 105 ; second read, 106.
- 102 Water Supply, &c. Carleton, Saint John,
In addition to and amendment of Act to place the appointment of the Commissioners of, in the Common Council, and for other purposes. Leave and first read, 108 ; second read, 108 ; committed and progress, 136 ; postponed on division, 199.
- 103 Aliens,
In amendment of Chapter 84, Title xii, of Revised Statutes, of the Naturalization of. Leave and first read, 110 ; second read, 111 ; committed and to be engrossed under a new Title, 183 ; third read, Ryder added, and sent up, 187 ; concurred in, 207 ; passed *with suspending clause*, 246.

- No. *BILLS—Continued.*
- 104 Polling, Charlotte. (See No. 159.)
To establish additional places for. Leave and first read, 110; second read, 111.
- 105 Humbolt Mining Company,
To amend Act to incorporate. Leave and first read, 110; second read, 111;
committed and to be engrossed, 117; third read and sent up, 121; concurred
in, 159; passed, 246.
- 106 Circuit Court, Sunbury,
To alter the time for holding. Leave and first read, 110; second read, 111;
committed and to be engrossed, 117; third read and sent up, 121; concurred
in, 150; passed, 245.
- 107 Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, through Maryland,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 112; second read, 116;
referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 108 Road from Harvey Corner to Albert Quarries,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 112; second read, 116;
referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 109 Road from River des Chutes to the American Boundary,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 112; second read, 116;
referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 110 Dead Falls, &c.
Relating to the setting of. Leave and first read, 113; second read, 116; com-
mitted and to be engrossed, 128; third read and sent up, 136.
- 111 Courts of Probate. (*Council.*)
In further amendment of the Law relating to. Sent down from Council, and
first read, 114; second read, 116; committed and agreed to, 178; third
read and returned, 179; passed 245.
- 112 Members of Assembly. (See No. 64.)
To regulate proceedings against. Leave and first read, 115; second read, 116;
committed and to be engrossed, 125; third read and sent up, 126; ———
passed, 245.
- 113 Attorneys of Supreme Court,
Relating to the admission of. Leave and first read, 115; second read, 116;
committed and to be engrossed, 194; third read and sent up, 194.
- 114 Insolvent Debtors. (See Nos. 44, 76.)
To revive and continue the Act for the relief of, in certain cases. Leave and
first read, 115; second read, 116; committed and agreed to on divisions,
123, 124; third read on motion, and sent to Council on division, 127, 128.
- 115 Road from Lister's Mill to Saint Andrews Rail Road,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 116; second read, 116;
referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 116 Roads from Suspension Bridge and Indian Town. (See No. 36.)
To establish as Great Roads. Leave and first read, 116; second read, 116; re-
ferred to Board of Works, 107.
- 117 Road from Ossekeag Station through Pequaquet,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 118; second read, 121;
referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 118 Road from North West Bridge to Red Bank Post Office,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 118; second read, 121;
referred to Board of Works, 107.

- No. *BILLS—Continued.*
- 119 Miramichi Bank,
 To incorporate. Leave and first read, 119; second read, 121; committed and progress, 143; agreed to and to be engrossed, 175; third read and sent up, 176; amended by Council, 189; concurred in and returned, 191; passed, 246.
- 120 Perth, Grand Falls, and Saint Leonard,
 To set off parts of into a separate Parish. Leave and first read, 119; second read, 121.
- 121 Road from Long's Creek through Smithfield,
 To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 123; second read, 125; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 122 Road from Parents' to Scotch Lake, &c.
 To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 123; second read, 125; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 123 Road from Pickard's Mill to Cardigan, Tay Creek, and Stanley,
 To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 123; second read, 125; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 124 Road from M. Atherton's to Lake George, &c.
 To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 125; second read, 125; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 125 Westmorland Freestone Company,
 To amend Act to incorporate. Leave and first read, 126; second read, 128; committed and to be engrossed, 139; third read and sent up, 142; concurred in, 159; passed, 246.
- 126 Agriculture,
 For the encouragement of. Leave and first read, 128; second read, 128.
- 127 Clerk of Pleas,
 Relating to the office of. Leave and first read, 128; second read, 136; committed and to be engrossed, 175; third read and sent up, 176.
- 128 Jurors,
 To amend the Act relating to. Leave and first read, 128; second read, 136.
- 129 Road from A. McKeen's to Jewett's Mill, &c.
 To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 130; second read, 136; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 130 Road from Eel River to Oak Bay and North Lake,
 To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 130; second read, 136; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 131 Polling in Saint Leonard,
 To change the present place for. Leave and first read, 141; second read, 142; committed and progress on division, 152.
- 132 Celebration in Saint John,
 To authorize an assessment to meet the expenses of. Leave and first read, 141; second read, 142; committed, amended, and to be engrossed, 191; third read and sent up, 193; concurred in, 207.
- 133 Sewerage and Water Supply in Saint John and Portland. (See No. 88.)
 In further amendment of the Law relating to. Leave and first read, 142; second read, 146; committed and progress, 200; amended and to be engrossed, 204; third read and sent up, 205.
- 134 Church Land in Shediac,
 To enable the Rector, Wardens and Vestry to sell. Leave and first read, 142; second read, 146; committed and to be engrossed, 152; third read and sent up, 154; concurred in, 177; passed, 246.

- No. **BILLS—Continued.**
- 135 Gaol Limits,
To extend the powers of Sheriffs in granting. Leave and first read, 146; second read, 146; committed and to be engrossed, 154; third read and sent up, 156; concurred in, 181; passed, 245.
- 136 Board of Health, Saint John,
To revive, continue, and amend certain Acts establishing. Leave and first read, 149; second read, 151; committed and to be engrossed, 155; third read and sent up, 156; concurred in, 188; passed, 245.
- 137 Petitcodiac Bridge Company,
To incorporate. Leave and first read, 151; second read, 154; committed and to be engrossed, 158; third read and sent up, 166; amended by Council, 185, 186; concurred in and returned, 187; passed, 246.
- 138 Polling in Carleton, Kent,
To establish an additional place for. Leave and first read, 152; second read, 154.
- 139 Pelling in York,
To establish an additional place for. Leave and first read, 154; second read, 154.
- 140 Passengers,
Relating to their arriving within the Province. Leave and first read, 154; second read, 156; committed and to be engrossed, 181; third read and sent up, 183; concurred in, 199; passed, 245.
- 141 Carleton Manufacturing Company,
To incorporate. Leave and first read, 154; second read, 156; committed and to be engrossed, 174; third read and sent up, 176; concurred in 207; passed, 246.
- 142 Savings' Banks. (See No. 62.)
Relating to. Leave and first read, 157; second read, 166; committed and progress, 177; amendment moved and negatived, and agreed to and to be engrossed, 181; third read and sent up, 182; concurred in, 199; passed, 244.
- 143 Militia and Volunteers,
Relating to. Leave and first read, 160; second read, 166.
- 144 Judges' Fees. (See No. 32.)
Relating to. Leave and first read, 161; second read, 166; committed and postponed on division, 192.
- 145 Roads, Bridges, and Public Works, &c.
To provide for. Leave and first read, 167; second read, 176; committed and to be engrossed, 180; third read and sent up, 182; concurred in, 199; passed, 244.
- 146 Civil Government,
To provide for defraying certain expenses of. Leave and first read, 167; second read, 176; committed and to be engrossed, 182; third read and sent up, 183; concurred in, 199; passed, 244.
- 147 Medical Council of Health,
Further to amend Act to provide. Leave and first read, 173; second read, 176; committed and to be engrossed, 190; third read and sent up, 191.
- 148 Export Duty on Lumber. (See No. 150.)
To abolish when shipped from Saint Stephen. Leave and first read, 174; second read, 176.
- 149 Charter of Saint John, &c. (See No. 69.)
Further to amend, and Acts relating thereto. Leave and first read, 174; second read, 176; committed and progress, 192.

- No. *BILLS—Continued.*
- 150 Export Duty on Lumber. (See No. 148.)
To repeal Chapter 15, Title iii, of Revised Statutes. Leave and first read, 174;
second read, 176.
- 151 Justices. (See No. 66.)
To amend the Revised Statutes, Title xxxvii, Chapter 137, "Of the jurisdiction
of, in Civil Suits." Leave and first read, 175; second read, 176.
- 152 Bye Roads, &c.
To amend the Act relating to the repairing of. Leave and first read, 175; se-
cond read, 176.
- 153 University of New Brunswick,
Relating to. Leave and first read, 177; second read, 179.
- 154 Grammar and Superior Schools,
Relating to. Leave and first read, 179; second read, 179; committed and to
be engrossed on division, 185; third read and sent up, 187; concurred in,
207; passed, 245.
- 155 Polling in Cambridge.
To change the present place for. Leave and first read, 179; second read, 179.
- 156 Road from John M. Nuse's, at Nerepis, through Cheany Settlement, &c.
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first read, 181; second read, 182;
referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 157 French Paupers in Dorchester. (See No. 59.)
Relating to. Leave and first read, 181; second read, 182; committed and to
be engrossed, 190; third read and sent up, 191; concurred in, 207;
passed, 245.
- 158 Sewer in Union, Saint Patrick, and Clarence Streets.
For defraying the expenses of laying down. Leave and first read, 182; second
read, 182; committed and to be engrossed, 189; third read and sent up,
191; concurred in, 207; passed, 245.
- 159 Polling in Charlotte. (See No. 104.)
Appointing a place for. Leave and first and second read, 195; committed and
to be engrossed, 201; third read and sent up, 202.
- 160 Trustees of Saint James Church. (See No. 11.)
To authorize and empower them to sell certain Lands devised to them in trust by
John Harkins, deceased. Leave and first and second read, 196; committed
and to be engrossed, 199, 200; third read and sent up, 202; concu red in,
209; passed, 246.
- 161 Duties for Seamen's Fund and Light Houses and Buoys.
To provide for the collection of, in dollars and cents. Leave and first and second
read, 199; committed and to be engrossed, 240, 241; third read and sent
up, 242.
- 162 Road from R. Sherwood's to Quaco,
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first and second read, 200; referred
to Board of Works, 107.
- 163 Road from G. Burnett's, through Passekeag, &c.
To establish as a Great Road. Leave and first and second read, 206; referred
to Board of Works, 107.
-
- Births, Marriages, and Deaths,
To provide for the Registry of. Bill No. 60.
- Black Rod,
Messages by, requiring attendance of House in Council Chamber, 9, 244.

- Blair's, Robert
Road from new Bridge near, to the Case Settlement, and thence to Colina Corner—
To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 53.
- Board of Education,
Report from Chief Superintendent of Schools, laid before the House, 107. See
Education: Appendix.
- Board of Health,
Establishing of—To revive, continue, and amend Acts for. Bill No. 136.
Saint John—Report from Commissioners of, laid before the House, 109. See
Appendix.
- Board of Works,
Accounts from—Auditor's Report on, laid before the House, 37. See *Appendix.*
Report from Chief Commissioner of, for the past year, laid before the House, 77.
See *Public Works: Appendix.*
- Boiestown,
Road to, from Tay Creek, by way of Stanley—To establish as a Great Road.
Bill No. 100.
- Booms,
For the establishment and regulation of. Bill No. 79.
- Brewster, James and others,
For aid towards the erection of Bridge over Shepody River. Petition No. 53.
- Bridges,
Erection of. See *Grand Falls: Petitcodiac: Shepody: Woodstock.*
Expenditures on. See *Public Works: Roads, &c.*
- Burnett's, George
Road from, in Norton, through the Passekeag and Salt Spring Settlements, to A.
Kilpatrick's, in Upham—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 163.
- Burpee, Ebenezer L. and others,
Against Act petitioned for, to incorporate Salmon River Boom Company. Peti-
tion No. 57.
For alteration in place for Polling at Elections in Chipman. Petition No. 34 :
Bill 78.
- Bye Roads,
Construction and repair of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 155. Bill No. 145.
Laws relating to—To consolidate and amend. Bills Nos. 9, 47.
Repairing of—To amend the Act relating to. Bill No. 152.
Sunbury—To establish the whole thereof as Great Roads. Bill No. 25.
- ⑥
- Caie, James
Postmaster at Chatham—Resolution to remunerate him balance due for Sunday
services, negatived on division, 240.
- Cain's River,
Road to, from Chatham, and thence to Gaspereau—To establish as a Great Road.
Bill No. 82.
- Caledonia Mining Company, &c.
For an amendment in their Act of incorporation. Petition No. 19 : Bill 73.
- Caledonia Mountain,
Road to, from Oil Works in Baltimore Settlement—To establish as a Great
Road. Bill No. 23.

- Cambridge,
Polling place in—To change the present one. Bill No. 155.
- Canada Line,
Road to, from Edmundston—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 80.
- Canso, Cape
Support of Light Houses at—That Vessels bound to Gulf Ports of this Province may be relieved from the existing Tax.—Address for arrangements to be made with Government of Nova Scotia to attain the object, 240. Reply, 244.
- Cardigan,
Road to, from Pickard's Mill—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 123.
- Carleton,
Agricultural Society—For amendment of their Acts of incorporation. Petition No. 21: Bill 51.
- Carleton, Kent,
Polling place at—To establish an additional. Petition No. 58: Bill 138.
- Carleton Manufacturing Company,
To incorporate. Bill No. 14.
- Carleton, Saint John,
King Street in—To explain and amend Act for the extension of. Bill No. 59.
Ward in—To erect a new one. Bill No. 91.
Water Supply in—Commissioners for—That they be elected. Petition No. 27—Against alteration in the appointing of. Petitions Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36. Bill No. 102.
- Carleton and York,
Mining Company—In addition to and amendment of Act to incorporate. Bill No. 55.
- Case Settlement,
Road to, from new Bridge at R. Blair's, and thence to Colina Corner—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 53.
- Central Bank,
Returns from, 193. See *Appendix*.
- Central Fire Insurance Company,
Returns from, 196. See *Appendix*.
- Chaleur. See *Bay of Chaleur*.
- Chapman, Andrew R. and others,
For the preservation of the Shad Fisheries, by preventing the throwing of gurry or offal in Shepody Bay. Petition No. 26: Bill 75.
- Charlotte,
Agricultural Society—To amend Act to incorporate. Petition No. 2: Bill 5.
Burial Ground in Saint Stephen—In addition to Act relating to. Bill No. 58.
Debt of Saint Andrews—To authorize assessment for payment of. Bill No. 54.
Lands in Saint Andrews—To authorize the Justices to sell. Petition No. 6: Bill 22.
Lock-up House in Milltown—To authorize the erection of. Bill No. 35.
Polling Places in—To establish additional. Bills Nos. 104, 159.
Water Company in Saint Andrews—For the incorporation of. Petition No. 9: Bill 72.
- Chatham,
Road from, to Cain's River, and thence to Gaspercau—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 82.

- Chatham and Newcastle,
Steam Ferries at—Grant towards, voted in Supply, 160.
- Chipman,
Polling Place in—For alteration of. Petition No. 34 : Bill 78.
- Circuit Court,
Sunbury—To alter the time for holding. Bill No. 106.
- Civil Government,
Expenses of—Grant to meet unforeseen, voted in Supply, 161—To provide for defraying. Bill No. 146.
- Clerk of Crown,
Chancery—Delivers in Roll of Member returned to fill vacancy in Westmorland, 9.
Supreme Court—Grant for services of, voted in Supply, 141.
- Clerk of Pleas,
Supreme Court—Relating to the Office of. Bill No. 127.
- Clone's Settlement,
Road through, from Jones' Creek, by Post Office at Mahood's—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 11.
- Coach Hire,
House of Assembly. See *Stage Hire*.
- Cody's,
Road from, to Quaco—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 37.
- Cole's Island,
Road to, from Apohaqui Station—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 18.
Road to, from New Canaan Bridge, and thence to intersect Road at the Narrows—
To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 24.
- Colina Corner,
Road to, from Apohaqui Station—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 17.
Road to, from new Bridge at R. Blair's, and thence to Case Settlement—To
establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 53.
- Collegiate School. See *University*.
- Commercial Bank,
Account of with the Province on 1st March 1861—Statement by Treasurer laid
before the House, 107.
Returns from, 85. See *Appendix*.
- COMMITTEES,
Appointment of, and proceedings by,
Accounts, 15.
Agricultural Interests, 14.
Barrows, Reverend Allen
On Bill to authorize him to solemnize Marriage, 22 ; Report, 29.
Bills Nos. 3, 30.
Bay of Chaleur—Free Port on North shore of,
On matter of its having been so declared, and the tendency it may
have upon the Trade of this Province, 48.
Contingent Expenses, 14 ; Members added, 15 ; Supplementary Report as
to Stationery for Clerk, Members, and Committees, 21 ; General Report,
and House in Committee on ; allowance to Reporters increased, and
Report adopted, 242 to 244.
Crown Grants—Registration of,
On Bill to provide for, 157 ; Report, 202. Bill No. 89.

COMMITTEES—Continued.

Appointment of, and proceedings by,

Crown Land Department,

On all matters connected with, with power to bring before them persons and papers, 53; power under Act to examine Witnesses conferred, 82; Petition as to Road expenditures in Glassville and Knowlesville Settlements, referred, 96; Resolution directing a particular question to be put to a Witness, 126, 127; Report as to, and referred to Committee of Privileges, and their Report thereon, 138, 139, 145; General Report from Committee with Evidence, and order to print, 161 to 166; Order to go into Committee on, 184; proceeded on, 201, 202, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211; Debate closed and Report adopted, 212, 213. *See Evidence at end of Journal.*

Debtors—Insolvent Confined,

On Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv. of Revised Statutes, relative to; also Bill for the relief of, 92; Report, 110. Bills Nos. 44, 76.

Election Law,

On the subject of the amendment of, 22; Bill to amend Act to regulate Elections, referred, 106; Report, 113. Bill No. 49.

Fisheries, 19; Member added, 87; Petitions relative to the throwing of gurry or offal into Shepody Bay; as also for protection to the Shad Fisheries, referred, 46, 88, 116, 117; Reports, 90, 91, 203, 204. Petitions Nos. 20, 26, 47: Bill No. 75.

Foshay, Isaac—Contractor for Bridge at Hampton Ferry,

On Petition to be remunerated for extra work performed and loss sustained, 129. Petition No. 42.

German Town Lake,

On Petition to be relieved from the operation of an Act passed the last Session relating to the Draining of, 189. Petition No. 66.

Granted Lands—Unimproved,

On Bill to impose a Tax on, 180; Report, 184. Bill No. 2.

Homicide, &c.

On Bill to repeal the seventh Section of Chapter 149, of the Revised Statutes, relating to, and make other provisions, 88; Report, 91, 92. Bill No. 50.

Joint Stock Companies,

On Bill to incorporate, 16; Report recommending a new Bill, 41. Bills Nos. 4, 45.

King, Thomas—Railway Contractor,

On Petition for investigation to be had relative to his claim for services performed on the European and North American Line, with power under Act to examine Witnesses, &c. 84; Motion to enlarge the Committee negatived, 98. Petition No. 25.

Lands Granted—Tax on. *See Granted Lands.*

Lumber—Surveying of,

To consider as to the present mode, and Laws relative to, 32; Member added, 53; Report, 124, 125.

Lumbering Interests, 22; Members added, 102; Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences, referred, 29; Report, 31, 32.—Bill for establishing Booms, referred, 102; Report, 117, 118.—Petitions in reference to incorporating Salmon River Boom Company, referred, 118, 119; Report, 148. Bills Nos. 8, 79: Petitions 50, 57.

COMMITTEES—*Continued.**Appointment of, and proceedings by,*

Mining Interests, 14.

Myers, Dillon P.

On Petition for claim for extra work performed on the European and North American Railway, 21; power under Act to examine Witnesses, &c. conferred, 81; Report, 211. Petition No. 4.

Privileges, 14; Report from Committee on Crown Land Department upon the subject of a distinct question put to a Witness under order of the House, referred, 138, 139; Report, 145.

Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway.

On Bills to consolidate and amend the Facility Acts; and Acts relating to, 119; Report, 158, 159. Bills Nos. 93, 94.

Saint James Church, Newcastle.

On Bill to authorize the Trustees of, to make sale of Lands devised to them in trust by the late John Harkins, deceased, 28; Report, 30, 31. Petition No. 3: Bill 11.

Smith, Reverend Matthew

On Petition to be remunerated for Lands taken from him for Railway purposes, 118. Petition No. 43.

Trade, 15.

Connell, Honorable Charles

Resignation of, as Member of the Executive Council, and Office of Postmaster General—Despatches and Correspondence in reference to, and the appointment of his successor, 226 to 240.

Contingencies,

House of Assembly—Committee on, appointed, 14; Members added, 15; Supplementary Report as to Stationery for Clerk, Committees, and Members, 21; General Report, and House in Committee on; allowances to Reporters increased on division, and Report then adopted, 242 to 244.

Legislature—Grant to Officers and other expenses of, voted in Supply, 140, 141.

Coroners' Inquests,

In addition to and amendment of Law relating to. Bill No. 14.

Cogle, Oliver B. and others,

That Commissioners of Water Supply for Carleton may be elected by the Freemen and Freeholders. Petition No. 27: Bill 102.

Courts of Probate. See *Probate, &c.*

Criminal Court,

Saint John—To establish. Bill No. 1.

Crown Grants,

Registration of—To provide for. Bill No. 89.

Crown Land Department.

Matters connected with—Committee on, appointed, with power to bring before them persons and papers, 53; power under Act to examine Witnesses, &c. conferred, 82; Petition relative to Road expenditures in Glassville and Knowlesville Settlements, referred, 96; *Petition No. 35*. Resolution directing a particular question to be put to Witness, carried on division, 126, 127; Report as to, and referred to Committee of Privileges, 138, 139; their Report thereon, 145; General Report from Committee, and order to print,

161; Order to go into Committee on, 184; proceeded on, 201, 202, 205; and Resolution for adopting the Report and amendment thereto moved and debated, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211; Debate closed, amendment negatived on division, and original Resolution agreed to and adopted, 212, 213. *See Evidence at close of Journal.*

Crown Land Office.

Annual Returns from, laid before the House, 110. *See Appendix.*

Crown Lands.

Lumber from—To obtain greater facilities for Licences to cut. Bill No. 8.

Sale and disposal of—To prevent, except for actual settlement, and limit the quantity. Bill No. 7.

Sales by Deputy Beckwith—Return of, on 1st November 1859, under Regulations of August 1858, 201.

Customs Department,

Expenses of—Grant to defray, voted in Supply, 145, 146.

Returns from, shewing Imports and Exports, Vessels Entered, Cleared, and Registered, and Shipping owned, &c. &c. &c. *See Appendix.*

D

Daniels, Marvin and others,

For Act to protect the Shad Fisheries at the Head of the Bay of Fundy. Petition No. 47: Bill 75.

Dead Falls and Traps,

Relating to the setting of. Bill No. 110.

Deadly Weapons,

To prevent the carrying of. Bill No. 20.

Deals, &c.

Admission of, into French Empire. *See Timber: Deals, &c.: Addresses.*

Death,

Punishment of, in certain cases—To abolish. *See Homicide, &c.*

Deaths, Marriages, and Births. *See Births, &c.*

Debates,

Reporters of—Allowance to, recommended in Report from Contingent Committee, and increased by House on division, 243, 244.

Reporting and Publishing of—Report from Committee appointed at last Session to make arrangements for, and House in Committee on, and adopted, 16.

Debtors,

Insolvent and Confined—For relief of. Bills Nos. 44, 76, 114.

DesChutes River,

Road from, to American Boundary—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 109.

Despatches,

Right of Executive Council to see or be apprised of their contents before being transmitted to the Colonial Secretary—For copies of Correspondence had, and Minutes of Council relative thereto.—Address, 178; Reply, 186, 213 to 220.

Dickey's Mill,

Road from, to Robert Golding's, thence to intersect Road at the Narrows—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 21.

Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. *See Marriage, &c.*

Dodge, Isaac and others.

For Road from Richard Sherwood's, through Saint Martins, to Quaco—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 69 : Bill 162.

Dorchester.

French Paupers in—For Act to provide for the support of. Petition No. 13 : Bills Nos. 56, 157.

Dredging Machine.

Grant for, voted in Supply, 155. See *Navigation*.

Dunn's,

Road from, at Little River, to Nerepis—To establish as a Great Road. Petition No. 24 : Bill 17.

Duties. See *Revenue*.

Edgett, Hiram and others.

For Road from Penobscuis Railway Station to Salmon River—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 37.

Education.

Baptist Society, Fredericton—Returns from, 146.

Board of—Report from Chief Superintendent of Schools, 107. See *Appendix*.

Colleges. See *University : Wesleyan*.

Grammar School, Fredericton. See *University Returns in Appendix*.

Grammar and Superior Schools—Relating to. Bill No. 154.

Madras School.

For authority to Trustees of, to raise Money on Mortgage. Petition No. 15 : Bill 38.

Report from Governor and Trustees of, 85. See *Appendix*.

Model School. See *Training, &c.*

Parish Schools—Report from Board of Education relative to, 107. See *Appendix*.

Sackville Academy. See *Wesleyan*.

Superior Schools. See *Grammar, &c.*

Support of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 160.

Training, Model, and Parish Schools—Report from Chief Superintendent relative to, 107. See *Appendix*.

University of New Brunswick.

Establishing of—For copies of Correspondence and Minutes of Council in reference to Act for ; also names of Professors and persons appointed to Senate.—Address, 264, 205 ; Reply, 211, 221 to 226.

Relating to. Bill No. 153.

Report from President of, with Accounts of Registrar. 85. See *Appendix*.

Wesleyan Academy, Sackville—Report and Returns from, relative to Ladies' Department, 85. See *Appendix*.

Educational purposes.

To provide for. Grant voted in Supply, 160.

Edmundston,

Road from, to the Canada Line—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 80.

Eel River.

Road from, to Oak Bay, passing Skiff Lake, to North Lake—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 130.

- Election Law,
 Amendment of—Committee appointed to report upon subject of, 22; Report, 113. Petitions Nos. 61, 62, 63; Bill No. 49.
 Revisors under—Statements shewing the expense of performing the duties of—Address for, 46; Reply, 49, 146.
- Emigration,
 Encouragement of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 160.
 Passengers arriving in the Province—Relating to. Bill No. 140.
 Report from Robert Shives, Esquire, Officer at Saint John, laid before the House, 101. See *Appendix*.
- Executive Council,
 Correspondence between, and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Lieutenant Governor and the Attorney General, relative to his removal from office of Executive Councillor, 130 to 135; Order to print, 135. See *Ministerial arrangements*.
 Right to see Despatches before transmission to Colonial Secretary. See *Despatches*.
- Executive Government,
 Responsible to the people for judicious management of Public Domain, &c.—Resolution expressive of the opinion of the House moved when in Committee on the Report of the Select Committee on matters connected with the Crown Land Department, and debated, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211; negatived on division, 212.
- Exhibition,
 Works of Industry and Art of all Nations, to be holden in London in 1862—Despatch from Colonial Secretary, with Enclosure, respecting, 85, 86.
- Export Duty,
 Saint Stephen—To abolish. Bill No. 148.
- Exports and Imports. See *Custom House Returns: Revenue: Appendix*.
- F**
- Ferguson, Adam and others,
 That investigation may be had into the charges against, and the dismissal of James S. Morse from office of Postmaster at Campbellton. Petition No. 64.
- Finances,
 Report from Provincial Secretary in reference to, 54 to 60; Order to print, 77.
 Statements and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditures, 61 to 77; Order to print, 77. See *Revenue: Railways: Appendix*.
- Firewood and Bark,
 Measurement of—In addition to Chapter 93 of Revised Statutes, relating to. Bill No. 46.
- Fisheries,
 Committee on, appointed, 19; Member added, 87; Petitions relative to the throwing of gurry or offal into Shepody Bay, referred, 46, 88, 116, 117; Reports, 90, 91, and 203, 204. Petitions Nos. 20, 26, 47; Bill No. 75.
 Miramichi—Report from Society at, 85. See *Appendix*.
 Newfoundland—Resolution adopted by House of Assembly of, relative to, laid before the House by Speaker, 13.
 Protection and encouragement of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 160.
 Salmon on Sea Coast of Gloucester—Petition from Justices of, respecting—Address for, 155; Reply, 161; Report from Fishery Committee relative to, 204.

Fisheries—*Continued.*

Sea and River—In addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of Revised Statutes, relative to. Bill No. 75.

Shad, at Head of Bay of Fundy—For protection to. Petition No. 47.

Shepody Bay—For the protection of Fisheries in, by preventing the throwing overboard of gurry or offal. Petitions Nos. 20, 26: Bill No. 78.

Foley, Francis and others,

For the exploration for a Great Road from Railway Station at Annagance, to Hopewell. Petition No. 7.

Foshay, Isaac

Contractor for building Bridge at Hampton Ferry—For Petition to be remunerated for extra services performed thereon.—Address, 90; Reply, 97, 111. Petition No. 42.

Fraser, William J. and others,

For the incorporation of the Miramichi Bank. Petition No. 33: Bill 119.

Fredericton,

Road from, through New Maryland, to Saint Andrews—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 107.

Freestone Company,

Westmorland Olive—To amend Act to incorporate. Bill No. 125.

French Empire,

Admission of Wood Goods into—Despatches in answer to Address to Her Majesty the Queen at the last Session, laid before the House, 23, 24.

French Paupers,

Dorchester—For Act to provide for the support of. Petition No. 13: Bills Nos. 56, 157.

Gallagher, James and others,

For Roads from Saint John to Suspension Bridge and Indian Town to be established as Great Roads. Petition No. 14: Bill 36.

Gaul Limits,

To extend the power of Sheriffs in granting of. Bill No. 135.

Gas Company,

Newcastle—To incorporate. Bill No. 57.

Gaspercau,

Road to, from Cain's River and Chatham—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 82.

German Town Lake,

To relieve inhabitants of Parish of Harvey from the operation of an Act passed at the last Session relating to the draining of. Petition No. 66.

Giberson, Joshua D. and others,

That parts of Parishes of Grand Falls and Perth be erected into a separate Parish. Petition No. 48: Bill 120.

Glassville and Knowlesville Settlements,

For investigation as to Road expenditure in. Petition No. 35.

Gloucester,

Lazaretto at Tracadie,

Accounts of Expenditures on. See *Auditor's Report: Appendix.*

Medical Superintendent of—Correspondence and Documents relative to alteration in, furnished under a notice of motion for an Address, 204.

Report from Honorable James Davidson, Secretary to Board of Health, relative to, 85. See *Appendix.*

Support and maintenance of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 1 60.

Gloucester—*Continued.*

Salmon Fishery on Sea Coast of—Petition from Justices respecting—Address for copy of, 155; Reply, 161; Report from Committee on Fisheries relative to, 203, 204.

Golding's, Robert

Road to, from Dickey's Mill, and to intersect Road at the Narrows—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 21.

Good, George and others,

For amendment in Act 18 Victoria, regulating Elections. Petition No. 63: Bill 49.

Government,

Expenses of—To provide for defraying. Bill No. 146. Grant to meet unforeseen expenses of, voted in Supply, 161.

Responsibility of. See *Executive Government.*

Grammar Schools. See *Education.*

Grammar and Superior Schools,

Relating to. Bill No. 154.

Grand Falls Bridge,

Construction and rebuilding of—For statements of Moneys expended in; as also copies of Correspondence with Board of Works, and of Contracts and Documents relative to.—Address, 50; Reply, 81, 114, 115.

Grand Falls and Perth,

To erect parts of, into a separate Parish. Petition No. 48: Bill 120.

Granted Lands,

- Unimproved—To impose a Tax on. Bill No. 2.

Great Roads and Bridges. See *Roads, &c.: Public Works: Appendix.*

H

Hammond River,

Booms on—That Act authorizing the owners of Saw Mills to erect and keep up, may be revived and continued. Petition No. 17; against Act, Petition No. 39.

Viaduct at—For investigation to be had into claim of Messrs. Small & Crosby for building. Petition No. 44.

Hampton Ferry,

Bridge at—Extra services performed on, by Isaac Foshay, Contractor for building—Address for Petition relative to, 90; Reply, 97, 111. Petition No. 42.

Harbours,

Appropriation for deepening and improving, made in 1854—For statement shewing the expenditure of, and balance remaining in hand, 50, 51; Reply, 80, 138.

Harkins, John

Lands devised by, to Trustees of Saint James Church—For authority to sell. Petition No. 3: Bills Nos. 11, 160.

Harrison, Thomas and others,

For Road from Jones' Creek, by Post Office at Mahood's, through Clones Settlement, by G. Dunn's, to intersect the Nerepis Road—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 11.

For Road from William Dunn's, through the Jerusalem and Jackson Settlements, to Merritt's—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 24: Bill 17.

- Harrison, Rev. William and others,
Against alteration in the present mode of appointing Commissioners of Water Supply in Carleton. Petition No. 28 : Bill 102.
- Hartley, George T.
For the purchase of Crown Land in the Ennishone Settlement, in the Parish of Grand Falls. Petition No. 70.
- Hartt, Judah and others,
That Court of Sessions or Municipality of any County may be restrained from the granting of Tavern Licences. Petition No. 68.
- Harvey Corner,
Road from, to Albert Quarries—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 108.
- Hayward, William and others,
For investigation to be had as to Road expenditures in the Glassville and Knowlesville Settlements. Petition No. 35.
- Hebert, Simon
Land taken from him on laying out the Town Plat of Edmundston in 1852—Documents relative to, laid before the House, 107 ; House in Committee on, and Resolution recommending remuneration to be made, passed on division, 147 ; Address thereon, 147 ; Reply, 161.
- Hewson, William and others,
For the extension of Act to explain Chapter 69, Title x, of Revised Statutes, relating to Sewers in Sackville, to Parish of Westmorland. Petition No. 40 : Bill 95.
- Highways,
Laws relating to—To consolidate and amend. Bills Nos. 9, 47.
Newcastle—For the appointment of Commissioners to lay out. Bill No. 12.
- Hillsborough,
Road from Great Road in, to Oil Works in Baltimore Settlement and Caledonia Mountain—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 23.
- Hoben, George W. and others,
For Act to incorporate Salmon River Boom Company. Petition No. 50.
- Homestead,
To exempt from Execution against Real Estate. Bill No. 19.
- Homicide and other offences, &c.
To repeal Section 7 of Chapter 149, of Revised Statutes, relating to, and make other provisions. Bill No. 50.
- Hopewell,
Road to, from Annagance Railway Station—For exploration to be had for. Petition No. 7.
- Hopewell River,
Road to, from Salisbury Railway Station—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 39.
- Horse Railway Company,
For Act to incorporate. Petition No. 22.
- Hospital,
Erection of, at Saint John—Grant towards, voted in Supply, 160.
Marine, at Saint John—Report from Commissioners for, 85. See *Appendix*.
- House of Assembly,
Contingent Expenses of. See *Contingencies*.
Debates of—Report from Committee appointed at last Session to make arrangements for Reporting and Publishing thereof, and adopted, 16 ; Grants for defraying the expense of, in *Contingencies*, 243 ; increased allowance to Reporters, 243.

House of Assembly—*Continued.*

Members of—*See Members.*

Stage Drivers to—Appointment of John Turner in place of George Turner, deceased, 14.

Vacancy in, by appointment to Office—Reported by Speaker, and Member returned and takes his Seat, 9, 10.

Humbolt Mining Company,

To amend Act to incorporate. Bill No. 105.

Hutton, Henry and others,

For Act authorizing an increase in the number of Members of the Saint Stephen Fire Engine Company Petition No. 41: Bill 97.

I

Immigration. *See Emigration.*

Imports and Exports. *See Custom House: Revenue: Appendix.*

Inches, Andrew

Witness before Committee on subject of Crown Land Department—Resolution prescribing a particular question to be put to, carried on division, 126, 127. *See Privileges.*

Incorporated Companies,

Returns from. *See Banks, &c.*

Indian Town,

Portland—Road to, from Saint John—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 14: Bills Nos. 36, 116.

Indians,

Relief of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 160.

Industry and Art,

Works of—Exhibition to be holden in London in 1862—Despatch from Colonial Secretary, with Enclosure, respecting, 85, 86.

Insolvent Debtors,

Relief of. Bills Nos. 44, 76, 114.

Insurance on Lives,

Relating to, for the benefit of Married Women. Bill No. 6.

Inter-Colonial Railway. *See Addresses to Her Majesty: Railway.*

Internal Navigation. *See Navigation.*

Intoxicating Liquors. *See Spirituous.*

J

Jerusalem Settlement,

Road through, from W. Dunn's—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 24: Bill 17.

Jewett's Mill,

Road to, from A. M. Keen's, and thence through Scotch and Springfield Settlements, to intersect Woodstock Road—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 129.

Joint Stock Companies,

To incorporate. Bills Nos. 4, 45.

Jones' Creek,

Road from, by Post Office at Mahood's, thence through Clones Settlement by G. Dunn's, to intersect Nerepis Road at Perry's—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 11.

- Journals,
Order to Print, 13.
- Judges' Fees,
Supreme Court—To abolish. Bills Nos. 32, 144.
- Jurors,
To amend the Act relating to. Bill No. 128.
- Justices in Civil Suits,
To increase the jurisdiction of. Bill No. 66.
To amend Chapter 137, Title xxxvii, relating to jurisdiction of. Bill No. 151.
- K**
- Kearney, Anthony and others,
For amendment in Act 18 Victoria, regulating Elections. Petition No. 61 :
Bill 49.
- Kent,
Polling Place in Carleton—To establish an additional. Petition No. 58 : Bill 138.
- Keswick,
Road from, to Woodstock, leading through Hayneville, Greenlaw, and Newburgh
Settlements—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 83.
- Kilpatrick's, Alexander
Road to, from George Burnett's, passing through Passekeag and Salt Spring
Settlements—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 163.
- King, Thomas
Railway Contractor on European and North American Line—For copies of Pe-
tition and other Documents relative to his claim for services.—Address, 50 ;
Reply, 80, 84. Petition No. 25.
- Knowlesville,
Road expenditures in—For investigation as to. Petition No. 35.
- L**
- LaFrance, Rev. F. X. and others,
For Act providing for the support of French Paupers. Petition No. 13 : Bills
Nos. 56, 157.
- Lake George,
Road to, from Manzer Atherton's, and thence to Magaguadavic Lake—To es-
tablish as a Great Road. Bill No. 124.
- Lands,
Granted or unimproved—To impose a Tax on. Bill No. 2.
Public or ungranted—To prevent the sale of, except for actual settlement, and
limit the quantity. Bill No. 7.
- Law,
In further amendment of. Bill No. 101.
- Lazaretto, Tracadie. See *Gloucester*.
- Legislative Council,
Constitution of—To change by rendering it elective. Bill No. 43.
Messages from. See *Messages*.
- Legislative Library,
Provision for new Books, &c.—Grant for, voted in Supply, 140, 141.
- Legislature,
Officers and Contingent Expenses of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 140, 141.
Witness before Committee of—Distinct question to be put to, by order of the
House, 126, 127 ; Report as to, and referred to Committee of Privileges,
138, 139 ; their Report, 145.

Life Insurance. See *Insurance: Married Women.*

Light Houses.

Auditor's Report on Accounts of Commissioners for. See *Appendix.*

Bay of Fundy—Report from Commissioners, 109. See *Appendix.*

Cape Canso—That arrangements be made to relieve Vessels bound to Gulf Ports in this Province from the existing Tax for the support of.—Address, 240; Reply, 244.

Little River,

Queen's County—Road from, at W. Dunn's, through Jerusalem, to Nerepis—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 24: Bill 17.

Victoria—Licence to cut Timber and Lumber on—Correspondence had between James Tibbits, Esquire, and the Surveyor General, relative to, laid before the House, 77.

Liquors. See *Spirituous.*

Lister's Mills,

Road from, to Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 115.

Logs and Lumber,

Booms for the securing of—To establish and regulate. Bill No. 79.

Long's Creek,

Road from the Mouth of, through the Smithfield Settlement—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 121.

Loon Bay,

Road to, from Episcopal Church in Saint James—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 68.

Lumber,

Booms for securing. See *Logs, &c.*

Export Duty on,

To abolish at Saint Stephen. Bill No. 148.

To repeal Chapter 15, Title iii, of Revised Statutes. Bill No. 150.

Licences to cut—To afford greater facilities for obtaining. Bill No. 8.

Surveying of—Committee to report as to Laws relative to present mode of, 32; Member added, 53; Report, 124, 125.

Lumbering Interests,

Committee on, appointed, 22; Members added, 102; Licence facility Bill referred, No. 8; Report, 31, 32.—Bill for establishing Booms, referred, No. 79; Report, 117, 118.—Salmon River Boom Company Petitions referred, Nos. 50, 57; Report, 148.

Lunatic Asylum,

Auditor's Report on Accounts of Commissioners for. See *Appendix.*

Expenses and extension of—Grants for, voted in Supply, 160.

Reports from Commissioners and Medical Superintendent, 85. See *Appendix.*

Lyman, William and others,

For Road from the Great Road near Salmon River, in the Parish of Alma, to the Railway Station at Sussex—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 51.



Madras School,

Report from Governor and Trustees of, 85. See *Appendix.*

To authorize them to raise Money on Mortgage. Petition No. 15: Bill 38.

- Magaguadavic Lake,
Road to, from Manzer Atherton's, by way of Lake George, and through the
Magundy and Magaguadavic Settlements—To establish as a Great Road.
Bill No. 124.
- Marine Hospital,
Saint John—Report from Commissioners for, 85. See *Appendix*.
- Marriage,
To authorize certain persons to solemnize. Petition No. 1: Bills Nos. 3, 30.
- Marriage and Divorce,
Act passed at the last Session relating to—Despatch from Colonial Secretary,
advising the withholding of the Royal Assent until an amendment be made
thereto, 39, 40.
To amend the Law relating to. Bill No. 48.
- Marriages, Births, and Deaths,
Registry of. See *Births, &c.*
- Married Women,
Insurance on lives for the benefit of—Relating to. Bill No. 6.
- Matrimonial Causes. See *Marriage and Divorce*.
- Maryland. See *New Maryland*.
- Medical Council of Health,
Further to amend Act to provide. Bill No. 147.
- Members of Assembly,
Election of—To amend the Act to regulate. Bill No. 49.
Leave of absence to, 48, 105, 179.
Proceedings against—To regulate. Bill No. 112.
Property qualification of—To abolish. Bill No. 64.
Vacancy by appointment to office—Reported by Speaker, 9; Member sworn in
and takes his seat, 10.
- Merzeroll, Michael and others,
For the establishing of an additional Polling place in Carleton, County of Kent.
Petition No. 58: Bill 138.
- MESSAGES,
From His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
Accounts. See *Auditor General: Appendix*.
- Agricultural Board,
First Annual Report from, being for the years 1859 and 1860, 99.
See *Appendix*.
- Appointments to Offices of Profit, &c.
List of those made since 1st January 1860; and Letter from J. A.
Beckwith, Esquire, resigning office of Chief Clerk in Auditor
General's Department, furnished under an Address, 138.
- Auditor General,
Reports from, on the Accounts of Province Treasurer, Receiver General,
and other Public Departments, 37. See *Appendix*.
- Banks and Incorporated Companies,
Returns from, 85, 193, 196. See *Appendix*.
- Baptist Education Society—Fredericton,
Returns from, for the past year, 145.
- Baring Brothers and Company,
Communication from, with their Account Current with the Province,
and Interest Account, for the past year, 101. See *Revenue*.

MESSAGES—Continued.

From His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

Black Rod,

Messages by, requiring the attendance of House in Council Chamber, 9, 244.

Board of Education,

Report from Chief Superintendent of Schools for the past year, 107. See *Appendix*.

Board of Health—Saint John,

Report from Commissioners of, for the past year, 109. See *Appendix*.

Board of Works,

Report from Chief Commissioner of, for past year, 77. See *Appendix*.
Statements of Moneys granted for Public Works and Bridges, and drawn and paid by Chief Commissioner, furnished under an Address, 114, 115.

Bye Roads, York County,

Return of sum appropriated for, in 1860, and the expenditure thereof, furnished under notice for an Address, 154.

Crown Land Department,

Annual Returns from, 110. See *Appendix*.

Crown Lands—Sales of, at Grand Falls,

Returns of, by Deputy C. E. Beckwith, on 1st November 1859, 201.

Despatches to Colonial Secretary,

Right of Executive Council to see, before their transmission—Correspondence had between His Excellency and Secretary of State upon the subject of, and Minutes of Council relative thereto, furnished under an Address, 213 to 220.

Duties,

Comparative Statements of, from 1st November 1859 to 31st January 1860, and 1st November 1860 to 31st January 1861, 109. See *Appendix*.

Election Law. See *Revisors*.

Emigration,

Report from Robert Shives, Esquire, Officer at Saint John, 101. See *Appendix*.

Executive Council. See *Ministerial arrangements*.

Exhibition in London. See *Works of Industry, &c*.

Financial Statements,

Report from Provincial Secretary, and other Statements relative to, 54 to 77. See *Revenue: Railways*.

Fishery Society, Miramichi,

Report from, for the past year, 85. See *Appendix*.

Foshay, Isaac, Bridge Contractor,

Petition to be remunerated for extra work performed in the erection of Bridge at Hampton Ferry, furnished under an Address, 111. Petition No. 42.

Grand Falls Bridge,

Statements of Moneys expended in the construction of, and Correspondence had, and other Documents relative thereto, furnished under an Address, 115.

MESSAGES—*Continued.*

From His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

Harbours—Deepening of, &c.

Memorandum of Warrants issued under the Grant of £5000 voted in the year 1854, furnished under an Address, 138.

Hartley, George T.

Petition for the purchase of Crown Land in the Ennishone Settlement, Parish of Grand Falls, 201. Petition No. 70.

Hebert, Simon—Land in Edmundston,

Information asked for, relative to the taking thereof by the Government on laying out the Town Plat in 1852, 107. See *Addresses*.

Incorporated Companies,

Returns from. See *Banks, &c.*

Industry and Arts. See *Works of, &c.*

King, Thoma, sRailway Contractor,

Petition that investigation may be had as to his claim for services performed on the European and North American Line, furnished under an Address, 84. Petition No. 25.

Lazaretto at Tracadie,

Medical Superintendent of—Correspondence and documents upon the subject of an alteration in, 204.

Report from Hon. James Davidson, relative to, 85. See *Appendix*.

Light Houses,

Bay of Fundy—Report from Commissioners for, 109. See *Appendix*.

Lunatic Asylum,

Reports from Commissioners for, and Medical Superintendent, 85. See *Appendix*.

Madras School,

Report from Governor and Trustees of, for the past year, 85. See *Appendix*.

Marine Hospital, Saint John,

Report from Commissioners for, 85. See *Appendix*.

Marriage and Divorce,

Act relating to, passed at the last Session—Despatch from Colonial Secretary, advising of the withholding Her Majesty's assent until an amendment be made thereto, 39, 40.

Militia,

Report from Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, Adjutant General, relative to, 118. See *Appendix*.

Ministerial Arrangements, &c.

Correspondence had between His Excellency and the Executive Council and the Attorney General respecting, 130 to 135.

Morse, James S., Postmaster at Campbellton,

Correspondence and documents relative to his dismissal from Office of, furnished under an Address, 204.

Municipality of County of York,

Accounts of Receipts and Expenditures by, for the past year, 158.

Offices of Profit,

See *Appointments*.

Parish Schools,

See *Board of Education*.

MESSAGES—Continued.

From His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

Peticodiac,

Bridge over—Petition for the erection of, furnished under notice for an Address, 141. Petition No. 55.

Police Magistrate. See *Railways*.

Porter, George

Petition for pecuniary aid in consideration of his services in Her Majesty's Navy, furnished under an Address, 193. Petition No. 67.

Postmaster General—Resignation of, &c.

Correspondence upon the subject of, with Minutes of Council and other documents relative to the issue of Postage Stamps, furnished under an Address, 226 to 240.

Post Office Department,

Reports and Accounts from Postmaster General, 103. See *Appendix*.

Prince of Wales,

Account of Expenditures incurred on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness to this Province, furnished under an Address, 101.

Province Treasurer,

Accounts from. See *Revenue: Appendix*.

Public Accounts. See *Auditor General: Appendix*.

Public Works. See *Board of Works: Appendix*.

Railways,

Accounts with Commissioners for, on the 1st March 1861—Statement made up by Province Treasurer, 107.

Earth and Rock Cuttings—Return of, under which Contracts were taken, furnished under an Address, 88, 89.

Financial Statements relative to, for the year ending 31st October 1860; and estimated Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1861, 65, 66, and 73 to 77.

General Statements, including Interest and Impost Accounts, as also Receipts on the Line from the first opening thereof, furnished under an Address, 167 to 173.

Police Magistrate—Return of cases adjudicated upon before him, and of Receipts and Expenditures from 1859 to 1861, furnished under an Address, 109.

Report from Commissioners for year ending 31st October last, 37. See *Appendix*.

Saint John to Shediac—Statements and Returns in reference to the Revenue and Expenditure on Line, furnished under an Address, 167 to 173.

Salisbury District—Sections 4 and 5—Copies of Contracts for the construction of, and Account of Moneys paid to the Contractors, furnished under an Address, 88, 89.

Receiver General,

Accounts of. See *Auditor's Report: Appendix*.

Reciprocity Treaty,

Awards made by Commissioners and Umpire under, prior to 1st January 1861, 182. See *Appendix*.

MESSAGES—Continued.

From His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

Revenue,

Accounts from Province Treasurer, &c.—Auditor's Report on, 37. See *Appendix*.

Baring Brothers and Company—Communication from them, with their Account Current and Interest Account for the past year, 101.

Comparative Statements of, from the 1st November 1559 to 31st January 1860, and 1st November 1860 to 31st January 1861, 109. See *Appendix*.

Commercial Bank—Statement of Account with the Province on 1st March 1861, made up by Provincial Treasurer, 107.

Financial Affairs,

Report from Provincial Secretary relative to, for the year ending 31st December 1860, 54 to 60.

Statements shewing Debts and Assets, and estimated Revenue and Expenditure, 61 to 77.

Railway Commissioners—Statement of Accounts with Province, on 1st March 1861, made up by Treasurer, 107.

Warrants drawn on Treasury, between 31st October 1860, and 1st March 1861—List of, 107. See *Appendix*.

Revised Statutes,

Documents drawn up by Honorable W. B. Kinnear, relative to service performed in connection with, furnished under notice for an Address, 158.

Revisors under Election Law,

Returns from Clerks of Peace, and Secretary Treasurers of Incorporated Counties, shewing the expenses attending the performance of the duties of, furnished under an Address, 146.

Schools,

Report from Chief Superintendent of, 107. See *Appendix*.

Shepody River,

Bridge over—Petitions for aid in the erection of, furnished under an Address, 141. Petitions Nos. 53, 54.

Small and Crosby, Contractors, &c.

Petition for investigation to be had relative to their claim for building Viaduct at Hammond River, 111. Petition No. 44.

Smith, Reverend Matthew

Petition to be remunerated for Lands taken from him for Railway purposes, furnished under an Address, 111. Petition No. 43.

Supervisors employed on Great Roads,

Statement shewing the names of, and remuneration received by each, &c., in the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, furnished under an Address, 101. See *Appendix*.

Timber, Deals, and Wood Goods,

Admission of, into French Empire—Despatches upon the subject of, in reply to Address to Her Majesty of last Session, 23, 24.

Training and Model School. See *Board of Education*.

Treasury. See *Revenue: Appendix*.

Treaty. See *Reciprocity*.

MESSAGES—Continued.

From His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

University of New Brunswick,

Act to establish—Correspondence had with Colonial Secretary upon the subject of Royal Assent, together with Minutes of Council relative thereto; as also the names of the appointments of President and Senate; furnished under an Address, 221 to 226.

Report from President of, with Account of the Registrar of the Income and Expenditure for the past year, 85. See *Appendix*.

Wallace, George

Petition to be reimbursed loss of a Letter containing money, mailed at Post Office in Kent, 111. Petition No. 45.

Warrants. See *Revenue: Appendix*.

Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison,

Report in reference to Ladies' Department, with Returns of the Institution for the past year, 85. See *Appendix*.

Wood Goods,

Admission of, into French Empire. See *Timber, Deals, &c.*

Works of Industry and Art,

Exhibition to be holden in London in 1862—Circular Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle respecting, with Enclosure, 86, 87.

York County,

Receipts and Expenditures by. See *Municipality*.

From Legislative Council,

Agreeing to Bills, 81, 89, 101, 104, 107, 114, 120, 122, 129, 144, 150, 159, 177, 178, 181, 185, 188, 189, 192, 199, 201, 207, 209.

Bills originated in Council and sent down for concurrence, 114.

Joint Addresses. See *Addresses*.

Militia,

Expenses of—Grant to meet, voted in Supply, 160.

Report from Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, Adjutant General, relative to, laid before the House, 118. See *Appendix*.

Volunteers—Relating to. Bill No. 143.

Mill Reserves,

Relating to. Bill No. 27.

Milltown,

Saint Stephen—Lock-up House at—To authorize the erection of. Bill No. 35.

Mining Interests,

Committee on, appointed, 14.

Ministerial Arrangements,

Correspondence between His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council, and His Excellency and the Attorney General respecting, laid before the House, 130 to 135: Order to print, 135.

Miramichi,

Fishery Society—Report from, 85. See *Appendix*.

River—Improvement of the navigation of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 155.

Miramichi Bank,

To incorporate. Petition No. 33: Bill 119.

Model School. See *Education*.

Moncton,

Road commencing near, known as the M'Lauchlan Road, to the Richibucto River—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 52.

Town of—For repeal of Act incorporating. Petition No. 65.

Monetary affairs. See *Finances: Revenue*.

Moore, Alexander and others,

For Road from Penobscuis Railway Station, through South Branch and Mechanics' Settlements, to J. M'Manus', and thence to Salmon River in Alma—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 8: Bill 28.

Morse, James S.

Postmaster at Campbellton—For investigation into the causes of his dismissal from the office of. Petition No. 64. Address for Correspondence and Documents relative to, 182; Reply, 188, 204.

Mount Allison—Academy at. See *Wesleyan*.

Municipalities,

To amend the Law relating to. Petition No. 16: Bill 63.

Murray, James

To be compensated for loss of Money forwarded by Mail. Address for application, 188; Reply, 198.

Myers, Dillon P.

Claim for extra work performed on European and North American Railway—That investigation as to, may be further proceeded with. Petition No. 4.

Mc

M'Keen's, Abraham

Road from, to Jewett's Mill, and thence through Scotch and Springfield Settlements, to intersect Woodstock Road—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 129.

M'Manus', John

Road to, from Penobscuis Railway Station, and thence to Salmon River, in Parish of Alma—To establish as a Great Road. Petition No. 8: Bill 28.

M'Manus', Michael

Road from, by way of Timothy Leary's, to Sussex Corner—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 99.

N

Nase's, John M.

Road from, at the Mouth of the Nerepis River, through Cheany Settlement, and thence through Jerusalem Settlement to Gagetown and Oromocto—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 156.

Navigation,

Internal and Steam—Grant to provide for the improvement of, voted, in Supply, 155.

New Brunswick Bank,

Return from, 85. See *Appendix*.

New Canaan Bridge,

Road from, to Cole's Island, thence to intersect Road at the Narrows—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 24.

Newcastle,

Gas Company—To incorporate. Bill No. 57.

Streets and Public Landings in—To authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out and regulate. Bill No. 12.

- Newcastle and Chatham,
Steam Ferries at—Grant towards the support of, voted in Supply, 160.
- Newfoundland,
Fisheries at—Communication from Speaker of the Assembly of that Colony,
with Resolutions adopted by that House, relative to, 13, 14.
- New Maryland,
Road through, from Fredericton to Saint Andrews—To establish as a Great
Road. Bill No. 107.
- North Lake,
Road to, from Oak Bay, passing Skiff Lake—To establish as a Great Road. Bill
No. 130.
- Northumberland,
Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in, and Queen's County—For the estab-
lishment and regulation of. Bill No. 79.
- North West Bridge,
Miramichi—Road from, to the Red Bank Post Office—To establish as a Great
Road. Bill No. 118.
- ①
- Oak Bay,
Road to, from Eel River, and thence passing Skiff Lake to North Lake—To
establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 130.
- Oat Mills,
Encouragement of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 160.
- Office,
Appointments to, since 1st January 1860, and that of Clerk in Auditor General's
Office—Address for list of, and statement of Salaries, 50; Reply, 81, 138.
- Officers and Contingencies,
Legislature—Grant for, voted in Supply, 160. See *Contingencies*.
- Oil Works,
Baltimore Settlement—Road to, from Hillsborough—To establish as a Great
Road. Bill No. 23.
- O'Keleher, Thomas
That action be taken on the Report of a Select Committee in the Session of 1859,
relative to a Grant of Land issued to one Richard Horsford. Petition No. 71.
- Old Soldiers, &c. See *Pensions*.
- Olive Freestone Company,
Westmorland—To amend Act to incorporate. Bill No. 125.
- Orders of Day,
Address in answer to Speech, 14; proceeded on, 17, 18. See *Addresses*.
Bills. See No. 71.
Bridge over River Saint John at Woodstock—On documents relative to the
erection of, 190.
Crown Land Department—On Report of Select Committee on matters connected
with, 184; proceeded on 201, &c. See *Crown Land Department*.
Speech at opening of Session, 21; proceeded on, and Resolution that a Supply
be granted, 37.
Supervisors employed on Great Roads—On statements of, laid before the House
by His Excellency, 129.

Orders of Day—*Continued.*

Supply, 37, 80, 94, 101, 141, 146, 151, 153, 156; proceeded on, and Resolution that a Supply be granted, 80; Motion to proceed to Order of Day superseded on Resolution being moved, declaring it inexpedient to consider Supply until Crown Land Committee Report; Debated and negatived on divisions, 137, 138, 140; Supply proceeded in, and Grants voted, 140, 141, 145, 146, 151, 153, 155, 160, 161.

Wallace, George—Relative to his claim to be reimbursed the loss of a Money Letter mailed at the Post Office in Kent, 126; proceeded on and progress, 139, 140. See Petition No. 45.

Ossekeag,

Railway Station—Road from, intersecting the Road from Scribner's to Bellisle, through the Valley of the Pequaquet Stream—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 49: Bill 117.

P

Palmer, Philip and others,

Against Act to explain and amend Chapter 67, Title x, of Revised Statutes, "Of Sewers." Petition No. 38: Bill 65.

Parent's,

Road from, to the Scotch Lake Settlement—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 122.

Parish Schools,

Report from Chief Superintendent, relative to, 107. See *Education: Appendix.*

Passekeag and Salt Spring Settlement,

Road through, from G. Burnett's to A. Kilpatrick's—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 163.

Passengers,

Arriving of, within the Province—Relating to. Bill No. 140.

Pelletier, Reverend Joseph and others,

For alteration in the name of Parish of Saint Louis. Petition No. 59.

Penitentiary,

Accounts of, with Report of Commissioners. See *Auditor's Report: Appendix.*
Expenses of—Grant to provide for, voted in Supply, 160.

Penobscuis Railway Station,

Road from Salmon River, by way of Moore's Mills, past Bennett's—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 37.

Road from, to John M'Manus', and thence to Salmon River—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 8: Bill 28.

Pensions,

Old Soldiers and their Widows, and others—Grant to provide for, voted in Supply, 160.

Pequaquet Stream,

Valley of—Road through, from Ossekeag Railway Station—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 49: Bill 117.

Perth and Grand Falls,

To erect parts of, into a separate Parish. Petition No. 48: Bill 120.

Petitcodiac,

Bridge Company—To incorporate. Petition No. 52: Bill 137.

Petitcodiac River,

Bridge over—For the erection of. Petition No. 55.

Petitions.

No.

- 1 Barrows, Rev. Allen
For Act to authorize him to solemnize Marriage. On Table, 15. Bills Nos. 3, 30.
- 2 Charlotte Agricultural Society,
For an amendment of their Act of incorporation. On Table, 16. Bill No. 5.
- 3 Trustees of Saint James Church,
For Act to authorize the sale of certain Lands in Northumberland, devised to them in trust. On Table, 18. Bill Nos. 11, 160.
- 4 Myers, Dillon P.
To be compensated for extra work performed on the European and North American Railway. On Table, and referred to a Committee, 21; power to examine Witnesses, &c., conferred, 81; Report that Petitioner abandoned pursuing his claim before the Legislature, and should refer it to the Government, 211, 212.
- 5 Justices of Saint John,
Relative to the appointment of Commissioners of Alms House for the City and County. Laid before the House, 25. Bill No. 10.
- 6 Stevenson, Robert and others,
For Act to authorize the sale of Public Lands, known as the Western Commons, in Saint Andrews. On Table, 25. Bill No. 22.
- 7 Foley, Francis and others,
For exploration for a line of Great Road to be laid out from Railway Station at Annagance to Hopewell. On Table, 27; referred to Commissioner of Board of Works, 106, 107.
- 8 Moore, Alexander and others,
For Road from Penobsquis Railway Station, through South Branch and Mechanics' Settlements, to John M'Manus', and thence to Salmon River, in Alma—To be established as a Great Road. On Table, 27. Bill No. 28. Referred to Commissioner of Board of Works, 107.
- 9 Whitlock, William and others,
For Act to incorporate a Company for supplying the Town of Saint Andrews with Water. On Table, 28. Bill No. 72.
- 10 Corporation of Saint John,
That in the event of an alteration in Act for management of Alms House and Work House, a right to appoint a portion of the Commissioners may rest in the Common Council. On Table, 28. Bill No. 10.
- 11 Harrison, Thomas and others,
That Road from Jones' Creek, by Post Office at Mahood's, thence through Cloncs Settlement, by G. Dunn's, to intersect the Nerepis Road at Perry's, be established as a Great Road. On Table, 29; referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 12 Watson, Robert and others,
For Act to establish certain Streets in Town of Saint Stephen as Public Highways. On Table, 30. Bill No. 31.
- 13 LaFrance, Reverend F. X. and others,
For Act to provide for the support of French Paupers in Dorchester. On Table, 30. Bills Nos. 56, 157.
- 14 Gallagher, James and others,
That Roads from City of Saint John, through Portland, to Indian Town and Suspension Bridge, be established as Great Roads. On Table, 32. Bill No. 36. Referred to Board of Works, 107.

- No. *PETITIONS—Continued.*
- 15 Trustees of Madras School,
For Act authorizing them to raise Money on Mortgage. On Table, 33. Bill
No. 38.
- 16 Municipality of Sunbury,
For amendment in Law for the election of Councillors and Parish Officers. On
Table, 34. Bill No. 63.
- 17 Barnes, George and others,
That Act 9 Victoria, Chapter 34, to empower the owners of Saw Mills on
Hammond River to erect and keep up Booms, may be revived and con-
tinued. On Table, 35.
- 18 Whitlock, William and others.
For amendment in Act relating to Savings' Banks, as will admit of deposits being
made by Societies. On Table, 46. Bill No. 62.
- 19 Caledonia Mining Company, &c.
For an amendment in their Act of incorporation. On Table, 46. Bill No. 73.
- 20 Richards and Belliveau, and others,
For Act to prevent the throwing overboard of gurry or offal in any part of
Shepody Bay, from Cape Enrage to Petitcodiac River. Committee on
Fisheries, 46; Report, 90, 91. Bill No. 75.
- 21 Carleton Agricultural Society,
For amendment in their Acts of incorporation. On Table, 47. Bill No. 51.
- 22 Reynolds, William K.
For Act incorporating "The People's Horse Railway Company." On Table, 48.
- 23 Corporation of Saint John,
For amendment of Act relating to the levying and assessing of Rates: To pro-
vide an improved system of Sewerage and Water Supply of part of City and
Portland: To amend Charter of City, and Acts relating to the local govern-
ment of: and to amend Act relating to the City Road. On Table, 82, 83.
Bills Nos. 69, 70, 87, 88, 98, 149.
- 24 Harrison, Thomas and others,
That the Road from William Dunn's, through the Jerusalem and Jackson Settle-
ments, to the Great Road at Merritt's, may be established as a Great Road.
On Table, 84. Bill No. 17. Referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 25 King, Thomas
That investigation may be had as to his claim for services performed on the
European and North American Railway. Laid before the House under an
Address and referred to a Committee, with power under the Act to examine
witnesses, 84; Motion to enlarge Committee negatived, 98.
- 26 Chapman, Andrew R. and others,
For the protection of the Shad Fisheries by the prevention of the throwing over-
board of gurry or offal in Shepody Bay. Committee on Fisheries, 88; Re-
port, 90, 91. Bill No. 75.
- 27 Cogle, Oliver B. and others,
For amendment in Act for the appointment of Commissioners for Water Supply
for Carleton, by making the same elective. On Table, 88. Bill No. 102.
- 28 Harrison, Reverend William and others,
Against Act to change the present mode of appointing the Commissioners of
Water Supply for Carleton. On Table, 95. Bill No. 102.
- 29 Strange, Samuel and others,
Against Act making the Commissioners of Water Supply and Sewerage for
Carleton elective. On Table, 95. Bill No. 102.

- No. PETITIONS—*Continued.*
- 30 Balloch, Alexander and others,
 Against Act making the Commissioners of Water Supply and Sewerage for
 Carleton elective. On Table, 95. Bill No. 102.
- 31 Beard, William
 The like. On Table, 95. Bill No. 102.
- 32 Beatteay, Joseph and others,
 Against Act to change the present mode of appointing Commissioners of Water
 Supply for Carleton. On Table, 96. Bill No. 102.
- 33 Fraser, William J. and others,
 For Act to incorporate the Miramichi Bank. On Table, 95. Bill No. 119.
- 34 Burpce, Ebenezer L. and others,
 For alteration in the place for Polling at Elections in the Parish of Chipman.
 On Table, 96. Bill No. 78.
- 35 Hayward, William and others,
 For investigation to be had with reference to certain Road expenditures in the
 Glassville and Knowlesville Settlements. Referred to Committee on Crown
 Land Department, 96 ; Report, 165.
- 36 Thurgar, John V. and others,
 Against Act making the Commissioners of Water Supply for Carleton elective.
 On Table, 97. Bill No. 102.
- 37 Edgett, Hiram and others,
 That Road from Penobsquis Railway Station, by way of Moore's Mills, past
 Bennett's, to Salmon River, be established as a Great Road. On Table, 98 ;
 referred to Board of Works, 107.
- 38 Palmer, Philip and others,
 Against Act to explain and amend Chapter 67, Title x, of Revised Statutes,
 "Of Sewers." On Table, 100. Bill No. 65.
- 39 Upham, James W. and others,
 Against Act to authorize the establishing of a Boom across Hammond River.
 On Table, 101.
- 40 Hewson, William and others,
 That Act to explain Chapter 69, of Title x, of Revised Statutes, "Of Commis-
 sioners of Sewers for Sackville," may be extended to Westmorland. On
 Table, 104. Bill No. 95.
- 41 Hutton, Henry and others,
 For Act to authorize an increase in the number of Members of the Saint Stephen
 Volunteer Fire Engine Company. On Table, 104, 105. Bill No. 97.
- 42 Foshay, Isaac
 To be remunerated for extra work performed on Hampton Ferry Bridge. Laid
 before the House, 111 ; referred to a Committee, 129.
- 43 Smith, Reverend Matthew
 To be remunerated for Lands taken from him for Railway purposes. Laid before
 the House, 111 ; referred to a Committee, 118.
- 44 Small and Crosby,
 For an investigation to be had as to their claim for services in building Viaduct
 at Hammond River. Laid before the House, 111 ; committed and motion
 to refer matter to Arbitrators, negatived on division, 208, 209.
- 45 Wallace, George
 Relative to the loss of a Letter containing Money, mailed at the Post Office in
 Kent. Laid before the House, 111 ; Order to go in Committee on, 126 ;
 proceeded on and progress, 139, 140 ; again in Committee, and Resolution
 recommending that a Grant issue, agreed to on divisions, 143, 144 ; and
 Report adopted on divisions, 144 ; Address thereon, 177 ; Reply, 186.

No. PETITIONS—*Continued.*

- 46 Raymond, Philo M. and others,
For Act authorizing the sale of certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield.
On Table, 112. Bill No. 84.
- 47 Daniels, Marvin and others,
For Act to protect the Shad Fisheries at the Head of the Bay of Fundy. Committee on Fisheries, 116, 117; Report, 203, 204.
- 48 Giberson, Joshua D. and others,
That parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls and Perth may be erected into a separate Parish. On Table, 117. Bill No. 120.
- 49 Piers, Henry and others,
That the Road from Railway Station at Ossekeag, to intersect the Road from Scribner's to Bellisle, through the Valley of the Peququet Stream, be established as a Great Road. Referred to Board of Works, 118. Bill No. 117.
- 50 Hoben, George W. and others,
For Act incorporating the Salmon River Boom Company. Referred to Committee on Lumbering Interests, 118, 119; Report, 148.
- 51 Lyman, William and others,
That the Road from the Great Road near Salmon River, in the Parish of Alma, via Bennett's Lake, to the Railway Station at Sussex, be established as a Great Road. Referred to Board of Works, 122.
- 52 Ryan, James and others,
For Act incorporating the Petitcodiac Bridge Company. On Table, 129. Bill No. 137.
- 53 Brewster, James and others,
For aid in the erection of a Bridge over Shepody River. Laid before the House under an Address, 141; for survey and plans of, to be made—Address on division, 183, 184; Reply, 197.
- 54 Reed, John A. and others,
The like. Laid before the House under an Address, 141; for survey and plans of, to be made—Address on division, 183, 184; Reply, 197.
- 55 Steves, Ezra and others,
For the erection of a Bridge over the River Petitcodiac. Laid before the House, 141. Bill incorporating a Company, No. 137.
- 56 Vernon, Moses and others,
For Act in further amendment of the Law relative to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John and Portland. On Table, 142. Bill No. 133.
- 57 Burpe, Ebenezer L. and others,
Against the passing of a Bill to incorporate the Salmon River Boom Company, as prayed for by a Petition before the House. Referred to Committee on Lumbering Interests, 142; Report, 148.
- 58 Merzeroll, Michael and others,
For the establishing of an additional polling place in the Parish of Carleton, in County of Kent. On Table, 152. Bill No. 138.
- 59 Pelletier, Rev. Joseph and others,
For an alteration in the name of the Parish of Saint Louis, in the County of Kent. On Table, 173.
- 60 Wiggins, Frederick A. and others,
For Act to amend the Charter of Saint John, and certain Acts relating to the local government thereof. On Table, 174. Bills Nos. 69, 149.
- 61 Kearney, Anthony and others,
For amendment in Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly. On Table, 174. Bill No. 49.

- No. PETITIONS—*Continued.*
- 62 Woolverton, John and others,
For amendment in Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the
General Assembly. On Table, 174. Bill No. 49.
- 63 Good, George and others,
The like. On Table, 174. Bill No. 49.
- 64 Ferguson, Adam and others,
That investigation be had into the charges against and dismissal of James S.
Morse from the Office of Postmaster at Campbellton. On Table, 175;
Address for correspondence and documents relative to, 182; Reply, 188, 204.
- 65 Weldon, Amasa and others,
For repeal of the Act incorporating the Town of Moncton. On Table, 180.
- 66 Turner, Elisha P. and others,
To be relieved from the operation of an Act passed at the last Session, to explain
an Act to authorize the draining of German Town Lake. Referred to a
Select Committee, 180.
- 67 Porter, George
For pecuniary aid in consideration of his long services in the Navy. Laid before
the House, 193; House in Committee on, and Resolution that an appro-
priation be made, negatived on division, 194.
- 68 Hartt, Judah and others,
For Act to restrain the Court of Sessions, or Municipality of any County, from
granting Tavern Licences. On Table, 195.
- 69 Dodge, Isaac A. and others,
That the Road commencing near Richard Sherwood's, and passing through the
Parish of Saint Martins, to Quaco, may be established as a Great Road. On
Table, 200. Bill No. 162.
- 70 Hartley, George T.
For the purchase of Crown Land in the Ennishone Settlement, Parish of Grand
Falls—Furnished under notice of motion for Address, 201.
- 71 O'Keleher, Thomas
That immediate action be taken on the recommendations of a Select Committee
in the Session of 1859, in reference to a Grant of Land made to one Richard
Horsford. On Table, 207.
-
- Pickard's Mill,
Road from, to and through Cardigan and Tay Creek Settlements, and thence to
Stanley—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 123.
- Piers, Henry and others,
For Road from Railway Station at Ossekeag, to intersect the Road from Scribner's
to Bellisle, through the Valley of the Peququet Stream—To be established
as a Great Road. Petition No. 49: Bill 117.
- Pilots. Relating to. Bill No. 90.
- Police Magistrate. See *Railways.*
- Polling Places,
Cambridge, Queen's County—To change the present one. Bill No. 155.
Carleton, Kent—To establish an additional one. Petition No. 58: Bill 138.
Charlotte—To establish additional. Bills Nos. 104, 159.
Chipman, Queen's County—For alteration in. Petition No. 34: Bill 78.
Saint John—To establish additional. Bill No. 13.
Saint Leonard, Victoria—To change, and appoint another. Bill No. 131.
York—To establish an additional. Bill No. 139.

- Poor,
Settlement and support of—Relating to. Bill No. 81.
- Porter, George
For pecuniary aid in consideration of his services in the Navy. Address for
Petition, 184; Reply, 193. Petition No. 67.
- Portland,
Police Force in—To amend Act for establishing. Bill No. 61.
Roads through, from Saint John to Indian Town and Suspension Bridge—To
establish as Great Roads. Petition No. 14: Bills Nos. 36, 116.
Sewerage and Water Supply,
In further amendment of the Law relating to. Petition No. 56: Bill 133.
To amend Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 38, to provide an improved system of.
Petition No. 23: Bill 88.
- Postage Stamps,
Authority to late Postmaster General to procure—For copies of Minutes of
Council, &c. relative to. Address, 205; Reply, 211, 226 to 240.
- Postmaster General,
Appointment of the Honorable James Steadman to Office of, reported by
Speaker, 9.
Resignation of Office by Honorable Charles Connell—Correspondence relating
to, and Minutes of Council respecting the procuring of Postage Stamps.
Address for, 205; Reply, 211, 226 to 240.
- Post Office Department,
Accounts of. See *Appendix*.
Relating to—To amend Chapter 40, Title iv, of Revised Statutes. Bill No. 96.
Report and Returns from Postmaster General for the past year, 103; House in
Committee on, and Resolution for Grant to remunerate James Caie, Post-
master at Chatham, for Sunday services, negatived, 240. See *Appendix*.
Revenue of—Deficiency in—Grant to meet, voted in Supply, 151.
- Prince of Wales,
Visit to the Province—Expenses incurred by Executive Government, connected
with, and sums remaining due and unpaid.—Address for detailed Accounts
of, 36, 37; Reply, 49, 101.
- Printing,
Expenses of—Grant to provide for, voted in Supply, 140, 141.
- Privileges,
Committee of, appointed, 14; Report from Committee on matters relating to
Crown Land Department, as to a question put to a Witness before them by
order of the House, referred, 138, 139; Report, 145.
- Probate Courts,
In further amendment of Law relating to. Bill No. 111.
- Province claims,
To enable persons having, to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of
Law. Bill No. 71.
- Province Treasurer,
Accounts from. See *Auditor General: Revenue: Appendix*.
- Provincial Buildings. See *Public Buildings*.
- Public Accounts,
Auditor General's Report on, 37, 168. See *Appendix*.
- Public Buildings,
Repairs and extension of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 160.

Public Domain. See *Executive Government*.

Public Works,

Accounts of Chief Commissioner for. See *Auditor's Report: Appendix*.

Bridges not on Great Roads—Contracts entered into for building, and amounts paid or claimed therefor.—Address for statements of, 36; Reply, 49, 114, 115.

Grand Falls Bridge—Statements of Expenditures on, and other Documents relative to the construction of.—Address for, 50; Reply, 81, 115.

Grants for, or payable by Law, between the 1st November 1859 and 31st October 1860, shewing amounts paid by Chief Commissioner, and for what service; amounts due and unpaid, and to whom, and claimed to be due; and sums granted for any particular service unexpended—Address for detailed statements of, 36; Reply, 49, 114.

Great Roads and Bridges—Supervisors employed on, by Chief Commissioner, since 1st April 1858; Amounts expended by each, and Commission received by them; Rods of Road turnpiked; Amount expended by days' work or private contract, and in building and repairing of Bridges—Address for statements of, 37; Reply, 49, 101; Order to go in Committee on, 129. See *Appendix*.

Moneys drawn from Treasury by Chief Commissioner from 31st October 1860 to 20th February 1861, and sums paid during the period, to whom and for what service—Address for detailed statement of, 36; Reply, 49, 114, 115.

Report from Chief Commissioner of, laid before the House, 77. See *Appendix*.

Public Works and Services.

To provide for. Bill No. 145.



Quaco,

Road from, to Great Road at Cody's—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 37.

Road to, from Richard Sherwood's, passing through Saint Martins—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 69: Bill 162.

Quebec and Saint Andrews Railway. See *Saint Andrews, &c.: Railways*.

Queen's County,

Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in, and Northumberland—For the establishment and regulation of. Bill No. 79.

Polling Places in,

Cambridge—To change the present one. Bill No. 155.

Chipman—For alteration in. Petition No. 34: Bill 78.

Queen's Printer,

Accounts of. See *Printing: Appendix*.



Railways,

European and North American Line,

Accounts with Commissioners on 1st March 1861—Statement of, by Province Treasurer, 107. See further *Auditor's Report: Appendix*.

Cost of Line—Total amount expended to 1st February 1861, with Estimate of sum required for the completion of.—Address for Account of, 35; Reply, 48, 167 to 173.

Earth and Rock Cuttings—Estimated quantity of, under Contracts taken, and actual quantities paid for or claimed.—Address for Returns of, 36; Reply, 49, 88, 89.

Financial Statements relative to, for the year 1860, and Estimated Revenue and expense for the year 1861, 65, and 73 to 77.

Impost annually collected under Act of Legislature—Address for Account of, 35; Reply, 48, 167 to 173.

 Railways—*Continued.*

European and North American Line,

Interest Account—Annually made up on all payments or advances from the commencement and survey of Road, to present time—Address for statement of, 35; Reply, 48, 167 to 173.

Payments made for, and on account of, from the first Survey made by J. Wilkinson, Esquire, to present period—Address for Accounts of, 35; Reply, 48, 167 to 173.

Police Magistrate—Fines imposed by, since his appointment to office.—Address for list of, 51; Reply, 81, 109.

Receipts of—Amount collected annually, from what source derived, whether Freight, Passengers, or otherwise.—Address for Returns of, 35, 36; Reply, 48, 167 to 173.

Report from Commissioners for the year ending 31st October 1860, 37.
See Appendix.

Saint John to Shediac—Receipts and Expenditures on this portion of Line, from 1st August 1860 to 1st February 1861, under specific heads—For statements of. Address, 49, 50; Reply, 81, 136.

Salisbury or northern end—Contracts for the construction and completion of Sections Nos. 4 and 5.—Address for copies of, with Account shewing payments made thereon, 36; Reply, 49, 88, 89.

Inter-Colonial Line—For Imperial aid towards the construction of.—Address upon the subject of, and Council to join, 183. *See Addresses to Her Majesty.*

Saint Andrews and Quebec Line—To consolidate and amend the Facility Acts, and Acts relating to. Bills Nos. 93, 94.

Raymond, Philo M. and others,

For Act authorizing the sale of School Lands in Springfield. Petition No. 46 : Bill 84.

Receiver General,

Accounts of—Auditor General's Report on. *See Revenue: Appendix.*

Reciprocity Treaty,

Awards made by Commissioners and Umpire under, prior to 1st January last, 182.
See Appendix.

Red Bank Post Office,

Miramichi—Road to, from North West Bridge—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 118.

Reed, John A. and others,

For aid towards the erection of a Bridge over Shepody River. Petition No. 54.

Reporters. *See Debates.*

Revenue,

Abstract and Comparative Statements of Receipts and Expenditures, 61, 62, 63, 109. *See Appendix.*

Auditor's Report on Accounts of Province Treasurer, &c. 37. *See Appendix.*

Baring Brothers and Company—Account Current and Interest Account for past year, 101. *See Appendix.*

Collection and Protection of—Grant to defray expenses of, voted in Supply, 145, 146.

Commercial Bank—Account with, on 1st March 1861—Statement of, by Province Treasurer, 107.

Customs Department,

Accounts and Returns from. *See Appendix.*

Expenses of—Grant to defray, voted in Supply, 145, 146.

Revenue—*Continued.*

Debts and Assets—Statements of, 64, 65.

Duties,

Collection of, for Seamen, Light House, and Buoy and Beacon Funds—To provide for, in dollars and cents. Bill No. 161.

Comparative Statement of those collected in 1859 and 1860, 109. See *Appendix.*

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1861, 66 and 72.

Expenditures—Classification and distribution of—Statements shewing, 67 to 72.

Financial Affairs—Report from Provincial Secretary, with Statements and Estimates relative to, 54 to 77.

Imports and Exports. See *Customs Returns : Appendix.*

Ordinary Service—Memorandum of amount required for 1861, 73.

Payments by Province Treasurer from 1st November 1860 to 9th March 1861, 109.

Railway Commissioners. See *Railways.*

Receiver General—Auditor's Report on Accounts of, 37. See *Appendix.*

Shipping—See *Customs Returns : Appendix.*

Warrants,

Drawn on Treasury from 31st October 1860 to 1st March 1861, 107. See *Appendix.*

Issued under Grant of £5000 in 1854 for improving Harbours—Furnished under an Address, 138.

Revised Statutes,

Services performed in connection with—Documents relative to, laid before the House, 158.

Revisors,

Under Election Law—Expenses attending the performance of the duties of office. Address for statement of, 46; Reply, 49, 146.

Reynolds, William K.

For Act incorporating Horse Railway Company. Petition No. 22.

Richards and Belliveau, and others,

For Act to prevent the throwing overboard of gurry or offal in Shepody Bay. Petition No. 20 : Bill 75.

Richibucto,

Public Wharf at—For the erection of. Bill No. 42.

Richibucto River,

Road to, from Road commencing near Moncton, known as M'Lauchlan Road—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 52.

River Saint John,

Bridge over, at Woodstock. See *Woodstock.*

Navigation of, and its tributaries—For the improvement of. Grant voted in Supply, 155.

Roads and Bridges,

Bye Roads,

Construction and repair of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 155. Bill No. 145.

Repairing of—To amend Act relating to. Bill No. 152.

Great Roads,

New Lines of—To establish. Petitions Nos. 7, 8, 11, 14, 24, 37, 49, 51, 69 : Bills Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 36, 37, 39, 52, 53, 68, 80, 82, 83, 85, 99, 100, 107, 108, 109, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121, 122, 123, 124, 129, 130, 156, 162, 163.

Roads and Bridges—*Continued.*

Great Roads,

Repair and improvement of—Grant for, voted in Supply, 153. Bill No. 145.

Supervisors employed on—Statement of, furnished under an Address, 101.

See *Public Works: Appendix.*

Robb, late James Esquire, M. D.

Professor of Chemistry in King's College—Resolution for the purchase of Notes, Manuscripts, and Specimens, collected and prepared by him, relative to the Geology and early History of the Province—House put in Committee on, and carried on division, and Address to His Excellency thereon, 241; Reply, 244.

Ryan, James and others,

For the incorporation of the Petitecodiac Bridge Company. Petition No. 52 : Bill 137.

Ryder,

Added to Bill on third reading, 187. See No. 103.

Moved to be added, and negatived, 188. See No. 2.

S

Sackville,

Academy at. See *Westeyan.*

Commissioners of Sewers for—To extend Act to explain Chapter 69, Title x, of Revised Statutes, relating to, to Westmorland. Petition No. 40 : Bill 95.

Road to, from Railway Station at Shediac—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 15.

Saint Andrews,

Debt of—To authorize assessment for the payment of. Bill No. 54.

Public Lands in—To authorize the sale of. Petition No. 6 : Bill 22.

Rail Road from, to Woodstock—Further to extend the time for completion of. Bill No. 94.

Road to, from Fredericton, through New Maryland—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 107.

Water Company—For the incorporation of. Petition No. 9 : Bill 72.

Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway,

Road to, from Lister's Mill—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 116.

To consolidate and amend the Facility Acts, and Acts relating to. Bills Nos. 93, 94.

Saint James,

Road from Episcopal Church in, to Loon Bay—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 68.

Saint James Church,

Newcastle—For authority to Trustees of, to sell Lands devised to them in trust. Petition No. 3 : Bills Nos. 11, 160.

Saint John,

Alms House and Work House in—To consolidate and improve the Laws for the management of. Petitions Nos. 5, 10 : Bill No. 10.

Board of Health,

Establishing of—To revive, continue and amend Acts. Bill No. 136.

Report from: Commissioners for, 109. See *Appendix.*

Celebration in City in 1860—To authorize an Assessment to meet the expenses of. Bill No. 132.

Saint John—*Continued.*

Charter of City—To alter and amend, and certain Acts relating to the local government of. Petitions Nos. 23, 60 : Bills 69, 149.

Citizens of, and Judges of the Supreme Court—To relieve them from disqualification from presiding at or serving on Juries in the trial of causes in which the Corporation are a party, by reason of their citizenship. Bill No. 40.

City Road in the City and County—To amend Act relating to. Petition No. 23 : Bill 98.

Court House—To authorize the raising of Money to defray the expenses of the fitting up, for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Bill No. 77.

Criminal Court at—To establish. Bill No. 1.

Hospital at—Grant towards the erection of, voted in Supply, 160.

Indian Town and Suspension Bridge—Roads to, to establish as Great Roads. Petition No. 14 : Bills Nos. 86, 116.

King Street, Carleton—To explain and amend Act for the extension of. Bill No. 59.

Local Government of. See *Charter.*

Marine Hospital—Report of Commissioners for, 85. See *Appendix.*

Pilots—Relating to. Bill No. 90.

Police of City,

Chief of—To place the appointment in the Common Council. Petition No. 23 : Bill 70.

In addition to and amendment of Act relating to. Bill No. 74.

Police Force, Portland—To amend Act establishing. Bill No. 61.

Polling Places—To establish additional. Bill No. 13.

Rates—To amend Act relating to levying, assessing, and collecting of. Petition No. 23 : Bill 87.

Sewerage and Water Supply,

In further amendment of Law relating to, in Saint John and part of Portland. Petition No. 56 : Bill 133.

To amend Act 18th Victoria, Chapter 38, to provide an improved system of, for part of City and Portland. Petition No. 23 : Bill 88.

Spiruous Liquors in—To regulate the Sale of. Bill No. 41.

Suspension Bridge and Indian Town—Roads to. See *Indian Town.*

Taxes. See *Rates.*

Union, Saint Patrick, and Clarence Streets—For defraying the expenses of laying down a Sewer in. Bill No. 158.

Ward in Carleton—To erect a new one. Bill No. 91.

Water Supply, Carleton—For amendment in Act for the appointment of Commissioners for, by making the same elective. Petition No. 27. Against Act, Petitions Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36. Bill No. 102.

Wellington Ward—To divide into two separate Wards. Bill No. 92.

Saint Leonard,

Victoria—To change the Polling place in. Bill No. 131.

Saint Leonard, Perth, and Grand Falls,

To set off parts of, into a separate Parish. Petition No. 48 : Bill 120.

Saint Louis,

For alteration in name of Parish of. Petition No. 59.

Saint Martins,

Road through, from Richard Sherwood's to Quaco—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 69 : Bill 162.

- Saint Stephen,
 Bye Streets in Town of—To establish as Highways. Petition No. 12 : Bill 31.
 Burial Grounds in—In addition to Acts relating to. Bill No. 58.
 Export Duty on Lumber from—To abolish. Bill No. 148.
 Fire Engine Company in—For authority to increase the number of Firemen of.
 Petition No. 41 : Bill 97.
 Lock-up House in Milltown—To authorize the erection of. Bill No. 35.
- Saint Stephen's Bank,
 Returns from, 85. See *Appendix*.
- Salisbury Railway Station,
 Road from, to Hopewell River—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 39.
- Salmon Fishery,
 Gloucester—Petition from Justices of Peace respecting.—Address for copy of,
 155 ; Reply, 161. Report from Committee on Fisheries relative to, 203, 204.
- Salmon River,
 Alma, County of Albert,
 Road leading to, from Penobsquis Railway Station—To be established as a
 Great Road. Petition No. 8 : Bill 28.
 Road from the Great Road, near to the Railway Station at Sussex, via
 Bennett's Mills—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 51.
 King's County—Road to, from Penobsquis Railway Station, by way of Moore's
 Mills, past Bennett's—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 37.
- Salmon River Boom Company,
 For and against Act for the incorporation of. Petitions Nos. 50, 57.
- Savings' Banks,
 For amendment in Act relating to, as will admit of deposits being made by
 Societies. Petition No. 18 : Bill 62.
 Relating to. Bill No. 142.
- Schools. See *Education*.
- Scotch Lake and Settlement,
 Road to, from Parent's—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 122.
- Scotch and Springfield Settlements,
 Road through, from Jewett's Mill, to intersect the Woodstock Road—To
 establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 129.
- Sea and River Fisheries. See *Fisheries*.
- Seamen,
 Sick and Disabled—To amend Chapter 22, Title iii, of Revised Statutes, relative
 to. Bill No. 67.
- Sewers,
 To explain and amend Chapter 67, Title x, of Revised Statutes, relating to.
 Bill No. 65. Against Act, Petition No. 38.
 To extend Act to explain Chapter 69, Title x, of Revised Statutes, of Commis-
 sioners for Sackville, to Westmorland. Bill No. 95.
- Shad Fisheries. See *Shepody Bay*.
- Shediac,
 Church Lands in—To enable the Rector, Wardens and Vestry to sell. Bill
 No. 134.
 Railway Station at—Road from, to Sackville—To establish as a Great Road.
 Bill No. 15.
- Shepody Bay,
 Fisheries in—For the protection of, by preventing the throwing overboard of
 gurry or offal. Petitions Nos. 20, 26, 47 : Bill No. 75.

- Shepody River,
 Bridge over—For aid in the erection of.—Address for Petitions with other Documents and Correspondence in relation thereto, 127; Reply, 141. Petitions Nos. 53, 54. Further Address for Survey and Plans to be made, and estimate of cost, 183, 184; Reply, 197.
- Sherwood's, Richard
 Road from, through Saint Martins, to Quaco—To be established as a Great Road. Petition No. 69: Bill 162.
- Shipping,
 Returns of. See *Custom House: Appendix.*
- Small and Crosby,
 For investigation to be had relative to their claim for services in building Viaduct at Hammond River. Petition No. 44.
- Smith, Reverend Matthew
 Lands taken from him for Railway purposes—For Petition praying for an investigation to be had relative to.—Address, 90; Reply, 97, 111. Petition No. 43.
- Smithfield Settlement,
 Road through, passing Ross' Mill, from Long's Creek—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 121.
- South Bay Boom Company,
 Statement of affairs of, 85. See *Appendix.*
- Speaker,
 Documents laid before the House by—Communication from Speaker of the Assembly of Newfoundland, with Resolution adopted by that House relative to the Fisheries, 13, 14.
 Presents Bills of Revenue and Supply, &c. for His Excellency's assent, 244.
 Reports vacancy in representation for Westmorland, by reason of a Member having accepted office, 9.
- Speech,
 At opening of Session, and order to print, 10, 13; Order to go into Committee on, 21; proceeded on, and Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, and referred to Supply, 37, 80. See *Supply.* Address in answer to—See *Addresses.*
 At close of Session, 247.
- Spirituous Liquors,
 To regulate the sale of, in Saint John. Bill No. 41.
- Springfield,
 School Lands in—To authorize the sale of. Petition No. 46: Bill 84.
- Springfield and Studholm,
 To alter the Division Line between the Parishes of. Bill No. 86.
- Stage Driver,
 Appointment of John Turner in place of George Turner, deceased, 14.
- Stanley,
 Road to, from Tay Creek, and thence to Boiestown—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 100.
 Road to, from Pickard's Mill, through Cardigan and Tay Creek Settlements—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 123.
- Stationery,
 Clerk, Committees, and Members of the Assembly—Report from the Contingent Committee relative to the furnishing of, 21. See *Contingencies.*
- Steadman, Honorable James
 Appointment of, to Office of Postmaster General—Reported by Speaker, re-elected and takes his Seat, 9, 10.—Despatch to Colonial Secretary communicating the appointment of; and from Colonial Secretary conveying Her Majesty's approval, 239, 240.

- Steam Communication,
Grant towards, voted in Supply, 155.
- Steeves, Dawson
Road from, to Albert Mines—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 85.
- Stevenson, Robert and others,
For Act to authorize the sale of Public Lands in Saint Andrews. Petition No. 6 : Bill 22.
- Steves, Ezra and others,
For the erection of a Bridge over the River Petitcodiac. Petition No. 55 :
Bill 137.
- Strange, Samuel and others,
Against Act making the Commissioners of Water Supply for Carleton elective.
Petition No. 29 : Bill 102.
- Sunbury,
Bounds of—To enlarge. Bill No. 26.
Byc Roads in—To establish the whole thereof as Great Roads. Bill No. 25.
Circuit Court in—To alter the time for holding. Bill No. 106.
Councillors and Parish Officers in—For alteration in the Law for the Election
of. Petition No. 16 : Bill 63.
- Supervisors,
Employment of, on Roads, by Commissioner of Board of Works. See *Public
Works*.
- Supply,
Bills of Revenue and Supply presented by Speaker for His Excellency's assent,
244.
Orders of Day to go into Committee of, 37 ; proceeded on, and Resolution that
Supply be granted to Her Majesty ; and further order to consider of the
Supply, 80 ; enlarged, &c. 94, 101, 141, 146, 151, 153, 156.
Resolution declaring it inexpedient to proceed in Supply until Committee on
Crown Land Department report, moved and debated, 137, 138 ; negatived
on division, and Supply proceeded in and grants voted, 140, 141, 145, 146,
151, 153, 155, 160, 161.
- Supreme Court,
Clerk of Crown in—Grant for services of, voted in Supply, 141.
Clerk of Pleas in—Relating to the Office of. Bill No. 127.
Judges' Fees in—To abolish. Bills Nos. 32, 144.
Usher or Crier in—Grant for services of, voted in Supply, 141.
- Suspension Bridge,
Roads to, from Saint John and Indian Town—To be established as Great Roads.
Petition No. 14 : Bills Nos. 36, 116.
- Sussex Corner,
Road to, from Michael M'Manus', by Timothy Leary's—To establish as a Great
Road. Bill No. 99.
- Sussex Railway Station,
Road to, from Salmon River in the Parish of Alma, via Bennett's Lake—To be
established as a Great Road. Petition No. 51.
- T**
- Tavern Licences,
That Courts of Sessions or Municipalities be restrained from the granting of.
Petition No. 68.

- Tay Creek,
Road from, to Stanley, and thence to Boicstown—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 100.
- Tay Creek Settlement,
Road to, from Pickard's Mill—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 123.
- Thurgar, John V. and others,
Against Act making Commissioners of Water Supply for Carleton elective. Petition No. 36: Bill 102.
- Tibbits, James Esq.
Licence to cut Timber on Little River, in Victoria—Correspondence had with the Surveyor General relative to, laid before the House, 77.
- Timber, Deals, &c.
Admission of, into French Empire—Despatches from Home Government, in answer to Address of last Session to Her Majesty the Queen, 23, 24.
- Timber and Lumber,
Licences to cut. See *Lumber*.
- Tobique River,
Obstructions in, and Towing Paths along the Banks of—Resolution for an Address recommending that an appropriation be made for the removal and making of, negatived on division, 203.
- Tracadie,
Lazaretto at. See *Gloucester*.
- Tracy, Stephen
Claim on the Disputed Territory Fund—Address for Petition, as also Correspondence had with the Executive Government relative to, 186, 187; Reply, 198.
- Trade,
Committee on, appointed, 15.
- Training School. See *Education*.
- Treasurer, Provincial
Accounts from. See *Auditor General: Revenue: Appendix*.
- Treasury. See *Revenue: Appendix*.
- Treaty. See *Reciprocity: Appendix*.
- Turner, Elisha P. and others,
To be relieved from the operation of an Act to explain an Act authorizing the draining of German Town Lake. Petition No. 66.
- Turner, John
Appointment of, as Stage Driver, in place of George Turner, deceased, 14.
- U
- Unforeseen Expenses,
Grant to meet those of current year, voted in Supply, 161.
Unimproved Granted Lands. See *Lands*.
- University of New Brunswick,
Relating to. Bill No. 153.
Report from President of, with Account from Registrar of Income and Expenditure, &c. 85. See *Appendix*.
Royal Assent to Act establishing, &c.—For copies of Correspondence had with Secretary of State; as also Minutes of Council in reference to.—Address, 204, 205; Reply, 211, 221 to 226.
Senate and Professors—Appointments of—For names of, and Salaries paid. Address for, 204, 205; Reply, 211, 226.

Upham, James and others,
Against Act authorizing the establishing of a Boom across Hammond River.
Petition No. 39.

Ushers,
Supreme Court and Equity—Grant for services of, voted in Supply, 141.

V

Vernon, Moses and others,
For further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in
Saint John and Portland. Petition No. 56 : Bill 133.

Victoria,
Polling Place in Saint Leonard—To change the present one. Bill No. 131.

Volunteers and Militia,
Relating to. Bill No. 143.

W

Wallace, George
To be reimbursed the loss of a Letter containing Money, mailed at Post Office
in Kent. Petition No. 45.

Warrants. See *Revenue: Appendix*.

Watson, Robert and others,
For establishing certain Streets in Saint Stephen as Public Highways. Petition
No. 12 : Bill 31.

Weapons,
Deadly—To prevent the carrying of. Bill No. 20.

Weldon, Amasa and others,
For repeal of the Act incorporating the Town of Moncton. Petition No. 65.

Wesleyan Academy,
Sackville—Report and Returns relative to Ladies' Department, 85. See *Appendix*.

Westmorland,
French Paupers—For Act to provide for support of. Petition No. 13 : Bills
Nos. 56, 157.
Marsh Lands—For the division of, and election of Commissioners for—To explain
Chapter 68, of Title x, of Revised Statutes, as to amendment to. Bill No. 95.
Member for—Return of, to fill vacancy occurring during recess, by appointment
to office, 9.
Sewers in Parish of—To extend Act to explain Chapter 69, Title x, of Revised
Statutes, "Of Sewers in Sackville," to. Petition No. 40 : Bill 95. See
Sewers.

Westmorland Bank,
Returns from, 85. See *Appendix*.

Westmorland Olive Freestone Company,
To amend Act to incorporate. Bill No. 125.

Whitlock, William and others,
For amendment in Act relating to Savings' Banks, as will admit of Deposits being
made by Societies. Petition No. 18 : Bill 62.
For Act to incorporate a Company for the supply of Saint Andrews with Water.
Petition No. 9 : Bill 72.

Wiggins, Frederick A. and others,
For Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts relating
to the local government thereof. Petition No. 60 : Bill 149.

Witness,
Examination of, before Crown Land Committee—Resolution directing a particular
question to be put to, carried on division, 126, 127 ; Report from Committee
and referred to Committee of Privileges, 138, 139 ; their Report, 145.

- Wood Goods,
Admission of, into French Empire. See *Timber, Deals, &c. : Addresses.*
- Woodstock,
Alms House and Work House in—To amend Act to provide for. Bill No. 34.
Bridge over River Saint John at—Aid in the erection of.—Order of Day to go into Committee on the various Documents before the House relative thereto, 190.
Rail Road to, from Saint Andrews—Further to extend the time for the completion of. Bill No. 94.
Road to, from Keswick—To establish as a Great Road. Bill No. 83.
- Woolverton, John and others,
For amendment in Act 18 Victoria, regulating Elections. Petition No. 62: Bill 49.
- Works of Industry, &c. See *Exhibition.*
- Y**
- York and Carleton Mining Company,
In amendment of and addition to Act to incorporate. Bill No. 55.
- York County,
Bye Roads in—Return of amount appropriated for in 1850, shewing the expenditure thereof, laid before the House, 154.
Municipality of—Accounts of Receipts and Expenditures by, laid before the House, 158.
Polling Place in—To establish an additional. Bill No. 139.
-

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

APPENDIX,

No. 1. Accounts—Auditor General's Report on those of Province Treasurer, Receiver General, Board of Works, Road Supervisors and Commissioners, Post Office, Railway Commissioners, and others.

Index to Report.

<p>Abstract of Revenue, 112, 113</p> <p>Auction Duty, 56</p> <p>Bank of New Brunswick, 71</p> <p>Baring Brothers & Company, 61, 62, 77, 80</p> <p>Bay Fundy Lights, Account Current, .. 63</p> <p>Bear Bounties, &c. 204 to 206</p> <p>Board of Health, Saint John, 125</p> <p>Board of Works, 144 to 147</p> <p>Buoy and Beacon Fund, 73, 74, 207, 208</p> <p>Byc Roads—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Albert, 170</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Carleton, 160</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Charlotte, 168</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Gloucester, 163</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Kent, 171</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">King's, 166</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Northumberland, 164</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Queen's, 163</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Restigouche, 172</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Saint John, 173</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Sunbury, 162</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Victoria, 159</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Westmorland, 174, 175</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">York, 165, 175</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Warrants unaccounted for, 177</p> <p>Casual Revenue, 54, 104 to 108</p> <p>Civil List Fund, 109, 110</p> <p>Commercial Bank, 74</p> <p>Comparative Statements, 114, 198, 220</p> <p>Consolidated Revenues, 57, 78</p> <p>Copy Right Duties, 66</p> <p>Deputy Treasurers' Accounts—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Bathurst, 82</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Bay Verte, 88</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Buctouche, 87</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Campbellton, 81</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Caraquet, 83</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Chatham, 85</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Colebrooke, 96</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Dalhousie, 82</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Dorchester, 91</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Edmundston, 97</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Fredericton, 95</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Grand Falls, 96</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Harvey, 93</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Hillsborough, 92</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Moncton, 91</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Newcastle, 86</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">North Joggins, 90</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Richibucto, 87</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Sackville, 89</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Saint Andrews, 98</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Saint George, 100</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Saint Stephen, 99</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Shediac, 88</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Shippegan, 84</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Tobique, 96</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Welchpool, 97</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Woodstock, 94</p> <p>Balances in hands of, 202</p> <p>Commissions allowed to, 201</p>	<p>Distillery Licences, 56</p> <p>Dividends Account, 62</p> <p>Drawbacks paid, 53</p> <p>Duties—Import, 153 to 199</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Export, 200</p> <p>Emigrant Agent, 129</p> <p>Emigrant Fund, 58</p> <p>Fees—Custom House—Registry, 108</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Secretary's Office, 108</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Supreme Court, 53</p> <p>Fishery Fund, 111</p> <p>Fredericton Fire Loan Account, 59</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Fire Loan Bonds, 75</p> <p>Great Road Supervisors, 148 to 157</p> <p>Import Duties—Abstracts of, 183 to 197</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Comparative Statement of, 198</p> <p>Indian Commissioners, 209</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Reserve Fund, 66, 210</p> <p>Interest Account, 52</p> <p>Lazaretto, Tracadie, 127</p> <p>Light Houses—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Bay of Fundy or Provincial, 63, 127</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Cape Race, 67</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Gulf Lights, 61</p> <p>Lunatic Asylum Accounts, 115, 116</p> <p>Marine Hospital, Saint John, 126</p> <p>Ordinary Revenue—Account Current, .. 4, 5</p> <p>Penitentiary Report and Accounts, .. 117 to 124</p> <p>Pensions, 211</p> <p>Post Office Accounts, 141 to 143</p> <p>Queen's Printer, 139</p> <p>Railways—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Construction Accounts, 60, 76, 79, 80</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">E. and N. American, Accounts, 132 to 140</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Impost—Account Current, 102, 103</p> <p>Refunded Amounts, 55</p> <p>Revenue—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Abstract of, 112, 113</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Comparative Statements of, 114, 198, 220</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">General Abstract of, 178 to 182</p> <p>Savings' Banks,</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Chatham, 71</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Gloucester, 70</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Kent, 72</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Newcastle, 70</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Restigouche, 69</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Saint Andrews, 73</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Saint John, 68</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Shediac, 72</p> <p>School Warrants, 33 to 49</p> <p>Seamen's Fund, 65</p> <p>Seizure Sales, 54</p> <p>Sinking Fund, 67, 109</p> <p>Special Services, 157, 158</p> <p>Warrants—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Of 1859 and prior, paid in 1860, .. 6 to 8</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">On appropriations of 1860, 9 to 32</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">For Schools in 1860 and prior, .. 33 to 49</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Unpaid, series 1857 to 1860, 50</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Classification of, 51</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Drawn from Oct. 1860 to Mar. 1861, 215 to 219</p>
---	--

APPENDIX—*Continued.*

No. 2. Board of Works,

Annual Report of Chief Commissioner of, with Accounts of Expenditures for the past year.

Supervisors on Roads—Statement shewing those employed in the years 1858, 1859, and 1860.

No. 3. Education,

Parish, Superior and Training Schools—Annual Report and Returns of Chief Superintendent for the past year. See *Index at end of Report*.

Madras School—Report from Governor and Trustees of, for the past year, with the Treasurer's Accounts.

Sackville, Mount Allison, Ladies' Academy—Report and Returns by Rev. John Allison, A. M., relative to.

University of New Brunswick and Collegiate School—Report from Joseph R. Hea, Esquire, D. C. L., President, with list of Professors, Teachers, and Students, and also Accounts of Registrar of Income and Expenditure.

No. 4. Agricultural Board,

Report from James Robb, Esquire, M. D., Secretary, with statement of Income and Expenditure of Agricultural Societies and Board of Agriculture.

No. 5. Trade and Navigation,

Returns from Controller of Customs at Saint John, shewing Imports and Exports,—Vessels entered, cleared, registered, building, and belonging to the Province,—also number of Emigrants arrived between the years 1844 and 1860, both inclusive, &c.

No. 6. European and North American Railway,

Report from Commissioners, with Accounts and Statements; as also Reports from Chief Engineer and General Superintendent,—with Statement of Land Damage claims.

No. 7. Crown Land Office,

Returns from, for the past year, shewing Timber Licenses issued,—Sales of Crown Lands—Payments made to the Deputy Receiver General,—Amounts due on Instalment Sales, &c.

No. 8. Light Houses, Bay of Fundy,

Report from Commissioners of, for the past year.

No. 9. Fishery Society, Miramichi,

Report from James Caie, Esquire, Secretary to, for the past year.

No. 10. Emigration,

Report from Robert Shives, Esquire, Officer at Saint John, for past year.

No. 11. Board of Health, Saint John,

Report from Commissioners of, for the past year.

No. 12. Marine Hospital, Saint John,

Report from Commissioners of, for the past year.

No. 13. Militia,

Report and Returns from Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, Adjutant General, with Returns of Volunteer Companies, and issue of Enfield Rifles.

APPENDIX—*Continued.*

No. 14. Bank Returns, and Incorporated Companies,

New Brunswick Bank,

Commercial do.

Central do.

Saint Stephen do.

Westmorland do.

Central Fire Insurance Company,

South Bay Boom Company.

No. 15. Lunatic Asylum,

Reports from Commissioners for, and Medical Superintendent, for the past year, with Account and Return of Patients.

No. 16. Lazaretto at Tracadie,

Report from Honorable James Davidson, Secretary to Board, for past year.

No. 17. Reciprocity Treaty,

Awards made by the Commissioners and Umpire under, prior to 1st January 1861.

No. 18. Post Office Department,

Report from Postmaster General, with Accounts and Returns for past year.

Public Works. See *Board of Works*, No. 2.Custom House. See *Trade and Navigation*, No. 5.

